

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 æther, 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} . ij .— vij .

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 .— $\text{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{j}$.
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 Doloieux*, 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, \mathfrak{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, $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{ss}$.— $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{3}\mathfrak{i}$.

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. Terebinthinæ*.

ERGOTA. (*Acinula Clavus*.)

In addition to the virtues assigned to this substance, (*Pharmacolog.* p. 495), it has been said to be useful in Leucorrhœa, 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 $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ 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 a 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, fʒiss.—fʒij.

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 KRAMERIE.

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 Mariatis*. (*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 HYDROCHLORAS.

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 aescency 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 CUBEBE.

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

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 $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{ʒij}$. 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.

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

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