

✓ A. Paris
Appendix to the
VIII. Ed. of Pharma-
cologia London 1838

5
12
0

FREIHEIT IN BINDUNG

EX LIBRIS

LÖSETE DORN ZWANG



Dr. Helmut Vester

Dv 1032

APPENDIX
FOURTH EDITION
THE PHARMACOLOGY

UNIVERSITÄTSBIBLIOTHEK
- Med.-Naturwiss. Abt. -
DUSSELDORF
V 1952



EX LIBRIS
FRIEDRICH HEINRICH
VON HELMUTH
1811-1871
ON HELMUTH

17 = 9 = 20

APPENDIX



TO THE

Pharmacopœia

EIGHTH EDITION

OF

THE PHARMACOLOGIA.

WITH SOME REMARKS ON VARIOUS CRITICISMS UPON THE
LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1836.

BY

John A. Paris
J. A. PARIS, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ETC. ETC.

LONDON:

SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 32. FLEET STREET.

1838.

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.



APPENDIX

TO THE

EIGHTH EDITION

THE PHARMACOPOEIA

WITH SOME REMARKS BY VARIOUS CRITICISMS FROM THE
LONDON PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

J. A. PARIS, M.D. F.R.S. F.L.S.

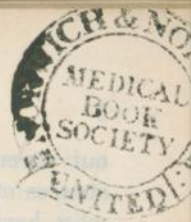
MEMBER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, &c. &c.

LONDON:

SAMUEL BISHOP, 52, FLEET STREET.

1858.

Printed by T. C. B. & Co., 52, Fleet Street.



APPENDIX
TO THE EIGHTH EDITION
OF
THE PHARMACOLOGIA;
WITH SOME REMARKS ON VARIOUS CRITICISMS UPON
THE LONDON PHARMACOPEIA OF 1836.

It perchance happened that an ass and a mule went laden over a brook, the one with wool, the other with salt; the mule's pack became wet by accident, and much of the salt was dissolved, his burthen, therefore, was lightened, and the animal was much eased. Upon which he told the ass, who wished to speed as well as his neighbour, to wet his pack in like manner at the next water; this the ass did not neglect to perform, when he found, to his sorrow, that it became so much heavier he was unable to proceed on his way.

This fable of Camerarius* very truly illustrates the errors of the physician, who, relying upon some supposed specific virtue of a remedy, prescribes it without a due regard to all the circumstances and conditions of his patient. The solvent power of water upon the different substances submitted to its action, is not more variable than is the operation of an active medicine upon the human frame under the different conditions of its vitality. It can never be sufficiently impressed upon the junior practitioner, that medicines are, in their operation, *relative*, producing their effects according to the existing state of the living system; thus may venesection, in one case, depress the functional energies, while, in another, it may prove actively tonic and invigorating.

The great and leading object of my Pharmacologia has been to place the bearing of this important subject in a clear and practical light. The practitioner who indiscriminately deals

* Emblems 55. cant. 2.

out a remedy, without appreciating all the collateral circumstances of the patient, is not less improvident than the mule who, having discovered the efficacy of water in his own case, blindly recommends it to his neighbour, without ever inquiring how far the circumstances of each might resemble or differ from each other. But strange and almost incredible as it may appear, this is a practice of general and daily occurrence. With one practitioner *blue pill* cures every disorder; with another, *colchicum* is the divine panacea; while a third regards *creasote* as a sovereign remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to. Now, let me ask what constitutes the difference between the physician and his counterfeit—between the philosopher and the quack? simply this, that the latter exhibits the same medicine for every disease, however much they may differ in symptoms and character, while the former examines in a spirit of philosophic analysis, all the existing peculiarities of the patient; and being thus led by a sagacious induction to an estimate of his vital energies, graduates and adapts, with a sound discretion and with a correct knowledge of his agents, such remedies as may be best calculated to control and correct the morbid action. The bundle of ready-made receipts in the hands of the routine practitioner, is but a well-equipped quiver at the back of an unskilful archer.

Every case, however apparently similar in its general character to others of the same type, is always more or less modified by the peculiarities of constitution, so that a prescription should be strictly extemporaneous, "*Idem calamo quod in mente.*" It should be constructed on the occasion, with the impression of the indications fresh before us; thus are we to regard the formulæ of the Pharmacopœia as models for our guidance, and not as invariable formulæ to be used without judicious adaptation.

In this view of the subject it must appear evident to those acquainted with the plan and purpose of the Pharmacologia, that its utility cannot be impaired, nor its principles in any degree affected by changes in the arrangement or nomenclature of the Pharmacopœia. Every precept, every example remains untouched; it continues to harmonize with the present as it did with the former edition of that work. The rules for selecting, adapting, and combining medicines, continue without the necessity of any revision; their application remains under the guidance of the same laws.

With regard to the change of nomenclature, I may state that in the present edition of my work, it has, for the most part, been anticipated, either by the introduction of the scientific synonymes, or by a chemical explanation of the composition of each article in question ; and with the same prospective object, the principal remedies which have now, for the first time, been admitted into the Pharmacopœia, have had a place assigned to them in the pages of the Pharmalogia.* Since, however, from the extent of the edition, several years must necessarily elapse before it can be reprinted, I have thought it an act of justice to the purchasers to add an Appendix which may be conveniently bound up with the volume, containing a list of the several changes and additions which have taken place, together with such observations as the publication of the new Pharmacopœia may have suggested, or the criticisms of its several reviewers rendered desirable.

As to the more recent investigations of the physiologist, I can state with much confidence, that so far from shaking the solidity of those doctrines upon which the Pharmacologia may be said to be founded, they have a direct tendency to afford them farther support.

Thus have we become better acquainted with the laws of absorption, and the respective part performed by the veins and the lymphatics in the discharge of this function, as well as with the interesting and singular phenomena of imbibition and *endosmosis*, by the aid of which I have but little doubt we shall hereafter be enabled to explain many of the anomalies which continue to baffle us. The animal chemist has extended our knowledge of the proximate principles of which the body is composed, and has proved the existence of changes which are perpetually going on in the stomach and primæ viæ from the reaction of their contents. The toxicologist has contributed to the farther elucidation of this province of science by the operation of poisons on the living system, which differ only from medicines in their dose and degree of concentration : he has confirmed all that I had advanced upon the influence of solubility in diminishing or increasing the activity of remedies, and has reconciled many apparent anomalies by shewing that bodies insoluble in water are soluble in the fluids of the stomach ;

* For example,—ERGOTA, IODINIUM, LACTUCARIUM, MORPHIA and its Salts, QUINA, NUX VOMICA, STRYCHNIA, ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM, &c. &c.

and that medicines which act by absorption, are not materially enfeebled by chemical combination, unless insolubility be the consequence of the union. He has shewn likewise, that certain bodies are digested or decomposed in the stomach, and are thus deprived of much of their activity. Above all, he has confirmed the view I submitted with respect to the different channels, or modes of communication, by which medicines extend their influence to distant organs, and proved that several of those agents which were long supposed to act merely upon the membranes of the alimentary canal, as certain corrosives, have an ulterior or remote action.*

I may, in a future edition, multiply my examples and amplify my illustrations, but in taking an impartial review of the present state of physiological opinions, I cannot anticipate the necessity of making any fundamental alterations.

To come more immediately to the subject of the new Pharmacopœia, I would not have it supposed that the college of physicians can require an apologist; but as a member of the committee to which the revision of the Pharmacopœia was entrusted, I cannot avoid the opportunity of offering a few remarks upon the attacks which have been made upon it. I am at the same time equally ready to admit, that several reviewers have done ample justice to its merits. The manner in which I have been personally assailed by one of those discontented and waspish authors who vainly fancy that they can elevate themselves by depressing every thing around them, would scarcely deserve a passing notice were his accusation not pre-eminently distinguished for its utter want of truth, or even the shadow of probability. I am actually charged with having exercised a power which I never possessed, to issue an order which was never framed, for the purpose of injuring a person whom I never knew;—so let it pass.

As to many of the Pharmacopœia reviewers, when we perceive the captious style, the uncalled-for censure, the scorn, the sneer, the reluctant admission of improvement, and the perti-

* I will adduce one important illustration. Oxalic acid has been generally regarded as producing its poisonous effects by a corrosive action on the stomach; but it has been found, that when neutralized, or so far diluted as to be deprived of its local acrimony, it may by being absorbed prove fatal. Without this knowledge it is possible that the practitioner might substitute the oxalic for the citric acid in the preparation of a saline draught. Again, nitric acid and potass are both corrosives, by mutual neutralization their local effects would be prevented, but a compound is thus produced possessing a far different power, that of acting upon the brain and nerves.

nacious adherence to refuted error,—every intelligent and candid reader will justly appreciate the spirit and motives of such critics. In one instance, the attack is opened with vituperations upon the order in council prefixed to the work, by which “His Majesty doth strictly require, charge, and command all apothecaries and others” to obey its direction, &c. Why, in the name of common sense, let me ask, for what purpose is the Pharmacopœia issued, unless an obedience to its orders can be enforced? Uniformity in the composition and strength of our medicines are its object and purpose; but, says the critic, “it is a *drag-chain* upon science; every hour ushers in new improvements, which are applicable to all processes;” and he adds, “instead of being encouraged to make discoveries, the English chemist is tied to the prosecution of stale processes, which he is not allowed to improve:” and truly fortunate is it for the community, that such a check, such a patent “*drag-chain*” has been mercifully provided for its safety. What would be the consequence, were every manufacturer, who fancied that he had invented a superior formula, allowed to adopt it?—to what a wild and dangerous spirit of speculation and empiricism should we be thus consigned! The physician could never calculate upon the effects of his remedies; for it is probable that no two laboratories would furnish the same article. Even in the page of the critic who advocates so preposterous a doctrine, we may discern traces of self-conceit, that would lead him, unless restrained by our *safety drag*, to give a dangerous activity to the *arsenical solution*, by what he is pleased to consider an improved formula for its preparation. In many of those processes, however, which are more immediately the objects of the wholesale manufacturer, and where the article is readily tested as to purity and strength, he is not tied down by the Pharmacopœia to an invariable form of preparation, provided always that the product be what is required; and hence the introduction of a series of “notes,” by which its purity may, as nearly as possible, be ascertained; but this measure of precaution did not supersede the necessity, or render less useful the introduction of formulæ, in a work expressly composed for the instruction and guidance of the pharmaceutic chemist. But let us view the question in another point of view. In a system founded upon a division of labour, there is an implied condition between the different departments, that each shall fairly and honestly work with the other, for one common purpose, and to one

common end. In the case before us, that purpose and that end is the welfare of the community. The medical men by whom the public are served, may be divided into two distinct classes,—those who prescribe remedies, and those who prepare them. In the former class may be included physicians and general practitioners; in the latter, manufacturing and dispensing chemists. Now let us inquire how these respective classes stand, in relation to the Pharmacopœia,—ever keeping in mind, that they are to act in union for the benefit of the public. As this question has been raised by our reviewer, it is necessary that a few remarks should be offered upon it. He asks, “for whose use is the Pharmacopœia published,—is it for the use of the learned physician?” he answers, “surely not; his accomplishments and opportunities of acquiring knowledge place him above such a source. Is it published for the benefit of the operating surgeon? No,—the lancet and the scalpel are his medicaments; and when he has to call in the assistance of pharmacy, his scientific resources place him in a condition similar to that of the physician: “for whose use, then,” he inquires, “is the Pharmacopœia destined, since it is neither required by the physician nor by the surgeon?—the truth is,” says he, “it is published for the use of the general practitioner, and the chemist, and druggist;” neither of whom can, in the reviewer’s judgment, “be expected to waste his leisure in studying a Latin Pharmacopœia.” All this appears to me perfect trash and nonsense. The general practitioner, unless he possess sufficient knowledge to understand the Pharmacopœia, is a person unworthy of being trusted by Her Majesty’s liege subjects; and as to the druggist or chemist, whose sole business it is to dispense prescriptions, it is surely not too much to expect that he should be able to read them. But how does the question really stand? Certainly not as our critic represents it. The Pharmacopœia is obviously constructed for the physician, or prescribing practitioner; his knowledge, however “extensive and transcendent,” does not render such a recognised standard the less necessary or convenient. It abridges his labour, without cramping his resources; for he is still at full liberty, should it so please him, to range over the whole creation in search of remedies. He is, however, here presented with a list of the medicines which, under all ordinary circumstances, he can be supposed to require, and which he may combine and modify at his will and pleasure;

while the dispenser, by being thus made acquainted with the simple and compound articles which in the daily routine of his business he will be called upon to furnish, is better able, by promptitude as well as accuracy, to fulfil the intentions of his master. What a sacrifice of time, and what multiplied chances of error, does this system of mutual accommodation obviate! The critic who stands forward to arraign its expediency, may, for aught I know, possess all the learning so cynically assigned to the physician, but he can be no practitioner; and it may be shrewdly suspected, that he is better qualified to publish sarcasms than to write prescriptions.

Having thus endeavoured to answer the general objections urged against the Pharmacopœia, I shall proceed to offer some remarks upon the errors and defects attributed to the recent edition of 1836. In the first place, it is asked, how it has happened that the Colleges of Dublin and Edinburgh were not associated with that of London, so as to produce an Imperial Pharmacopœia. I shall reply, that the committee of the London college were most anxious to remove every obstacle that might impede so desirable an end: the college of Edinburgh deputed Dr. Christison and the late lamented Dr. Turner, to carry on the negociation; but difficulties arose in another quarter, which it was impossible to obviate, and the plan was finally abandoned, with the deep regret of all who were engaged in the transaction.

WHY WRITTEN IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE? It is asked, "for what purpose this national work is written in a dead language, and one spoken in purity by no nation on the earth:" if not spoken, it is understood throughout the civilized world, and that cannot be said of any other language; but the reader will be pleased to understand, that the committee of the College were appointed to re-model the Pharmacopœia, not to subvert the custom of the profession. Physicians have ever been, and continue, in the habit of writing their prescriptions in Latin,—whether laudably or otherwise is not the question; as long as that custom continues, the Pharmacopœia committee can have no option. Were it necessary, I might adduce many sufficient reasons for the continuance of the practice, but I should be thus led into a digression inconsistent with my object. I shall, therefore, only express, more in sorrow than in anger, a deep regret, that any writer who has at heart the interests and respectability of his profession, should seize

upon every occasion to pander to the vulgar taste of obliterating whatever has the semblance of learning. It is the character of the mischievous goose, *improbus anser*, to tear up by the root everything it approaches, "*et morsu lædit et stercore.*"

THE NOMENCLATURE. The profession may be well assured that this question was not flippantly argued, nor hastily determined; night after night did it occupy the attention of the committee, and each difficulty was searchingly examined, collectively and individually, by its members. The question is not, what might have been the most expedient principle, had the College, for the first time, been called upon to construct a Pharmacopœia. I am not prepared to say, that, under such circumstances, the adoption of arbitrary names, having no reference to the botanical history or chemical composition of the different articles, might not have been attended with several advantages, more especially that of avoiding the necessity of changes during the progress of science; but, on the other hand, we must not overlook the evils inseparable from such a plan,—as, for instance, that of employing terms which, in the progress of time, must become obsolete and unintelligible.* Let the reader wade through the prescriptions of the older writers, and he may well fancy himself in the land of Shinar; whereas, by adopting the acknowledged expressions of science, whatever may be the future revolutions of its language, the articles will always be readily identified, in all ages and countries, without the possibility of error. It has been argued, that the perpetual and rapid changes to which chemical nomenclature has been subject, furnishes evidence, not only of the instability of the science, but of its utter unfitness as the basis of medical classification. I am disposed to take a much more encouraging view of the question, and to regard the frequency of such changes, as a striking demonstration of the rapidity of its advancement. But let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the committee had entertained the plan of reverting to arbitrary names; *calomel* and *corrosive sublimate*, and a few others, might have passed muster readily enough, but how could they have dealt with the newly discovered bodies, such as the compounds of *iodine*, &c., which are recognised only by their terms of composition? they must have produced a patch-

* How many a practitioner has been misled by the term *Copperas*, which certainly might be fairly considered as denoting the presence of copper?

work, that would have very justly exposed the College to the ridicule of the scientific world.

With singular inconsistency, the critic who thus censures an excess of science, and so feelingly expatiates upon the dangers which must arise from exceeding the standard of the dispenser's acquirements, gravely asks, how it has happened that, in the regulation of the proportions in the formulæ, the atomic numbers were not kept in view; by which this said dispenser, who is too ignorant to comprehend the meaning of our chemical terms, might be initiated in the mysteries of the atomic doctrine. It is in vain to reason with such a critic, — "naviget Anticyram."

THE INEFFICACY OF CERTAIN ARTICLES. Under this head I would remark, that, upon all former occasions, it was a standing rule in the committee, that no article should be introduced that did not receive the approbation and sanction of some one of its members, from a personal experience of its utility. From this rule, however, it was deemed expedient to depart, for the following reason: that articles, whether intrinsically valuable or not, were frequently used by a large proportion of the profession; and as many of such medicines were potent and highly dangerous in their effects, that it became the paramount duty of the college to ensure, as far as possible, the correctness of their preparation, and the uniformity of their strength. The profession will, therefore, be pleased to view their introduction into the Pharmacopœia, as a measure, not of sanction or recommendation, but solely as one of prudence and caution. With regard to some few articles which have been denounced as inert and worthless,—such, for example, as the antimonial powder,—the question is, simply, whether it continues to be used by the profession; if so, it is just that it should be accurately prepared. The opinion of a reviewer is, after all, only that of an individual; and if he is outvoted, let him submit with good grace to the decision of his brethren.

"Nil rectum, nisi quod placuit sibi, ducit."

THE UNNECESSARY AND OFTEN INCORRECT CHANGES IN THE QUANTITIES OF THE INGREDIENTS OF A COMPOUND. In entertaining this question I am, perhaps, travelling out of the record, for my Pharmacologia has no reference to the manipulations of pharmacy. The profession has already works from which may be acquired every information upon the subject of pharmaceutic preparations,—Phillips's Translation of the Phar-

macopœia, and Dr. Thompson's elaborate and masterly Dispensatory. Let us hear no more of the degraded state of science in a country that can boast of two such works. I shall, therefore, only observe that most of these "unnecessary changes" were essential for preserving the proportions unaltered, in consequence of the substitution of the imperial for the wine pint, i. e. twenty instead of sixteen ounces; thus have the quantities but not the proportions* of arsenious acid been altered in the *liquor potassæ arsenitis*, in order to render the practical effect of that medicine unchanged; so with tincture of opium. It might at first view also appear, from the change in the quantities of the different ingredients, that the *decoctum aloes compositum* had undergone a material modification in strength, but such is not the fact. It is true that some infusions, as those of *digitalis* and *tabacum* have been actually diminished in power, but not unadvisedly; the changes have been founded upon an experience of their effects, and must be considered as improvements.

There has always existed a class of critics whose only object would seem to be that of finding fault; and it is curious to observe with what eagerness and apparent satisfaction an alledged error is received and reported by those who take their cue from a leader, because they are unwilling to think and judge for themselves; like so many dogs in a village, if one bark, all will bark without any other cause.

As to the minor cavils and objections, I shall consign their authors into the hands of Mr. Phillips, for I am perfectly satisfied that his felicitous exposure of them must have convinced the candid and intelligent practitioner that they are wholly unworthy of credit. Against the critics themselves, it would appear, that neither experiment nor argument, however skilfully adduced, can aught avail; although again and again defeated in every point, they pertinaciously retain their ground; Mr. Phillips can make no more impression upon them than did Prince Arthur on the monster Malegar, in the "Faery Queen," who though so pierced by his sword through every part of his body

"That through his carcase one might plainly see,"

yet groaned only with the smart, and was presently as brisk and pugnacious as ever.

* The slight fractional difference in a practical point of view is quite unimportant, except to those who delight to peck at shadows.

CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE.

TABLE I.

FORMER NAMES.—P. L. 1824.	NEW NAMES.—P. L. 1836.
A.	
Acidum Aceticum Dilutum	Acetum Destillatum.
Acidum Aceticum Fortius	Acidum Aceticum.
Acidum Muriaticum	Acidum Hydrochloricum.
Æther Rectificatus.....	Æther Sulphuricus.
Ammoniaë Murias	Ammoniaë Hydrochloras.
Ammoniaë Subcarbonas	Ammoniaë Sesquicarbonas.
Antimonii Sulphuretum	Antimonii Sesquisulphuretum.
Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcipitatum	Antimonii Oxysulphuretum.
Antimonium Tartarizatum	Antimonii Potassio-Tartaras.
Aqua Pulegii	Aqua Menthaë Pulegii.
Arsenicum Album.....	Acidum Arseniosum.
B.	
Bismüthi Subnitras	Bismüthi Trisnitras.
C.	
Calami Radix.....	Acörus (Rhizoma).
Calcis Murias.....	Calcii Chloridum.
Caricæ Fructus	Fici.
Ceratum Simplex	Ceratum.
Confectio Amygdalarum	Confectio Amygdalæ.
Confectio Aurantiorum.....	Confectio Aurantii.
Confectio Scammoniaë	Confectio Scammonii.
Cubëba	Piper Cubëba.
Cuprum Ammoniatum	Cupri Ammonio Sulphas.
D.	
Decoctum Cinchonæ.....	Decoctum Cinchonæ Lancifoliaë.
Decoctum Lichenis	Decoctum Cetrariaë.
Decoctum Sarsaparillaë	Decoctum Sarzæ.
Decoctum Sarsaparillaë Comp.....	Decoctum Sarzæ Comp.
Dolichi Pubes.....	Mucuna.
E.	
Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.....	Emplastrum Galbani.
Emplastrum Pisis Compositum	Emplastrum Pisis.
Extractum Cinchonæ	Extract. Cinchonæ Lancifoliaë.
Extractum Humuli	Extractum Lupuli.
Extractum Opii	Extractum Opii Purificatum.
Extractum Sarsaparillaë.....	Extractum Sarzæ.

Note.—I have marked the quantities of the several words which are frequently mispronounced.

F.

FORMER NAMES.—P. L. 1824.	NEW NAMES.—P. L. 1836.
Ferri Sub-Carbōnas	Ferri Sesquioxylum.
Ferrum Ammoniatum	Ferri Ammonio-Chloridum.
Ferrum Tartarizatum	Ferri Potassio-Tartras.
Filicis Radix	Aspidium.

H.

Helenium	Inula.
Humuli Strobili	Lupulus.
Hydrargyri Oxydum Cinereum	Hydrargyri Oxydum.
Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum	Hydrargyri Binoxylum.
Hydrargyri Oxymurias	Hydrargyri Bichloridum.
Hydrargyri Submurias	Hydrargyri Chloridum.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum	Hydrargyri Sulphuretum cum Sulphure.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum	Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum.
Hydrargyrum Præcipitatum Album	Hydrargyri Ammonio-Chloridum.

I.

Infusum Caryophyllorum	Infusum Caryophylli.
------------------------------	----------------------

L.

Lichen	Cetraria.
Linimentum Ammoniae Fortius	Linimentum Ammoniae.
Linimentum Ammoniae Subcarbonatis	Linimentum Ammon. Sesquicarbonatis.
Linimentum Hydrargyri	Linimentum Hydrargyri Compositum.
Linimentum Saponis Compositum	Linimentum Saponis.
Liquor Ammoniae Subcarbonatis	Liquor Ammoniae Sesquicarbonatis.
Liquor Arsenicalis	Liquor Potassae Arsenitis.
Liquor Calcis Muriatis	Liquor Calcii Chloridi.
Liquor Cupri Ammoniaci	Liquor Cupri Ammonio-Sulphatis.
Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis	Liquor Hydrargyri Bichloridi.
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis	Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis.
Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus	Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis Dilutus.
Liquor Potassae Subcarbonatis	Liquor Potassae Carbonatis.

M.

Magnesiae Subcarbonas	Magnesiae Carbōnas.
Mezerei Cortex	Mezereum.
Mistura Amygdalarum	Mistura Amygdalæ.
Mori Baccae	Mora.
Mucilago Acaciae	Mistura Acaciae.
Mucilago Amyli	Decoctum Amyli.
Myristicae Nuclei	Myristica.

O.

Oleum Pulegii	Oleum Menthae Pulegii.
Oleum Terebinthinae Rectificatum	Oleum Terebinthinae Purificatum.
Opoponacis Gummi-resina	Opoponax.
Oxymel Simplex	Oxymel.

P.

FORMER NAMES.—P. L. 1824.	NEW NAMES.—P. L. 1836.
Papaveris Capsula.....	Papaver.
Pilula Hydrargyri Submuriatis Composita...	Pilula Hydrargyri Chloridi Composita.
Pilula Saponis cum Opio.....	Pilula Saponis Composita.
Pimentae Bacca.....	Pimenta.
Piperis Longi Fructus.....	Piper Longum.
Piperis Nigri Bacca.....	Piper Nigrum.
Plumbi Subcarbonas.....	Plumbi Carbonas.
Potassa Fusa.....	Potassa Hydras.
Potassa Carbonas.....	Potassa Bicarbonas.
Potassa Subcarbonas.....	Potassa Carbonas.
Potassa Sulphuretum.....	Potassii Sulphuretum.
Potassa Supersulphas.....	Potassa Bisulphas.
Potassa Supertartras.....	Potassa Bitartras.
Pterocarpi Lignum.....	Pterocarpus.
Pulvis Antimonialis.....	Pulvis Antimonii Compositus.
Pulvis Scammonae Compositus.....	Pulvis Scammonii Compositus.
Pyrethri Radix.....	Pyræthrum.

Q.

Quassiae Lignum.....	Quassia.
Quercus Cortex.....	Quercus.

R.

Resina Flava.....	Resina.
Rhamni Bacca.....	Rhamnus.
Rhei Radix.....	Rheum.
Rhœados Petala.....	Rhœas.
Rosæ Caninæ Pulpa.....	Rosa Canina.
Rosæ Centifoliæ Petala.....	Rosa Centifolia.
Rosæ Gallicæ Petala.....	Rosa Gallica.
Rosmarini Cacumina.....	Rosmarinus.
Rutæ Folia.....	Ruta.

S.

Sabinæ Folia.....	Sabina.
Sambuci Flores.....	Sambucus.
Sapo Durus.....	Sapo.
Sarsaparillæ Radix.....	Sarza.
Sassafras Lignum et Radix.....	Sassafras.
Scammonæ Gummi-resina.....	Scammonium.
Scillæ Radix.....	Scilla (<i>Bulbus recens</i>).
Senegæ Radix.....	Senega.
Sennæ Folia.....	Senna.
Serpentariæ Radix.....	Serpentaria.
Simaroubæ Cortex.....	Simaruba.
Sinapis Semina.....	Sinapis.
Soda Impura.....	Sodæ Carbonas Impura.
Soda Tartarizata.....	Sodæ Potassio-Tartras.
Sodæ Carbonas.....	Sodæ Sesquicarbonas.
Sodæ Murias.....	Sodii Chloridum.
Sodæ Subbõras.....	Borax (<i>Sodæ Bõboras</i>).
Sodæ Subcarbonas.....	Sodæ Carbõnas.
Sodæ Subcarbonas Exsiccata.....	Sodæ Carbõnas Exsiccata.
Spartii Cacumina.....	Scoparius.
Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus.....	Tinctura Ammoniae Composita.

FORMER NAMES.—P. L. 1824.	NEW NAMES.—P. L. 1836.
Spiritus Camphoræ	Tinctura Camphoræ.
Spiritus Colchici Ammoniatus.....	Tinctura Colchici Ammoniata.
Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus	Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita.
Spiritus Pulegii	Spiritus Menthæ Pulegii.
Staphisagriæ Semina.....	Staphisagria.
Stramonii Semina et Folia	Stramonii Semina.
Styracis Balsamum	Styrax.
Syrupus Aurantiorum	Syrupus Aurantii.
Syrupus Sarsaparillæ.....	Syrupus Sarzæ.
Syrupus Simplex	Syrupus.

T.

Tabaci Folia	Tabacum.
Tamarindi Pulpa	Tamarindus.
Taraxaci Radix	Taraxacum.
Tinctura Cinchonæ (Lancifoliæ).....	Tinctura Cinchonæ (Cordifoliæ).
Tinctura Ferri Ammoniatæ	Tinctura Ferri Ammonio-Chloridi.
Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.....	Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi.
Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata	Tinctura Guaiaci Composita.
Tinctura Hellebori Nigri	Tinctura Hellebori.
Tinctura Humuli	Tinctura Lupuli.
Tinctura Sennæ	Tinctura Sennæ Composita.
Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniatae	Tinctura Valerianæ Composita.
Tormentillæ Radix	Tormentilla.
Toxicodendri Folia.....	Toxicodendron.

V.

Valerianæ Radix	Valeriana.
Veratri Radix.....	Veratrum.
Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati	Vinum Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis.

U.

Ulmi Cortex	Ulmus.
Unguentum Elemi Compositum	Unguentum Elemi.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Præcipitati Albi.....	{ Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammonio { Chloridi.
Uvæ Passæ.....	Uva.
Uvæ Ursi Folia	Uva Ursi.

Z.

Zingiberis Radix	Zingiber.
------------------------	-----------

TABLE II.—NEW AND FORMER NAMES.

A.

NEW NAMES.—P. L. 1836.	FORMER NAMES.—P. L. 1824.
Acetum Destillatum	Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.
Acidum Aceticum	Acidum Aceticum Fortius.
Acidum Arseniosum	Arsenicum Album.
Acidum Hydrochloricum	Acidum Muriaticum.
Acörus	Calami Radix.
Æther Sulphuricus	Æther Rectificatus.
Ammonia Hydroclöras	Ammonia Murias.
Ammonia Sesquicarbonas	Ammonia Subcarbonas.
Antimonii Oxysulphuretum	Antimonii Sulphuratum Præcipitatum.
Antimonii Potassio-Tartras	Antimonium Tartarizatum.
Antimonii Sesquisulphuretum	Antimonii Sulphuretum.
Aqua Menthae Pulegii	Aqua Pulegii.
Aspidium	Filicis Radix.

B.

Bismüthi Trisniträs	Bismuthi Subniträs.
Borax (Soda Biböras)	Soda Subboras.

C.

Calcii Chloridum	Calcis Murias.
Ceratum	Ceratum Simplex.
Cetraria	Lichen
Confectio Amygdalæ	Confectio Amygdalarum.
Confectio Aurantii	Confectio Aurantium.
Confectio Scammonii	Confectio Scammonæ.
Cupri Ammonio-Sulphas	Cuprum Ammoniatum.

Decoctum Amyli	Mucilago Amyli.
Decoctum Cetrariæ	Decoctum Lichenis.
Decoctum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ	Decoctum Cinchonæ.
Decoctum Sarzæ	Decoctum Sarsaparillæ.
Decoctum Sarzæ Compositum	Decoctum Sarsaparillæ Compositum.

E.

Emplastrum Galbani	Emplastrum Galbani Compositum.
Emplastrum Picis	Emplastrum Picis Compositum.
Extractum Cinchonæ Lancifoliæ	Extractum Cinchonæ.
Extractum Lupuli	Extractum Humuli.
Extractum Opii Purificatum	Extractum Opii.
Extractum Sarzæ	Extractum Sarsaparillæ.

F.

Ferri Ammonio-Chloridum	Ferrum Ammoniatum.
Ferri Potassio-Tartras	Ferrum Tartarizatum.
Ferri Sesquioxylum	Ferri Sub-carbonas.
Fici	Caricæ Fructus.

H.

NEW NAMES.—P. L. 1836.	FORMER NAMES.—L. P. 1824.
Hydrargyri Ammonio-Chloridum	Hydrargyri Præcipitatum Album
Hydrargyri Bichloridum	Hydrargyri Oxynurias.
Hydrargyri Binoxidum	Hydrargyri Oxydum Rubrum.
Hydrargyri Bisulphuretum	Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum.
Hydrargyri Chloridum	Hydrargyri Submurias.
Hydrargyri Oxydum	Hydrargyri Oxydum Cinereum.
Hydrargyri Sulphuretum cum Sulphure	Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Nigrum.

I.

Infusum Caryophylli	Infusum Caryophyllorum.
Inula	Helenium.

L.

Linimentum Ammoniaë	Linimentum Ammoniaë Fortius.
Linimentum Ammoniaë Sesquicarbonatis	Linimentum Ammoniaë Sub-carbonatis.
Linimentum Hydrargyri Compositum	Linimentum Hydrargyri.
Linimentum Saponis	Linimentum Saponis Compositum.
Liquor Ammoniaë Sesquicarbonatis	Liquor Ammoniaë Subcarbonatis.
Liquor Calcii Chloridi	Liquor Calcis Muriatis.
Liquor Cupri Ammonio Sulphätis	Liquor Cupri Ammoniat.
Liquor Hydrargyri Bichloridi	Liquor Hydrargyri Oxymuriatis.
Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis	Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis.
Liquor Plumbi Diacetatis Dilutus	Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.
Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis	Liquor Arsenicalis.
Liquor Potassæ Carbonatis	Liquor Potassæ Subcarbonatis.
Lupulus	Humuli Strobili.

M.

Magnesiaë Carbōnas	Magnesiaë Subcarbonas.
Mezereum	Mezerei Cortex.
Mistura Acaciaë	Mucilago Acaciaë.
Mistura Amygdalæ	Mistura Amygdalarum.
Mora	Mori Baccæ.
Myristica	Myristicaë Nuclei.

O.

Oleum Menthaë Pulegii	Oleum Pulegii.
Oleum Terebinthinæ Purificatum	Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.
Opoponax	Opoponacis Gummi-resina.
Oxymel	Oxymel Simplex.

P.

Papaver	Papaveris Capsulaë.
Pilulaë Hydrargyri Chloridi Compositæ	Pilulaë Hydrargyri Submuriatis Com-
Pilulaë Saponis Compositæ	Pilulaë Saponis cum Opio. [positæ.
Pimenta	Pimentaë Baccæ.
Piper Cubéba	Cubeba.
Piper longum	Piperis longi Fructus.
Piper nigrum	Piperis nigri Baccæ.
Plumbi Carbōnas	Plumbi Subcarbonas.
Plumbi Oxydum	Plumbi Oxydum Semivitreum.
Potassæ Bicarbons	Potassæ Carbonas.
Potassæ Bisulphas	Potassæ Supersulphas.

NEW NAMES.—L. P. 1836.	FORMER NAMES.—L. P. 1824.
Potassæ Bitartras	Potassæ Supertartras.
Potassæ Carbonas	Potassæ Subcarbonas.
Potassæ Hydras	Potassæ Fusa.
Potassii Sulphuretum	Potassæ Sulphuretum.
Pterocarpus	Pterocarpi Lignum.
Pulvis Antimonii Compositus	Pulvis Antimonialis.
Pulvis Scammonii Compositus	Pulvis Scammoniae Compositus.
Pyræthrum	Pyrethri Radix.

Q.

Quassia	Quassiae Lignum.
Quercus	Quercus Cortex.

R.

Resina	Resina Flava.
Rhamnus	Rhamni Baccæ.
Rheum	Rhei Radix.
Rhæas	Rhæados Petala.
Rosa Canina	Rosæ Caninæ Pulpa.
Rosa Centifolia	Rosæ Centifoliæ Petala.
Rosa Gallica	Rosæ Gallicæ Petala.
Rosmarinus	Rosmarini Cacumina.
Ruta	Rutæ Folia.

S.

Sabina	Sabinæ Folia.
Sambucus	Sambuci Flores.
Sapo	Sapo durus.
Sarza	Sarsaparillæ Radix.
Sassafras	Sassafras Lignum et Radix.
Scammonium	Scammoniae Gummi-resina.
Scilla (<i>Bulbus recens</i>)	Scillæ Radix.
Scoparius	Spartii Cacumina.
Senega	Senegæ Radix.
Senna	Sennæ Folia.
Serpentaria	Serpentariæ Radix.
Simaruba	Simaroubæ Cortex.
Sinâpis	Sinapis Semina.
Sodæ Carbōnas	Sodæ Subcarbonas.
Sodæ Carbonas Exsiccata	Sodæ Subcarbonas Exsiccata.
Sodæ Potassio-Tartras	Sodæ Tartarizata.
Sodæ Sesquicarbonas	Sodæ Carbonas.
Sodii Chloridum	Sodæ Murias.
Spiritus Menthæ Pulegii	Spiritus Pulegii.
Syrupus	Syrupus Simplex.
Syrupus Aurantii	Syrupus Aurantiorum.
Syrupus Sarzæ	Syrupus Sarsaparillæ.

T.

Tabâcum	Tabaci Folia.
Tamarindus	Tamarindi Pulpa.
Taraxaci Radix	Taraxacum.
Tinctura Ammoniae Composita	Spiritus Ammoniae Succinatus.
Tinctura Camphoræ	Spiritus Camphoræ.
Tinctura Cinchonæ (Cordifoliæ)	Tinctura Cinchonæ (Lancifoliæ).
Tinctura Colchici Composita	Spiritus Colchici Ammoniat.
Tinctura Ferri Ammonio-Chloridi	Tinctura Ferri Ammoniat.

C

NEW NAMES.—L. P. 1836.	FORMER NAMES.—L. P. 1824.
Tinctura Ferri Sesquichloridi	Tinctura Ferri Muriatis.
Tinctura Guaiaci Composita	Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata.
Tinctura Hellebõri	Tinctura Hellebori Nigri.
Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita	Spiritus Lavandulæ Compositus.
Tinctura Lupuli	Tinctura Humuli.
Tinctura Sennæ Composita	Tinctura Sennæ.
Tinctura Valerianæ Composita	Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata.
Tormentilla	Tormentillæ Radix.
Toxicodendron	Toxicodendri Folia.

V.

Valeriana	Valerianæ Radix.
Verâtrum	Veratri Radix.
Vinum Antimonii Potassio Tartratis	Vinum Antimonii Tartarizati.

U.

Ulmus	Ulmi Cortex
Unguentum Elemi	Unguentum Elemi Compositum.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammonio Chloridi ..	{ Unguentum Hydrargyri Precipitati
	{ Albi.
Uva	Uvæ Passæ
Uva Ursi	Uvæ Ursi Folia.

Z.

Zingiber	Zingiberis Radix.
----------------	-------------------

TABLE III.—BOTANICAL CHANGES.

	1836.	1824.
Aconiti Folia et Radix	Aconitum Paniculatum	<i>Instead of</i> A. Napellus.
Ammoniacum	Dorema Ammoniacum	— Heracleum Gummiferum.
Aurantii Cortex	Citrus Vulgaris	— Citrus Aurantium.
Balsamum Tolutanum	{ MyroxylonPeruiferum	— Toluifera Balsamum,
	{ Balsamum Concretum	Balsamum.
Cajuputi Oleum	Melaleuca Minor	— Melaleuca Cajuputi.
Cardamomi Semina ..	{ Alpinia Cardamo-	— Matonia Cardamomum.
	{ mum	
Caryophyllus	CaryophyllusAromaticus	— Eugenia Caryophyllata.
Centaurium	Erythræa Centaurium..	— Chironia Centaurium.
Cetraria (Lichen)	Cetraria Islandica	— Lichen Islandicus.
Copaiba	Copaifera Langsdorfii ..	— Copaifera Officialis.
Cusparia	Galipæa Cusparia	— Cusparia Febrifuga.
Cydonia	Cydonia Vulgaris	— Pyrus Cydonia.
Dolichos (Mucuna) ..	Mucuna Pruriens	— Dolichos Pruriens.
Feniculum	Feniculum Vulgare ..	— Anethum Fœniculum.
Galbanum	Galbanum Officinale ..	— Babon Galbanum.
Gallæ	{ Quercus Infectoria	— Cynips Quercus folii
	{ Gemmæ Morbidæ ...	Nidus.
Hellebõrus	Helleborus Officinalis	— Hellebori nigri radix.
Jalapa	Ipomæa Jalapa	— Convolvulus Jalapa.
Ipecacuanha	Cephaelis Ipecacuanha	— Caliocca Ipecacuanha.
Limones	Citrus Limonum	— Citrus Medica.

	1836.	1834.
Manna	Ornus Europæa	Instead of Fraxinus Ornus,
Myrrha	Balsamodendron Myrrha	Arboris nondum descriptæ
		Gummi-resina.
Olibanum	Boswellia Serrata	Juniperus Lycia.
		Gummi-resina.
Opoponax	Opoponax Chironium	Pastinaca Opoponax.
		Gummi-resina.
Senna	Cassia Lanceolata	Cassia Senna.
Simaruba	Simaruba Officinalis ..	Quassia Simarouba.
Tormentilla	Potentilla Tormentilla	Tormentilla Officinalis.
Uva	Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi	Arbutus Uva Ursi.

TABLE IV.—ARTICLES AND PREPARATIONS NOW FIRST INTRODUCED.

I. ARTICLES OF MATERIA MEDICA.	
A.	
Aconiti Radix.	Lactucarium, (<i>Lactuca Sativa</i> .)
Ammoniae Liquor Fortior, (Sp. 882.)	Limonium Succus
Amygdalæ Oleum.	Lini Oleum, (<i>Linum Usitatissimum</i> .)
Aurantii Flores.	
Aurantii Oleum.	M.
	Manganesii Binoxidum.
	N.
	Nux Vomica, (<i>Strychnos Nux Vomica</i> .)
	P.
B.	Pareira, (<i>Cissampilos Pareira</i> .)
Barytæ Carbonas.	Phosphorus.
Bergamii Oleum, (<i>Citrus Limetta Bergamium</i> .)	Potassæ Chloras.
Brominium.	Potassii Ferrocyanidum.
	Quina, (<i>Cinchona Cordifolia</i> .)
	S.
C.	Sabadilla, (<i>Helonias Officinalis</i> .)
Calcis Hydras.	Sago, (<i>Sagus Rumphii Medullæ Fœcula</i> .)
Carbo Animalis.	Sodæ Acetas.
Chimaphila, (<i>Chimaphila Corymbosa</i> .)	Sodæ Phosphas.
Creasoton.	Spiritus Vini Gallici.
Curcûma, (<i>Curcuma Longa. Rhizoma</i> .)	Vinum Xericum.
	II. PREPARATIONS AND COM- POUNDS.
D.	ACIDA.
Diosma, (<i>Diosma Crenata. Folia</i> .)	Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum.
	Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.
E.	Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum.
Ergota, (<i>Acinula Clavus</i> .)	
	ALKALINA.
F.	Aconitina.
Ferri Percyanidum.	Morphia.
	Morphiæ Acetas.
	Morphiæ Hydrochloras.
H.	Quinæ Disulphas.
Hirudo, (<i>Hirudo Medicinalis</i> .)	Strychnia.
	Veratria.
I.	ANIMALIA.
Iodinium.	Carbo Animalis Purificatus.
L.	
Lacmus, (<i>Roccella Tinctoria. — Succus Spissatus</i> .)	

AQUE.

Aqua Florum Aurantii.
Aqua Sambuci.

CATAPLASMATA.

Cataplasma Conii.
Cataplasma Lini.

CERATA.

Ceratum Hydrargyri Compositum.

DECOCTA.

Decoctum Chimaphilæ.
Decoctum Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ.
Decoctum Cinchonæ Oblongifoliæ.
Decoctum Granati.
Decoctum Scoparii Compositum.
Decoctum Tormentillæ.
Decoctum Uvæ Ursi.

EMPLASTRA.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.

ENEMATA.

Enema Albes.
Enema Colocynthis.
Enema Opii.
Enema Tabaci.
Enema Terebinthinæ.

EXTRACTA.

Extractum Cinchonæ Cordifoliæ.
Extractum Cinchonæ Oblongifoliæ.
Extractum Colchici Acetici. (*Cormi.*)
Extractum Digitalis.
Extractum Pareiræ.
Extractum Uvæ Ursi.

INFUSA.

Infusum Diosmæ.
Infusum Krameriæ.
Infusum Pareiræ.
Infusum Scoparii.
Infusum Serpentariæ.
Infusum Valerianæ.
Infusum Lupuli.

METALLICA.

Liquor Argenti Nitratis.
Argenti Cyanidum.
Barii Chloridum.
Liquor Barii Chloridi.
Calx Chlorinata.
Ferri Iodidum.
Hydrargyri Bicyanidum.
Hydrargyri Iodidum.
Hydrargyri Binodidum.
Plumbi Iodidum.
Plumbi Oxydum Hydratum.
Liquor Potassæ Effervescens.
Potassii Bromidum.
Potassii Iodidum.
Liquor Potassii Iodidi Compositus.
Liquor Sodæ Effervescens.
Liquor Sodæ Chlorinata.

MISTURÆ.

Mistura Cascariilæ Composita.
Mistura Gentianæ Composita.
Mistura Spiritus Vini Gallici.

PILULÆ.

Pilulæ Conii Compositæ.
Pilulæ Hydrargyri Iodidi.
Pilulæ Ipecacuanhæ Compositæ.
Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ.
Pilulæ Sagapeni Compositæ.
Pilulæ Styracis Compositæ.

PULVERES.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.

TINCTURÆ.

Tinctura Balsami Tolutani.
Tinctura Colchici, (*Seminum.*)
Tinctura Conii.
Tinctura Cubebæ.
Tinctura Gallæ.
Tinctura Iodini Composita.

UNGUENTA.

Unguentum Antimonii Potassio-Tartratis.
Unguentum Creasoti.
Unguentum Gallæ Compositum.
Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi.
Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.

ARTICLES DISMISSED

FROM THE MATERIA MEDICA.

Antimonii Vitrum.
 Bistortæ Radix.
 Hellebori Fœtidi Folia.

Linum Catharticum.
 Salicis Cortex.
 Spongia!

FROM THE PREPARATIONS.

Emplastrum Cumini.
 Extractum Anthemidis.
 Extract. Cinchonæ Resinosum.
 Liquor Ferri Alkalini.
 Mistura Cornu Usti.
 Oleum Sulphuratum.
 Pulvis Contrajervæ Comp.
 Pulv. Corn. ust. cum Opio.

Pulvis Sennæ Comp.
 Spiritus Ætheris Aromaticus.
 Spir. Ætheris Sulphuric.
 Sulphur Præcipitatum.
 Tinctura Cinchonæ Ammoniat.
 Tinctura Rhei.
 Vinum Ferri.

ARTICLES DISMISSED

FROM THE LIBRARY

ARTICLES DISMISSED

FROM THE LIBRARY

ARTICLES DISMISSED

FROM THE LIBRARY

ARTICLES DISMISSED

FROM THE LIBRARY

ARTICLES DISMISSED

FROM THE LIBRARY

ADDENDA.

It will be readily seen, that many of the new Articles introduced into the *Materia Medica* are merely to be regarded as agents for the preparation of other substances, and will therefore not require any particular notice in this Appendix.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS. (*Epispasticum.*)

This preparation will enable the practitioner to produce summary vesication. Various applications of the same kind have been long in use on the Continent, such as a solution of the active matter of the *Cantharis* in aether, oil of turpentine, &c. (See *Pharmacologia*, p. 493.) In the introduction, therefore, of the above compound, the College has consulted the convenience and wants of the profession.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.

This preparation is somewhat weaker than that known by the name of "Scheele's Acid," and which was in general use previous to the publication of the present *Pharmacopœia*. The latter contained about 2·5, while the former has only 2 per cent. of real or anhydrous hydrocyanic acid in its composition. In the notes of the *Pharmacopœia*, its strength is directed to be ascertained by the decomposition of nitrate of silver; and it has been asked, why its specific gravity should not be at once received as a test? I have already answered that question. *Pharmacolog.* p. 352. Dose, \mathfrak{m} . iij.—viiij.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

As formulæ for the dilution of the other mineral acids have long held a place in our *Pharmacopœia*, it was thought consistent to introduce the present preparation. Dose, \mathfrak{m} . xx.—lx. See *Acidum Muriaticum*, (*Pharmacolog.* p. 354.)

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.

In addition to the general tonic properties, which it possesses in common with the mineral acids, it has virtues peculiar to itself, on account of which it is now introduced. It is supposed to be useful in those morbid states, in which the phosphates are copiously deposited by the urine, or in which a disposition to deposit the same earthy compound is manifested in the appearance of exostosis, and various other bony tumours. I have also found it to assuage the thirst so commonly present in Diabetes, more effectually than any other acidulated drink. Dose, \mathfrak{m} . xx.—fʒj. INCOMPATIBLES. *Lime-water, Nitrate of Silver, Salts of Lead, Magnesia, and Alkalies.*

ACONTINA.

This alkaloid principle in the root of the Aconite, and for the preparation of which a formula is now introduced, exists in the form of granular whitish crystals, inodorous, but possessing a bitter and somewhat acrid taste; it forms, with dilute acids, bitter uncrystallizable salts. It is soluble in 150 times its weight of cold, and 50 of

boiling water. Alcohol and æther dissolve it copiously, and the resulting solutions are alkaline in character. It is a narcotico-acrid poison of such fearful activity, that its internal use, even in so small a proportion as the 16th or 20th part of a grain, would require great caution and judgment. I am not aware that it has ever been internally administered with sufficient skill and precision, to enable us to form a just estimate of its value as a remedy; if we may draw any inference from its effects when externally applied, or from those of the plant in which it resides, its operation must be that of a most potent sedative upon the brain, paralysing the powers of the nervous system. See *Aconiti Folia*. (*Pharmacolog.* p. 361.)

Neuralgic affections, in which it may be supposed to prove serviceable, are of so suffering and intractable a nature, that we cannot be surprised, should the unhappy patients, after the failure of legitimate practice, be induced, by the flattering promises of the daring empiric, to try the effect of this formidable agent in extreme doses,

“Flectere si nequeunt Superos, Acheronta movebunt.”

but let not the scientific practitioner be seduced into a practice encompassed with such dangers, nor be too ready to receive testimonies of cure from so doubtful and fallacious a source. We are as yet totally ignorant whether, by the repetition of the smallest doses, like those of *Digitalis*, *Iodine*, and some other remedies, it might not, by accumulation, suddenly operate with poisonous activity.

With its external application we are better acquainted. In the proportion of a grain to a drachm of lard, it forms an ointment* which, by being rubbed on a part affected with Neuralgia, has occasioned immediate relief. This has occurred in cases of *Tic Doreux*, where other methods of cure had entirely failed. It might also be applied in the form of a spirituous embrocation, in the proportion of two grains to a fluid-ounce of rectified spirit; or æther might, in some cases, be preferred as the solvent. Similar powers would seem to be possessed by *Delphia*, an alkaloid obtained from the *Delphinium Staphisagria*. If a minute portion of the ointment, prepared as already stated, with either of these bodies, be rubbed upon the under lip, a remarkable sense of constriction will be immediately produced, and which will often continue for several hours. I know no better test of the genuine nature of the preparation. In two severe cases of Neuralgia, in my own practice, the application of the Delphine Ointment was followed by the most satisfactory results. In one the disease was perfectly cured, in the other suspended, during a considerable interval, and on its recurrence, by a repetition of the application again removed.

CALX CHLORINATA.

See *Pharmacologia*, Art. *Liquor Calcis Chloridi*, p. 579.

CATAPLASMA CONII.

A formula for this useful application is now first introduced. See *Pharmacolog.* p. 294.

CREASOTON.

When pure, it exists as a limpid colourless liquid, having a sp. gr. of 1.037. It has a hot pungent taste, and a peculiar empyreumatic odour. It boils at 397°, and does not congeal, at —50°. It is soluble in 80 parts of water, and in every proportion of alcohol, æther, and acetic acid. It appears to be a compound of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, in unknown proportions, and hence is described, in the *Materia Medica*, as an *Oxy-Hydro-Carburet*. It derives its name from its property of preserving

* Dr. A. T. Thomson judiciously observes, that, in preparing this ointment, a few drops of alcohol should be previously added to the alkaloid, to render it more miscible with the lard.

animal matter; and the antiseptic effect of smoke-drying hams, and other articles, depends, probably, upon its agency. By the believers in the virtues of Tar-water, if such there be, this article will be received as an elegant and refined concentration of that remedy. It has been happily observed, that science progresses in a spiral; for although, in our revolutions, we may appear to be returning to the point from which we started, we are in truth always advancing. Creasote has been stated to possess singular powers in arresting vomiting; but I must confess, that in all the trials I have made with it, I have met with nothing but disappointment. Like an essential oil, it is stimulant, and may therefore possibly prove useful in certain gastric affections. Dose, m. v—xv . Externally, it has been applied in cases of Porrigo, and other cutaneous affections, (*Unguentum Creosoti*), and also as a lotion to foul and indolent ulcers.

DECOCTUM CHIMAPHILÆ. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Chimaphila Corymbosa. L.} \\ \textit{Pyrola Umbellata. D.} \end{array} \right.$

Decoction of the Leaves of Winter-green.

For the medicinal properties of this plant, the reader must refer to the article *Pyrola Umbellata*, in *Pharmacologia*, p. 649.

DECOCTUM GRANATI.

The rind of the Pomegranate is highly astringent, and its decoction may therefore be employed, like that of oak bark, for restraining excessive secretions; but its principal virtue, and that for which it has been now introduced, consists in its efficacy in dislodging the tape-worm. Dose, $\text{f}\frac{3}{ss}$.— $\text{f}\frac{3}{i}$.

ENEMATA.

Under this head the practitioner will find some practical remarks, (*Pharmacolog.* p. 286), which may be useful for his guidance, and will render any farther observations unnecessary. Formulæ for the preparation of Enemata are now very properly introduced. *e. g.* *Enema Aloës*, *E. Colocynthis*, *E. Opii*, *E. Tabaci*, and *E. Terbinthinæ*.

ERGOTA. (*Acinula Clavus*.)

In addition to the virtues assigned to this substance, (*Pharmacolog.* p. 495), it has been said to be useful in Leucorrhæa, depending upon a relaxed state of the uterus; and in some cases, when administered in small and repeated doses, in checking uterine hemorrhage.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI ACETICUM.

This being a favourite extract with many practitioners, in gout and acute rheumatism, a formula for its preparation is now introduced. The acetic acid is supposed to render *Colchica*,* its active principle, more soluble, and consequently more powerful. I have found it useful in promoting healthy discharges of bile, and have occasionally combined it with blue pill, calomel, or potassio-tartrate of antimony. Dose, gr. i—ij . twice or thrice a-day.

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI.

This extract has been extensively employed by Dr. Hue in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with very decided advantage in several forms of acute rheumatism, espe-

* In the *Pharmacologia*, p. 465, Veratria is stated to be the active principle, upon the authority of M.M. Pelletier and Caventou; but, more recently, Hesse and Geiger have determined, that it differs from that alkaloid in being soluble in water, and in forming crystallizable salts with acids. It is also less acrid than Veratria.

cially in the earlier stages of the disease. Like the former preparation, it may be combined with antimony, &c., or with the extract of conium, which will frequently be found a valuable adjunct.

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ. See INFUSUM PAREIRÆ.

It may be given in doses of from gr. x. to ʒss. with demulcents, occasionally combined with opium, hyoscyamus, &c. in catarrhus vesicæ.

EXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI.

A convenient and useful form for administering the remedy. (See *Pharmacolog.* p. 733.) Dose, gr. x. to ʒss.

FERRI IODIDUM.

This compound was introduced to the notice of the profession by Dr. A. T. Thomson. The extreme solubility thus mutually imparted to two sparingly soluble constituents by combination, is a circumstance of no small importance in a therapeutic point of view. It appears also to be rapidly carried into the circulation, and may be detected in the urine and other secretions, by testing them with chlorine and starch a short time after the Iodide has been taken. It is therefore reasonable to conclude, that we shall thus obtain the specific action of the Iodine upon the glandular system, and at the same time the tonic power of the iron. Dose, grs. iij.—viij. INCOMPATIBLES.—*Strong Acids, Chlorine, Alkalies, Lime-water, Chloride of Calcium, Bichloride of Mercury, Acetate of Lead, and all astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions*, the preparations of *Opium, Henbane and Conium*. On account of its deliquescence, it must be given in solution, by which it is converted into a hydriodate.

HYDRARGYRI BICYANIDUM.

This salt may be employed in the same diseases, and in similar doses as the bichloride.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM.

It possesses alterative properties, well adapted for the treatment of scrofula, and for the cure of syphilitic ulcers, modified by a strumous habit. Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ a grain in pills. It is also applied to such sores in the form of an ointment. The scaly eruption of psoriasis has been likewise cured by an application of the drachm of the Iodide to an ounce of lard.

HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDUM.

This preparation contains double the proportion of Iodine, and is therefore to be preferred, where we more particularly depend upon the alterative action of that constituent.

INFUSUM DIOSMÆ. (*Diosma Crenata*.)

Infusion of Buchu Leaves.

As the leaves of this plant contain a pungent volatile oil, together with gum and extractive matter, they impart to water a warm aromatic flavour. The infusion has been considered tonic, sudorific, and diuretic, and has been employed in diarrhœa, and in the decline of dysentery; but it is principally valued in chronic inflammation of the bladder, and retention of urine. Dose, ℥ʒiss.—℥ʒij.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS.

This is less than one-half the strength of the infusion of the former Pharmacopœia, and, when its activity is considered, the practitioner must regard the change as judicious.

INFUSUM KRAMERLÆ.

Infusion of Rhatany.

This infusion contains a large proportion of tannin, and is highly astringent, and therefore useful in chronic diarrhœa, &c. DOSE, ℥ʒiiss.—℥ʒij. INCOMPATIBLES. *Mineral*, but not acetic or citric acids, *Lime-water*, *Salts of Iron*, *Acetate of Lead*.

INFUSUM PAREIRÆ. } *Cissampelos Pareira*. L.
 } vulgo, *Pareira Brava*.

This plant has been long known in Brazil as a remedy in urinary obstruction. It has tonic and diuretic qualities. In this country we principally owe its introduction to Sir B. Brodie, who thinks highly of it in chronic inflammation of the bladder; he says it allays irritability of that organ, and diminishes its tendency to form ropy alkaline mucus. He is in the habit of adding to it tincture of henbane; and where there is a milky deposit in the urine, and that peculiar rainbow pellicle upon its surface, denoting the presence of the triple phosphate, he administers it in combination with nitric acid. DOSE, ℥ʒiiss.—℥ʒij. The extract may be conjoined.

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

Stronger than the former one, in the proportion of 6 to 5.

INFUSUM SCOPARII.

See *Spartium*, (*Pharmacolog.* p. 679.)

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ.

See *Serpentariæ Radix*. (*Pharmacolog.* p. 668.)

INFUSUM VALERIANÆ.

See *Valerianæ Radix*. (*Pharmacolog.* p. 714.)

LINIMENTUM OPII.

Now first introduced as a useful sedative liniment, and may be employed to procure sleep, where the internal exhibition of opium is contraindicated.

LIQUOR CALCII CHLORIDI.

We have here one of those preparations, which have been reduced in strength by about one-half, and for the sufficiently weighty reason, that its predecessor was liable to crystallize in cold weather. See *Liquor Calcis Muriatis*. (*Pharmacolog.* p. 579.)

LIQUOR POTASSÆ EFFERVESCENS.

"Soda Water" has been long in use, both as an article of luxury and as a grateful medicine to counteract acidity. I have, however, no doubt, that an excess of it has occasionally been productive of mischief, (see my work on Diet, Edit. 5, p. 267.) The preference here given to Potass over Soda for preparing a beverage, has been founded upon the fact, that the latter alkali forms a less soluble salt with the lithic acid, and is therefore liable to increase a tendency to urinary deposits of an insoluble character, wherever the lithic diathesis prevails, (see *Pharmacolog.* 175.) The observations of Dr. Prout have satisfactorily confirmed the truth of this reasoning, and therefore sanction the propriety of the present formula.

LIQUOR POTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUS.

It has been already stated in the *Pharmacologia*, (see Iodinum, p. 562), that the solution of iodine is increased and rendered more permanent by the addition of the hydriodate of potass, thus forming an ioduretted hydriodate of potass; hence the introduction of the present formula, by which we obtain a useful and convenient form

of the medicine. Dose, fʒij.—fʒvi. Having fully described the medicinal powers of iodine in the body of the work, I have very little to add in this place. Iodine would appear to be speedily converted in the stomach into a hydriodate, in which state it may be found in the blood, and several secretions of those who have taken it; its specific action is particularly exerted upon the capillary vessels, and it passes off rapidly by the kidneys. There is a precaution respecting its continued use, which the practitioner should ever keep in mind,—that repeated small doses, which for a time will not occasion any obvious effect, may all at once suddenly operate with dangerous activity.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.

See Liquor Calcis Chloridi, *Pharmacolog.* p. 579; and under article Acidum Muraticum, *Ibid.* p. 354, remarks on the disinfecting powers of chlorine.

MISTURA CASCARILLÆ COMPOSITA.

This formula has been constructed upon the just principles of medicinal combination, and might be introduced amongst the illustrations in the second section of the third division of the *Pharmacologia*, p. 231. It combines the virtues of a tonic with those of an expectorant. The beneficial operation which theory thus explains, experience has fully justified. In several of our large hospitals, it has been given with much advantage in asthmatic and bronchial affections unattended with fever. The expectorant power of the squill, in such cases, is much assisted by small doses of opium, which removes the constriction of the pulmonary exhalants, while the cascarrilla is calculated to give that tone of which the system generally stands in need. (See Expectorants, *Pharmacolog.* p. 147.)

MORPHIA.—MORPHIÆ ACETAS.—MORPHIÆ HYDRŒCHLORAS.

These substances have been fully described in the *Pharmacologia*, p. 595.

OXYMEL.

This being now prepared with Acetic Acid, instead of distilled vinegar, is a stronger preparation. It is not easy to establish a very accurate comparison between the Oxymel of the late and present Pharmacopœia, in consequence of the evaporation ordered in the former process; but, on calculating the relative strength and proportion of the acids employed, it would appear that the present exceeds, by three times, the former, in its power of saturating carbonate of soda; but, practically considered, it is not so strong.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.

Five grains of the mass contain one grain of the Iodide, which see. Dose, grs. v.—x.

PILULÆ SAGAPENI COMPOSITÆ.

An admirable aperient pill for sedative persons. (See *Pharmacolog.* p. 232.) Dose, grs. v.

PILULÆ STYRACIS COMPOSITÆ.

This pill, discarded from the Pharmacopœia of 1745, for some reason not now known, has been judiciously restored, for the reasons stated in the *Pharmacologia*, p. 278.

POTASSII BROMIDUM.

Like the iodide of potassium, it speedily passes in the stomach into the state of a salt,—hydrobromate of potass. It has been said to prove useful in the same cases as the

iodide, and has been stated by Dr. Williams of St. Thomas's Hospital to be very successful in cases of enlarged spleen; but, like many other new remedies, it is a subject for maturer experience and more extended inquiry. Dose, grs. iij. twice a-day.

POTASSII IODIDUM.

This salt is colourless, slightly odorous, and crystallizes in a cubical form, but does not contain water. It is properly designated as an Iodide, since it becomes a hydriodate only when dissolved in water, in which it is very soluble, 136 parts requiring not more than 100 parts of water at 60° for its solution. It is used, as already stated, under the article "Liquor Potassii Iodidi Compositus," as the medium for holding Iodine in solution. Dr. Williams has also successfully employed it in various forms of syphilis, to whom the profession is much indebted for a valuable paper on the subject, read before the College of Physicians. Dose, grs. v. to x. INCOMPATIBLES. *Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts.* The College has very properly given tests by which the purity of this substance may be ascertained, for there exists in the drug-market an article sold under the name, which scarcely contains any of the salt, but consists for the most part of carbonate of potass.

QUINÆ DISULPHAS.

I have nothing to add to that which may be found in the *Pharmacologia* under the article Cinchona.

STRYCHNIA.

The properties of this body have already been described under the history of Nux Vomica, (*Pharmacologia*, p. 605.) We are indebted to the observations of Majendie and Delille for our knowledge of the singular power of irritating the spinal chord and nerves, which is possessed by the *Strychni*, and of course by this alkaloid, which constitutes their active element. Of this power the physician has availed himself to re-excite the nervous energy in paraplegia, and various testimonies of its beneficial effects in such cases are on record. I have lately had several opportunities of putting its power to the test, and I have uniformly found, that wherever their exists painful spasms in the lower limbs, it does mischief,—it increases the suffering without alleviating the disease. In a few chronic cases, I have considered it as useful. In consequence of the activity of this substance, varying with the degree of acescency present in the stomach, Dr. A. T. Thomson has proposed to administer it in the form of an acetate, made by dissolving one grain of the alkaloid in a fluid-drachm of distilled vinegar, of which solution six minims, containing one-tenth of a grain of Strychnia, is a dose, which may be gradually and very carefully increased, until the tetanic twitchings appear, which are said to occur before the dose amounts to thirty minims, equivalent to half a grain of Strychnia. Dr. Bardsley, in his "Hospital Facts and Observations," has stated that Strychnia has been found useful in amenorrhœa and chronic diarrhœa.

TINCTURA AMMONIÆ COMPOSITA.

This is treble the strength of its predecessor,—Spiritus Ammoniaë Succinatus,—in consequence of the substitution of Liquor Ammoniaë Fort., for Liquor Ammoniaë.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

This preparation differs from its predecessor of 1824, in having restored to it the oil of anise, in accordance with the general wish of the profession. The actual quantity of opium is increased from a drachm to seventy-two grains, but its strength remains the same, in consequence of employing the *Imperial* pint of proof-spirit.

TINCTURA COLCHICI.

This is a solution of the active principle of the seeds of *Colchicum* in proof-spirit. Dose, \mathfrak{m} . xx.—xxx.

I will take this opportunity to observe, that where any preparation of *Colchicum* is given, with a view to cut short a paroxysm of gout, it is advisable to administer two or three large doses, and then to continue its use in smaller quantities.

TINCTURA CONII.

This preparation contains the active principle of the plant, and enables the practitioner, in constructing extemporaneous prescriptions, to avail himself of its powers, by its addition to various mixtures. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ss}$.— $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ʒi}$.

TINCTURA CUBEBAE.

By this tincture we obtain a concentrated solution of the active principle of the Cubebs. Dose, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ʒj}$.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS.

Rather weaker than the tincture of 1824.

TINCTURA GALLÆ.

As this is a solution both of the tannin and gallic acid, it concentrates all the astringent principles of the galls. Dose, \mathfrak{m} . xx. to $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ʒj}$. See *Gallæ*, (*Pharmacolog.* p. 523.)

VERATRIA.

This is the active principle of the *Veratrum Album*, but it is now more readily obtained from *Sabadilla*, the seeds of *Helonias Officinalis*. In these vegetables, the alkaloid exists in combination with gallic acid, as a gallate of veratria. We know little or nothing of its virtues as an internal remedy. Externally, in the form of ointment, it has been applied to parts affected with neuralgia in the proportion of $\mathfrak{ʒss}$. to $\mathfrak{ʒi}$. of lard. A more extended experience is required to establish its claims to our regard.

VINUM ALOES.

Weaker than the preparation of 1824.

VINUM FERRI.

Is now omitted as being a weak and precarious preparation. A solution of *Ferri Potassio-tartras* is preferable on every account, for which a much improved formula has been introduced.

UNGUENTUM ANTIMONII POTASSIO-TARTRATIS.

This application has been long used by the profession; the College have, therefore, considered the introduction of a formula for its preparation a paramount duty. See *Antimonium Tartarizatum*, (*Pharmacolog.* p. 387.) It is a curious fact, open to much physiological speculation, that the pustular eruption produced by this ointment, from being local, becomes diffused over the surface of the body. Upon what species of absorption, or contiguous sympathy, does this depend?

UNGUENTUM CREASOTI.

An ointment employed in cases of ringworm, and analogous cutaneous diseases.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ COMPOSITUM.

This formula, for a very useful ointment, is now introduced. See *Gallæ*, (*Pharmacolog.* p. 524.)

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.

Is principally employed as a dressing to scrofulous ulcers.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI.

More active than the preceding preparation.

UNGUENTUM IODINII COMPOSITUM.

This is presented to the profession as being the most efficacious topical application in cases of broncocele and swelled glands. The practitioner may on some occasions combine it with mercurial ointment.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI COMPOSITUM.

It is similar to a preparation long known in surgical practice, under the name of "Kirkland's Neutral Cerate." It is employed as a dressing to indolent sores.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI.

This is an excellent ointment in swelled glands and scrofulous tumours, and is said not to produce the deleterious effects of carbonate of lead on the system.

By this Appendix, the practitioner will be put in possession of all the material additions which the Pharmacopœia has received under the revision of the late Committee. I have only to remark, that in the arrangement of the subjects, an alphabetical order has been adopted, as far as it was practicable, in which the convenience of the practitioner has been consulted. In directing the preparation of several of the Confections, which are subject to spoil, it was thought advisable that the ingredients should be kept ready mixed in a dry state, and the water or syrup only added to them when they are required for use. There are also a few changes in Manipulation, the objects of which will be at once understood by the dispensing chemist. In forming the *Pil. Ferri Comp.*, the vessel in which the mass is to be formed is directed to be previously warmed, and treacle is substituted for sugar. In the *Pil. Hydrarg. Chloridi Comp.*, treacle is directed instead of spirit. The propriety of several similar changes is too obvious to require explanation.

FINIS.

ANNEX I

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

ANNEX II

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

ANNEX III

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

ANNEX IV

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

The Commission shall be composed of five members, one of whom shall be the President of the Commission.

The Commission shall be appointed by the Council of Ministers for a period of five years.

JUST PUBLISHED

BY S. HIGHLEY, 32, FLEET STREET,

(OPPOSITE ST. DUNSTAN'S CHURCH.)

SMELLIE'S OBSTETRIC PLATES,

With Explanations.

Exhibiting, in a Series of Engravings, the Process of Delivery with and without the Use of Instruments, and forming a suitable

ATLAS TO BURNS' MIDWIFERY,

And other Treatises requiring Plates. Price 5s. in cloth boards.

APPENDIX to PARIS'S PHARMACOLOGIA,

Completing the Work according to the

NEW LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA.

With some Remarks on Various Criticisms upon the London Pharmacopœia.

8vo. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE and SURGERY ONE INDUCTIVE SCIENCE;

Being an Attempt to Improve its Study and Practice, on a Plan in closer Alliance with Inductive Philosophy.

By GEORGE MACILWAIN.

Consulting Surgeon to the St. Ann's Society, &c. &c.

8vo. Price 12s.

**The ALTERNATIVE—DISEASE and PREMATURE DEATH;
OR, HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.**

Being an Exposure of the prevailing misconception of their respective Sources, and showing what is and what is not according to those Laws, which alone can ensure sound Health and length of Life.

By JOEL PINNEY, Esq. 8vo. 8s.

**A TRANSLATION of the PHARMACOPŒIA COLLEGII
REGALIS MEDICORUM LONDINENSIS, MDCCCXXXVI.**

With copious Notes and Illustrations.

By RICHARD PHILLIPS, F.R.S. L. & E. &c.

Second Edition, corrected and improved. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Published by S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street.

The ECONOMY of HEALTH ;

Or, The Stream of Human Life from the Cradle to the Grave, with Reflections, Moral and Physical, on the successive Phases of Human Existence.

By JAMES JOHNSON, M.D. Physician Extraordinary to the King.
Second Edition, enlarged and improved. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

BY THE SAME AUTHOR,

CHANGE of AIR,

Or the Pursuit of Health and Recreation, illustrating the beneficial influence of Bodily Exercise, Change of Scene, Pure Air and Temporary Relaxation.

Fifth Edition enlarged. 9s.

ALSO,

**The INFLUENCE of TROPICAL CLIMATES
ON EUROPEAN CONSTITUTIONS,**

Including an Essay on Indigestion, and Observations on the Diseases and Regimen of Invalids on their Return from Hot and Unhealthy Climates.

Fifth Edition. 8vo. 18s.

ILLUSTRATIONS of ORNITHOLOGY,

By SIR W. JARDINE, Bart., and P. J. SELBY, Esq.

Nos. I. II. and III. Royal 4to. price 6s. 6d. Imperial 4to. price 12s. 6d.

* * * The above work, having for its object the delineation of New and interesting Species of the Feathered Tribe, will contain in each Number Six beautifully coloured Plates, accompanied by copious letter-press descriptions.

A COMPANION to the SHIP'S MEDICINE CHEST.

By W. G. FADDY. Surgeon, late of the East India Ships Mermaid, Royal George, &c.
18mo. 2s. 6d.

A TREATISE on TETANUS ;

Being the Essay for which the Jacksonian Prize for the Year 1834 was awarded by the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

By T. BLIZARD CURLING.

Assistant Surgeon to the London Hospital, and Lecturer on Morbid Anatomy. 8vo. 8s.

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on URETHRITIS and SYPHILIS :

Including a variety of Examples, Experiments, Remedies, Cures, and a New Nosological Classification of the various Venereal Eruptions ; illustrated by numerous coloured Plates.

By WILLIAM H. JUDD.

Surgeon in the Fusilier Guards. 8vo. 1l. 5s.

Published by S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street.

FLORA METROPOLITANA ;

Or **BOTANICAL RAMBLES** within **THIRTY MILES** of **LONDON**,
Furnishing a list of the Plants that are to be found on the different Heaths, Woods,
Commons, Hills, &c. surrounding the Metropolis. Intended for the student
in Practical Botany.

An Index of their Latin and English Names. Time of Flowering. Colour of Flower, &c.
By **DANIEL COOPER**, 12mo. 6s.

An **INQUIRY** into the **PATHOLOGY, CAUSES** and **TREATMENT**
Of **PUERPERAL FEVER.**

By **GEORGE MOORE, F.R.C.S. &c.** 8vo. 6s. 6d.

THE ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and DISEASES of the **TEETH.**

By **THOMAS BELL, F.R.S. F.L.S. F.G.S.**

Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy and on the Diseases of the Teeth at Guy's Hospital.
Second Edition. 11 Plates. 8vo. 14s.

A MANUAL of **PERCUSSION** and **AUSCULTATION.**

Composed from the French of **MERIEDEC LAENNEC.**

By **JAMES BIRCH SHARPE.** 18mo. 3s.

An **ATLAS** of **SURGICAL APPARATUS ;**

being a Series of Delineations of the most important Mechanical Auxiliaries of Surgery,
in Twenty Plates, 4to., with descriptive letter-press, explaining their several
uses and modes of application.

By **HENRY T. CHAPMAN.**

Late House Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Sewed, 18s.

ELEMENTS of **GENERAL ANATOMY,**
CONTAINING AN **OUTLINE** OF THE **ORGANIZATION** OF
THE **HUMAN BODY.**

By **R. D. GRAINGER.**

Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology. 8vo. 14s.

AN ESSAY ON **PYREXIA ;**

Or **SYMPTOMATIC FEVER.**

AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE **NATURE** OF **FEVER** IN **GENERAL.**

By **HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, M.D.** 8vo. 5s.

A SERIES of **SKETCHES** and **DIAGRAMS,**

Designed for the use of Students engaged in Practical Anatomy.

By **THOMAS WORMALD** and **A. M. M'WHINNIE,**

Teachers of Practical Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Part I. exhibiting the relative situations of the Cerebral Nerves at their Exit from the
Cranium, and the Distribution of the Fifth Pair, *will be ready in a few days.*

Published by S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street.

RESEARCHES on the PATHOLOGY and TREATMENT
OF SOME OF
THE MOST IMPORTANT DISEASES of WOMEN.

By ROBERT LEE, M.D., F.R.S.,

Physician-Accoucheur to the British Lying-in-Hospital, and St. Mary-le-bone
Infirmary; 8vo. Plates, 7s. 6d.

THE NATURALIST'S LIBRARY.

Conducted by Sir WILLIAM JARDINE, Bart., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c.

Publishing in Volumes uniform with the Works of Scott, Byron, Cowper, &c.

Price 6s. each.

The Volumes already published contain

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF

HUMMING BIRDS, 2 vols.	DEER, ANTELOPES, &c. 1 vol.
MONKEYS, 1 vol.	GOATS AND SHEEP, 1 vol.
LIONS AND TIGERS, 1 vol.	THE ELEPHANT, RHINOCEROS, &c. 1 vol.
GALLINACEOUS BIRDS, 1 vol.	PARROTS, 1 vol.
GAME BIRDS, 1 vol.	WHALES, DOLPHINS, &c. 1 vol.
FISHES OF THE PERCH KIND, 1 vol.	BIRDS OF WESTERN AFRICA, 2 vols.
BEEETLES, 1 vol.	FOREIGN BUTTERFLIES, 1 vol.
PIGEONS, 1 vol.	BRITISH BIRDS.
BRITISH BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS, 2 vols.	

BRITISH ANIMALS. *In the Press.*

Volumes in preparation: ON BEES—ON MARINE AMPHIBES—Introductory Volume
ON ENTOMOLOGY, &c. &c.

Each volume is enriched with a Memoir and Portrait of some distinguished Naturalist,
and the Subject illustrated by between Thirty and Forty Drawings, faithfully
coloured from Nature.

ELEMENTS of MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

By Dr. THEODRIC ROMEYN BECK and Dr. JOHN BECK.

Fifth edition, greatly enlarged, and brought down to the present time. 8vo. 11. 1s.

The DISSECTOR'S MANUAL.

By JOHN F. SOUTH.

Lecturer on Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital.

A New Edition, with Additions and Alterations. 8vo. 12s.

ANATOMICO-CHIRURGICAL VIEWS

OF THE

NOSE, MOUTH, LARYNX, and FAUCES;

Consisting of Four highly finished Plates, the size of Nature; and the same number
of Plates of Outlines, with appropriate References, and an Anatomical
Description of the Parts.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE, Esq. F.R.S.

Folio, 11. 11s. 6d. with coloured Plates; or 11. 1s. plain.

Published by S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street.

SKETCHES of the MOST PREVALENT DISEASES of INDIA.

Comprising a Treatise on Epidemic Cholera in the East, &c. &c.

By JAMES ANNESLEY, Esq.

Of the Madras Medical Establishment. Second Edition, 8vo. 18s.

A TOXICOLOGICAL CHART,

Exhibiting at one view the Symptoms, Treatment, and Modes of Detecting the various Poisons, Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal; to which are added concise directions for the Treatment of suspended Animation.

By WILLIAM STOWE, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Eighth edition. 2s. Varnished and mounted on cloth with roller, 6s.

On the INFLUENCE of PHYSICAL AGENTS on LIFE.

By W. F. EDWARDS, M.D., F.R.S.

Translated from the French, By Dr. HODGKIN and Dr. FISHER.

With an Appendix, and NOTES. 8vo. 16s.

SELECTIONS from PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS;

Containing Lists of the Terms, Abbreviations, &c., used in Prescriptions, with Examples of Prescriptions grammatically explained and construed, and a Series of Prescriptions illustrating the use of the preceding Terms.

Intended for the use of Medical Students.

By JONATHAN PEREIRA, F.L.S.

Seventh Edition, with Key, according to the NEW PHARMACOPOEIA. 32mo. cloth, 5s.

LEXICON MEDICUM, or MEDICAL DICTIONARY;

Containing an Explanation of the Terms in Anatomy, Physiology, Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Surgery, Midwifery, and the various Branches of Natural Philosophy connected with Medicine.

By ROBERT HOOPER, M. D.

Seventh Edition. 8vo. *In the Press.*

The FIRST LINES of the PRACTICE of SURGERY;

— EXPLAINING AND ILLUSTRATING

THE PRINCIPLES, PRACTICE, AND OPERATIONS OF SURGERY.

By SAMUEL COOPER.

Sixth Edition, considerably improved. 8vo. 18s.

Published by S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street.

ANATOMICO-CHIRURGICAL VIEWS

OF
THE MALE and FEMALE PELVIS;

Designed and Engraved by GEORGE LEWIS;
Consisting of Eight Plates, the size of Nature, with Explanations and References
to the Parts.

Second Edition, folio. Coloured, 2l. 2s. Plain, 1l. 1s.

The MODERN PRACTICE of PHYSIC;

Exhibiting the Characters, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, Morbid Appearances, and
improved Method of treating the Diseases of all Climates.

By ROBERT THOMAS, M.D.

Tenth Edition, with considerable Additions, 18s.

OUTLINES of the VETERINARY ART:

Or the PRINCIPLES of MEDICINE, as applied to the Horse, Neat Cattle and Sheep.

By DELADERE BLAINE.

Illustrated by Anatomical Plates. Fourth Edition. 8vo. 24s.

OBSERVATIONS on the DISORDERS of FEMALES,
CONNECTED WITH UTERINE IRRITATION.

By THOMAS ADDISON, M.D.

Physician to Guy's Hospital and Lecturer on the Theory and Practice of Physic at
that Institution. 8vo. 5s.

A TREATISE on the EMPLOYMENT of IODINE
IN THE TREATMENT
OF SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Translated from the French of M. LUGOL, by Dr. O'SHAUGHNESSY. 8vo. 8s.

An ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION
Of the PARTS CONCERNED in INGUINAL and FEMORAL HERNIA.

Translated from the French of CLOQUET.

With Explanatory Notes by A. M. M'WHINNIE.

Assistant Teacher of Practical Anatomy at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
Royal 8vo. Plates, 5s.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS in MIDWIFERY.

With a Selection of Cases.

By JOHN RAMSBOTHAM, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 2s. 6d.

Published by S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street.

A PRACTICAL MEDICO-HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE

WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA,

Embracing the Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of the Fevers of Western Africa.

By JAMES BOYLE, M.C.S.L.

Colonial Surgeon to Sierra Leone, &c.

8vo. Price 12s.

The LONDON DISSECTOR,

Or System of Dissection practised in the Hospitals and Lecture Rooms of the Metropolis,
FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS.

By JAMES SCRATCHLEY.

Eighth Edition, Revised, 12mo. 5s.

RICHERAND'S ELEMENTS of PHYSIOLOGY,

Translated from the French.

With Notes and Copious Appendix.

By Dr. J. COPLAND.

Author of the "Dictionary of Practical Medicine."

Second Edition. 8vo. 18s.

An ESSAY on ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

Obturators and Palates, with the Principles for their Construction and Application.

Illustrated by Twenty-one Plates.

By LEONARD KOECKER. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

An INTRODUCTION to the STUDY of
PRACTICAL MEDICINE.

Being an Outline of the leading Facts and Principles of the Science, as Taught in a
Course of Lectures delivered in the Marischal College of Aberdeen.

By JOHN MACROBIN, M.D.

Junior Professor of Medicine in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen.

8vo. 5s.

UNDERWOOD on the DISEASES of CHILDREN.

With Directions for the Management of Infants.

Ninth Edition. With Notes.

By Dr. MARSHALL HALL. 8vo. 15s.

PHARMACOPŒIA HOMŒOPATHICA.

Edidit F. F. QUIN, M.D. 8vo. 7s.

FRAGMENTA de VIRIBUS MEDICAMENTORUM.

A SAMUELE HAHNEMANN, M.D.

Edidit F. F. QUIN, M.D. 8vo. 7s.

Published by S. Highley, 32, Fleet Street.

OBSERVATIONS on the STRUCTURE and FUNCTIONS
OF
The SPINAL CORD.

By R. D. GRAINGER.
Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology. 8vo. 7s.

FIRST PRINCIPLES of SURGERY,
BEING AN OUTLINE OF INFLAMMATION AND ITS EFFECTS.

By GEORGE T. MORGAN, A.M.
Lecturer on Surgery in Aberdeen. Parts I. and II. 8vo. 5s. each.
Part III., completing the Work, is nearly ready.

FIRST PRINCIPLES of MEDICINE.

By ARCHIBALD BILLING, M.D., A.M.
Member of the Senate of the University of London.
Third Edition. 8vo. 6s.

A CONCISE DESCRIPTION of the
LOCALITY and DISTRIBUTION of the ARTERIES
in the HUMAN BODY.

By G. D. DERMOTT. 12mo. With Plates, 6s.

ALSO,
ANATOMICAL DESCRIPTION of the
REFLECTIONS of the PERITONEUM and PLEURÆ.
With Diagrams. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The PHYSICIAN'S VADE MECUM,
Or a MANUAL of the PRINCIPLES and PRACTICE of PHYSIC.

By ROBERT HOOPER, M.D.
New Edition, considerably enlarged and improved.
By Dr. RYAN. 7s. 6d.

LECTURES on the DUTIES and QUALIFICATIONS
Of a PHYSICIAN,

More particularly Addressed to Students and Junior Practitioners.
By JOHN GREGORY, M.D. 12mo. 4s.

THE LONDON PRACTICE of MIDWIFERY,

Including the most Important Diseases of Women and Children.
By GEORGE JEWEL, M.D. Sixth Edition. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

A HIGHLY FINISHED PORTRAIT of DR. JAMES JOHNSON,

Physician Extraordinary to the King.
Engraved by Phillips, from a Painting by Wood. Price 10s. 6d.

PRINTED BY STEWART AND CO., OLD BAILEY.

Just Published,

Second Edition, Price 12s.

Enlarged, Revised, and newly Illustrated.

A TREATISE ON DIET.

With a View to Health, in Practical Cases.

A SYSTEM OF RULES,

For the Prevention and Cure of the Diseases incident to a

Disordered State of the

DIGESTIVE FUNCTIONS.

By J. A. COOPER, M.D.

Author of the *Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Digestive System*.

Second Edition, Price 10s. 6d.

TRANSLATION

OF THE

PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 1826.

With Notes and Illustrations.

By RICHARD PHILLIPS, F.R.S. &c.

LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 22, FLEET STREET,

LONDON.

Just Published,

FIFTH EDITION, PRICE 12s.

Corrected, Enlarged, and nearly Re-written,

A TREATISE ON DIET,

With a View to Establish, on Practical Grounds,

A SYSTEM OF RULES,

For the Prevention and Cure of the Diseases Incident to a
Disordered State of the

DIGESTIVE FUNCTIONS.

By J. A. PARIS, M.D. F.R.S.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, ETC. ETC.

SECOND EDITION, PRICE 10s. 6d.,

A

TRANSLATION

OF THE

PHARMACOPEIA

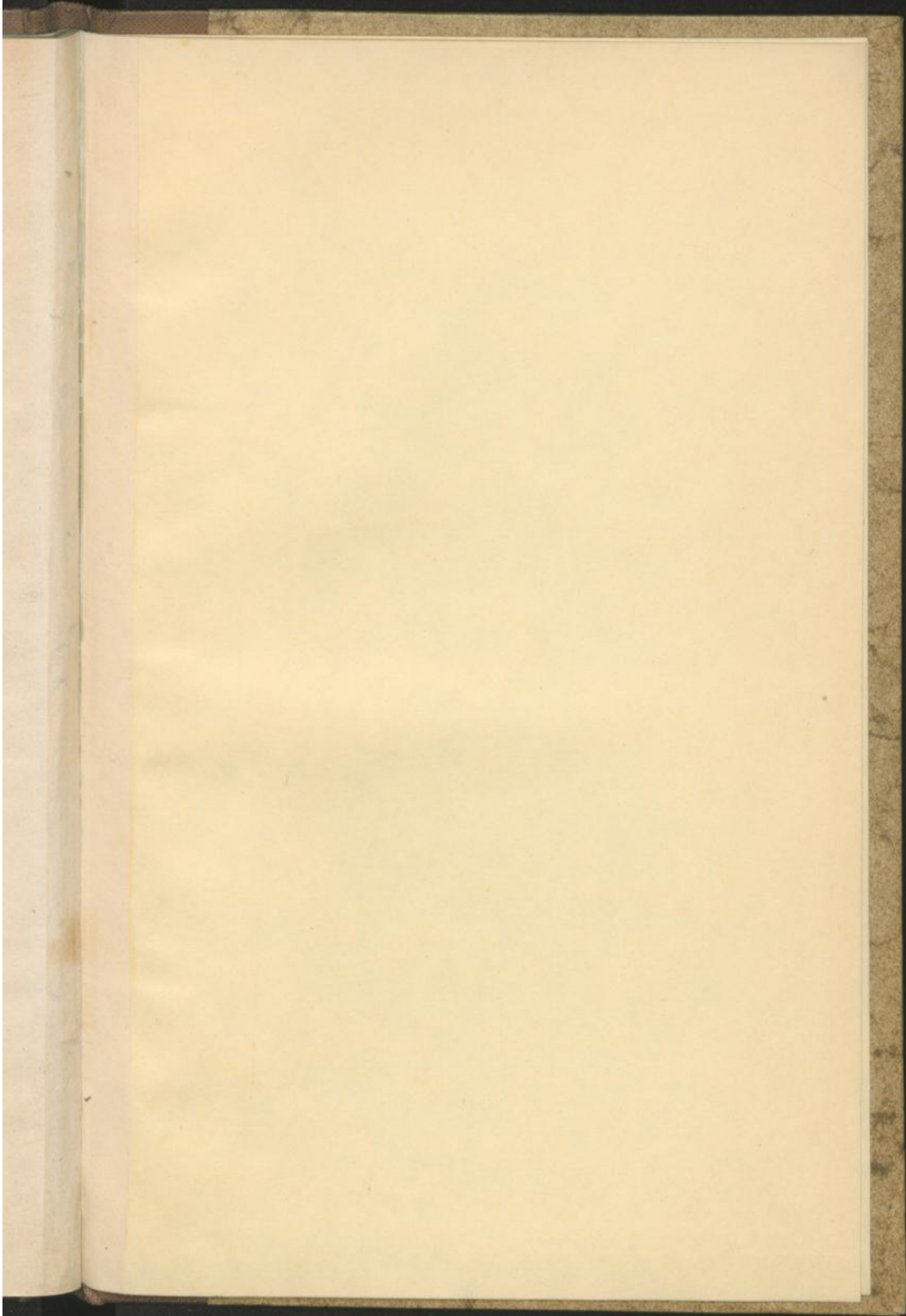
OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON, 1836.

With Notes and Illustrations.

By RICHARD PHILLIPS, F.R.S. L. & E. &c.

LECTURER ON CHEMISTRY AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

SAMUEL HIGHLEY, 32. FLEET STREET,
LONDON.



TREATISE ON DISEASES

A SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

PRACTICE OF PHYSIC

BY J. C. WALTERS

PHARMACOPOEIA

OF THE UNITED STATES

PHARMACOPOEIA

OF THE UNITED STATES

PHARMACOPOEIA

OF THE UNITED STATES

PHARMACOPOEIA

OF THE UNITED STATES

