

Pocket therapeutic notes : on new drugs and remedies, improved pharmaceutical preparations, and medical specialties.

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*Pocket
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SECOND EDITION.

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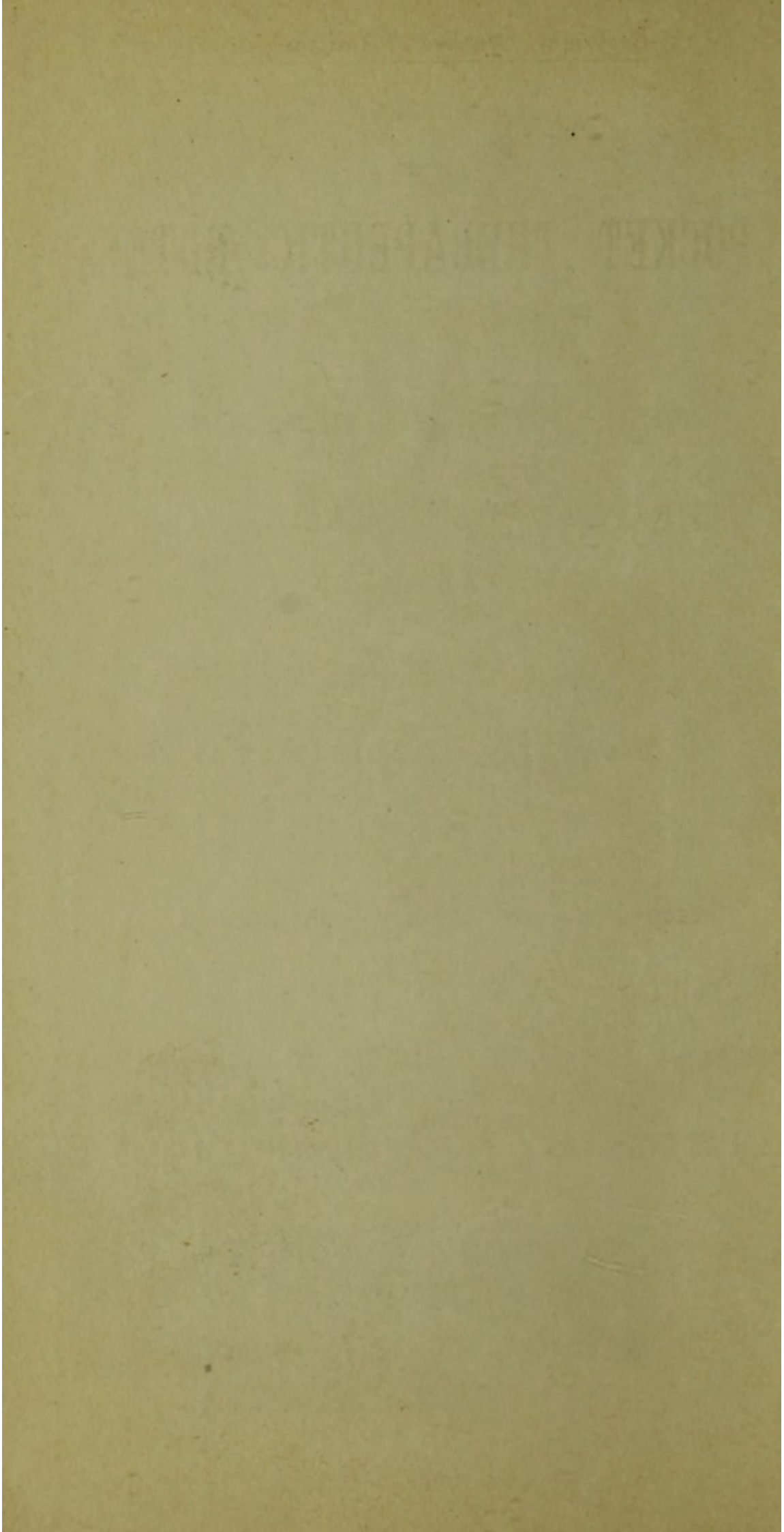
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POCKET THERAPEUTIC NOTES

ON

NEW DRUGS AND REMEDIES,

IMPROVED PHARMACEUTICAL

PREPARATIONS,

AND

Medical Specialities.

SECOND EDITION.—REVISED AND ENLARGED

BRISTOL :

FERRIS & COMPANY,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, AND SURGICAL

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

FIVE PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

1894.

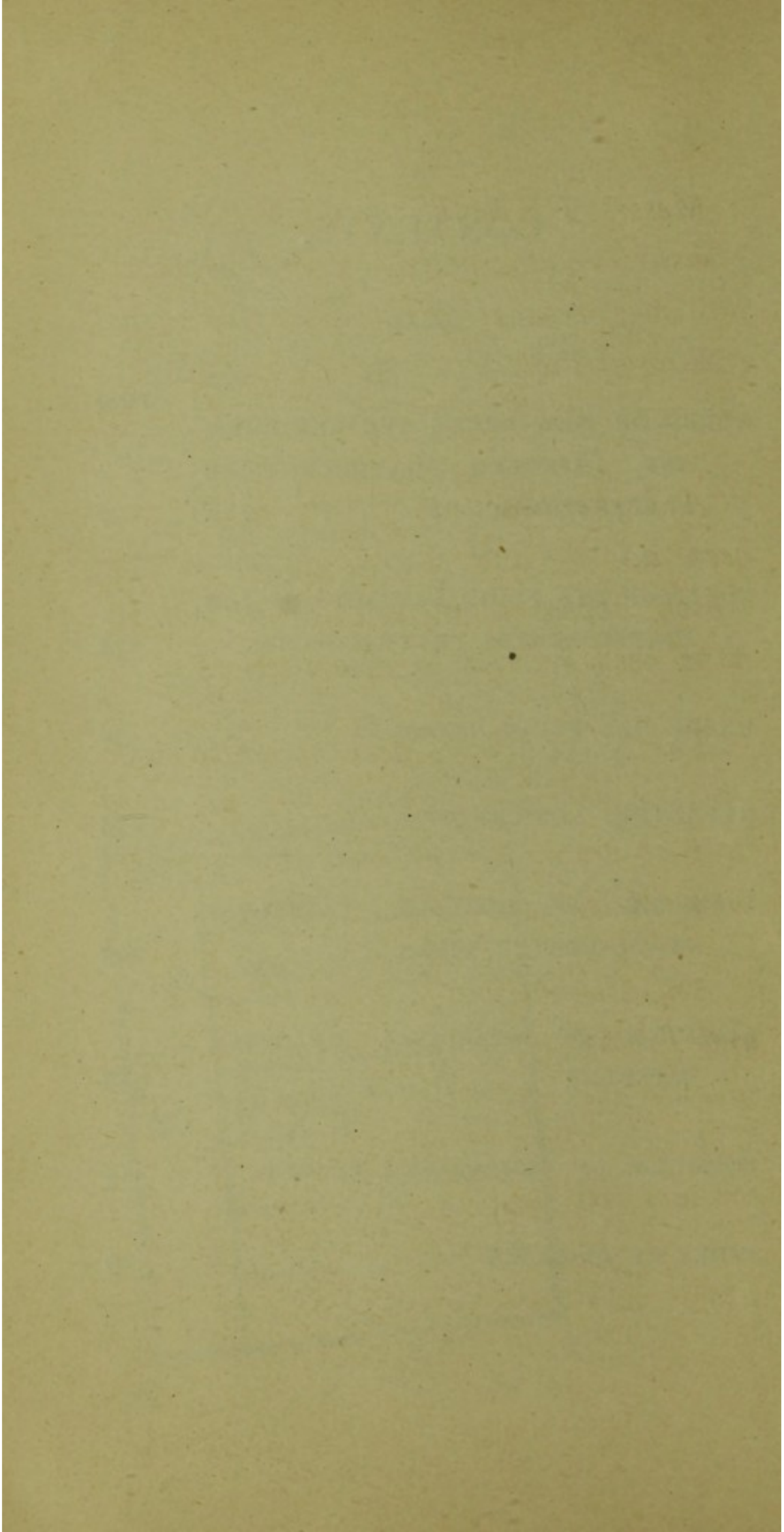
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Messrs. *FERRIS & COMPY.* have pleasure in presenting to the Members of the Medical Profession a second edition of their *POCKET THERAPEUTIC NOTES.*

A large amount of new matter has been added, and many of the notices which appeared in the former edition have been revised or rewritten.

The *NOTES* have been compiled with great care from reliable sources, and will be found to contain in a compact form much useful information.

An alphabetical *Index of Diseases and Treatment*, which will, it is hoped, considerably increase the value of the book as a work of reference, is included for the first time in this edition.

BRISTOL, August, 1894.

NOTICE.

All, or nearly all, the Drugs and Preparations referred to will be kept in Stock. The prices quoted are those current at the date of publication, but they are of course subject to the fluctuations of the market.

NOTES ON NEW DRUGS AND REMEDIES, AND IMPROVED PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

An asterisk is prefixed to those Drugs and Preparations which are either of quite recent introduction, or which have not been noticed in any of our previous publications.

Abrus Precatorius (*Jequivity Seeds, Prayer Beads*).—Employed to produce purulent ophthalmia for the cure of obstinate cases of granular lids. An infusion (3 parts powdered seeds to 1,000 parts water) is applied three times in one day, or the freshly powdered seeds are dusted on the conjunctiva.
Seeds. 2/8 per lb.

Acalypha Indica (*Malabar cupameni, leaves*).—A powerful vermifuge, much used in India. The Decoction is used externally in ear-ache, and the Tincture has been used with advantage in pulmonary tuberculosis.
Tincture—Dose, 1 to 4 minims. 4/- per lb.

A.C.E.—A mixture of *Alcohol, Chloroform, and Ether*. "The safest and most effective of anæsthetics."—*Med. Ann.*, 1887. Said to be safer than chloroform, and quicker than ether. Very useful in midwifery. 5/4 per lb.

Acetanilide (Antifebrin), $C_6H_5NHC_2H_3O$.—A new antipyretic, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, wine, &c. Quickly reduces the temperature without producing undesirable after-effects, a rapid apyrexia

being more easily produced by a few large doses than by repeated small ones. One quarter of a gramme of Acetanilide has been found equal in effect to one gramme of Antipyrin. Dr. Francis W. Harrell calls attention (*Philadelphia Medical News*) to the excellent results he has obtained from using Acetanilide as a dressing for wounds. In a case of an extensive laceration of the skin and muscles of the lower part of the arm in a lad of nineteen, the surfaces were first carefully washed with warm water and then powdered with Acetanilide. No pus was observed, and the wounds gradually became smaller and ultimately completely disappeared. There seems to be no danger from absorption, and large quantities, it is said, can be used locally without any risk. Brasher (*Chicago Medical Times*) has found it especially valuable when the pulse is full and bounding. It has been used with satisfactory results in typhoid, erysipelas, dysmenorrhœa, neuralgic headaches, and facial neuralgias. Dr. Randall (*Amer. Therap.*) has had good results from its use in irritable bladder and asthma. He considers Acetanilide equal, if not superior, to bromides; as an analgesic second only to Morphia, and as an antipyretic the best remedy in bronchitis, pneumonia, and rheumatism. Mr. T. J. Kienan (*Chicago Medical Times*) recommends Acetanilide as superior to such substances as Glycerine, Alcohol, Chloroform, Salicylic and Boric Acid, to prevent decomposition in solutions employed for hypodermic use. He claims that it preserves the solution without modifying the action of the medicine used. Dose, 3 to 15 grains. 2/6 per lb. *Granular Effervescing* (5 grs. in 1 dr.), 3/6 per lb.

Acetum Ipecacuanhæ (FERRIS).—The most stable, inexpensive, and reliable formula for the administration of Ipecacuanha. Dose, 10 to 40 minims. 10d. per lb.

***Acid Acetic.**—Dr. Maguire reports that he has obtained very good results in cases of acute gonorrhœa from the use of injections of one part of Acetic Acid diluted with four of water.

Acid Camphoric.—Used by M. Niesel and Dr. Furbringer, in night sweats of phthisis, in doses of $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 grains at night. It is also said by Reichert (*Deutsche Medizinal-Zeitung*) to be of great value in acute and chronic affections of the mucous membrane of the nose, larynx, mouth, and bronchi, and in acute skin diseases. He uses a 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. solution, either as spray or as an application on cotton-wool tampons. A topical application of 3 to 6 per cent. solution of camphoric acid effects a contraction of the surface tissue within as little as ten minutes, thus immediately causing a sensation of relief and palliation of pain. Camphoric Acid is in thin scale-like crystals, of acid taste, very slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol or ether. Fats dissolve about $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the acid. $\frac{3}{6}$ per oz.

***Acid Carbolic.**—Mr. R. Coyle, M.B., C.M., gives details (*British Medical Journal*, June 24th, 1893) of a case of severe typhoid fever treated by Carbolic Acid according to the method recommended by Prof. Charteris. The usual treatment having apparently failed, the patient, a boy aged 10 years, was given $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains Carbolic Acid, morning and evening, for eight days. On the first day the improved condition was noticed, the temperature receded, and at the end of the eight days the lad was convalescent, the improvement being rapid and continuous. Dr. John Ritchie (*Lancet*, November 25th, 1893) records the results of six cases of acute diarrhœa treated with Keratin-coated Carbolic Acid pills. In each case $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains

of Carbolic Acid were given about every three hours, and when from six to nine pills had been administered the pain and diarrhœa subsided, and the patients speedily recovered. Pills as above, coated with Keratin, No. 22D, 2/- per gross.

Mr. F. W. Cory (*Lancet*, December 5th, 1891) recommends two or three drops of a mixture of equal parts of *Glycerine and Carbolic Acid* to be dropped on the pocket-handkerchief every morning before leaving the bedroom, as a prophylactic against influenza.

*CARBOLIC ACID IN SMALL-POX.—Manuel Casa y. Abril (*Rev. med.-farm. de Aragon Zaragoza*) has treated a number of cases of small-pox with Carbolic Acid, and has formulated the following conclusions: (1) The drug diminishes the temperature, which ascends again when the treatment is suspended; (2) it diminishes the number of cardiac pulsations, at the same time increasing their force; (3) it lessens the extension and duration of the eruption, checks the production of pus, and shortens the period of suppuration, especially when it is administered at the beginning of the disease; (4) in many cases the pustules of the confluent form become shrivelled up and dry in a few days under the influence of the remedy; (5) in advanced cases it does not greatly modify the eruption, but will nevertheless influence favourably the fever and the general state of the patient; (6) the liability of complications is diminished; pneumonia, enteritis, parotitis, and abscesses are rarely met with, and the pains over the epigastric region are less intense.

CARBOLIC ACID as a safeguard against insects.—“Many people,” says the *Lancet*, June 25th, 1887, “do not know how easily they may protect themselves and their children against the bites of gnats and

other insects. Weak Carbolic Acid sprinkled on the skin and hair, and in some cases the clothing, will drive away the whole tribe. A great many children, and not a few adults, are tormented throughout the whole summer by minute enemies. This can be averted, according to our experience, and we believe that of many others, by Carbolic Acid judiciously used. The safest plan is to keep a saturated solution of the acid. The solution cannot contain more than six or seven per cent., and it may be added to water until the latter smells strongly. This may readily and with perfect safety be applied with a sponge."

Acid Cathartic, Pur.—An amorphous principle obtained from Alexandrian Senna. Mild purgative; causes no nausea, vomiting, or griping. Soluble in water, and almost tasteless. Dose, 4 to 8 grains. $\frac{3}{6}$ per oz.

* **Acid Chromic.**—Dr. W. R. H. Stewart reports three cases of ranula and seven of cystic goitre successfully treated by the application of a saturated solution of the acid to the interior of the cyst.

Acid Chrysophanic (from *Araroba*, Goa Powder) is used externally as an ointment in ringworm of the scalp, lupus, psoriasis, and other affections of the skin; internally it is an emetic purge. Dr. J. Ashburton Thompson, as the result of 319 observations, found that "it afforded a means of clearing out the *prima viæ* with a thoroughness and promptitude not equalled by any other medicine;" he employed doses of 5 to 15 grains. Dose, in skin diseases, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. $\frac{12}{6}$ per lb. *Unguentum* (ʒij. in ʒj., Dr. Balmanno Squire's form). 5/- per lb. *Liquor Alkalin.* $\frac{5}{4}$ per lb. (See also Chrysarobin and Chrysarobin Pigment.)

* **Acid Cinnamic.**—A. Landerer records the successful treatment of the early stages of

phthisis, tuberculous affections of joints, the larynx, intestine, glands and skin. He uses a 5 per cent. aqueous solution of Cinnamic Acid, or an emulsion composed of almond oil, white of egg, and common salt, rendered alkaline by a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. soda-lye immediately before use. Two to eight minims were introduced by means of a Pravaz syringe into the brachio-cephalic vein about twice weekly. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Epit.) $\frac{2}{6}$ per oz.

Acid Hydriodic (and Syrup).—The value of Hydriodic Acid as a non-irritating and practical form for the administration of iodine, is becoming increasingly recognised. It is given in the form of syrup. Dr. Wildman, writing in the *Medical Summary*, states that in doses of 1 to 2 drachms every three hours, he has relieved the pains of acute rheumatism without the use of opiates, and has also found it successful in secondary syphilis and in goitre, etc. Dr. W. C. Will (*Memphis Medical Monthly*) says of it, that it is his favourite prescription in all asthmatic troubles. *Syrup*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. $\frac{2}{8}$ per lb.

Acid Fluoric.—Dr. Edward Woakes published (*Lancet*, March 19th, 26th, and April 2nd, 1881) the results of his experience, extending over four or five years, of the treatment of bronchocele, or goitre, with Fluoric Acid. In his hands the remedy has proved successful in about 87 per cent. of the cases. He employed a half per cent. solution of the *pure redistilled* acid, in which form the drug is capable of being tolerated by the stomach, and also of being dispensed and preserved in glass vessels. He usually commenced with a small dose, half a drachm of the half per cent. solution, but found it necessary to increase it gradually, carrying it to the extent of two drachms; and this appears to be the limit of tolera-

tion for the drug. *Liq. Acid. Fluoric*, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. 1/- per lb. 1 per cent.—Dose, 15 minims to 1 drachm. $\frac{1}{6}$ per lb. (See also Fluorides).

Acid Gynocardic.—(See Chaulmoogra Oil.)

Acid Oxy-naphthoic.—Dr. A. Schücking calls attention in a Vienna Medical Journal to the very powerful antiseptic properties of this acid. It is a light grey powder, with scarcely any smell, and almost insoluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol, ether, caustic alkalies, and alkaline carbonates. Dr. Schücking states that its antizymotic power is *five times* greater than salicylic acid, and he found it act very well in many cases as a substitute for iodoform. When dusted over sluggish granulations, it acts as a mild caustic and stimulant. For washing out the vagina, he employed a solution of a combination of the acid with the phosphate of soda, the strength varying from 0.3 to 1 per cent. He adds, it will prevent the putrefaction of water in which meat has been dissolved, even in as small a proportion as 1 in 20,000. 5/- per lb.

* **Acid Paracresotic.**—An analogue of salicylic acid, crystalline, soluble in alcohol, but sparingly so in water. 2/6 per oz. Demme has found the sodium salt useful, q. v.

Acid Pyrogallic is recommended by Mons. Terrillon to be used in the treatment of syphilitic ulcers, in the form of a 20 per cent. ointment, applied once a day, or twice when the ulceration is extensive. The sores lose their virulence after the first dressing. The ointment should be kept in an air-tight bottle or jar. *Duroleum Acid Pyrogallic*. 5/4 per lb.

* **Acid Salicylic.**—Bourget finds that the compounds of this acid are rapidly and plentifully absorbed when externally applied, and

this absorption is more active in young persons. The rapidity of absorption is greatest when fatty substances are used. Bourget recommends an ointment containing Salicylic Acid, turpentine, and lanolin. Good results were obtained in lumbago and subacute rheumatism. (*Therap. Monats.*, Nov., 1893.) Binz (*Berlin Klin. Woch.*), in an article on "The Action of Salicylic Acid on the Uterus," concludes (1st) that sodium salicylate is worth a trial in painful and delayed menstruation, and in scanty menstruation not associated with chlorosis. (2nd) When given for rheumatism, special care must be taken with women predisposed to abort, and with non-pregnant women who are prone to uterine hæmorrhage. (*Med. Chronicle.*)

ACID SALICYLIC, SOLUTION.—To increase the solubility of Salicylic Acid, the *Lancet* gives the following formula as the best: R. Acid Salicylic, 1 part; Glycerine, 100 parts; Water, 150 parts. This is clear and miscible with water without any alteration.

ACID SALICYLIC, NATURAL (prepared from *Oil of Wintergreen*). From the researches of Dr. M. Charteris and Mr. W. Maclellan, M.B. (see *British Medical Journal*, Nov. 30th, 1889, p. 1208), it appears that the ordinary artificial salicylic acid and its sodium salts may contain certain impurities, which in large doses have proved fatal to animals, and the presence of which may account for the restlessness, confusion, and delirium, which have sometimes attended their exhibition. It is desirable therefore to use and prescribe either the *natural* or the *physiologically pure artificial acid and its salts*, as these are pure and free from all objections. *Acid Salicylic, Natural.* 45/- per lb. *Sodium Salicylate, Natural.* 52/- per lb. *Acid Salicylic, physiologically pure.* 9/- per lb. *Sodium Salicylate, physiologically pure.* 10/- per lb.

Acid Sclerotic (*Acid Sclerotinic*).—An amorphous principle obtained from Ergot of Rye, said to produce the characteristic effects of ergot; well adapted for subcutaneous applications. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain, hypodermically. 2/- per drachm.

Acid Trichloracetic.—In the *Lancet*, Jan. 11, 1890, Dr. J. Mortimer Granville states that after a long series of experiments he has found in Trichloracetic Acid a convenient and easy test for albumen in urine. It is a crystalline solid, very soluble in water. All that is necessary to apply the test is to drop a fragment into a little of the urine in a test tube: the white cloud caused by albumen is produced with distinctness when the albumen is present in only very small quantity, and it varies in density with the amount; peptones not being deposited by the acid, there is no need to counter-check the experiment by heat. Dr. Mortimer Granville's views as to the value of the acid as a test for albumen are confirmed by Dr. D. M. Reese. (See *B.M. Journal*, Mar. 22, 1890).

Dr. Ehrmann has employed Trichloracetic Acid in 140 cases of chronic inflammations, and in hypertrophied conditions of various parts of the nose and pharynx, with very marked success, 122 of the cases being permanently cured. The tonsils or other parts affected were rubbed with a crystal of the acid; if a more astringent action be required, the acid may be dissolved in an equal weight of glycerine with the addition of a little iodine and iodide of potassium. It is a powerful escharotic. Lanz has found that a 20 per cent. solution in water causes less irritation than a solution of nitrate of silver of the same strength. The acid has given the most satisfactory results in the treatment of birth marks and pigment spots, and the destruction of pap-

illomata of the skin. Cozzolino says perchloride of iron should for hæmostatic purposes be altogether replaced by trichloroacetic acid in solution (1 in 80 or 100), which, beside stopping bleeding, has distinct antiseptic properties. 2/- per oz.

Aconitine and Hydrobromate of Quinine.

—In obstinate facial neuralgia which resists the action of Aconitine alone, or of Quinine alone, the following formula has proved successful: *R.* Quininae Hydrobrom., 10 centigrammes; Aconitina crystal, $\frac{5}{10}$ milligramme; *ft. pil.*, one to be taken every four or five hours. *Pills* as above (No. 25B), 4/- per gross, coated.

Aconitum Ferox (*Indian Aconite, Bikh or Bish Root*).—A tincture of the root has been

found valuable as a topical application for chilblains. Internally in the early stages of some inflammatory diseases, pleurisy, pneumonia, &c., and in leprosy. *Tincture*—Dose, 1 minim. 4/8 per lb.

Adonis Vernalis (*leaves and stalk*).—Action

similar to digitalis, but said not to be cumulative. Dr. Cervello has isolated a glucoside, Adonidin, the physiological action of which appears to be identical with digitalin, but far more energetic. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 2 to 5 minims. $\frac{5}{4}$ per lb. *Tincture*—10 to 30 minims. $\frac{3}{6}$ per lb. *Adonidin*— $\frac{1}{100}$ th to $\frac{1}{50}$ th grain. 8d. per grain.

ADONIDIN TANNATE is recognised as the most preferable form in which to administer Adonidin. The dose is $\frac{1}{12}$ th grain in pill, and the daily dose should not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ rd grain. It appears to act more by diuresis than through the heart itself. 1/- per grain.

Agaricin.—Obtained from *Agaricus albus*, or *Polyporus officinalis*; employed for lessening hectic night-sweats, to diminish bronchial secretion, and in diarrhœa. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ th to

$\frac{1}{6}$ th grain. 8/- per oz. *Pills*, $\frac{1}{12}$ th grain in each. 2/- per gross, coated. (No. 26A).

***AGARICIC ACID.**—The active constituent of Agaricin. It appears to possess further advantages, in that the frequent vomitive and diarrhœal effects of Agaricin are only slightly perceptible. It is an excellent antisudorific. Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ rd to $\frac{1}{4}$ th grain in pills. 9/- per oz.

Agathin, $C_6H_4OH CH: NH CH_3C_6H_5$.—This body, which is chemically related to Salicyl and Methylphenyl hydrazon, has been successfully employed in the treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism. It is tasteless and odourless, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Drs. Ebeling and Rosenbaum report some cases of sciatica, which had resisted other treatment, but which were permanently relieved by Agathin. In acute and general articular and muscular rheumatism, and in neuralgias of various kinds, Agathin has been given with great success. Dose, 8 grains three times a day. 2/- per drachm. *Liquor* (8 grains to the ounce.) 6d. per oz.

***Albumen in Urine.**—A new test, of extreme delicacy, introduced by M. Spiegler (Paris), and consisting of a solution of Mercuric Chloride and Tartaric Acid, is said to show the presence of 1 part of albumen in 350,000 parts. The urine to be examined is first rendered strongly acid with acetic acid and filtered. With a pipette some of the filtered urine is dropped on to the surface of half a drachm of the testing fluid. The presence of albumen is revealed by the development of a white ring at the point of contact of the two liquids. The presence of peptones does not interfere with the reaction. 6d. per oz.

Aletris Farinosa (*Star Grass, Unicorn Root*).
—A valuable bitter tonic, with a special

action upon the uterine organs. Useful in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and congested condition of the uterus, and when there is a tendency to abortion. Dr. Hale finds it of the greatest value in debility, general or local, and in the nervous exhaustion of brain workers. When given in alternation with phosphorus or hypophosphites, the system (he says) is rapidly restored to its normal integrity. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 15 minims. 7/- per lb.

Alstonia Constricta (*Queensland Fever Bark*)
—Tonic and febrifuge, much used in Queensland in ague and fevers, sometimes called "Native Quinine." *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 7/6 per lb.

Allyl Tribromide, or Tribromhydrin.—Prepared by treating Allyl Iodide with Bromine; is a slightly yellowish liquid, sp. gr. 2.430. Its therapeutic properties have been investigated by M. Armand de Fleury, who considers it has value as an energetic sedative and anodyne, in hysteria, whooping cough, and asthma. Dose, 5 drops two to three times a day, usually given in gelatine capsules. Hypodermically, 2 to 3 drops may be administered dissolved in 16 minims of ether. 5/- per oz.

Alstonia Scholaris (*Dita Bark*).—Astringent, tonic, anthelmintic, and antiperiodic. In chronic diarrhœa, advanced stages of dysentery, debility after fevers, &c. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 8/- per lb.

Alumina Nitrate.—Prescribed by Dr. H. Z. Gill in form of a vaginal injection or external wash (6 grs. to 1 oz. soft water), in pruritus vulvæ, with satisfactory results. 6/- per lb.

***Alumnol.**—A new astringent and antiseptic; an aluminium salt of *Naphthol-di-Sulphonic Acid*, containing 5 per cent. of Aluminium and 15 per cent. of Sulphur. It is a fine white stable non-hygroscopic powder,

easily soluble in water and glycerine, but only slightly in alcohol and insoluble in ether. It is astringent and antiseptic, and has been used with good results in surgical and gynæcological practice. The employment of a 1 per cent. solution is said to have been successful in the treatment of 300 cases of Gonorrhœa. Dr. Chotzen recommends it against acute and chronic inflammatory skin diseases. Its ready solubility also indicates it as suitable for diseases of the middle ear, and a solution employed for irrigating cavities and abscesses, speedily arrests suppuration and excretion, and induces a rapid healing of wounds. Alumol is evidently worthy of a careful trial. It can be used in solution, and in the form of plaster, varnish and suppositories, pencils, ointment and tampons. 1/- per oz.

Aluminium Aceto-Tartrate (*double salt*).—

The double salts of Aluminium are said by Athenstädt, Vienna (*Wiener Medicinische Presse*), to be very powerful antiseptics, superior to carbolic acid and corrosive sublimate, in being strongly disinfecting, and but very slightly poisonous. The best is the aceto-tartrate, which crystallizes in shining needles, having a faint smell of acetic acid. The double salt is freely soluble in water. 6/- per lb.

Ammonium Borate. — Used by Professor Lashkevich in phthisis. Dose, 5 grains, alone or in combination with codeia, hyoscyamus or other sedatives. Has a marked effect upon expectoration, and in some cases diminishes the pyrexia.

Dr. William J. Crittenden finds that this drug possesses a peculiar influence over *uric acid calculi*. In patients attacked by renal colic caused by uric acid calculi, Dr. Crittenden prescribes 20-grain doses of Biborate of Ammonium every two hours

until a free passage of urine takes place, and then every four hours until all ill feeling passes away. He then decreases the dose to 15 grains three times a day before meals in a glass of flaxseed tea, and continues this treatment for several months, discontinuing it for a day or two at a time every two weeks. When given for a length of time he states that he has found it to be a good plan to combine it with lithiated Extract of Hydrangea. 6/- per lb.

Ammonium Chloride (in neuralgia).—Khan Bahadur Chetan Shah (Jhang Punjab), writing in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, April, 1888, calls attention to the well-known but neglected application of Chloride of Ammonium in neuralgia. In a large number of cases of supraorbital neuralgia, he has relieved the pain at once by the use of this drug. Not only was it administered internally, but a small amount of the *finely powdered* salt was given to be drawn up into the nostrils of the affected side. Dose, 20 grains.

Ammonium Picrate (*Carbazotate of Ammonia*)
—This salt was introduced some time ago as an antiperiodic in intermittent fever, its physiological action being said to closely resemble that of Sulphate of Quinine. Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ grain in pill or sweetened mixture. 10/6 per lb.

***Ammonium - Tetra - Ethyl.** — F. Paterson (*New York Med. Journ.*) found, while experimenting in the Edison Laboratory, that Ammonium-Tetra-Ethyl has a power of dissolving urea and uric acid ten times as great as Piperazine. It was tried in rheumatism, and the cases did well. Dose, 10 to 20 minims of a 10 per cent. solution three times a day, or hypodermically in a 1 per cent. solution. It must be distinguished from Tetra *Methyl* Ammonium, which is a powerful poison like Curare. (*Med. Chron.*)

Amylene Hydrate (*Tertiary Amyl Alcohol*).—

In insomnia consequent upon nervousness, from mental overwork and other causes. Dr. Von Ulcering, Strasburg, has given it in sixty cases, and in all excepting four the effect was more or less complete, and after a dose of 3 to 5 grammes, a refreshing sleep was induced. (*L. M. R.*, Nov. 15th, 1887.) Amylene Hydrate has been recommended in epilepsy, but with such varying results that its administration seemed to be attended with no advantage over that of bromides. Peiser (*Fortsch. d. Med.*), as a result of special investigations, has found that while Chloral Hydrate increases considerably the decomposition of albuminous matters of the body, Amylene Hydrate has the opposite effect. He concludes that in all diseases in which the use of a hypnotic is likely to be required for a long period, and especially in those diseases which are accompanied by great nitrogenous waste, the Hydrate of Amylene is to be preferred. (*B. M. J.*, Epit.) Amylene Hydrate has the power of antagonising and delaying the spasmodic action of different poisons — santonin, picrotoxin, and strychnine. (*Zeitsch. f. klin. Med.*) It has the advantage over sulphonal and paraldehyde of a quicker and profounder action. (*Med. Chronicle.*) 1/8 per oz.

Amyl Nitrite.—Lowers arterial tension.

When taken internally, its effects are much slighter, though more prolonged, than when inhaled. It is used in angina pectoris, paroxysmal cardiac dyspnoea, pulmonary dyspnoea, migraine, headache, and Bright's disease, spasmodic asthma, sea-sickness, ague, etc. Devoe (*Medical Summary, Philad.*) has often verified the value of Amyl Nitrite for the relief of the peculiar flushings and depressed mental condition of the climacteric in the female; also for the

nervous and hysterical troubles of younger women, characterised by suffocating spells, cold hands and feet. (*Sajous*). Dose, by the mouth, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim; by inhalation, 2 to 5 minims. Glass capsules, containing 4 minims, in boxes of 8, 1/6 per box; 16/- per doz.

* **Amyl Valerianate.**—The odoriferous principle of the apple, a colourless liquid, having a pleasant taste. It physiologically resembles ether, but its special qualities lie in its being a stimulant and sedative to the liver in hepatic colic. Antispasmodic in renal unplevitic colic. It is said to be useful in muscular rheumatism and hysteria, and during menstrual uterine contractions. (*Brit. Med. Journ., Epit.*) 12/- per lb.

* **Analgen.**—A derivative of Quinoline. In chemical composition it is the analogue of phenacetin and acetanilide. Analgen is a white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, soluble in acids, and readily soluble in hot alcohol. The following solution is fairly stable: Analgen, 10 parts; Alcohol, 70 parts; Water, 220 parts. Spiegelberg (*Münch. Med. Woch.*) records a series of cases, including neuralgia, hemicrania, rheumatism, and bronchial asthma, treated by Analgen, which afforded a considerable measure of relief. Bracco says the drug has a destructive action on the red blood corpuscles, and for that reason must only be used for a short time, and that, after less dangerous remedies have failed. (*Brit. Med. Journ., Epit.*) Dose, 8 to 15 grains. 3/9 per ounce.

Andira Inermis (*Geoffroya Inermis*, Cabbage Tree Bark).—A native of Jamaica and the West India Islands. Powerful vermifuge, and in large doses cathartic and slightly narcotic. It has been used in this country, combined with Citric Acid, as a remedy for corpulence. Dose of the *powdered bark*:

anthelmintic, 20 to 30 grains; purgative, 30 to 40 grains. 4/- per lb. *Tincture*—Dose, 20 to 60 minims. 3/8 per lb.

Anemonin (*Pulsatilla Camphor*).—(See *Pulsatilla*.)

* **Angina Pectoris** (preventive treatment).—Dr. Ch. Liegeois (*Sem. Med.*) prescribes, by way of prophylaxis, 30 drops of the following mixture morning and evening during the last ten days of every month, Sodium Iodide being given during the first twenty days: *R.* Tinct. *Piscidiæ Erythrinæ*, 12 parts; Tinct. *Veratri Virid*, 2 parts; Tinct. *Aconiti*, 3 parts. He considers that Nitro-Glycerine is apt to produce cerebral congestion in flushed patients, and that the formula now given is preferable. *Mist. Piscidiæ Comp.* (as above). 4/6 per lb.

Anodyne Amyl Colloid (FERRIS).—Strongly recommended as a most valuable topical application in cases of neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, and all muscular pains. It is prepared with Hydride of Amyl, Ethereal Collodion, Aconitine, Veratrine, and other anodynes. The Hydride of Amyl, by its rapid volatilization, often produces immediately the desired result; but should the pain continue, the alkaloids can be brought into increased activity by applying moist spongio-piline over the collodion film. This preparation has now been in use for a sufficient time to test its value, and has in the hands of a large number of medical men given the most marked and satisfactory results in neuralgia and muscular rheumatism. It has also afforded great relief in cases of "shingles," and in allaying the irritation of chilblains. *Registered under the Trade Marks Act.* In bottles, 2/9, 4/6, 8/-, and 15/- each. Price to medical men, 2/-, 3/6, 6/6, and 12/6 each.

Antacid Lozenges (Dr. ROBERTS).—Sir William Roberts, M.D., F.R.S., in an

address on some practical points in the use of antacid remedies in dyspepsia and gravel (*British Medical Journal*, August 17th, 1889), suggested that an Antacid Lozenge, similar to the Troch. Bismuth, P.B., but without the bismuth, should be introduced at the next revision of the British Pharmacopœia. We prepare an Antacid Lozenge in this form, and it will be found exceedingly useful in cases of acid dyspepsia. 2/2 per lb.

Anthrarobin.—A derivative from Alizarin; yellowish or fawn-coloured powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in dilute aqueous alkaline solutions. Anthrarobin does not produce the inflammatory and irritating symptoms frequently attending the use of Chrysophanic Acid. Dr. Bronson (Charity Hospital, New York) has used it with excellent results in psoriasis, in the form of a 10 per cent. ointment. He also tried the remedy in eczema, and found a markedly beneficial result. 2/3 per oz. *Durol.*, 10 per cent. 5/- per lb.

* **Antitoxin Solution, Diphtheria.**—This antitoxin is a body found in the blood-serum of animals which have been innoculated with the diphtheria virus, and thus rendered artificially immune to the disease. Dogs are most suitable for the purpose, and by introducing fresh quantities of the diphtheria poison, the antitoxin present in the blood may be raised to such a percentage as to render practical its employment in medicine. The strength of the solution is such, that when .001 cc. is injected into a guinea-pig of 300–400 grammes weight together with an amount of diphtheria virus sufficient to kill it, no toxic effect is produced.

As a protective against the disease 1 cc. of the solution is injected by a Debove syringe beneath the skin of the back or breast. It is advisable in case of an epi-

demic to repeat this injection after two or three months. For curing cases already attacked a larger dose is necessary.

Dr. O. Katz, of the Emperor and Empress Frederick's Children's Hospital, reports that by treatment with this remedy, the mortality of diphtheria in the hospital has fallen from 41.7 per cent. to 16.5 per cent. Dr. Blomfeld, of Sevenoaks (*B. M. J.*, Aug. 11th, 1894,) gives an account of a case of diphtheria in a child aged three years, in which the usual remedies had failed to overcome the disease. An injection of 8 minims of antitoxin was made in the muscles of the thigh, and in twenty-four hours such an improvement took place that convalescence practically began. Dr. H. Urquhart Walker, of Worksop, also gives details of the treatment of diphtheria by antitoxin with complete success. Dr. Waylen, of Devizes, reports a case in which tracheotomy had been performed, and the disease was spreading down the windpipe. Injections of antitoxin were made, which resulted in an alleviation of the symptoms.

Tetanus Antitoxin, see page 28.

Antipyretic Pills.—Dr. B. Frank Humphreys Hawkins, Texas (*Therapeutic Gazette*, Nov., 1887), gives the following formulæ as having been devised and used by him with satisfactory results before the more recent antipyretics came into general use.

No. 1. *R.* Quinine, gr. ij. ; Calomel, gr. j. ; Antim. Pot. Tart., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; Morphinae Sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. *M.* fiat pil. j. *Sig.*—One or two pills every two hours until the fever subsides or until ten pills have been administered. Usually one pill every two hours is sufficient. In urgent cases one or two pills every hour may be required.

No. 2. *R.* Quinine, gr. ij. ; Ipecac. pulv., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Camphor, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Gelsemin, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. *M.*

fiat pil. j.—Dose, same as the preceding formula.

No. 3. R. Quinine, gr. ij. ; Ipecac. pulv., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Camphor, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Pilocarpine, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. M. fiat pil. j. Dose, same as first formula.

No. 4. R. Quinine, gr. ij. ; Opii pulv., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$; Ipecac. pulv., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Aconiti, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. M. fiat pil. j.—Dose, same as first formula.

No. 1 is especially adapted to general family use, meeting the indications in ordinary cases of malarial fever. The other numbers, as a general rule, should be preceded by, or alternated with, Calomel. These antipyretic pills, as the term indicates, are designed to reduce the fever, and may be given in any stage of the pyrexia. They act not only as an antipyretic, but at the same time they prove to be a most reliable antiperiodic. The fever usually subsides, if of the periodic type, by the time the patient becomes thoroughly cinchonized, diaphoresis being established after a few doses, followed by a gradual decline of the temperature. *Dr. Humphreys's Antipyretic Pills*, coated, per gross, No. I. (32C) 3/-; No. II. (32D) 3/6; No. III. (32E) 5/6; No. IV. (32F) 13/-.

Antipyrin (*Dimethylpyrazolon*, "*Phenazonum*" Add. P.B., 1890).—This powerful antipyretic reduces the temperature in every condition of disease; its action is rapid, commencing from a quarter of an hour to three hours after administration, the maximum effect being reached in three to four hours, but the temperature remission is not of long duration. It usually causes profuse diaphoresis, occasionally nausea and vomiting, and frequently produces a rash similar to measles or scarlatina, and collapse has occurred as the result of a too large or frequent dosage. It has been used as an anodyne, in doses of 60 to 90 grains

a day, in cases of acute rheumatism. Surgeon-Major G. A. Harris, Simla, published notes of a case of sunstroke successfully treated by Antipyrin, in doses of 20 to 30 grs. In cases of *bilious headache*, 8-grain doses of Antipyrin are given, either made into a wafer capsule or simply dissolved in a little water. Though originally used for reducing abnormally high temperatures in febrile conditions, its antiseptic properties are not the only attributes of this important alkaloid. As an anæsthetic in the treatment of affections of the throat and larynx, by Saint Hilaire, the use of Antipyrin was followed by the disappearance of exaggerated sensibility. In neuralgias and other pains; as an antigalactagogue; in asthma and broncho-pneumonia; in incontinence of urine; diabetes; in uterine cases—dysmenorrhœa, parturition; in goitre; nocturnal emissions; pains of aortic aneurism, in irritable skin diseases; in epilepsy, hystero-epilepsy, and chorea; in gonorrhœa, in blennorrhagia, Antipyrin has been largely and successfully employed, and it has been recommended in sunstroke and in sea-sickness. The after effects of Antipyrin are rarely objectionable, and are in many instances due to too high or too long continued doses. In idiopathic epistaxis, Dr. Guinot, of Laroche en Breuil, has frequently found a local application of Antipyrin to be of great service. He employs a solution of 1 in 5, or in mild cases 1 in 10. He directs the patient to pour a little into the hollow of the hand and inhale vigorously. In the case of young children a syringe may be used, and after the nostrils are filled they should be compressed for a moment, so as to allow the Antipyrin time to act. 3/3 per oz.; *Granular Effervescent* (7 grs. in 1 dr.), 21/- per doz. bles; in bulk, 12/- per lb. Also in *compressed Tablets* and *Capsules*. Antipyretic dose, 15 grs. to 1 drm. (usually

in doses of 30 grs. every hour for three hours).

* **Antiseptin**, a mixture of Thymol, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts; Zinc Iodide, $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts; Zinc Sulphate, 85 parts; Boric Acid, 10 parts. 2/- per lb.

* **Antiseptic Powder** (CAVAZZINI'S).—The following combination has been tested by Cavazzini in cases of suppurating buboes, and he finds that the wounds heal much better than when treated with Iodoform alone: *R.* Iodoform, 55 parts; Acid Salicylic, 20 parts; Bismuth Subnit., 20 parts; Camphoræ, 5 parts. It is a yellowish powder with an agreeable smell of Camphor, and a very slight irritant action when first applied. (*B. M. J.*, 13th Feb., 1892, Supp. 28.) 1/- per oz.

Antiseptol (Iodo-sulphate of Cinchonine).—A light, impalpable powder, of a brownish colour, devoid of odour, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and chloroform. It is said to contain 50 per cent. of Iodine, and its therapeutical properties to be identical with those of Iodoform.

* **Antitoxin** (*Tetanus Antitoxin*).—Finotti (*Wien. klin. Woch.*, No. 1, 1892) describes a case of tetanus cured by the injection of the Antitoxin of Tizzoni and Catani. The patient was a boy 10 years of age, in whom symptoms of tetanus appeared ten days after the amputation of his arm. The first injection consisted of 0.15 gm. of Antitoxin; but afterwards 0.20 gm., in 3 c.c. of sterilized water, was employed. Finotti also reports (*Rif. Med.*, December 12, 1892) the details of a tenth case of tetanus cured by injections of this Antitoxin. Although the case was not severe it was interesting, it being seen that by a continuance of the treatment a cure could be effected. Barth (*La Semaine Medicale*) and Gattai (*Centralb. f. Bakt.*, August, 1893) each report a case cured by Antitoxin. Dr. J. St. Thomas Clarke,

of Leicester Infirmary, gives (*Lancet*) an account of a case of tetanus cured by subcutaneous injections of Antitoxin. The only elevation of the temperature was on the second day, when it reached 100°. Roux and Valliard (*Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur*) express their conviction that the injection of Antitoxin serum remains the only rational treatment of tetanus. They advise the immediate injection of very active Antitoxic serum, incision of the infected focus, and repeated injection of serum during the next two days. They recommend it as a preventive measure in accidents, where wounds are contused and dirty, and where there is a possibility of tetanus setting in.

* **Apiolin.**—This may be considered as the best emmenagogue known at the present day. (*Sajous.*) Dr. Dorrlund suggests that iron be given uninterruptedly, until a few days before the expected appearance of the menses; then continuing the Iron, Apiolin should be given in 5-minim doses three times a day until appearance of discharge. (*Amer. Therap.*) *Capsules* (20 centigrammes.) 3/- per bottle.

Apocynum Cannabinum (Canadian Hemp, *Root*).—Powerful emetic and cathartic, sometimes diuretic; promotes diuresis and expectoration. In dropsy and Bright's disease. Has been used with advantage by Dr. Rusch as a hydragogue, in arresting serous effusion of the pleura and perineum. M. C. Snow has employed the drug in the treatment of dropsy, with good results; and he also thinks it is a good tonic. *Tincture*—Dose, 10 to 40 minims. 5/- per lb. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 5 to 20 minims. 9/- per lb.

Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras.—Safe and certain emetic. Hypodermic doses of $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain produce vomiting in from two to five minutes, without previous ill effects.

In small doses, $\frac{1}{80}$ th to $\frac{1}{20}$ th grain, it is a useful expectorant in bronchitis. J. S. Horsley affirms that apomorphine is capable of arresting spasm when present, and of preventing it when about to occur. He has used it in a large number of minor hysterical phenomena. *Syrup.*— $\frac{1}{10}$ grain in a fluid ounce. 1/6 per lb. *Injectio Hypod.*, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. in 6 minims. 2/- per oz.

APOMORPHINE AS AN EMETIC.—In the *British Medical Journal* of March 23rd, 1889, Mr. J. R. Philpots, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin. (Parkstone, Dorset), writing on Apomorphine, says: "There can be no doubt that for a speedy emetic, in nineteen cases out of twenty, nothing can compare with this valuable drug. Many object to the tabloids on account of the time they take to dissolve, and the necessary manipulation, which is a great consideration, to say nothing of the cleaning of both syringe and vehicle, and the objection to its use in the form of a solution of known strength being the tendency to decompose. Pills would be precluded from general use on account of its being so often necessary to use them for children, and in adults the coated pills take a long time to dissolve in the stomach. I have never found any inconvenience from this drug when given by the mouth, so had some Chocolate Tablets made by Messrs. Ferris & Co., of Bristol, containing a quarter of a grain of Apomorphine. One is enough for an adult, and half is sufficient for a child. The advantage of their use is the quickness with which they dissolve, the taste being approved of by the young, and the certainty and speed (say about ten minutes) in getting the looked-for result. A few can be carried in the hypodermic case without taking up much room, the size being a quarter of inch square and $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick. They are certainly well worth trying." We are now preparing the

Chocolate Tablets of Apomorphine, as suggested by Mr. Philpots, in three strengths, containing $\frac{1}{4}$ th grain, $\frac{1}{10}$ th grain, and $\frac{1}{25}$ th grain respectively of Hydrochlorate of Apomorphine. They are sent out in small metal boxes for the pocket. Price, 2/- per box.

***Arasa.**—A Brazilian plant, used in metrorrhagia. Thirty-one grains of the *Bark* of the Root as a decoction in a cupful of water are given daily for several days preceding the menstrual period. It is said to be equal, if not superior, in its effects to *Hydrastis Canadensis*. It resembles cascarilla in taste (*Sajous*).

Arbutin (glucoside from Bearberry leaves, *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi*).—In white acicular crystals, easily soluble in water, less so in alcohol. A valuable remedy in inflammatory catarrh of the bladder; it is not poisonous. Dose, 5 to 15 grs. 7/- per oz.

Argenti Phosph. (tribasic). In organic nervous diseases, epilepsy, &c. The administration of this salt is said to be unattended by gastric irritability, and not to produce skin discolouration. Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. 8/6 per oz. *Pills*— $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in each. 2/6 per gross, coated (No. 34A).

***Aristol** (*Dithymol di-iodide*)—A reddish-brown crystalline body, without odour; practically insoluble in water or in alcohol, but very soluble in ether and fats. It contains 45.8 per cent. of iodine. It is said to be a valuable non-toxic remedy for various skin diseases. Employed as a 3 to 10 per cent. ointment, it has been found of value in lupus, psoriasis, and mycosis. It may be used as an efficient substitute for iodoform. Guntz recommends Aristol in venereal affections, when iodoform is objected to. He recommends the application of the powder in the first place, with the subsequent addition of one to two drops of oil,

the whole being covered with a thin water-proof covering and changed two or three times a day. (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Supp., 26th November, 1893.) 6/6 per oz.

Arsenic Bromide.—In epilepsy and other diseases of the nervous system. Dr. Th. Clemens, Frankfort-on-the-Maine, claims astonishing results from this treatment, which he says may be continued for months without the usual unpleasant effects of an arsenical course. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th grain. He has also obtained remarkable results by giving the solution combined with Vichy Water in cases of diabetes mellitus. A convenient form is as follows: Liq. Arsen. Bromat. (Ferris), ℥ ij. in Vichy Water, 8 oz. This is equivalent to a dose of about $\frac{1}{75}$ grain of Arsenious Acid. 1/9 per oz. *Liq. Arsenici Bromat.* (Dr. Clemens's solution)—Dose, 1 to 2 minims. 2/8 per lb.

***Artificial Serum.**—Peillon (*Lyon Med.* 1893) has used Artificial Serum, prepared according to Huchard's formula, in cases of Neurasthenia, with good results. Injections of 85 minims to 170 minims were made at intervals of three days. Formula: (*La Semaine Medicale*). Sterilised Water, 100 grms; Chloride of Sodium, 5 grms; Phosphate of Soda, 10 grammes; Sulphate of Soda, 2.50 grammes; and Phenic Acid, 0.50 grammes. 6d. per oz.

Mathieu (*Gaz. d' Hôp.*, 1893) has obtained wonderful results in Neurasthenia from saline injections, but does not attribute any specific effect to the liquid. He is inclined to believe that much of the efficacy of the treatment is due to suggestion. (*B. M. J.*, Epit.)

Asclepias Incarnata (Flesh-coloured Asclepias, White Indian Hemp, *Root*).—Diuretic, emetic, and cathartic. *Fluid Extract.*—Dose 1 to 5 minims. 8/6 per lb.

***Asaprol** (The α -monosulphonate of β -Naphthol.) Non irritant and slightly toxic. It is neutral, soluble in water and alcohol, being antithermic and an intestinal antiseptic. It has been found useful in typhoid fever, influenza, pneumonia, and particularly so in sub-acute and acute articular rheumatism. It is well borne by the stomach. A 2 to 5 per cent solution may be used for gargles and injection for vagina, urethra, or rectum. Also as an ointment (*La France Medicale*). Asaprol is incompatible with the salts that precipitate lime, the soluble sulphates, bicarbonate of sodium, and iodide of potassium (*Sajous*). Dose, 8 to 15 grains or more. 3/- per oz.

Aseptol (*Orthoxyphenyl Sulphurous Acid*) is said to possess antiputrid, antifermenting, and disinfectant properties more energetic than those of salicylic or carbolic acids. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerine in all proportions, more acid but less caustic than carbolic acid, and said to be harmless. M. Annessens considers that it will advantageously replace carbolic acid as a prophylactic and disinfectant, and also as a curative remedy. *Solution*, 33 per cent. 9d. per oz.

Asparagin (*Althein*).—A crystalline principle found in asparagus, vetches, and other plants. Soluble in about 60 parts of water, slightly soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and oils. Diuretic; given in cardiac dropsy and gout, combined with bromide of potassium. Dose, 1 to 2 grains. 4/- per oz.

***ASPARAGIN HYDRARGYRATE**.—A limpid odourless liquid ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution), having an acid sharp metallic taste. This aqueous solution has been employed by Neumann (*Zeitsch. des allgem. oesterr. Apoth. Ver. Vienna*) in syphilis with satisfactory results. Initial dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. *Solut.*, 3/- per lb.

* **Asparagus Officinalis** is used in the domestic medicine of Russia as a popular means of arresting flooding. Aksuetina (*Four. Med. and Dosimet. Therap.*, Lond.) relates a case in which the drug was thus employed, with good results. Justin De Lisle (*New York Med. Four.*) noticed that the ingestion of Asparagus caused the urine to appear to contain sugar. Asparagus does not cause saccharinity of the urine, but a substance is formed and excreted which answers to the reactions used by physicians for detecting sugar, except the fermentation test (*Sajous*).

Aspidospermine.—The alkaloid of *Quebracho Bark* (q.v.)

Asplenium Ceterach (*Doradilla*).—Given by Dr. Pareira, Puebla, Mexico, and others, in biliary calculus diathesis. A decoction of half a drachm of the plant in five ounces of water was ordered four times a day. After twenty days the pain in the hepatic region greatly diminished, and some gall-stones were passed. (*Lancet*, Oct. 1st, 1887.) *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 14/- per lb.

Atropine Salicylate.—Said to undergo no change when exposed to the air or kept in form of solution, and not to produce any irritation when applied to the eye. Dose, $\frac{1}{120}$ th grain. 5/- per drachm. *Liquor*—4 grs. in 1 oz. 10d. per oz.

Atropine Santonate.—The difficulty of preserving the ordinary solutions at Atropine, owing to the formation of mucor, has led to the introduction of this salt by Bombelon. He says that it has no irritating action on the conjunctiva, and that its power in dilating the pupil is about equal to that of Atropine. A solution of the strength of one-sixth of a grain in an ounce of distilled water dilates the pupil in ten minutes, and keeps it dilated for twenty-four hours. It must be kept in a yellow bottle, or other-

wise protected from the action of light.
Dose, $\frac{1}{120}$ th grain. 8/- per drachm.

Aurous Bromide (*Mono-bromide of Gold*).—A yellowish grey friable mass, insoluble in water; has been introduced as being an epileptic medicament, *better than any other bromine preparation known*. Goubert (in a treatise which was awarded a prize by the Parisian Academy of Sciences, and published in the *Journal de Medicine de Bruxelles*, 1889, No. 5) fully maintains its value as an anti-epileptic of great promise. The dose is from $\frac{1}{10}$ th to $\frac{1}{5}$ th of a grain. Price, 7/6 for 15 grains.

Azadirachta Indica (*Nim or Margosa Tree*).—The bark, leaves, fruit, and oil of the Margosa tree are in high esteem by many native and European practitioners in India. It is useful as an antiperiodic, in the milder forms of periodical fever, and as a tonic in convalescence after febrile and inflammatory affections. A poultice is made of the leaves, and this is used as a stimulant application in indolent ulcers. The oil is in favour as an external application in rheumatism. *Tinct.*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. 3/8 per lb.

Baptisia Tinctoria (*Wild Indigo, Root*).—In small doses, mild laxative; in large doses, emetic and carthartic. In scarlatina, typhus fever, gangrene, and threatened mortification. *Fluid Extract.*—Dose, 5 to 10 minims. 8/- per lb.

Benzanilid.—This substance is a white crystalline powder, constituted analogously to Acetanilid, being a derivative of Benzoic Acid and Aniline. From experiments made by Dr. E. Kahn, it appears to give good results as an antipyretic, especially adapted for treatment of children. The temperatures were reduced some degrees within an hour by doses of 2 to 3 grains. 3/6 per oz.

Benzoin Insufflation.—The following combination has acted very favourably in whooping cough:—*R.* Benzoin, Bismuth Salicylas, āā ðiv., Quinine, gr. xv. This is thoroughly incorporated and reduced to the finest powder, and by means of an insufflator the powder is blown through each side of the nares into the posterior nares and pharynx several times a day. (*International Journal of Medical Sciences*, Jan., 1888.) 2/6 per oz.

Benzole, pure (in whooping cough).—Dr. John Lowe and Mr. J. Roche Lynch recommend, after long experience, the following formula for Benzole in whooping cough: *R.* Benzol. pur., m. xxxij; Glycerin. pur., ꝓiss.; Ol. Ment. pip., m. x.; Syrupus Mori, ꝓss. Dose, 1 to 2 drms. It diminishes expectoration and decreases the spasmodic cough.

Dr. Macalister (*Liverpool Medical Journal*) also calls attention to the value of Benzole in whooping cough, in doses of 2 to 6 minims, especially in the third week and period of decline. As it is not soluble in water, the following formula is suggested:—*R.* Benzol. pur., m̄ij.; Spt. Vini Rect., Tr. Chloroformi Co., āā m̄iiss; Syr. Simplex, m̄xx; Mucil. Acacæ, ad ꝓj.

***BENZOLE IN INFLUENZA.**—Dr. William Robertson (Newcastle-on-Tyne) has treated a large number of cases of Influenza with Benzole, and evidently with great success. He gives a brief clinical record of recent cases (*B.M.J.*, 18 Feb., 1893), and in all the Benzole treatment was rapid and effective. He uses it in doses of 5 minims every two or three hours in mucilage, with a few drops of Spirits of Wine and Spirits of Chloroform. To render it as palatable as possible, it is given in a little lemonade. In no single case was it found to produce gastric irritation. Administered in this way it has not been found to interfere with due nutrition,

and is certainly worth a careful trial.
Benzole puriss. 3/- per lb.

Benzonaphthol, $C_{10}H_7O C_7H_5O$.—A new intestinal antiseptic, prepared by the action of Benzoyl Chloride on β -Naphthol, is a white substance, tasteless, odourless, and insoluble in water. It passes through the stomach undecomposed, but breaks down in the intestine into β -Naphthol and Benzoic Acid, so that a pronounced disinfectant action takes place on the contents of the latter. Dr. Gilbert has found it to be a very active disinfectant of the intestinal tract, and it possesses all the advantages and none of the drawbacks of β -Naphthol. It is free from the disadvantages of the salicylic acid combinations, which are inadmissible in cases associated with renal disease, where salicylic acid is contra-indicated. The dose is from 4 to 8 grains taken on a wafer or suitable vehicle. It is but very slightly toxic. It encourages diuresis, and the absorbed portion is rapidly eliminated by the urine. 1/6 per oz.

Benzosol (Benzoyl-Guaiacol) $C_{14}H_{12}O_3$.—In pulmonary phthisis, Creasote and its principal constituent, Guaiacol, have been found extremely successful, the only objection to their use being the extremely nauseous taste and disagreeable eructations caused by them. This objection is overcome in Benzosol, a tasteless and odourless body, which splits into Guaiacol and Benzoic Acid in the digestive tract, by which means the good effects of Guaiacol are obtained without its unpleasant concomitants. Dose, 3 to 12 grains. 3/3 per oz. *Pil.* gr. iij., coated (No. 38D). 4/6 per gross. *Liq. Benzosol. Oleosus*, 6 grs. in 1 dr., 9d. per oz.

Berberine Phosphate. (The phosphate of the active principle of *Berberis vulgaris*, Barberry).—A new combination, readily soluble and easily absorbed. In diarrhoea and

indigestion, also in cases of sickness during pregnancy and malaria. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. $\frac{4}{6}$ per drachm.

Berberis Aquifolium (*Oregon Grape Root*).—Tonic and antiperiodic. Alterative in secondary syphilis, psoriasis and scrofula. Its therapeutic properties differ essentially from those of *Berberis vulgaris*. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

Betol (Salicylate of β -Naphthol).—A white, lustrous, crystalline powder, nearly inodorous, insoluble in hot or cold water, decomposes in the intestine into β -Naphthol and Salicylic Acid. Easily soluble in boiling alcohol, and in warm linseed oil. It has been used by Kobert and others as an internal antiseptic in various ailments involving fermentative processes of the intestinal tract, and in diseases of the bladder. It has also proved very serviceable in cystic catarrhs and especially in gonorrhœal cystitis, and in acute articular rheumatism. The dose is from 4 to 8 grains, but this may be increased if needful. $\frac{2}{6}$ per oz.

***Bismuth Beta-Naphthol**, $(C_{10}H_7O)_3 Bi + 3H_2O$.—A neutral, odourless, non-caustic powder, of a brown colour, insoluble in water. Contains 23 per cent. of β -Naphthol and 71.6 per cent. of Bismuth. Jasenski has discovered that this substance is split up into its component parts by the digestive process of the animal organism, and that on account of this property it is useful in various affections of the stomach and alimentary canal. β -Naphthol Bismuth was first administered in Asiatic cholera by Schubenko, with the result of very favourably influencing the first stage of the disease. In six cases of acute catarrh of the bowels Jasenski effected a cure in the course of from two to five days by administering doses of from 15 to 45 grains of the drug daily. $\frac{2}{6}$ per oz.

***Bismuth in Burns.**—The treatment of extensive burns by Bismuth, which is employed at the Friedrichshain Hospital, Berlin, is stated by Dr. Spigearni, of Moscow, to have succeeded admirably in the case of a man scalded by a jet of superheated steam. The burn covered the face and the whole surface of the body with the exception of the feet, the legs and the lower third of the thighs. This was completely caked by purulent and serous discharges, and the temperature was 102° F. After cleansing the surface thoroughly, it was well powdered over with Subnitrate of Bismuth and enveloped in a cotton-wool dressing, quinine and stimulants being ordered. In three weeks the man was completely cured. No sign of Bismuth poisoning was observed. (*Lancet*, 13th Aug., 1893.)

Bismuth, Peptonated.—A soluble form in which to administer Bismuth, very useful in dyspepsia and gastralgia. Dose, 1 drachm two or three times a day. It contains about 3.8 per cent. of Bismuth. 2/3 per oz.

Bismuthi Salicylas.—In diarrhœa, chronic intestinal catarrh, and typhoid fever. Should malaise, furred tongue, or abdominal pains be caused by the drug, a small dose of castor oil readily removes these effects. Prof. Solger has found this salt prove successful in cases of chronic diarrhœa in children, rebellious to many other remedies. Dose, 5 to 20 grains. 11/- per lb.

Bismuth Subgallate, $C_6H_2 \begin{cases} (OH)_3 \\ COO \end{cases} Bi(OH)_2$.
—A light saffron-coloured powder, which is unaffected by exposure to light, warmth, or air. It can be sterilized at 100°. It has been employed successfully in gynæcological, surgical, and ophthalmic cases, proving itself less irritating than Iodoform. Dr. Doernberger finds it to be a useful desic-

cant in "weeping" and impetiginous eczemas, and a valuable traumatic granulator. It is pre-eminently useful on account of its drying action. Taken internally, Colosanti and Dutto have found it to be one of the best anti-diarrhœtics known. Dose, 4 to 8 grains. $\frac{1}{4}$ per oz. *Durol.* (1 in 10), $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb.

Bismuth Subiodide.—Dr. Chassaignac believes that this Salt will be found to be a good substitute for Iodoform. It is of a bright brick-red colour, impalpable when well powdered, almost odourless and tasteless, insoluble in water, Alcohol, Ether, or Chloroform. It does not stain or impart its colour to linen, and is easily washed out. Dusted over a raw surface, it imparts no stinging sensation, but seems to have an anæsthetic effect similar to that of Iodoform. It has a marked healing effect upon chancres as well as chancroids. Dusted over wounds, it acts as an antiseptic, diminishes the secretion of pus, and seems to hasten cicatrization. It is also a good deodorant. $\frac{1}{9}$ per oz.

***Bismuth Tribrom-Phenol.** $(C_6H_2Bi_3O)_2$
 $Bi\ OH + Bi_2O_3$.—A yellow, neutral, insoluble powder; odourless, tasteless, and not affecting the mucous membranes of the digestive organs. According to Prof. Hueppe, of Prague, it possesses strong anti-parasitic properties which mark it out as a specific against cholera bacilli, while its toxic effects upon the animal organism may be described as comparatively slight. Dose, 15 grains, to be taken early in the day, followed by 8-grain doses every two hours during the day. The dose is continued for from two to five days, after which the quantities are diminished. 3/- per oz.

Boldo (*Boldoa fragrans*, *Peumus Boldus*, leaves).—Tonic, especially in cases in which chronic hepatic torpor exists. Used in South

America in gonorrhœa and chronic catarrh of the bladder. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 5 to 10 minims. 10/- per lb. *Tincture*—Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 4/4 per lb.

Bonduc Seeds (*Cæsalpina Bonducella*).—Bitter tonic and antiperiodic; applied externally in hydrocele, mixed with castor oil. Dose, 10 to 15 grains. 1/8 per lb.

PULV. BONDUCELLÆ COMP. Indian Pharm. (Bonduc and Black Pepper). Dose, 15 to 30 grains. 2/8 per lb.

Borax in Epilepsy.—Dr. Edward Welch reports (*New York Medical Journal*) a case of epilepsy which he treated with marked benefit by means of 10-grain doses of Biborate of Soda. The patient had been the subject of nocturnal epilepsy for many years. After a few weeks' treatment she was reported as better than she had been for three years. This result of the treatment appears in certain cases to be the experience of many other observers. (*Vide Lancet*, Dec. 23rd, 1893.) Dr. Alexander (*Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal*) has observed good results from the combination of Borax with bromides, especially Bromide of Sodium. In 26 cases in which this combination was administered the fits were arrested for several months.

Boro-tannic Powder in Diseases of the Eyelids.—Dr. Wicherkiewicz recommends the use of a powder consisting of one part of Tannin and three parts of finely-powdered Boracic Acid in rebellious forms of palpebral disease, complicated with corneal affections, in which both astringents and tonics fail to effect a cure. The powder is applied with a brush once or twice daily. It is also effective in cases of soft granulations of the cul-de-sac, and in trachoma with purulent discharge. (*Recueil d'Ophthalmologie*, June, 1887.) 2/- per lb.

Bromoform, CHBr_3 .—An analogue to Chloroform, the three atoms of Bromine in the former taking the place of the three atoms of Chlorine in the latter. A colourless, limpid liquid, of a sweet and agreeable taste. It has not hitherto been extensively used as an anæsthetic, but its internal administration in very severe cases of whooping-cough has been remarkably successful, and no untoward symptoms appear to be produced. Dr. Stepp (*Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*, 1889) reports many of his cases. The dose for children is from 5 to 10 or 20 drops in water with the addition of a little alcohol. After a few days the attacks diminish in frequency and intensity, and in about ten days they wholly disappear. Dr. Stepp believes that Bromoform is either excreted unaltered by the lungs, or is separated into its elements, and that the free Bromine is excreted by the lungs. In this way an effect on the bacilli of whooping-cough can be easily supposed to result. $\frac{1}{6}$ per oz.

Bryonia Alba (White Bryony, *Root*).—In large doses the tincture is an active hydragogue cathartic, sometimes used for dropsy; in small doses, it acts as a specific stimulant in inflammatory affections of the pleura-peritoneum and synovial membranes; the best effects are observed when given in conjunction with Aconite. In acute rheumatism, cases treated with these two remedies alone, given in alternation every two hours, are said to make speedy recovery, without any of the disagreeable effects observed from some other methods of treatment. In pleurisy, Bryonia, given during the inflammatory stage, will usually prevent effusion; and in pleuro-pneumonia it is highly spoken of. *Tincture*—Dose, 1 to 10 minims. $\frac{3}{6}$ per lb.

Bursa Pastoris (*Capsella Bursa Pastoris*, Shepherd's Purse).—Dr. Percy Wilde calls

attention, in the *Medical Annual*, 1889, to the marked hæmostatic properties of this old-time remedy. Its reputation, both in internal and external hæmorrhage stood very high during the middle ages, both in this country and the Continent, but latterly it has fallen into almost total disuse. Dr. Von Ehrenwall, when attending a case of menorrhagia, which defied all remedies, was led, at the suggestion of a neighbour, to try an infusion of the weed. The bleeding ceased after the first cupful. Since then he has used it in all forms of hæmorrhage with such success, that he considers it the most reliable of our hæmostatic remedies. Dr. R. E. Dudgeon has found Bursa Pastoris a most reliable remedy, and has employed it very successfully for removing sand from the kidneys in several cases. Dr. Wilde (at whose suggestion we prepared a fluid extract of the plant) concludes his article by saying: "We have used this remedy for some time, and find it most valuable in checking hæmorrhage, both from the kidney, bladder, and uterus. Messrs. Ferris & Co., of Bristol, prepare a liquid extract which may be used in doses of 10 to 20 minims." *Fluid Extract*—Dose, as above. 6/- per lb.

Cactus Grandiflorus (*Night-blooming Cereus*. Fresh plant).—Dr. Orlando Jones (*B. M. J.*, January 11th, 1890) calls attention to the value of Cactus Grandiflorus in some forms of heart disease. The final stage of the action of the drug is to strengthen the heart, and the circulation consequently improves. Cactus appears to be applicable to asthenic conditions of the heart. Dr. J. Fletcher Horne (*Lancet*, December 5th, 1891) recommends its use in nervous and functional disorders, such as palpitation, irregularity, fluttering, etc., comprehensively classed as cardiac erethism. Dr. P. Watson Williams (*Pract.*, 1891) directs attention to

Cactus. He finds it especially useful in functional disorders of the heart, such as palpitation proceeding from reflex irritation in dyspepsia. In this case the best results are obtained with small doses of half to one minim of tincture every quarter of an hour during the attack, and two or three minims added to a simple Bismuth mixture three times daily; in palpitation in anæmia it is less distinctly beneficial. In several cases of Graves' disease its administration greatly relieved the palpitation and nervousness. In cardiac weakness arising from the abuse of tobacco or alcohol it is stated to be of use, and in pseudo-angina and the milder forms of real angina it may almost be termed a specific, though in graver cases the administration of Trinitrin becomes necessary. In organic diseases of the heart Cactus is valuable, affording great service where Digitalis and Strophanthus fail; for while it strengthens the ventricular systole, it tends to shorten the diastole, and thus it succours the heart in two ways, without having anything like such a marked action on the vaso-motor centres as Digitalis. In cases of mitral regurgitation, and in thin-walled hearts, it is stated to be of little value, and to be quite useless where there is mitral regurgitation with obstruction. To substitute Cactus for Digitalis will lead to disappointment, though in its proper sphere it is probable, says Dr. Watson Williams, that it will prove one of our most reliable drugs. *Tinct.* (prepared from the fresh plant), 25/- per lb.

Caffeine.—A crystalline principle occurring in Tea, Coffee, Guarana, &c. Tonic and restorative to the nervous system; stimulates the heart and raises arterial tension. In nervous sick-headache; as a diuretic in cardiac dropsy; and as a substitute for Digitalis. Dose 1 to 5 grains. 10d. per oz. The following salts are used:—

CITRATE (P.B.)—Dose, 2 to 10 grains.
9d. per oz.

Do. *granular effervescing*. In bottles,
12/- per doz.; or bulk, 4/- per lb.

HYDROBROMATE.—Dose, 2 to 4 grains.
2/- per oz.

Do. *granular effervescing*. 2/6 bottles,
22/- per doz.

SODIO - BENZOATE (45.8 % Caffeine).
Dose, 4 to 10 grains. 1/6 per oz.

SODIO - CINNAMATE (62.5 % Caffeine).
Dose, 3 to 8 grains. 2/- per oz.

SODIO - SALICYLATE (62.5 % Caffeine).
Dose, 3 to 8 grains. 1/6 per oz.

These three doublesalts are readily soluble in water (1 in 2), and form permanent solutions, which are largely employed in Germany for hypodermic injection.

VALERIANATE.—Dose, 2 to 4 grains. 2/- per oz.

Granular Effervescing Citrate of Caffeine with Antipyrine, 10/6 per lb.

Do. *with Bromide of Potassium*, 5/- per lb.

Do. *with Bromide of Sodium*, 5/- per lb.

Calcii Chloridum, pur.—In tuberculosis, wasting diseases of children, and glandular affections. Dr. Saunby, of Birmingham, records cases of rectal hæmorrhage in which five doses of 6 grains each arrested the bleeding after other measures failed. Dose, 3 to 10 grains. 9d. per lb.

Calcium Sulphide (*Calx Sulphurata*).—In boils, abscesses, scrofulous sores, carbuncles, suppurating glands, &c., lessens inflammation, prevents formation of fresh boils, and hastens separation of the core in existing ones. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 grain. 2/8 per lb. *Pills*, coated; see Formulæ 62 to 62c.

***Camphoid.**—A preparation introduced by Mr. Wm. Martindale as a substitute for Collodion. It is prepared by dissolving Pyroxylin in a solution of Camphor in absolute alcohol. The preparation, which forms an elastic film, dries readily. Camphoid is an excellent solvent of Iodoform, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Resorcin, Iodine, Chrysarobin, and Ichthyol. It forms a cleanly basis for the application of skin medicaments, and any disagreeable odour is covered by that of the volatilizing Camphor. 6/8 per lb.

***Camphorated Salol.**—Produced by mixing two parts of powdered Camphor with three parts of pure Salol, heating gently until completely melted (without the addition of either alcohol or water) and then filtered. It is very soluble in ether, chloroform, and oils, but insoluble in water. It is stated that it will cure otorrhœa in a period varying from 4 or 5 to 20 days. It is applied by means of a small cotton tampon saturated with the medicament. 1/- per oz.

Camphor Monobromide.—Hypnotic; has been used in chorea, hysteria, epilepsy, delirium tremens, spasms, or convulsions brought on by teething, and insomnia. W. F. Curryer considers there is no better remedy for the successful treatment of infantile diarrhœa. He prescribes it in doses of 2 to 3 grains, according to indications, every two hours. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. 6d. per oz. *Pills*—2 grains in each (No. 42A) 1/6 per gross, coated.

Camphor Salicylas.—Used for antiseptic dressings, and employed as an ointment in lupus and rodent ulcers; given internally in some forms of diarrhœa. Dose, 1 to 5 grains. 16/- per lb.

Cancer. (A New Treatment and possible Cure).
—Dr. J. Mortimer Granville (*Lancet*, June 29th and July 20th, 1889) pointed out to the

profession that by combining the action of a strong depressant (Thallin) with *papain*, given internally, and where possible at the same time applied externally, the action of the papain seems to acquire a marked degree of potency, and he asked the profession to make an unprejudiced trial of it in cancer. In the *Lancet*, April 4th, 1891, Dr. Granville again called attention to his proposed method of treating cancer. As the result of his experience up to that date, he was able to say (1) that none of the earlier cases had relapsed; (2) that scirrhus tumours of large size and undoubted authenticity had gradually disappeared without any operative interference; (3) that the health of patients had improved under treatment, and the cachexia vanished. Instead of Thallin, Dr. Granville now uses a periodohydromethyloxychinolin, because that is better borne, and seems to be more effective than Thallin, and he either inuncts or injects the tumour with a papain specially prepared, having reason to believe that it is not the proteid elements, but the organised ferment of the papaw juice that produces the effects observed.

Cannabin Tannate.—Prepared from Indian Hemp. A yellowish-brown powder, insoluble in water or ether, slightly soluble in alcohol, easily dissolved in water that has been made slightly alkaline. A valuable hypnotic, especially in insomnia of phthisical patients, and acute mania; said not to disturb the secretions or leave unpleasant toxic after-effects. Dose, 2 to 10 grains. 7/- per oz.

Cannabis Indica (*Indian Hemp*) in Headache.—Dr. Stephen Mackenzie uses Indian Hemp in headache of a dull continuous or sub-acute character, attended with paroxysmal exacerbations. We prepare from his formula (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 15, 1887)

the following pills: *R. Ext. Cannab. Ind.*, gr. viij. ; *Quininæ Sulph.*, gr. xij. ; *Pil. Rhei Co.*, xxxvj. ; *M. ft. pil.*, xxiv. One pill every night and morning. 2/- per gross, coated (No. 43 c.). *R. Ext. Cannab. Ind.*, gr. vj. ; *Pil. Asafœtid. Co.*, gr. xlviij. ; *Quininæ Sulph.*, gr. xxiv. ; *Acid Carbolic*, gr. vj. ; *Ol. Cajuputi. m.* xij. ; *M. ft. pil.*, xxiv. One pill night and morning. 2/4 per gross, coated (No. 43 D). Dr. Mackenzie urges two points: 1. The gradually increasing dose. 2. Steady perseverance in its employment.

C. W. Suckling has found the drug of value in chorea; also in gastric ulcer and gastrodynia.

Carbolic Paste for Burns (*Dr. Schrady's formula*).—This paste, consisting of aqueous solution of Carbolic Acid, Gums, and Treacle, has been found of great value in the treatment of burns. The paste is spread with a brush on the burnt part, and is renewed at frequent intervals. It contains one part Carbolic Acid in about 81 parts of the paste. 2/8 per lb.

Carbon Bisulphide.—Bisulphide of Carbon has recently been used in the Purisima Hospital, Santiago, in cases of acute and chronic dysentery, in one of atonic dyspepsia, one of simple gastric ulcer, and one of typhoid fever. The dose given was about two ounces of a saturated solution of the Bisulphide in water, mixed with half a tumbler of milk or a little syrup, taken half an hour before meals. This very quickly relieved the pain and tenesmus. In the typhoid case (a child of ten), which was becoming alarming, enemas of a pint of water were given, in addition to the internal administration of Iodide of Potassium and Kairin. The diarrhoea diminished, the stools lost their offensive character, the gurgling disappeared from the iliac region, and the patient made a good recovery.

Caroba (*Jacaranda Procera*, leaves).—A Brazilian remedy for syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, and skin diseases. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 20 to 30 minims. 9/- per lb. (See also *Jacaranda lancifoliata*.)

Cascara Amarga (*Picramnia Bark*, Honduras).—Alterative, tonic, and diuretic; employed in Mexico as an antisyphilitic. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 30 to 60 minims. 9/- per lb.

Cascara Sagrada (*Rhamnus Purshiana*, Sacred Bark).—Tonic laxative, in habitual or obstinate constipation: stimulates both the biliary and pancreatic secretions; does not irritate the rectal mucous membrane; especially useful in chronic constipation associated with hæmorrhoids.

CASCARA CHOCOLATE BONBONS (FERRIS and Co.'s PATENT).—In habitual or chronic constipation. Invaluable for children, ladies, and invalids. No nauseous bitter taste. By far the most agreeable form of administering *Cascara Sagrada* yet introduced. Each Tablet or Bonbon contains a dose equivalent to 20 minims of the *Fluid Extract of Cascara*.

TASTELESS FLUID EXTRACT OF CASCARA.—This preparation is produced by an improved process, so that while the nauseous bitter taste of the drug is removed, the therapeutical activity of the fluid extract is in no way impaired. The tasteless extract is of the same strength as the Pharmacopœial preparation, one fluid drachm being equivalent to one drachm by weight of the powdered drug. Although many of the tasteless preparations of *Cascara* on the market are comparatively inert, we believe that the fluid extract prepared by our process will be found quite as active as the ordinary bitter preparation. *Tasteless Fluid Extract*, in bles., 4 oz., 1/9, 8 oz., 3/-, 16 oz., 5/6 each. *Bonbons*, in boxes—1/9 each, 18/- doz. *Fluid Extract (ordinary)*—Dose, ½ to 2

drs. 2/6 per lb. *Elixir*—1 to 4 drs. 4/- per lb. *Tincture*—1 to 2 drs. 4/- per lb. *Solid Extract*—2 to 8 grains in pills (Nos. 62D to 62L). *Capsules*—in boxes containing 36, 9/6 per doz. *Tablets (compressed)*—1 gr. 8/-, 2 gr. 14/- per doz. bles. of 100.

Caulophyllum Thalictroides (*Blue Cohosh*, root).—Antispasmodic, emmenagogue, parturient and diaphoretic. Has a direct action on the uterine organs; a valuable remedy in dysmenorrhœa; has been employed successfully in cases of threatened abortion to check uterine contractions; also in deficient labour-pains, when ergot could not be given on account of spasmodic contraction of the os uteri. *Fluid Extract*—Dose 10 to 20 minims. 8/- per lb. *Liq. Caulophylli. et Pulsatilla* (FERRIS)—Dose, 10 to 40 minims. 7/- per lb.

Caustic Paste (FELIX).—Dr. Julius Felix, of Brussels, has devised a new form of Caustic Paste, which he has been using for some time past with the best results. He claims for it the following advantages: It does not cause severe pain or set up any general reaction; the eschar is hard and well defined, so as to be easily detached. It is also a powerful antiseptic and hæmostatic. It is not a deliquescent, but keeps its consistence—which is that of putty—well, and so lends itself easily to manipulation. The hands should be wetted when applying it; they are not in any danger of being acted on. The paste is allowed to remain for from six to twenty-four hours, according to the amount of eschar which it is desired to form. The formula for the paste is as follows: Mix in a mortar the following substances in powder: Starch, 12 parts; Wheat Flour, 112 parts; Bichloride of Mercury, 1 part; Dry Chloride of Zinc, 110 parts; Iodol, pure, 10 parts; Croton Chloral, 10 parts; Bromide of Camphor, 10 parts; Crystallized Carbolic Acid, 10

parts—then add, gradually, a sufficient quantity of water to form a homogeneous paste, without lumps, of the consistence of putty. This paste will keep an indefinite length of time. 9d. per oz.

Cerium Oxalate. — Dr. W. H. Gardner (*Medical Record*, June 2, 1888) praises very highly the Oxalate of Cerium in *sea-sickness*. He has used it in doses of 10 to 25 grains every two to three hours, and believes it superior to any other means he has ever tried. Mr. M. C. Waldron confirms Dr. Gardner's opinion regarding the use of the drug in *sea-sickness*, having given it in doses up to 30 grains every two hours.

Chaulmoogra Oil (*Oleum Gynocardia*, expressed from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*).—Beneficial in many skin diseases, psoriasis, lupus, obstinate cases of scabies and ring-worm, and especially in the earlier stages of leprosy. Originally introduced as a "specific for consumption." Also used in chronic rheumatism and rheumatic gout. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. Externally, rubbed into the chest in phthisis, and as an ointment in skin diseases.

*CHAULMOOGRA OIL IN LEPROSY. — The Special Commissioners on Leprosy in India reported that, although leprosy is an incurable disease and that by attending to their hygienic surroundings the condition of the sufferers can be ameliorated, yet they have found Chaulmoogra Oil and arsenic the most valuable medicinal agents hitherto employed. Dr. Philippe Berge, of New Orleans, U.S.A., has detailed a number of cases in which Chaulmoogra Oil has been used, and he comes to the conclusion that in it we have a powerful alterative, and perhaps the only reliable remedy for leprosy. 5/- per lb. *Ointment (Duroleum)* — 1 drachm in 1 oz. 3/4 per lb. *Capsules*, 8/- per doz. boxes. The active ingredient of

the oil, GYNOCARDIC ACID, is also used. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain. 3/- per oz. *Pills*— $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each, coated. 3/- per gross (No. 24A). *Ointment (Duroleum)*—20 grs. in 1 oz. 8/- per lb.

Chekan (*Myrtus Chekan*, leaves, Chili).—Aromatic and expectorant. In chronic bronchitis and winter cough; also in pharyngitis and laryngitis. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 drms. 8/6 per lb.

Chian Turpentine (*Tereb. Chio Ver.*)—Further reports upon the use of this drug, both alone and in combination with Resorcin, in the treatment of cancer, are published in the *Lancet*, Nov. 19, 1887. It is certainly of some value, and in many cases has afforded distinct relief. *Pills* (Dr. Clay's form.), No. 151, 2/8 per gross, coated. *Essence* (3 grs. in 1 drachm, Dr. Clay's new formula), 9/- per lb. *Essence with Resorcin*, 10/8 per lb. N.B.—We have taken great pains to secure a supply of really genuine Chian Turpentine, and complete reliance may be placed on our consignments, which come direct from our correspondents in Scio.

Chimaphila Umbellata.—(See under U.S.P. Fluid Extracts.)

Chloralamide.—Professor Von Mering, of Strassburg, considers Chloralamide to be an efficient and safe hypnotic. It occurs in colourless crystals, said to be soluble in about nine parts of water. The solubility is very materially increased by the addition of a few drops of rectified spirit. Warm water may be used, but the temperature should not exceed 100° F.; and it is preferable to administer the drug in a slightly acidulated solution, as alkalies decompose it. Dr. D. R. Paterson, Cardiff, gave (*Lancet*, Oct. 26th, 1889) the results of his experience of Chloralamide in fourteen cases of insomnia, including simple sleeplessness, and that resulting from phthisis, heart disease,

enteric fever, etc. The doses ranged from 30 to 45 grains dissolved in warm water. Its action was, on the whole, satisfactory. In the majority of cases it produced from six to eight hours' tranquil and unbroken sleep, without untoward after effects. In the case of heart disease it produced no influence upon the pulse, and in the case of phthisis it had a marked effect in checking the profuse night-sweating. On the other hand, the insomnia and restlessness resulting from pain were little if at all influenced by Chloralamide; and in one or two instances doses of 30 to 45 grains were followed by giddiness, nausea, staggering gait, etc., though not in an alarming degree. Sleep came on half-an-hour or an hour after its administration, whereas after chloral it often results in about fifteen minutes; this slight disadvantage, however, is more than compensated by the almost entire absence of action which Chloralamide has on the circulation. It has no influence on the digestion, and the appetite remains unimpaired. The dose recommended by Professor Von Mering is 45 grains; but Dr. Paterson found 20 to 30 grains give satisfactory results in a woman, while 30 to 45 grains usually sufficed in the case of a man. He considers that Chloralamide will be a valuable addition to the therapeutic armamentarium, especially in treating sleeplessness resulting from, or co-existent with, cardiac mischief or other disease where the circulation is in any way affected. 1/- per oz.

Chloral Hydrate and Camphor.—An intimate mixture of equal parts of Chloral Hydrate and Camphor, forming a clear liquid. Has been found by Dr. Lennox Browne of great value as a local application in neuralgia and rheumatism; to be painted lightly over the painful part. Mr. R. P. Banerjee, Rajputana, in a brief article

(*Lancet*, 1st Oct., 1892) upon the treatment of scorpion sting, finds that Chloral and Camphor appears to act more rapidly and effectively than other remedies. In order to render its action still more rapid, the part was punctured with a needle before the application was used. 4/- per lb.

Chloral Hydrocyanate (Nitrite of Tri-Chloro-Lactic Acid).—White, translucent, rhombic prisms, soluble in water, alcohol, or ether. An excellent substitute for Bitter Almond and Cherry Laurel waters, *as it is a highly stable compound*. A solution of one grain of the salt in 160 minims of distilled water corresponds to the Bitter Almond water of the German Pharmacopœia (1 to 1000), 6.46 parts by weight of Chloral Hydrocyanate correspond to *one* of Anhydrous Hydrocyanic Acid. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain. 3/- per oz.

***Chloralose.** $C_8H_{11}Cl_3O_6$.—A combination of Chloral with Glucose, has been introduced under this name by MM. Hanriot and Ch. Richet, Paris, as a new hypnotic. It is affirmed that it possesses the contradictory properties of acting as a hypnotic and of augmenting the excitability of the spinal cord. Drs. Laudouzy and Montard Martin have for some months past used it clinically in cases of obstinate insomnia. It is given in doses of from 3 to 10 grains, and is best administered in cachets. (*Lancet*, 21st Jan., 1893.) As the result of observations of 250 cases of mental disease, Rossi finds that Chloralose, in doses of 4 to 6 grains, is not really useful in the case of lunatics suffering from insomnia. F. G. Morrill considers Chloralose is safe in cases uncomplicated by hysteria or alcoholism. It produces no habit, does not require progressive increase of dose, and induces refreshing sleep without disagreeable after-effects. (*B. M. J.*, 25th Dec., 1893.) 17/- per oz.

Chlorodyne, Transparent (FERRIS). — A most elegant preparation of this useful remedy. Fifteen minims of the Transparent Chlorodyne are perfectly miscible with an ounce of water, forming a clear solution; it has all the medicinal properties of the thick and unsightly preparation in general use. 8/- per lb.

Chloroform and Cocaine. — Professor Obalinski, of Cracow, remarking the antagonism between Chloroform and Cocaine, determined to take advantage of it in anæsthesia for operative purposes, and has now employed the combined chloroform and cocaine method in twenty-four cases, with, as he states, the most satisfactory results. He first administers chloroform by means of an Esmarch's mask, until the stage of tolerance is reached, which is generally in from four to twelve minutes, with the use of from 1 to 3 drachms of chloroform. He then injects into the region about to be operated on a solution of cocaine of the strength of from 3 to 5 per cent., the total quantity of cocaine injected being from three to five-sevenths of a grain. Even more than this might, he thinks, be safely used, both because chloroform is the best antidote to cocaine, and because part of the cocaine is about to be removed from the body by the operation. After the injection no more chloroform is as a rule given, unless in protracted operations, when very small quantities are administered at considerable intervals. For this method several advantages are claimed, amongst others the following:—A smaller quantity of chloroform is sufficient; vomiting is very rare; the depression on awaking is much slighter than when chloroform only is used. The only disagreeable symptoms which Prof. Obalinski has observed has been excitement and throwing about of the arms in some nervous people; but as this occurs when

chloroform alone is used, it is not at all certain that it ought to be ascribed to the cocaine. He recommends the combined method for extensive operations, finding the local use of cocaine usually quite sufficient to render minor operations painless. (*Lancet*, August 4th, 1888.)

***Chloroform.**—Dr. Stephen (*Sem. Med.*, 1893, No. 54) reasserts the value of Chloroform for the expulsion of Taenia. He uses the following formula: *R.* Chloroform, 1 dr.; Syrup, 6 drs. To be taken in four parts—at 7, 9, and 11 o'clock in the morning, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The patient, in addition, takes a dose of Castor Oil at noon.

***Chloroform Accidents.**—Professor Bobroff, in an article in a Russian surgical review, recommends the employment of the physiological solution (0.6 per cent.) of common salt in failure of the heart's action during the administration of chloroform. He has employed this method for four years with satisfactory results, and considers it decidedly preferable to the subcutaneous injection of ether and other stimulants (*Lancet*, Jan. 9th, 1892.)

Chloroform and Oxygen Gas.—Dr. Kreutzmann, of San Francisco, speaks very favourably of the results obtained by the use of a mixture of oxygen gas and chloroform for anæsthetic purposes. He makes use of an elastic bag containing oxygen gas, which he attaches, with the intervention of an exhausting pump, to Junker's chloroform apparatus; the oxygen is pumped through the chloroform, and the patient inhales oxygen gas impregnated with chloroform vapour.

***Chrysarobin in Ringworm.**—Duhring (*A. J. Med. Sci.*, Feb., 1892) describes the treatment of a large number of cases of ringworm, many of them of some duration. He con-

siders that in chronic ringworm Chrysarobin is by far the most potent remedy at our command. It should be applied in the smallest possible quantity with a piece of lint. The strength of the ointment generally used was 1 drachm to an oz., and it was also used as weak as from 15 grains to an ounce. Care must be taken to avoid the face, and the strength of the ointment should be gradually increased. Chrysarobin colours linen blue, but the stain may be removed by soaking in Sodium Hyposulphite solution, or in a weak solution of Chlorinated Lime. *Unguentum* (1 in 25). 1/8 per lb.

***Chrysophanic Oil.**—Mr. W. Dale James, of the Sheffield Skin Hospital, comments upon the discomfort to patients from the use of large amounts of ointment, which soaks into the clothes. He finds this especially the case with ointments containing Chrysarobin. He has met this difficulty with success in the following way: Solution of Chrysarobin in Chloroform (1 in 7) is poured into a suitable vessel, a desirable amount of *Oleum Deelinæ* is added, the whole stirred up with a hog's-bristle shaving brush, with which the psoriatic area is to be well rubbed. (*B. M. J.*, Oct. 21st, 1893.)

Cinchona Rubra (*Red Peruvian Bark*).—The Fluid Extract is recommended as a cure for intemperance by Dr. D'Unger, Chicago, who states that he has cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance by this treatment. He takes men "debauched by liquor for years—used-up, demented, loathsome sots," and in ten days, as a rule, makes sober, respectable men of them, with a positive aversion to liquor in any form.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm, in water, every 3 or 4 hours, continued from 5 to 15 days, and gradually reduced. *Ferris & Co.'s fluid extract, prepared from the finest red bark.* 14/- per lb.

Cinchonidine Salicylate.—Dr. Prosser James recommends this salt in severe neuralgic and rheumatic pains; it is less costly than the quinine salt, and seems to be equally efficacious.—Dose, 2 to 5 grs. 1/6 per oz. *Pills* (No. 47A), 2 grs. in each, coated. 3/- per gross.

Cloudberry Leaves (*Rubus Chamæmorus*).—Largely used by Dr. Ivan Troitzky and others in Russia and Siberia. A diuretic suitable for dropsies of every description. Two drachms of the dried leaves are infused in two teacupfuls of boiling water, and allowed to stand for twelve hours; and a cupful is taken every morning and evening. 2/6 per lb.

Coca or Cuca (*Erythroxylon Coca*, leaves).—Powerful nerve stimulant, useful in relieving the sense of fatigue from excessive mental or physical exertion; stimulates the gastric nerves and facilitates digestion; given in dyspepsia, flatulence, colic, convulsions, and in the debility following severe acute affections, anæmia, scurvy, &c. In gastralgia it has been found to quickly relieve pain. *Leaves*—Dose, ½ to 2 drms., chewed or in infusion. 2/4 per lb. *Fluid Extract*—½ to 2 drms. 5/6 per lb. *Wine*—1 to 2 ozs. In bottles, 2/- and 3/6 each. (See also Fluid Extracts. U.S.P.; and Cocaine.)

Cocainæ Saccharis.—Dr. Andrew H. Smith (in the *New York Medical Recorder*) recommends this salt, a combination of Cocaine and Saccharin, as very useful. It has an agreeable, sweet, fruity taste, and may prove of service when the drug is employed in the throat, especially for children. A 5 per cent. solution is equal to a 4 per cent. solution of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine. *Cocainæ Saccharis Solut.* 5%. 1/8 per oz.

Cocaine (alkaloid from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*) continues to be extensively

used as a local anæsthetic in numerous minor surgical operations. The Hydrochlorate is usually employed in 10 to 20 per cent. aqueous solution, injected in quantities representing from 1 to 4 grains of the salt. For the eye, a 2 to 4 per cent. aqueous solution is used. When exhibited in the form of ointment, the pure alkaloid must be employed, as the hydrochlorate is insoluble in oils and fats. Internally, in the form of tablets or lozenges, for allaying irritation of the throat and hoarseness; as a stomachic and nerve stimulant; also in sea-sickness. In case of poisoning, the inhalation of Nitrite of Amyl is the best antidote.—Dose, $\frac{1}{5}$ th to 1 grain. *Cocaine Hydrochlor.*, 1/- per gramme. *Solution*, 4 per cent., 1/2 per oz.; 10 per cent., 2/4 per oz. *Lozenges*, $\frac{1}{12}$ th gr., 8d. per oz. *Tablets*, $\frac{1}{20}$ th gr. in each, boxes, 24/- per doz. *Lamellæ* (various strengths from $\frac{1}{6}$ th to $\frac{1}{500}$ th grain.) 2/6 per case.

Cocaine Benzoate.—Senor Alfredi Bignon, Lima, strongly recommends the employment of the Benzoate of Cocaine in preference to the Hydrochlorate. He finds that the Benzoate is extremely soluble, and he considers the antiseptic qualities of Benzoic Acid an advantage. The anæsthetic effects of a 20 per cent. solution of the Benzoate were compared with those of a similar solution of the Hydrochlorate in a case of epithelioma of the tongue, with the result that the effect of the former salt persisted for a much longer time than that of the latter. (See *Lancet*, 20th February, 1886.) The Benzoate of Cocaine should be freshly prepared, as required; by rubbing three parts of the pure alkaloid with one part of Benzoic Acid in a small quantity of cold distilled water; if not quite bright, a little more Cocaine may be added.

***Cocaine Phenate.**—Kyle (*Therap. Gazette*, Feb., 1893) speaks highly of Cocaine Phenate as a local anæsthetic in nasal and

laryngeal operations. He has recorded 150 cases, and says the most useful strength was about 4 or 6 per cent. He found that while the length of time needful to produce anæsthesia was somewhat longer than in the case of the Hydrochlorate, the effects were more lasting. The average time required was about seven minutes. The solution has also the advantage of being a powerful antiseptic, and can be safely used on cut surfaces. There were no signs of Cocaine poisoning. $\frac{2}{8}$ per oz. *Solution*, 4 per cent., $\frac{1}{6}$ per oz.

Cocoa Nut.—Professor Pariso has called attention (*Lancet*, August, 1888) to the value of the Cocoa Nut as a vermifuge, and a correspondent of the *Times of India* writes that the Cocoa Nut has been used as a vermifuge in India for many generations, and is well known as a means of expelling the flat worm.

Codeine.—An alkaloid obtained from opium; sedative in phthisical cough, chronic laryngitis, &c.; especially useful in diabetes, it effectually controls the disease without exerting the same narcotic effect as opium or morphia. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains. 18/- per oz. *Syrup*—1 to 2 drs. $\frac{4}{4}$ per lb. *Pills*, coated, Nos. 47C to 47F. (See Pill list.)

CODEINE PHOSPHATE.—Freely soluble in water, and very suitable for hypodermic injection; produces no local irritation. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains. 20/- per oz. *Injectio*—1 grain in 8 minims. 4/- per oz.

* **CODEINE SULPHATE.**—A writer in the *New York Medical Journal* has used Sulphate of Codeine in the treatment of the Morphia habit. A case in which morphia had been used hypodermically for nineteen months, as much as 7 or 8 grains having been taken daily, was cured in three weeks. One grain of the Sulphate of Codeine

dissolved in hot water was injected, one dose being administered every three hours for a few days, and afterwards at intervals gradually lengthened. 20/- per oz.

CODEINE combined with Hydrogen Peroxide has been recommended in diabetes by Dr. B. Ward Richardson. *Mist. Codeince Co.* (FERRIS).--Dose, 1 tablespoonful in a wine-glass of water three times a day. 2/- per lb.

CODEIA JELLY (FERRIS).—*Vide* Glycerine and Codeia Jelly.

Colchicin. (The active principle of *Colchicum autumnale*.)—Given in gout and rheumatism. Diuretic and purgative; acts most rapidly when administered subcutaneously. Dose, 2 to 3 milligrammes ($\frac{1}{30}$ grain) to produce diuresis, and 5 milligrammes as a purgative. It must be used with great caution, as if accumulated in the system, it is highly poisonous. 5/- per drachm.

Colds, Treatment of.—Dr Whelan (*Practitioner*, March, 1887) recommends the following formula as a specific for colds: *R.* Quininæ Sulph., grs. viij.; *Liq.* Arsenicalis, m. xij.; *Liq.* Atropinæ, m. j.; *Ext.* Gentian, grs. xx.; *Pulv.* Acaciæ, q.s. *Misce* fiat pil. xx. One to be taken every three or four hours. *Pills*, as above coated. 2/- per gross. (No. 112C.)

Collinsonia Canadensis (*Stone Root*).—Dr. Shoemaker, Philadelphia, calls attention (*B. M. J.*, Oct. 1st, 1887) to the value of *Collinsonia*. It is highly esteemed as a remedy for gravel and other urinary affections. He also considers it very valuable as a sedative and antispasmodic in flatulent colic, and infantile and biliary colic. In gastralgia, in five cases of dysmenorrhœa, in mild attacks of lumbago, and in the treatment of cholera and whooping cough it has been proved to possess marked curative power. Dr. Ludlam considers that "it is specially adapted to women, and to

those women who have hæmorrhoids either during or as a sequel to pregnancy and parturition, or in complication with obstinate constipation, or chronic inflammation, with slight displacement of the womb." *Tincture*—Dose, 10 to 30 minims for children; and 1 to 2 drachms, frequently repeated, for adults. 4/4 per lb. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 8/- per lb.

***Collyria, Mixed.**—M. Emile Berger recommends a Collyrium of great activity combined with a minimum of toxicity. With this mixture he has obtained a greater mydriatic effect than with any other substance. The following is the formula:—1 per cent. solution Atropine Sulphate, 1 per cent. solution Duboisine Sulphate, 1 per cent. solution Cocaine Hydrochlor, equal parts. *Sol. Mydriatic Comp.* (FERRIS). 4/- per oz.

Compound Chrysarobin Pigment.—Dr. George Henry Fox speaks very highly of the following formula in the external treatment of Psoriasis: Chrysarobin, 10 parts; Salicylic Acid, 10 parts; Ether, 15 parts; Flexible Collodion, 100 parts. Chrysophanic Acid causes staining of the integument, and sometimes excites a pretty severe dermatitis, besides injuring clothing. This combination is said not to produce these unpleasant results. *Pigment. Chrysarobini Comp.* (FERRIS). 5/4 per box.

Condurango (*Gonolobus Condurango*, Bark).—Alterative in chronic syphilis, and has also been employed in cancerous disease. Dr. Reiss (*Berlin Klin. Woch.*) found that in cancer of the stomach it mitigated the pain, improved the appetite, and increased the weight of the patients considerably. Wilhelmy employs a 10 per cent. wine, combined with citrate of iron, in the same disease. Dose of the bark, 30 to 60 grs. 2/- per lb. *Tincture*—Dose, 1 to 4 drs. 4/4 per lb.

Conium (for external use).—Professor Whitla (*Practitioner*, Ap., 1888) recommends Conium as a local anæsthetic in painful diseases of the rectum and anus; *but*, considering that the ordinary Extract of Conium is uncertain, he prefers a preparation made by evaporating 2 fluid ounces of *Succus Conii* by gentle heat, until the bulk is reduced to about 2 drachms. The syrupy liquid is then triturated with enough Lanolin to make 1 ounce. He used this in several rectal cases in which severe pain and intolerable itching were present, and obtained speedy relief, after nearly every known remedy had failed. It should be freely smeared within the rectum, and carried some distance inward. *Ung. Conii c. Lanolin* (FERRIS). 6/- per lb. A similar preparation to the above, under the name of "Unguentum Conii," has been made official in the 1890 additions to the Pharmacopœia.

Convallaria Majalis (*Lily of the Valley*).—In functional and organic disease of the heart; produces constant and favourable effects on the heart, blood vessels, and respiratory organs; viz., slowing of the beatings of the heart, with often a restoration of the normal rhythm, and, on the other hand, augmentation of the energy of the heart and of the blood pressure. Especially indicated in Corrigan's disease, and in dilatation of the heart with or without hypertrophy. Two glucosides have been isolated from this plant. *Convallamarin* and *Convallarin*; the former has been employed as a substitute for digitalin, the latter is simply a purgative. Dr. Constantin Paul confirms the good opinion of *Convallaria*, as a myocardiatic tonic. The effects become apparent gradually, the summum being attained in ten or twelve days after the commencement of the treatment. He recommends the exclusive use of the fluid extract. (*Lancet*,

Nov. 25th, 1893.) *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 5 to 15 minims. 7/- per lb. *Tincture*—10 to 40 minims. 4/4 per lb. *Convallamarin*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain. 8/- per drachm.

Coryzal Snuff.—Dr. Degoix recommends the following snuff, to be sniffed up the nostrils twice or thrice daily: *R.* Acid. Boric., 2 parts; Pulv. Camphoræ, 2 parts; Pulv. Fol. Belladon., 1 part. *Misce bene.* 4/- per lb.

Coto Bark (imported from Bolivia).—Prof. Gietl, Munich, considers it a specific against diarrhœa in its most various modifications. Two crystallizable principles have been isolated, *Cotoin* and *Paracotoin*; the former is the more active. In diarrhœa of phthisis and of children, and in checking salivation and night-sweats, Coto Bark and Cotoin have been found most valuable; also employed in gout and rheumatism. *Fluid Extract.*—Dose, 5 to 8 minims. 10/- per lb. *Cotoin*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain. 3/6 per gramme.

Cough Pills (*Guéneau de Mussy*).—*R.* Purified Tar, 2 grammes (30 grains); Dover's Powder, 3 grammes (45 grains); Powdered Benzoin, q.s. To make 40 pills. Two to six to be taken daily for the cough in emphysema and chronic bronchitis. (*Lond. Med. Record*, April, 1888.) *Pil. Picis et Ipecac. Co.* (FERRIS), No. 107B. 1/8 per gross, coated.

Creasote has been employed in cases of scrofula and tuberculosis by Prof. Julius Summerbrodt with extremely favourable results. In the latter disease the administration of the drug caused a very marked decrease in the amount of expectoration, and also brought about a decided improvement in digestion. Penrose recommends that it be pure and given in ascending doses. Beechwood Creasote should be preferred, on account of its antiseptic power. (*Sajous.*) Straight believes it to be the most valuable

of remedies in slight apical catarrh, but that it does little good in confirmed phthisis. (*Cleveland Med. Gazette*, Ohio.)

Pil., min. j., No. 58 (FERRIS). 1/4 per gross, coated.

Capsules, 1, 2, and 3 minims, 7/6, 8/6, and 9/6 per doz. boxes.

Creolin is a substance made from Coal Tar, and is sold as a syrupy, dark-brown fluid, smelling of Tar, and forming a milky emulsion with water. It has been recommended by Prof. Fröhner as an antiseptic and a disinfectant; he prefers it to Carbolic Acid and Sublimate, chiefly because it is not poisonous to the higher animals. Creolin appears to be a deodoriser and hæmostatic, and improves the character of the secretion from the surface of mucous membranes. In bottles. 4 oz., 8/-; 12 oz., 22/6 per doz.

Cresol Salicylas.—A note from Dr. Letzinski, of Berne, was read at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, January, 1889, by Prof. Bouchard, on Salicylate of Cresol. He says it is not soluble, but is a powerful antiseptic, and has given good results in acute rheumatism. As it is possible to saturate the intestines without inconvenience, and as the microbe of cholera appears to have its principal habitat in the intestines, Dr. Letzinski thinks this substance may be employed with success in the prodromic period of the choleraic attack. (See *Lancet*, Feb. 9th, 1889.) 3/6 per oz.

Croton Chloral (*Butyl Chloral Hydrate*).—In facial neuralgia, tic, toothache of pregnancy, and neuralgic toothache; also in treatment of pertussis, in 1-grain doses every four hours. Diminishes sensibility before producing narcosis. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. 1/8 per oz. *Syrup*—2 grains in 1 drachm. 2/6 per lb.

***Crystalline Compounds of Chloroform.**—

These compounds were discovered by Prof. Anschutz, of Berlin. They consist of combinations of salicylic aldehyde and chloroform 33 per cent., and of cresotinic acid and chloroform 30 per cent. The advantage claimed for these compounds is that perfectly pure chloroform may be obtained by distillation, as the crystals contain none of the usual impurities.

Cupric Arsenite.—Dr. Boardman Reid, New York, has employed Cupric Arsenite for the relief of pains following labour; in a severe case, in which the trouble had subsisted five days, and resisted all the usual remedies, he ordered it in doses of $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a grain every half-hour. Relief was rapid and complete. It has formerly been used in minute doses as an anti-spasmodic in cholera morbus and colic. (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 24th, 1891.) 4/- per lb.

Cupri Phosph.—M. Luton (*Le Praticien*, Jan. 16th, 1888) considers that in Phosphate of Copper we have a specific for *tuberculosis*. *It must be in a nascent state, and soluble in an alkaline medium.* He adopts pills of the following formula:—*R.* Cupri Acet., gr. $\frac{1}{7}$; Sodæ Phosph. xtal., gr. $\frac{4}{5}$; Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrh., Glycerin., āā q.s.; Ft pil. j. Pills as above (No. 61 A), 2/- per gross, coated.

Curara (Woorari).—A powerful South American arrow poison, obtained from several unascertained species of *Strychnos*. It occurs in commerce as a blackish extract, brittle, and somewhat resinoid in appearance. It has been used in hydrophobia, tetanus, and other severe convulsive affections. Dose, by hypodermic injection, $\frac{1}{20}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. 2/- per dr. An alkaloid, *Curarine*, has been isolated from it.

***Cypress Oil (*Cupressus sempervirens*).**—Dr. J. M. Bravo states that this essential oil is

the most promptly successful remedy for whooping cough. The method he employs is to drop some of the oil on the pillow of the patient, so that the air which is breathed is saturated with the volatile principle. It has a not unpleasant odour which in time children get to like, and it is not a dangerous remedy.

Cytisine Nitrate (the nitrate of an alkaloid obtained from Laburnum and other species of *Cytisus*) has been found by Dr. Kraepelin very valuable in some forms of migraine, which appear to be due to a dilated condition of the vessels, or which is of a paralytic type. It is highly poisonous. Dose, by hypodermic injection, 0.003 gramme ($\frac{1}{24}$ th grain). 1/- per grain.

Damiana (leaf and stem of *Turnera aphrodisiaca*, Mexico).—Powerful aphrodisiac and nervous stimulant, possessing the advantage over phosphorus and strychnine, that it is not poisonous. In spermatorrhœa, impotence, sexual debility, paraplegia, and hemiplegia. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drs., with aromatics. 8/- per lb. *Elixir*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. 4/- per lb. *Pil. Aphrodisiaca* (FERRIS) (No. 32H). 2/4 per gross, coated.

Delphinine.—An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria*; is said by Debierrè (*Les Nouveaux Remèdes*) to be useful in facial neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, and convulsive affections. In doses of $\frac{1}{60}$ th to $\frac{1}{10}$ th of a grain. 4d. per grain; 10/6 per drm.

Diaphtherin (*Oxychinaseptol*), $C_{24}H_{19}N_2SO_6$.—A compound of o-Phenol Sulphonic Acid and two molecules of Oxychinoline, is a yellow powder easily soluble in water. It may be ranked as equal to the strongest antiseptics, such as Phenol, Lysol, Cresol, etc., while it surpasses many of them. A solution containing .3 per cent. of Diaph-

therin will destroy staphylococcus pyogenes aureus in 15 minutes, a feat not accomplished by .5 per cent. solution of Phenol or Lysol, at the same time it is not poisonous to the higher animals. It has been experimented on by Kronacher, of Munich, who finds it answer excellently well in cases of burns, when applied by means of bandages, saturated with a half to two per cent. solution. It has no action on nickel-plated instruments, but attacks steel. Steinmetz finds a one per cent. solution an efficient deodoriser of foul sores and discharges. Otherwise it presents no distinct advantages over other anti-septics. A 50 per cent. ointment may be used as a caustic. Its application as such is painless. (*Münch. Med. Woch.*) 2/6 per oz.

***Digitalis** has been recommended as a cure for pneumonia. Löwenthal, of Vienna, however, has treated twelve cases with Digitalis without any favourable result, and thinks that even in large doses Digitalis has no specific action in pneumonia. Prof. Petresco, of Bucharest, has employed it in a very large number of cases. He gives half a drachm of an infusion of the leaves (ʒj. to ʒiij. in ʒviiij.) every hour during the day. The pulmonary process he finds is aborted within three days, while the fever and physical signs disappear as if by magic. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 5/6 per lb.

* **Diphtheria**, New Methods of Treatment.—Dr. Charles Smith, of Casterton, Australia, recommends (in addition to the ordinary treatment) the continuous inhalation of a mixture consisting of Carbolic Acid, 1 part; Eucalyptus Oil, 1 part; Turpentine, 8 parts. Two cloths, about a foot square, are soaked in this mixture; one is placed close to the face, the other on the pillow near the head. It is important that none of the cloth

should be allowed to touch the face. Notes of seventeen cases are given by Dr. Smith. Dr. A. Ozegowski (Nowing Lekarskie) recommends (*Lancet*, Jan., 1892) the treatment of faucial diphtheria by painting with the following recipe:—*R.* Acid Carbolic xtal., Acid Citric xtal., Tinct. Iodi., āā 5 parts; Cognac, 100 parts. To be painted on with a cotton-wool swab every two or three hours. He states that all the numerous cases treated by him in this way during the last ten years rapidly recovered. (*B. M. J.*, 28th May, 1892.)

Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel (*Vide* Hamamelis).

Diuretin (Sodio-Salicylate of Theobromine).—Diuretin possesses certain properties common to Theobromine and Caffeine, although it is said not to cause the mental excitement and wakefulness which result from the use of Caffeine. Diuretin has produced well-marked diuresis in cases of dropsy associated with disease of the heart and kidneys. It is given in one-drachm doses from four to six times a day. It is fairly soluble in warm water. 4/4 per oz.

Dobell's (Dr. Horace) General Aperient.

—The *Chemist and Druggist*, July 21st, 1888, says the following is being prescribed freely, for the purpose of establishing a regular and complete action of the liver, and of the whole alimentary tract: *R.* Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, grs. iij.; Ext. Rhei, grs. ij.; Jalapini, gr. j.; Podophyllin, gr. $\frac{1}{25}$; Cocainæ Hydrochlor., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$; Ol. Caryoph., ṃss.; Glycerini, ṃv.; Spt. Vini Rect. ad ṽss. Dissolve carefully and filter. The dose is from 10 to 20 minims. As it contains only vegetable matters and has restorative properties, it may be taken daily for any length of time, with advantage to the general health and tone of the system. In those with whom aperients act promptly, the best

time to take the remedy is one hour before breakfast, when it should be followed by a tumbler of hot water or tea. In those with whom aperients act slowly, it should be taken at bed-time. For adults, when a *potent aperient is required only now and then*, 30 to 60 minims may be taken; but when required daily, or every other day, from 10 to 20 minims are sufficient. For children, *to whom it is well suited, and easily administered*, the dose must be regulated by the age of the child. *Mist. Aperiens Dobell* (FERRIS). 8/- per lb.

Drosera Rotundifolia (*Sundew, leaves*).—In pertussis, bronchitis, and asthma, and to allay the cough of phthisis. *Tincture*—Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 4/4 per lb.

Drug Smoking.—The cigarettes prepared with Swedish filtering-paper, and suggested by Dr. Reginald E. Thompson (*Practitioner*, April, 1879), we find by experience may be considerably improved. We have accordingly modified the formula, and produced cigarettes which are *pleasant in use*, and contain definite proportions of the active remedies. The following are in stock, in boxes containing 3 dozen, price 2/6 each: *Codeia, Datura Tatula, Datura Tatula and Opium, Opium, Stramonium, Stramonium and Belladonna*. Other formulæ prepared to order.

Duboisine Sulphate.—The sulphate of an alkaloid obtained from the *Duboisia Hopwoodii*, Australia. It acts more rapidly as a mydriatic than Atropine when placed upon the conjunctiva, full dilatation being obtained in from ten to fifteen minutes, soon followed by complete paralysis of accommodation, and the effects pass off more quickly; but it is so prone to produce slight toxic symptoms, when applied to the eye, that its usefulness is curtailed. Dr. W. F. Norris has found it less irritant to the eye

than Atropine, and therefore especially adapted to the treatment of inflammatory affections.

*DUBOISINE AS A SEDATIVE.—The experience of Belmondo is given (*B. M. J. Supp.*, 28th Jan., 1893) of a number of cases treated with Duboisine; in all psychical or motor cases it resembles Hyoscine, and in many cases it acts better than Chloral, as a hypnotic. In acute mania it behaves as a psychical co-ordinator, and appears to exert a powerful influence on the course of the disease. Rabow (*Therap. Monats.*, Aug., 1893) writes that he has employed Duboisine Sulphate on 400 occasions as a sedative and narcotic in lunacy practice, and has obtained very favourable results, on the whole preferring it to Hyoscine, though in certain cases the latter drug may act preferably. It is not indicated as an ordinary narcotic. In delirious noisy patients rest always follows. The drug, he thinks, is valuable as a sedative, but caution should be observed in its use. Dose, $\frac{1}{120}$ th to $\frac{1}{60}$ th grain. 7/- per gramme.

Duroleum (Hard Oil) FERRIS—(protected by our registered Trade Mark).—A neutral solid Hydrocarbon, carefully manufactured from Petroleum. It is a *pure*, cleanly and perfect basis for ointments, &c.; is quite free from taste and smell, and *will not turn rancid*. We have prepared a series of the most important Ointments of the British Pharmacopœia, &c., with this new Hydrocarbon "*Duroleum*." They are in every way superior to ointments made with lard, or with any substitute for it. Duroleum is identical with the *Paraffinum Molle P.B.*, and will answer all the tests and characteristics of that article in the last edition of the *British Pharmacopœia*. 1-lb. tins, 10d.; 4-lb. tins, 3/-; 7-lb. tins, 4/8 each. *Duroleum alb. pur.*, beautifully clean, and free from taste and smell, a most perfect substi-

tute for lard. 1-lb. tins, 1/6; 4-lb. tins, 5/8; 7-lb. tins, 9/4 each. *Duroleum* No. 2, for veterinary purposes, farm and stable use. 1-lb. tins, 9d.; 4-lb. tins, 2/8; 7-lb. tins, 4/- each.

Duroleum Morphinæ.—Morphine combined with Duroleum forms one of the best possible sedative applications in cases of external malignant disease, in which there is ulcerative breach of surface with continuous pain. The formula we use, which is very similar to one suggested by Dr. B. W. Richardson (*London Medical Recorder*, October 21st, 1889), is as follows: *R.* Morphinæ pur., gr. iv.; Chloroform, ʒij.; Duroleum, ʒj.; *Misce bene.* It is most conveniently applied thinly spread over a piece of fine lint or soft linen. The Chloroform acts as a sedative and causes the Morphine to be better distributed. 4/6 per lb.

***Eau de Javelle.**—Chamberland and Kembach (*Ann. de l'Inst. Pasteur*, June, 1893) state that the Javel water of commerce (a 10 per cent. solution of Chloride of Lime) is more active than a 1 in 1000 solution of Sublimate. It should be used at temperatures of 50° and over, moisture being an important adjunct. In disinfection they advise spraying the objects with water before the use of the liquid. A saturated solution of Chloride of Lime is much less active than one diluted with ten to twenty times its volume of water.

Eczema.—Salicylic Acid and Ichthyol Lotion from Dr. Von Hebra's formula has been recommended in cases of recurrent chronic eczema of the face. 9d. per oz.

Elixir for Infantile Dyspepsia.—Dr. Tous-saint has found an elixir prepared as follows very efficacious in the digestive disturbance occurring in newly-born infants: *R.* Papain, 6 grains; Acid. Lactic., 24 grains; Tinct.

Vanillæ, q.s. ; Syr. Simplex, 10 drs. ; Aquæ, ad 5 ozs. Dose, one teaspoonful after each allowance of milk, whether maternal or otherwise. 1/6 per lb.

Embelia Ribes —Surgeon-Major G. Harris, I.M.S., has for several years used the powdered seeds of *Embelia Ribes* (called by the Indian natives *Bao-birang*) in tapeworm. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms of the powder, with milk or curds, early in the morning, fasting, followed up some hours later by a purgative dose of Castor Oil. Its efficacy is remarkable, and no ill effects follow from its use. *Powdered seeds.* 4/- per lb.

***Emol.**—The prepared levigated powder from a mineral occurring near Dunning, in Perthshire. It is somewhat allied to Fuller's Earth, but is distinct from it, and contains Steatite, Silica, Alumina, and a trace of Lime. It is quite smooth and free from grit, and will soften temporarily hard water. Dr. W. Allan Jamieson (*B. M. J.*, 26th August, 1893) draws attention to these useful properties, and details his experience with the substance. He has found it useful for softening and removing the horny accretions in some states of keratosis of the palms and soles, the method employed being to apply a paste of Emol and water to the affected part, and cover with oiled silk. After a time the horny masses become loosened and will peel off. As a dusting powder it is innocuous and inoffensive, and appears to have some antipruritic power. 1/- boxes 8/6 per doz.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ Fluid (FERRIS). —This application is recommended by Dr. H. Miller, of Glasgow, and other eminent practitioners, in acute affections of the breasts. It is prepared with alcoholic extract of Belladonna, Collodion, and Camphor, the latter being added to arrest the

mammary secretion. It is applied with a brush night and morning; no rubbing is necessary, and after it is allowed to dry, no staining of the linen takes place. It is found equally efficacious whether the inflammatory irritation accompanies the onset of the lacteal secretion, or is due to exposure to cold or obstruction of the milk ducts. 6d. per oz.; 7/- per lb.

" April 24th, 1890.

" Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me by return of post 1 lb. of your Emp. Bellad. Fluid. It is now two months since your representative introduced this preparation to my notice, and I can speak highly of it. It is cleaner than Glycerine of Belladonna, and more easy of application; and I have used it in (1) threatened suppuration of the breast, (2) in inflamed cervical glands, (3) in inflamed varicose veins, (4) in painting the abdomen for the distressing tympanitis of advanced liver disease, with the best results.

"

" L.K.Q.C.P. Ireland,
" M.R.C.S. England,
" L.M., Rot. Hosp., Dublin."

" April 8th, 1892.

" Dear Sirs,

" I am especially pleased with the Emp. Bellad. Fluid. It is marvellous the way it saved a commencing abscess in a patient's breast.

" Believe me, Gentlemen,
" Very faithfully yours,
" ———, M.B., etc."

Ergot and Acetic Acid.—Mr. John A. Francis (*B.M.J.*, Feb. 11th, 1887) recommends Ergot in combination with Acetic Acid in cases of *inertia uteri* after delivery, having found the Liquid Extract of Ergot

alone very unreliable in these cases. He uses the following mixture: *R.* Liq. Ergotæ, Acid Acetic, conc., āā, ℥j.; Æther Sulph. sp. gr. 735, ℥iv. This should be put into a three-ounce bottle, well corked, and shaken thoroughly. Dose, three teaspoonfuls in a wineglass of water. Mr. Francis adds that he is delighted with its efficacy in causing contraction, and giving a refreshing sleep after a short interval, with little or no complaint of after-pains.

Ergot of Oats.—Writing in the *Gazette de Gynécologie*, Professor Bosquet says that he has tried Ergot of Oats in eight cases, and found it equal to that of rye, while it has a more general stimulant action.

Erythrophlœum Guineense (*Casca, Sassy Bark*).—A powerful poison, used as an ordeal by the natives of Western Africa in their trials for witchcraft and sorcery. It is a more active remedy than digitalis in cases of mitral disease and cardiac dropsy, and has also been employed in intermittent fever, dysentery, and diarrhœa. The powder snuffed up the nostrils occasions violent sneezing. *Tincture*—Dose, 5 to 10 minims. 4/8 per lb.

Eserine, or Physostigmine (Alkaloid of Calabar Bean, *Physostigma venenosum*).—Topically in eye diseases, corneal ulcer, glaucoma, ophthalmia neonatorum, &c. Antagonistic to Atropine; the solution of Eserine acts quickly on the pupil, and a drop of solution, containing only 1 part in 1,000, placed within the eyelids causes great and lasting contraction. Internally, in chorea and tetanus. *Sulphate*—Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain. 8d. per grain. *Solution*—4 grs. in 1 oz. 3/- per oz. *Salicylate* (a stable salt)—Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain. 8d. per grain. *Solution*—2 grs. in 1 oz. 1/9 per oz.

Ess. Copaibæ c. Cubeb. et Buchu (FERRIS).—We introduced this preparation to the

medical profession many years ago. It has met with constantly increasing approval, as a most elegant method of exhibiting Copaiba in combination with Cubebs and Buchu. *Several spurious imitations of our preparation have been pirated under a somewhat similar name, and our friends will oblige us by ordering and prescribing our original preparation, and in noting that a facsimile of our firm's signature is pasted over the cork of every bottle we send out. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. 5/4 per lb.*

Ess. Rosæ Odorif. (FERRIS).—One drachm of this essence, added to a quart of distilled water, will form a Rose Water of superior strength and odour. 1/- per oz. 14/- per lb.

Ess. Santal. Flav. c. Cubeb. et Buchu. (FERRIS).—Dose, 1 to 2 drachms twice or thrice a day, in water or barley-water. An elegant and reliable combination of these useful remedies, prepared with finest oil of sandal wood. 8/- per lb.

Ether (as a Menstruum in Medication of the Skin).—Sir James Sawyer, M.D., contributes an article to the *Lancet*, July 12th, 1890, upon this subject. On May 17th, 1890, he published a brief account of an Ethereal Tincture of Capsicum, which he had largely used and found a very active rubefacient and an efficient remedy in several painful maladies. Sir James now states that after examining a large number of drugs, he has selected—Belladonna, Iodine, and Menthol, in addition to Capsicum, as suitable for external therapeutic employment in the form of ethereal tinctures. *Ethereal Tincture of Belladonna*, he proposes, should be made from Belladonna root, with Camphor of the same strength as the Belladonna Liniment of the Pharmacopœia, using Ether in its preparation instead of rectified spirit of wine; the result is a bright tincture of a brilliant apple-green colour.

Ethereal Tincture of Iodine, he has had made of the same strength as the official Tincture of Iodine, and for the *Ethereal Tincture of Menthol*, he has after many experiments, fixed upon a solution of Menthol in Ether, of the strength of 1 drachm of Menthol in a fluid ounce. This can be readily applied as a paint to the skin, and is an efficient means of removing superficial neuralgic pains. It should be lightly painted over the painful part. It is found best to use a glass brush for the Menthol solution. In a note communicated to the *Lancet*, April 29th, 1893, Sir James Sawyer introduces to the notice of the profession the following modifications of official liniments:—

Lin. Camphoræ Æthereum, of the same strength as the P. B. preparation, but prepared with Ether.

Lin. Crotonis Æther., similar to the official *Lin. Crotonis*. This liniment has been found in practice to be a great improvement, on account of its cleanliness, efficiency, and ready applicability.

Lin. Sinapis Co. Æthereum, a preparation containing 1 part of Oil of Mustard in 40 of Ether, the other ingredients being the same as those in the official preparation.

<i>Tinct. Capsici Ætherea</i> (Sawyer)		4/4	per lb.
„ <i>Belladon.</i>	„	4/8	„
„ <i>Iodi</i>	„	5/8	„
„ <i>Menthol</i>	„	6/-	„
<i>Lin. Camph.</i>	„	4/4	„
„ <i>Crotonis</i>	„	5/4	„
„ <i>Sinapis Co.</i>	„	8/-	„

Ethyl Bromide. (Also known as Hydrobromic Ether.)—Attention has recently been recalled to this undoubtedly valuable anæsthetic. It is now prepared chemically pure, and in this form no injurious effects have followed its use. It is especially adapted to operations of short duration; it is said to be safer and milder than chloroform.

Herr Schneider, dentist to the German Emperor, uses a simple inhaler, very similar to Skinner's, with some cotton wool inserted to soak up the Bromide of Ethyl, of which he pours in about half an ounce at first, adding a little more afterwards if required. Anæsthesia came on rapidly, usually in one or two minutes. His patients took the Bromide of Ethyl far better than chloroform or ether. According to Lewin, Bromide of Ethyl does not induce paralysis of the heart. It must not be confounded with Bromide of *Ethylene*, which is inert. 1/- per oz.

Ethyl Iodide.—A colourless, volatile, very heavy liquid, of an agreeable ethereal odour. Dr. Robt. Main Newbury (*B. M. J.*, Nov. 30th, 1889) says he has found Iodide of Ethyl in 10-minim doses sprinkled on a handkerchief and then inhaled extremely beneficial in cases of bronchitis and bronchial catarrh, complicated with Bright's disease and fatty heart, with feeble circulation, and especially when the bronchial secretion is viscid and there are urgent symptoms of dyspnœa. About five minutes after the inhalation the patient coughs and expectorates freely, relieving the distressing symptoms. It should be kept in small paper-covered vials in a dark cool place. 2/6 per oz.

Eucalyptus Oil.—Volatile oil distilled from the leaves of the blue gum tree, *Eucalyptus globulus*, *E. Amygdalina*, and other species. Antiseptic, non-poisonous, and non-irritant. Professor Lister has made extensive use of this oil as an antiseptic dressing in place of Carbolic Acid. The oil is a colourless, limpid, watery fluid, possessing a very agreeable and fragrant odour. It is used undiluted in the same class of cases as those for which Carbolic Acid is commonly employed. Eucalyptus gauze is now in constant use. The

ointment, prepared with Duroleum, represents the formula used by Professor Lister. He also recommends an emulsion of Eucalyptus with Iodoform in some cases of ununited fracture of the patella, &c. Internally, the oil and preparation of the leaves have been employed in intermittent and typhoid fever, septicæmia, and bronchitis, and as a spray inhalation in croup, diphtheria, &c. The oil is popularly used as a prophylactic against influenza. *Leaves*, 1/- per lb. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb. *Tincture*—Dose, 1 to 2 drs. 4/- per lb. *Oil*—Dose, 1 to 4 minims. 4/- per lb. *Duroleum Eucalypti*. 2/- per lb., and in collapsible tubes, 5/- and 10/- per doz. *Gauze*, 3d. per yard. *Emulsio Eucalypti c. Iodoform*. 4/8 per lb. *Bougies, Eucalyptus and Iodoform (Cheyne's)*. 2/- per doz.

Eulyptol.—A combination, consisting of—Acid Salicylic, 6 parts; Acid Carbolic, 1 part; Ol. Eucalyptus, 1 part; used as a surgical antiseptic, and internally in rheumatism and bronchial catarrh. Soluble in Alcohol and Ether. 8/- per lb.

Euonymin (Resinoid from Wahoo Bark, *Euonymus atropurpureus*).—A powerful hepatic stimulant; increases the biliary secretion, produces no nausea. Being only a feeble intestinal stimulant, it should be combined with a purgative, or followed in the morning by a saline aperient.—Dose, 1 to 4 grs. 3/- per oz. *Pil. Euonymin comp.* (No. 64A)—Euonymin, 1 gr.; Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.; Ext. Hyos., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. 2/6 per gross, coated. THE BARK possesses hydragogue, mild cathartic and diuretic properties. It was originally introduced as a remedy for dropsy. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 30 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb. *Liquor Euonymin Solubil (FERRIS)*.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 7/6 per lb. For other combinations of Euonymin, see under "*Liquor.*"

Euphorbia Heterodoxa.—The milky juice and resin of this plant, the Brazilian *Alveoloz*, is used by Dr. Barnsfather as a local application in cases of cancer of the uterus. On application to the os, there is an intense burning feeling in the vagina lasting from two to four hours. The local bleeding ceased after three applications, and the pain was very much diminished. *Alveoloz Milk*, 10/- per bottle.

Euphorbia Pilulifera (*Herb*, Queensland).—In affections of the respiratory organs. Dr. A. S. Currie, M.D., has found this drug of the greatest service in spasmodic asthma, and spasmodic cough where there is no inflammatory complication. The best effects were observed in chronic bronchitis, several cases of which rapidly recovered. Dose, 1 to 1½ grs. watery extract, in pill, at meal times. *Tincture*—Dose, 1 to 2 drs. 3/8 per lb. *Pills* (coated)—1 gr. extract in each. 2/- per gross (No. 63F). *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

Euphorin (Phenyl Ethyl Urethane).—A powerful and safe antipyretic, acting better when the fever is at a maximum than in the early stages. Defervescence is attended with a feeling of warmth, and when the temperature rises the accompanying rigour is not so severe. There are said to be no serious after effects, though a little cyanosis may take place. It is a powerful anti-rheumatic, and has considerable analgesic action in neuralgia; it is also an antiseptic, its action being intermediate between Phenol and Mercury Perchloride, and when applied externally it compares favourably with Iodoform.—Dose in cases of fever, 4 grs. four times a day; in febrile rheumatism, 15 to 20 grs. a day; in chronic rheumatism, 5 grs. three times a day. It may be used locally as a powder, or an ointment made with *Duroleum*. 4/- per oz. *Duroleum* (1 in 20). 4/8 per lb.

Euophen (iso-butyl-o-cresol iodide) has been largely used in place of Iodoform, and is stated to be superior to it as a Microbicide. It is non-poisonous, and has very little odour, while it is five times lighter than Iodoform. No case of eczema due to its application has been noticed. In minor surgery and venereal ulcers it has proved most valuable. 6/6 per oz.

Exalgine (Methyl-Phenyl-acet-amide).—Known also as Methylated Antifebrin; appears either in flat white tablets, or in fine white needles. It melts at about 214° F., is only slightly soluble in cold water, more so in hot water, and readily in alcohol and water. The physiological and therapeutical properties of Exalgine have been investigated by Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, Dr. Bardet, Dr. Cattani, and others. Analgesic results of a very definite character were obtained, especially in cases of neuralgia, in doses of from 4 to 6 grains. No unpleasant effects, such as sometimes follow upon the use of Antipyrin, etc., have hitherto been noted. It reduces the temperature, and has been found to lessen the quantity of glucose and water in diabetes. It is useful in acute and muscular rheumatism. Dr. Thomas B. Saville (*Lancet*, 25th Nov., 1893) gives his experience of the use of Exalgine in twelve cases, and concludes: "I think one is justified in anticipating that in Exalgine there exists a valuable analgesic specially adapted to relieve pain of a neuralgic type." Dose, 2 to 8 grains. 3/6 per oz. *Granular Effervescent* (2 grs. in 1 dr.). 4/6 per lb.

Ferri Albuminas.—This preparation has come into some prominence on account of its asserted advantages over other compounds of Iron; Démarquay, Chrisnard, and others recommending its employment in chlorosis and anæmia as being more

readily absorbed. It is soluble in water, particularly if slightly acidulated with Hydrochloric Acid, and it is best administered in doses of 20 to 30 grains in simple aqueous solution, which should be freshly prepared. 8d. per oz.

LIQ. FERRI ALBUMINATI DIALYSAT. (FERRIS).—This is the most perfect form in which to administer the Albuminate of Iron. It is easily assimilated, and can be borne by the most delicate stomach. The dose is from 1 to 4 drachms. 2/8 per lb.

Fluorides. — Surgeon-Major Lucas, M.D., F.R.C.S., has called attention (*Practitioner*, June, 1887) to the value of the Fluorides of Ammonium and Iron in hypertrophy of the spleen, a disease very frequently met with in India, both in hospital and private practice. A solution of Ammonium Fluoride, strength 4 grs. in 1 oz., was employed, given in 5-minim doses, diluted in an ounce of water, and administered thrice a day after meals; and the dose, after a day or two, increased to 8 minims, then to 10, 12, 15, 18, 20, and so on, up to 75 minims or more, at intervals of a few days. A solution of the Fluoride of Iron of the same strength was also used in several cases in similar doses. The results obtained were very encouraging, and fully bore out the experience of Dr. Coates (*Ind. Med. Gaz.*, April, 1882), great relief being afforded; and in most of the cases reported the spleen was reduced to the normal size. Some nausea and intestinal irritation are produced at first; but when given carefully, and after food, which should be the invariable rule, it will be found to be fairly well tolerated in the majority of cases.

Ammonii Fluorid.—Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. 8/6 per lb. *Ferri Fluorid.*—Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. 9/- per lb. *Quininæ Fluorid.*—Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ th to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. 7/6 per oz. *Four-ounce*

gutta-percha bottles for holding the solutions, 1/6 each. (See also Acid. Fluoric.)

***Fly Bites, Safeguards Against.**—*The Lancet*, August 13th, 1892, draws attention to the value of an insecticide skin lotion, which should be non-irritant, but antiseptic and devoid of sweetness which might attract insects. Carbolic Acid has been found of considerable value as a safeguard against the bites of gnats and other insects; but it is unfortunately too irritating for the skin of many people. We have prepared a lotion which serves as an insecticide, but is at the same time non-irritant, antiseptic, and fragrant in odour. *Lotio Eucalypti Co.* 4/- per lb.

***Formalin (Formaldehyde), HCHO.**—Prof. K. B. Lehrmann (*Münch. Med. Wochen.*, No. 32, 1893) reports a series of experiments with a 40 per cent. solution of Formaldehyde as a disinfectant for silk and woollen clothing, leather goods, brushes, books, &c. These he infected with various cultures, including cholera asiaticus, and also with anthrax spores. The fumes of Formalin coming in contact with them for twenty-four hours, appear to have destroyed all the germs. The method employed was to place the articles in a box, together with a cloth or absorbent paper moistened with Formalin, in alternate layers. He suggests the use of two chests, for use in the household after contagious diseases. The first for Formalin, and the second for solution of Ammonia, the latter being used to get rid of the rather irritating vapour of the Formalin. Prof. Lehrmann states that no injury is done to the fabrics, &c., and recommends the use of Formalin by barbers and in circulating libraries. Dr. Atkinson, of Surbiton, has (*Lancet*, 16th December, 1893) used Formalin for disinfection of houses and their contents, and has been well satisfied with

the results. In bottles. 4 oz., 11d.; 16 oz., 3/- each.

Fuchsine, or *Rosaniline Hydrochloride* — Dr. James Sawyer has obtained better results with Fuchsine in renal albuminuria than with any other medicinal treatment. Dose, 1 gr. in pill, three times a day. 2/- per oz. (*Vide* Pill list, Nos. 69A and 69B.)

Fucus Vesiculosus (*Bladder Wrack*).—Said to be an efficient remedy in reducing corpulency. The preparation known as "anti-fat" is reputed to consist of a fluid extract of *Fucus Vesiculosus*. *Solid Extract* (alcoholic)—Dose, 3 to 10 grs. in pill. *Pills*, No. 65A (3 grs. Ext.). 1/8 per gross, coated. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 1/2 to 1 drm. 3/6 per lb.

Galium Aparine (*Goose Grass, Cleavers*).—This plant has long been employed by herbalists as a styptic, and a remedy for scrofula and cancer. It has acid, astringent, and diuretic properties, and has been found of value in psoriasis, eczema, lepra vulgaris, &c., and in epilepsy. *Succus* (applied externally as a poultice). 2/8 per lb. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 1 to 2 drms. 5/- per lb.

Gallacetophenone, $C_6H_2(OH)_3COCH_3$. — A pale yellow crystalline non-poisonous body, soluble in warm water, Ether, Alcohol, and Glycerine; does not discolour the skin. It is a very efficient anti-mycotic, and has been found of the greatest use in psoriasis. It is applied as a lotion or ointment. 3/6 per oz. *Durol.* (10 per cent.), 8/- per lb.

***Gallanol**.—The anilide of Gallic Acid. It was first commended by Cazeneuve and Rollet (*Lyon. Med.*, April 9th, 1893), and was used by them in the treatment of psoriasis. It was found to possess the advantages of Chrysophanic Acid and

Pyrogallol without their drawbacks. Gallanol does not stain the skin, and can be applied to the head and face without fear of discolouration. It may be used as a powder, or as an ointment with Duroleum, either 1 in 4 or 1 in 30. Gounon (*Thèse de Lyon*, 1893; *Ann. de Derm. et de Syph.*, 1893) reports twenty cases cured by Gallanol. 2/6 per oz. *Durol.* (1 in 4), 9d. per oz.

Gelsemium Sempervirens (*Yellow Jasmine*).—
(*Vide Fluid Extracts, U.S.P.*)

Geranium Maculatum (*Cranesbill, Rhizome*).—Dr. Shoemaker, in a paper read before the American Medical Association, claims for this drug very unusual virtues in all forms of hæmorrhage. He considers it without a superior; hæmoptysis, hæmatemesis and epistaxis are all equally controlled by its aid. In diarrhœa, typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery it is efficacious, especially when given as a rectal injection. In phthisis and chronic bronchitis it lessens the cough, and in gastric disorders it is equally useful. It is a valuable local application in many forms of skin disease. *Powdered Root*—Dose, 10 to 40 grains. 2/4 per lb. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Glycerine, in habitual constipation. Dr. Julius Althaus recommends (*B. M. J.*, Dec. 24th, 1887) the injection of half a teaspoonful or a teaspoonful of pure Glycerine in chronic constipation. An evacuation generally takes place either immediately or within a few minutes of the injection. Mr. J. D. Staples, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., writes to the *Hospital Gazette* that he has had extensive experience with Glycerine as an aperient. He injects one drachm for children and two drachms for adults, and finds that the bowels act generally within fifteen minutes, though as long as thirty minutes may elapse, and in one or two cases the injections may have to

be repeated before action occurs. Writing to the *Lancet* (Dec. 25th, 1893) he mentions that he has found the use of Glycerine suppositories preferable to the fluid. *Syringes for the Rectal Injection of Glycerine in Constipation*,—Celluloid, with glass barrel, 3/6; Pewter, 1/-; Vulcanite (plain), 1/6; (with glass barrel), 1/6; (Dr. Barrett Roué's pattern, manufactured only by Ferris & Co.), 2/6; Vulcanite, with long flexible gum-elastic pipe,⁹ and graduated glass barrel, small, for children, 2/- each. *Suppos.* Adult, 1/-; children, 10d. per doz.

Glycerine and Codeia Jelly (FERRIS).—

Prepared at the suggestion of Dr. G. S. Mahomed, of Bournemouth, and recommended as a pleasant and serviceable agent in the treatment of chronic laryngitis, phthisical cough, &c. From the *Practitioner*: "FERRIS & CO'S CODEIA JELLY.—This is a pleasant-looking and pleasant-tasting preparation of Codeia with Glycerine, Citric Acid, and Gelatine. We have tried it in a case of phthisis with hacking laryngeal cough, in which other remedies caused nausea. The soothing effect was marked, and the patient was so agreeably surprised that the jelly was finished almost too quickly. There is much shrewdness in the remark of Dr. Mahomed, of Bournemouth, who says of such preparations that 'patients take them more readily than ordinary medicines, and if unrelieved are less prone to be discouraged.' Many practitioners will welcome this useful compound." In glass jars, 2/- each; 21/- per doz.

Glycerine and Codeia Pastilles.—These Pastilles have been introduced at the suggestion of several of our medical friends as a modification of our well-known Glycerine and Codeia Jelly. They are prepared with Codeia, Glycerine, Citric Acid, and Gelatine,

and are delicately flavoured. Each pastille contains exactly $\frac{1}{10}$ grain Codeia, and nearly half its weight of pure Glycerine. They will be found to be a pleasant and very serviceable agent in the treatment of chronic laryngitis, phthisical cough, &c. Sold in boxes, 2/- each; 21/- dozen.

Glycerinum Podophylli.—Glycerine forms a good solvent for the Resin of Podophyllin. The strength recommended by Mr. C. J. S. Thompson, of Liverpool, is four grains to the ounce, and this makes an admirable formula for its administration.—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm. 5/4 per lb.

Glycerole of Nephenthe.—(*Vide* Nephenthe.)

Glycerole of Pepsine, Acid (FERRIS).—In addition to the ordinary use of Glycerole of Pepsine as a form of administering Pepsine, Dr. W. Hale White has called attention to its employment as a solvent for diphtheritic membrane. The preparation is administered by means of a Siegel's spray, the Glycerole of Pepsine being first brought to an active temperature by being immersed in water at 110° Fahrenheit. 6/- per lb.

Glycerole of Pernitrate of Bismuth. (FERRIS).—Dr. Balmanno Squire says of this formula: "As an application to the skin, or to the vagina or uterus, or to the throat, when Bismuth in solution is required, nothing can be better than the solution of the Nitrate of Bismuth in Glycerine. As a mixture to be taken internally, it *will probably do the patient more good than any other preparation of Bismuth that has yet been devised.*" Dose, one teaspoonful diluted with half a wineglassful of water. 4/- per lb.

Gossypium Herbaceum (*Cotton Root Bark*).
—(*Vide* Fluid Extracts U.S.P.)

Grey Oil.—This preparation is largely used on the Continent for the hypodermic injection of mercury. It contains 40 per cent. of mercury. Herr Lang (*Deutsche Medizinal-Zeitung*, May 31st, 1888) says he injects 30 to 40 grains in two places on the back or nates every five to eight days, giving one-half of the injection in each spot. After two or three weeks a pause of ten to twenty days is made in the treatment. The method is superior to the hypodermic employment of corrosive sublimate, because a very much larger amount of mercury can be given at one time. Abscess occurs very rarely, and pain is not great. Herr Lang prefers the injection of mercury itself in this way to all other forms of it in the treatment of syphilis. 2/6 per lb.

Grindelia Robusta (*Herb*).—Antispasmodic in hay-fever, bronchitis, whooping-cough, and especially in *asthma*. Dr. T. M. Rochester (*M. Y. Med. Rec.*), as the result of two years' experience, says: "I feel that I can thoroughly recommend it, as it has proved, in my hands at least, far superior to any of the other remedies or methods of treatment for asthma." As a local application, *Grindelia* has been employed with asserted advantage in burns, vaginitis, genito-urinary catarrh, &c., applied either in the form of a poultice or in solution. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drm. every three or four hours. 7/6 per lb.

Guaiacol, the Methyl Ether of Pyro-catechin, $\text{OH} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{OCH}_3$, is the largest constituent of Beech Creosote, and has been prescribed by Dr. H. Sahli, Berne, as a substitute for Creosote in phthisis. It is a colourless, highly-refracting liquid, soluble in Ether and fat oils, but only slightly so in water. The taste and odour are more agreeable than that of Creosote. It should be kept in dark bottles, protected from the light. Dr. Sahli found it had an excellent effect in

moderating the cough; making expectoration easier, frequently diminishing the secretion, and improving the patient's appetite and general health. One or two parts of Guaiacol may be dissolved in 180 parts water and 20 of spirit, and one to two teaspoonfuls of this mixture given in a glass of water two or three times a day, after meals; or the Guaiacol may be given dissolved in Cod Liver Oil, which disguises the odour and renders it possible to give a larger dose. Dr. Grigory J. Karpoff, St. Petersburg, has carried out an extensive series of observations on the therapeutic effects of Creosote and Guaiacol in pulmonary tuberculosis, and he states as the result: (1) Both Creosote and Guaiacol decrease the amount of the sputa and alleviate expectoration; (2) cough also decreases or ceases altogether; (3) the tubercle-bacilli become less abundant, or even disappear entirely; (4) the bodily weight steadily increases; (5) appetite and general state improve. He prescribes pills prepared after the following formula: *R.* Creosote (vel Guaiacol), 1 gr.; *Opii pulv.*, *Plumbi Acet.*, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.; *Ext. Gentian*, q.s. *Ft. pil.*, j. A pill to be taken three times daily, increasing to nine or ten pills a day. Doses under five grains a day are generally useless; doses over fifteen grains produce nausea and vomiting. (*Lond. Med. Recorder*, June, 1890.) Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims or more $\frac{2}{4}$ per oz. *Pills* as above, prepared with pure Guaiacol (*No. 70D*), $\frac{2}{6}$ per gross, coated. *Guaiacol Capsules* (*FERRIS*), 1, 2, and 3 minims. 9/-, 13/-, and 16/- per doz. boxes.

Guaiacol Carbonate has been strongly recommended in cases of tuberculosis and chronic pulmonary phthisis. Both Guaiacol and Creosote are of great value, but their continued use is prevented by the nausea which their unpleasant taste and odour cause. Guaiacol Carbonate is a white

crystalline tasteless body, which splits up in the digestive organs into Guaiacol and Carbon dioxide, the former substance being then rapidly absorbed. Dose, 3 to 8 grains. 4/6 per oz. *Capsules* (4 gr.), 56/- per doz. boxes.

Guaiacum as a Purgative. — Dr. Wm. Murrell, as the result of considerable experience, has found Guaiacum useful in cases of patients suffering from constipation or biliousness. He prescribes a confection containing ten grains of Guaiacum Resin to a drachm of Honey. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms a day. Dr. Murrell believes that a trial of the Guaiacum Resin as a laxative or purgative will be found satisfactory. (*Lond. Med. Recorder*, Nov., 1890.) *Confectio Guaiaci* (FERRIS), 2/- per lb.

Guarana.—In nervous sick-headache. As the drug has been found occasionally to produce some degree of constipation, we have prepared a *Compound Syrup of Guarana*, with Senna, Rhubarb, and aromatics, which will overcome this difficulty, and will be found a most elegant and efficient form in which to administer the remedy. Dose of the *Syrup*, 2 drms. 4/6 per lb. (For further particulars, see under Fluid Extracts U.S.P.)

Gurjun Oil (*Gurjun Balsam*, *Bals. Dipterocarpi*, *Wood Oil*, oleo-resin from *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*).—A remedy much used in India in leprosy, painful eczema, lupus, and cancer. Sir Erasmus Wilson employed it with encouraging results, its most useful property being that of relieving pain. Dose, 1 to 2 drms. 1/2 per lb.

Hæmoglobin.—The principal and most characteristic constituent of the red corpuscles of the blood, containing all the iron present in the blood. It is in the form (as isolated) of a reddish-brown powder of peculiar odour, and is easily soluble in water. The

form in which iron exists in Hæmoglobin has led to its use as a chalybeate, and in cases of disease where an atonic condition of the digestive tract impedes assimilation, and especially in anæmia and chlorosis. It may be given in combination with syrup in doses of 30 to 40 grains. As the odour is disagreeable to some persons, the pill formula appears the best, as follows: *R.* Hæmoglobin, ʒvj.; Sacch. Lactis, ʒiv.; Ol. Menth. Pip.; gutt., iv.; Mucilage, q.s. Ft. Massa et divid. in pil. 100. Six to twelve pills to be taken during the day. Each pill will contain the equivalent of about $\frac{1}{20}$ th grain of metallic iron. *Hæmoglobin*, 5/- per oz. *Pills* as above (No. 72B) (FERRIS), 7/- per gross, coated.

Hæmorrhage of the Uterus.—M. Gillar (*London Medical Recorder*, Nov. 20, 1889) publishes the following formula:—*R.* Ext. Cannabis Ind., $7\frac{1}{2}$ grs.; Ext. Secalis Cornut, 60 grs.; Ext. Hamamelis liq., Tinct. Canellæ, āā $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Ft. mist. Dose, a teaspoonful three times a day.

Hamamelis Virginica (*Witch Hazel*, BARK).—Hæmostatic, astringent, and sedative. The value of this drug in venous hæmorrhages, inflammation of the veins, and venous congestion appears to be now well established. Dr. Shoemaker says that it is a remedy "par excellence" in gastric hæmorrhage; and he also recommends it in passive hæmoptysis, in menorrhagia, in chronic gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa administered internally, and in all relaxed conditions of the pharyngeal and laryngeal walls. Externally it is useful as a sedative to all kinds of wounds and ulcers, sprains, bruises, and inflamed surfaces, in chronic varicosis, and both locally and internally in hæmorrhoids. *Ferris & Co's Distilled Extract*, prepared from the green bark and twigs. 1-lb. bottles, 2/6 each, 24/- doz.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles, 1/6 each,

15/- doz. *Tincture* (of the Bark)—2 to 10 minims is said to be a sufficient dose. 3/6 per lb. *U.S.P. Fluid Extract* (from the leaves), 4/- per lb. *Hamamelin (resinoid)*—Dose, 1 to 3 grs. 3/6 per oz. *Suppositories* (Hamamelin 3 grs.), 10d. per doz.

Hay Asthma Powder (*Beverley*).—Mr. W. H. Beverley, of Scarborough, recommends a powder composed of *Datura tatula*, *Stramonium*, *Cannabis indica*, and *Lobelia inflata*, mixed with powdered Nitre and oil of *Eucalyptus*. We have prepared a powder upon this basis; it burns well, gives off dense fumes, and is said to afford great relief in asthmatic attacks. 3/4 per lb.

Hay Fever.—In an article in the *Lancet*, June 15th, 1889, by Dr. F. de Haviland Hall, upon treatment of Hay Fever and Hay Asthma, pills containing 1 grain of valerianate of zinc and 2 grains of compound asafœtida pill are mentioned as recommended by Sir Morell Mackenzie. (This formula is No. 128B in our Pill list.) The treatment chiefly employed in America is the employment of the galvano-cautery. The mucous membrane of the nose must first be rendered anæsthetic by the application of a 20 per cent. solution of hydrochlorate of cocaine, and then the thickened tissue of the inferior or middle turbinated body, as the case may be, is to be freely and deeply scored with the galvano caustic blade. Mr. William Hill, B.Sc., M.B. (*Lancet*, June 22nd, 1889), thinks we possess in menthol an antiseptic remedy preferable to cocaine. He recommends a 10 per cent. or 20 per cent. solution of menthol in almond oil, applied to the sensitive area of the nasal mucosa by means of a brush or coarse spray. (*Vide* also Menthol.)

Helenin.—A crystalline principle obtained from *Inula Helenium*, *Elecampane*. Said to possess remarkable antiseptic properties, and to

arrest putrefaction more perfectly than Salicylic, Boric, or Carbolic acids. Useful as a gargle in ozœna, and internally in diseases of the respiratory organs for reducing inflammation; it is said to speedily relieve chronic bronchitis. Employed also in intermittent fever, diarrhœa of phthisis, and enteritis of children, in anthrax, and as an injection (3 grains in 300 grammes water) in cases of retained placenta, with good results. Insects, especially mosquitos, are kept away by it. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. $\frac{2}{6}$ per drachm.

Hoàng-Nàn.—This is a plant indigenous to Tonquin; it has been brought to Europe by the missioners, and according to their testimony published by Sir Sherston Baker, it is of real value in the treatment of leprosy. The Hoàng-Nàn is a shrub that bears some resemblance to the ivy. The bark is covered with a reddish dust, and it is this dust which is chiefly used in hydrophobia. For the treatment of leprosy the dust and bark appear to be used. The powder is given in doses of from 2 grains up to 30 grains. (See *British Medical Journal*, March 30th, 1889; also for further account of properties of Hoàng Nàn, see *Illustrated Catholic Missions*.) $\frac{3}{6}$ per oz.

Hollarhena Antidysenterica (*Bark and Seeds, East Indies*).—Recommended as a specific in diarrhœa and dysentery, in which diseases the drug has long been considered a valuable remedy in India and the East. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 2 to 4 drachms. 6/- per lb.

Homatropine Hydrobromate ($C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$ HBr), soluble in 10 parts of water. Dr. Frömüller prefers Homatropine to Atropine for checking night-sweats of phthisis. In none of his cases was there dilatation of the pupil, and in very few were there other toxic symptoms, such as dryness of the

throat, &c. He also found it an immediate and certain antidote to Pilocarpine. Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain. 1/3 per grain.

Hydnocarpus Inebrians.—Dr. Bhaw Daji, a Hindoo Physician, has employed the Oil of Hydnocarpus Inebrians in lepra, and apparently with great success. He gives it in the morning in boiled milk in doses varying from 10 minims to half a fluid ounce. An inunction of the whole body was prescribed at the same time, and two hours afterwards the patient took a warm bath.

Hydrargyri Biniodid.—Dr. Bolshesolsky, from numerous experiments, considers Biniodide of Mercury a more powerful and less poisonous antiseptic than corrosive sublimate. A solution of 1 to 4000 destroys putrefaction microbes.

Hydrargyri Formamid.—Dr. Vishogrod, in a paper read before the Caucasian Medical Society, records his experience of the treatment of 212 cases of syphilitic condylomata with injections, repeated every three or four days, of fifteen minims of a 1 per cent. solution of Formamide of Mercury. The treatment was remarkably successful. In no case were indurations or abscesses produced by the injections, and in only seventeen cases did any return of the syphilitic manifestations occur. *Solution, 1 per cent., 2/8 per lb.*

***Hydrarg Gallas.**—Drs. Brousse & Gay (*Bull. Med.*, No. 64, 1893) consider this new medicament to be a stable and more definite compound than the various products designated under the name of Mercury Tannate. It contains 37.17 per cent. of mercury. Two to four pills representing $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains of the Gallate were administered daily in some thirty cases of syphilis, with very good results. It appears to be a powerful antisymphilitic, possessing the advantage of

not producing mercurialism when given in therapeutic doses. 8/- per lb.

Hydrargyri Salicylas.—Dr. Silva Arango, of Rio de Janeiro, speaks highly of Salicylate of Mercury as being more easily tolerated than other mercurial salts, not causing gastralgia, enteralgia, colic, or diarrhœa. The dose as an anti-syphilitic is from $\frac{1}{8}$ th to $\frac{1}{4}$ th of a grain. 2/- per oz.

Hydrarg. Tannas Oxydul.—Employed by Prof. Kaposi, Vienna, as a remedy for syphilis. Dr. J. Inglis Parsons, Guy's Hospital, records results of a uniformly satisfactory character from the tannate of Mercury treatment. Opium was not required to be added to it, as no irritation of the bowels was produced, and it seemed possible to continue the administration for any length of time without disturbing the system. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains in pill, three times a day, an hour before meals. 1/6 per oz.

Hydrargyri Thymol Acetas (*Merck*).—This double salt, introduced by Merck, has been experimented upon in the first place by Prof. Kobert, and subsequently by Drs. Jadossohn and Zeising of Prof. Neisser's clinique, at Breslau, and their complete report appears in pp. 718-819 of the *Vierteljahreschrift für Dermatologie und Syphilis*. The acetate is crystalline, permanent, tasteless, colourless; insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alkaline solutions. It contains 56.9 per cent. of mercury. It was exhibited (*a*) subcutaneously, (*b*) internally. In the former cases $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains of mercury thymol acetate were suspended in 15 grains of liquid paraffin. The injections were repeated at intervals of 3 to 5 days, and complete cures were obtained in periods varying from 20 to 30 days. The local irritation was found to be exceedingly slight. The internal administration was

tested separately from the injections. Milder cases of syphilis yielded also to this treatment, but more slowly than to the subcutaneous method. Tumescence of the gums did not supervene. The salts were given in pills, $\frac{1}{13}$ th to $\frac{1}{7}$ th of a grain in each. $\frac{2}{6}$ per oz.

Hydrastis Canadensis (*Golden Seal*) and **Hydrastin**.—In all diseases affecting the mucous surfaces, in chronic nasal catarrh, chronic gastric catarrh, chronic catarrh of the bladder, otorrhœa, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa and gleet; useful in atonic dyspepsia and torpor of the liver and intestines, and has also been employed with success in obstructive dysmenorrhœa, menorrhagia, and uterine hæmorrhages. Mr. J. N. Bredin found the following formula, used as an injection four times daily, give beneficial results in gonorrhœa, when every other treatment, local and internal, failed: *R.* Hydrastin, $\zeta j.$; Sol. Morphiæ, $\zeta ij.$; Mucil. Acaciæ, ad $\zeta iv.$ Care should be taken to distinguish the resinoid of the eclectics, *Hydrastin*, which consists chiefly of Hydrochlorate of Berberine, from the crystalline alkaloid, *Hydrastine* (*Hydrastina*) and its oxidation product *Hydrastinine*. *Fluid Extract, U.S.P.*—Dose, 8 to 30 minims. 6/- per lb. *Hydrastin*—Dose, 1 to 5 grains. 4/- per oz. *Injectio Hydrastin c. Morph.* $\frac{5}{4}$ per lb. *Hydrastinæ Tartras* (freely soluble)—Dose, 3 to 5 grains; also as an injection in gonorrhœa (60 grains to 4 ozs. Mucilage), $\frac{3}{6}$ per drachm.

Hydrastinine, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2, H_2O$.—An oxidation product of Hydrastin. When given in cases of epilepsy has been noticed by Dr. V. G. Kiseleff to cause a decrease in the frequency and intensity of the fits. The dose employed was $\frac{1}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain up to 1 or 2 grains a day. It has also been successfully made use of in uterine hæmorrhages and in

dysmenorrhœa and hypermenorrhœa. It is given by hypodermic injections equivalent to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain of the Hydrochlorate. *Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate*, 4/6 gramme; *Injectio Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate* (FERRIS), 1 in 10. Dose, 8 to 10 minims. 2/- per drachm.

NOTE.—*Hydrastinine* should be carefully distinguished both from the resinoid *Hydrastin*, and the alkaloid *Hydrastine*.

Hydrocotyle Asiatica (*Herb*).—Alterative and diuretic; largely used in the East as a remedy for leprosy, syphilitic and skin affections, ozœna, and a number of other diseases. *Powder*—Dose, 10 grs. 3 times a day; and locally as a poultice to ulcers, a snuff ozœna, and an ointment mixed with lard in various skin diseases. 3/- per lb.

Hydrogen Peroxide has been employed in cases of gastric disturbance by A. N. Jakovleff. He finds that the general acidity and digestive power of the gastric juice and the amount of hydrochloric acid increase, and that the lactic acid disappears. Strongly recommended by Mr. Francis H. Williams in Diphtheria. It has also been used in Stomatitis with success. Dose of the pure Peroxide, 1 drachm of a 3 per cent. solution before meals thrice a day. *Hydrogen Peroxid. puriss.* 4/6 per lb. *Liq. Hydrogen. Peroxid.* (FERRIS). 1/- per lb.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE IN HAY FEVER.—Dr. Rixa, of New York, has carried out a very complete series of experiments on the treatment of hay fever, trying a large number of remedies, many of which gave temporary relief; but no treatment was satisfactory until Peroxide of Hydrogen spray was used, and this the writer has employed with remarkable success. (*Lond. Med. Recorder*, June, 1890.)

Hydroquinone.—A powerful antiseptic, harmless even in large doses, and prompt in action. Its effect is most marked in

typhoid, rheumatism, and erysipelas, less so in pneumonia and tuberculosis. Dose, from 30 to 50 centigrammes (4 to 8 grains). It is quickly eliminated by the urine. (See *Lond. Med. Record*, July, 1887.) 1/3 per oz.

Hydroxylamine Hydrochlor.—Dr. Eichhoff, Municipal Hospital, Elberfeld (see *Lancet*, February 9th, 1889), considers this as an admirable substitute for pyrogallic acid, chrysarobin, and other powerful reducing agents in external applications for skin diseases. The Hydrochloride of Hydroxylamine is in colourless highly hygroscopic crystals, soluble in water, glycerine, or spirit, the solution having an acid reaction. It is a powerful poison to low organic forms. It is used in a mixture of equal parts of glycerine and spirits of wine in the proportion of 1 in 1,000. This is applied with a brush to the affected parts of the skin, which must be first carefully washed with soap. Cases of lupus, ringworm, and one of parasitic sycosis, have been thus treated with excellent results. It is a powerful irritant, and the strength should not exceed 1 in 1,000. 3/- per oz.

Hygrophila Spinosa (*Asteracantha longifolia*, Herb, Ceylon).—Mr. W. A. Japesingha, Government Civil Hospital, Kurunayala, Ceylon, finds this plant a valuable diuretic. He reports six cases of anæmia in natives, associated with general dropsy, in whom the drug was tried—in four with complete cure of the dropsy. Whilst taking the *Asteracantha* the patients showed a considerable increase in the quantity of the urine passed—in one case, in which *Digitalis* had failed to produce any decided diuresis, as much as 192 ounces being passed in one day. The patients were all adult males, and no ill effects are recorded. The preparation employed was an infusion of two ounces of the dried plant to half a pint of

boiling water, this quantity being administered in divided doses in the course of twenty-four hours. *Concentrated Infusion*—Dose, 1 to 4 drms. 6/- per lb.

Hyoscine.—The second alkaloid of *Hyoscyamus*, discovered by Ladenburg. Hyoscine itself is a syrupy body unsuitable for use, but its salts crystallize readily. Hyoscine is a powerful cerebral sedative. Prof. H. C. Wood, Philadelphia, first experimented on this drug: in spermatorrhœa he believes it to have a specific field of usefulness; in erotomania, as an hypnotic where sleep is prevented by too great cerebral activity, and in intense fever with delirium its influence was also decidedly beneficial. Dr. J. Mitchell Bruce finds that it completely controls those conditions of cerebral excitement variously known as delirium, mania, and insomnia with restlessness; it is a remedy which can be readily administered, and will act immediately, and for several hours so as to afford quiet and rest, not only to the patient, but to those around him. (*Practitioner*, Nov., 1886)—Dr. Nestor Tirard considers that Hyoscine can be used with perfect safety in cases of *kidney disease* where Morphine is inadmissible, and often gives rest when other sedatives fail. Dr. Henry Wetherill, jun., Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, reported highly satisfactory results from the use of hydrobromate of Hyoscine in a group of cases of chronic insanity habitually in a state of aggressive violence, destructiveness, and great motor activity, and accustomed to the usual modes of medication. He says: "It is no exaggeration to state that the excited wards have entirely changed in character for the better since the introduction of Hyoscine, and its beneficial results in acute cases have been very encouraging."

*Mr. W. E. St. Lawrence Finny, M.B., writes to the *Lancet* (Sept. 26th, 1891),

describing the use of Hyoscine Hydrobromate in chronic mania: "The patient, who was in a restless and excited condition, was much benefited by the treatment and her general health improved greatly."—Dr. Lionel Weatherly (*Four. Ment. Sci.*, July, 1891), on the "Use and Abuse of Hyoscine," gives his experience of the drug. He considers its proper use is as a mental alterative. He recommends a small dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, to be given by the mouth. With patients who are quarrelsome, abusive, arrogant and domineering, it has been used with most gratifying results. From insolence and arrogance the patient becomes polite and amiable. Hyoscine when given hypodermically has its disadvantages; it produces a state of stupor, and sometimes afterwards the patient is as bad as ever. In hysterical cases with hallucinations, Dr. Weatherly has found Hyoscine to be a very unsuitable remedy, but in delirium tremens its use has been attended with success, and in other diseases in which tremor is a marked symptom—such as disseminated sclerosis. To rapidly subdue delirious and maniacal excitement, it is, he considers, a valuable agent in experienced hands, and will act more rapidly and surely than any drug when given hypodermically; but as it is not a safe remedy, he looks upon its indiscriminate use as a powerful and sudden hypnotic as *its abuse*.—Mr. Herbert L. Evans, M.B., C.M., (Edin.) gives (*Lancet*, April 9th, 1892) an account of the treatment of a case of Hyoscine poisoning. This drug, after the failure of Chloral, Bromides and Morphia to produce sleep, was given, and the patient became comatose, but was revived by the aid of hypodermic injections of Nitrate of Pilocarpine.—Dr. Thomas Drapes, M.B., Resident Medical Superintendent District Asylum, Enniscorthy, gives a report

(*B. M. J.*, April 27th, 1889) of two years' experience of Hyoscine. He considers it a safe, certain and rapid cerebral sedative, unattended in the vast majority of instances by any unpleasant results. It is incomparably superior to the older sedatives, such as Morphine and Chloral, and none of the newer ones, in his opinion, approach it in value as a remedy for controlling paroxysms of furious excitement and turbulent maniacal outbreaks. Its uniformity of action is one striking characteristic, and control of excitement, clamour, or violence, may be confidently anticipated from its administration. Giddiness is occasionally, not often, complained of; this more by women than men. It is the only subjective symptom he has been able to elicit. Patients did not complain of dryness of the mouth, which is so constant and distressing a symptom after the use of Hyoscyamine and Atropine. That so powerful a remedy has as yet come so little into general use in this country, Dr. Drapes believes to be due to the fact that it has constantly been confounded with Hyoscyamine, which cannot be said to present such an innocuous record. Many have abandoned the use of the latter on account of the dangerous symptoms which have been observed to result from its action, and being under the erroneous impression that the two drugs were identical, have refrained from the use of Hoyscine. The preparation used by Dr. Drapes from the first was FERRIS & Co.'s Liq. Hyoscin. Hydrobrom. (1 in 400). He dilutes one drachm of this with an equal quantity of distilled water and administers the diluted solution (1 in 800) hypodermically in doses of 5 minims ($\frac{1}{160}$ grain), which may be increased to 8 minims ($\frac{1}{100}$ grain), or more if found insufficient. *Hyoscine Hydrobromate*. Dose, $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{75}$ grain hypodermically, or up to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain by the mouth.

1/4 per grain. *Liquor Hyoscinæ Hydrobrom.*
(1 in 400). 2/- per oz.

Hyoscyamine (*crystalline*).—As a mydriatic in place of Atropine, as an antispasmodic in asthma, epilepsy, whooping cough, chorea, &c., and subcutaneously as a hypnotic in cases of insanity. Dr. Robert Lawson, Third Middlesex Asylum, found it of great value where aggressive and destructive excitement was the leading symptom. Dose, $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain. 1/6 per grain. *Liq. Hyoscyamin. crystal*, 1 gr. in 2 drs. 8/- per oz.

Hyoscyamus Niger (*Seeds*).—A Russian practitioner recommends the use of Hyoscyamus seeds for toothache. His method is to burn the seeds and to convey the smoke through a little paper tube to the hole in the tooth. He asserts that in nearly all cases one application, or at most two, will suffice to cure toothache. (*Lancet*, Nov. 15th, 1889.)

Hypericum (*St. John's Wort*), Oil of.—Dr. F. A. Burrell (*New England Medical Monthly*) recommends the Oleum Hyperici for contusions, on the ground that when applied immediately it will largely prevent the echymosis which would otherwise follow. He has found it suitable in otalgia in children from uncertain cause, the method adopted being to drop a few drops, previously warmed, into the ear. 1/- per oz.

Hyposulphites in blood poisoning.—Dr. Newth, formerly Medical Officer to the County Asylum, Hayward's Heath, has repeatedly used the *Hyposulphites of Sodium* and *Magnesium* in cases of blood poisoning with marked success. He prescribes them in combination with Bicarbonate of Soda and Sulphate of Magnesia, in peppermint water. In aphthæ it works like a charm; and in boils, scrofulous abscesses, &c., it

appears to do great good. For children he gives the Hyposulphite simply, with syrup and caraway water. (*Lancet*, Feb. 18th, 1888.)

Ichthyol (*Sulpho-Ichthyolate of Sodium or Ammonium*).—A bituminous substance containing a large amount of sulphur, which has been used with great success in rheumatic affections, eczema, &c. A 10 per cent. ointment applied to the joints in acute rheumatism, wrapping up the parts in wadding, is said to give immediate relief. In chronic rheumatism, lumbago, and neuralgia, a 20 to 30 per cent. ointment has been employed. In the early stages of gonorrhœa and in eczema it is very highly spoken of. It is soluble in a mixture of Alcohol and Ether. *Ichthyol Ammon.*, 15/- per lb. *Ichthyol Sodium*, 20/- per lb. *Duroleum*, 10 %; 4/- per lb.; 20 %; 7/- per lb. *Capsules* (5 min.), 20/- per doz. boxes.

IN LEPROSY.—Dr. Unna, Hamburg, has noticed encouraging results follow the external application of an ointment of *Ichthyol* and *Chrysarobin*. *R.* Chrysarobin, 5 parts; Ichthyol, 5 parts; Acid Salicylic, 2 parts; Vaseline, 100 parts. 3/4 per lb.

Ignatia amara (*Strychnos Ignatii*), St. Ignatius Beans.—Action similar to Nux Vomica, but more powerful. In the headache of hysteria, where there is pain as if a nail was being driven into the cranium, the tincture (2 min.) is said to be almost a specific. (*Med. Ann.*, 1887.) *Tincture*—Dose, 2 to 15 minims. 4/- per lb.

* **Iodine** in typhoid fever.—Dr. Klietsch reports (*Münchener Medicinische*) the treatment with considerable success of patients suffering from typhoid fever with Iodine. He prescribes as follows: *R.* Potass. Iodid., 1 to 1½ drs.; Iodine, 7½ to 12 grains; Aq. destillat., Aq. Menth. Pip., āā 2½ drs. Dose,

from 8 to 10 drops to be taken every two hours. From four to six days after this treatment the temperature began to sink, and grave cases were transformed into mild ones. The theory of the method is that Iodate of Sodium is formed, and this is decomposed in the Payer's patches, giving off nascent Iodine, which is inimical to the development of the typhoid bacilli.

* **Iodine and Belladonna Ointment.**—Dr. Wm. Murray, of Newcastle Infirmary, has found an ointment of Iodine and Belladonna of immense value in cases of pelvic exudation and enlarged ovary, and also in subacute pelvic cellulitis. It is also of great service in rheumatic joints and all kindred affections. As soon as the Iodine begins to irritate, the Belladonna is more rapidly absorbed, and its action is thus intensified, and there is obtained the combination of a counter-irritant, an absorbent, and a sedative. (*Lancet*, 4th Nov., 1893.) *Ung. Iodii c. Belladon.* (FERRIS). $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb.

* **Iodine Trichloride.**—At the Ophthalmological Congress, recently held in Paris, M. Pflüger spoke strongly in favour of Trichloride of Iodine as an antiseptic in various affections of the eye. He uses a solution 1 in 5,000 for ordinary purposes, and 1 in 2,000 or 1 in 1,000 when a more energetic antiseptic is required, as in infectious lesions of the eye. Dr. Gottschalk has employed Trichloride of Iodine in three cases of puerperal fever. He used a 1 per cent. solution, injecting from 1 to 2 c.c. into the gluteus muscle once or twice daily. Two of the cases recovered. (*Lancet*, 11th Nov., 1893, p. 1221.)

Iodised Wine.—M. Barnouvin gives the following formula for the preparation of Iodised Wine: *R.* Iodine, 40 centigrammes; dissolve in Alcohol, 15 grammes; and add Wine, 1 litre. The wine used should contain as

little Tannin as possible. (*Lancet*, Jan. 28th, 1888.)

Iodoform.—In spite of the powerful and persistent odour of this drug, and the attempts to throw discredit on its value as an antiseptic, Iodoform continues to be largely used as a dressing, especially for venereal and primary syphilitic sores, indolent ulcers and buboes, ulceration of the vagina and uterus, &c. Internally, it is useful for the later forms of syphilitic disease, particularly of the tongue, and for naso-pharyngeal affections, and it has been employed in broncho-pneumonia. Dr. Lennox Browne recommends a combination of Iodoform and Cod Liver Oil in phthisis, glandular affections, and scrofula. *Iodoform*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains; *crystal or pulv.*, 20/- per lb.; *precip.*, 21/- per lb.; *bougies (with Eucalyptus)*, 2/- per doz.; *gauze*, 5d. per yard; *wool*, $\frac{5}{6}$ per lb.; *lint*, $\frac{7}{6}$ per lb. *Iodoformized Cod Liver Oil*, $\frac{3}{6}$ per lb. *Collodion*, 1/- per oz.; *Duroleum*, $\frac{3}{8}$ per lb.; *Iodoform with Coffee* (the coffee acts as a deodorizer, and promotes cicatrization), 10d. per oz. *Pills*, 1 gr. (88A), $\frac{1}{6}$; 2 grs. (88B), $\frac{1}{10}$ per gross.

IODOFORM AND CAMPHOR in smallpox.—An ointment prepared with 40 parts of pure Vaseline, 2 of Iodoform, and 4 of powdered Camphor, has been used as an anæsthetic and antiseptic in smallpox. It is said to prevent the pitting, and should be rubbed lightly over all parts of the affected skin. (*Lancet*, Jan. 14th, 1888.) *Durol. Iodoform. et Camph.* $\frac{2}{8}$ per lb.

IODOFORM AND EUCALYPTUS.—Dr. Percy Boulton (*Lancet*, Nov. 3rd, 1888) says he has found no preparation so efficacious and harmless as an antiseptic as the following: *R.* Iodoform, 1 dr.; Eucalyptus Oil, 1 dr.; Vaseline, 1 oz. He says it may be a mixture of incompatibilities, but it has

given him much *peace of mind and satisfaction* whenever it is necessary to plug the vagina. It is only required to smear the tampons with this, to be certain that they will remain absolutely sweet for twenty-four hours. Dr. Boulton also uses a Carbolized Iodine prepared as follows: *R. Liq. Iodi., ʒij. ; Sol. Acid. Carbolic (1 in 20), ʒij. ; Aquæ ferventis, ad ʒxx.* The Iodine is added to the hot water, and makes a strong mahogany-coloured solution; the carbolic acid is then added, and the mixture speedily becomes as clear as water. A chemical change takes place, and some free Iodine is vaporized, which may be useful in disinfecting the air of a sick-room.

IODOFORM, BITUMINATED.—Dr. Ehrmann, assistant to Professor Neumann, of Vienna, has, after many experiments, produced a combination of Iodoform with Tar which is likely to prove useful. Bituminized Iodoform is in hard, translucent scales of metallic lustre and brown colour. It is easily powdered, and in this form may be applied to wounds, sores, &c., by means of a soft brush. The odour of Iodoform is *entirely covered*, and nothing but an agreeable faint tar-like smell remains. It is especially useful in soft ulcers, buboes, &c. 2/6 per oz.

IODOFORM AND OLEATE OF ZINC.—Dr. Haslam (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 7th, 1888) calls attention to the value of Iodoform and Oleate of Zinc (dry) when mixed together, either in equal proportions or with two parts of Iodoform to one of the Oleate, according to the effect desired. It may be applied in form of powder by insufflation or by the tampon; it has a most beneficial effect on ulcerated surfaces, and is especially useful in cancerous ulceration, in which the pain and discharge may be greatly reduced by its use. *Pulv. Iodoform. c. Zinci Oleat. (equal parts).* 1/- per oz.

IODOFORM AND ZINC IN CARBUNCLE.—Mr. G. D. McReddie, of Harda, Oudh, India, has met with uniform success in the treatment of carbuncle without resort to the knife by merely dressing with Iodoform and Oxide of Zinc in equal parts. The carbuncle, after being washed with a solution of Carbolic Acid (1 in 40), or of Perchloride of Mercury (1 in 2,000), is dusted over with Iodoform and Zinc Powder, and then covered with lint soaked in Carbolized Oil (1 in 40). Dressings are removed once or twice daily. Sloughs, as they get detached, are removed with forceps. (*B. M. J.*, Jan 5th, 1889.)

IODOFORM, DEODORIZED.—Dr. Charteris, Glasgow, recommends (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 21st, 1888) the following formula: *R.* Iodoform, 60 grs.; *Ol.* Amygdalæ, 2½ drs.; *Ol.* Theobromæ, 2½ drs.; *Ol.* Myristicæ, 10 mins.; Moschi, 3 grs.; Coumarin, 6 grs.; Sp. Tenuior, 1 dr. *Misce.* If the Iodoform is to be used dry for dusting purposes, the combination of 1 grain of Musk to 10 or 15 grains Iodoform is, he states, satisfactory. 2/6 per oz.

IODOFORM PENCILS.—We prepare these from the formula of Mr. Mallack Bluett, House-Physician to the General Lying-in Hospital, Lambeth, where they have been largely used since 1883. (See *Brit. Med. Jour.*, Feb. 19th, 1887.) 6/- per doz.

Iodoform Pastilles (FERRIS).—Prepared at the suggestion of Dr. Whistler. The *London Medical Record* says (Art. 4064): "Messrs. Ferris and Co., of Bristol, have recently introduced Iodoform Pastilles, which will be found useful in many affections of the mouth and throat, especially those of syphilitic origin. Each pastille contains two grains; and as they are prepared with a gelatine basis, they may be allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth."

We have no doubt they will come largely into use." 5/4 per lb. ; bottles, 10/- doz.

Iodol.—*Tetraiodpyrrol* (C_4I_4NH), a yellowish-brown crystalline powder, obtained from "Dippel's animal oil," and containing 88 per cent. of Iodine, which it readily liberates. Said to possess properties analogous to those of Iodoform without the unpleasant odour and after effects; almost insoluble in water, but freely soluble in Alcohol, Ether, glacial Acetic Acid and fats. Dr. Wolfenden (*Practitioner*, May, 1887) gives an account of results obtained with Iodol, and a list of the preparations he employs, viz: the powder for dusting or insufflation; solutions in Alcohol and Glycerine, Ether, or Glycerine and Vaseline, for sprays or application with a brush; pastilles made with Glycogelatine; bougies, $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in each; wool, 10 %; and gauze. *Iodol*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains. 3/6 per oz. *Ferris and Co.'s pastilles*, 1 grain in each. 5/4 per lb.

Ipecacuanha (deprived of Emetine).—Surgeon-Major G. A. Harris, formerly of Simla, publishes in the *Lancet*, Aug. 30th, 1890, an interesting letter upon the treatment of dysentery with full doses of Ipecacuanha powder, which has been deprived of Emetine. He has been much pleased with the result; the removal of the greater portion of the Emetine does not take away from the power of the Ipecacuanha to cure dysentery, and the patients have been saved from the fearful nausea, vomiting, and depression which usually follow large doses of Ipecacuanha. We have prepared a considerable quantity of the powder, which is now being extensively used in various parts of India. 1/6 per oz., 20/- per lb.

Please order Pulv. Ipecac. sine Emetine (FERRIS).—Disappointment has been caused in some instances through the druggist supplying the dried spent marc of Ipecac-

uanha Wine in lieu of the properly prepared powder.

***Ipecacuanha** in hæmatemesis.—Dr. C. Burland (*Lancet*, Oct. 14th, 1893) gives details of three severe cases of hæmatemesis, in which drachm doses of Ipecacuanha, made into a bolus with Glycerine and a few drops of Tinct. Opii., were given. The results were most gratifying, the hæmorrhage being arrested and a speedy improvement in the pulse and respiration taking place. The patient should be kept motionless, with the spine arched forward and nothing should be given by the mouth until two hours after the administration of the drug. The patient's strength should be kept up with nutrient peptonized enemata; and stimulants should be taken in the same way.

Iron in Chlorosis. — Professor Huchard recommends the following formula in chlorosis when Iron is well borne:—*R.* Ext. Cinchonæ, Ext. Gentianæ, Ext. Rhei, Ferrum Tartaratum, āā 5 grammes; Ext. Nucis Vomic., 50 centigrammes; Ol. Anisi, ṃv.; Glycerin. q.s. *M.* and divid. in pil. 100. Two to be taken before each meal. *Pills* as above (No. 67F, FERRIS), 1/10 per gross, coated.

Iron Benzoate.—Dr. H. Hager recommends the use of this preparation in the treatment of scrofula, in doses of 10 to 15 grains, three or four times daily. It can be given in combination with Cod Liver Oil. 2/- per oz.

Iron Lemonade.—Professor Goodall, of Pennsylvania University, is in the habit of prescribing a "Lemonade of Iron," and has found it useful and agreeable. His formula is: *R.* Tinct. Ferri Chloridi, ʒij.; Acid. Phosph. Dilut., ʒvi.; Spiritus Limonis, ʒij.; Syrupus, ad. ʒvi. A dessert-

spoonful is given in water after meals.
Ferris and Co.'s Iron Lemonade, 1/- per lb.

Iron Malate.—In sub-acute rheumatism Dr. C. C. Duffy, New York, uses the following combination with very satisfactory results: Acid Salicylic, 8 grs.; Sodium Salicylate, 4 grs.; Ferrous Malate, 1 gr.; in each dessertspoonful. No local applications were made to the affected joints, and in no instance was it necessary to resort to any other medication. *Ferrous Malate*—Dose, 5/- per oz.

Jaborandi (*Pilocarpus pennatifolius*, leaves, Brazil) and **Pilocarpine**.—Powerful diaphoretic and sialogogue, quickly producing profuse perspiration, &c. Very serviceable in asthma and diabetes. *Fluid Extract*. Dose, 5 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb. (See also Ext. Pilocarpi Fluid. U.S.P.). The leaves contain a volatile liquid alkaloid, *Pilocarpine*, the nitrate and hydrochlorate of which are stable salts: injected subcutaneously, they produce the specific action of Jaborandi, without its unpleasant effects; very small doses ($\frac{1}{20}$ grain) are useful to check the night-sweats of phthisis. Pilocarpine applied to the eye contracts the pupil; it is antagonistic to, and an antidote to, poisoning by Atropine, Belladonna, and Hyoscine.—M. Chiron has made the remarkable discovery that the nitrate of Pilocarpine may be given by hypodermic injection in *small doses*, without risk to the child, in case of nurses whose milk secretion has ceased; 5 centigrammes were injected as soon as the milk became scanty, and repeated every day. It is essential *not to produce diaphoresis*. This treatment had no ill effect either on the nurse or the nursling.—Dr. Jas. F. Goodhart, Physician to Guy's Hospital, advocates the use of Pilocarpine as a means of allaying the intolerable itching of chronic jaundice, and

although it is not always successful, he considers it as certainly one of the most valuable means of controlling itching of this sort. It may be given either by the mouth or by hypodermic injection, but is far more successful when administered in the latter way. (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 30th, 1892). —Pilocarpine is also recommended by Mr. G. F. Field, Aural Surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, in cases of labyrinthine deafness. (*B. M. J.*, May 2nd, 1892.) *Hydrochlorate* or *Nitrate* (*pure cryst.*) Dose, by mouth, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain; hypoderm., $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain. 4d. per grain. 16/- per drachm. *Injectio Hypod.* (1 gr. in 1 drm.) 2/6 per oz. *Compressed Tablets* ($\frac{1}{20}$ th gr.) 20/- per doz. bots. of 100.

Jacaranda lancifoliata (*Leaves, Columbia.*)

—Acts specially on the genito-urinary mucous membrane; appears to have no deleterious effect, and may be taken without nausea. Dr. A. Wright, Romford, considers that, when known, it will take the place of other drugs used internally for gonorrhœa. The fluid extract has been introduced under the name of "*Salud.*" Dose, 20 to 30 minims; in bottles, 4 oz., 2/9; 8 oz., 5/3; 16 oz., 10/- each. (*See also* "*Caroba.*")

Jambul (the Seeds or Fruit-stones of *Eugenia Jambolanum*, *Syzygium Jambolanum*)—Given in diabetes, diabetic ulceration, &c. Dr. Kingsbury reports a case in the *Lancet*, in which a patient had been suffering for six months, and was quite prostrate. Five grains of the powdered seeds were given six times in the twenty-four hours, for a fortnight. The patient was then able to walk, had lost the abnormal thirst, &c., and was greatly relieved; sleeping well. The drug has been used with considerable success in this country, India and America, and it appears to have the power of stopping the conversion of starch into sugar. As

a rule, it has been noticed to cause a marked decrease in the quantity of urine and in the sugar excreted. It also alleviates the abnormal thirst and promotes sleep. It is not successful in every case, and is generally found of most service in the milder forms of diabetes. *Powdered Seeds*, 9/- per lb.; or in *5-grain powders*, 6/- per gross. *Compressed Tablets* (5 grs.) 18/- per doz. bots. of 100.

Juglans Cinerea (*Butternut*, inner bark of the root).—Mild cathartic, operating without pain or irritation, especially applicable to cases of habitual costiveness, &c. Preparations of the bark have acquired considerable reputation in America in dysentery, and have been used, combined with Calomel, in intermittent and remittent fevers, and other complaints attended with congestion of the abdominal viscera. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 20 to 60 minims $\frac{5}{4}$ per lb. *Juglandin* (resinoid)—Dose, 2 to 10 grains. $\frac{3}{6}$ per oz.

Kava Kava (*Piper methysticum*, root, Polynesian Islands).—Employed by the natives to form an intoxicating drink. In small doses it is a tonic, stimulant, and diuretic. It has been highly recommended in gonorrhœa, and in gout. *Fluid Extract*. Dose, 30 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Keratin.—The natural horny substance present in the epidermis, nails, horns, &c. It is used for coating pills to prevent them becoming disintegrated until they reach the intestines. This is due to the fact that Keratin is insoluble in the gastric juice, but soluble in the alkaline fluids of the intestine. We are prepared to coat pills with Keratin when specially ordered.

Kola Paste, or Chocolate (prepared from Kola Nuts, the seeds of *Sterculia acuminata*). Kola contains a larger percentage of Caffeine than either tea or coffee, and it has been recently much extolled as a nerve stimulant,

for sustaining the system in mental or bodily fatigue, &c. Dr. Hurry Fenwick gives Kola in tertiary syphilis, where large doses of Iodide of Potassium have to be exhibited. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms, made into a cupful of chocolate. 5/- per lb.

Koromiko (*Veronica Parviflora* and *V. Salicifolia*, leaves, New Zealand).—A remedy largely used by the natives in diarrhoea and dysentery. Dr. Spencer and other medical men in the colony have employed it with remarkable success. We have obtained a supply of the drug direct from our New Zealand correspondents, and shall be glad to receive and publish reports of the results obtained by its administration. *Tincture*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. 5/- per lb.

Kremianski's Treatment of Phthisis.—Prof. Kremianski has recently published a pamphlet on his treatment of phthisis. He has in his out-patient clinic already treated 1000 cases, chiefly by the inhalation of aniline and the internal use of aniline and acetanilide. He also employs an ointment for rubbing in under the clavicles, as under :
R. Aniline, Acid Boracic, Ol. Menth. Pip.,
 āā ʒj. ; Vaseline Alb, ʒviiij. M. ft. Ung.
 (*Lancet*, June 1st, 1889.) *Ung. Anilin.*
Comp. (*Kremianski*). 5/- per lb.

***Lactated Pepsine.**—This is a new compound of the digestive ferments very carefully worked out, designed to represent as nearly as possible the natural digestive ferments of the human body necessary for the proper digestion and assimilation of food, and consisting of Pepsin, Pancreatin, Ptyalin, Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids, and Milk Sugar. In 1-oz., 4-oz., and 8-oz. bottles, 2/-, 6/-, and 10/- each ; 20/-, 60/- and 100/- per dozen. In *compressed tablets* (5 grains) 3/- per 100. In *gelatine capsules* (10 grains) in boxes of 36, 36/- per dozen boxes.

Lanium Album (*White Dead-Nettle*).—Recent researches have confirmed the opinion that this is a powerful hæmostatic. Dr. Rothe, Dr. Beaumetz, and others have used the juice in metrorrhagia, in diarrhœa and dysentery, and in hæmoptysis. Dr. Rothe macerates the plant in Alcohol for a week, and says cotton wool dipped in this liquid is as efficacious in arresting hæmorrhage as Perchloride of Iron. (See also *Urtica dioica*.)

Lanolin (*Liebreich*).—This substance is a mixture of cholesterin fat and water; the pure cholesterin fat is capable of taking up its own bulk of water. It is perfectly neutral, with difficulty decomposes, and is extremely readily absorbed by the skin. It is in fact the natural fat of the skin, and of epidermic tissues generally, such as hair, hoofs of horses, feathers, &c., from all of which it has been obtained. Under the name of *Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus*, it has been introduced into the Pharmacopœia. In 1-lb. tins, 2/8 per lb.

Lappa Minor (*Burdock*, root).—Considered to be aperient, diaphoretic, and diuretic, without irritating properties, and has been recommended in gouty, scorbutic, venereal, rheumatic, scrofulous, leprous, and nephritic affections. Dr. J. Adolphus speaks of Burdock in the strongest terms as a remedy in herpes, lepra, psoriasis, prurigo, lupus, obstinate acne, and other cutaneous diseases. The root is one of the ingredients in Dr. Mc Dade's remedy for syphilis. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. 5/- per lb.

* **Ledum Palustre** (*Wild Rosemary*).—Dr. Schnabl, writing to a Polish journal, draws attention to the value of Wild Rosemary as a sudorific. An infusion of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms to 3 drachms is sufficient to produce perspiration. It is also considered an astringent by some, and many years ago it was prescribed as an expectorant.

Linimentum Album (FERRIS).—A beautiful creamy white Liniment, containing Turpentine, Ammonia, Soap, &c. Cheap, elegant, and efficacious. 8d. per lb.

***Liniments, Siccative.**—Professor Pick, of Prague (*Lancet*, April 2, 1892), introduces a new basis for Liniments, the active constituent of which is Bassorin, obtained from Tragacanth gum and Glycerine. The advantages of these Liniments, are that the remedy comes into more direct contact with the skin, they will keep any length of time if enclosed in dark-coloured, well stoppered bottles, and they seldom produce any constitutional symptoms.

<i>Bassorin</i>	...	...	2/-	per lb.
„	<i>Ichthyol</i> ,	10	per cent.,	5/4 per lb.
„	<i>Styracis</i>	10	„	4/6 „
„	<i>Peru</i>	10	„	3/4 „
„	<i>Chrysarobin</i>	4	„	3/4 „
„	<i>Zinci</i>	10	„	2/8 „
„	<i>Iodol</i>	5	„	8/- „
„	<i>Picis</i>	10	„	2/8 „

Linimentum Stimulans (FERRIS).—A cheap but excellent stimulating Liniment, containing essential Oil of Mustard, Turpentine, Camphor, &c. 1/6 per lb.

Linimentum Styracis Co. (FERRIS).—This preparation, a liniment made from liquid Storax, has been found very serviceable in scabies. It has a pleasant odour, does not discolour linen, and is in consequence much more agreeable than the various sulphur preparations. Two applications at an interval of from twelve to twenty-four hours suffice; but the whole cutaneous surface, with the exception of the head, must be covered, and not a fold of skin neglected. During the treatment the patient should not wash. 3/- per lb.

Liquor Aluminium Acetici (P.G.).—A solution containing 7½ to 8 per cent. of *Acetate of*

Alumina ; a powerful antiseptic and slight astringent. As an antiseptic lotion it is used diluted with twice its bulk of water. Dr. Saltmann employs it in the dysentery of children in $\frac{1}{2}$ -drachm doses, both by the mouth and per rectum ; it is said to act quickly and most efficiently upon the diseased condition. (*Med. Ann.*, 1887.)
1/- per lb.

Liquor Bismuthi et Pepsinæ (FERRIS).—

A combination of Pepsine, in an active and palatable liquid form, with a concentrated solution of the Ammonio-citrate of Bismuth. Each fluid drachm represents 1 drachm of Liq. Bismuth, P.B., and $\frac{1}{2}$ a drachm of Liq. Pepsinæ (FERRIS). Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 5/4 per lb. In addition to this preparation we make a *Mist. Bismuthi Arom. c. Pepsin* (*q.v.*), which contains Nux Vomica, Chloroform, &c., and aromatics.

Liquor Bismuthi, Pepsin et Euonymin.

(FERRIS).—A very useful combination. Each fluid drachm represents one grain Euonymin in a soluble form, and 40 minims of Liquor Bismuthi, P.B., together with sufficient active and palatable liquid Pepsine to peptonize 1,600 grains of albumen. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 6/- per lb.

Liquor Bismuthi et Podophyllin. Solubil.

(FERRIS).—A concentrated preparation of Bismuth combined with Podophyllin in a soluble and active form. Each fluid drachm represents one drachm of Liquor Bismuthi, P.B., and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Podophyllin. Dose, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. 5/- per lb.

Liquor Caulophylli et Pulsatillæ (FERRIS).

— Prepared from Caulophyllum Thalictroides (Blue Cohosh root) and Anemone Pulsatilla (Pasque Flower, herb). Recommended as an efficient emmenagogue in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, etc. Dose, 10 to 40 minims. 7/- per lb.

Liquor Cinchonæ Dulcis (FERRIS).—This preparation possesses the advantage over the Pharmacopœia preparations of the bark in that it *contains all the active principles of Cinchona Bark*, is pleasant to the taste, and will keep well in any climate. It is at once one of the most economical, reliable, and elegant formulæ for the administration of Cinchona, and is strongly and confidently recommended to the favourable notice of the medical profession. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 8/- per lb.

Liquor Copaibæ et Santal Comp. (FERRIS).—A cheap and elegant formula. Contains Copaiba, Santal, Cubèbs, Buchu, and Matico. Forms a clear mixture with soft or distilled water. Dose, 1 drachm. 3/6 per lb.

Liquor Euonymin. Solubil. (FERRIS).—A permanent liquid preparation of Euonymin in a soluble form, miscible with water in any proportions, and of uniform strength. A very useful form in which to prescribe this valuable hepatic stimulant. Each fluid drachm represents 3 grains of Euonymin. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 7/6 per lb.

Liquor Euonymin. Solubil. et Cascaræ (FERRIS).—Each fluid drachm represents half a drachm of Cascara Sagrada Bark, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Euonymin in a soluble form. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 6/- per lb.

Liquor Euonymin. Solubil. et Pepsinæ (FERRIS).—An active and palatable liquid Pepsine, in combination with Euonymin, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Euonymin in a soluble form in each fluid drachm. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 6/8 per lb.

Liquor Euonymin. et Podophyllin. Solubil. (FERRIS).—Each fluid drachm of this preparation represents $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Euonymin and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Podophyllin, both in an active form, miscible with water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 6/8 per lb.

Liquor Ferri Hypophosphitis Comp.

(FERRIS). — The Hypophosphites (*Iron, Soda, Lime and Magnesia*), combined as a suitable tonic for children, &c. Introduced by Dr. Frederick Churchill, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Victoria Hospital for Children, &c. A palatable solution of Hypophosphites without sugar. Drs. Sealy and Hudson, of Nelson, New Zealand, write: "We consider your Liq. Ferri Hypophosph. Comp. a valuable preparation; we use it in those cases where formerly the Chemical Food was used. Children take it well with a little Glycerine added, and often this preparation is borne by the stomach when the Syrup Ferri Phosph. Comp. could not be taken." Dose — children, 10 to 30 minims; adults, 30 to 60 minims. $\frac{3}{6}$ per lb. We prepare also the *Vinum Ferri Hypophosph. Comp.* according to Dr. Churchill's formula. Dose — children, 2 to 4 drachms; adults, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. $\frac{2}{8}$ per lb.

Liquor. Ipecac. et Morphinæ (Dover's solution) (FERRIS). — This represents Dover's powder in a fluid form, and its advantages in many cases over the powder will at once be obvious. The preparation has been used with great success in cases of tropical dysentery where other remedies had entirely failed. Dose, 5 to 15 minims. $\frac{4}{8}$ per lb.

Liquor Iridin. Solubil. et Papain. (FERRIS).

—A combination of the hepatic stimulant Iridin, prepared from *Iris Versicolor* (Blue Flag), with Papaine in an active and soluble form. Each fluid drachm represents 1 grain of Iridin and 2 grains of pure Papaine. Dose, 1 drachm. $\frac{6}{8}$ per lb.

Liquor Iridin. Solubil. c. Papain. et

Cascara (FERRIS). — Contains in each fluid drachm $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Iridin, 1 grain of pure Papaine, and the active constituents of 30 grains of Cascara Sagrada Bark. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. $\frac{6}{8}$ per lb.

Liquor Pepsinæ (FERRIS).—An active, palatable, and permanent preparation of Pepsine in the liquid form. One fluid drachm of Liquor Pepsinæ (FERRIS) will peptonize five thousand grains of Albumen. As a digestive, either alone or in combination, this preparation will be found exceedingly efficient; and being always of uniform strength, it may be thoroughly relied on. Dose, 1 fluid drachm. 6/- per lb.

Liquor Picis alcoholic (FERRIS).—An Alcoholic solution of Coal Tar, miscible with water, and useful both for lotions and ointments. 1/4 per lb.

Liquor Podophyllin. Solubil. (FERRIS).—It is not always desirable or convenient to prescribe Podophyllin in the pill form, and we have therefore introduced a liquid preparation of the drug, which, while being active and constant in strength, is miscible with water in all proportions. One fluid drachm represents one grain of Podophyllin. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 5/- per lb.

Liquor Podophyllin. Solubil. et Pepsinæ (FERRIS).—A combination of our soluble Podophyllin with an active and palatable solution of Pepsine. Each fluid drachm represents $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Podophyllin, together with sufficient Pepsine to peptonize 2,500 grains of Albumen. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. 5/4 per lb.

Liquor Rosæ Dulcis (FERRIS).—An elegant and delicate colouring for mixtures. One drachm of this Syrup will impart a beautiful rose colour to an eight-ounce mixture, far superior to the Infusion of Roses of the Pharmacopœia. 1/4 per lb.

Liquor Secalis Ammoniat. (FERRIS).—The original formula introduced by *Ferris & Score* more than thirty years ago. We can confidently recommend our Liquor to the medical profession as a really reliable pre-

paration of the Ergot of Rye in a convenient form, with a moderate dose, and which may be depended upon as keeping good for any length of time under ordinary circumstances. This is important, as recent researches tend to show that both Ergot itself and its ordinary preparations become less active by long keeping. The dose is 30 drops, in water, every ten minutes. Two or three doses are usually sufficient. 8/- per lb.

Liquor Vesicatorius (FERRIS).—Quicker and more certain in its operation, as well as more convenient and cleanly, than the ordinary mode of producing a blister. 1/6 per oz. ; 20/- per lb.

Lithii Guaiacas (*Guaiacate of Lithium*).—Given in doses of 5 grains twice a day in chronic gout and rheumatism. A soluble scale preparation, containing 1 part Lithia and 3 parts Guaiacum Resin. 4/- per oz.

Lithium Formate.—Formic acid under various forms has had a good reputation in popular medicine as a remedy in cases of rheumatism. Lithium formate is recommended in rheumatism and gouty affections.

Lithium Salicylate.—Professor Vulpian, Paris, pronounces Salicylate of Lithium to be of much greater value than the Sodium Salt in gout and acute articular rheumatism. It removed the last trace of febrile irritation in cases where this end was not attained by the Sodii Salicylas. In chronic rheumatism, and particularly in rheumatic affections of tendons, the Lithia Salt showed the better action. The dose is much larger than that usually employed, as Mr. Vulpian gives from 60 to 75 grains. 12/- per lb.

Lobeline.—Dr. Silva Nunès, of Rio, in an interesting paper to the Brazilian Congress of Medicine and Surgery, attributes the vomiting, diarrhœa, and stupor which some-

times follow the use of *ethereal* tincture of Lobelia to an emetic principle separated from the plant by the solvent. He considers the principle which is really beneficial in asthma to be the alkaloid *Lobeline*, and asserts that this does not produce, in medicinal doses, either nausea or vomiting. It may be prescribed in hypodermic injection, in pill, or for children in fruit syrup. The dose given internally by Dr. Nunès varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of a grain up to 6 grains. The cases recorded are partly simple, uncomplicated asthma, or bronchitis asthma. Cases appear permanently relieved for many months after taking Lobeline, and it certainly appears worthy of an extended and fair trial. *Lobeline Sulphate*, 1/2 per grain, 50/- per drn.

Losophan, a tri-iodo-cresol, $C_6H I_3CH_3OH$, is obtained by introducing Iodine into m-oxytoluic acid and substituting the carboxyl group by OH. It is a white crystalline body soluble in Alcohol, Ether, Chloroform, and Benzene. It has been found to have a most favourable influence when painted on the affected surface in cases of dermatomycosis, herpes tonsuras, pityriasis versicolor, and has proved quite as successful in the treatment of prurigo, and in some cases of chronic infiltrated eczema, sycosis vulgaris, and rosacea. *Solution*, 1 per cent. in Alcohol, to be painted on the part two or three times a day. $\frac{2}{8}$ per lb. *Duroleum*, 3 per cent. $\frac{5}{4}$ per lb.

Lotion for Thrush and Sordes.—Mr. W. Theophilus Ord (*Lancet*, Oct. 19th, 1889) states that he has found a lotion consisting of equal parts of *Lotio Nigra* and *Glycerine* kills the *oidium albicans* more quickly than any other application. It is applied frequently with a feather or brush to the white patches, and speedily removes them, leaving healthy mucous membrane. Another

condition in which Mr. Ord has found the same lotion invaluable is in that of the sordes which collect so abundantly on the teeth, lips, and tongue in many cases of enteric fever. It cleans these parts as if by magic, and renders the unpleasant process of scraping the tongue unnecessary. Mr. Ord attributes the action to the germicidal power of the mercury, the quantity of which is so small as to be quite harmless.

***Lupus, Local Treatment of.**—This method of treatment was introduced to the notice of the medical profession at the Nottingham Meeting of the British Medical Association, in 1892, by Dr. A. J. Harrison, of Clifton, and has met with considerable success at his hands. The mode of treatment is a logical and scientific one, and consists in making use of the antiseptic power which nascent Sulphur and Sulphurous Acid exert on the bacillus of Lupus and other diseases. The following is the method he employs: an aqueous solution of Hyposulphite of Sodium, 40 grs. to the ounce (No. 1 Sol.), is applied at night to the affected parts on a piece of lint covered with a waterproof dressing, the object being to saturate the affected tissue with the salt, and the next morning the No. 2 Solution, consisting of 5 minims of pure Hydrochloric Acid in an ounce of water, is applied. In this way deep down in the diseased tissues a quantity of nascent Sulphur and Sulphur Dioxide is formed. The result noticed is that the lupoid tissue is destroyed, and an unmistakable return to health is soon seen. The lotions should be changed night and day, and the treatment continued for some weeks, care being taken that the directions are faithfully and regularly carried out. Scabs and scales quickly disappear, and a surface ulcerated but tending to heal is obtained. Dr. Harrison recommends the following pigment to be used as a concomi-

tant to the soda and acid treatment: *R.* Pulv. Amyli., ʒj. ; Zinci Oxyd., ʒj. ; P. Calaminæ, ʒiiss. ; Glycerin, ʒj. ; Aq. Rosæ, ʒj. This is to be painted on, after the lotions have been applied or alone, to disguise the erythematous appearance of the skin. But where the ulcerative process is deeper, he recommends the following ointment: *R.* Vaseline. ʒj. ; Lanolin, ʒj. ; Cetacei, ʒss ; Ol Eucalypti, ʒss ; Acid. Boric. levig., ʒj. ; Otto Rosæ et Ol. Caryoph., q.s. M. ft. ung. This plan has been tried in a large number of cases, and has been followed by very good results, in some cases the success being most satisfactory. The same principle of treatment has been applied in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, a spray of each solution being applied to the throat. In every case the cough and expectoration have been greatly relieved, and a marked improvement in health has been effected in several cases.

Lysol.—This new antiseptic is obtained from tar oils by boiling with alkalies and fats. It appears to be perfectly innocuous, and has been employed in vaginal and uterine diseases with success. A 3 per cent. solution is sufficient for use as a general antiseptic, and this solution also serves as an excellent disinfectant for the hands. Pée has made use of it with very favourable results. In 10-oz. bottles. 16/- per dozen.

McDade's (Dr.) Combined Fluid Extracts for the Treatment of Syphilis, &c. (*Smilax Sarsaparilla, Stillingia sylvatica, Lappa minor, Phytolacca decandra, and Xanthoxylon Carolinianum*).—This mixture, variously known as "*Liquor Stillingie comp.*," "*Succus alterans, McDade*," "*Mist. Smilacis comp.*," &c., was introduced by Dr. G. W. McDade and Dr. Rush Jones as the result of investigations into the nature of a remedy for syphilis used by the native doctors and medicine men on the cotton

plantations in Alabama. Dr. Marion Sims first called attention to its value, and published the formula in the *Brit. Med. Journal*. The combination is said to possess wonderful anti-syphilitic powers, and has also been used with success as an alterative in scrofula. Dose, 1 teaspoonful in water three times a day, gradually increased to a tablespoonful. 7/6 per lb.

Magic Cream (Lowndes). — The following formula is published in the *International Journal of Medical References*, July, 1888: *R. Hyd. Ammoniat.*, 1 part; *Zinci Oxid.*, 3 parts. Must be *thoroughly* incorporated in powder, sufficient glycerine and lard being added to make a stiff cream. For application to venereal ulcers, etc. *Cremor Hyd. Ammon. c. Zinc.* (FERRIS). 3/6 per lb.

***Magnesium Sulphite** in Diphtheria. — This body has been very successfully used by a number of medical men as a remedy for diphtheria. Mr. Brownlow Martin, M.B. (*Lancet*, Nov. 4th, 1893), recommends the application of pure Magnesium Sulphite to the affected parts by an insufflator. The powder is immediately applied to the parts attacked by the slightest trace of diphtheritic secretion, and the application is continued every one, two, or three hours, according to the severity of the attack. Dr. Gilchrist Burnie (*Lancet*, Nov. 11th, 1893) says he has used Sulphite of Magnesium in cases of diphtheria for more than sixteen years with almost invariable success. He recommends its use as an insufflation, as a gargle and internally. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. *Pur. recryst.* 2/6 per lb.

***Malakin.** — A new synthetical substance with antipyretic and antirheumatic properties. It occurs in the form of small light yellow needles, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold, but moderately soluble in hot, Alcohol. Its action is

that of Salicylic Acid, the Salicyl Aldehyde being changed into Salicylic Acid in the tissues. Dose, 15 grains; 1 drachm to 1½ drachm being given during the day. Jacquet considers Malakin a valuable and trustworthy remedy in acute articular rheumatism. The slowness and evenness of its antipyretic action make it especially valuable in the case of children and weakly patients. (*B. M. J.*, February 12th, 1893.) 3/- per oz.

Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites (FERRIS). — An ideal flesh-forming food in all forms of wasting disease. This preparation contains 25 per cent. of the finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, together with 4 grains of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda in every ounce. The Extract of Malt employed contains, in a highly concentrated form, all the valuable constituents of Malted Barley—viz., Diastase, Grape Sugar, Phosphates, Albuminoids, &c.—and is strongly recommended as an aid to nutrition and digestion. By the admixture of Extract of Malt with Cod Liver Oil the oil is more easily assimilated, and the nauseous taste softened and disguised. The combination of Malt, Oil, and Hypophosphites is a most acceptable and efficacious form for administering these remedies to delicate patients. In 1-lb. bottles. 24/- per dozen.

Manaca (*Franciscea uniflora*, Root). — Dr. Allan S. Payne considers that Manaca is one of the very best therapeutic remedies we have in cases of rheumatism, rheumatic gout, and eruptive diseases of syphilitic origin. He has seen many cases of chronic, sub-acute, and inflammatory rheumatism, and syphilitic eruptions readily yield to the administration of the Fluid Extract of Manaca, in doses ranging from 8 to 20 drops, three times a day. In secondary and tertiary

syphilis its action has been more prompt and more satisfactory to him than his old favourite remedies, Iodide of Potassium and Sarsaparilla, or Bichloride of Mercury either.
Fluid Extract—Dose, 8 to 20 minims. 11/- per lb.

Manganese Oxide (in Pills). — Mr. J. N. Upshur (*Transactions of the Ninth International Congress*) says that the Oxide of Manganese should be given in preference to the Permanganate of Potash, as it is far less disagreeable to the stomach. The dose should be 1 or 2 grains (in pill) after meals, and the remedy should be continued for a month or more. *Pills*—2 grs. in each (No. 92E), 1/4 per gross, coated. *Compressed Tablets*—2 grs., 10/- per doz. bots. of 100.

Menthol. — A stearoptene, obtained from Japanese Oil of Peppermint, and occurring in small colourless fragrant prismatic crystals, readily soluble in Ether and Alcohol, and in oils both fixed and volatile. It is a powerful antiseptic, having properties similar to those of its homologue Thymol, and is extensively used as a local application in facial neuralgia, toothache, and sciatica, either painted in solution, or moulded into cones and gently rubbed over the painful part. Dissolved in *Saxol* (q. v.), both alone and combined with Cocaine, it is very useful as a spray in throat affections. Dose, 1/2 to 2 grains. 24/- per lb. *Cones*, 4/- and 7/- per doz.

***MENTHOL IN HAY FEVER.** — Dr. Lennox Wainwright recommends (*B. M. J.*, 18th July, 1891) Menthol mixed with Ammonium Carbonate as smelling salts in this distressing complaint. Patients say all irritability disappears, and in many cases they get no return of the symptoms. In the *B. M. J.* of August 1st, 1891, Mr. Lennox Browne writes to say that he has

used Menthol for this purpose for many years, but thinks it is best administered either as a spray, as a portable inhaler of crystals, or as a snuff, 10 to 15 grains in a medium of powdered Spermaceiti or Sugar of Milk. A convenient solution for spraying is formed by dissolving 30 grains in 1 oz. of *Saxol* (FERRIS), using our *Saxol Nasal Atomizer*.

Mentholeate.—This is a solution of Menthol in Oleic Acid, and is recommended by Professor Remington as the best form for the outward application of Menthol. 9d. per oz.

Menyanthes Trifoliata (*Buckbean* or *Bogbean*, leaves).—Unites the ordinary properties of the bitter tonics with a cathartic power, and in large doses is apt to vomit. It was formerly much used in rheumatism, scrofula, scurvy, dropsy, jaundice, &c., and Dr. Julius Pollock has recently called attention to its value as a remedy for functional amenorrhœa. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 2 drachms in half a tumbler of hot water, taken every morning for some weeks. 5/4 per lb.

Mercurial Vapour in Croup.—Dr. Rothe, of Altenburg (*Memorabilien*), records two cases of apparently non-membranous croup, when the laryngeal stenosis became so great as to oblige him to propose tracheotomy, where the inhalation of the vapour of Calomel produced such a remarkable change for the better, that he was able to dispense altogether with the operation. He rigged up a sort of tent over the child's head, and vaporized thirty grains of Calomel on a metal plate over a spirit lamp. This produced a marked improvement in the breathing in a few minutes, and shortly afterwards the child fell asleep, bathed in perspiration. The inhalation was repeated afterwards with smaller doses. There was

no salivation or diarrhœa. FERRIS & Co.'s *Calomel Vaporizer*. 10/6 each.

Mercuric Succinimide.—Dr. Vollert writes in the *Therapeutische Monatschrift* on the employment of Mercury Succinimide in hypodermic injection. It is a white shining powder, freely soluble in water. The author recommends a 2 per cent. solution, corresponding to about 1 per cent. of Mercury. It rarely produces pain or suppuration, and promises to be useful in cases of syphilitic disease. *Sol. Hydrarg. Succinimid.*, 2 per cent. 4/- per lb.

Mercury Carbolate.—Dr. Schadeck has administered this preparation in a large number of cases of syphilis with remarkable success, and without its producing any gastric disturbance. His formula is: *R.* Hydrargyri Carbolas, grs. iij.; Pulv. Glycyrrh., q. s.; M. ft. pil. Dose, from 2 to 4 pills daily, after food. *Pills* as above, coated, 4/- per gross (No. 73A).

Mercury Cyanide in Diphtheria.—Dr. H. Selldén, Sweden, considers that he is warranted, by results obtained by himself and others in the treatment of diphtheria by Cyanide of Mercury, in looking upon this drug almost as a specific. Dr. Selldén has treated more than 200 cases, and of these only four have died. His formula is: Cyanide of Mercury, 2 centigrammes ($\frac{1}{3}$ grain); Tincture of Aconite, 2 grammes (30 minims); Honey, 50 grammes (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ drachms). Mix and give a teaspoonful every fifteen, thirty, or sixty minutes, according to the patient's age. No brushing of the throat is practised. A gargle is prescribed to be used every fifteen minutes, composed of Cyanide of Mercury in Peppermint Water in the proportion of 1 to 10,000. 1/3 per oz.

Mercury and Zinc Cyanide.—In the *Lancet*, Nov. 9th, 1889, an address delivered by Sir

Joseph Lister to the Medical Society of London appears, in which Sir Joseph calls attention to a new antiseptic dressing, prepared with a double Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc. After long and laborious experiments, he has had a gauze prepared which appears satisfactory, and has given results which no other antiseptic has equalled. The Mercury and Zinc Cyanide gauze, 3 per cent., should be dipped in a 1 to 4,000 solution of Corrosive Sublimate before being used. *Mercury and Zinc Cyanide*, 2/6 per oz. *Mercury and Zinc Cyanide Gauze*, 3 per cent. 3d. per yard.

*MERCURY AND ZINC CYANIDE ANTISEPTIC POWDER. — It has been suggested to us that the valuable antiseptic properties of this new double salt might be rendered available in the form of a dusting powder, and we have accordingly prepared, with a suitable basis, a powder containing 5 per cent. of the Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc. The *Medical Annual*, 1894, p. 606, says: "This powder should be very valuable for a variety of surgical purposes." In addition to its use as a dusting powder, it forms an excellent ointment either with lard or duroleum. *Double Cyanide Antiseptic Powder* (FERRIS), in 1-lb. bottles, 4/- each; in small dredger tins with perforated lids, 9/- per doz. tins. *Ung. Hydrarg. et Zinc. Cyanid.* (FERRIS), 4/- per lb.

Methacetin.—Dr. C. Sedlier, after extensive trial of Methacetin as an antipyretic, considers it free from any unpleasant or injurious subsidiary action, and he recommends it in all cases excepting those of tuberculosis. He has found it particularly valuable in acute articular rheumatism; it is considered to be more active than Antipyrin, and the dose is smaller (from 3 to 10 grains); and it is especially adapted for children (dose, 2 to 3 grains). **Methacetin**

forms lustrous plates or scales, is free from colour and odour, melting at 127° C. It is partially soluble in water, and easily soluble in warm alcohol. 3/6 per oz.

Methyl Chloride.—M. Debove uses this in the form of spray for the treatment of neuralgia and sciatica. Since 1884 he has treated 150 cases, and found only one case not amenable to its action. The Chloride of Methyl is a gas, and is compressed into copper cylinders provided with a suitable nozzle for spraying.

Methyl Violet has been recommended as valuable in cases of diphtheria by Dr. Jaenicke, of Görlitz. He applies to the false membrane a saturated solution on a tuft of wool. This is repeated until the colouration is complete, and is done once every two to five hours, afterwards at intervals some time apart, with a result that the temperature falls, the pains diminish, and the appetite returns. Methyl Violet exercises a most powerful antiseptic action against the bacillus of Loeffleur, and its action on the false membrane is especially useful as it first prevents the further development of the bacillus, and afterwards destroys it. At the same time it is non-poisonous. *Methyl Violet puriss.* (FERRIS). 6/- per oz.

Methylal ($C_3H_8O_2$).—A mobile colourless fluid, prepared by distilling Methylic Alcohol with Sulphuric Acid in the presence of Peroxide of Manganese. Soluble in water, alcohol, and fatty and essential oils. Mairet and Combemale publish the results of their investigation of this new anodyne and anæsthetic. It has not been much used in this country, is said to be without effect in alcoholic mania, but in other cases succeeds pretty generally, producing quiet sleep and causing no depression. *It cannot be used* hypodermically, as it causes severe

pain. Dose, 1 drachm mixed with syrup ; externally, as an ointment or liniment, in the proportion of 1 in 6 to 1 in 10. 8/- per oz.

Methylene Bichloride ($\text{CH}_2 \text{Cl}_2$). — An anæsthetic introduced by Dr. B. W. Richardson as a substitute for Chloroform and Ether. It is a dense colourless liquid, having an odour analogous to that of Chloroform. It is said to produce insensibility more rapidly than Chloroform, and to pass off more quickly, without leaving nausea or other unpleasant effects. 12/- per lb.

Methylene Blue has been successfully employed in malaria, and also in malarial forms of neuralgia. Its powerful analgesic properties have been confirmed, and it has proved itself an anodyne in certain forms of painful local affections such as rheumatic affections of the muscles, joints, and tendon sheaths. Dose, 1 to 4 grains or more, in pills. *Methylene Blue* (free from Zinc Chloride), 2/6 per oz. *Pil.*, gr. iij., 4/- per gross, coated. (No. 92F.)

* **Milk Beef-Tea.**—Dr. A. Schofield gives (*B.M.J.*, Feb. 20th, 1892) a formula for making Beef-Tea with milk instead of water. He has found this simple expedient of great service in invalid food. Take half-a-pound of gravy beef, chopped up small, and let it soak in a little salt and water for a few minutes, and then proceed to make the Beef-Tea with milk instead of water, using the proportion of a pound to a pint, straining the meat when done and serving hot. The result is delicious ; it can be made with veal or chicken to even greater perfection.

Mistura Bismuthi Comp. Aromat (FERRIS). —A very agreeable and elegant formula for the administration of Bismuth in combi-

nation with Spirit of Chloroform, Hydrocyanic Acid, Morphia, and Aromatics. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 5/- per lb.

Mist. Bismuthi Arom. c. Pepsin (FERRIS).—A combination of our well-known "Mist. Bismuthi Co. Arom." with palatable and active liquid Pepsine. Contains Bismuth and Pepsine, with Spirit of Chloroform, Nux Vomica, Hydrocyanic Acid, Morphia, and Aromatics. Dose, 1 fluid drachm. 6/- per lb.

* * We prepare also a plain concentrated solution of Bismuth and Pepsine, "Liq. Bismuth. et Pepsinæ" (FERRIS), *q.v.*

Mist. Guaiaci, in clear solution (FERRIS).—Prepared from a formula suggested by Dr. Balmanno Squire. The preparation is quite bright, and may be freely diluted with Glycerine if desired. The pungent and nauseating flavour of the Guaiacum is rendered considerably softer, and altogether less objectionable. Another convenience is a diminution of the necessary bulk of the dose, which may conveniently be reduced within the capacity of a liqueur glass. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 3/- per lb.

Mistura Rhei Alk. (FERRIS).—As a mild alkaline and aromatic aperient, especially adapted for the use of children and delicate patients, this preparation has proved of great service. Its efficacy has been fully tested by its constant use in hospital dispensing for a long period. Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ozs. once or twice a day. 1/6 per lb.

* **Mussanin.**—A new anthelmintic, obtained from the *Acacia Anthelmintica*, a tree of Abyssinia. Its properties are said to be superior to those of Kouso, while its taste is much more agreeable. An infusion of the powdered bark may be made, which can be given in doses of from 1 to 2 ounces.

Myrtol.—A volatile liquid obtained by distillation from leaves of the Myrtle. Is a nervous sedative, disinfectant, and antiseptic. M. Linaris gives it in globules containing 15 centigrammes, and has employed it in chronic foetid bronchitis, catarrhal bronchitis and asthma. Average dose, 6 globules daily—2 after each meal. It does not produce dyspepsia, or upset the stomach. 4/6 per oz.

Napelline.—An alkaloid obtained from crude Aconitine. It is soluble in weak spirit, and has been given by M. Grognot in severe facial neuralgia with good results. He gives it in granules containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ milligrammes in each, and from 5 to 10 granules are given during the day. He thinks Napelline may succeed when crystallized Aconitine fails. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ th grain. 1/- per grain.

Naphthalin (Pure).—Dr. C. Sherwald, as the result of a series of experiments in Prof. Rossbach's laboratory, draws the conclusion that against the bacilli of typhoid stools Naphthalin is very effective, and decreases the number of germs to one-tenth. The administration of Naphthalin should be commenced at the very beginning of typhoid fever. As Calomel affects some of the bacilli, while others are more readily destroyed by Naphthalin, it is best to give, whenever possible, both drugs combined. In a case of dysentery which proved intractable to the usual remedies, Naphthalin in the form of suppositories, containing 15 grains of the drug, was employed with great success. Rectal injections of sterilized oil containing it have also been employed for dysenteric ulcerations of the large intestine. Internal dose, 5 to 10 grains. *Pure*, 3/6 per lb.

* **NAPHTHALIN IN WHOOPING-COUGH.**—Prof. Ivanhoff says he has treated all his cases of pertussis by Naphthalin for several

years past, the results being invariably excellent. It is absolutely necessary, however, that the patient should inhale the Naphthalin fumes continuously day and night until recovery takes place. It is sufficient to fasten a small linen bag containing the drug round the child's neck, or to rub the Naphthalin into the patient's clothes. It is also advisable to sprinkle the powder all over the floor of the sick-room. The paroxysms of cough very rapidly subside, and soon disappear altogether.

Naphthol (β *Naphthol*).—A derivative of Coal Tar, recommended by Professor Kaposi, Vienna, in scabies, psoriasis, eczema, and other skin diseases. A simple Naphthol Ointment was found very efficacious in psoriasis; and as it does not stain the skin and hair, it is especially suitable for psoriasis of the scalp, face, and hands. *Pure re-sublimed Naphthol*, 1/3 per oz. *Capsules* (3 grs.), in boxes of 36, 42/- per doz. boxes. *Ointment* (*Duroleum Naphtholi*), Prof. Kaposi's formula, 4/- per lb.

Naphthol Camphor.—Dr. Fernet communicates to the *Société de Thérapeutique*, 27th February, 1889, the results of his experience on the properties of Camphorated Naphthol in the treatment of tubercular ulcerations. The substance is formed of a mixture of 1 part of Naphthol and 2 parts of Camphor. It is readily applicable to skin ulcerations, &c.; and Dr. Fernet recommends its use in the treatment of boils, ulcerations of the skin, of the mouth, and in diphtheria. (See *Therapeutic Gazette*, May, 1889.) 9d. per oz.

Naregamia Alata.—This drug has been used as an expectorant with good results. It is employed in India in bilious disorders. The drug has no action on the circulation or digestion, and it is usually well borne. No

toxic symptoms have been observed in its use. *Tincture*. Dose, 5 to 15 minims, 5/- per lb.

Nepenthe, or Anodyne Tincture.—(Prepared exclusively from Opium.) *Registered*. Dose, the same as *Tinctura Opii*. Nepenthe may be used with perfect safety in every case where an opiate is indicated; and from the peculiar process by which it is prepared, it is deprived of all constituents which render the *Tinctura Opii*, and other forms of Opium, in very numerous instances, wholly inadmissible. It is always of uniform strength, and in this respect possesses high advantages. Nepenthe does not produce headache, stupor, giddiness, depression of spirits, diminution of nervous energy, prostration of strength, nor constipation, but induces natural and refreshing sleep. Nepenthe is now in constant use by the medical profession throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and in the leading hospitals; and we beg respectfully to urge our friends to give it a fair trial, fully satisfied that the result will be its very general substitution for the ordinary forms of Opium alkaloids. Nepenthe will be found very useful when it is needful to prescribe an opiate without the knowledge of the patient, as it is now almost impossible to do this from any of the usually recognised formulæ. 8/- per lb. *Double strength Nepenthe*, 16/- per lb. *Glycerole of Nepenthe* for subcutaneous injection. 4/- per oz. (Further particulars respecting *Nepenthe* will be found in the form of an Appendix at the end of book.)

Messrs. FERRIS & Co. are the ONLY manufacturers of Nepenthe, and medical gentlemen are especially cautioned against using any preparation which does not bear their name and label.

N.B.—*Nepenthe* is registered under the *Trade Marks Act*, and protected by a fac-

simile of our signature pasted over each cork, and is sent out in bottles, bearing a label in white letters upon a green ground. There is no other genuine.

In spite of the large number of "new hypnotics" which have been recently introduced to the notice of the medical profession, and recommended, some of them very highly, *Nepenthe* still holds its position as *the* hypnotic and sedative *par excellence*; it is constantly increasing in favour, and the sale is larger now than it ever was.

GLYCEROLE OF NEPENTHE. — This is a very concentrated form of *Nepenthe*, combined with Glycerine, and is intended for subcutaneous injection. It does not clog the needles of the syringe, and is always of uniform strength. The concentration is carried as far as possible. Sixteen minims are equal in strength to one grain of the Salts of *Morphia*. Dr. F. R. Cruise, Dublin, writes to us: "In a very extended practice I have for many years found your Glycerole of *Nepenthe* *by far the best* preparation for subcutaneous injection; and with a few exceptions, in which I use the solution of *Morphia* and *Atropia* recommended by Dr. Brown Sequard, I use nothing but your Glycerole of *Nepenthe*." From *Manual of Hypodermic Medication*, Drs. Bourneville and Bricon. Translated from the second edition, with additions, by Andrew S. Currie, M.D. Edin., Fellow of the Edinburgh Obstetrical Society, &c., p. 190: "Messrs. FERRIS & Co., of Bristol, make an excellent preparation for hypodermic use, 'Glycerole of *Nepenthe*;' it keeps good for an indefinite time, produces no local irritation, and is not apt to cause any unpleasant after effects. Among many other cases, I have used it frequently of late in a patient suffering from cancer of the cervix uteri. The pain in this case came on at uncertain intervals, and was so

intense that the poor woman rolled on the floor in agony. An injection of 8 minims into the arm gave speedy relief, and an interval of ten to fourteen days frequently elapsed before the injection required to be repeated. I have also used it with the best results in intestinal cases." 4/. per oz.

Nerium Oleander.—The fruit, leaves, and cortex of this plant have such an action upon the heart as to place it in the Digitalis group. The effect of the remedy is prompt and lasting, the pulse becomes slower and more regular, while palpitation, œdema and dyspnoea of valvular disease disappear. The best results are obtained from plants grown in the Mediterranean region.

***Neurodin**(Acetyl-p-Oxyphenylurethan), C_6H_4
 $\begin{matrix} OC & OC & H_3 \\ | & | & | \\ N & HCOOC_2 & H_5 \end{matrix}$.—This substance occurs in colourless, odourless, and very slightly soluble crystals. It possesses antipyretic and antineuralgic properties. In 8-grain doses, the temperature fell sometimes gradually, and occasionally rapidly, with considerable perspiration. It proved efficacious in various neuralgias in 15-grain doses. Sciatica and pain due to cerebral tumours were unaffected. It may be given alternately or in combination with Phenacetin and Thermodin. 25-gramme bots., 4/6 each.

Nickel Bromide.—Dr. Da Costa uses this salt in cases of epilepsy in the form of pills and syrup as follows: *Pills*—R. Nickel Bromid., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.; Powd. Marsh Mallow, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; Extract Gentian, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; M. ft. pil. j. 2/6 per gross, coated (No. 97B). *Syrup* (composed of Nickel Bromid., Glycerine, Sugar, Aqua). Each fluid drachm of the Syrup contains 2 grains of Bromide of Nickel. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm. 3/4 per lb.

Nitro-glycerine (*Glonoine*).—Dr. William Murrell has called attention to the marked

benefit derived from the use of Nitro-glycerine in angina pectoris. Its action is similar to Nitrite of Amyl, but its effects last much longer. It is also useful in asthma, sea-sickness, and Bright's disease. Nitro-glycerine has been found of value as an antidote to poisoning by illuminating gas. The dose given is $\frac{1}{100}$ grain hypodermically every 10 minutes.—Dr. Elliot Bates (*N. Y. Med. Jour.*) recommends the hypodermic injection of Nitro-glycerine in cases of epilepsy. The dose he has used is $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, and when the sufferer from epilepsy lay with rigid limbs and unconscious of all surroundings, total relaxation took place and consciousness almost immediately returned.—Mr. Rowland Humphreys has used Nitro-glycerine systematically for the last three years in every form of vomiting, in gastric catarrh, acute or chronic, alcoholic or anaemic, and in vomiting of pregnancy, and has found it to act almost as a specific. (*B. M. J.*, Apr. 1st, 1893.) *Solution*, 1 per cent. Dose, 1 to 10 minims, gradually increased; 6/- per lb. *Pills*, 1 minim 1 per cent. solution in each (No. 97A); $\frac{1}{6}$ per gross, coated. *Tabellæ*, $\frac{1}{100}$ th grain in each; $\frac{1}{6}$ per box.

Ointment (suggested by Dr. Liebreich for use after performing operations). In order to prevent chapping and soreness of the hands of the surgeon from the constant use of antiseptics, Dr. Meyer recommends either of the following ointments to be used, suggested to him by Dr. Liebreich: (a) *R.* Lanolin pur., 50 parts; Vanillin, 0.1 part; Otto Roæ, 1 drop. M. ft. Ung. or (b) *R.* Lanolin pur., 100 parts; Liquid Paraffin, 25 parts; Vanillin, 0.1 part; Otto Rosæ, 1 drop. M. ft. Ung. After careful washing with soap which makes a good lather, the hands are to be well rinsed and dried, and the ointment thoroughly rubbed into the skin. *Ung. Lanolin. Odorif.* (a), 4/- per lb.

Ung. Lanolin. Odorif. c. Petrol. (b), $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb.

Ointment in Orchitis.—Dr. Mallez, in the *Union Médicale*, recommends the following ointment in orchitis epididymitis, etc.: *R.* Plumbi Iodid., 5 parts; Pot. Iodid., 2 parts; Ext. Belladon., 2 parts: Ext. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ part; Adeps ppt., 45 parts. FERRIS and Co.'s *Ung. Iodidorum comp. (Mallez)*. $\frac{5}{4}$ per lb.

Oleates. (Dr. Shoemaker's True Metallic Oleates.)—Oleates (says Dr. Shoemaker, *Medical Bulletin*, Philadelphia) must no longer be considered merely as solutions of oxides in Oleic Acid, as previously described, but rather as definite chemical compounds of salts, having no excess of either their acid or basic radicals. The true oleates, whilst being more efficacious, are of a stable character very different from the oleic solutions in common use. They are prepared by precipitating a solution of Sodium Oleate with solutions of neutral salts of the metals. They may be used either in the form of powder, or as ointments made by diluting with lard or Duroleum.

Oleate of Aluminium, mixed with equal parts of lard, forms the ointment, which is semi-solid, dark-brown in colour, and has a most powerful astringent action. It quickly checks all muco-purulent discharges, and is a useful dressing for foul ulcers, sinuses, burns, and scalds. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. *Duroleum*, 10 per cent. 2/- per lb.

Oleate of Arsenic, in the proportion of twenty grains to an ounce of fatty base, forms the ointment of Arsenicum Oleate. It is in this form a soft yellowish ointment, having no action on the skin. When applied to wounds, or ulcerating surfaces, it destroys the tissues to some depth. In lupus,

especially the ulcerating varieties, its constant application will destroy cell-infiltration in a mild and comparatively painless manner. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. *Duroleum*—20 grs. in 1 oz. 2/- per lb.

Oleate of Bismuth is of ointment consistence, and should be used as thus obtained. It has an emollient and slightly astringent action, and is a most valuable remedy in soothing and relieving cutaneous irritation. 8/- per lb. *Duroleum*, 10 per cent. $\frac{2}{8}$ per lb.

Oleate of Copper.—A 10 or 20 per cent. ointment made with either *Duroleum* or lard is an excellent application for ringworm, and, even in the most obstinate cases, will usually speedily effect a cure. It is a good application for indolent ulcerated surfaces, and in some cases has cured obstinate, hard, and horny warts and corns. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. *Duroleum*, 10 per cent. 2/- per lb.

Oleate of Iron may be used either alone or mixed with an equal quantity of fatty base to form an ointment. It is free from local irritation when used topically, but, when brought into contact with an ulcerated surface, it has a mild astringent action. It is readily absorbed, so as to produce the constitutional effects of the iron. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. *Duroleum*, 10 per cent. 2/- per lb.

Oleate of Lead.—The washed and dried precipitate, melted with equal parts of lard, gives an ointment which may be designated the ointment of lead oleate. This ointment is cream-coloured and semi-solid, of the consistence of simple cerate. When applied to the denuded skin, it exerts both a combined sedative and astringent action, and will arrest morbid discharges, protect the surface, and allay irritation. It is more readily absorbed than either Goulard's cerate, or Hebra's litharge ointment. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. *Duroleum*, 10 per cent. 2/- per lb.

Oleate of Mercury is the best local stimulant and alterative application of all the mercurials. When applied to the unbroken skin, it produces marked stimulation bordering on congestion. When rubbed in over tumours, indurations, and glandular enlargements, or thickening of the skin, it exerts a most valuable resolvent and alterative action. It is a most valuable remedy in syphilis, and may be employed advantageously in combination with other oleates. A mixture of 10 or 20 grains of oleate of Mercury with 1 drachm of the ointment of oleate of Zinc is very effective in chronic acne and eczema. 4/- per lb. *Duroleum*, 10 per cent. 2/- per lb.

Oleate of Silver.—One drachm of this dissolved in an ounce of fatty material forms a most useful ointment. This Oleate, in its natural form, sprinkled over old chronic ulcers, bed-sores, and exuberant granulations, will set up a healthy state in the parts. 3/6 per ounce. *Duroleum*, 10 per cent. 7/- per lb.

Oleate of Zinc is a fine pearl-coloured powder, having a soft soapy feel, very much like powdered French chalk. It is a valuable application in all forms of sweating. Mixed with Thymol (1 in 500), and used as a dusting powder, it forms an excellent application in many varieties of local sweating. Dr. Murrell has used it with much success in the treatment of the night-sweating of phthisis. One part melted with three of a fatty vehicle forms a most useful ointment. 3/4 per lb. *Duroleum*, 10 per cent. 2/- per lb.

N.B.—When ordering, please specify
“DR. SHOEMAKER’S OLEATES.”

Oleum Gaultheriæ (Essential Oil of Wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*).—Frequently used in the United States to impart an

agreeable flavour to mixtures. The oil consists of 10 per cent. of a peculiar volatile hydrocarbon called *Gaultherilene*, and the remaining 90 per cent. of *Salicylate of Methyl*, or *Methyl-salicylic Acid*.—Dr. F. P. Kinnicutt recommends it as a most efficient salicylate in the treatment of acute rheumatism.—Mr. James H. Staple, M.R.C.S., Bristol, writes (*B. M. J.*, Aug. 10th, 1889): “During my two years’ period of house-surgeonship at the Stockport Infirmary, I used a liniment composed of equal parts of Olive Oil and Oil of Wintergreen locally in nearly forty cases of rheumatism. In the acute cases it was painted over the joints, and in the chronic ones well rubbed into the affected parts. After the application of the oil the joint was wrapped in cotton wool, and lightly bandaged. This liniment eased the patients very considerably, and many of them went to sleep soon after its use. In the majority of cases pain ceased for some five or six hours after it was applied. The internal treatment adopted for these cases were salicylate of soda. In the acute cases larger, and in the chronic cases small doses of the drug were used. I would recommend Oil of Wintergreen very strongly in all forms of rheumatism.” Dose, 1 to 10 minims. 16/- per lb. *Capsules* (5 mins.), 16/- per doz. boxes.

Oleum Morrhuæ c. Acid. Phosphoric. (FERRIS). (Emulsion.)—In this preparation which forms a perfect emulsion, the fishy odour and taste of the oil is almost entirely neutralized. It contains half its weight of pure Cod-liver Oil, and one part in sixteen of dilute Phosphoric Acid. Dose, 1 to 4 drs. 3/- per lb.

Oleum Morrhuæ et Calcis Hypophosph. (FERRIS).—This combination of Cod-liver Oil with the Hypophosphites has been found of the utmost value in consumptive

cases. It makes a pleasant and almost tasteless emulsion, the flavour of the oil being well disguised. Our preparation is made with the very purest Norwegian oil, and is a most effective, elegant, and valuable remedy, delicately flavoured. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms $\frac{2}{2}$ per lb.

Oleum Morrhuæ, Etherised (FERRIS).—Prepared according to the formula of Sir Walter Foster.—Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb.

Oleum Morrhuæ, Phosphorised (FERRIS).—A combination of Cod-liver Oil with pure Phosphorus. It is very palatable, and contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of pure Phosphorus in each drachm.—Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. $\frac{2}{2}$ per lb.

Oleum Pini Pumilionis, volatile oil distilled from the needles of the *Mugho*, or *Mountain Pine*.—Dr. Prosser James calls attention (*Lancet*, March 10th, 1888) to the value of Pumiline in diseases of the respiratory mucous tracts. Sprinkled or sprayed about a sick-room by means of a Siegel's inhaler, or hand-ball atomizer, it imparts a lasting and grateful fragrance to the air, which seems to be disinfectant; either of these methods may be utilized for maintaining an atmosphere laden with Pine odour as a substitute for that of Arcachon, Reichenhall, or Bournemouth. The oil is admirably adapted for inhalation by means of a respirator or steam inhaler, and it may be given internally in doses of 1 to 5 minims on sugar, or in lozenges. It is a very mild stimulant to the mucous membrane and an agreeable remedy for inhalation in relaxation, congestion, and chronic catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract. It is indicated in chronic bronchitis, dilatation of bronchi, bronchorrhœa, some states of phthisis and other affections. Externally, sprinkled on flannel or spongio-piline, the

Oil is a cleanly, prompt, and useful stimulant and counter-irritant, and sometimes appears to possess slight anæsthetic properties. *Ol. Pini Pumilionis*, 14/6 per lb.

***Olive Oil.**—Dr. T. Oliver (*Lancet*, Oct. 7th, 1893) relates his experience of two cases of jaundice, due to simple obstruction, which were successfully treated with Olive Oil. After the failure of other remedies, two tablespoonful doses of Olive Oil were given daily in milk for some time with the most satisfactory results.—Dr. Cairo (*Ed. Med. Jour.*, Sept., 1893) has tried intramuscular injections of sterilized Olive Oil in a case of malignant disease of the œsophagus with a view to improve the general condition of the patient, who was benefited by the treatment. No inconvenience was felt, and no pain followed the injections, which were not attended with any inflammation of the skin.

SODIUM SALICYLATE AND OLIVE OIL (in the treatment of Hepatic Colic and Gall Stones).—Professor Germain Sée has discussed (*La Médecine Moderne*) the treatment of hepatic colic. Of cholagogues, the Professor enumerates bile itself, Turpentine and its derivatives, Terpene, Terpinol, Benzoic Acid, Salicylate of Soda, and Olive Oil. Of two only of the remedies enumerated above does Professor Sée hold a high opinion,—namely, Salicylate of Soda and Olive Oil. The former increases the entire biliary secretion, but more particularly its fluid elements. The Professor considers it also has an analgesic effect, and he advises that Salicylate of Soda should be given with large quantities of fluid. He also believes that clinical experience proves that the administration of Olive Oil both promotes the removal of the gall stone and relieves the attendant pain. (*Lancet*, Dec. 13th, 1890). *Finest Tuscan Olive Oil* (imported in jars), reptd. qts.,

23/- ; repton. pts., 13/- ; repton. half-pts., 8/- per doz.

Orexin Hydrochloride (*Phenyldihydrochinazolin*).—This Salt was introduced in 1891, by Penzoldt, as a genuine stomachic, and is said to have been used with marked success in the anorexia following severe operations ; the appetite and digestive powers are improved. It is given in doses of from 5 to 8 grains in wafers once or twice a day ; a cupful of beef tea or broth is given to the patient at the same time. It cannot be suitably exhibited in the pill form. It has been further experimented with and found of great value in overcoming the loss of appetite which accompanies many diseases. Dr. Matthes thinks it to be indicated in cases of anorexia where no destructive change in the mucous membrane has taken place, and in those where there is no advanced constitutional disease or hyperacidity. Dr. Kronfield regards Orexin as a valuable stomachic. A. Rizzi has also recently confirmed these statements ; he finds in the cases of healthy persons that when the drug has been administered a keen sense of hunger follows, and it has also proved successful in cases of atonic dyspepsia with or without chlorosis or anæmia. In gastralgia it should never be given, on account of its irritant action. Dose, 5 to 8 grains. 8/6 per oz.

Organic Sterilized Liquids (extracted from the glands and other animal organs).—In an article published in the *Brit. Med. Journ.*, June 3rd and 10th, 1893, the late Professor Brown-Séguard, of Paris, discusses at some length the mode of employment and the effects induced by the liquids extracted from the various glands and organs of the body. His experiments have lasted over several years, from 1875 up to the time of his death, and from the results obtained it

appears probable that, in addition to the influence on the blood due to nutrition, all glands and tissues possess some internal secretion, which is of great physiological importance, and that a marked improvement takes place in the condition of patients suffering from disease or derangement of some particular organ, when the fluid extracted from the same organ taken from a healthy animal is injected into their blood.

INNOCUITY OF INJECTIONS OF LIQUID ORGANIC EXTRACTS.—Several experimenters have found that there is considerable danger in introducing into the blood liquid extracts of the glands, etc., which have been left unsterilized or only partially so. Dr. Brown-Séquard states, however, that this has not proved to be the case when properly sterilized extracts have been made use of. The special method of sterilization by the aid of the D'Arsonval filter, which he employed, and which will be found described below, renders the extracts absolutely aseptic.

METHOD OF INTRODUCTION OF THESE LIQUIDS.—

(a) *By the Mouth.*—This method is stated to be suitable only for the extracts of the medulla of bone and the thyroid and thymus glands, the active principles of the other extracts being destroyed or rendered inert when given in this way.

(b) *Per Rectum.*—This method of introduction proved in many respects satisfactory, the only objections being that it needs a much larger dose to give an effect equal to that produced by an ordinary dose administered hypodermically, and that irritation and inflammation of the rectum is often caused, which prevents a continuation of the treatment.

(c) *Injection into the Lungs through the Laryngeal Glottis.*—This unfortunately re-

quires a very skilful hand; but when properly performed, it is stated that absorption is almost immediate, and that there is neither pain, coughing, nor trouble of any kind.

(d) *Hypodermically*.—This is generally the most convenient method. When absolutely sterile liquids are employed and the syringe carefully rendered aseptic, the experimenters say there need not be much fear of abscesses or septicæmia resulting. The injections should be made in the abdomen, between the shoulders, or in the buttock. The whole length of the needle should be inserted under the skin and parallel to the surface.

THE SYRINGE.—Any ordinary hypodermic syringe capable of being easily sterilized may be used. Heat is the best agent for performing this; but as a makeshift, the syringe may be rendered aseptic by washing it out with a 2 or 3 per cent. solution of Phenol. The most suitable instrument is that introduced by Professor Debove. It can be readily taken to pieces; and as the needles are constructed of Platinum-Iridium, they will bear without injury sufficient heat to thoroughly sterilize them. The most convenient size is the one graduated to hold 8 cubic centimetres, though other sizes are made.

METHOD OF PREPARATION AND STERILIZATION OF THE EXTRACTS.—M. Brown-Séguard and M. D'Arsonval have devised a menstruum that readily extracts the active principles of the glands or tissues, while it reduces to a minimum the pain of the injection. After maceration of the organs has been completed, the fluid is passed through compact filter paper, and then filtered and sterilized by means of a D'Arsonval Filter. This ingenious apparatus renders the liquid perfectly sterile and aseptic, without injur-

ing its physiological properties, and dispenses entirely with the addition of Phenol, Salicylic Acid, Corrosive Sublimate, or any antiseptic agent, or with the employment of excessive heat. The liquid is exposed to Carbon Dioxide Gas at a pressure of 50 to 60 atmospheres. This has the effect of crushing out and killing all the microbes present, while the Albumenoids and soluble ferments in the liquid are unaltered. At the end of an hour the fluid is forced by the pressure of the Gas through a porous bougie, and immediately afterwards collected in tubes which are sealed off, each tube holding sufficient for one dose only.

ORGANIC LIQUIDS DERIVED FROM THE SEXUAL ORGANS.—In the *Lancet* of June 20th, 1889, Professor Brown-Séguard gave his personal experience of injections of the *Orchitic or Testicular Fluid*. He found that the symptoms of failing accompanying old age, such as mental slowness, loss of power, fatigue after mental or physical labour, etc., were either completely removed or at any rate much lessened, and his experience has been confirmed by other medical men. He has employed the Orchitic Liquid with great success in the treatment of *locomotor ataxy*. In 314 cases out of 342, Professors Brown-Séguard and D'Arsonval state that there was a cure or great amelioration effected; and these results appear to have been confirmed by other experimenters. In 97 out of 103 cases of cancer located superficially, there is said to have been a cessation of pain, of insomnia, and hæmorrhage; the ulcers healed, and all the symptoms except the presence of the tumour disappeared. Favourable results have also been reported in the treatment of pulmonary consumption, and nearly all diseases treated with this fluid are said to have yielded a good proportion of successful cases. The Orchitic or Testicular Fluid is therefore in-

icated as being probably of the greatest value in cases of senile decay, locomotor ataxy, cancer, pulmonary consumption, and many other organic diseases.

FLUID FROM THE GREY MATTER OF BRAIN.—This preparation has been largely made use of by Professor Constantin Paul and a number of English medical men. It has been found valuable in cases of neurasthenia which do not yield to the ordinary methods of treatment. Nearly all the cases of neurasthenic chlorosis observed rapidly improved with injections of this fluid, and at the same time a considerable increase in the weight of the patients took place, and in many cases a cure was effected. The liquid Extract of the Grey Matter of the Brain has also, it is stated, proved successful in several cases of functional impotence and epilepsy.

Similar good results are said to have followed its administration in locomotor ataxy; in all the cases in which it was tried there was great amelioration of the disease, and in several a permanent cure was effected. Summing up his observations, Professor Constantin Paul considers the fluid to be a very valuable nerve tonic.

THE RENAL FLUID.—The phenomena of uræmia while due partially to the accumulation of certain substances in the blood, are probably also caused by the stoppage or diminished secretion of the internal fluid of the kidneys. Professor Brown-Séguard believes that the internal secretion is of paramount importance, and in cases of diseases of these organs, considers it almost certain that good results will follow the injection of the Renal Fluid.

THE FLUID FROM THE PANCREAS.—Diabetes will appear, as is well known, in dogs from whom the pancreas is removed. Beside the external secretion the pancreas

has an internal one, and it is stated that injections of the liquid from this organ have proved useful in several forms of diabetes, especially that dependent on a disease of the pancreas. The Orchitic Fluid has more power against diabetes than the pancreatic one, and Professor Brown-Séquard recommends the simultaneous use of these two liquids in all cases of glycosuria.

THYROIDAL FLUID.—Preparations of the Thyroid gland have received considerable attention in this country lately in the treatment of myxœdema, cretinism, exophthalmic goitre, &c. Full details will be found under "Thyroid Gland."

THE SUPRARENAL FLUID.—It has been shown that removal of the suprarenal capsules in animals causes death rapidly, and the blood of such animals acts as a powerful poison to others. When animals are dying from the removal of these glands, they can be revived by the injection of the fluid extracted from healthy suprarenal capsules. This has suggested the use of the liquid in cases of Addison's disease, though the results have hitherto not been very satisfactory. The Orchitic Fluid has, however, been given more successfully in the treatment of this malady.

FLUID FROM THE SPLEEN AND MEDULLA OF BONE.—This extract has been employed in leucocythæmia and malarial fevers, which are due to diseases of the spleen; and also in anæmia, debility, and tuberculosis. It will probably be found of service in cases where some trouble exists in the formation of the blood.

MUSCULAR FLUID.—Dr. D'Arsonval has found this liquid possessed of great power to give strength to weak muscles, and it has been successfully employed in man for this purpose.

SUMMARY.

NAME OF FLUID.	DISEASES EMPLOYED IN.
Testicular or Orchitic Fluid (Liquide Testiculaire.)	Senile Decay and Weakness. Locomotor Ataxy. Cancer.
Grey Matter of Brain, Fluid from ... (Liquide de Substance Grise, <i>Cerebrine</i> de Constantin Paul)	Pulmonary Consumption. Addison's Disease.
Renal Fluid (Liquide Renal, <i>Nephrine</i> de Dieulafoy) Pancreatic Fluid (Liquide Pancreatique) Thyroidal Fluid (Liquide Thyroïden)	Diabetes, simultaneously with the Pancreatic Fluid. Locomotor Ataxy. Neurasthenic Chlorosis. Slowness of Pulse. Functional Impotence, Epilepsy. Diseases of the Kidney.
Suprarenal Fluid (Liquide de Capsules surrenales, <i>injections addisoniennes</i> de Huchard) Spleen and Medulla of Bone, Fluid from (Liquide de Rate et de Moëlle des Os) Lymphatic Glands of Spleen and Medulla of Bone, Fluid from (Liquide des glandes Lymphatiques de Rate et des Moëlle des Os) Muscular Fluid (Liquide Musculaire)	Diabetes. [Orchitic Fluid. All Cases of Glycosuria, in conjunction with the Myxœdema. Cretinism. Addison's Disease. Leucocythæmia. Malarial Fever. Anæmia, Debility, and Tuberculosis. Leucocythæmia. Strengthening Muscles.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF
ORGANIC FLUIDS.

1. The Fluids are intended for Hypodermic Injection.

2. They are ready for use without the addition of any water.

3. The injections should be made where the cellular tissue is most dilatible, preferably in the abdomen, the buttock, or between the shoulders. Should the patient complain of violent pain when injections are made in the ordinary manner, it is advisable to make them intra-muscular and perpendicular to the skin.

4. It is well to sterilize the skin with a little carbolic lotion before making an injection.

DOSES.—It is impossible to give the exact quantity or frequency of dosage for these fluids, and to a certain extent the Physician must depend on his own experience and judgment. Of the Testicular Fluid one may employ 3 to 8 cubic centimetres a day. Each tube contains 3 c.c., *i.e.* sufficient fluid for one injection. Injections may be made every day, or three times a week; in the latter case, the contents of two tubes may be used. In ataxy it is best to inject the contents of one tube daily. It may be some time before favourable effects are seen, so that injections of the fluid should not be given up until three or four weeks have elapsed. An ataxic does not show signs of cure before the end of a month's treatment.

Some diseases, such as Phthisis, Cancer, Addison's Disease, Leprosy, Parkinson's Disease, &c., need the continuance of the fluids indefinitely.

Scleroses of the Spinal Cord, Myelitis, Fibrous Tumour of the Uterus, &c., are cured at the end of two or three months' treatment.

Injections against Senility must also be continued indefinitely.

Messrs. FERRIS & Co., Union Street, Bristol, have been appointed Sole Agents for the United Kingdom for the ORGANIC FLUIDS, prepared by

Messrs. CHAIX & REMY, PARIS.—These Fluids are prepared and sterilized according to the processes of M. M. Brown-Séguard, D'Arsonval, and Constantin Paul. They are sent out in cases containing 12 hermetically-sealed Tubes, each Tube holding 3 c.c. of fluid, sufficient for one injection. By this means the keeping properties of the Fluid are ensured for an indefinite period.

The following Fluids can be supplied: Testicular Fluid. Fluid from the Grey Matter of the Brain. Thyroidal Fluid. Renal Fluid. Suprarenal Fluid. Pancreatic Fluid. Muscular Fluid. Fluid from the Spleen and Medulla of Bone. Fluid from the Lymphatic Glands of the Spleen and Medulla of Bone.

Price, 17/6 per Case of 12 Tubes.

PROFESSOR DEBOVE'S STERILIZABLE SYRINGE,
Complete with 2 Platinum-Iridium Needles, 25/- each.

Ouabaine.—This glucoside was discovered by Arnaud in the root and wood of a plant belonging to the family Apocynaceæ, the *Acokanthera Ouabaio*. An aqueous extract is employed by the Somalis of Eastern Africa as an arrow poison. It is closely analogous to Strophanthin, is soluble in 19 parts of water, insoluble in Chloroform, Ether, and Alcohol. It is a cardiac poison, arresting the heart in systole. The toxicity of Ouabaine is 2 to 3 times greater than Strophanthin. *Liquor Ouabain*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 9d. per oz., 9/- per lb.

Ox Serum has been tried in four cases of syphillis with great success, and the experiments were not attended by any alarming symptoms. The Serum was injected into alternate sides of the buttock.

Oxymel Ipecacuanhæ (FERRIS).—A very useful preparation of Ipecacuanha for children. Prepared from the *Acetum Ipecac.*—Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

Ozonic Ointment.—Introduced by the late Dr. John Day, of Geelong, in the treatment of scarlet fever. The ointment is well rubbed over the surface of the body three times a day for three weeks; and Dr. Day claims that it is a positive means of arresting the spread of the disease, the patient during the whole course of the treatment is enabled to breathe a pure atmosphere, the scarlatina poison is rapidly destroyed, and desquamation of the cuticle seldom occurs. Of fifty-one cases, forty-seven were treated with the ointment alone, and in each of these a good recovery was made. The *British Medical Journal*, in a report on our preparation, says: "We have also found it useful in making *post-mortem* examinations; for, when carefully rubbed on to the hands and under the nails, it powerfully aids in neutralizing the offensive odour which clings to one when engaged in such duties. It will also be found most useful in the lying-in room, and we would particularly recommend this preparation to the attention of accoucheurs." 4/- per lb.

Ozonic Toilet Vinegar (FERRIS), a New Disinfectant.—A combination of Ethereal Peroxide of Hydrogen with Toilet Vinegar, introduced by the late Dr. John Day, of Geelong, as an agreeable as well as an efficacious means of purifying and disinfecting the hands after making *post-mortem* examinations, and for other disinfecting purposes; especially suitable for those in attendance on sick persons suffering from infectious diseases. It is invaluable in hot countries. Dr. Frank Davison, of Saffi, Morocco, says: "Your Ozonic Toilet Vinegar, of which I purchased some on leaving England, I prize now very much, and in hot climates no one who has ever used it would be without a stock." In bottles, 1/-, 2/6, and 4/6 each; 9/-, 24/-, and 42/- per doz.

Pancreatin.—The value of this body, which is a mixture of the proteohydrolytic, amylohydrolytic, and emulsifying ferments present in the pancreatic juice, depends on the skill employed in its collection and manufacture. Pancreatin (FERRIS) is a really active preparation of these enzymes. 1/6 per oz. Dose, 2 to 5 grains. *Compressed Tablets* (3 grs.), 36/- per doz. bots. of 100. *Peptonising Pellets* (FERRIS), 7/6 per doz. tubes.

PANCREATINA FLUID (FERRIS).—A permanent and active liquid preparation of Pancreatin, 2 drachms of which will completely peptonise half a pint of fresh milk. A little water should be added to the milk, and the mixture kept at a constant temperature of 100° to 105° Fahrenheit, for twenty to thirty minutes. To arrest the further action of the Pancreatin, the milk must be brought to the boiling point. 5/4 per lb.

Papain (Papayotine).—A ferment prepared from the juice of the papaw fruit (*Carica papaya*), which has the property of digesting albumen and fibrine. It is a whitish amorphous powder, soluble in water, said to be capable of peptonising 200 times its weight of blood fibrine, and acting equally well in acid or alkaline solution. The fruit of the papaw tree has long been used, both in the East and West Indies, for rendering tough meat and poultry tender. Professor Finkler and Dr. Schoffer recommend a 5 per cent. solution of Papain as the best solvent for diphtheritic and croupous membrane. The surface is painted with the solution every five or ten minutes; the membranes are said to be thus removed in a few hours, and the fever to disappear.—Mr. E. Hurry Fenwick has used Papain, in combination with Cocaine, with marked benefit in syphilitic ulcers of the tongue and throat.

The ulcers and white patches rapidly clean and begin to skin over. He employs lozenges containing Papain and Cocaine, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. each, and Bicarbonate of Potash, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. He also recommends Papain to be mixed with a small quantity of Glycerine and water, adding a little Bicarbonate of Potash, and the paste thus formed to be brushed over the ulcers three times a day. Mr. Fenwick prescribes Papain, 1 to 3 grs., in pill, to be taken with meals, in cases of renal calculi. —Mr. H. Alexander Francis, Barcaldine, Queensland, calls attention (*Lancet*, July 1st, 1893) to the use of Papain as a selective caustic, following upon the testimony of Mr. Lightoller, of Ipswich, Queensland. He considers that it has fallen into disuse in cases of diphtheria because it has been used too sparingly. As it is non-poisonous it can be used freely, and where the powder can be insufflated freely and frequently, all trace of diphtheritic membrane disappears in a few hours. In tuberculous ulceration, following upon influenza and lupus, very satisfactory results seem to have been obtained, and a further trial of Papain in like cases appears to be warranted. Dose, 1 to 8 grains. 7/- per oz. *Compressed Tablets* (2 grs.), 50/- per doz. bots. of 100. (See also Pill list, Nos, 108D. to 108G., and *Liq. Iridin. Solubil. et Papain.*)

Paraldehyde ($C_6H_{12}O_3$).—A new hypnotic. In physiological action it strongly resembles Chloral, but differs from it in its action on the circulatory system, strengthening the heart's action, while diminishing its frequency. It has also a well-marked action on the kidneys, greatly increasing the flow of the urine. The skin is not at all affected. The drug is said not to give rise to digestive disturbances, to headache, or to any other unpleasant symptom. It has been found a valuable remedy in mania, melancholia, and other nervous affections, as well as in

the sleeplessness that accompanies acute bronchial catarrh, lobar pneumonia, and heart diseases. When prescribed in mixtures, syrup of orange or orange-flower water may be added, to disguise the disagreeable taste of the drug. Dose, 30 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb. *Syrup* (1 to 4)—Dose, 2 to 4 drachms. 4/- per lb. *Capsules* (3 mins.), in boxes of 36, 16/- per doz. boxes.

Pelletierine Tannate.—The tannate of an alkaloid obtained from pomegranate root bark (*Punica granatum*). A powerful anthelmintic. In three cases of bothrioccephalus latus and two of tænia, a single dose of 1·5 grammes, given after usual preparation by dieting, and followed in two or three hours by 15 grammes of Castor Oil, proved to be sufficient to expel the worm entire. (Dr. Witt, Moscow.) Dose, 5 to 10 grains. 3/- per 15-gr. tube.

Pental.—This substance has been used by several experimenters as an anæsthetic. In the case of children the liquid was applied by means of a Junker's Inhaler, and easily produced narcosis. The heart and respiration are not affected and recovery is rapid, without any feelings of qualms, sickness, or headache, resulting afterwards. Added to this, it is a stable constant body, which is not irritating to the mucous membrane, while the narcosis which it produces is of comparatively long duration. The body, however, requires further investigation before it can be recommended as an absolutely safe anæsthetic. 2/6 per oz.

Pepsine.—Owing to the low standard required by the British Pharmacopœia, much of the Pepsine generally sold is valueless in digestive troubles. We have recently obtained and can offer to the profession a really active ferment, one grain of which will

peptonize at least 2,500 grains of hard-boiled white of egg. *Pepsin. Porci pur.* (FERRIS), 3/- per oz. *Capsules*, in boxes of 36, 3 grs., 17/-; 5 grs. 24/- per doz. boxes. *Compressed Tablets*—(3 grs.), 30/- per doz. bots. of 100. *Pills* (see Pill list, Nos. 102 to 104). *Pepsin. Soluble Scales* (FERRIS), 4/- per oz. Dose, 1 to 4 grains. *Liquor Pepsinæ* (FERRIS), 6/- per lb. Dose, 1 drachm.

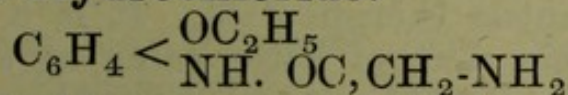
Pereirine Hydrochlorate.—Alkaloid from the bark of the root of Pao-Pereira (*Geissospermum laeve a Velozii, Apocynaceæ*). Dr. Beaumetz uses this salt in malarial affections, and with good results. In the intermittent form, so frequent in the Brazils, it has succeeded in severe cases with high fever, which have resisted the action of Quinine. The dose is from 10 to 15 grains, once repeated, with half an hour's interval. It appears to be a tonic and febrifuge. 6/- per gramme.

* **Petroleum.**—Dr. Flahant (*Normandie Medicale*) gives the history of an epidemic of diphtheria in 1891, during which seventy persons were attacked. In the first and earlier cases (30) the usual topical treatment was adopted, and nine of the patients died. For the remaining forty, local applications of Petroleum were employed, and all the cases recovered. A throat-brush, dipped into the Petroleum and shaken free of any excess of liquid, is passed every hour or two hours over the parts covered by the membrane. The treatment lasted on an average a fortnight, at the end of which recovery generally occurred almost suddenly. (*Lancet*, 25th March, 1893, p. 685)

Phenacetin, a new antipyretic.—Dr. Kobler, of Vienna, says that Phenacetin, the formal name of which is Para-acetphenitidin, is an acetyl-compound of Phenetidin; that is to

say, the Ethylic Ether of Paramidophenol. It is a slightly reddish, inodorous, and tasteless powder, soluble with difficulty in water, a little more soluble in Glycerine, but most readily in hot Alcohol; it is insoluble in acids (except glacial Acetic Acid) or alkaline liquids. Dr. Kobler claims that this new antipyretic is absolutely free from injurious after-effects. He administers it in doses of 8 to 12 grains; real idiosyncrasy against the remedy, he says, has hitherto not been observed, and the vomiting and nausea so frequently caused by other anti-febrile medicines are never produced. Mr. H. Osborne Grenfell, Assistant Medical Officer, Wandsworth and Clapham Infirmary, gave (*Practitioner*, May, 1888) detailed reports of ten cases of pyrexia treated with Phenacetin. The charts show that the drug is an undoubted antipyretic. In cases of pyrexia, the action begins within half an hour after administration. The patient generally perspires freely and feels drowsy. Sleep often follows, and pain is relieved; while the patient always says that he feels more comfortable after it. The most satisfactory dose for an adult is about eight grains, and children bear the drug well. It has also been employed as an analgesic in neuralgia with good results. 1/9 per oz. *Capsules* (5 grs.), in boxes of 36, 24/- per doz. boxes. *Compressed Tablets*, 5 grains, 3/6 per doz. bottles of 100. *Granular Effervescing*. 6/6 per lb.

Phenocoll Hydrochloride.



(Amido-acet-p.-phenetidín).

—This chemical has received a large amount of attention at the hands of the medical profession, and has recently been made the subject of exhaustive investigation by Drs. Cerna and Carter, who find (1) that in ordinary doses it has practically no effect

on the circulation ; (2) large doses diminish the blood pressure by influencing the heart ; (3) Phenocoll reduces the pulse-rate by stimulating the cardio-inhibitory centres, and by paralysing these centres increases the rapidity of the pulse, while the final reduction is of cardiac origin ; (4) Phenocoll has no action on the blood itself ; (5) it reduces the temperature in cases of fever in about an hour after its administration. The authors, in conclusion, are of the opinion that Phenocoll is the safest of all remedies where a reduction of temperature is needed, and it may be ranked as superior to any other antipyretic of its class. Other investigators find that Phenocoll creates no disturbance of the heart, lungs, or digestive organs, nor of the nature and quantity of the dermal secretions. In far-advanced consumptives a single dose of 8 grains reduced the temperature $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ C., a dose of 15 grains brought about a reduction of 1° to $1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ C., lasting for about two hours, while 75 grains distributed over the day occasionally produced almost complete apyrexia. Its use in cases of advanced phthisis with irregular hectic fever has met with great success. It is given in aqueous solution in doses of 15 grains four or five times a day. Archangelo summarises his experience as follows : " Phenocoll is a remedy worthy of an important position among the newer drugs. It is a powerful antimalarial agent. It is valuable in acute, but useless in chronic, rheumatism ; of great value in infantile therapeutics. It is a good antiseptic, but of little value as an antineuralgic." 3/9 per oz. *Effervescing Granular Simple*. 2/6 bots., 24/- doz., with *Piperazine*, 3/9 bots., 39/- doz.

***Phenyl Hydrazine**, a new test for sugar in human urine.—The process is as follows : The urine is completely precipitated by Acetate of Lead and filtered. The filtrate

is rendered alkaline with Potash and a solution of Phenyl Hydrazine is added. The mixture is well shaken and boiled. If sugar be present an orange colour is developed, followed by an orange precipitate when excess of Acetic Acid is added. The test is unaffected by the presence of Urates or Kreatinin, and is said to be so delicate that it will show $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of sugar per ounce. 4/- per oz.

Phenyl-Propionic Acid ($C_9H_{10}O_2$) is one of the derivatives of Coal Tar; it occurs in acicular crystals of reddish white colour, insoluble in water, but soluble in spirit (1 in 6). Dr. C. Theodore Williams has experimented upon its value as an antiseptic medicine for phthisis. (See *Practitioner*, February, 1889.) A saturated alcoholic solution was made and diluted with water, ten minims requiring an ounce of water to keep it in suspension. Ten minims of the alcoholic solution (in 1 oz. of water), generally afterwards increased to 20 minims, were administered three times a day, and 20 patients were treated, the period of treatment averaging 46 days. Of these cases, 13 improved, gaining appetite, strength, and colour; 14 gained weight, 2 neither gained nor lost, and 4 lost weight. The medicine did not diminish expectoration, or specially reduce the cough; but increase of appetite and gain of weight, colour, and vigour were noted in the cases improved. 13/- per oz.

Phosphorus (in Diabetes).—Dr. Balmanno Squire (*British Medical Journal*, Nov. 30, 1889) records an interesting case in which Phosphorus proved of great service in diabetes. The dose taken was at first equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of a grain daily, and afterwards $\frac{1}{5}$ of a grain daily. The quantity of water passed was greatly diminished.

Phytolacca decandra (*Poke Root*). — An American plant which has been highly recommended in chronic rheumatism and syphilis. It is emetic, purgative, and somewhat narcotic. It is an excellent remedy in inflamed and painful mammæ, used both internally and locally; and an ointment (1 part powdered root or leaves to 8 parts lard) has been used with advantage in psora, tinea capitis, and some other forms of cutaneous disease. It is also valuable in diphtheria, tonsillitis, and follicular sore throat. *Fluid Extract* — Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 5/- per lb.

Piché (*Fabiana imbricata*, Chili and Peru, leaves and twigs). — Is said to be of undoubted value in lithiasis and renal stone, and is also useful in cases of chronic cystitis, irritability of the bladder, lumbago, sciatica, and rheumatic neuralgia, associated with lithuria and lithiasis. *Fluid Extract* — Dose, 10 to 20 minims. 8/- per lb.

Picrotoxin. — A neutral principal obtained from the seeds of *Cocculus Indicus*, in white, shining, prismatic crystals. It is exceedingly bitter and very poisonous. It is recommended as one of the best remedies in profuse night-sweating, given in pills containing $\frac{1}{60}$ grain, one at bedtime and another early in the morning; and it has also been found useful in epilepsy and chronic alcoholism. Dose $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain. 16/- per oz. *Pills* — $\frac{1}{60}$ grain in each, coated (No. 108 A). 1/6 per gross.

Pills for Incontinence of Urine. — *R* Ext. Nucis Vom. , $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. ; Ferri Oxydul. Oxydat., 2 grs. ; Pulv. Ligni Quassiaë, 2 grs. ; Syr. Absynth., q.s. ut ft. pil. j. From 1 to 3 pills to be taken daily. *Pills as above* (No. 67G, FERRIS). 2/- per gross, coated.

Pilocarpine (*Vide Jaborandi.*)

Piperazine (di-Ethylene-di-imine).—This preparation was originally thought to be identical with Spermine, but this has proved not to be the case. It is a strong base soluble in water in all proportions and has no toxic effects on the organism. It dissolves twelve times as much Uric Acid as Lithia Salts are said to do, forming an easily soluble, neutral Urate of Piperazine. This rôle it carries out in the animal organism, readily dissolving uric acid sediments in the system, and not only does it dissolve stones consisting solely of this body, but it disintegrates stones of mixed composition which contain Phosphate and Oxalate of Calcium in addition to traces of Uric Acid. It has also been employed in conjunction with Phenocoll Hydrochloride for cases of gout. Piperazine should always be given in solution either in ordinary or in ærated water, in a daily dose of 10 to 15 grains administered at intervals. 11/- per oz. *Granular Effervescent* (FERRIS), 5 grs. in 1 drm.—2-oz. bottles, 2/3 each; 4-oz. bottles, 4/3. (See also *Phenocoll*.)

Piscidia Erythrina (*Jamaica Dogwood*).—A native of the West Indies, belonging to the natural order Leguminosæ; it occurs in great abundance in Jamaica, where the bark is used by the natives for intoxicating and catching fish. The drug affords most relief in facial neuralgia, but it has been given with success in obstinate sciatica, chronic rheumatism, and other painful affections. In cases of simple insomnia, it is said to be a valuable remedy. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 9/- per lb. (See also *Angina Pectoris, Treatment of*.)

***Pixol**, a cheap disinfectant.—Dr. Ebermann (*Army Medical Journal*) reports favourably upon a cheap disinfectant introduced by Dr. Raptcheoski under the name of Pixol.

It is prepared by dissolving 3 lbs. of Tar in 1 lb. of Green Soap. To this is added slowly a solution of a Caustic Alkali (either Soda or Potash), about $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the alkali to 36 oz. of water. When required for use one part of the thick syrupy fluid thus formed is added to nineteen parts of water, forming a 5 per cent. solution of Pixol. This strength is used for disinfecting linen and washing the hands. For dejecta a 10 per cent. solution is recommended, and such a solution has been proved to be fatal to the bacillus anthracis, the typhoid and cholera bacilli, and to the cocci of suppuration. (*Lancet*, 14th Oct., 1893.) $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb.

Potassii Permanganas.—Drs. Ringer and Murrell have called attention to the value of this simple remedy in amenorrhœa. The menstrual flow frequently makes its appearance after two or three doses only have been taken; but should it fail to do so, the treatment should be continued. Dose, 1 to 3 grains in pill, three or four times a day. *Pills*—1 gr. (No. 111 A), coated, $\frac{1}{4}$ per gross; 2 gr. (No. 111 B), coated, $\frac{1}{6}$ per gross; 3 gr. (No. 111 F), coated, $\frac{1}{6}$ per gross. *Compressed Tablets*—1 gr., 6/-; 2 grs., 8/6 per doz. bottles of 100. *Capsules* (2 grs.), in boxes of 36, 24/- per doz. boxes.

***PERMANGANATE OF POTASSIUM** having been found by Dr. Antal, from experiments on animals, to act as an antidote in acute phosphorus poisoning, Dr. Hajinos has employed it with apparent success in some cases which came under his notice in the Rochus Hospital, Buda Pesth. One case was that of a patient who drank a solution of phosphorus made from two boxes of matches, and was immediately brought to the hospital. The stomach was washed out within half-an-hour of his swallowing the poison. Dr. Hajinos introduced 500

grammes of a $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. solution of Potassium Permanganate into his stomach. There was no vomiting or pain, and the next day, as the man felt quite well, he left the hospital. (*Lancet*, 4th June, 1892.)

Potassium Tellurate.—Dr. E. Neusser, of Vienna, has made trial of Tellurate of Potassium as a remedy for phthisis, thinking it probable that it might exert a bactericidal effect. He gave it in about fifty cases, and found that in far the larger number one-third of a grain daily, in the form of a pill, was sufficient to arrest the night sweats, or at least to moderate them very perceptibly. In a few instances it was necessary to double the dose. No toxic symptoms were produced, unless at least a grain was given daily for some considerable time, and then indigestion was set up. The garlic-like smell was an objection, but was not generally perceived by the patients themselves. (*Lancet*, Aug. 16th, 1890). Its value as an antihydrotic is considerable. In severe cases of phthisis, the night-sweats ceased after a nocturnal dose of $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, its action continuing from five to seven hours. $\frac{3}{6}$ per gramme.

Potentilla Canadensis.—A common plant in America, reputed to be a valuable sudorific and diuretic, capable of curing puerperal peritonitis. Dr. Sampson Pope, Newberry, S.C., has called attention to the use of the remedy in the night-sweats of phthisis; an infusion prepared by pouring water on the leaves and root, and taken *ad libitum*, proving efficacious when Atropine had failed.

Prunus Virginiana (*Prunus Serotina*, Wild Cherry, Bark). Tonic and sedative. The preparations of the bark have an agreeable flavour. The syrup is largely used in America as a basis for cough mixtures, and its combination with Tar and Apomorphine

as a remedy for chronic bronchitis and winter cough has been advocated by Dr. Wm. Murrell. (See *Syr. Picis Liq., U.S.P.*)
Syrup—Dose, 2 to 4 drachms, 1/4 per lb.
 (See also *Fluid Extracts, U.S.P.*).

Psoriasis.—Dr. Vidal believes (*Journal de Médecine*, No. 10) that for the generality of cases we find in the Oil of Cade a superiority which forces us to come back to it again and again. By its use it would appear that recurrences are less frequent. Dr. Vidal gives the following formula: *R.* Glycerole of Starch, 100 parts; Green Soap, 5 parts; Oil of Cade, 100 parts. Mix. This soap makes a much easier application than the Oil of Cade alone. It should be applied each night, and a flannel night-dress worn; in the morning a bath with Tar Soap is to be taken. *Lin. Cadini Saponatum* (FERRIS). 1/6 per lb.

Pulsatilla (*Anemone Pulsatilla*, Pasque Flower, Herb).—Mr. Gerard Smith (*Lancet*, Jan. 15th, 1887) says this drug has a striking curative action in inflammatory states of the testicle, epididymis, and spermatic cord: the relief is so rapid that it is even unnecessary to employ Morphine to subdue the pain, whilst the swelling and heat subside more rapidly than under any other drug. Pulsatilla has been used with success in nasal, bronchial, vaginal, vesical, and conjunctival catarrh, and is recommended in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

PULSATILLA IN GONORRHOËAL ORCHITIS.
 —Dr. Bazy (*Semaine Médicale*) reports 48 cases treated with 30 drops of the Tincture of Pulsatilla in 24 hours, 2 or 3 drops every two hours. There was early mitigation of the pain and quick recovery in 35 cases.
Tincture—Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 3/10 per lb.
Liquor Caulophylli et Pulsatillæ (FERRIS)—
 Dose, 10 to 40 minims. 7/- per lb.

ANEMONIN, or *Pulsatilla Camphor*, is the active principle of *Pulsatilla*. It occurs in white, volatile, prismatic crystals, soluble in Alcohol and Chloroform, and sparingly so in water and Ether. M. Bronevski recommends its use in Bronchitis, convulsions, cough, and asthma. Dose, $\frac{1}{50}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain, 6d. per grain.

Pulv. Boracis Comp. (M.G.)—Dr. J. Mortimer Granville's Snuff for hay-asthma and hay fever, composed of finely powdered Capsicum, Borax, and Carbonate of Ammonia. (See *British Medical Journal*, June 21st and 28th, 1884.) 1/- per oz.

Pulv. Jacobi Ver. (FERRIS) (*Dr. James's Fever Powder*).—Prepared from an original receipt.—Dose, 3 to 6 grains. 1 oz. bottles, 12/- per doz.

Pyoktanin.—A pure aniline dye which has been introduced by E. Merck, of Darmstadt. It is an antiseptic which destroys the growth of bacteria, and at the same time assists in healing inflammations. It is not poisonous and has no odour. The staining which it causes may be removed by an alcoholic solution of soap or hypochlorite of Soda. A paper on Aniline Dyes as Antiseptics was published in the *Lancet*, Nov. 8th, 1890.—Prof. Mosetig, of Vienna, has treated two cases of malignant tumours with this body successfully. Injections of solutions 1 in 300 and 1 in 500 were made use of. M. Le Dentu, M. Richelot, and M. Reclus, have not, however, observed any good results to attend the use of Pyoktanin in the treatment of epitheliomata.—Dr. Meyer, of New York, has also made use of this body, and finds that when applied to the surface of malignant ulcerated growths in the form of ointment or powder (1 in 100) it has a decided analgesic effect. In none of his cases did the growth spread during

the treatment. *Pyoktanin Puriss.* (Merck),
5/6 per oz.

Pyridine (C_5H_5N).—A basic, colourless, and strongly odorous fluid, obtained from bone-oil by dry distillation. Has been employed with considerable success in asthma and dyspnoea. About a drachm or a drachm and a half of the fluid is poured on a plate and placed in a small room, in which the patient remains from 20 to 30 minutes three times a day. The respiration becomes easy, and after a few sittings the disease disappears more or less completely. The inhalations have no bad effect on the heart or general health. 9d. per oz.

Pyrodine.—Dr. Dreschfeld, Manchester, has made extensive trials of this new antipyretic. It reduces temperature quickly, is easily taken, and produces marked perspiration. It requires care, as, given in often-repeated doses, at short intervals, it easily shows toxic properties. The dose for children is 2 to 4 grains, and for adults 8 to 12 grains. 10/6 per oz

Quassin has been employed as a bitter aperient tonic and stomachic in cases of vertigo, atonic dyspepsia, general debility, and chlorosis. In cases of long and tedious convalescence its action is rapid and certain. There are two forms of this principle, the amorphous and the crystalline, which latter is given in $\frac{1}{2}$ -grain doses four times a day before meals. *Quassin*, 10/6 per oz.

Quebracho (*Aspidosperma Quebracho*, bark, Argentine Republic) has been found very serviceable in emphysema, bronchitis, phthisis, and especially in the dyspnoea of asthma. Quebracho Bark contains six alkaloids, the principal of which are Aspidospermine and Quebrachine. —Gliano (*Wiener Med. Presse*, 1890) recommends the following formulæ in dyspnoea:—*R.*

Alcoholic Ext. Quebracho, 3 drachms; Succus Limonis, 5 drachms; Aquæ dest., ad 8 oz. M. ft. mist. S. one teaspoonful during the attack; and *Pills*—*R.* Quebrachine, $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains; Ext. Glycyrrhizæ, q.s. to make ten pills. S. four to five pills per day. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 8/- per lb.

ASPIDOSPERMINE, an alkaloid extracted from Quebracho bark, has been recommended in cases of phthisis, &c., dissolved in Cod Liver Oil. *Amorphous Aspidospermine*—Dose, 1 to 3 grs. 2/6 per gramme. *Aspidospermized Cod Liver Oil* (FERRIS)—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 4/- per lb.

Quillaia Saponaria (*Soap Bark*).—This bark, when bruised and macerated in water, imparts to that liquid the property of frothing like soap when agitated. Dr. Rudolph Kobert, Dorpat, finds that the administration of Senega can be very efficiently replaced by that of Quillaia; the two principles which occur in Senega, *Quillaic Acid* and *Sapotoxin* (*Saponin*), being present in considerably greater quantities in the bark of Quillaia Saponaria. The decoction has a pleasant taste, and children prefer it to that of Senega. It must not be employed when the urgency to cough and the raw feeling in the throat become too acute. *Decoct. Quillaicæ Conc.*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm, combined with any aromatic or simple bitter. 2/8 per lb.

QUILLAIA RADIX.—Dr. Gretchinsky strongly recommends the use of Quillaia root as an excellent local remedy for acute and chronic catarrhal rhinitis. When a finely cut root is shaken in an open paper bag, a fine dust rises from the latter, which on its being drawn into the nostrils by a healthy person gives rise to a nasal mucous discharge, sneezing, and sometimes a slight cough. In patients

suffering from nasal catarrh the inhalation through the nose causes an extremely profuse secretion. The following formula is given:—Rad. Quillaiaæ Concisæ., ℥ss.; Rad. Quillaiaæ Pulv., ℥j. Mix in paper bag, shake the bag and draw the dust from it into the nose every three or five minutes, until the nasal passages have become clear and free. The results, he says, are “brilliant,” complete cure following in a day in acute catarrh, and in three or four days in inveterate chronic cases.

* **Quinine, Ammoniated Tincture.**—*A Clear Mixture.* R. Tinct. Quininæ Ammon., ℥iv.; Liq. Amm. Acet., ℥iv.; Aquæ ad., ℥viii. (*Lancet*, 15th July, 1893.)

Quininæ Carbolas.—Dr. A. D. Leith Napier (*Practitioner*, March, 1889), in an article on the treatment of puerperal pyrexia, says he has had great satisfaction from the use of the following mixture: R. Acid. Carbolic. pur., Quinine, āā ℥j.; Acid. Sulph. dilut. ℥ij.; Glycerine, ℥ss.; Aqua, ad ℥xij. Ft. mist. Of this, half an ounce is given every two hours, and it has proved of service in reducing septic temperatures.

Quininæ Hydrochlor, Neutral.—Drs. Beurmann and Villejean, after a lengthened inquiry, conclude that the neutral Hydrochlorate is the only salt of Quinine which should be employed for hypodermic injection.

Quininæ Lactas, granular white amorphous powder, soluble in water 1 in 10.—Mons. Pierre Vigier recommends this salt as best adapted, owing to its greater solubility, for every therapeutical application, whether internal, external, or hypodermic. In gonorrhœa he employs the following formula: Lactate of Quinine, 1 gramme; Distilled Water, 75 grammes; Glycerine, 25 grammes. About 5 grammes should be injected three

or four times a day. Dose, 1 to 5 grains.
4/6 per oz.

Quininæ Salicylas.—Dr. Archibald Hewan, Chester Square, London, has used this salt in neuralgia, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout with most marked and beneficial effects. It is only sparingly soluble in water, and should be given in pills. Dose, 1 to 3 grains. 2/9 per oz. *Pills*, coated—1 gr. (No. 113A), 3/- per gross; 2 grs. (No. 113B), 3/- per gross.

Quinoidine Borate.—Dr. de Vrij finds this the most suitable and uniform preparation for the therapeutic employment of the amorphous alkaloid of Cinchona. It is soluble in three parts of cold water. It has been used with excellent results in intermittent fevers by Dr. Hermanides, of Geldermalsem, and by Dr. P. Simpson, of Bankipore (Bengal). Referring to the dose, Dr. de Vrij informs us that, “according to the therapeutical experience of Dr. Hermanides, 3 grains of Borate of Quinoidine have the same effect as 2 grains of Sulphate of Quinine in ordinary fevers.” 16/- per lb.

Resorcin, a *dihydroxybenzol*, possessing antipyretic and powerful antiseptic properties, soluble in less than 2 parts of water, and 1 in 20 of Olive Oil. It is said to be invaluable as a surgical dressing, incised and punctured wounds always healing by first intention when treated with the 1 per cent. solution. In cases of acute and chronic septic diarrhœa, a solution of 1 gramme of Resorcin in 150 grammes of Castor Oil, previously warmed, is taken in one dose; for children, one-fourth the quantity. In cholera infantum, 1 to 2 grains in 1 drachm of infusion of Chamomiles is administered every two hours. It is used as a caustic for syphilitic and tuberculous ulcers, epitheliomes and diseases of the skin. Dr.

Gatchkovsky has treated thirty-four cases of acuminated warts by powdering them with Resorcin. The small warts disappeared completely after four applications, and the larger ones in three or four days.

RESORCIN IN DIPHTHERIA. — Several severe cases of diphtheria have been successfully treated by Leblond, Baudier, Besnier, Thorens, and others, with a 10 per cent. solution of Resorcin in Glycerine. The solution should be applied by means of a brush every hour during the day and every two hours during the night, and the air of the room should be kept saturated by means of a spray apparatus containing a watery 5 per cent. solution of Resorcin. (*Lancet*, December 20th, 1890.) 12/6 per lb. *Compressed Tablets* (3 grs.), 16/- per doz. bottles of 100.

Retinol (Resinol or Rosinol), $C_{32}H_{22}$. — A distillation product of pine or fir resin. This is a non-irritating and very staple antiseptic. In cases of vaginitis, tampons saturated with it, and suppositories containing it, have proved useful. As an injection, and internally in doses of 8 minims, it has proved serviceable in gonorrhœa in the male. Combined with Starch, Naphthol, and Oil of Cade, it has been found of use in psoriasis. 6/8 per lb.

Rhamnus Frangula (*Black Alder, Alder Buckthorn, Bark*). — Tonic laxative, useful in habitual constipation; causes no griping, and, if taken regularly, the dose need not be increased; resembles Rhubarb in its action. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 1 to 4 drms. 2/6 per lb. *Syrup*—Dose, 2 to 4 drms. 1/8 per lb.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA (in Toothache). — Dr. V. P. Grétchinsky, of Gorodina Tchernigov, has undertaken a series of control experiments, the results of which clearly

prove that a decoction of *Rhamnus Frangula* Bark, used as a gargle or mouth-wash, affords almost certain relief from the acute suffering, the indescribable dental agony, depending upon inflammation of the pulp. Patients who formerly could not find a moment's rest from their torments, were enabled by the treatment to sleep quietly, to eat, to drink, and work. A plug of cotton-wool saturated with the fluid was placed in the cavity of the tooth when this existed. The following formula is given: *R. Corticis Frangulæ, 100; Coque cum aquâ fontanâ, 200; et adde Spt. Vini Cognac, 10.*

Rhus Aromatica (*Sweet Sumach*, Root Bark).

—Dr. Unna recommends, after three years' trial, the Fluid Extract in enuresis of children, and says it acts as a specific. Dose—infants up to two years, 5 minims; from two to six years, 10 minims; given in the morning and at bedtime. It produces no injurious effects. It is also useful in atonic diarrhœa, and in diabetes, hæmaturia, and albuminaria. *Fluid Extract*—Dose 5 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

Rhus Toxicodendron (*Poison-Oak*, leaves) has been highly spoken of in nocturnal enuresis, and has also been employed in palsy, rheumatism, etc., and in eczema and other cutaneous affections. Several cases of poisoning have occurred, and the drug should be used with caution. Externally, in the form of plasters, liniment, and ointment, it has a popular reputation for the relief of rheumatic pains, etc. *Tincture*—Dose 1 to 10 minims. 3/6 per lb.

Rubidium Ammon. Bromid. — Professor Laufenaer is of the opinion that the activity of the bromides ordinarily used in medicine is proportional to their molecular weight, and he was induced, therefore, to experiment with a bromine compound of much

higher molecular weight, Rubidium Ammonium Bromide being selected for the purpose. He administered it in twenty-two cases (17 epileptics). In six cases the results were generally more favourable than with other bromine preparations. The quantity given amounted on the average to six grammes (about 90 grains) daily. 15/- per oz.

***Russa Oil** (The Grass Oil of India, *Andropogon Schœnanthus*) has been recommended by Surg.-Gen. R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., as invaluable in gout and rheumatism, and of remarkable efficacy in phlegmasia dolens. It may be rubbed in either uncombined or mixed with Olive Oil. It is an alterative, emollient, and rubefacient.

Saccharin (Benzoyl Sulphonic-imide (C_6H_4 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} CO \\ SO_2 \end{array} \right\} NH$)).—A sweetening agent, derived from Coal Tar, and said to possess from 280 to 300 times the sweetening power of cane sugar. It is a white powder, showing, when placed under the microscope, a distinctly crystalline structure, almost without odour, and having an intensely sweet taste. Very slightly soluble in cold water, somewhat more so in warm and boiling water, its solubility in water being greatly increased by the addition of an alkaline carbonate; it is soluble in Alcohol, and warm Glycerine dissolves it freely. In addition to its sweetening power, it has been found to possess *marked antiseptic properties*, and it exerts a retarding influence upon the alkaline fermentation of urine. From careful experiments, extending over a considerable time, Dr. Leyden, of Berlin, asserts that Saccharin is not injurious to health. He says: "Saccharin agrees both with invalids and healthy individuals; it may be consumed over prolonged periods, and no anxiety as to its effect upon health need attend its use. Some of our patients have taken it regularly

during five months without its exerting the slightest injurious action upon the human system." Saccharin will be employed with benefit in the treatment of those affections in which cane sugar is either absolutely interdicted or its use extremely limited; and, in addition to its use for purely medical purposes, there is, of course, a wide field for its employment in the preparation of dietetic articles, sweetmeats, confectionery, &c. *Pure Saccharin*, 3/6 per oz. *Compressed Tablets*— $\frac{1}{2}$ -gr. bottles of 100, 7/- per doz. *Pulv. Saccharin. Alkalin. Soluble* (90 per cent.), 3/6 per oz. *Elixir*, 20 grs. in 1 oz., 4/- per lb.

Safrol.—The liquid stearoptene of Oil of Sassafras ($C_{10}H_{10}O_2$) is recommended by Dr. C. H. Dana as an excellent anodyne in acute and sub-acute rheumatism. The dose is from 20 to 30 drops. Its properties and effect seem to resemble those of Menthol. 8/6 per lb.

Salix Nigra (*Black Willow*, Bark).—Mr. E. Hurry Fenwick (*Lancet*, September 24th, 1887) says this is a sexual sedative of decided value, useful in ovarian hyperæsthesia, and also in prostatorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, etc. He prefers it in some cases to Bromide of Potassium, in consequence of its non-depressant quality. *Fluid Extract*—Dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 6/- per lb.

Salol (Salicylate of Phenol) is said to possess powerful antipyretic and antiseptic properties, and to be capable of advantageously replacing the Salicylate of Soda in cases where that Salt is badly tolerated. It is a white powder, almost insoluble in water, tasteless, and of aromatic odour. In acute rheumatism, in doses of 15 grains six or eight times a day, it had the effect of bringing down the temperature and relieving the pain in the joints in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. No toxic symptoms were

observed from its administration ; but after a few days' treatment the urine became of a greenish-black colour. It has been employed in cystitis, intestinal catarrh, and sciatica with good results. It is given in wafers or pills. Salol has been found very successful in cases of diarrhoea by Dr. Fussell. In cases of children over one year of age, doses of 3 grains of Salol are given. When the substance is employed Opium is rarely needed, as the abdominal pain is controlled quite as well as when the latter drug is administered, and with Salol there are no bad after-effects. The remedy may be looked on as especially useful in the case of children. Salol has also been found of value in the treatment of leprosy. Dr. A. W. Anderson, Dundee, has published the records of twelve cases of typhoid fever treated antiseptically by means of Salol. He says when properly applied on or before the tenth day of the disease, it is infinitely the most powerful and rapidly curative agent in the treatment of typhoid. (*Lancet*, May 20th, 1893.)

SALOL IN CHOLERA.—Dr. Patrick Hehir publishes (in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, No. 5, 1890) the results of his experience of Salol in the treatment of cholera. During a severe epidemic which occurred in Hyderabad, six hundred and twelve cases of cholera were recorded. During part of the time all the patients in the hospital were treated with Salol ; 10 grains were given to each patient every two hours, with 15 minims of Spirits of Chloroform ; the maximum quantity given to any one case was 90 grains, and the minimum 40 grains. Every case so treated recovered. The drug did not appear to produce any immediate influence, all the urgent symptoms gradually abating. Two effects, however, are stated to have been manifest—a shortening of the period of convalescence and an absence of symptoms of

uræmia. Dr. James Couldrey (Scunthorpe) recommends its use (in cholera) with Tincture of Chloroform and Morphine internally. Professor F. Hueppe advises that 3 grains of Bismuth Salicylate should be added to every 8-grain dose of Salol. Dose, 10 to 30 grains. 14/- per lb. *Pills*, 3 grs. (122D, 2/-; 4 grs. (122E), 2/4 per gross coated. *Capsules* (5 grs.), boxes of 36, 17/- per doz. boxes. *Compressed Tablets* (5 grs.), 20/- per doz. bottles of 100.

Salophen (acetyl p-amido Salol) is a white crystalline body, insoluble in water, tasteless and odourless. It is more soluble in warm water, fairly soluble in alcohol, and very soluble in hot ether. In the animal organism it breaks down into Sodium Salicylate and Acetyl-p-amido-phenol. It has been employed successfully by Dr. Flint in cases of rheumatism. Doses of 15 grains are placed on the tongue and swallowed with the aid of water every three hours, and three times a day 10 grains of Sodium Bicarbonate are given. 7/- per oz.

Salufer.—Mr. A. W. Mayo Robson (*B. M. J.*, May 19th, 1888) gives in detail his experience of Salufer—the Silico-fluoride of Sodium. He concludes it is an efficient antiseptic, but *unfit* for use on raw surfaces, as the powder is a strong irritant. A solution of one grain to an ounce of water is strong enough for ordinary purposes. The solution acts on the glaze of porcelain after long use, and corrodes steel instruments, but sponges are unaffected by it. Sold in boxes, 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 each.

Santonin - Oxime ($C_{15}H_{18}O_2NOH$).—This compound is a crystalline substance which is quite as efficacious an anthelmintic as Santonin, while it is non-toxic. Dose, for children, 2 to 3 years old, $\frac{3}{4}$ grain; for adults, $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains. 10/- per oz.

Saxol (FERRIS). A pure neutral Hydro-carbon.
—Saxol is obtained from the naturally occurring product, petroleum. This body is very impure owing to its origin, either from ancient fossil beds, or by the interaction of coal and hydrogen gas. The process employed in its purification is to distil off the light portion of the oil, consisting for the most part of the higher hydro-carbons, while the remaining heavy oil, which is contaminated and highly coloured, is purified and freed from the obnoxious accompanying compounds. Saxol, obtained thus, is a colourless, odourless and tasteless liquid, perfectly pure, belonging to the series $(CH_4)_n$. It possesses a number of properties which render it superior, as a medicinal agent and menstruum, to the oils of animal and vegetable origin. It is aseptic, non-oxidisable, non-freezing, is unacted upon by either strong acids or alkalis, and will keep unchanged in any climate. It never becomes rancid, and is unaffected by exposure to air. It is non-irritating, has a soothing action when brought into contact with rough and inflamed surfaces, and though capable of being absorbed it tends to prevent too rapid absorption; finally it has a mild antiseptic action. One of the chief uses of Saxol (FERRIS) is as a medium for exhibiting other medicaments. Owing to its incapability of being acted upon chemically, no alteration in a dissolved remedy takes place and the therapeutic action is unchanged. Saxol is especially valuable as a spray in affections of the larynx. As it does not either irritate the skin or the mucous membrane, it is of service when applied to scalds, burns, chapped, rough skin, sunburn, and is also useful in eczema, psoriasis, and other diseases, either alone or combined with other remedies, while its asepsis renders it admirable when applied to

wounds as a non-irritant cleanly dressing. It is also useful in diseases of the respiratory organs, not on account of its specific properties only, but as a vehicle for applying other remedies, such as Menthol, Cocaine, &c. The method of application to the Naso-Pharynx is by means of *Ferris' Saxol Atomizer*. This atomizer is specially adapted for spraying Saxol. The tube is large enough to fill the nostril, and the oil is brought into contact with the affected parts in the form of a smoke-like spray. Saxol (FERRIS) is very valuable in chronic catarrh, pharyngitis, asthma, sore throat, hay fever, &c. It may also be used in gynæcological treatment as a local remedy applied on tampons. A table of solubilities, with suggested formulæ for medication, accompanies each bottle. *Saxol* (FERRIS) in original 16-oz. bottles, 2/- each. *Saxol Atomizers*, 3/3 each, 36/- per doz.

Scopoleine.—An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Scopolia Japonica* (known as Japanese Belladonna). It possesses mydriatic properties, greater than those of Atropine. Dr. D'Arcy Adams (*Med. Rec.*) considers that in many cases its quick and moderate action, which is yet more constant and lasting, will lead to its employment in preference to Atropine. 9d. per grain.

Scutellarin.—The dried extractive of *Scutellaria lateriflora*, Scullcap. Dose, 1 to 5 grs. 5/- per oz. (See Fluid Extracts, U. S. P.)

Senna Pods.—Dr. A. W. Macfarlane, Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Glasgow, calls attention (*Lancet*, July 27th, 1889) to the efficacy of Senna Pods as a laxative in cases of obstinate constipation. The properties of the pods differ considerably from those of Senna leaves, the pods being much milder in their action, and entirely free from griping. Dr

Macfarlane says: "An infusion of Senna Pods is almost free from taste and smell; certainly it is devoid of the characteristic odour and flavour of 'Senna.' It appears to increase activity in the muscular movements of the whole gastro-intestinal canal, acting quite as much on the colon and rectum as upon the small intestine. It is slower in its action than an infusion of the leaves, but equally certain; an ordinary dose produces without fail one motion, seldom more, of soft consistence, in from eight to ten hours, and without exciting any congestion of the pelvic vessels, or increasing or aggravating hæmorrhoidal or menstrual discharges. It is, in short, a reliable evacuant, free from irritating properties such as cause griping and flatulence; and, if the experience of one case is worthy of mention, it does not appear to be excreted through the milk in the nursing mother, for in one such patient the child was unaffected by its use. Administered regularly for several nights in cases of intestinal torpor, it cleans the tongue, increases the appetite and digestion, and promotes natural evacuation of the bowels, so that the quantity taken requires to be decreased, and eventually it can be dispensed with. The cases in which I have found it most serviceable are those depending upon impaired muscular movements, from defective innervation, usually associated with flatulence and intestinal discomfort. It has also proved useful in cases of hæmorrhoids, and in constipation in children as well as in the aged. Like all purgative medicines, the infusion acts better in some persons than in others, and also in the same person at different times; but, after a fairly extended experience of its use, I have not been disappointed in its utility in any one case, nor have I been annoyed by any untoward effects. I am not sanguine

enough to hope that it will meet the exigencies of every case of constipation, but that it is a real addition to our remedies I cannot doubt. It has afforded me better results than any other medicine I have yet used, exceeding in efficacy *Cascara Sagrada*; while its freedom from disagreeable taste is a strong point in its favour." Dr. Macfarlane advocates the employment of a fluid extract of *SENNA PODS*, the dose of which is half a drachm to a drachm in a wine-glassful of cold water at bedtime. It has little taste, is exceedingly certain in its action, and there is no condition which contra-indicates its use, being as harmless as castor oil. *Fluid Extract*, 4/8 per lb.

***Shoemaker's (Dr.) Recipes for Sore Nipples.**—(a) *Powder*—*R.* Pulv. *Acaciæ*, ζ iv. ; Pulv. Sod. Bibor., ζ i. ; Pulv. *Camphoræ*, gr. v. ; Pulv. *Marantæ*, ζ ii. M. ft. pulv. To be well dusted over the surface. (b) *Ointment*—*R.* Pulv. *Acaciæ*, ζ iii. ; *Zinci Oleatis*, ζ ss. ; *Lanolin*, ζ ss. M. ft. ungu. *Pul. Acaciæ Comp. (Shoemaker)*. 3/4 per lb. *Ung. Acaciæ Comp. (Shoemaker)*. 3/6 per lb.

Shoemaker's (Dr.) Suppositories.—In the *Lancet*, October 1st, 1887, Dr. Shoemaker recommends the use of suppositories in various *cutaneous diseases*. He gives the following formulæ, the quantities being in each case for one suppository: (1) *Hyd. Chlor.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ; or, *Hyd. Protiodid.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ; in *sphiloderma*. 10d. per doz. (2) *Quinine*, gr. xx., in *Erythema multiforma* and *E. nodosum*, when due to malaria. *Urticaria nodosum* promptly yields to same treatment. 3/- per doz. (3) *Pulv. Opii.*, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; *Hamamelis*, grs. x. (or, 5 to 20 grains) ; in *Erythema intertrigo*. 1/6 per doz. (4) *Pulv. Geranii*, grs. x. ; or, *Pulv. Quercus Alb.*, grs. x. ; in *pruritus ani*, with œdematous condition of the tissues. 1/6 per doz. (5)

Pulv. Opii, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Ext. Belladon., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; or, Pulv. Opii., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$; Chloral Hydrat., grs. v.; in pruritus valvæ and general pruritus, when traceable to disorder of the anal nerves. 10d. *per doz.* (6) Acid Arsenious, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.; or, Sodii Arsenit., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.; in psoriasis, when, as frequently happens, the internal administration of Arsenic disorders the stomach, &c. 10d. *per doz.*

Siegesbeckia Orientalis (*Herbe de Flacq, Guérit-Vite; Compositæ*).—Dr. Hutchison, Glasgow (*B. M. J.*, June 25th and Sept. 3rd, 1887), publishes his valuable researches upon the use of Tincture Siegesbeckia in ringworm. In eight cases of tinea circinata, four of tinea sycosis, two of tinea tonsurans, and one of tinea versicolor, equal parts of the Tincture and Glycerine were rubbed well into the affected area night and morning; the diseased patches broke up and a rapid cure was effected. Dr. H. does not apprehend any danger, either local or constitutional, from the use of the remedy. *Tincture*, 8/- per lb.

Sodii Benzoas.—Prof. Klebs considers the Benzoate of Sodium a very powerful remedy in all affections arising from the presence of contagious matter in the system. It has been employed with success in diphtheria, both internally, as a spray inhalation, and powdered on the membrane; in infantile gastric and intestinal catarrh, mycotic catarrh of the bladder, and in acute rheumatism when salicylates fail. Liegeois speaks highly of this compound as a remedy for sore throat, and as an expectorant in laryngitis. In Bright's disease he believes it of service, if persisted in. He has also employed it as a cholagogue with good results, and in uric acid gravel it changes the insoluble urates into soluble hippurates. Dose, 10 to 60 grains. 9/6 per lb.

Sodii Ethylatis, Liquor (P.B.).—This solution was introduced into the last edition of the *British Pharmacopœia*. It is a valuable caustic for destroying nævi, and all vascular growths; causing little or no pain. 1/- per oz.

Sodii Hippuras.—This salt, in common with other salts of Hippuric Acid, is recommended as a solvent for urates in gout, gravel, and calculus. (See also Sodii Nitris.) Dose, 5 to 30 grains. 6/- per oz.

Sodii Nitris.—In epilepsy and angina pectoris. In the latter disease, compared with Nitrite of Amyl and Nitro-glycerine, the effects are said to be more lasting. Dose, 1 to 15 grains. 3/4 per lb. Dr. J. Mortimer Granville states that he has obtained highly satisfactory results in gout epilepsy from the following formula: *R.* Sodii Nitritis, gr. xxxvj.; Sodii Hippuratis, ʒiij.; Infus. Serpent., ad. ʒxij. Two tablespoonfuls are to be taken three times a day before meals. The dose of Nitrite of Sodium may be increased by one grain after each fit, until it reaches 15 grains. In a number of cases treated in this way the fits have ceased before the progressive augmentation of the Nitrite raised the dose to ten grains. If there be constipation or a jaundiced appearance at any time during the treatment, Dr. Granville gives the following pill, for several successive nights until the condition is improved: *R.* Iridin, gr. ij.; Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, gr. iij. (No. 62L.) 4/- per gross coated.

Sodium Paracresotate ($C_8H_7NaO_3$).—This substance, which is crystalline and soluble in water, is stated to be an excellent antipyretic in the treatment of typhus, pneumonia, polyarthrititis, and rheumatica acuta, and though it acts somewhat less energetically than Sodium Salicylate, it is said to be devoid of the untoward effects

often resulting from that substance. Dose, 1 to 20 grains. 3/- per oz.

***Sodium Phosphate.**—Dr. Forbes Winslow (*Lancet*, November 18th, 1893) details his experience of hypodermic injections of this body in cases of locomotor ataxy. He mentions a very bad case which was completely cured by his mode of treatment, improvement taking place after the twenty-fifth injection, and the patient being cured when fifty injections had been made. (See also Artificial Serum.)

Sodii Sulphis.—Used internally with remarkable success in cases of yeasty vomiting, and also recommended by Dr. A. E. Sansom in the treatment of smallpox. Locally in chloasma, ringworm, etc.; and as a wash (1 dr. to 1 oz. aq.) in that species of aphthous sore mouth which is attributed to a parasitic vegetable. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. *Pure*, 1/4 per lb.

Sodii Sulphocarbolas.—Dr. A. E. Sansom and Dr. A. W. Foot strongly advocate the internal administration of this salt in smallpox. It readily permeates the tissues, and, becoming decomposed, liberates carbolic acid, which exerts its antiseptic action. Under this treatment recovery took place in some cases which seemed absolutely hopeless. Employed also in dyspepsia of phthisis, and flatulency. Dose, 10 to 15 grains. 3/9 per lb.

Sodii Taurocholas.—Dr. J. Mortimer Granville recommends the use of the biliary salts extracted from Ox Bile, *Glycocholate* or *Taurocholate of Soda*, in cases of gouty obesity and dyspepsia, given in the form of a pill, to be taken as Pepsine is taken with food. The results are very striking. The stools are characteristically rich in bile without purging, the food is readily digested, and the accumulation of fat seems slowly

to melt away. *Pil. Sodii Taurocholas*, 4 grs. in each, Keratin coated (No. 123B), 3/- per gross.

Sodium Salts (a) IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—Dr. Semmola strongly recommends the use of 15 grains Iodide of Sodium, 30 grains Phosphate of Sodium, and 90 grains Chloride of Sodium, dissolved in water, and given in the twenty-four hours, alone or with milk, in the treatment of any form of albuminaria dependent upon nephritis. (*Lancet*, Feb. 4th, 1888.)

(b) IN UTERINE HÆMORRHAGE.—Dr. J. J. Osheroovski, having a case of large uterine fibroid, which gave rise to frequent violent hæmorrhages, tried all ordinary remedies without success. At last he determined to inject Soda Salts under the skin. For this purpose he employed a mixture containing a drachm and a half of Crystalline Phosphate of Soda, with an equal quantity of Sulphate of Sodium in four ounces of distilled water, a drachm of the mixture being injected at a time. The hæmorrhage immediately diminished to half the quantity, and in five days' time ceased almost entirely.

Somnal.—This new hypnotic, which Herr Radlauer, a Berlin chemist, describes as ethylated chloral urethan, has a melting point of 42° C., and boils in vacuo at 145° C. It is not acted upon by nitrate of silver or acids, and may be prescribed in half-drachm doses, dissolved in water with a little syrup. As a rule a dose such as this acts in about half an hour. It appears to have some advantages over chloral, and has been used in the hospitals of Berlin and Moscow. 2/- per oz.

Sozoiolol.—This substance has been introduced as an odourless substitute for Iodoform. It is a di-iodo-phenol-sulphonic-

acid, and while it retains the structure of Carbohc Acid (phenol) it contains 35 per cent. of Iodine and 7 of Sulphur; the phenol is almost exactly equal to 20 per cent. *Sodium Sozoiodol*, 4/- per oz. ; *Potassium Sozoiodol*, 4/- per oz. ; *Mercury Sozoiodol*, 6/6 per oz. ; *Zinc Sozoiodol*, 6/- per oz.

Sparteine Sulphate.—The sulphate of a liquid volatile alkaloid obtained from *Sarothamnus Scoparius* (Broom); a crystalline salt, easily soluble in water. It is a cardiac tonic, which in small doses appears likely to be of important service in various forms of heart disease. Dr. Michell Clarke, of Clifton, contributed a valuable paper upon Sparteine to the *International Journal of Medical Science*, Oct., 1887, giving details of cases of mitral regurgitation, mitral stenosis, aortic regurgitation and asthma, in which it has been used. Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 grain. 10/- per oz. *Liquor*—1 grain in 16 min. 2/6 per oz.

Stigmata Maidis ("Corn Silk," the stigmata of Maize, *Zea Mays*). — Demulcent and diuretic, in catarrhal affections of the kidneys and bladder. Dr. Dafan obtained the best results in cases of uric and phosphatic gravel, chronic cystitis, and mucous or purulent catarrh. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 1 drachm. 8/- per lb.

Strontium Bromide.—This salt is quite innocuous, but physiologically safe and therapeutically active. It very effectually calms gastro-intestinal irritation, and controls abnormal fermentation processes, without any of the bad results which follow the use of Potassium and other Bromides. The compound has been experimented on by Dr. Sée in the digestive trouble frequently attending Bright's disease and heart disease, a marked improvement being noticed.—Dr. C. Féré has employed Bromide of Strontium in epilepsy, and finds it yields far better

results than Bromide of Potassium. These observations have been confirmed by Dr. Paul, who has found it of great use in hystero-epilepsy. Dr. Berkley's experience of the use of this compound in epilepsy is given in the *Lancet*, July 1st, 1893. The results are interesting and gratifying. There was, during the administration, continued absence of the usual bromide acne, the somnolent effect was much less than with other salts, and some of the patients were decidedly less quarrelsome after their seizures than they had been while subjected to other courses of treatment. The dose given was about 30 grains three times a day. After five months the patients showed no signs of relapsing into their former condition. Dose, 30 grains two or three times daily. 6/- per lb. *Compressed Tablets* (5 grs.), 14/- per doz. bottles of 100.

Strontium Iodide.—While this compound possesses all the important therapeutic properties of the Potassium Salt, it is borne much better by the patient, and none of the distressing symptoms which follow the continued administration of Potassium Iodide attend its use. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. 2/- per oz.

Strontium Lactate is a valuable alterative and reconstituant, having a direct and efficient action, while its effects are only gradually produced. It is stated to act very favourably in cases of nervous dyspepsia, etc. Professor Dujardin Beaumetz found that by the use of this compound the albumen present in the urine of a number of patients suffering from albuminaria, complicated with heart disease, was reduced to one half after from one to four days. Dr. Paul noticed it gave excellent results in parenchymatous nephritis, in Bright's disease, in the albuminaria of scarlatina, etc. Finally, Laborde has successfully em-

ployed it as a tæniifuge. Dose, 30 grains.
14/- per lb.

Strophanthus (the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*, *Apocynaceæ*, used in Africa as an arrow-poison).—A cardiac tonic and diuretic introduced by Professor Fraser, Edinburgh. A highly poisonous crystalline glucoside, *Strophanthin*, has been isolated from the seeds; dose, $\frac{1}{200}$ grain. *Strophanthus* is a valuable cardiac tonic, and strengthener of the heart-muscle; small doses increase the systole, and slow the contractions; it exerts a more powerful action upon the heart, and a less powerful action on the blood-vessels than *Digitalis*. It does not produce the digestive troubles and cumulative action observed with *Digitalis*, and does not lose its effects by the system becoming habituated to it. *Tincture*, 1 in 20—Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 5/4 per lb. *Compressed Tablets* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ min. Tinct.), 10/- per doz. bottles of 100.

Styptic Colloid (FERRIS).—Dr. Richardson's formula.—For promoting the healing of wounds by first intention, for treating open or fœtid wounds, and for arresting hæmorrhage. Adhesive, disinfectant, and deodorant. 10/- per lb.

Styrone (*Cinnyl Alcohol*).—Dr. Beach, Massachusetts Hospital, says, that having studied the action of Styrone (prepared from liquid Storax and Balsam of Peru) for eleven years he is confirmed in his opinion that it is an efficient, non-poisonous antiseptic, possessing an agreeable odour. It may be employed in the form of spray (Styrone 1 drachm, Glycerine 1 oz., and water 1 oz.), or it may be applied to raw surfaces in the form of an emulsion, with Olive Oil, water, or Vaseline.—Dr. Cheltsoff strongly recommends a solution of Styrone in chronic inflammation of the middle ear. There are two forms of Styrone existing, one consist-

ing of acicular crystals, and the other a yellowish liquid with an acrid taste, insoluble in water but readily soluble in Ether and Alcohol. It is this latter form which Dr. Cheltsoff has used; he orders a solution of 1 drachm to 4 oz. of spirit, of which from two to four tablespoonfuls are directed to be mixed with a tumbler of warm water for each syringing; the operation should be repeated two or three times a day. The secretion soon diminishes and becomes less unpleasant, and the pain is ameliorated. 10/- per oz.

Sulphaminol has been satisfactorily employed as a traumatic antiseptic and antisupplicative by Dr. Robertson, of Newcastle. He has found it especially suitable for the after-treatment of nasal operative wounds, which were observed to heal up without suppuration and in a remarkably short time. 4/- per lb.

Sulphite of Zinc Dressings.—Dr. Heuston and Dr. Charles R. Tichborne (*Brit. Med. Journal*, Nov. 8th, 1890) report favourably upon the use of Sulphite of Zinc Gauze as a non-poisonous and non-irritating antiseptic dressing. The gauze is first boiled and then sterilized; and upon this gauze is poured a boiling solution of Zinc Sulphate and Sodium Sulphite in equivalent proportions; when thoroughly mixed and saturated, the whole is allowed to stand twelve hours; the Zinc Sulphite is deposited in and around the fibres of the fabric in microscopic crystals, but soft and even unctuous to the feel. *Gauze*, 4d. per yard. *Wool*, 2/6 per lb.

Sulphonal (“*Diethylsulphonidimethylmethan.*” $(\text{CH}_3)_2=\text{C}=(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_2)_2$).—A new hypnotic, discovered by Professor Baumann, of Freiburg. It occurs in large colourless tabular crystals, and is perfectly devoid of taste and smell. It dissolves in 18 or 20 parts of boiling water, and in 100 parts of

water at the ordinary temperature, and is easily soluble in Alcohol or Alcoholic Ether. Employed medically, the drug was given to 60 patients, and 300 observations of its effects were made. (Professor Cramer gave it 200 times in the Marburg Lunatic Asylum.) The results, almost without exception, were that the patients sank within from half-an-hour to two hours into a tranquil and sound sleep, lasting from five to eight hours, and awoke perfectly comfortable. A few felt tired and sleepy next day. The digestion, pulse, and temperature were unaffected. The ordinary dose is two grammes (half a drachm). Sulphonal appeared most efficacious in cases of sleeplessness in nervous subjects, but was given with benefit in all kinds of cases, including even cardiac valvular disease. (*Lancet*, April 21st, 1888.) 18/- per lb. *Compressed Tablets* (5 grs.), 21/- per doz. bottles of 100. *Capsules* (5 grs.), 16/-; 10 grs., 24/- per doz. boxes.

Syringin.—A glucoside obtained from the bark of *Syringa vulgaris* (Lilac) and *Ligustrum vulgare*, occurring in white crystalline needles, readily soluble in hot water and in Alcohol, but insoluble in Ether. It does not appear to be poisonous, and has been recommended as a febrifuge in malaria; but little is known at present as to its properties, dose, etc. 9d. per grain.

Syrup of Chloral Hydrate, Pure (FERRIS).
—This Syrup is the original preparation of Chloral. (See *Lancet*, February 19th, 1870, and *Medical Times and Gazette*, February 12th, 1870). It is prepared from the purest Hydrate of Chloral, is always uniform and reliable, and will keep good in any climate; it is also the most agreeable formula for the administration of Chloral. Dr. W. L'Heureux Blenkarne, Leicester, writes (February 24th, 1887,) : "I cannot speak too

highly of your Syrup of Chloral. It is an invaluable preparation. I know none to compare with it, as the pungency of the Chloral is almost completely masked by the flavouring." Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. 2/8 per lb.

Syrupus Chloral et Potassii Bromid.

(FERRIS).—The mixture of Bromide of Potassium and Chloral has been found of most service as an hypnotic in chronic mania, with extreme and intractable insomnia. It has often also checked the nocturnal sleeplessness, noisy excitement, and destructiveness of general paralytics. Each drachm of FERRIS & Co.'s Syrup represents 10 grains Hydrate of Chloral and 10 grains Potassium Bromide. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms. 3/- per lb.

Syrupus Ferri et Potassii Bromid. (FERRIS).

—An elegant combination of the Bromides of Iron and Potassium (each drachm contains 10 grains of the double Salt), which will be found of great value in all neuralgic affections. It is also specially applicable in cases of bronchocele, scrofula, menorrhagia, &c. In doses of half a drachm it is useful in pertussis, and may be given with advantage in chorea in doses of one drachm. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. 3/4 per lb.

Syrups of the Hydrobromates.—Dr. B. W.

Richardson has called attention to the therapeutic value of some of the organic Hydrobromates; and the Hydrobromates of Morphia, Quinine, and Strychnia have now become recognised as valuable additions to the list of tried and approved medicaments.

The following Syrups are prepared according to formulæ recommended by Dr. R. :—

Syr. Morphinae Hydrobrom. (FERRIS).

— $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in 1 drachm. More effective in smaller doses than preparations of the

ordinary Salts of Morphia, and may be repeated more frequently without producing those after-effects of an opiate which tell against repetition of administration. Dose, 1 drachm. 4/- per lb.

Syr. Quininæ Hydrobrom. (FERRIS).—1 gr. in a drachm. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb. Hydrobromate of Quinine is of good service in cases where certain special and persistent symptoms follow upon syphilis. It can be given in larger and more frequent doses than the other Salts of Quinine, without setting up the symptoms of cinchonism.

Syr. Strychninæ Hydrobrom. (FERRIS).— $\frac{1}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ gr. in a drachm. This has proved of unquestionable service in cases of dyspepsia, and in partial organic nervous paralysis of the ventrical division of the organic nervous system. Dose, 1 drachm three times daily, an alterative being at the same time occasionally added. $\frac{3}{4}$ per lb.

Syr. Hypophosph. Comp. (FERRIS).—We have recently much improved our process for the manufacture of this preparation, and can recommend it as an elegant, uniform, and reliable syrup. It is a combination of the Hypophosphites of Iron, Lime, Manganese and Potash, together with $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Hypophosphite of Quinine and $\frac{1}{64}$ grain Hypophosphite of Strychnine in each fluid drachm. Dose, 1 drachm. Sent out only in 1-lb. bottles, 3/6 each. 38/- per doz.; $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. bottles, 2/- each. 21/- per doz. *Capsules* (each capsule = 60 mins. of syrap), 16/- doz. boxes.

Syrups of the Lacto-Phosphates of Lime, Iron, and Quinine.—As the result of the investigations of M. Dussart and himself, Dr. R. Blacke, Laureate of the Medical School of Paris, &c., says that the Lacto-

Phosphate of Lime is at once an aliment and an article of food, and a medicament of the highest value. Its administration cannot, like Alcohol, produce mischievous consequences; and it never depresses the nervous system charged with presiding over the transformations which take place in the nature or form of the elements of our tissues. The Lacto-Phosphate of Lime, either alone or in combination with Iron or Quinine and Iron, has been found of great service in rheumatism, scrofula, phthisis, and anæmia.

Syr. Calcis Lactophosph. (FERRIS)—Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. $\frac{2}{4}$ per lb.

Syr. Ferri Lactophosph. (FERRIS)—Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. $\frac{2}{4}$ per lb.

Syr. Ferri et Calcis Lactophosph. (FERRIS)—Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. $\frac{2}{4}$ per lb.

Syr. Ferri et Calcis Lactophosph. c. Quinina (FERRIS)—Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. $\frac{3}{6}$ per lb.

Syr. Pectoralis Rub. (FERRIS).—A new, elegant and efficacious cough linctus. The active ingredients are Morphia, Chloroform, Hydrocyanic Acid, Hydrobromic Acid, and Glycerine, and the preparation is delicately coloured.

“Newent, Gloucs.,

“Dec. 14th, 1890.

“Dear Sirs,—I should feel obliged by your sending me by return a W. quart of *Syr. Pectoralis Rub.* I find it of very great value just now, being not only a grateful but efficient cough remedy.

“Yours truly,

“WM. NORRIS MARSHALL,

“M.R.C.S., L.S.A.”

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. $\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.

Syr. Picis liquid. U.S.P.—Dr. Wm. Murrell (*B. M. J.*, March 3rd, 1888) calls attention to the undoubted value of *Tar* as a remedy for chronic bronchitis and winter cough. The preparation he recommends is the

Syrup of the United States Pharmacopœia, given in doses of three to four drachms every three hours or even oftener, either alone or flavoured with the syrup of Virginian Prune (Wild Cherry). He says: "The Tar is an excellent stimulating expectorant, whilst the Wild Cherry is not without influence in allaying cough. The efficacy of the combination may be greatly increased by the addition of a little Apomorphine. I use the 2 per cent. solution of the *British Pharmacopœia*, and find that 6 minims may be given frequently without exciting nausea. Many patients take 10 minims perfectly well; but in a few cases, in delicate women especially, it induces vomiting. During the last two years I have used this method of treatment in nearly a hundred cases of chronic bronchitis and winter cough, and have every reason to be satisfied with the result. The cough is relieved, expectoration is rendered easier, and the patient usually sleeps well the very first night. The syrup of Tar alone, without the Apomorphine, is admirably adapted for the treatment of the coughs and colds of children, and has none of the disadvantages of preparations containing opiates." In a subsequent lecture on the value of Tar and Apomorphine in the treatment of winter cough (*Med. Press*, Feb. 27th, 1889), Dr. Murrell says: "A winter-cough patient who has been under my care for eleven years has tried every remedy which has been suggested, but finds nothing does him so much good as two teaspoonfuls of syrup of Tar and ten minims of the Apomorphine solution, every three hours." *Syr. Picis liq. U.S.P.*—Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. 10d. per lb. *Syr. Picis liq. c. Apomorph.* (FERRIS) contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grain Apomorphine in every fluid ounce, and the dose is from 1 to 4 drachms. It may be given either alone or flavoured with the Syrup of Virginian Prune (Wild

Cherry). 2/- per lb. *Tar Capsules* (purified Tar, 10 mins.), 7/- doz. boxes.

Syrup of Soluble Iodide of Starch (FERRIS).

—This has been strongly recommended by Ruspini as an agreeable mode in which to administer Iodine, when ordinary preparations cannot readily be taken. It is a soluble syrup of a deep blue colour, miscible in water in any proportion. Dose, 1 to 1½ drachms every night and morning. 2/8 per lb.

Talc.—Dr. Debove, considering that the means at present employed for the treatment of chronic diarrhœa are inadequate, has administered Talc in impalpable powder. He has given it in doses of 7 to 20 ounces daily, mixed with milk. In cases of diarrhœa due to tuberculous lesions of the intestines, the treatment was uniformly successful. The powdered Talc enabled patients to tolerate substances which before they had been quite unable to retain. In this way he has been able to give milk in large quantities, and even as much as a pound of oil in the twenty-four hours. 6d. per lb.

Terebene, pure.—A clear colourless liquid, prepared by the action of Sulphuric Acid on Oil of Turpentine, and having an odour like that of fresh-sawn pine-wood. Dr. Wm. Murrell has employed pure Terebene for several years in the treatment of winter cough with excellent results; patients like it, and often continue taking it for months or years. It is not miscible with water, but may be given on sugar or in an emulsion; the dose is 5 or 6 minims every four hours, gradually increased to 20 minims; it gives a peculiar and characteristic odour to the urine, which patients never fail to notice. It is not the same as the patent disinfectant sold under the name of *Terebene*, and should be carefully distinguished from it. Many

sufferers from winter cough complain of acidity and flatulence. The internal administration of pure Terebene, Dr. Murrell found an excellent remedy for this combination of symptoms. It checks the formation of flatus so quickly, and is so efficacious in expelling any that may remain in the stomach or intestines, that Dr. Murrell constantly employs it in cases of dyspepsia, when flatulence is a prominent symptom. When used as a spray, from 1 to 2 ozs. should be diffused and inhaled every week. In every case of winter cough in which the Terebene spray was used systematically, there was marked improvement. In many instances it was noticed almost immediately; but in other cases, especially the very chronic ones, the patient had to continue using the Terebene for some weeks. (*Brit. Med. Journal*, Dec. 12th, 1885, *et seq.*)

Mr. James D. Staple, M.R.C.S., &c., writes as follows (*Hosp. Gaz.*, Jan. 26th, 1889): "During my period of visiting-surgeon to the Stockport Infirmary, which lasted for a year, I tried Terebene very extensively for winter coughs, with and without dyspeptic symptoms, and for the cough of phthisis, and find on referring to my notes that I had the following results:--Terebene was used in over one hundred cases. I found that the cough of chronic phthisis was relieved more than the cases of chronic bronchitis, and several of the phthisical patients spoke in the highest terms of the benefit that they derived from taking the drug; it seemed also, in many instances, to relieve the dyspeptic symptoms of that disease. In cases of chronic bronchitis and emphysema, Terebene did not act so beneficially as in the former class of cases, and although it several times appeared to give relief to the patient, in the majority of cases far more improvement seemed to be obtained from the

old prescription of Carbonate of Ammonia, Spirit of Chloroform, and the Infusion of Senega. Terebene I also found useful in flatulence; and in cases of winter cough, where the patient complained of this, Terebene almost invariably was efficacious. Further, I would draw attention to the great use of Terebene in the cough of chronic phthisis. As the percentage of cases of phthisis in a large cotton manufacturing town like Stockport is very considerable—far larger indeed than any person, except those who practise in such towns, and consequently see for themselves, would imagine,—I had large facilities for trying Terebene in the cough of that disease; and, in my experience, Terebene gave the greatest relief, and is the drug *par excellence* in the cough of chronic phthisis. Terebene is not soluble in water, and so it was given with Pulv. Gum. Tragacanth, Aq. Menth. Pip. and Spirit. Chloroformi. Some prefer to give 10 drops on sugar, three times daily, but this I did not find so convenient in hospital practice. One of the peculiarities of the drug which it is well to remember, as the patients sometimes draw attention to it, is that it imparts a peculiar odour to the urine. Another feature of the drug is that it is now by no means expensive, as the Terebene which I am now using costs two shillings and fourpence a pound, which is different from the price that was charged for the drug when it first came before the profession." 2/4 per lb. Capsules (5 mins.), 8/- per doz. boxes.

* * Some discredit has been thrown upon this remedy in consequence of an impure article having been supplied which produced irritation, nausea, and other disagreeable symptoms, and Messrs. Ferris & Co. beg, therefore, to state that their **Terebene pure**, *although moderate in price*, is a perfectly pure article, which may be freely

prescribed without any unpleasant results, and will challenge comparison with any preparation in the market.

Terpine Hydrate.—A derivative of Oil of Turpentine occurring in prismatic crystals, soluble in alcohol and oils, and sparingly so in water. Useful in chronic bronchitis, and in phthisis and catarrhal affections, to loosen the expectoration. Dose, 2 to 6 grs. in pill or alcoholic solution. $\frac{1}{6}$ per oz. Dr. Ducroux gives Terpine in severe cases of neuralgia, with good effects, in doses of 60 to 80 centigrammes (9 to 12 grains) in three pills, between meals three times a day. (*B. M. J.*, Jan. 8th, 1887.)

Tetronal has been introduced as a powerful hypnotic. It is however distinctly inferior to Trional both as a sleep producer and in mental diseases, and is probably not superior to Sulphonal. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. $\frac{12}{6}$ per oz.

Thallin (*Tetra-hydro-paramethyl-oxychinoline*).—Possesses antipyretic properties, and has been used on the Continent in various febrile diseases. From observations with this drug in typhoid fever, Prof. Ehrlich concludes that in the height of the disease it is most efficacious, warding off the peculiar dangers better than any known remedy. Among the advantages claimed for Thallin over other antipyretics are, that it produces greater effect, acts in smaller doses, and occasions less perspiration, and no subsequent inconvenience. Dr. Teixeira, Rio, has obtained surprisingly good results in the treatment of gonorrhœa from the use of injections of Sulphate of Thallin. He begins with a 1 per cent. solution, increasing in acute cases to 2 and even up to 5 per cent. It usually cuts short the disease in a few days. *Thallin Sulphate*—Dose, 3 to 8 grains, gradually increased. $\frac{7}{-}$ per oz.

Anthrophores of Thallin, 2 per cent., 4/2 ;
3 per cent., 4/6 ; 5 per cent., 5/- per box.

***Thermodin** (*p. Æthoxyphenylurethan Acetyli-*
sed) $C_6H_4 < \begin{matrix} OC_2H_5 \\ NCOCH_3COOC_2H_5 \end{matrix}$.

Colourless, almost tasteless. Employed as an antipyretic in 7½-grain doses in 50 cases, the temperature fell very gradually, and unaccompanied with any unpleasant symptoms. Smaller doses are recommended for phthisical patients. Used in place of Neurodin, the antipyretic action of which is occasionally too rapid. (J. Von Mering, *Therap. Monatsh.*, Dec., 1893. *B. M. J.*, Jan. 20th, 1894.) 25 gramme bots., 4/6 each.

Thiol.—Made by heating Peat Tar with Sulphur. Thiol is very much the same in composition and therapeutic action as Ichthyol. Dr. Buzzi, Berlin, uses it in many skin affections, such as eczema in its early stage, intertrigo, erysipelas, &c. Dr. Buzzi suggests that Thiol powder may be found useful in surgery mixed with Subnitrate of Bismuth. (*Lancet*, May 18th, 1889.) 2/6 per oz.

Thio-Resorcin.—This has been recently introduced as an inodorous and non-poisonous substitute for Iodoform. It is a combination of Sulphur with Resorcin, and may be used as a dusting powder or as an ointment, made up with Duroleum of the strength of from 10 to 20 per cent., for eczema, psoriasis, itch, and other skin diseases. It is insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in Ether and Alcohol. 3/- per oz.

Thuja Occidentalis (*Arbor Vitæ*).—In the form of decoction, Thuja has been given in intermittent fever, and, according to Schoepf, in coughs, fevers, scurvy, and rheumatism. Recently the tincture has been employed both internally and externally as a remedy for warts. It is useful in those of a pen-

dulous character, with a narrow base, resembling polypi; for condylomata, and all warty growths depending on syphilis, it is very valuable, and it has been used with success in a case of epulis of the lower jaw, occurring after operation. Its internal administration should be accompanied by the application of the tincture in the form of a compress. (*Med. Ann.*, 1887.) *Tincture*—Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 4/- per lb. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 1 to 5 minims. 8/- per lb.

Thymol.—A stearoptene obtained from the volatile oil of *Thymus vulgaris* (Wild Thyme), and other plants. It occurs in large crystals, quite or nearly colourless, and having an aromatic Thyme-like odour, a pungent aromatic taste, and a neutral reaction; soluble in water 1 in 800, and freely soluble in Alcohol, Ether, fats and oils. Thymol is a powerful antiseptic, germicide, and deodorizer; and its agreeable odour, and the fact that it is non-poisonous, render it peculiarly serviceable for domestic purposes. Recognising the value of this new disinfectant, we made a series of experiments when Thymol was first introduced, with the view of presenting it in convenient forms for general as well as medical use. The most important of our preparations, the *Pure Thymol Soap*, has now an established reputation in all parts of the world, and has fully realised the success originally predicted for it by our friends.

PREPARATIONS OF THYMOL (from *British Medical Journal*).—“We have received from Messrs. Ferris & Co., manufacturing and wholesale chemists, of Bristol, specimens of pure Thymol, and certain combinations of the same, all of which we have submitted to practical trial. *Thymol Ointment* (20 grs. in 1 oz.).—We have used this ointment in cases of chronic eczema with

marked benefit, and also as a parasiticide with excellent success; here it has a marked advantage over preparations of Carbolic Acid and White Precipitate, inasmuch as it is otherwise innocuous. Of *Glycerole of Thymol* the formula is: Thymol, 20 grains; Glycerine, Rectified Spirit, of each 1 ounce distilled water to 16 ounces. This solution will be found useful in certain forms of scaly cutaneous disease, such as pityriasis; and, when diluted, will be found to be an agreeable and effective antiseptic mouth-wash. *Thymol Gauze for Antiseptic Dressings.*—This gauze has been employed as an application to foul ulcers; under its use, they speedily become clean and put on a healthy aspect. Finally, in *Thymol Soap*, Messrs. Ferris & Co. have obtained a great success. We have made extensive use of this soap in dandruff and the milder forms of cutaneous disease common in childhood. We, therefore, can recommend its introduction to the nursery, as well as its employment in households generally. Thymol and all its preparations possess the property of immediately removing the smell of tobacco. This may easily be proved. The Thymol Soap will be found, however, the most elegant and practical form in which it may be used for this purpose."

THYMOL IN BERI-BERI. — Beri-beri is stated by Surgeon W. F. Thomas (*Indian Medical Gazette*, 1889) to be endemic in Ceylon, in certain parts of India, in Assam, Burmah, the Malayan Peninsula, Siam, Japan, and the islands of the Indian Archipelago, West Coast of Africa, and in South America. Mr. Thomas states that the only appropriate treatment consists in the expulsion of the parasites from the intestines by small doses of Calomel frequently, until free purging has set in, and by the administration of Thymol. Subsequently, it has been reported from India that Thymol has been

used with such success as to be considered almost as a specific.

***THYMOL AS AN ANTHELMINTIC.**—Dr. J. H. Walker, of Sandakar, N. Borneo (*B. M. J.*, Dec. 5th, 1891), also draws attention to the value of Thymol, in 3-grain doses, in cases of beri-beri, associated with *distoma crassum*, *anchylostoma duodenale*, and other parasites. Dr. Prospero Sonsino, in a paper published in the *Lancet*, Nov. 19th, 1892, discusses at length the value of Thymol as an anthelmintic. He concludes that Thymol is an effective agent against *anchylostoma*, but very uncertain against the other three intestinal nematoids, *ascaris lumbricoides*, *oxyuris vermicularis*, and *trichocephalus dispar*; and entirely ineffective against *tænia nana*. The best method of administering Thymol, he thinks, is to give it in fine powder, either in cachets or wafers. Dr. Sandwith, Cairo, gives (*Lancet*, Dec. 10th, 1892) his experience with Thymol as an anthelmintic, which to a very great extent coincides with that of Dr. Sonsino. He found Thymol of great value in expelling *anchylostomata*, but of little value for other parasites.—Dr. Crombie, of Calcutta (*Lancet*, Aug. 13th, 1892), describes two cases of *Filaria sanguinis* in which Thymol was employed without any effect. He considers Thymol to be most valuable as an intestinal anthelmintic, having used it with the greatest success against tapeworm as well as the smaller worms of the bowel.

Pure Thymol—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains. 18/- per lb. *Ointment*—2/10 per lb. *Thymol Jelly*, in collapsible tubes (for use in midwifery, &c.), 6d. and 1/- each; 5/- & 10/- per doz. *Glycerole*—1/6 per lb. *Gauze*—4d. per yard. *Soap*—6d. cakes, 4/- per doz.; 1/6 boxes, 13/6 per doz. *Thymol Disinfectant*—1/- bottles, 9/- per doz. *Pastilles*, for burning in sick-rooms, &c., prepared at the

suggestion of Mr. Henry Cooper, Torquay—1/- boxes, 8/- per doz. (See also Antiseptic Healing Powder.)

Thyroid Gland in myxœdema.—The knowledge that myxœdema is generally associated with atrophy of the thyroid gland, suggested the idea of grafting sheeps' glands upon some subcutaneous tissues. Although this method of treatment met with some success, it is too troublesome for ordinary practice and has therefore only been used to a limited extent. Dr. Geo. Murray, of Newcastle, read a paper before the British Medical Association at Bournemouth, in which he advocated the treatment of myxœdema by the hypodermic injection of a sterilized glycerine extract of the gland, which method he stated he had employed with considerable success. Since then various experimenters have found equally good results follow the administration of the gland through the mouth, either prepared as an extract or powder, or by feeding on the fresh gland, although owing to its unpleasant nature the use of the raw gland has been largely discontinued.—The following references will probably be useful: Dr. H. Mackenzie published (*Lancet*, Jan. 21, 1893) a lecture on the use of the thyroid gland in myxœdema, detailing the history and some of the latest developments of the treatment. Dr. A. T. Davies draws attention (*Lancet*, Feb. 11, 1893) to the great advantages possessed by the thyroid powder over the fresh gland or the fluid extract prepared for hypodermic injection. Drs. Davies, Pasteur, and Calvert (*Lancet*, Feb. 4, 1893) exhibited before the Clinical Society of London cases of myxœdema which had benefited considerably by the administration of thyroid gland in various forms. It appears that the dose by the mouth is four times greater than that needed hypodermically. Mr. G. Elam,

M.B., C.M. (*Lancet*, Sept. 9, 1893), gives a very interesting note on a case of myxœdema which had been under observation for more than four years. Unknown to the patient, drachm doses of Thyroid Extract were administered in beef tea with marked success. The obesity decreased considerably, the speech and eyes became bright, and a complete recuperation of brain power was obtained.

THYROID EXTRACT IN CRETINISM.—Dr. E. Carmichael (*Lancet*, March 18, 1893) describes a case of cretinism in a child between five and six years of age, which was treated with Thyroid. The extract was first administered hypodermically, but afterwards the raw glands were given in beef tea. The child improved in every way. A review of several cases of sporadic cretinism which were treated with Thyroid Extract was given by Dr. W. Wallis Ord (*Lancet*, Nov. 4, 1893); marked improvement was seen in all, though it did not appear so rapidly as is often the case with myxœdema. Dr. A. Gordon Patterson also gives a note on a case of sporadic cretinism which he treated with Thyroid Extract. The improvement after five months' treatment was extraordinary, especially as compared with the previous eight months in which the child remained *in statu quo*. Dr. Hellier also gives an account (*Lancet*, Nov. 4, 1893) of a case of sporadic cretinism in a child, which was benefited by feeding with Thyroid Extract. The following preparations may be thoroughly relied on, as they represent a series of careful experiments lasting over several months in our own laboratories. Each gland is minutely examined before being used, and all diseased lobes are rejected. *Thyroid Extract* (FERRIS). This is a sterilized glycerine extract containing all the active constituents of the fresh gland. The mode of extraction

ensures the removal of the principle, whether it be a ferment, or a combination of globulins and albumoses. One fluid drachm of Thyroid Extract (FERRIS) is equivalent to half a fresh gland. Dose, 15 minims to a fluid drachm. In $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce stoppered bottles, $\frac{1}{4}$ each; 4-ounce bottles, 8/- each. *Thyroid Elixir* (FERRIS). To meet the demand for a liquid preparation of the Thyroid gland, which shall not be quite so nauseous as the simple extract, we have prepared our Thyroid Elixir, in which the taste is well disguised with aromatics. A fluid ounce of the Elixir is equivalent to one fresh gland, and the dose is from 1 to 4 drachms. 4-ounce bottles, $\frac{2}{6}$ each, 27/- doz.; 8-ounce bottles, $\frac{4}{6}$ each, 48/- doz.; 16-ounce bottles, $\frac{8}{6}$ each, 90/- per doz. *Thyroid Powder* (FERRIS). By carefully drying the glands at a low temperature, a powder can be obtained having a pleasant odour resembling that of pepsine. From this the Thyroid Powder (FERRIS) is prepared, being carefully standardised so that 60 grains of the powder represent one fresh gland. It is quite as active as the extract, and is in many respects more convenient. Dose, 5 to 30 grains. Bottles containing 120 grains, $\frac{1}{4}$ each; bottles containing 2 ounces, $\frac{7}{6}$ each. *Thyroid Tabellæ* (FERRIS). These are compressed tablets, each one of which represents five grains of the fresh gland. They are prepared from the powder mentioned above and accurately standardised. Dosage.—The weight of a fresh gland averages from 90 to 100 grains, so that two to three tablets would equal about $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of a fresh gland. In bottles of 100 tablets, 24/- per dozen bottles. We call special attention to the *Thyroid Capsules* (FERRIS), and *Thyroid Pills* (FERRIS). The flexible Gelatine Capsules are filled with our freshly prepared Thyroid Powder. Each *capsule* is equiva-

lent to $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of a fresh gland. These capsules are perfectly tasteless, and ensure the administration of the remedy in accurate dosage and undiminished activity. Dose, 1 to 4 capsules. Bottles containing 20 capsules, 1/9 each; bottles containing 50 capsules, 3/6 each. Each *pill* is equivalent to $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of a fresh gland. Dose, 1 to 4 pills. Bottles of 36, 2/- each; bottles of 100, 6/- each. (See also *Organic Sterilized Liquids.*)

Tinctura Ferri Ethereal (*Bestucheff*).—This preparation of Iron is largely used on the Continent, where it is known as “Bestucheff’s Tincture.” It is prepared with one part Perchloride of Iron and seven parts Hoffman’s Anodyne. Dr. Wyss, of Geneva, speaks very highly of it in cases of Bright’s Disease. Five or ten drops in a glass of water were given to a large number of patients from three to six times daily, the result being that in more than half the cases the albumen entirely disappeared from the urine, and the œdema and other symptoms were also cured. 4/4 per lb.

Tribromphenol.—Dr. F. Grimm (*Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*) reports on the antiseptic properties of Tribromphenol, which is formed by the action of bromide on carbolic solutions. It appears in the form of white soft crystals. It is recommended for impregnating bandages, gauze, etc., a 2 to 3 per cent. solution being used. 5/- per oz.

Trimethylamine.—A compound ammonia obtained from herring brine. In the hands of Dr. W. H. Spencer, formerly of Clifton, this drug proved remarkably successful in the treatment of acute rheumatism. Dose, 4 to 8 minims every hour or two hours, graduated as the disease progresses, combined with aromatics to disguise the disagreeable odour and taste. 1/6 per oz. *Pills*

(2 minims, with $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Quinine), No. 124A, 2/6 per gross, coated.

Trional has been experimented with by several investigators, and from their reports it appears to be a trustworthy hypnotic. Schultze has found it to be a more reliable sleep producer than either Sulphonal or Tetronal. It rarely gives rise to unpleasant after-effects, and in uncomplicated insomnia it generally succeeds in about 75 per cent. of the cases. Dose, 10 to 20 grains. 3/6 per oz.

***Tropacocaine** (Benzoyl pseudo-tropeine), an alkaloid obtained from the small-leaved Peruvian Coca. It has several advantages over the ordinary Cocaine in that it is considerably less toxic at equivalent doses, and the production of local anæsthesia is more marked and more rapid. As a local anæsthetic, 10 drops of a 20 per cent. solution should be injected. 2/- per grain. *Liquor Tropacocain.*, 20 per cent. 12/6 per drachm.

Ulexine (an alkaloid obtained by M. Gerrard from *Ulex europæus*, common Gorse).—The physiological action of Ulexine has been recently studied by Mr. J. Rose Bradford. The drug acts first as a stimulant, and then as a depressor of the respiratory system, and, in large doses, paralyses the motor nerves of mammals. It has a powerful effect on the kidney, causing constriction, followed by a very large expansion of short duration. The physiological effects point to a possible diuretic action, and this is what really happens. It has been employed in University College Hospital with success in cases of dropsy due to heart disease. (*Lancet*, Feb. 4th, 1888.) *Ulexine Hydrobromate*, 18/- per gramme.

Unguent. Acidi Carbolici, Amylaceous (Dr. Sansom's) (FERRIS).—This ointment Dr. Sansom considers much more efficacious

than any the basis of which is entirely fat. It forms a soft jelly-like ointment, and is an agreeable and cooling application. 28 parts contain 1 part pure Carbolic Acid. 1/4 per lb.

Unguentum Antirheumaticum (FERRIS).
(Suggested by M. Gueneau de Mussy).—This ointment consists of the Extracts of Belladonna, Henbane, and Opium, in careful combination, in the proportions given by M. Mussy. It may be rubbed over the painful joints three or four times a day, in cases of acute articular rheumatism. 5/- per lb.

Unguentum Capsici.—Is recommended by Dr. A. Drummond Macdonald, of Liverpool, as a seldom-failing local application in sub-acute and chronic forms of rheumatism. It must be rubbed over the affected part for ten minutes by a gloved hand, and the application of dry heat intensifies the rubefacient action, which continues for a considerable time afterwards, being even somewhat revived by heat or walking. It is to be used freely night and morning, or at bedtime only (in lumbago, for example, the first thorough application often gives marked relief), according to the effect produced on the sensibility of the patient, and on his disease. 2/8 per lb.

Unna's (Dr.) Ointment for Lichen Ruber.—*R.* Acid Carbolic, 20 parts; Hydrargyri Bichlor., 1 part; Ung. Diachylon., 500 parts. (See *Lond. Med. Record*, Jan. 15th, 1887.) 3/- per lb.

Uralium or Ural.—Signor Gustavo Poppi, of Bologna, has recently described the effects of a new hypnotic, made by the combination of Chloral Hydrate with Urethan, and which he proposes to call "Uralium." He concludes that it induces sleep more quickly and more certainly than any other known

hypnotic, and that it causes no alteration of blood pressure. It has been used in heart disease, insanity, hysteria, and other nervous complaints, and apparently with good effect. (*Weiner Medicinische Wochenschrift*, No. 22, 1887.) Dose, 15 to 45 grains. $\frac{2}{6}$ per oz.

Urethane (*the Ethyl Ether of Carbaminic Acid*).

—Employed by Dr. Von Jaksch and others as an hypnotic; said to be prompt in its action and attended with no unpleasant effects, useful in the insomnia of cardiac disease and pneumonia. It occurs in white crystals, freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 15 grains. $\frac{2}{-}$ per oz.

Urtica Dioica (*Common Nettle*).—This plant

was formerly deemed diuretic and astringent, and was employed in nephritic complaints, hæmorrhages, consumption, jaundice, worms, &c. The juice appears to be an efficient hæmostatic, and is used in epistaxis, and other hæmorrhages. A decoction (1 oz. to a pint), given in cupful doses, has been found useful in uterine hæmorrhage.

***Urtica Urens** (*Dwarf Nettle*).—The leaves of

the Common Nettle when dried have been recommended as an excellent remedy for asthma and other bronchial affections by V. Szyszlo. The author cites several cases, one of them being his own, where relief was rapidly produced through inhalations of the drug when other means had entirely failed. Eight grains of the leaves should be burnt, and the fumes inhaled every evening at bedtime. The herb has also been employed as a hæmostatic.

***Vaccine Lymph**.—Dr. Tilley, Public Vac-

cinator, Brentford, uses the following formula for preserving Vaccine Lymph: Vaccine Lymph, 5 minims; Glycerine puriss, Aq. Destil., ā ā, 5 minims. He says Lymph so

preserved retains its fluidity and ensures absorption.

***Vaccine Paste** in the tropics.—Dr. T. F. Pedley, Rangoon, strongly recommends in moist hot climates the use of tiny pewter collapsible tubes, with screw caps, for storing Vaccine Paste. The paste is prepared in the ordinary way by thoroughly mingling the scrapings of the vesicles with Glycerine. The paste keeps well, and may be used during two months. It has been employed extensively and with excellent effect.

Verbascum Thapsus (*Great Mullein, Leaves*).
—Dr. Quinlan speaks very favourably of the use of the decoction, infusion and extract of Mullein in phthisis; it is a comforting demulcent, and eases phthisical cough; its power of checking phthisical looseness of the bowels is very marked; it gives great relief to the dyspnœa; and in pre-tubercular and early cases of pulmonary consumption it appears to have a distinct weight-increasing power. *Leaves*, 1/- per lb. *Concentrated Decoct.*—Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. 2/8 per lb. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 3/4 per lb.

Viburnum Prunifolium (*Black Haw, Bark*).
—Uterine tonic and sedative; given in cases of threatened abortion, obstructive dysmenorrhœa, and after-pains. Dr. J. H. Wilson found it act as a sedative and tonic to the uterine nervous system, and believes that, if given early, and before the ovum is thrown off, most cases of abortion may be prevented. Dr. J. M. L'voff states that in nine cases where abortion had become a habit, all went to their full term under this treatment. In six cases abortion had commenced, and in all of these it was checked, and the patients completed their proper time of pregnancy. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 1

drachm. 8/- per lb. *Solid Extract*—Dose, 2 to 4 grains in pill. *Pills*—2 grains extract in each, coated 2/- per gross (No. 124D). (See also *Fluid Extracts*, U.S.P.).

Vinca Major (*Greater Periwinkle*, Herb).—The *fluid extract* is useful in arresting menorrhagic and other hæmorrhages. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. 4/6 per lb.

Viscum Album (*English Mistletoe*).—A fluid extract and a tincture prepared from the whole plant have been employed with some success in cardiac disease. Dr. Lee Payne, jun. (U.S.A.), and Dr. R. Park, Glasgow, speak favourably of it as a substitute for *Digitalis*; from Dr. Payne's experiments on warm-blooded animals, it appears to increase the strength of the heart's beat, and also its frequency. It lessens reflex action, and is said to paralyse the motor and sensory nerves. It has also been employed in hæmoptysis, and has been given in five cases of uterine inertia with good results. *Tincture*—Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 drachms. 4/- per lb.

Warburg's Tincture (*Warburg's fever drops*).—This famous remedy, at first a proprietary medicine, afterwards by the voluntary act of the inventor had its formula revealed. There is so much testimony as to its extraordinary virtues in the severe remittent and pernicious malarial fevers of India, that its powers can scarcely be questioned. Prepared by FERRIS & Co. from the original formula of Dr. Carl Warburg, of Vienna, published by Prof. M'Lean in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, and Dr. W. H. Broadbent in the *Practitioner*. Dose, 2 to 4 drachms. 8/- per lb.

Whortleberry Wine.—From the *Medical Annual*, 1894, page 610: "The good effect obtained from the Whortleberry as a mouth wash in cases of leukoplakia, psoriasis linguæ, and other affections of the tongue,

is hardly as widely known as it should be. Messrs. FERRIS and Co., of Bristol, at the suggestion of Dr. Percy Wilde, have produced a permanent preparation of the Whortleberry in the form of a wine, which, when diluted with water, makes a tonic and astringent mouth wash and gargle of a very pleasant character. In addition to the specific effects it appears to exercise on the mucous membrane of the tongue, we have found it excellent to clear a loaded tongue, and much appreciated by patients." *Whortleberry Wine* (FERRIS) in 4 oz. bottles, 12/- per doz.

Wine of Beef and Iron (FERRIS).—A considerable trial of this elegant nutritive tonic has now been made in England and abroad; it has been found to be an exceedingly serviceable preparation in convalescence, and it has everywhere met with the approval of medical men. It is prepared from Liebig's Extract of Meat, combined with a pure dry sherry, and delicately flavoured. The dose is one tablespoonful; and each fluid ounce is equivalent to one ounce fresh beef and four grains of Citrate of Iron. It will keep good for any time, is exceedingly palatable, and may be given when nearly all other descriptions of aliment are rejected. In ordering and prescribing, please write *Wine Beef and Iron*, FERRIS & Co.'s. In bottles—1/6, 2/6, and 4/6 each. We prepare also

Wine of Beef, Iron, and Quinine (FERRIS).—Made in the same way as our Wine of Beef and Iron, but with four grains of Citrate of Iron and Quinine in each fluid ounce. In bottles—2/9 and 5/- each.

Wood Ashes (in Whitlow).—Dr. Kappesser, Darmstadt, has for many years treated commencing whitlow very successfully by making the patient hold the affected finger very frequently in a hot lye made by steeping

a handful of fresh wood-ashes in half a pint of boiling water. A rag soaked in the same liquid is also applied round the finger when it is not immersed in the lye. In this way the whitlow can be cut short, especially if the treatment is commenced as soon as the first symptoms of the disease appear. (*Lancet*, Sept. 28th, 1889.)

Xylol.—A hydrocarbon extracted from Coal Tar Naphtha. Dr. Otvoes has used Xylol in no less than 315 cases of *smallpox*, with excellent results. He gives it as following formula, in wine: *R.* Xylol, pur., 3 grammes; Menthol water, Aq. Destil., āā 50 grammes; Syrupus Cinnam., 10 grammes. Dose, 1 tablespoonful every two hours. (*B. M. J.*, May 7th, 1887.) *Xylol*—Dose, 10 to 15 minims. 4/- per lb.

Yerba Reuma (*Waukenia grandiflora*, leaves, California). — Used as a local astringent stimulant application in nasal, vaginal and other catarrhs, external ulcerations, skin affections, &c.; also internally in dysentery and bronchitis. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 20 minims. 10/- per lb.

Yerba Santa (*Eriodictyon Californicum*, *E. glutinosum*, Mountain Balm, herb).—Stimulating expectorant, in asthma, chronic bronchitis, and allied complaints. In the hands of Dr. Salmon, New Orleans, has proved to be a remedy of value in bronchorrhœa, acute bronchitis, the cough of measles, and as a prophylactic against laryngismus stridulus. *Fluid Extract*—Dose, 10 to 30 minims, preferably in Glycerine. 10/- per lb.

Zinci Bromidum.—Mons. Charcot (Saltpêtière Hospital, Paris) has obtained very satisfactory results by the administration of pills, each containing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a grain of Bromide of Zinc, in epilepsy. Commencing with one pill daily, the dose may be increased to 25 grains. 12/- per lb. *Pills*

(No. 130A)— $\frac{3}{4}$ grain in each. 2/- per gross, coated.

Zinci Cyanid.—Professor Lashkevitch gives this salt in doses of $\frac{1}{10}$ th to $\frac{1}{8}$ th grain in cases of palpitation and pain in the region of the heart, both when valvular disease is present and also when the symptoms depend upon some neurosis. A few doses usually produce perceptible improvement. (*B.M.J.*, Aug. 20th, 1887.) 9d. per oz. (See also Mercury and Zinc Cyanid.)

Zinci Oleas.—Dr. H. Radcliffe Crocker writes (*B. M. J.*): “The Oleate of Zinc ointment is a remedy of the same class as Hebra’s Unguentum diachyli; and, while beneficial in all forms of eczema, its most striking effects are seen in the discharging stage, and, so far as my experience has gone, it never seems to do harm in any case, as happens when stimulating remedies are injudiciously applied. I have treated a large number of cases with this remedy, with most satisfactory results, so that I can with confidence recommend it as one of the most useful preparations for eczema that we possess.” *Duroleum Zinci Oleas* (FERRIS), 2/- per lb.

Zinc Oxide.—Dr. Niermeyer, of Amsterdam, recommends this drug in cases of hystero-epilepsy. Dose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains in the course of 24 hours, given with an equal quantity of Rhubarb.

FERRIS & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACTS.

*Prepared in accordance with the process adopted
in the United States Pharmacopœia.*

WE first introduced this important class of preparations to the notice of the Medical Profession in the year 1875, when we included a full line of the U.S.P. fluid extracts in our general price current; they grew rapidly into favour, and since that date a large number of fluid extracts, many of them of new and unofficial drugs, have been added to our list.

These preparations keep exceedingly well, and are both convenient and reliable. In every case one part by weight of the powdered material used produces one part by measure of the fluid extract; or in other words, one fluid drachm of the extract represents the full medicinal properties of 60 grains of the drug.

The menstruum is carefully chosen in each case with a view of fully extracting the active principles of the drug operated on, while taking up as little inert matter as possible; and from our long experience with these preparations, complete reliance may be placed on the efficacy and uniformity of strength of our fluid extracts. The greatest care is exercised both in the selections of the drugs used and in the process of manufacture; and to enable us to meet the growing demand, we have put down in our laboratory special plant for the production of these extracts.

In the following list the preparations which are official in the United States Pharmacopœia

are placed first in order, and the unofficial formulæ afterwards.

The new edition of the United States Pharmacopœia (seventh decennial revision) came into force on January 1st, 1894. The preparations which appear for the first time in this edition are indicated by an asterisk.

Extract. Aconiti Fluid. U.S.P.—A useful preparation of Aconite Root; but when given internally should be used with caution, on account of its very powerful character. Dose, 1 to 3 minims. 7/- per lb.

***Extract Apocyni Fluid. U.S.P.**—From the root of *Apocynum Cannabinum* (Canadian Hemp). In small doses it acts upon the circulation as a tonic, like *Strophanthus*. In larger doses it acts as an emetic, cathartic, and diuretic. Has been used in the treatment of dropsy. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. 9/- per lb.

Extract. Arnicæ Rad. Fluid. U.S.P.—This fluid extract well represents the virtues of Arnica Root. The dose, if desired for internal administration, is 5 to 20 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Aromat. Fluid. U.S.P.—Prepared from *Pulvis Aromaticus, U.S.P.*; similar to the *Pulv. Cinnam. comp. P.B.* An excellent aromatic in a concentrated form. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

***Extract. Aspidospermatis Fluid. U.S.P.**
—From the bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho* var. *blanco* (Quebracho bark). Quebracho is bitter and stimulant to the salivary glands, and astringent to the intestinal tract. Its special action upon the motor apparatus of respiration makes Quebracho valuable in treating dyspnoea of all kinds, whether bronchial, cardiac, or nervous. It has been found serviceable in emphysema,

with or without asthma, and in spasmodic croup. The effect of the drug in relieving cyanosis is very marked. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drm. 8/- per lb.

***Extract. Asclepiadis Tuberosæ, U.S.P.**

—From the root of *Asclepias tuberosa* (Pleurisy root). Diaphoretic and expectorant; in large quantities emetic and cathartic. It depresses the heart's action and increases that of the skin and kidneys. In domestic practice the fresh infusion is used for colds and pulmonary affections of an inflammatory and catarrhal character. In diarrhœa, dysentery and painful disorders of the stomach or bowels *Asclepias* is often effective. As a diaphoretic it is used in the exanthemata in order to facilitate the eruption and reduce the fever, and it is said to be advantageous in articular rheumatism in controlling the inflammation and reducing the heart's action. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 8/6 per lb.

Extract. Aurant. Amari Fluid. U.S.P.—

Prepared from dried bitter orange-peel. A concentrated pure bitter tonic. Dose, 15 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Belladonnæ Fluid. U.S.P.—

Prepared from *Belladonna Root*. A reliable preparation. Dose, 1 to 3 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Buchu Fluid. U.S.P.—

This fluid extract affords one of the best means available for the exhibition of Buchu. It is often combined with *Liquor Potassæ* with excellent results. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Calami Fluid. U.S.P.—

From the rhizome of *Acorus Calamus*, Sweet Flag. Aromatic stimulant. In combination with tonics in dyspepsia and gastric disorders,

to relieve flatulence, &c. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Calumbæ Fluid. U.S.P.—The fluid extract of Calumba Root is a dark-brown liquid, of an intense and purely bitter taste. The absence of tannin makes it a very desirable tonic in combination with chalybeates. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 4/- per lb.

Extract. Cannabis Indicæ Fluid. U.S.P.—A convenient preparation. It is of a dark-green colour, having the characteristic peculiar odour of the drug. Dose, 1 to 5 minims. 8/- per lb. (Should not be mistaken for the Fluid Extract of Canadian Hemp, *Apocynum Cannabinum*, sometimes improperly called Indian Hemp.)

Extract. Capsici Fluid. U.S.P.—An active preparation. Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Castanææ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the leaves of *Castanea Vesca*, American Chestnut. In whooping cough. Dose, 30 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Chimaphilæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the leaves of *Chimaphila Umbellata*, Pipsissewa. Diuretic, tonic, and astringent. In scrofula, rheumatism, abdominal and renal dropsies, chronic catarrhal affections of the bladder, chronic nephritis and urethritis, dysuria, albuminuria and gleet. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Chiratæ Fluid. U.S.P.—A useful preparation; it is a clear reddish-brown liquid of an intensely bitter taste. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. 4/- per lb.

Extract. Cimicifugæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Cimicifuga racemosa*, *Actea racemosa*, Black Snakeroot or Cohosh. An efficient remedy in ordinary

chorea, also used in acute inflammatory rheumatism, lumbago, and dropsy. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Cinchonæ Fluid. U.S.P.—Prepared from Calisaya Bark. An elegant and efficient preparation. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Cocæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, Coca or Cuca. Powerful nerve stimulant, employed to sustain strength during physical exertion, and in the absence of food. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. 5/6 per lb.

Extract. Colchici Rad. Fluid. U.S.P.—A good preparation; the menstruum used thoroughly exhausts the root. Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 5/- per lb.

Extract. Colchici Sem. Fluid. U.S.P.—A concentrated preparation of Colchicum Seeds. Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 5/- per lb.

Extract. Conii Fluid. U.S.P.—Prepared from Conium Fruit. An efficient preparation, little or none of the alkaloid being lost in the process used. Dose, 2 to 8 minims. 5/- per lb.

***Extract. Convallariæ Rad. Fluid. U.S.P.**
—From *Convallaria majalis* (Lily of the Valley). All parts of this plant possess medicinal value, but it has been generally supposed that its virtues reside principally in the flowers. Ferris and Co.'s Fluid Extract (see part I.), introduced some years ago when the drug first came into notice, is prepared from the *flowers and flower stalks* only, but the new edition of the United States Pharmacopœia directs the extract to be prepared from the *rhizome and roots*. Convallaria is employed in functional and organic disease of the heart. In small doses it strengthens the heart's

action, in larger quantities it restrains excessive cardiac activity. Dose, 5 to 15 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Cornûs Fluid. U.S.P. (1880)—From the bark of the root of *Cornus Florida*, Dogwood. Tonic and astringent. It has been said to be equal to Cinchona in the treatment of intermittent fevers. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Cubebæ Fluid. U.S.P.—A useful preparation which well represents the drug. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. 10/6 per lb.

Extract. Cusso Fluid. U.S.P.—From the flowers of *Brayera Anthelmintica*, Vermifuge. The bitter resinous principle, upon which the anthelmintic properties of Cusso are now believed to depend, is readily extracted by alcohol. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Cypripedii Fluid. U.S.P.—From rhizome and rootlets of *Cypripedium pubescens* and *C. Parviflora*, Ladies' Slipper or Moccasin Plant. Gentle nervous stimulant and antispasmodic, in hypochondriasis, neuralgia, morbid sensitiveness of the eye, and epilepsy. Dose, 15 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Digitalis Fluid. U.S.P.—This fluid extract is dark-greenish black in colour and represents the drug thoroughly. Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 5/6 per lb.

Extract. Dulcamaræ Fluid. U.S.P.—Principally used in the treatment of cutaneous affections, and has been employed in America in whooping cough. Dose 10 to 60 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Ergotæ Fluid. U.S.P.—Prepared from powdered Ergot of Rye by percolation with weak spirit, a small quantity of Hydrochloric Acid being added to fix the

alkaloids. Dose, 3 to 30 minims or more
6/8 per lb.

***Extract. Eriodictyi Fluid. U.S.P.**—From the leaves of *Eriodictyon glutinosum*, Yerba Santa (California). Stimulant and expectorant, has a reputation in the treatment of bronchitis, laryngitis and consumption. It has likewise been found beneficial in asthma, and may be administered in conjunction with *grindelia robusta*. It is used as a vehicle for the administration of quinine, the bitterness being overcome by the aromatic principles of the plant. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 10/- per lb.

Extract. Eucalypti Fluid. U.S.P.—From the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*. A useful preparation when the oil cannot be administered. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Eupatorii Fluid. U.S.P.—From the leaves and flowering tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, Thoroughwort, Boneset. Tonic, diaphoretic; in large doses, emetic and aperient. In dyspepsia and general debility, and as a remittent in typhoid fevers. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Gelsemii Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Gelsemium semper-virens*, Yellow Jasmine. In spasmodic and neuralgic affections. In supraorbital neuralgia, and in odontalgia, it has been especially commended; also said to be useful as an antiperiodic in remittent fevers. Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Gentianæ Fluid. U.S.P.—Useful in affording the tonic effect of the Gentian Root, when the proportion of alcohol in the tincture is found too stimulating. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 3/6 per lb.

Extract. Geranii Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome of *Geranium maculatum*, Cranesbill. An agreeable astringent, peculiarly service-

able in the case of infants and persons of delicate stomach. In diarrhœa, dysentery, the latter stages of cholera infantum, hæmorrhage, &c. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Glycyrrhizæ Fluid. U.S.P.—An excellent preparation of Liquorice Root; the solution of ammonia used in the menstruum renders the Glycyrrhizin soluble, and thus materially adds to the power and sweetness of the fluid extract. Useful in disguising the bitter taste of quinine. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Gossypii Rad. Fluid. U.S.P.—The bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum*, Cotton Root Bark. Emmenagogue, in dysmenorrhœa and scanty menstruation. Dr. Bouchelle, Mississippi, considers it not inferior to Ergot in promoting uterine contraction. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb. Dr. Henry Garngues has employed a decoction of the root in uterine disorders, as a hæmostatic and tonic, with beneficial results.

Extract. Guaranæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From Guarana, a dried paste, prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*. Nervine tonic, in migraine or nervous sick-headache, administered when the attack is developing; also in diarrhœa of phthisis, paralysis, and tedious convalescence. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 14/- per lb.

Extract. Hamamelidis Fluid. U.S.P.—From the *leaves* of *Hamamelis Virginica*, Witch Hazel. Hæmostatic and astringent, externally in piles, varicose veins, &c., and internally in bowel complaints and hæmorrhages. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 4/- per lb. N.B.—The fluid extract of the U.S.P. is recommended by Dr. H. G. Pifford, of New York, as the most reliable preparation, and the one that will give the most satis-

factory result in practice. It should be carefully distinguished from preparations made from the bark, the dose of which is not so large.

Extract. Hydrastis Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis*, Golden Seal. Tonic in general debility and impaired digestion, laxative in constipation and piles, alterative in various diseases of the mucous membrane, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, &c. Dose, 8 to 30 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Hyoscyami Fluid. U.S.P.—From Biennial leaves. An excellent and reliable preparation of Henbane. Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 10/- per lb.

Extract. Iridis Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Iris versicolor*, Blue Flag. Cathartic, emetic, and diuretic, in hepatic and intestinal disorders. Dose, 5 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Ipecacuanhæ Fluid. U.S.P.—A convenient preparation for adding to expectorant and diaphoretic mixtures. Dose—Expectorant, 2 to 5; emetic, 15 to 30 minims. 14/- per lb.

Extract. Kramerizæ Fluid U.S.P. (*Rhatany*).
—This fluid extract well represents the tonic and astringent properties of the root. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Lactucarii Fluid U.S.P. (1880).—From Lactucarium, the concrete milk juice of *Lactuca virosa*. The object of this preparation is to obtain in a soluble form all the active principles of Lactucarium, and to secure a fluid extract which will form with syrup a clear liquid, and at the same time retain its efficiency. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. 20/- per lb.

***Extract. Lappæ Fluid. U.S.P.**—From the root of *Arctium lappa* and other species—Burdock. Diaphoretic, diuretic and laxative, without causing irritation. The fluid extract is used externally for swellings, hæmorrhoids, ulcers, &c., and internally for rheumatism, syphilis, and chronic skin diseases. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. 5/- per lb.

Extract. Leptandræ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rizhome and rootlets of *Leptandra virginica*, Culver's Root. Intestinal stimulant, cholagogue and mild aperient. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Lobeliæ Fluid. U.S.P.—A useful preparation of Lobelia, in spasmodic asthma, croup, and other pectoral affections. Dose: Expectorant, 1 to 5 minims; emetic, 10 to 20 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Lupulinæ Fluid. U.P.S.—This Fluid Extract is prepared from Lupulin. Gentle tonic and sedative in atonic dyspepsia, and to produce sleep. Useful in the nervous tremors, wakefulness and delirium of drunkards. Dose, 2 to 15 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Matico Fluid. U.S.P.—Probably the best liquid preparation of Matico. It contains all the virtues of the drug, and affords an excellent form for internal administration. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

***Extract. Menispermæ Fluid. U.S.P.**—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum canadense*, Yellow Parilla, Canadian Moonseed. This drug is believed to resemble sarsaparilla in possessing diuretic, tonic, and alterative powers, and is also a laxative. In domestic practice it is used to purify the blood in scrofulous affections, &c. Dose, 10 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Mezerei Fluid. U.S.P.—The principal use of this fluid extract is in the preparation of the ointment of Mezereon, employed as an irritant application to obstinate and indolent ulcers, and for maintaining the discharge from blistered surfaces. Dose, 5 to 15 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Nucis Vomicae Fluid. U.S.P.—A powerful preparation ; should be used with caution. Dose, 1 to 5 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Pareiræ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*, Pareira Brava. In chronic diseases of the urinary passages, and inflammation of the bladder. A useful preparation of the drug. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

***Extract. Phytolaccæ Fluid. U.S.P.**—From the root of *Phytolacca decandra*, Poke Root. Phytolacca is emetic, cathartic, narcotic, and alterative. It reduces the force of the pulse and frequency of the heart's action, and also the rate of respiration. It is esteemed valuable in the treatment of syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, and in chronic skin diseases. Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 5/- per lb.

Extract. Pilocarpi Fluid. U.S.P.—From the leaflets of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*, Jaborandi. Powerful diaphoretic and sialogogue, quickly producing profuse perspiration. The U.S. fluid extract of Jaborandi fully represents the leaves, and is a most valuable preparation. Dose, 5 to 60 minims. 5/4 per lb.

Extract. Podophylli Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Podophyllum peltatum*, American Mandrake, or May-apple, A slow but active and certain cathartic, and powerful cholagogue. Dose, 5 to 15 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Pruni Virginianæ Fluid. U.S.P.

—From the bark of *Prunus serotina*, Wild Cherry. Tonic and sedative. In the hectic fever of scrofula and consumption, debility of the stomach, and to palliate cough in phthisis. The fluid extract has an agreeable flavour. Dose, 5 to 60 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Quassiæ Fluid. U.S.P.—A useful preparation of Quassia in a concentrated form. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 4/- per lb.

***Extract. Rhamni Purshianæ Fluid.**

U.S.P.—From the bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana*, Cascara Sagrada. Tonic laxative.—This is a true fluid extract, prepared by percolation of the powdered bark with diluted Alcohol, and is much preferable to the so-called liquid extract of the British Pharmacopœia, which is really a concentrated aqueous decoction with 25 per cent. of rectified spirit added. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. 3/6 per lb.

Extract. Rhei Fluid. U.S.P.—A fluid extract of Rhubarb, which thoroughly represents the root. Dose: laxative, 5 to 10; purgative, 20 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Rhois Glabræ Fluid. U.S.P.—

From the fruit of *Rhus Glabra*, Smooth Sumach. Sumach berries are astringent and refrigerant. The fluid extract, diluted, affords a very pleasant and effective gargle in inflammation and ulceration of the throat, especially in combination with chlorate of potash. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Rosæ Fluid. U.S.P.—

From the petals of *Rosa Gallica*, Red Rose. The fluid extract will be found very useful as an adjuvant and elegant astringent. It is of a deep-red colour, with the agreeable flavour

of Rose. Dose, 30 to 60 minims. 12/- per lb.

Extract. Rubi Fluid. U.S.P.—From the bark of the root of *Rubus villosus*, Blackberry. Tonic and strongly astringent—in all cases in which the vegetable astringents are used, especially in cases of diarrhœa from relaxation of the bowels, whether in children or adults. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Rumicis Fluid. U.S.P.—From the root of *Rumex Crispus*, Yellow Dock. Astringent and gently tonic, alterative in scorbutic disorders and cutaneous eruptions. Dose, 20 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Sabinæ Fluid. U.S.P. (*Savine*).—In amenorrhœa and atonic menorrhagia, and as a remedy for worms. In Germany, Savine is employed in chronic rheumatism and gout. Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Sanguinariæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*, Blood-root. An acrid emetic with stimulant narcotic powers: in small doses it is expectorant, and is also said to be emmenagogue: in larger doses it produces nausea and vomiting. Dose, 3 to 15 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Sarsaparillæ Fluid. U.S.P.—An efficient preparation of Sarsaparilla. Dose, 1 to 3 drachms. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Sarsaparillæ Comp. Fluid. U.S.P.—From Sarsaparilla, Liquorice Root, Sassafras and Mezereon. Gentle diaphoretic and alterative, in secondary syphilis, also in chronic rheumatism, scrofulous and cutaneous affections. Represents the compound decoction in a concentrated form, having all its ingredients except the

Guaiacum wood. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms.
8/- per lb.

Extract. Scillæ Fluid. U.S.P.—An excellent preparation of Squill. It is a beautiful clear reddish liquid, which is especially useful for combining with stimulant expectorants, such as Carbonate of Ammonia, which are incompatible with the official Syrup of Squill. Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 4/- per lb.

***Extract. Scoparii Fluid. U.S.P.**—From the tops of *Cytisus Scoparius*, Broom. Prepared by percolation with diluted alcohol, represents the drug in a convenient and active form. Dose, 30 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Scutellariæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the dried tops of *Scutellaria lateriflora*, Scullcap. Given as a nervous stimulant in neuralgia and convulsive affections. Dose, 30 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Senegæ Fluid. U.S.P.—Prepared with alcohol, water, and solution of Ammonia. The addition of the alkali to the menstruum prevents gelatinization; and the fluid extract will be found to be an elegant and efficient preparation of Senega Root. Dose, 2 to 15 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Sennæ Fluid. U.S.P.—To obviate griping, the fluid extract of Senna should be prescribed with one of the volatile oils, such as Fennel, Anise, or Caraway, in the proportion of about two minims to the fluid ounce. It is well adapted for exhibition with the saline cathartics, such as Epsom Salts or Cream of Tartar. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drs. 5/- per lb.

Extract. Sepentariæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia*

Serpentaria, Virginia Snakeroot. Stimulant, tonic, diaphoretic and diuretic; occasionally given in dyspepsia and intermittent fevers. The fluid extract well represents the root. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Spigeliæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica*, Pinkroot. Considered among the most powerful anthelmintics, and largely employed in the United States. In large doses it has a narcotic action. Dose, 5 to 20 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Spigeliæ et Sennæ Fluid. U.S.P. (1870).—An excellent preparation, combining the cathartic property of Senna with the anthelmintic virtues of Pinkroot. A good vermifuge, being generally acceptable to the stomach and not offensive to the taste. The addition of the Senna is said to overcome the narcotic effects of the *Spigelia*. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Stillingiæ Fluid. U.S.P.—From the root of *Stillingia Sylvatica*, Queen's root, Queen's delight. Emetic and cathartic, in smaller doses alterative. Useful in secondary syphilis, scrofula, cutaneous diseases, and chronic hepatic affections. *Stillingia* is one of the ingredients in Dr. McDade's remedy for syphilis. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Stramonii Sem. Fluid. U.S.P.—Prepared from the seeds of *Datura Stramonium*. The menstruum used is well adapted for thoroughly exhausting the seed. Dose, 2 to 5 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Taraxaci Fluid. U.S.P.—Tonic, and hepatic stimulant. The fluid extract of Dandelion Root is employed in the States as a vehicle for quinine. Dose, 5 to 60 minims. $\frac{3}{6}$ per lb.

Extract. Tritici Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome of *Triticum repens*, Couch-grass. Diuretic and emollient; employed in affections of the genito-urinary organs, irritable bladder and cystitis. Dose, 1 to 4 drachms. 3/6 per lb.

Extract. Uvæ Ursi Fluid. U.S.P.—*Bearberry*. Astringent and tonic, with a specific action on the urinary organs; employed in chronic nephritis, and when there is reason to conjecture ulceration of the kidneys, bladder, or urinary organs. Dose, 10 to 60 minims. 7/- per lb.

Extract. Valerianæ Fluid. U.S.P.—This is a concentrated tincture, strong both in alcohol and the virtues of Valerian; it may be considered as fully representing the properties of the root. Dose, 5 to 30 minims. 6/- per lb.

Extract. Veratri Viridis Fluid. U.S.P.—From the rhizome and rootlets of *Veratrum Viridi*, American Hellebore. A powerful spinal and arterial depressant; in pneumonia and inflammatory affections, acute rheumatism, pericarditis, nervous asthma and organic cardiac disease. Dose, 1 to 5 minims. 7/- per lb. The toxic effects are best counteracted by means of alcoholic stimulants.

* **Extract. Viburni Opuli Fluid. U.S.P.**—From the bark of *Viburnum Opulus*, Cramp bark. Given to prevent or relax cramps of all kinds resulting from hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, or pregnancy. Dose, 15 to 60 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Viburni Prunifol. Fluid. U.S.P.—From the bark of *Viburnum prunifolium*, Black Haw. Nervine antispasmodic astringent, diuretic and tonic; especially useful

in dysmenorrhœa, in the nervous diseases of pregnancy and in the prevention of miscarriage. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Xanthoxyli Fluid. U.S.P.—From the bark of *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*, Prickly Ash. Stimulant, producing general arterial excitement, and a tendency to diaphoresis. Thought to resemble Mezereon and Guaiacum in its action, and given in the same complaints, and as a remedy in chronic rheumatism. Dose, 8 to 30 minims. 8/- per lb.

Extract. Zingiberis Fluid. U.S.P.—A highly concentrated alcoholic solution of the active principles of Ginger. Dose, 2 to 10 minims. 8/- per lb.

UNOFFICIAL FLUID EXTRACTS.

	Per lb.	
	s.	d.
Extract. Adonis Vernalis Fluid, <i>Herb.</i> 2 to 5 minims	5	4
Extract. Aletris Farinosæ Fluid, <i>Unicorn</i> <i>Root.</i> 10 to 15 minims	7	0
Extract. Alstoniæ Constrictæ Fluid, <i>Queensland Fever Bark.</i> 2 to 5 minims	7	6
Extract. Alstoniæ Scholaris Fluid, <i>Dita</i> <i>Bark.</i> 5 to 15 minims	8	0
Extract. Asclepias Incarnatæ Fluid, <i>White</i> <i>Indian Hemp.</i> 1 to 5 minims	8	6
Extract. Asplenii Ceterach. Fluid, <i>Dora-</i> <i>dilla.</i> 10 to 30 minims	14	0
Extract. Baptisiæ Tinctoriæ Fluid, <i>Wild</i> <i>Indigo.</i> 5 to 10 minims	8	0
Extract. Berberis Aquifolii Fluid, <i>Oregon</i> <i>Grape Root.</i> 10 to 60 minims	8	0
Extract. Boldo Fluid, <i>Leaves.</i> 5 to 10 minims	10	0
Extract. Bursæ Pastoris Fluid, <i>Shepherd's</i> <i>Purse.</i> 10 to 20 minims	6	0
Extract. Carobæ Fluid, <i>Jacaranda pro-</i> <i>cera.</i> 20 to 30 minims	9	0
Extract. Cascaræ Amargæ Fluid, <i>Picr-</i> <i>amnia Bark.</i> 30 to 60 minims ...	9	0
Extract. Cascaræ Sagradæ Fluid, <i>Rham-</i> <i>nus Purshiana.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drms.	2	6
Extract. Cascaræ Sagradæ Fluid. <i>Taste-</i> <i>less (FERRIS).</i> 10 to 120 minims ...	5	6
Extract. Caulophylli Fluid, <i>Blue Cohosh.</i> 10 to 20 minims	8	0

	Per lb.	
	s.	d.
Extract. Chekan Fluid, <i>Myrtus Chekan</i> . $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 drms.	8	6
Extract. Cinchonæ Rub. Fluid, <i>Cinchona Rubra</i> , <i>Red Peruvian Bark</i> . <i>Dr. d'Unger's remedy for intemperance</i> . $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.	14	0
Extract. Collinsoniæ Canadensis Fluid, <i>Stone Root</i> . 2 to 10 minims	8	0
Extract. Convallariæ Flor. Fluid (FERRIS), <i>Lily of the Valley</i> . 5 to 15 minims ...	7	0
Extract. Coto Fluid, <i>Bark</i> . 5 to 8 minims	10	0
Extract. Damianæ Fluid, <i>Turnera aphrodisiaca</i> . $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drms.	8	0
Extract. Euonymi Fluid, <i>Wahoo Bark</i> . 30 to 60 minims	8	0
Extract. Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ Fluid, <i>Herb</i> . 10 to 30 minims	8	0
Extract Fuci Vesiculosi Fluid, <i>Bladder Wrack</i> . $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drm.	3	6
Extract. Galii Aparinæ Fluid, <i>Cleavers or Goose Grass</i> . 1 to 2 drms.	5	0
Extract. Hollarhenæ Antidysentericæ Fluid, <i>Bark and Seeds</i> . 2 to 4 drms.	6	0
Extract. Jaborandi Fluid, <i>Leaves</i> . 5 to 60 minims	7	0
Extract. Juglandis Fluid, <i>Butternut</i> . 20 to 60 minims.	5	4
Extract. Kavæ Kavæ Fluid, <i>Piper methysticum</i> . 30 to 60 minims ...	7	0
Extract. Manacæ Fluid, <i>Francisea uniflora</i> . 8 to 20 minims	11	0
Extract. Menyanthes Trifol. Fluid, <i>Buckbean</i> . 2 to 4 drms.	5	4
Extract. Piché (Pechi) Fluid, <i>Fabiana imbricata</i> . 10 to 20 minims	8	0

234 Ferris & Co.'s Therapeutic Notes.

	Per lb.
	s. d.
Extract. Piscidiæ Erythrinæ Fluid, <i>Jamaica Dogwood.</i> 10 to 60 minims	9 0
Extract. Rhamni Frang. Fluid, <i>Black</i> <i>Alder.</i> 1 to 4 drms.	2 6
Extract. Rhus Aromat. Fluid, <i>Sweet</i> <i>Sumach.</i> 5 to 30 minims	8 0
Extract. Salicis Nigræ Fluid, <i>Black</i> <i>Willow, Bark.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drm.	6 0
Extract. Sennæ Leguminum Fluid, <i>Senna</i> <i>Pods.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drm.	4 8
Extract. Stigmatæ Maidis Fluid. <i>Corn</i> <i>Silk.</i> 1 drm.	8 0
Extract. Thujæ Occidentalis Fluid, <i>Arbor</i> <i>Vitæ.</i> 1 to 5 minims... ..	8 0
Extract. Ustilago Maydis Fluid. <i>Corn</i> <i>Smut, Corn Ergot.</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drms. ...	8 6
Extract. Verbasci Thapsi Fluid, <i>Mullein.</i> 10 to 30 minims	3 4
Extract. Vincæ Major. Fluid, <i>Greater</i> <i>Periwinkle.</i> 1 to 2 drms.	4 6
Extract. Yerbæ Reumæ Fluid, <i>Waukenia</i> <i>Grandifolia.</i> 10 to 20 minims... ..	10 0

NEPENTHE :

The Safest and Best preparation of
Opium.

The following testimonials are selected from notices that have appeared in the medical press, and from a large number of letters that we have received from our friends from time to time, speaking in very high terms of our preparation, most of them being entirely unsolicited :

The *Lancet* analytical report on Nepenthe.—From the *Lancet*, December 18th, 1869: "Nepenthe, or Anodyne Tincture, prepared by Messrs. FERRIS & Co., Bristol.—This preparation really consists, as stated, solely of Opium, resembling somewhat the liquid extract of the British Pharmacopœia. It is claimed for it that it does not produce headache, stupor, giddiness, depression of spirits, diminution of nervous energy, prostration of strength, nor constipation; it is doubtless less stimulating than those preparations of Opium made with the solid and crude drug; and a further commendation of Nepenthe is its uniformity of strength."

From the late F. Porter Smith, Esq.—"I have pleasure in bearing testimony to the decided advantages possessed by Messrs. FERRIS & Co.'s preparation of Opium called Nepenthe over other preparations of that important drug. I have used it for several years in cancer of the uterus, continuing it, with scarcely abated advantage, as a sedative, in one such case, for the long period of eighteen months, in doses of, at the utmost, half a drachm, which served the purpose to the end. I have used it in 'subcu-

taneous injection' for neuralgia, without producing any local irritation, such as abscess, &c. In the cases of unusually severe 'after pains' in connection with labour, I can strongly recommend and endorse its successful and satisfactory employment. I have never met with any unpleasant symptoms, such as sometimes occur in some constitutions after the administration of Morphia, &c., during an extensive use of this valuable addition to that 'practical Pharmacopœia' which waits for no *imprimatur* from college or council."—F. PORTER SMITH, M.B. Lond., Associate of King's College, London, &c.

"7 Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square,
"October, 1847.

"Sir,—Having for the last eight or nine years prescribed your 'Anodyne Tincture' in all cases requiring such a remedy, I am induced to speak of its effects both as a Sedative and an Anodyne in the highest terms. The sleep produced by it is more refreshing and more allied to natural sleep than that arising from the use of any other narcotic with which I am acquainted.

"One of its greatest advantages, however, is that it does not act as an astringent according to my experience, nor does it produce any of the unpleasant effects which usually accompany the use of this class of medicines.

"I remain, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"S. MURCHISON, M.R.C.S."

[CERTIFICATE.]

"*Nepenthe, or Anodyne Tincture.*

"I have had many opportunities of witnessing the very excellent effects of 'Anodyne Tincture' in the numerous affections where an opiate is deemed advisable. It gives no headache, does not interfere with the proper action of the bowels, it rather promotes than diminishes appetite, and gives tranquilising and

refreshing sleep in many very painful nervous affections.

"With such strong recommendations I consider it an invaluable preparation of opium.

"CHARLES GREVILLE, M.D.,

"Physician to Bath Institution for

"Diseases of the Chest, etc.

"Bath, *September 24th, 1849.*"

"BROMYARD, *Oct. 13th, 1887.*

"Dear Sirs,—I have used your *Nepenthe* for over ten years, and prefer it to any other preparation of Opium. I have always found it reliable, and its use unattended by any unpleasant effect.

"I am, dear Sirs, yours faithfully,

"JOHN W. HININGS, M.R.C.S. Eng.,

"Medical Officer Workhouse and

"2nd District Bromyard Union."

"Mandarin Villa, 15 Abbey Road,

"St. John's Wood, N.W.,

"*May 26th, 1883.*

"Dear Sirs,—Nearly twenty years ago I was attracted by your valuable statement regarding *Nepenthe*. I have had ample opportunities of testing the same since then. *Nepenthe* is truly a calm soother where sleep is required. It produces no headache, or a dry tongue, and one important effect it has (in my experience), causes no constipation. As a rule I never prescribe any other opiate.

"Yours truly,

"J. McGRIGOR CROFT, M.D.,

M.R.C.P. Lond.,

"Physician Guardian of St. Marylebone."

"Coventry, *July, 1886.*

"I have certainly considered '*Nepenthe*' one of the best anodynes we have. For many years past I have constantly prescribed it in

cases requiring an anodyne with the greatest benefit, and have found that it does not produce any of the unpleasant after-effects which many, or indeed most, of the ordinary preparations of opium often cause. In cancer post-partum pains, after some operations, etc., &c., I have found it very serviceable; in cancer more especially it has appeared to me to give more relief than any other anodyne.

"C. C. WIMBERLEY, M.D."

"1 Fellows Road, Haverstock Hill,

"London, N.W.,

"Nov. 21st, 1886.

"For fifteen years I have used your *Nepenthe* in preference to any other sedative for night sleeping draughts.

"FREDK. H. GERVIS,

"M.R.C.S., L.S.A."

"Tadcaster, *Sept. 30th*, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to speak well of your *Nepenthe*. Owing to its not deranging the digestion and not confining the bowels, it is much superior to other preparations of Opium for the relief of pain. As it has not the same exciting action as Opium, it is much more useful as a hypnotic in cases of excessive drinking; in fact, in such cases I like it better than Chloral Hydrate.

"It is no uncommon thing to come across patients who cannot take Opium; but I have never but once come across one who could not take *Nepenthe*.

"I am, yours truly,

"H. TORDOFF, M.R.C.S. Eng."

"Bishop's Castle, Shropshire,

Sept. 29th, 1887.

"Dear Sirs,—It gives me much pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of your *Nepenthe*.

"I am more than gratified with its results as a sedative and hypnotic.

"I should, however, like to bring to your notice its marvellous effect as an antispasmodic in inflammatory and spasmodic stricture of the urethra, completely obviating the necessity of resorting to catheterism.

"I remain, yours truly,

"W. LAIRD-COX, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.," etc.

"Prescot Villa, Baschurch, Salop,

"Dec. 26th, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I have used your *Nepenthe* for several years. I believe it to be especially indicated in diseases of the urinary system, and find its action as an anodyne superior to that of *Hyoscyamus*, *Belladonna*, or their preparations. *Nephralgia* and the cystitis caused by the presence of a stone in the bladder, are invariably relieved by it. I have administered *Nepenthe* frequently in cases of stone to allay painful symptoms until an operation could be performed; I prefer its internal exhibition to the hypodermic use of *Morphia*, as *Nepenthe* leaves no after-effect on the digestive system. A long-standing case of ulceration of the bladder in a female, in which I have used every remedy I know of, both locally and internally, is always relieved by a 40-minim dose of *Nepenthe*. In strangury, acute and chronic cystitis, abnormal and malignant growths, also in that rare form of disease, tubercular disease of the bladder, I always find *Nepenthe* a safe and sure 'pain-killer.'

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

"CECIL A. CORKE, F.F. Phys. and Surg.,

"L.R.C.P., L.S.A. Lond."

NEPENTHE IN CHILBLAINS.—Mr. W. Square (Plymouth), writing in the *Brit. Med. Journal*, Jan. 29th, 1881, says that when he was a student,

Mr. Skey always recommended opium. Mr. Square has never known it fail. He gives it as Nepenthe, with a little Epsom salts and syrup of ginger, night and morning. A dose for an adult is 15 minims, and less for smaller patients. The relief is usually rapid. He has tried many vaunted external remedies, and never found one worth anything.

From *The Year Book of Treatment* for 1888 (Cassell and Co.), "Diseases of the Kidneys, Diabetes," etc. Art. 6. "Morphine in Diabetes," page 88.—"Nepenthe is of considerable value in diabetes; for while it has proportionately a more powerful sugar-restraining effect than Codeine, it has also the advantage over Morphine or Opium in not causing nausea or headache when equivalent doses are administered, probably owing to the blending of the various alkaloids, and absence of Meconic Acid and resinous principles."

"Kilmichael, Glen-Urquhart,

"Inverness, *March 9th*, 1888.

"Gentlemen,—I was laid up for nine months with senile gangrene of the right foot, and have in the highest degree to praise and commend your 'Nepenthe,' which I used nearly all the time of my illness, every other soporific having failed to ease my most acute pain.

"I consider that, unlike other opiates, it never interfered with my appetite; and I discontinued it all at once when the pain left, without having any desire or craving for it, which is not the case generally on using other opiates for such a time as I did your Nepenthe.

"You can make any use of this you like.

"Kindly send me the enclosed and oblige,

"Yours faithfully,

"ROBERT CRAIG, M.B."

From *The Pathology and Treatment of Spermatorrhœa*, By J. L. Milton, Senior Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin.

Chap. iv., Treatment of Spermatorrhœa. Under the heading of "Sedatives," Mr. Milton writes (p. 108):

"(c) NEPENTHE.—When Camphor fails, and when the case is severe, I believe it will be found better practice to turn to this drug, of which, except as regards its effects, I know nothing more than that it is prepared from the poppy, by Messrs. FERRIS, of Bristol, and that it has no sort of connection with the drug which Helen added to the wine intended for the guests of Menelaus, with the *Nepenthe* of Zwinger, or that of botanists. It has more control over emissions than either Laudanum or Battley's *Liquor Opii*, and many patients have said that they considered it the most potent agent in the cure. It is given in doses of fifteen minims on going to bed, and this quantity is increased by five minims every second night or so, according as the patient can bear it, till an emission occurs, when it is left off, like the Camphor, till he thinks another is due. He then begins again with the small dose, increasing as before. In most persons *Nepenthe* constipates the bowels somewhat, an evil, however, easily provided against by a free use of aperients; but in some cases its operation is attended with drawbacks which are not disposed of with such facility, the symptoms being headache, nausea, and even vomiting, all of them signs that the dose has been raised too quickly. The remedy is to give the medicine up at once, and let the stomach have three or four days' rest, by the end of which time it has generally settled down to quietness. The patient now begins again with a small dose, and never goes beyond one which experience has shown him to be perfectly safe. Henceforth, too, the *Nepenthe* should be taken either with a little cognac or compound tincture of Cardamoms. Some patients never bear more than thirty minims for a dose; others have reported taking a drachm or a drachm and a half without feeling any ill effects. The use of the *Nepenthe* at bedtime

can be followed up by that of the essence of Camphor during the night, in the event of the patient being much plagued with erections."

—
" 12th April, 1889.

" GENTLEMEN,—

" . . . I like your Nepenthe very much, it is very useful when you want to give an opiate unknown to the patient. . . .

" Yours truly,

" — — —, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A."

—
" April 21st, 1889.

" SIRs,—

" . . . I may mention that I have used your Nepenthe for the last five or six years, and I consider (from an extensive trial of it) *par excellence*, the best Hypnotic I know of in females, especially of a nervous temperament.

" I am, Sir, yours very sincerely,

" — — —, M.B.E., C.M."

—
" IRELAND, Sept. 30th, 1889.

" GENTLEMEN,—

" The Nepenthe you sent me a few weeks ago was well liked by a patient of mine suffering from cancer, and gave more relief than any Anodyne I have tried.

" Yours faithfully,

" — — —, L.R.C.P., L.M., L.R.C.S.E."

—
" March 1st, 1890.

" GENTLEMEN,—

" . . . Your Nepenthe is a splendid and reliable preparation. I shall use it henceforth in all obstetric cases.

" Yours very truly,

" — — —, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A."

—
" May 22nd, 1890.

" GENTLEMEN,—

" . . . I have a high opinion of your Nepenthe.

" Yours sincerely,

" — — —, M.D., L.R.C.S."

"GENTLEMEN, " June 6th, 1890.
 " . . . Kindly forward me by return of
 post a bottle of your *Nepenthe*. I find that it
 is seldom prescribed in this remote part of the
 country, but I know its value, having used it for
 a number of years.

I am, Gentlemen,
 "Yours truly,
 " ———, M.R.C.S.E."

"GENTLEMEN,— " September 7th, 1891.
 "I have used *Nepenthe* for many years, and
 have prescribed it very frequently for my
 patients; it is the only Anodyne I can take
 which is not followed by sickness, faintness and
 headache.

"I am, Gentlemen,
 "Yours faithfully,
 " ———, M.R.C.S.E., L.S.A."

"REDBOURN, HERTS,
 "DEAR SIRS,— " Nov. 7th, 1891.
 "I have found *Nepenthe* so useful to my
 patients, that it gives me great pleasure to give
 my experience of it, which is shortly that I have
 found it superior to any other preparation of
 opium I have used, in that its effects are certain,
 that it leaves no headache and does not consti-
 pate. Patients have told me that they could not
 and would not take opium; they, however, take
Nepenthe with great benefit and no ill effects.

"I remain,
 "Yours truly,
 "H. DISNEY, B.A., M.D., Univ. Dub."

"I have known Messrs. FERRIS and Co.'s
Nepenthe for many years, and can with great
 confidence testify to its many excellences. As a
 hypnotic it is by far the best drug I have ever
 met with, for it does not produce stupor and is
 absolutely free from all disagreeable after-
 effects. Habitual use does not perceptibly
 weaken its effects. It does not cause constipa-
 tion or nausea, and its exhibition has never in
 my experience been followed by headache or

depression. I consider it a most valuable preparation, and have no hesitation whatever in bearing the most unqualified testimony in its favour.

“ H. R. GREENE,
“ Brigade-Surgeon.
“ SOUTHSEA, May 17th, 1892.”

“ Nov. 21st, 1892.
“ . . . I have taken your Nepenthe every night for the last year or more with good effect.

“ ———, M.D., F.R.C.S. Eng., etc.”

“ DEAR SIRS,— GLOS., June 30th, 1893.

“ . . . I must add that I cannot get on without Nepenthe, and that although it is incompatible with alkalies, nevertheless it seems to do its work well with them. . . .

“ Yours truly,
“ ———, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., etc.”

“ 25, HANOVER SQUARE, W.,
“ GENTLEMEN,— “ November 14th, 1893.

“ . . . I have prescribed your Nepenthe for the last five and-twenty years. I have never known it fail, nor any disagreeable effects to follow its use. Too much cannot be said in its praise. It ought to supersede every other form of opium preparation.

“ I am, Gentlemen,
“ Yours faithfully,
“ R. SANDON GUTTERIDGE, M.D.”

“ ———, FRANCE, 5th Jan., 1894.
“ DEAR SIRS,—

“ Please send me again, as you did last November, one dozen of your Glycerole of Nepenthe, for Hypodermic injection. I prefer it much to any Morphia preparation, indeed to anything else of the kind. . . .

“ ———, M.D.”

Glycerole of Nepenthe, see also p. 136.

FERRIS & CO.'S
SOLUBLE, TASTELESS, PEARL-COATED
PILLS.

The following list comprises a large and carefully selected collection of Formulæ for Pills, many of them chosen from the various leading Hospitals. They are prepared with scrupulous care, and from Drugs whose purity has been carefully tested. Our Pearl coating is a non-metallic and *perfectly soluble one*. The Pills are sent out well secured, and will keep good for any reasonable time.

Please note that we do not supply less than one gross of any of the Pills in this list at wholesale prices.

N.B.—A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders for 10 gross and upwards of any one formula. Special quotations for very large quantities.

COATED PILLS BY WEIGHT.—For the Pills in most general use, a price per pound is quoted. Not less than half a pound of any one Pill can be supplied at this rate. Prices per pound for any other formulæ not so quoted, or for private recipes, will be sent on application.

GELATINE COATING.—We can prepare most of these formulæ with a transparent gelatine coating if preferred, at a slight advance on the prices quoted below, but we do not stock them.

Formulae 1 to 22 are those of the British Pharmacopœia, viz. :—

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1.	Pil. Aloes Barbadosensis, 4 or 5 gr. Price per lb., coated, 5/-	1	0	0	10
2.	Pil. Aloes et Asafœtidæ „ Price per lb., coated, 5/-	1	0	0	10
3.	Pil. Aloes et Ferri „ Price per lb., coated, 5/-	1	0	0	10
4.	Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ „ Price per lb., coated, 10/-	1	6	1	4
5.	Pil. Aloes Socotrinae „ Price per lb., coated, 6/-	1	0	0	10
6.	Pil. Asafœtidæ Co. „ Price per lb., coated, 6/-	1	2	1	0
7.	Pil. Cambogiæ Comp. „ Price per lb., coated, 6/-	1	0	0	10
8.	Pil. Colocynthidis Co. „ Price per lb., coated, 11/6	1	6	1	4
9.	Pil. Colocynth. et Hyos. „ Price per lb., coated, 12/6	1	8	1	6
10.	Pil. Conii Comp „	1	0	0	10
11.	Pil. Ferri Carb. „	1	0	0	10
12.	Pil. Ferri Iodidi „	1	4	1	2
13.	Pil. Hydrargyri. R. Pil. Hydrarg. P.B., 1 gr. R. „ „ „ 2 grs. R. „ „ „ 3 grs. R. „ „ „ 4 grs. R. „ „ „ 5 grs.) Price per lb., coated, 5 grain, 5/-	1	0	0	10
14.	Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co., 4 or 5 gr. Price per lb., coated, 5/-	1	0	0	10
15.	Pil. Ipecac. c. Scilla „ Price per lb., coated, 6/-	1	0	0	10
16.	Pil. Phosphori „	2	0	—	—

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
17.	Pil. Plumbi c. Opio, 4 or 5 gr. Price per lb., coated, 10/6	1	4	1	2
18.	Pil. Quininæ 2 grs.	—	—	—	—
19.	Pil. Rhei Co. 4 or 5 grs. Price per lb., coated, 5/-	1	0	0	10
20.	Pil. Saponis Comp. „ Price per lb., coated, 9/6	1	4	1	2
21.	Pil. Scammonii Co. „	2	0	1	10
22.	Pil. Scillæ Comp. „ Price per lb., coated, 5/-	1	0	0	10

The following Formulæ have been carefully selected from the Pharmacopœias of the most important London Hospitals, &c., and from other reliable sources.

22A.	Pil. Acid. Carbolic. R. Acid. Carbolic., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
22B.	Pil. Acid. Carbolic. R. Acid. Carbolic., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
22C.	Pil. Acid. Carbolic. et Asa- fœtidæ R. Acid. Carbolic., 1 gr. Gum Asafœtidæ, 2 grs. Gum Galbani, 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
22D.	Pil. Acid. Carbolic. (Keratin coated) R. Acid. Carbolic., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. <i>Prof. Charteris.</i>	2	0	—	—
23.	Pil. Acidi Gallici R. Acid. Gallic., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Ext. Hyoscyam., 1 gr. <i>Chest Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
24.	Pil. Acid. Gallici c. Morphina R. Acid. Gallic., 1 gr Morph. Acet., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Conf. Rosæ, q. s. <i>Middlesex Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
24A.	Pil. Acid. Gynocardic... R. Acid. Gynocardic, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Gentian., 3 grs <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10
24B.	Pil. Acid. Gynocardic... R. Acid. Gynocardic, 1 gr. Ext. Gentian., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	6	4	4
24C.	Pil. Acid. Salicylic. ... R. Acid. Salicylic., 4 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
25.	Pil. Acid. Tannici c. Morphina R. Acid. Tannici, 4 grs. Morph. Mur., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Syrupus, q. s. <i>Consumption Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
25A.	Pil. Acid. Tannici c. Opio ... R. Acid. Tannici, 4 grs. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
25B.	Pil. Aconitin. et Quininae ... R. Quininae Hydrobrom., 10 centigrammes ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) Aconitina, Crystal, $\frac{5}{10}$ milligramme ($\frac{1}{30}$ gr.) In Neuralgia (<i>B. M. J.</i> , Mar. 26th, 1887)	4	0	3	10
26.	Pil. Aconiti ... R. Ext. Aconit. Alc., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Ext. Glycyrrh., 3 grs. <i>Consumption Hospital.</i>	1	2	1	0

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
26A.	Pil. Agaricin... .. R. Agaricin, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
26B.	Pil. Aloes et Ferri c. Nuc. Vom. et Belladon. ... R. Pil. Aloes et Ferri, 3 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom. , $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Belladon. , $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
26C.	Pil. Aloes, Nuc. Vom., et Belladon. R. Ext. Aloes Aquosi, 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom. , $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Belladon. , $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Price per lb., coated, 18/6	1	6	1	4
26D.	Pil. Aloes, Nuc. Vom., et Belladon. R. Ext. Aloes Aquosi, 2 grs. Ext. Nuc. Vom. , $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Balladon. , $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
26E.	Pil. Aloes et Hydrarg. ... R. Ext. Aloes Aquosi, 2 grs. Pil. Hydrarg. , 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
26F.	Pil. Aloes c. Myrrh. et Ferro. 1 6 R. Pil. Aloes et Myrrh, 3 grs. Ferri Sulph. , 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
26G.	Pil. Aloes, Belladon., Nuc. Vom. et Ipecac. R. Ext. Aloes Aquos. , 2 grs. Ext. Belladon. , $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom. , $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac. , $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
26H.	Pil. Aloes et Nucis Vom. ... R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
26K.	Pil. Aloes, Nuc. Vom. et Rhei R. Ext. Aloes Barb., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Rhei, 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
26L.	Pil. Aloes, Bellad. et Nuc. Vom. Co. R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
26M.	Pil. Aloes, Bellad., Nuc. Vom. et Ferri R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
26N.	Pil. Aloes Aquos. et Ferri R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
26P.	Pil. Aloes, Nuc. Vom. et Ferri R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Price per lb., coated, 16/-	1	6	1	4

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
26Q.	Pil. Aloes, Nuc. Vom. et Ferri... .. R. Ext. Aloes. Aquos., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
26R.	Pil. Aloes, Ipecac., Bellad. et Nuc. Vom. R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
26S.	Pil. Aloes, Ipecac., Nuc. Vom. et Bellad... .. R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
27.	Pil. Aloes c. Nuce Vomicâ R. Pil. Aloes Barb., P.B., $4\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Ext. Nucis Vomic., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Syrupus, q.s. <i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
27A.	Pil. Aloes Dilut. R. Aloes Barb., 1 gr. Saponis Castil., 1 gr. Ext. Glycyrrh., 1 gr. Theriacæ, 1 gr. <i>Dr. Marshall Hall.</i>	1	0	0	10
27B.	Pil. Aloes Glacial R. Ext. Aloes Glacial., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
27C.	Pil. Aloina R. Aloinæ, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
27D.	Pil. Aloinæ Comp.	1	6	1	4
	R. Aloinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ferri Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Myrrhæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Saponis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Sir Andrew Clark.</i>				
	Price per lb., coated, 12/-				
27E.	Pil. Aloinæ et Belladon. ...	1	6	1	4
	R. Aloinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Belladonnæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ferri Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Myrrhæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Saponis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Sir Andrew Clark.</i>				
	Price per lb., coated, 12/-				
27F.	Pil. Aloinæ et Ipecac....	1	6	1	4
	R. Aloinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ferri Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Myrrhæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Saponis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Sir Andrew Clark</i>				
	Price per lb., coated, 12/-				
27G.	Pil. Aloinæ	1	4	1	2
	R. Aloinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
27H.	Pil. Aloin. et Euonymin. ...	2	10	2	8
	R. Aloinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Euonymin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Hyoscyami, 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co. (See also No. 63K)</i>				
28.	Pil. Alterativa	1	6	1	4
	R. Ext. Coloc. Co., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Hyoscyam., 1 gr.				
	Pil. Hydragyri, 1 gr.				
	Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	<i>Samaritan Hospital.</i>				
	Price per lb., coated, 15/-				

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
28A.	Pil. Aluminii Co. R. Aluminium Metallic, 2 grs. Aluminnii Hydrat., 1 gr. Calcii Carbonat., 1 gr. Pulv. Gum Tragac., q. s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10
28B.	Pil. Alumina c. Bismuth. ... R. Aluminæ Sulph., 1½ gr. Bismuth Subnit., 1 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1 gr. <i>Dr. Justin.</i>	2	6	2	4
29.	Pil. Ammon. Bromid. et Valer. ... R. Ammon. Bromid., 3 grs. Ext. Valerian, 1 gr. Ext. Hyoseyam., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
29A.	Pil. Ammon. Bromid. ... R. Ammon. Bromid., 4 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
29B.	Pil. Ammon. Chlorid. ... R. Ammon. Chlorid., 4 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	0	0	10
30.	Pil. Antimon. R. Antim. Pot. Tart., ¼ gr. Confect. Opii., 1 gr. <i>Westminster Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
31.	Pil. Antimon. c. Calomel. ... R. Antim. Pot. Tart., ¼ gr. Conf. Opii., 1¾ gr. Calomel, 1 gr. <i>Westminster Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
31A.	Pil. Antimonialis Co. R. Pulv. Antimonialis Co., 2 grs. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
31B.	Pil. Antipyrin. R. Antipyrin., 4 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	5	3	5	1
32.	Pil. Anthelmintica R. Santonin, 1 gr. Jalapine, 1 gr. Scammony, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	8	2	6
32A.	Pil. Anthem. c. Quinina ... R. Ext. Anthem., 1 gr. Ext. Tarax., 1 gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
32B.	Pil. Anti-Neuralgic R. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Aconit., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Morph. Mur., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	2	2	0
32C.	Pil. Antipyretic, No. I. ... R. Quininæ Sulph., 2 grs. Hydrarg. Subchlor., 1 gr. Antim. Pot. Tart., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Morphinæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. <i>Dr. B. Frank Humphreys.</i>	3	0	2	10
32D.	Pil. Antipyretic, No. II. ... R. Quininæ Sulph., 2 grs. Pulv. Rad. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Gelsemin, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. <i>Dr. B. Frank Humphreys.</i>	3	6	3	4
32E.	Pil. Antipyretic, No. III. ... R. Quininæ Sulph., 2 grs. Pulv. Rad. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pilocarpin. Nit., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. <i>Dr. B. Frank Humphreys.</i>	5	6	5	4

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
32F.	Pil. Antipyretic, No. IV. ...	3	0	2	10
	R. Quininæ Sulph., 2 grs.				
	Pulv. Opii., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Rad. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Aconiti, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.				
	<i>Dr. B. Frank Humphreys.</i>				
32G.	Pil. Aperiens, G.N.H. ...	1	0	0	10
	R. Aloes. Barb., 2 grs.				
	Pulv. Jalapæ, 2 grs.				
	Pulv. Colocynth, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Cambogiæ, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Zingib., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.				
	Sapon. Mollis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ol. Olivæ, $\frac{1}{8}$ min.				
	Ol. Caryoph., $\frac{1}{16}$ min.				
	<i>Great Northern Hospital.</i>				
	Pil. Aperiens, Ferris, <i>vide</i>				
	Nos. 131-136 and No. 155				
32H.	Pil. Aphrodisiaca	2	4	2	2
	R. Ext. Damianæ, 2 grs.				
	Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
33.	Pil. Argenti Nitratis	2	0	1	10
	R. Argent. Nit., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Hyoscyam., 3 grs.				
	<i>Bristol Royal Infirmary.</i>				
33A.	Pil. Argent. Nit. c. Opio ...	2	0	1	10
	R. Argent. Nit., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
34.	Pil. Argenti Oxid.	2	6	2	4
	R. Argent. Oxid., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Zingib., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Farina, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.				
	Syrupus, q. s.				
	<i>London Hospital.</i>				
34A.	Pil. Argent. Phosph. Tribasic	2	6	2	4
	R. Argent. Phosph. Tribasic, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.				
	<i>Dr. A. M. L. Hamilton.</i>				

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Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less,

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
35.	Pil. Arsenical. Co.	1	8	1	6
	R. Acid. Arsenios, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Acaciæ, $\frac{3}{10}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Cinnam. Co., $1\frac{4}{5}$ gr.				
	Ext. Jalapæ, $1\frac{1}{5}$ gr.				
	Glycerine, q.s.				
	<i>Skin Hospital.</i>				
35A.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios. et Ferri	1	4	1	2
	R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{36}$ gr.				
	Ferri Redact., 2 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
35B.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios., Aloes,				
	Myrrh, et Capsici	1	8	1	6
	R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{40}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Guaiaci, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Capsici, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pil. Aloes et Myrrh., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
35c.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios., Ferri, et				
	Aloes	1	8	1	6
	R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.				
	Ferri Sulph., 2 grs.				
	Pil. Aloes et Myrrh., 2 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
35D.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios., Aloes, et				
	Ferri	1	6	1	4
	R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.				
	Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 2 grs.				
	Pil. Aloes. et Myrrh., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
35E.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios., Aloes, et				
	Ferri	1	6	1	4
	R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.				
	Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 2 grs.				
	Ext. Aloes Aquos., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
35F.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios. et Ferri	1	4	1	2
	R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.				
	Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 3 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
35G.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios. et Ferri Carb. R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Ferri Carbonat., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
35H.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios. R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{25}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
35K.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios. R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
35L.	Pil. Acid. Arsenios. R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
35M.	Pil. Asiatica... .. R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. Piper. Nig., 1 gr. Pulv. Acaciæ, q.s. <i>Dr. Neligan.</i>	1	6	1	4
35N.	Pil. Arsen. Rub. R. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Antim. Sulphurat., $1\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Glycyrrh., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Saponis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Gentian., $1\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Dr. Wickham.</i>	1	6	1	4
35P.	Pil. Arsen. et Hyd. Iodid. R. Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Arsen. Iodid., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Potass. Iodid., 1 gr. <i>Pil. "Donovan."</i>	1	6	1	4
36.	Pil. Asafœtidæ Aloetica R Aloes Barb., Asafœtidæ, Sapon. Dur., p. æq. in pil. gr. 4. <i>Westminster Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2

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Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
36A.	Pil. Asafœtidæ c. Rheo ... R. Pil. Asafœtidæ Co., 2 grs. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
36B.	Pil. Atropinæ Sulph. ... R. Atropinæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
36C.	Pil. Belladon. ... R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
36D.	Pil. Belladon. ... R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
36E.	Pil. Belladon. ... R. Ext. Belladon., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
37.	Pil. Belladon. c. Ipecac. ... R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Taraxaci, 3 grs. <i>Consumption Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
37A.	Pil. Belladon Co. .. R. Ext. Nucis Vom. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. Pil. Rhei. Co., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Price per lb., coated, 10/-	1	6	1	4
37B.	Pil. Belladon. c. Morph. ... R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Morph. Mur., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Cannab. Ind., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	2	2	0
37C.	Pil. Belladon. c. Nuc. Vom. ... R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
37D.	Pil. Belladon. c. Nuc. Vom. R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
37E.	Pil. Belladon. c. Opio... R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Opii., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
37F.	Pil. Belladon. c. Opio... R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Opii., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
37G.	Pil. Bellad. et Nuc. Vom. Co. R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
37H.	Pil. Belladon. c. Opio... R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Opii., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
38.	Pil. Belladon. c. Zinco R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Zinci Oxid., 1 gr. Camphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Consumption Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
38A.	Pil. Berberinæ Sulph. R. Berberinæ Sulph., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	0	3	10
38B.	Pil. Berberinæ Sulph. R. Berberinæ Sulph., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	5	0	4	10
38C.	Pil. Acid. Benzoic. R. Acid. Benzoic., 4 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
38D.	Pil. Benzosol R. Benzosol, 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	6	4	4

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
39.	Pil. Bismuthi Co.	1	6	1	4
	R. Bismuth. Nit., 2 grs.				
	Sodii Carb. Exsic., 2 grs.				
	Ext. Rhei., 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
40.	Pil. Bismuthi c. Morphina	2	0	1	10
	R. Bismuthi Carb., 2 grs.				
	Morph. Mur., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Rhei, 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
41.	Pil. Bismuthi c. Quinina ...	2	0	1	10
	R. Bismuth. Nit., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Rhei, 1 gr.				
	Aloes Barb., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Creasoti, $\frac{1}{2}$ m.				
	Quinin. Sulph., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
41A.	Pil. "Blaud"	1	0	0	10
	R. Ferri Sulph. Pur., 2 grs.				
	Pot. Carb. Pur., 2 grs.				
	Pulv. Tragacanth., q.s.				
	(Improved Formula.)				
	R. Ferri Sulph. Pur. $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.				
	Pot. Carb. Pur., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Sacch. Alb., 1 gr.				
	<i>Extra Pharmacopœia.</i>				
	Pil. "Blaud," half-size ...	0	8	0	6
	N.B.—Blaud's Pills by weight—				
	price (for not less than $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.) 5/6				
	per lb.; 7 lbs., 5/- per lb. Half-				
	size, 7/- per lb.				
	These pills can be supplied with				
	either white, pink, or blue coating.				
	See also No. 67E.				
41B.	Pil. Caffeinæ... ..	1	6	1	4
	R. Caffeinæ Citras, 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
41c.	Pil. Calcii Sulphid. c. Iodoform R. Calcii Sulphid., 1 gr. Iodoform., 1 gr. <i>Dr. J. Willett.</i>	1	10	1	8
41d.	Pil. Caulophyllin. et Pulsatillæ R. Caulophyllin., 2 grs. Ext. Pulsatillæ, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	0	3	10
42.	Pil. Camphoræ c. Hyoscyam. R. Camphor., $1\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Hyoscyam., $1\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
42A.	Pil. Camph. Monobromid.... R. Camph. Monobromid., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
42B.	Pil. Camph. c. Opio R. Camphor., 2 grs. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
42c.	Pil. Camph. c. Belladon. R. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 2 grs. Camphor., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	4
42d.	Pil. Camphoræ R. Camphor., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
43.	Pil. Cannabis Indicæ R. Ext. Cannab. Ind., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Gentian., 2 grs. Amyli, 1 gr. <i>Chest Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
43A.	Pil. Cannabis Indicæ R. Ext. Cannab. Ind., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
43B.	Pil. Cannabis Indicæ R. Ext. Cannab. Ind., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
43C.	Pil. Cannab. Ind. Comp. R. Ext. Cannab. Ind., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pil. Rhei Co., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Dr. Stephen Mackenzie.</i>	2	0	1	10
43D.	Pil. Cannab. Ind. Comp. R. Ext. Cannab. Ind., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pil. Asafœtid. Co., 2 grs. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Acid. Carbolic., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ol. Cajuputi, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. <i>Dr. Stephen Mackenzie.</i>	2	4	2	2
43E.	Pil. Cannabin. Tannas R. Cannabin. Tannat., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	6	0	5	10
44.	Pil. Capsici c. Rheo R. Pulv. Capsici, 1 gr. Pulv. Rhei, 2 grs. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Syrupus, q.s. <i>Westminster Hospital.</i> Pil. Cathartic., <i>vide</i> Nos. 131-136, 32G, and 155.	1	6	1	4
44A.	Pil. Cerii Oxalat. R. Cerii Oxalat., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
44B.	Pil. Cerii Oxalat. R. Cerii Oxalat., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
44C.	Pil. Calomel. c. Hyoscy. R. Calomel., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
44D.	Pil. Calomel. c. Hyoscy. R. Calomel., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
45.	Pil. Calomel. c. Opio ... R. Calomel., 2 grs. Opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
45A.	Pil. Calomel. c. Opio ... R. Calomel., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
45B.	Pil. Calomel. c. Opio ... R. Calomel., 1 gr. Opium, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
45C.	Pil. Calomel. c. Opio ... R. Calomel., 1 gr. Opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
45D.	Pil. Calomel. c. Opio ... R. Calomel., 2 grs. Opium, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
45E.	Pil. Calomel. c. Opio ... R. Calomel., 2 grs. Opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
45F.	Pil. Calomel. c. Opio ... R. Calomel., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
45G.	Pil. Calomel. c. Opio ... R. Calomel., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> (See also No. 82.)	1	4	1	2
45H.	Pil. Calomel., Opium, et Ipecac. R. Calomel., 1 gr. Pulv. Opium, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
46.	Pil. Chloral Hydrat. R. Chloral Hydrat., Cryst., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
47.	Pil. Chloral c. Morphinâ R. Chloral Hydrat., 3 grs. Morph. Mur., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Cannab. Ind., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	2	2	0
47A.	Pil. Cinchonidin. Salicylat... .. R. Cinchonidin. Salicylat., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10
47B.	Pil. Cinchonidin. Sulph. R. Cinchonidin. Sulph., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
	Pil. Codeinæ				
47C.	R. Codeinæ, 1 gr.	6	6	6	4
47D.	R. Codeinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	3	8	3	6
47DD.	R. Codeinæ, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4	2	2
47E.	Pil. Codeinæ, Nucis Vom., et Lactuæ R. Codeinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Lactuæ, 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	2	4	0
47F.	Pil. Codeinæ c. Cascara R. Codeinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	2	4	0
48.	Pil. Colchici Co. R. Ext. Colch. Acet., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Glyc., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Bristol Royal Infirmary.</i>	2	0	1	10

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o.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
49.	Pil. Colchici c. Belladon. ...	1	8	1	6
	R. Ext. Colchici Acet., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Anthem., 2 grs.				
	<i>St. Thomas's Hospital.</i>				
49A	Pil. Colchici et Aloes Comp.	1	10	1	8
	R. Ext. Colchici Acet., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Aloes Socot., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Coloc. Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Hyoscy., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Hyd. Subchlor., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
49B.	Pil. Cochici, Hyd., et Coloc.				
	Co.	1	6	1	4
	R. Ext. Colchici Acet., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Coloc. Comp., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Hyoscy., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
49c.	Pil. Colchici, Hyd., et Ipecac.	1	6	1	4
	R. Ext. Colchici Acet., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Pil. Hydarg., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Ipecac, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Pil. Coloc. et Hyos., 3 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
49D.	Pil. Colchici et Guaiaci ...	1	6	1	4
	R. Ext. Colchici Acet., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Guaiaci Resin., 3 grs.				
	Ammon. Carb., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
50.	Pil. Colchici c. Pot. Iodid.	2	2	2	0
	R. Ext. Colch. Acet., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pot. Iodid., 2 grs,				
	Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
51.	Pil. Colocynth. c. Calomel...	1	8	1	6
	R. Pil. Coloc. Co., 4 grs.				
	Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr.				
	<i>Guy's, St. Thomas's, etc.</i>				
	Price per lb., coated, 11/-				
51A.	Pil. Colocynth. c. Calomel	1	6	1	4
	R. Pil. Coloc. Co., 2½ grs.				
	Hyd. Subchlor., 2½ grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
51B.	Pil. Coloc., Calomel, et				
	Hyoscy.	1	8	1	6
	R. Ext. Coloc. Co., 1½ grs.				
	Hyd. Subchlor., 1½ grs.				
	Ext. Hyoscy., 1½ grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
51c.	Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy. c.				
	Calomel	1	6	1	4
	R. Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy.,				
	3 grs.				
	Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
51D.	Pil. Coloc., Nucis Vom., et				
	Euonymin.	2	6	2	4
	R. Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy.,				
	3 grs.				
	Ext. Nucis Vom., ¼ gr.				
	Euonymin., 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
51E.	Pil. Coloc. Comp. et Hydrarg.	1	6	1	4
	R. Pil. Coloc. Comp., 2 grs.				
	Pil. Hydrarg., 2 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
52.	Pil. Colocynth. c. Hydrar-				
	gyro	1	6	1	4
	R. Ext. Coloc. Co., 2 grs.				
	Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Hyoscyam., 2 grs.				
	<i>St. Mary's Hospital.</i>				
	Price per lb., coated, 10/-				

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.	
		Coated s. d.	Uncoated s. d.
53.	Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscyam. c. Capsico 1 8 1 6 R. Pil. Coloc. et Hyos. P.B., 4 grs. Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Price per lb., coated, 11/-		
53A.	Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy. c. Hydrarg. 1 8 1 6 R. Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., 3 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Price per lb., coated, 11/-		
54.	Pil. Colocynth. c. Ipecac. ... 1 6 1 4 R. Pil. Coloc. Co., 2 grs. Pil. Hydrargyri, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Hyoscyam., 1 gr. <i>University Hospital.</i> Price per lb., coated, 11/-		
54A.	Pil. Coloc. c. Rheo et Hyd. 1 6 1 4 R. Pil. Coloc. Co., 2 grs. Pil. Rhei. Co., 2 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
55.	Pil. Coloc. c. Scammon. et Rheo 1 10 1 8 R. Ext. Coloc. Co., 3 grs. Scammoniaë Res., 1 gr. Ext. Rhei, 1 gr. Gingerine, vel. Ol. Cinnam., $\frac{1}{2}$ m. <i>St. Thomas's Hospital.</i>		
56.	Pil. Conii c. Hydrarg. ... 1 4 1 2 R. Ext. Conii, 4 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. <i>Guy's Hospital.</i>		

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
57.	Pil. Conii c. Ipecac. R. Ext. Conii, 4 grs. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Magnesia, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>University Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
58.	Pil. Creasoti R. Creasoti, 1 min. <i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
58A.	Pil. Croton Chloral R. Croton Chloral Hydrat., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	6	2	4
58B.	Pil. Croton Chloral R. Croton Chloral Hydrat., 4 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	0	3	10
58C.	Pil. Croton Chloral et Quininæ R. Croton Chloral Hydrat., 2 grs. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10
59.	Pil. Crotonis... .. R. Ol. Crotonis, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. Sapon. Dur., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. <i>London Hospital.</i>	1	2	1	0
59A.	Pil. Crotonis... .. R. Ol. Crotonis, 1 m. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
60.	Pil. Crotonis Comp. R. Ol. Crotonis, $\frac{1}{6}$ min. Ext. Coloc. Co., 5 grs. <i>Middlesex Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
61.	Pil. Cupri Co. R. Cupri Sulph., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Gum Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Conf. Rosæ, q.s. <i>Fever Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
61A.	Pil. Cupri Phosph. R. Cupri Acet., $\frac{1}{7}$ gr. Sodii Phosph. xtal., $\frac{4}{5}$ gr. Pulv. Rad. Glycyrrh. Glycerin., āā q.s. <i>Mons. Luton.</i>	2	0	1	10
61B.	Pil. Anti-Constipation R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 2 grs. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
61E.	Pil. Cascaræ, Euonymin., et Podoph. R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 1 gr. Euonymin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
62.	Pil. Calcii Sulphid. R. Calcii Sulphid., 1 gr. Pulv. Glyc. Co., q.s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
62A.	Pil. Calcii Sulphid. R. Calcii Sulphid., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr, <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
62B.	Pil. Calcii Sulphid. R. Calcii Sulphid., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
62C.	Pil. Calcii Sulphid. R. Calcii Sulphid., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
62D.	Pil. Cascaræ Sagradæ— R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 2 grs.... ..	1	6	1	4

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
62DD.	R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 3 grs.	1	8	1	6
62DDD.	R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 4 grs.	1	10	1	8
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
62E.	Pil. Cascaræ c. Euonymin... R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, 2 grs. Euonymin., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 1 gr.	2	8	2	6
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
62F.	Pil. Cascaræ c. Nuc. Vom. R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, 2 grs. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1	8	1	6
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
62G.	Pil. Cascaræ c. Podophyllin. R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagradæ, 2 grs. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 1 gr.	1	10	1	8
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
62H.	Pil. Cascaræ et Nucis Vom. R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1	8	1	6
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
62K.	Pil. Cascaræ c. Belladon. ... R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 2 grs. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1	8	1	6
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
62L.	Pil. Cascaræ c. Iridin. ... R. Ext. Cascaræ Sagrad., 2 grs. Iridin., 2 grs.	4	0	3	10
	<i>Dr. Mortimer Granville.</i> Pil. Damianæ. See No. 32H.				

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uneoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
62M.	Pil. Digitalis et Scillæ Comp. R. Pulv. Digitalis, 1 gr. Pulv. Scillæ, 1 gr. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
62N.	Pil. Digitalis, Ferri, et Nuc. Vom. R. Pulv. Digitalis, 1 gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 3 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
62P.	Pil. Digitalis et Ferri Comp. R. Pulv. Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pil. Aloes et Myrrh., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
62Q.	Pil. Digitalis, Opii et Quin. R. Pulv. Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. "Heim's Pill."	1	8	1	6
62R.	Pil. Diuretica R. Pulv. Digitalis, 1 gr. Pulv. Scillæ, 1 gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Conii, 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
62S.	Pil. Diaphoretica R. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Potass. Nitrat., 2 grs. Antim. Tart., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Camphor., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
63.	Pil. Digitalis Co. R. Pulv. Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Scillæ, 1 gr. Pil. Hydrargyri, 3 grs. <i>St. George's Hospital.</i> Price per lb., coated, 7/- Pil. Ergotini	1	2	1	0
63A.	R. Ergotini, 1 gr.	1	6	1	4
63B.	R. Ergotini, 2 grs.	2	0	1	10
63BB.	R. Ergotini, 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> (See also No. 64R.)	2	6	2	4
63C.	Pil. Euonymin. Coloc. et Hyos. R. Euonymin., 1 gr. Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	8	2	6
63D.	Pil. Euonymin. c. Rheo R. Euonymin., 2 grs. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	2	3	0
63E.	Pil. Euonymin., Rhei, et Hyos.... .. R. Euonymin., 1 gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Ext. Hyoscy., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	6	2	4
63F.	Pil. Euphorbiæ Pilulif. R. Ext. Euphorb. Pilulif., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
63G.	Pil. Euonymin. et Aloes Co. R. Euonymin., 2 grs. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. Ext. Coloc. Co., 1 gr. Ol. Caryoph., q.s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	2	3	0

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
63H.	Pil. Euonymin. et Podoph. Co.	2	6	2	4
	R. Euonymin., 1 gr. Podoph. Resin., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
63K.	Pil. Euonymin. c. Aloin. ...	2	6	2	4
	R. Euonymin., 1 gr. Aloin., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> (See also No. 27H.)				
63L.	Pil. Euonymin. et Hyd. c. Cret. Co.	2	6	2	4
	R. Euonymin., 1 gr. Hyd. c. Creta, 1 gr. Ext. Coloc. Co., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscy., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
63M.	Pil. Ergotin. et Nucis Vom.	2	0	1	10
	R. Ergotini, 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
63N.	Pil. Ergotin. et Rhei	1	8	1	6
	R. Ergotini, 2 grs. Pulv. Rhei, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
63P.	Pil. Ergotin. et Rhei	2	0	1	10
	R. Ergotini, 2 grs. Pulv. Rhei, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
63Q.	Pil. Euonymin. et Coloc. ...	3	6	3	4
	R. Euonymin., 2 grs. Ext. Coloc. Co., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
63R.	Pil. Euonymin. et Hyos. ...	3	4	3	2
	R. Euonymin., 2 grs. Ext. Hyoscy., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

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Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
63s.	Pil. Euonymin. et Pepsin.... R. Euonymin., 1 gr. Pepsin. Porci, pur., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	2	4	0
64.	Pil. Elaterii Comp. R. Ext. Elaterii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Coloc. Co., 2 grs. Hyd. Subchlor., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Syrupus, q.s. <i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital.</i>	3	0	2	10
64A.	Pil. Euonymin. Co. R. Euonymin., 1 gr. Ext. Coloc. Co., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscyam., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	6	2	4
Price per lb., coated, 32/-					
64B.	Pil. Euonymin., 1 gr. ...	2	0	1	10
64C.	Pil. Euonymin., 2 grs. ...	3	0	2	10
64D.	Pil. Emmenagogue R. Pil. Aloes c. Myrrh., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pil. Asafœtidæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. Ol. Sabinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> (See also No. 64R.)	1	10	1	8
64E.	Pil. Ext. Aloes Aquos. ... R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
64F.	Pil. Ext. Aloes Aquos. ... R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
64G.	Pil. Ext. Opii R. Ext. Opii Pur., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
64H.	Pil. Elaterii c. Hyoscy. ... R. Ext. Elaterii, $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4	2	2

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
64K.	Pil. Elaterii c. Coloc et Hyos. R. Ext. Elaterii, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Pil. Elaterii—	2	4	2	2
64L.	R. Ext. Elaterii, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. ...	1	6	1	4
64M.	R. Ext. Elaterii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ...	2	2	2	0
64N.	R. Ext. Elaterii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ...	3	4	3	2
64P.	R. Ext. Elaterii, 1 gr. ... <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	5	6	5	4
64Q.	Pil. Expectorans R. Pil. Scillæ Co., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Morph. Hydrochlor., $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Camphor., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
64R.	Pil. Emmenagogue Fort. ... R. Ergotin, 1 gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 gr. Ext. Helleb. Nig., 1 gr. Ext. Aloes Socot., 1 gr. Ol. Sabinæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ min. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> (See also Nos. 63A. and 63B.)	1	8	1	6
65.	Pil. Ferri Hypophosph. c. Quinina R. Ferri Hypophosph., 3 grs. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vomica., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4	2	2
65A.	Pil. Fuci Vesiculosi R. Ext. Fuci Vesiculos., 3 grs. Ext. Gentian., q.s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
65B.	Pil. Ferri Arsenias R. Ferri Arsenias, $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
65C.	Pil. Ferri c. Nuce Vom. R. Ferri Sulph., 3 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
65D.	Pil. Ferri, Nuc. Vom., et Aloes R. Ferri Sulph., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
65E.	Pil. Ferri, Aloes, et Nuc. Vom. R. Ferri Sulph. pur., $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
65F.	Pil. Ferri Phosph. et Zinci Valer. R. Ferri Phosphas, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Zinci Valer., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pil. Asafœtid. Comp., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
66.	Pil. Ferri Phosphidi R. Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Ferri Redact., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	6	2	4
66A.	Pil. Ferri Co., P.L. R. Pil. Ferri Co., P.L., 4 grs. Price per lb., coated, 6/-	1	0	0	10
66B.	Pil. Ferri, Pot. Carb., et Nuc. Vom. R. Ferri Sulph., 2 grs. Pot. Carb., 2 grs. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0

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No		Price per gross.	
		Coated s. d.	Uncoated s. d.
66c.	Pil. Ferri, Pot. Carb., et Strychninæ	1 4	1 2
	R. Ferri Sulph., 2 grs. Pot. Carb., 2 grs. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
66d.	Pil. Ferri, Quininæ, Bellad., etc.	1 6	1 4
	R. Ferri Sulph., 2 grs. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
66e.	Pil. Ferri, Quininæ, et Nuc. Vom.	1 6	1 4
	R. Ferri Sulph., 2 grs. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
66f.	Pil. Ferri, Quininæ, Nuc. Vom., etc.	1 6	1 4
	R. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 1 gr. Ext. Gentian, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
66g.	Pil. Ferri, Quininæ, Nucis Vom., etc.	1 6	1 4
	R. Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 1 gr. Ext. Gentian, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
66h.	Pil. Ferri Carb. et Arseniat.	1 4	1 2
	R. Ferri Carbonat., 3 grs. Ferri Arseniat., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
66K.	Pil. Ferri Redact. et Nuc. Vom.	1	6	1	4
	R. Ferri Redact., 3 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
	Pil. Ferri Redact.—				
66M.	R. Ferri Redact., 1 gr. ...	1	2	1	0
66L.	R. Ferri Redact., 2 grs. ...	1	2	1	0
66N.	R. Ferri Redact., 5 grs. ... <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
66P.	Pil. Ferri Redact. et Arsen. R. Ferri Redact., 4 grs. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{36}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
67.	Pil. Ferri Redact. R. Ferri Redact., 3 grs. Bals. Peruv., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
	Pil. Ferri Sulph.—				
67A.	R. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 3 grs. Price per lb., coated, 9/-	1	0	0	10
67B.	R. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 4 grs. Price per lb., coated, 7/-	1	2	1	0
67BB.	R. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 5 grs. Price per lb., coated, 6/- <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
67C.	Pil. Ferri et Aloes R. Ferri Sulph. Ext. Aloes Aquos., āā. 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
67D.	Pil. Ferri Pot. Carb., Nuc. Vom, et Arsen. R. Ferri Sulph. pur., 2 grs. Potass. Carb. pur., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{36}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
67E.	Pil. Ferri, Pot. Carb., et Arsen. R. Ferri Sulph. pur., 2 grs. Potass. Carb. pur., 2 grs. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{36}$ gr. Price per lb., coated, 8/- (See also No. 41A.) <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
67F.	Pil. Ferri et Cinchonæ Co. R. Ext. Cinchonæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Ext. Gentianæ, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Ext. Rhei, $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Ferri Tartarat., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. Ol. Anisi, $\frac{1}{20}$ min. Glycerin., q.s. <i>Prof. Huchard.</i>	1	10	1	8
67G.	Pil. Ferri, Nuc. Vom., et Quassiaë R. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. Ferri Oxydul. Oxydat., 2 grs. Pulv. Lig. Quassiaë, 2 grs. Syr. Absynth., q.s. <i>Lond. Med. Record.</i>	2	0	1	10
68.	Pil. Ferri Valerianatis ... R. Ferri Valerian., 2 grs. Gum Acaciaë, 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscyam., 1 gr. <i>Women's Hospital.</i>	1	8	1	6
68A.	Pil. Ferri Valer. c. Quinina R. Ferri Valer., 2 grs. Quin. Sulph., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
68B.	Pil. Ferri, Quin. et Zinci Valer. R. Ferri Valer., 1 gr. Quininaë Valer., 1 gr. Zinci Valer., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
68c.	Pil. "Easton."	2	2	2	0
	R. Ferri Phosphat., 1 gr.				
	Quininæ Pur., $\frac{3}{4}$ grs.				
	Strychninæ Pur., $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.				
	Sacch. Alb., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Acid. Phosph. Conc., $1\frac{1}{4}$ min., or q.s.				
	<i>Extra Pharmacopœia.</i>				
69.	Pil. Fel. Bovinis Co.	1	8	1	6
	R. Ext. Fel. Bovis, 2 grs.				
	Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Hyoseyam., 1 gr.				
	Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
69A.	Pil Fuchsin.	1	8	1	6
	R. Fuchsin., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Gentian., 2 grs.				
	Ferri Redact., 1 gr.				
	<i>Dr. Jas. Sawyer.</i>				
69B.	Pil Fuchsin.	1	8	1	6
	R. Fuchsin., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Gentian., 2 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
69C.	Pil. Fel. Bovinis	1	8	1	6
	R. Fel. Bovinis, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
70.	Pil. Galbani c. Ferro	1	4	1	2
	R. Ferri Sulph., 1 gr.				
	Aloes Socot., 1 gr.				
	Pil. Asafœtid. Co., 3 grs.				
	<i>Bristol Royal Infirmary.</i>				
70A.	Pil. Galbani c. Ferro	1	6	1	4
	R. Pil. Galbani, 3 grs.				
	Ferri Sulph., 2 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
70B.	Pil. Gelsemin. Co.	4	0	3	10
	R. Gelsemin. (Resinoid), $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Croton Chloral Hydrat., 1 gr.				
	Camphor Monobrom., 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
70C.	Pil. Gaultheriæ Comp. ... R. Ol. Gaultheriæ, 1 min. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 1 gr. Ext. Cannab. Ind., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. <i>Dr. Orr</i> (in Rheumatism).	2	0	1	10
70D.	Pil. Guaiacol R. Guaiacol pur., 1 gr. Opii Pulv., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Plumbi Acet., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Gent., q.s. <i>Dr. G. J. Karpoff.</i>	2	6	2	4
70E.	Pil. Guaiacol Carbonate ... R. Guaiacol Carb., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	5	6	5	4
70F.	Pil. Gelsem. Hyd. et Butyl Chloral R. Gelseminæ Hydrochlor. (Alkaloid), $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Croton Chloral, 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10
71.	Pil. Gentian. et Ferri ... R. Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Gentian., 3 grs. <i>Guy's Hospital.</i>	1	0	0	10
72.	Pil. Gentian. c. Zinco... .. R. Ext. Gentian., 3 grs. Zinci Sulph., 1 gr. Pulv. Calumb., q.s. <i>Guy's Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
72A.	Pil. Helenin. R. Helenin., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	0	3	10
72B.	Pil. Hæmoglobin. R. Hæmoglobin., $3\frac{2}{5}$ grs. Pulv. Sacch. Lact., $\frac{4}{5}$ gr. Ol. Menth. Pip., $\frac{1}{25}$ min. Mucilaginis, q.s. <i>Deschiens.</i>	7	0	6	10

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Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
73.	Pil. Hydrarg. Bichloridi ... R. Hyd. Bichlor., $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Conf. Rosæ, q.s. <i>Samaritan Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
73A.	Pil. Hydrarg. Carbolas ... R. Hydrarg. Carbolas, 3 grs. Pulv. Glycyrrh., q. s. <i>Dr. Schadeck.</i>	4	0	3	10
73B.	Pil. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ... R. Hydrarg. Perchlor., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Ammon. Chlorid. pur., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
74.	Pil. Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub. ... R. Hyd. Iodid. Rub., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. Pulv. Glycyrrh., Syrupus, āā. 1 gr. <i>Bristol Royal Infirmary.</i>	1	2	1	0
	Pil. Hydrarg. Iodid. Virid.—				
74A.	R. Hydrarg. Iodid. Virid., 1 gr.	1	4	1	2
74AA.	R. Hydrarg. Iodid. Virid., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1	2	1	0
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
74B.	Pil. Hyd. Iodid. Virid. c. Opio.	1	6	1	4
	R. Hyd. Iod. Virid., 1 gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
74C.	R. Hyd. Iod. Virid., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	1	6	1	4
74D.	R. Hyd. Iod. Virid., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1	6	1	4
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
75.	Pil. Hydrargyri c. Coloc. ... R. Pil. Hydrargyri, 1 gr. Ext. Coloc. Co., 4 grs. <i>Samaritan Hospital.</i>	1	8	1	6
	Price per lb., coated, 12/-				

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
75A.	Pil. Hydrarg. et Coloc. ... R. Ext. Coloc. Co., 2 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
	Pil. Hydrargyri c. Creta—				
75B.	R. Hydrarg. c. Creta 1 gr.	1	0	0	10
75C.	R. „ „ 2 grs.	1	0	0	10
75D.	R. „ „ 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	0	0	10
76.	Pil. Hyd. c. Creta et Ipec. Co. R. Hydrarg. c. Creta, 2 grs. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
77.	Pil. Hyd. c. Creta et Hyos- cyam R. Hyd. c. Creta, 3 grs. Ext. Hyoscyami, 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
77A.	Pil. Hyd. c. Creta et Rhei Co. R. Hydrarg. c. Creta, 2 grs. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
77B.	Pil. Hyd. c. Creta et Ipecac. R. Hydrarg. c. Creta, 1 gr. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
77C.	Pil. Hyd. c. Creta et Rhei... R. Hydrarg. c. Creta, 1 gr. Pulv. Rhei, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
77D.	Pil. Hyd. c. Creta et Rhei... R. Hydrarg. c. Creta, 2 grs. Pulv. Rhei, 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
77E.	Pil. Hyd. c. Cret., Rhei, et Belladon. R. Hydrarg. c. Creta, 2 grs. Pulv. Rhei, 2 grs. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.							
		Coated		Uncoated					
		s.	d.	s.	d.				
78.	Pil. Hydrarg. c. Hyoscyam. R. Pil. Hydrarg., 2 grs. Ext. Hyoscyam., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2				
78A.	Pil. Hydrarg. c. Opio R. Pil. Hydrarg., 4 grs. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Bristol Royal Infirmary.</i>	1	6	1	4				
79.	Pil. Hydrargyri c. Rheo R. Pil. Hydrarg., 2 grs. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. <i>Guy's Hospital.</i> Price per lb., coated, 7/6	1	4	1	2				
79A.	Pil. Hydrarg. c. Rheo... .. R. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0				
80.	Pil. Hydrargyri c. Scilla R. Pil. Hydrargyri, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Scillæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Chest Hospital.</i> Price per lb., coated, 7/-	1	2	1	0				
81.	Pil. Hydrargyri Subchlor.— A 1 gr. Calomel in each pill B 2 „ „ „ „ C 3 „ „ „ „ D 4 „ „ „ „ E 5 „ „ „ „	}	1	0	0 10				
82.	Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. c. Opio R. Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr. Opium, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Conf. Rosæ, q. s. <i>King's College Hospital.</i> (See also Nos. 45 to 45G.)					1	4	1	2
82A.	Pil. Hydrarg. c. Opio R. Pil. Hydrarg., 2 grs. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>					1	4	1	2

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
83.	Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. c. Pulv. Ipecac. Co. R. Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 4 grs. Syrupus, q. s. <i>London Ophthalmic Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
84.	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. c. Scammon. R. Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr. Scammon. Res, 3 grs. Syrupus, q. s. <i>St. Bartholomew's Hospital.</i>	1	10	1	8
84A.	Pil. Hydrastin. R. Hydrastin., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	0	3	10
85.	Pil. Hyoscyami R. Ext. Hyoscyam., 4 grs.	1	6	1	4
86.	Pil. Hyoscyami Co. R. Ext. Hyoscyam., 2 grs. Ext. Aloes, 1½ gr. Hyd. c. Creta, 1½ gr. <i>Middlesex Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
87.	Pil. Hyoscyami c. Camphora. R. Ext. Hyoscyam., 1½ gr. Camphor., 2 grs. <i>Samaritan Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
88.	Pil. Hyos. et Pulv. Ipecac. Co. R. Ext. Hyoscyam., 2 grs. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 2 grs. <i>St. Thomas's Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
88A.	Pil. Iodoform. R. Iodoform., 1 gr.	1	6	1	4
88B.	R. Iodoform., 2 grs. ... <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
88c.	Pil. Iodoformi c. Quinina. .. R. Iodoformi, 1 gr. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	6	2	4

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
	Pil. Ipecac. Co.				
98A.	R. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 3 grs.	1	4	1	2
89B.	R. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 5 grs.	1	6	1	4
89C.	Pil. Ipecac. Co. et Hyd. ... R. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 1 gr. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
89D.	Pil. Ipecac. Co. et Hyd. ... R. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 2 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
89E.	Pil. Ipecac. sine Emetin. ... R. Pulv. Ipecac. sine Eme- tin., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	6	2	4
90.	Pil. Ipecac. Co. c. Scilla ... R. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., 3 grs. Ext. Conii, 1½ gr. Pulv. Scillæ, ½ gr. <i>Fever Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
90A.	Pil. Iodoform. R. Iodoform., 1 gr. Ferri Redact., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
90B.	Pil. Iridin. R. Iridin., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	6	2	4
90C.	Pil. Iridin. R. Iridin., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	6	3	4
90D.	Pil. Ichthyol. R. Ichthyol, (Sodium), 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
91.	Pil. Jalapin. R. Jalapin., 1 gr. Pulv. Glyc. Co., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
91A.	Pil. Kino Co. R. Pulv. Kino Co., 4 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
92.	Pil. Lactuæ c. Hyoscyamo R. Ext. Lactuæ, 2 grs. Ext. Hyoscyam., 2 grs. <i>Consumption Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
92A.	Pil. Leptandrin. R. Leptandrin., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
92B.	Pil. Leptandrin. R. Leptandrin., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	6	2	4
92C.	Pil. Leptandrin. Co. R. Leptandrin., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. Podophllin., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. Ext. Tarax., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
92D.	Pil. Leptandrin. c. Podoph. R. Leptandrin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Coloc. Co., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
92E.	Pil. Manganes. Dioxid. ... R. Manganes. Dioxid., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
92F.	Pil. Methylene Blue R. Methylene Blue, 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	4	0	3	10
93.	Pil. Morphinæ Acet.—				
	A $\frac{1}{8}$ grain in each pill ...	1	4	1	2
	B $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ ...	1	6	1	4
	C $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ ...	2	0	1	10
94.	Pil. Morphinæ Hydrochlor.—				
	A $\frac{1}{8}$ grain in each pill ...	1	4	1	2
	B $\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ ...	1	6	1	4
	C $\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ ..	2	0	1	10
	E 1 „ „ ...	3	0	2	10

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
94D.	Pil. Morph. et Atropin. Comp. R. Morph. Mur., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Atropinæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Pulv. Capsici., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pil. Aloes et Myrrh., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	2	2	0
95.	Pil. Morph. c. Hyoscyam. ... R. Morph. Hydrochlor., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Hyoscyam., 3 grs. <i>St. Thomas's Hospital.</i>	2	0	1	10
96.	Pil. Morph. et Belladon. ... R. Morph. Hydrochlor., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
96A.	Pil. Morph. et Belladon. ... R. Morph. Hydrochlor., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
96B.	Pil. Morph. et Belladon. ... R. Morph. Hydrochlor., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
97.	Pil. Morph. c. Quinina ... R. Morph. Hydrochlor., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Quininae Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
97A.	Pil. Nitro-Glycerine R. Sol. Nitro-Glycerine, 1%, 1 min. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
97B.	Pil. Nickel. Bromid. R. Nickel. Bromid., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Althææ. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Gentian., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Dr. Da Costa.</i>	2	6	2	4

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
97c.	Pil. Neuralgica.	2	6	2	4
	R. Ext. Hyoscy., $\frac{2}{3}$ gr.				
	Ext. Conii., $\frac{2}{3}$ gr.				
	Ext. Ignatiæ Amar., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Aconit., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.				
	Ext. Cannab. Ind., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Stramonii, $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.				
	Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.				
	<i>Dr. Brown Sequard.</i>				
98.	Pil. Nucis Vomicae	1	4	1	2
	R. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Gentian., 4 grs.				
	<i>London Hospital.</i>				
98A.	Pil. Nucis Vom. et Aloes ...	1	6	1	4
	R. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Ext. Aloes Barb., 1 gr.				
	Ferri Sulph. Exsic., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
99.	Pil. Nucis Vom. Cathartica	1	8	1	6
	R. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Coloc. Co., $1\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Hyoscyam., $1\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Pil. Rhei Co., $1\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	<i>Throat Hospital.</i>				
	Pil. Opii—				
100.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Opium in each pill ...	1	2	1	0
100A.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. „ „ ...	1	4	1	2
100B.	1 gr. „ „ ...	1	6	1	4
100C.	2 grs. „ „ ...	2	0	1	10
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
101.	Pil. Opii et Capsici	1	6	1	4
	R. Pulv. Opii., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Pulv. Rhei, 3 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
102.	Pil. Pepsin.... ..	4	6	4	4
	R. Pepsin. Porci pur., 4 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
103.	Pil. Pepsin. Co. R. Pepsin. Porci pur., 3 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Bismuth. Carb., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	8	3	6
103A.	Pil. Pepsin. et Bismuth. Co. R. Pepsin. Porci pur., 2 grs. Hydrarg. c. Cret., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Bismuth. Subnit., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10
103B.	Pil. Pepsin. Ferri, et Strych. R. Pepsin. Porci pur., 2 grs. Ferri Redact., 2 grs. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{24}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10
103C.	Pil. Pepsin. Digestiv. ... R. Pepsin. Porci pur., 1 gr. Ext. Rhei, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Aloes Socot., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Canellæ, 1 gr. Ext. Gentian., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4	2	2
104.	Pil. Pepsin. c. Zinco R. Pepsin. Porci pur., 2 grs. Ferri Redact., 2 grs. Zinci Phosph., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10

All our Pepsine pills are prepared with Pepsin. Porci pur. (Ferris), one grain of which will digest 2,500 grains of coagulated Albumen.

When a cheaper Pill is desired, we substitute the Pepsin. pur. P.B.. an active and reliable ferment, but with a lower digestive power than the Pepsin. Porci (Ferris). Pills prepared with the P.B. Pepsin. are not kept in stock, but can be prepared at short notice.

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.	
		Coated s. d.	Uncoated s. d.
105.	Pil. Phosphori c. Nuce Vom. R. Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4
105A.	Pil. Phosph. c. Arsen. ... R. Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{33}$ gr. Ferri Redact., 3 grs. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Acid. Arsenios., $\frac{1}{25}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4
105B.	Pil. Phosph. c. Belladon. R. Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{33}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4
106.	Pil. Phosphori c. Quinina R. Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4
106A.	Pil. Phosph., Quininæ, et Strych. R. Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	9
107.	Pil. Phosphori c. Quininâ et Nuce Vomica R. Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4
107A.	Pil. Phosph., Quininæ, Digi- talis, &c. R. Phosph. pur., $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	9

Pills containing Phosphorus are not sent out uncoated.

*For other forms and combinations
of Phosphorus, see Nos. 137 to 154.*

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less
than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

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No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
107B.	Pil. Picis et Ipecac. Co. ... R. Picis Liq. Purif., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac. Comp., $1\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Gum. Benzoin., q.s. <i>Dr. Guéneau de Mussy's Cough Pill.</i>	1	8	1	6
108.	Pil. Picis Comp. R. Picis Liquid., 3 grs. Magnes. Calc., 1 gr. Pulv. Glycyrr., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Bristol Royal Infirmary.</i>	1	2	1	0
108A.	Pil. Picrotoxin. ... R. Picrotoxin., $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
108B.	Pil. Prandii... R. Pulv. Rhei, 1 gr. Aloes Socot., 1 gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Saponis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
108C.	Pil. Prandii Comp. ... R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Gentian., 1 gr. Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Gum Mastic, q.s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
108D.	Pil. Papain. et Thallin. ... R. Papain., 3 grs. Thallin. Sulph., 2 grs. Glyc. Tragacanth., q.s. <i>Dr. Mortimer Granville (in Cancer).</i>	13	0	12	10
108E.	Pil. Papain.... R. Papain., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	4	3	2
108F.	Pil. Papain.... R. Papain., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	6	0	5	10
108G.	Pil. Papain. et Iridin. ... R. Papain., 1 gr. Iridin., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	5	0	4	10

reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
109.	Pil. Podoph. c. Belladon.... R. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Bellad., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
	Pil. Podophyllin.—				
109A.	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Resin of Podophyllin in each pill	1	2	1	0
109B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. ditto	1	2	1	0
109C.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ditto	1	4	1	2
109D.	1 gr. ditto Each with 2 grs. Ext. Hyoscyam. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
109E.	Pil. Podoph., Bellad., et Nuc. Vom. R. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nuc. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
109F.	Pil. Podoph. et Aloes Barb. Co. R. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Aloes Barb., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Gentian., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
109G.	Pil. Podoph. et Aloes Aquos. Co. R. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pil. Coloc. c. Hyoscy., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
110.	Pil. Podophyllin. Co. ...	1	8	1	6
	<i>R.</i> Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Coloc. Co., 2 grs.				
	Ext. Hyoseyam., 2 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
	Price per lb., coated, 12/-				
110A.	Pil. Podophyllin. et Rhei	1	8	1	6
	<i>R.</i> Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs.				
	Ext. Hyoseyam., 2 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
110B.	Pil. Podoph., Nuc. Vom., et Colocynth....	1	10	1	8
	<i>R.</i> Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Coloc. Co., 3 grs.				
	Ext. Hyosecy., 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
110C.	Pil. Podophyllin. c. Tarax.	1	4	1	2
	<i>R.</i> Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Tarax., 4 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
110D.	Pil. Podoph., Tarax.. et Aloes	1	8	1	6
	<i>R.</i> Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	Ext. Aloes Aquos., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Taraxaci, 2 grs.				
	Ext. Hyosecy., 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
110E.	Pil. Podoph. et Rhei Co. ...	1	6	1	4
	<i>R.</i> Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.				
	Pil. Rhei. Co., 2 grs.				
	Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.				
	Pil. Hydrarg., 2 grs.				
	Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
110F.	Pil. Podoph. et Coloc. Co. R. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Coloc. Co., 1 gr. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
110G.	Pil. Podoph., Coloc. Co., et Hyos. R. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Coloc. Co., 2 grs. Ext. Hyoscy., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
110H.	Pil. Podoph., Rhei, et Hyos. R. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Ext. Hyoscy., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
111.	Pil. Podophyllin. Alterans. R. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Hyoscyam., 3 grs. Pulv. Capsici, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
	Pil. Pot. Permanganat.—				
111A.	R. Pot. Permang. pur., 1 gr.	1	4	1	2
111B.	R. Pot. Permang. pur., 2 grs.	1	6	1	4
111F.	R. Pot. Permang. pur., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
111C.	Pil. Pot. Bromid. R. Pot. Bromid., 5 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
111D.	Pil. Pot. Iodid. R. Pot. Iodid., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
111E.	Pil. Plumbi Acet. et Opii R. Plumbi Acet., $3\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
111G.	Pil. Pot. Bichrom. ... R. Potass. Bichrom. re- cryst., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	0	0	10
112.	Pil. Quininæ Comp. ... R. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Conii, 3 grs. <i>Middlesex Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
112A.	Pil. Quinidin. Sulph. ... R. Quinidin. Sulph., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
112B.	Pil. Quininæ, Rhei, et Tarax. ... R. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Ext. Gentian., 2 grs. Ext. Tarax., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
112C.	Pil. Quininæ, Arsen., et Atropin. ... R. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{2}{5}$ gr. Liq. Arsenicalis, $\frac{3}{5}$ min. Liq. Atropinæ, $\frac{1}{20}$ min. Ext. Gentian., 1 gr. <i>Dr. Whelan.</i>	2	0	1	10
113.	Pil. Quininæ c. Ferro ... R. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Gentian., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Price per lb., coated, 11/-	1	6	1	4
113A.	Pil. Quininæ Salicylat.— R. Quininæ Salicylat., 1 gr.	2	0	1	10
113B.	R. " " 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3	0	2	10
114.	Pil. Quininæ Sulph — A $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Quinine in each pill B 1 gr. " " C 2 grs. " " D 3 grs. " "	1	0	0	10
		1	0	0	10
		1	8	1	6
		2	2	2	0

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.	
		Coated s. d.	Uncoated s. d.
114E.	Pil. Quininæ, Ferri, et Nuc. Vom. 1 6 1 4 R. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
114F.	Pil. Quininæ, Ferri, et Nuc. Vom. 2 4 2 2 R. Quininæ Sulph., 2 grs. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 2 grs. Ext. Nucis. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
114G.	Pil. Quininæ, Ferri, et Rhei 1 6 1 4 R. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., 1 gr. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		
114H.	Pil. Quininæ, Opii, et Digi- talis 1 8 1 6 R. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Niemeyer's Pill for Hæmoptysis.</i>		
114K.	Pil. Quininæ et Jalapæ Co. 2 4 2 2 R. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Jalapæ Resin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Rhei, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Hyd. Subchlor., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. <i>"Pil. Livingstonii."</i>		
115.	Pil. Resin. Copaibæ 1 4 1 2 R. Resin. Copaib., 4 grs.		
115A.	Pil. Rhei c. Hyd. et Hyos. 1 4 1 2 R. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscy., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>		

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less

No.		Price per gross			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
116.	Pil. Rhei c. Sodâ R. Pulv. Rhei, 1½ gr. Sodii Carb. Exsic., 1½ gr. Aquæ, q.s. <i>Westminster Hospital.</i>	1	2	1	0
116A.	Pil. Rhei c. Cal.... .. R. Pil. Rhei Co., 3 grs. Calomel., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
116B.	Pil. Rhei c. Podoph... .. R. Pil. Rhei Co., 4 grs. Podophyllin, ¼ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
116C.	Pil. Rhei c. Tarax. R. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Ext. Tarax., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
116D.	Pil. Rhei c. Hydrarg. R. Pil. Rhei Co., 4 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Price per lb., coated, 7/-	1	2	1	0
116E.	Pil. Rhei c. Hyd. et Ipecac. 1 4 1 2 R. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 2 grs. Pulv. Ipecac., ½ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
116F.	Pil. Rhei, Podoph., et Hydrarg.... .. R. Pil. Rhei Comp., 3 grs. Podophyllin., 1/16 gr. Pulv. Capsici, ¼ gr. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., ¼ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
117.	Pil. Rhei Ust. c. Hydrarg 1 6 1 4 R. Pulv. Rhei Ust., 2 grs. Pil. Hyd., 1 gr. Pulv. Ipecac., ½ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
117A.	Pil. Rhei Simp. R. Pulv. Rhei Elect., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	10	1	8
117B.	Pil. Rhei, Coloc., et Hyd. R. Pil. Rhei Co., 2 grs. Ext. Coloc. Co., 2 grs. Pil. Hydrarg., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	6	1	4
117C.	Pil. Rhei et Calomel. ... R. Pil. Rhei Co., 4 grs. Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
118.	Pil] Scillæ c. Digitale ... R. Pulv. Scillæ, 2 grs. Ext. Conii, 2 grs. Pulv. Digitalis, 1 gr. <i>Consumption Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
118A.	Pil. Scillæ, Hydrarg., et Digitalis R. Pulv. Scillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pil. Hydrarg., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Digitalis, 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
118B.	Pil. Scillæ, Digitalis et Hydrarg.... R. Pil. Hydrarg., 3 grs. Pulv. Digitalis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Scillæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>"Bailey's" Pill.</i>	1	4	1	2
119.	Pil. Scillæ c. Morphina ... R. Pulv. Scillæ, 2 grs. Morph. Mur., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ol. Anisi, q.s. <i>Consumption Hospital.</i>	1	8	1	6
120.	Pil. Scillæ c. Opio R. Pil. Scillæ Co., 4 grs. Opii, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. <i>Guy's Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
121.	Pil. Stramonii R. Ext. Stramonii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Glycyrr., 3 grs. <i>Consumption Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
122.	Pil. Stramonii. Comp. R. Ext. Stramonii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pil. Ipecac. c. Scilla, 4 grs. <i>Chest Hospital.</i>	1	6	1	4
122A.	Pil. Strychninæ... .. R. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
122B.	Pil. Strychninæ c. Ferro R. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Ferri Sulph., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
122C.	Pil. Strychninæ c. Quinina R. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Quinina Sulph., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Pil. Salol.—	1	6	1	4
122D.	R. Salol, 3 grs.	2	0	1	10
122E.	R. Salol, 4 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4	2	2
123.	Pil. Sodii Sulphid. R. Sodii Sulphid., 1 gr. Pulv. Glyc. Co., q.s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	8	1	6
123A.	Pil. Sodæ, Rhei, et Hyos. Comp. R. Sodii Bicarb., 1 gr. Pulv. Rhei, 2 grs. Ext. Hyoscy., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Zingib., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Saponis, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
123B.	Pil. Sodii Tauro-Cholas (Coated with Keratin) 3 0 R. Sodii Tauro-Cholas, 4 grs. <i>Dr. Mortimer Granville.</i>	3	0		

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated d.	Uncoated s.	d.	
123c.	Pil. Strychninæ, Ipecac. et Euonymin.	2	4	2	2
	R. Strychninæ pur., $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., 2 grs. Ol. Carui, $\frac{1}{2}$ min. Pulv. Piper. Nig., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Euonymin., 1 gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

123D. Pil. Thyroid.

Each pill is equivalent to an eighth part of a fresh Thyroid gland of the sheep. Price, coated:—

Bottles of 36 ... 2/- each.

„ „ 100 ... 6/- „
(See also Part I. "Thyroid Gland," p. 203.)

124.	Pil. Terebinth. Comp. ...	2	8	2	6
	R. Terebinth. Chio., 3 grs. Pulv. Rhei, 2 grs.				
	<i>St. Thomas's Hospital.</i> (See also No. 151.)				

124A.	Pil. Trimethylamin. c. Qui- nina.	2	6	2	4
	R. Trimethylamin., 2 min. Quininæ Disulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Glyc. Decort., q.s.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

124B.	Pil. Tussi	1	6	1	4
	R. Pil. Scillæ Co., 2 grs. Pulv. Ipecac., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscyam, 1 gr. Pulv. Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Conii, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Antim. Tart., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i> Price per lb., coated, 11/-				

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
124C.	Pil. Tussi, sine Opio R. Pil. Scillæ Co., 2 grs. Pulv. Ipecac. 1 gr. Ext. Hyosecy., 1 gr. Ext. Conii, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2
124D.	Pil. Viburni Prunifol. R. Ext. Viburn. Prunifol., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	0	1	10
124E.	Pil. Viburni Prunifol. R. Ext. Viburni Prunifol., 3 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	8	2	6
125.	Pil. Zinci et Conii R. Zinci Sulph., 2 grs. Ext. Conii, 3 grs. <i>Westminster Hospital.</i>	1	2	1	0
126.	Pil. Zinci et Hyosecyami R. Zinci Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Hyoseyam., 2 grs. <i>Middlesex Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
127.	Pil. Zinci Oxid. et Hyos. R. Zinci Oxid., 3 grs. Ext. Hyoseyam., 2 grs. <i>Chest Hospital.</i>	1	4	1	2
127A.	Pil. Zinci c. Belladon. R. Zinci Oxid., 2 grs. Ext. Bellad., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	2	1	0
127B.	Pil. Zinci Oxid. et Belladon. R. Zinci Oxid., 5 grs. Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i> Pil. Zinci Oxid.—	1	4	1	2
127C.	R. Zinci Oxid., 2 grs.	1	2	1	0
127D.	R. Zinci Oxid., 3 grs.	1	2	1	0
127E.	R. Zinci Oxid., 4 grs.	1	4	1	2
127F.	R. Zinci Oxid., 5 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	1	4	1	2

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.			
		Coated		Uncoated	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
128.	Pil. Zinci Phosphidi....	2	0	1	10
	R. Zinci Phosphid., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.				
	Ext. Glyc., q.s.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
128A.	Pil. Zinci Valer Co. ...	1	8	1	6
	R. Zinci Valer., 2 grs.				
	Pil. Asafœtidæ Co.,				
	2 grs.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				
128B.	Pil. Zinci Valer Co. ...	1	6	1	4
	R. Zinci Valer., 1 gr.				
	Pil. Asafœtidæ Co.,				
	2 grs.				
	<i>Sir Morell Mackenzie.</i>				
129.	Pil. Zinci Valer.—				
	A 1 gr. in each Pill ...	1	4	1	2
	B 2 grs. „ ...	1	6	1	4
	C 3 grs. „ ...	1	8	1	6
130.	Pil. Zinci Valer. Co. ...	1	8	1	6
	R. Zinci Valer., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.				
	Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.				
	Pil. Rhei Co., 1 gr.				
	Ext. Gentian, 2 grs.				
	<i>London Hospital.</i>				
130A.	Pil. Zinci Bromid. ...	2	0	1	10
	R. Zinci Bromid., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.				
	<i>Ferris & Co.</i>				

FERRIS & COMPANY'S

"PIL. APERIENS."

131.	Pil. Aper. Opt., gr. v. ℥ lb.	8	0	7	0
132.	Pil. Aper. Opt. c. Cal. 1 gr.				
	Calomel in gr. v. ℥ lb.	8	0	7	0
133.	Pil. Aper. Sec., gr. v. ℥ lb.	6	0	5	0
134.	Pil. Aper. Sec. c. Cal., gr. v.				
	℥ lb.	6	0	5	0

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.	Coated		Uncoated	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
135.	Pil. Aper. Opt. grs. iv. (coated) ... ℥ gross	1	0	—	—	—
136.	Pil. Aper. Opt. c. Cal., grs. iv. (coated) ... ℥ gross	1	0	—	—	—
136A.	Pil. Aper. Sec., grs. iv. (coated) ... ℥ gross	0	10	—	—	—
136B.	Pil. Aper. Sec. c. Cal., grs. iv. (coated) ℥ gross	0	10	—	—	—

(See also Nos. 32G. and 155.)

The prices are subject to fluctuation for Pills containing Quinine, Morphia, Codeia, and other expensive ingredients.

FREE PHOSPHORUS AND COMBINATIONS.

(See also Nos. 66, 105-107A.)

137.	Phosphori, pur., $\frac{1}{25}$ gr. ...	2	2		
138.	Phosphori, pur., $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. ...	2	2		
139.	Phosphori, pur., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. ...	2	2		
140.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. ... Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. } <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	9		
141.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.... Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ferri Redact., 2 grs. } <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	9		
141A.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Ext. Nucis. Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ferri Redact., 2 grs. } <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4		
142.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.... Ferri Redact., 2 grs. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. } <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4		
142A.	R. Phosphori, Strychninæ, āā. $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. } <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2	4		

These formulæ are not sent out uncoated.

A reduction of 3d. per gross is made on orders of ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA.

No.		Price per gross.	
		Coated s. d.	Uncoated s. d.
143.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.... Ferri Redact., 2 grs. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2 9	
144.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. ... Zinci Valer., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2 4	
145.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. ... Quininæ Valer., 1 gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	3 0	
146.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. ... Cinchonin. Mur., 2 grs.) <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2 4	
147.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. ... Cinchonidin Sulph, 1 gr.) <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2 4	
148.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Zinci Valer., 1 gr. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ferri Redact., 2 grs.) <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2 10	
149.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. ... Ferri Redact., 2 grs. Pulv. Digitalis, 1 gr.) <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2 4	
150.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.... Ext. Belladon., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2 4	
151.	Pil. Terebinth. Chio. Ver. R. Tereb. Chio. Ver., 3 grs. Sulph. Sublim., 2 grs. <i>Dr Clay.</i> (See also No. 124).	2 8	2 6

These formulæ are not sent out uncoated.

Pills ordered by weight must be in quantities of not less than half a pound.

Seven pounds of any one formula 6d. per lb. less.

No.		Price per gross.					
		Coated s. d.	Uncoated s. d.				
152.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{24}$ gr. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{24}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	2 4		These formulæ are not sent out uncoated.			
153.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. Ferri Sulph. Pur., 1gr. Ext. Aloes Aquos., 2 grs. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>				2 4		
154.	R. Phosphori, $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.... Ferri Redact., 2 grs. Quininæ Sulph., 1 gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.) <i>Ferris & Co.</i>							2 9

FERRIS & COMPANY'S PILULÆ PARVÆ, OR GRANULES.

Very small pearl-coated pills,
specially adapted for patients who
cannot take a pill of the ordinary
size, and for children.

155.	Pil. Aper. Parv.... .. 0 10 — R. Aloin., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Hyocy., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Jalapin., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. Capsicin, $\frac{1}{20}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>
156.	Pil. Alterativa Parv. ... 0 10 — R. Hydrarg. c. Cret., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac. Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>
157.	Pil. Hepatic. Parv. ... 0 10 — R. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Euonymin., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Aloin., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Leptandrin., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Capsicin, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>

No.		Price per gross.	
		Coated s. d.	Uncoated s. d.
158.	Pil. Prandii Parv. R. Ext. Aloes Aquos., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{24}$ gr. Pulv. Capsici., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. Pulv. Gum Mastich., q. s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	0 10	—
159.	Pil. Tussi Parv. R. Morph. Hydroch., $\frac{1}{48}$ gr. Pulv. Scillæ, $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	0 10	—
160.	Pil. "Anti-Constipation," Parv. R. Aloin., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Podophyllin., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Ext. Bellad., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. Ext. Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. Capsicin, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	0 10	—
161.	Pil. Tonic. Parv. R. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Phosphori pur., $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Strychinæ, $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Ext. Gentian., q. s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	0 10	—
162.	Pil. Tonic. Parv. c. Ferro. R. Quininæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. Phosphori pur., $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Ferri Sulph. Exsic., $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. Ext. Gentian., q. s. <i>Ferris & Co.</i>	0 10	—

A reduction of TWOPENCE per gross is made on orders for ten gross and upwards of ANY ONE FORMULA of the "Pilulæ Parvæ."

Any other Formula prepared, coated or uncoated, to order.

If Gelatine-Coated Pills are preferred, they should be so ordered.

Ferris & Co.'s Soluble Pearl Coated Pills are warranted to keep good in Hot Climates.

FERRIS & CO.'S
MEDICINAL CAPSULES,
OF SOLUBLE GELATINE.

Accurately filled with pure Ingredients.

(Single boxes supplied to the Medical Profession at the rate per dozen.)

No.		In boxes, ea. containing 3 doz. Caps.		In bulk, Per 1000 (in boxes of 250).	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1.	Antifebrin <i>R. Antifebrin, 5 grs.</i>	8	6	14	6
2.	Antipyrin <i>R. Antipyrin, 5 grs.</i>	36	0	60	0
3.	Antipyrin with Caffeine ... <i>R. Antipyrin, 4 grs.</i> <i>Caffeine Hydrobromate,</i> <i>1 gr.</i>	40	0	65	0
4.	Blaud's Pill (one pill) ... <i>R. Blaud's Pill, 5 grs.</i>	6	0	10	0
5.	Blaud's Pill (two pill) ... <i>R. Blaud's Pill, 10 grs.</i>	8	0	14	0
6.	Blaud's Pill (three pill) ... <i>R. Blaud's Pill, 15 grs.</i>	10	0	18	0
7.	Blaud's Pill with Arsenic (one pill) <i>R. Blaud's Pill, 5 grs.</i> <i>Arsenic, $\frac{1}{100}$th gr.</i>	7	6	13	0
8.	Blaud's Pill with Arsenic (two pill) <i>R. Blaud's Pill, 10 grs.</i> <i>Arsenic, $\frac{1}{50}$th gr.</i>	8	0	14	0
9.	Caffeine Hydrobromate ... <i>R. Caffeine Hydrobromate,</i> <i>3 grs.</i>	20	0	35	0

No.		In boxes		In bulk.	
		Per doz. boxes.	ea. containing 3 doz. Caps.	Per 1000 (in boxes of 250).	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
10.	Carbolic Acid R. Carbolic Acid, 1 min.	10	0	16	0
11.	Carbolic Acid R. Carbolic Acid, 2 mins.	10	6	17	0
12.	Cascara Sagrada Extract ... R. Cascara Sagrada fluid Extract, 30 min.	9	6	16	6
13.	Cascara Sagrada with Euony- min R. Cascara Sagrada fluid Extract, 30 min. Euonymin, 1 gr.	13	0	22	6
14.	Castor Oil R. Castor Oil, 20 mins.	8	0	12	6
15.	Castor Oil R. Castor Oil, 30 mins.	9	6	14	6
16.	Castor Oil with Croton Oil... R. Castor Oil, 20 mins. Croton Oil, $\frac{1}{4}$ min.	10	6	17	0
17.	Castor Oil with Podophyllin R. Castor Oil, 20 mins. Podophyllin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	12	0	19	0
18.	Charcoal R. Charcoal, 10 grs.	10	6	17	0
19.	Chaulmoogra Oil R. Chaulmoogra Oil, 5 mins. Chemical Food (see No. 65).	8	0	14	0
20.	Chloroform R. Chloroform, pure, 3 mins.	9	0	16	0
21.	Cod Liver Oil R. Cod Liver Oil, 20 mins.	8	0	13	0
22.	Cod Liver Oil R. Cod Liver Oil, 40 mins.	10	6	18	0
23.	Cod Liver Oil with Iodoform R. Cod Liver Oil, 20 mins. Iodoform, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	9	6	16	6

No.		In boxes		In bulk.	
		ea. containing 3 doz. Caps. Per doz. boxes.	(in boxes of 250).	Per 1000	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
24.	Cod Liver Oil with Creasote <i>R.</i> Cod Liver Oil, 20 mins. Creasote, 1 min.	12	0	19	0
25.	Cod Liver Oil with Creasote and Iodoform <i>R.</i> Cod Liver Oil, 20 mins. Creasote, 1 min. Iodoform, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	13	0	20	0
26.	Cod Liver Oil with Guaiacol <i>R.</i> Cod Liver Oil, 20 mins. Guaiacol, 1 min.	14	0	23	0
27.	Cod Liver Oil with Phos- phorus <i>R.</i> Cod Liver Oil, 20 mins. Phosphorus, $\frac{1}{200}$ th gr.	12	0	19	0
28.	Copaiba Balsam <i>R.</i> Copaiba Balsam, 5 mins.	6	0	9	0
29.	Copaiba Balsam <i>R.</i> Copaiba Balsam, 8 mins.	6	6	10	0
30.	Copaiba Balsam <i>R.</i> Copaiba Balsam, 10 mins.	7	0	10	6
31.	Copaiba Balsam with Cubebs and Buchu <i>R.</i> Copaiba Balsam, 5 mins. Cubebs Oil, 4 mins. Buchu Oil, 1 min.	13	6	21	0
32.	Copaiba Balsam with Cubebs and Iron <i>R.</i> Copaiba Balsam, 5 mins. Cubebs Powdered, 3 grs. Iron Carbonate, 3 grs.	9	0	15	0
33.	Copaiba Balsam with Iron... <i>R.</i> Copaiba Balsam, 8 mins. Iron Carbonate, 3 grs.	8	0	13	6
34.	Copaiba Balsam with Sandal and Buchu <i>R.</i> Copaiba Balsam, 5 mins. Sandal Wood Oil, 4 mins. Buchu Oil, 1 min.	18	0	32	0

No.		In boxes, ea. containing 3 doz. Caps. Per doz. boxes.		In bulk. Per 1000 (in boxes of 250).	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
35.	Copaiba Oil R. Copaiba Oil, 5 mins.	8	0	13	6
36.	Copaiba Oil with Cubebs ... R. Copaiba Oil, 2½ mins. Cubebs Oil, 2½ mins.	13	6	21	0
37.	Copaiba Oil with Cubebs, Matico, and Sandal ... R. Copaiba Oil, 5 mins. Cubebs Oil, 2 mins. Sandal Wood Oil, 2½ mins. Matico Oil, ½ min.	24	0	42	0
38.	Creasote R. Creasote, 1 min. in Oil.	7	6	11	6
39.	Creasote R. Creasote, 2 mins. in Oil.	8	6	13	0
40.	Creasote R. Creasote, 3 mins. in Oil.	9	6	15	0
41.	Creasote with Tolu R. Creasote, 1 min. Balsam Tolu, 4 grs.	10	0	16	0
42.	Creasote Carbonate R. Creasote Carbonate, 5 grs.	29	0	50	0
43.	Easton's Syrup Each Capsule contains the equivalent of 30 minims of Syrup.	12	0	21	0
44.	Ergotine R. Ergotine, 3 grs.	24	0	42	0
45.	Ether R. Ether, 5 mins. (with Oil)	10	6	17	0
46.	Eucalyptus Oil R. Eucalyptus Globulus Oil, 3 mins.	8	0	14	0
47.	Gregory's Powder R. Gregory's Powder, 15 grs.	12	0	19	0
48.	Guaiacol Pure R. Guaiacol Pure, 1 min.	9	0	16	0

312 *Ferris & Co.'s Therapeutic Notes.*

No.		In boxes, ea. containing 3 doz. Caps.		In bulk- Per 1000 (in boxes of 250).	
		Per doz. boxes.		s.	d.
49.	Guaiacol Pure R. Guaiacol Pure, 2 mins.	13	0	24	0
50.	Guaiacol Pure R. Guaiacol Pure, 3 mins.	16	0	30	0
51.	Guaiacol Carbonate R. Guaiacol Carbonate, 4 grs.	56	0	100	0
52.	Gurgun Oil R. Gurgun Oil, 20 mins.	10	0	16	0
53.	Hypnone R. Hypnone, $\frac{3}{4}$ min.	40	0	70	0
54.	Hypophosphites Compound Each Capsule contains the equivalent of 60 mins., Ferris and Co.'s Com- pound Syrup of Hypo- phosphites.	16	0	30	0
55.	Ichthyol Ammon. R. Ichthyol Ammon., 5 mins.	20	0	35	0
56.	Iron Carbonate R. Carbonate of Iron, 5 grs. (in solution).	6	0	10	0
57.	Iron Carbonate, Saccharated R. Saccharated Carbonate of Iron, 10 grs.	8	0	12	6
58.	Lactated Pepsine... .. R. Lactated Pepsine, 10 grs.	36	0	60	0
59.	Male Fern Oil R. Male Fern Oil, 5 mins.	9	0	16	0
60.	Male Fern Oil R. Male Fern Oil, 10 mins.	13	0	24	0
61.	Male Fern Oil R. Male Fern Oil, 15 min.	16	0	30	0
62.	Naphthol R. Naphthol (Beta), 3 grs.	42	0	80	0
63.	Ox Bile R. Ox Bile, 3 grs.	20	0	36	0

No.		In boxes, ea. containing 3 doz. Caps.		In bulk. Per 1000 (in boxes of 250).	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
64.	Paraldehyde R. Paraldehyde, 3 mins.	16	0	30	0
65.	Parrish's Chemical Food ... Each Capsule contains the equivalent of 30 minims of Syrup.	11	0	18	0
66.	Peppermint R. Peppermint Oil, 3 mins.	16	0	30	0
67.	Pepsine Porci, Pure R. Pepsin Porcipur. (Ferris), 3 grs.	17	0	32	0
68.	Pepsine Porci, Pure R. Pepsin Porcipur. (Ferris), 5 grs.	24	0	40	0
69.	Phenacetine R. Phenacetine, 5 grs.	24	0	40	0
70.	Phosphorus R. Phosphorus, $\frac{1}{24}$ th gr. (Ol. Phosph., P.B., 5 mins.)	10	6	17	0
71.	Potash Permanganate... .. R. Potash Permanganate, 2 grs.	24	0	45	0
72.	Quinine Sulphate... .. R. Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs.	12	0	18	0
73.	Salicine R. Salicine, 5 grs.	15	0	24	0
74.	Salol R. Salol, 5 grs.	17	0	30	0
75.	Santonine R. Santonine, 3 grs.	17	0	30	0
76.	Sandal Wood Oil R. Sandal Wood Oil, 5 mins.	18	0	32	0
77.	Sandal Wood Oil R. Sandal Wood Oil, 10 mins.	24	0	42	0

314 *Ferris & Co.'s Therapeutic Notes.*

No.		In boxes,		In bulk.	
		Per doz.	Per doz.	Per 1000	(in boxes
		s.	d.	s.	d.
78.	Sandal Wood Oil R. Sandal Wood Oil, 15 mins.	30	0	54	0
79.	Sulphonal R. Sulphonal, powdered, 5 grs.	16	0	25	0
80.	Sulphonal R. Sulphonal, powdered, 10 grs.	24	0	42	0
81.	Tar, Purified R. Tar, purified, 10 mins.	7	0	11	0
82.	Terebene, pure R. Terebene, pure, 5 mins.	8	0	12	0
83.	Thyroid Powder (Ferris). Each Capsule contains the equivalent of $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of a fresh Thyroid gland of the sheep. In bottles of 20, $\frac{1}{9}$ each. " " 50, $\frac{3}{6}$ "				
84.	Turpentine, Rectified R. Turpentine, rect., 5 mins.	6	0	10	0
85.	Turpentine, Rectified R. Turpentine, rect., 10 mins.	7	0	11	0
86.	Wintergreen Oil R. Wintergreen Oil, 5 mins.	16	0	25	0

FERRIS & COMPANY'S COMPRESSED TABLETS.

MESSRS. FERRIS & CO. respectfully direct the attention of their friends to the following revised and enlarged List of Compressed Medicines.

This novel and exceedingly convenient method of preparing drugs is admirably adapted for the exhibition of a large number of important remedies. The Tablets are elegant, handy, and very portable. They will be found to be of great service in economizing time and labour, and to be a vast improvement on many of the older preparations. Our Tablets are easily soluble, and being carefully prepared from the purest and best ingredients only, their efficacy may be relied on.

PRICES.—Single bottles of 100 supplied to the Medical Profession at the rate per dozen. As we find many customers prefer to purchase these Tablets by weight in bulk, a price by weight is quoted in nearly every case in addition to the price for bottles of 100.

Compressed Tablets of drugs not included in this List can be prepared at a few days' notice, provided a sufficient quantity be ordered.

		In bottles containing 100 Tablets. Per dozen bottles.	By Weight.
A 1	Aloin, $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	8/-	1/6 oz.
A 2	Aloin. Comp.	13/-	1/8 oz.
	℞ Aloin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Ext. Bellad., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Ipecac., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Strychninæ, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.		
A 3	Ammon. Bromid., 5 grs.	8/-	4/- lb.
A 4	„ „ 10 grs.	12/-	3/10 lb.
A 5	„ Chlor., 3 grs.	8/-	2/4 lb.
A 6	„ „ 10 grs.	12/-	2/2 lb.
A 7	„ „ et Borax, āā 2½ grs.	8/-	2/4 lb.
A 8	Antifebrin, 2 grs.	12/-	4/- lb.

		In bottles containing 100 Tablets. Per dozen bottles.	By Weight.
A 9	Antim. Tart., $\frac{1}{50}$ th gr.	8/-	1/- oz.
A 10	Antipyrin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	25/-	3/8 oz.
A 11	„ 5 grs.	47/-	3/6 oz.
A 12	Aperiens Comp. R _x Ext. Coloc. Co., $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Jalapæ, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Hyd. Subchlor., 1 gr. Cambogiæ Pulv., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	12/-	14/- lb.
A 13	Atropinæ Sulph., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	15/-	—
B 1	Bismuth. Carb., 5 grs.	15/-	9/- lb.
B 2	„ Subnit., 5 grs.	15/-	8/6 lb.
B 3	„ Carb. et Sodii Bic., $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	12/-	6/- lb.
B 4	Borax, 5 grs.	6/6	1/6 lb.
B 5	„ et Pot. Chlor., $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.	5/6	1/6 lb.
C 1	Caffeinæ Cit., 1 gr.	10/-	1/6 oz.
C 2	„ „ 2 grs.	15/-	1/4 oz.
C 3	Calomel (<i>see</i> Hyd. Subchlor.)		
C 3	Carbo Ligni, 5 grs.	7/6	2/6 lb.
C 4	Cascara Sagrada Ext., 1 gr.	8/-	10/- lb.
C 5	„ „ „ 2 grs.	14/-	9/6 lb.
C 6	Cascara et Euonymin Co. R _x Ext. Cascaræ Sag., 1 gr. Euonymin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. Ext. Hyosecy., $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. „ Nucis Vom., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	16/-	1/9 oz.
C 7	Cerii Oxalas, 2 grs.	10/-	7/- lb.
C 8	„ „ 3 grs.	12/-	6/6 lb.
C 9	Cocaine (Hydrochlor.), $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	45/-	—
C 10	Cocaine, Borax, et Pot. Chlor.	14/-	4/6 lb.
E 1	Ergotin, 3 grs.	24/-	2/6 oz.
E 2	Euonymin, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	12/-	3/4 oz.
E 3	Exalgine, 2 grs.	27/-	4/3 oz.
F 1	Ferri Carb. Sacch., 3 grs.	8/-	2/8 lb.
F 2	„ et Quininæ Cit., 3 grs.	15/-	14/- lb.
F 3	„ Quin. et Strych. Phosph. ($\frac{1}{100}$ th gr. Strychnine)	16/-	1/3 oz.
F 4	Ferrum Redact., 2 grs.	10/-	5/- lb.
G 1	Guaiacum Res. et Sulph., $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ 3 grs.	14/-	4/6 lb.
H 1	Hepatic R _x Podophyllin, Euonymin, Aloin, Leptandrin, $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Ext. Tarax., $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	12/-	2/3 oz.

			In bottles containing 100 Tablets. Per dozen bottles.	By Weight.
H 2	Hydrarg. c Cret., $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	6/- ..	3/6 lb.	
H 3	„ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	6/- ..	3/- lb.	
H 4	„ „ 1 gr.	7/- ..	2/8 lb.	
H 5	„ „ 2 grs.	8/- ..	2/6 lb.	
H 6	„ „ et Pulv. Jacobi, āā 1 gr. ..	12/- ..	13/- lb.	
H 7	„ „ et Pulv. Doverii, āā 1 gr. ..	10/- ..	6/- lb.	
H 8	„ Iodid. Virid., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. ..	15/- ..	2/- oz.	
H 9	„ Perchlor., $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. ..	12/- ..	1/- oz.	
H 10	„ Subchlor., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. ..	6/- ..	7/- lb.	
H 11	„ „ $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ..	6/- ..	6/- lb.	
H 12	„ „ 1 gr. ..	7/- ..	5/6 lb.	
I 1	Ipecac. Pulv., $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	7/- ..	1/- oz.	
I 2	„ „ 5 grs.	15/- ..	12/- lb.	
I 3	„ c Opio (Dover's powder), 5 grs.	12/- ..	7/- lb.	
I 4	„ sine Emetine, 2 grs. ..	24/- ..	2/6 oz.	
J 1	Jalap. et Quin. Comp. ("Living- stone")	21/- ..	2/- oz.	
	R Jalap. Resin, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Quin. Sulph., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. Pulv. Rhei, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. Hyd. Subchlor., $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.			
J 2	Jalapin, 2 grs.	20/- ..	2/9 oz.	
J 3	Jalapin, 3 grs., et Santonin, 1 gr.	24/- ..	2/6 oz.	
J 4	Jambul Sem. Pulv., 5 grs.	18/- ..	14/- lb.	
L 1	Lithiæ Carb., 2 grs.	14/- ..	12/- lb.	
L 2	„ „ 3 grs.	18/- ..	11/- lb.	
L 3	„ Cit., 5 grs.	20/- ..	9/6 lb.	
M 1	Manganese Dioxid., 2 grs.	10/- ..	2/- lb.	
M 2	Morph. Sulph., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	6/- ..	8/6 oz.	
M 3	„ „ $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	9/- ..	7/6 oz.	
P 1	Pancreatin, 3 grs.	36/- ..	3/- oz.	
P 2	Papain, 2 grs.	50/- ..	8/6 oz.	
P 3	Pepsin Porci Pur., 3 grs. ..	30/- ..	3/8 oz.	
P 4	„ 1 gr. et Papain, 2 grs. ..	60/- ..	7/- oz.	
P 5	„ Lactated, 5 grs.	36/- ..	2/8 oz.	
P 6	Phenacetin, 5 grs.	36/- ..	28/- lb.	
P 7	Pilocarpin Nit., $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	20/- ..	—	
P 8	Podoph. Resin, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	8/- ..	1/6 oz.	
P 9	Potass. Bicarb., 5 grs.	6/- ..	2/- lb.	
P 10	„ Bromid., 5 grs.	7/- ..	3/6 lb.	
P 11	„ „ 10 grs.	12/- ..	3/4 lb.	

			In bottles containing 100 Tablets. Per dozen bottles.	By Weight.
P 12	Potass. Chlor., 5 grs.	.. .. .	6/-	1/6 lb.
	„ „ et Borax (<i>see</i> Borax)			
	„ „ Borax et Cocaine (<i>see</i> Cocaine)			
P 13	„ Iodid., 5 grs.	.. .. .	20/-	1/6 oz.
P 14	„ Nit., 5 grs.	.. .. .	6/-	2/- lb.
P 15	„ Permang., 1 gr.	.. .. .	6/-	-/6 oz.
P 16	„ „ 2 grs.	.. .. .	8/6	-/5 oz.
Q 1	Quininæ Bisulph, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	.. .. .	8/-	2/4 oz.
Q 2	„ „ 1 gr.	.. .. .	9/-	2/3 oz.
Q 3	„ „ 2 grs.	.. .. .	12/-	2/2 oz.
Q 4	„ „ 3 grs.	.. .. .	16/-	2/- oz.
Q 5	„ „ 5 grs.	.. .. .	24/-	2/- oz.
R 1	Resorcin, 3 grs.	.. .. .	16/-	1/6 oz.
R 2	Rhei Comp. Pil., 3 grs.	.. .. .	10/-	9/- lb.
R 3	„ Pulv., 3 grs.	.. .. .	9/-	7/- lb.
	„ Soda et Zingib. (<i>see</i> Soda)			
S 1	Saccharin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	.. .. .	7/-	3/- oz.
S 2	Salicin, 5 grs.	.. .. .	18/-	1/3 oz.
S 3	Salol, 5 grs.	.. .. .	20/-	1/9 oz.
S 4	Santonin, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	.. .. .	7/-	1/4 oz.
S 5	„ 1 gr.	.. .. .	9/-	1/3 oz.
S 6	„ 2 grs.	.. .. .	12/-	1/2 oz.
S 7	Soda and Peppermint (with Ammon. Carb.)	.. .. .	8/-	2/- lb.
S 8	Sodii Bicarb., 5 grs.	.. .. .	6/-	1/6 lb.
S 9	„ „ 3 grs. et Rhei Pulv., 2 grs.		8/-	4/6 lb.
S 10	„ „ Rhei et Zingib., 5 grs.		9/-	4/6 lb.
S 11	„ Bromid., 5 grs.	.. .. .	10/-	4/4 lb.
S 12	„ „ 10 grs.	.. .. .	14/-	4/- lb.
S 13	„ Salicylas (physiologically pure), 3 grs.	.. .. .	14/-	1/- oz.
S 14	„ Salicylas (physiologically pure), 5 grs.	.. .. .	20/-	10d. oz.
S 15	Strontii Bromid., 5 grs.	.. .. .	14/-	10/- lb.
S 16	Strophanthus Tinct., $2\frac{1}{2}$ mins.	.. .. .	10/-	6/- lb.
S 17	Sulphonal, 5 grs.	.. .. .	21/-	1/6 oz.
S 18	Sulphur. Comp. (Garrod)	.. .. .	9/-	1/6 lb.
T 1	Thyroid Gland (Pulv.)	.. .. .	24/-	—
U 1	Urethan	.. .. .	30/-	2/9 oz.

FERRIS & CO.'S PEPTONISING TABLETS, for the rapid peptonisation of Milk and other Foods.
Per tube, 10d. Per dozen tubes, 7s. 6d. Packed in boxes containing 6 tubes.

INDEX OF DISEASES.

Abortion.—*Prophylactic.*—Aletris Farinosa, Asafoetida, Bromides, Caulophyllum Thalictroides, Codeine, Gentiana Quinqueflora, Glycerole of Nepenthe (hypoderm.), Morphia c. Atropia (hypoderm.), Nepenthe, Opium by mouth and per rectum, Potass. Chlorat., Viburnum Opulus, Viburnum Prunifol. *For Hæmorrhage.*—Amyl Nitris, Asparagus, Ergot of Oats, Ergot of Rye, Ergotinine, Ergot and Acetic Acid, Ergot Ammoniat., Gossypium Herbaceum, Hamamelis, Hydrastin, Hydrastis Canadensis, Iodoform Gauze (tampon), Iron, Quinine Chlor., Sclerotinic Acid, Strychnia. *Antiseptics* in sol. for irrigation.—Alumnol, Carbolic Acid, Lysol, Pot. Permang., Salol, Sublimate.

Abscess.—Bellad. c. Glycerin., Emp. Bellad. Fluid., Hyposulphites of Soda and Magnesia, Sulphide of Calcium, Teucin (inj. of). *After Incision.*—Alumnol, Bismuth Subgallate, Hydrogen Peroxide, Iodoform Gauze.

Acne.—*Internally.*—Arsenic, Ichthyol, Lappa Minor, Sulphur, Sulphides. *Externally.*—Boric Acid, Collodion Flex., Corrosive Sublimate, Ichthyol, Naphthol β , Resorcin, Sulphur, Sulph. Iodid., Sulph. Hypochlor., Sulph. Præcip., Sapo Virid.

Acromegaly.—Antipyrin, Arsenic.

Actinomycosis.—*Internally.*—Pot. Iodid. *Locally.*—Argent. Nit. *Hypoderm.*—Carbolic Acid, Methyl Violet, Proteine, Tuberculin.

Addison's Disease.—Orchitic, Testicular, and Suprarenal Fluid.

Albuminuria.—Asaprol, Amyl Nitris, Calcium Bromide, Cantharides, Chimaphila Umbellata, Digitalis, Ferri Ether (Tinct.), Fuschine, Jaborandi, Lactose, Ozonic Ether, Pilocarpine, Rhus Aromatica, Sodii Chlor., Iodid., Phosph. and Nitris, Strontium Bromide, Iodide, and Lactate.

Alcoholism.—Amylene Hydrate, Camphor Monobromide, Chloroform (inhal.), Chloral Hydrat.; Chloral Hyd., Hyoscyam., Opium, Bromides, Capsicum, Aconite, in combination; Chloralamid, Duboisine, Hypnal, Lupulin, Morphia, Nepenthe, Nep. Glyc. (Hypod.), Opium, Paraldehyde. *Chronic Gastric Disorders and Dipsomania.*—Nitro-Glycerin, Ipecac. Wine, Sodæ Bicarb., Strontium, Strychnia, Nitro.-Mur. Acid Dil., Arsenic, Calumba, Capsicum, Cinchon. Rub., Manganese Sulph., Picrotoxin, Quinine, Soda and Gold, Sod. Bromid., Strychnia, Zinci

Oxid. *In Heart Failure.* — Cactus Grandif., Caffeine, Digitalis, Strophanthus. *Tremors.*—Hyoscine.

Alopecia. — *Internally.* — Arsenic, Iron, Hypophosphites, Pilocarpine, Quinine, Strychnia. *Hypoderm.* — Hydrarg. Bichlor. *Externally.* — Acetic Acid, Ammonia, Chlorof. and Ether, Benzol, Benzoin Tinc., Cantharidal Collodion, Carbolic Acid, Chrysarobin, Creolin, Croton Oil and Turpentine, Eucalyptus and Turpentine, Hydrarg. Bichlor., Hydrogen Peroxide, Iodised Collodion, Jaborandi, Naphthol, Oil of Cade, Oil of Cinnamon, Oil of Wintergreen, Pilocarpine, Resorcin and Castor Oil, Salicylic Acid, Sulphur and Resorcin, Sapo Virid, Tar Soaps.

Alteratives. — Arctium Lappa (Burdock), Berberis Aquifolium, Calci Chlor. and Sulphid., Caroba, Cascara Amarga, Chaulmoogra Oil, Condurango, Dulcamara, Guaiacum, Hydrastis Can. Hydrarg. Salts, viz.: Biniodid., Formamid., Gallas, Oleas, Salicylas, Tan.-Oxydul., and Thymol-Acetas. Hydrocotyle Asiatica, Hydriodic Acid, Iodine, Iodide of Starch, Iodised Wine and Iodides, Iridin, Leptandra, Manaca, Menisperm. Canadense, Meze-reon, Phytolacca decand., Rumex Crispus, Russa Oil, Sanguinaria, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia, Strontium Iodide, Strontium Lactate, Syr. Hypophos. Co., Syr. Lacto-Phosphates, Thuja occident., Xanthoxylum fraxineum.

Amenorrhœa. — Actea Racemosa (Cimicifuga), Aletris Farinosa, Anemone Pulsatilla, Anemonin, Apioline, Artemisia Vulgaris, Bismuth, Caulophyllum, Ergot and Iron, Ferric Bromid., Gelsemium, Indigo, Lappa Officinalis, Manganese, Menyanth. Trifol., Oxalic Acid, Oxygen (inhal.), Pot. Bromid., Pot. Permang., Saffron, Sanguinaria Canadensis, Savine.

Anæmia and Chlorosis. — *Per Os.* — Aristolochia Americana, Arsenic, Blaud's Pills, Coca, Cocaine, Cupri Acetophosph. and Arsenite, Dialysed Iron, Ferratin, Ferri Albuminat., Ferri Brom., Ferri Carb., Ferri Cit., Ferri Hypophosph., Ferri Malat., Ferri Nitrat., Ferri Perchlor., Ferri Protochlor., Ferri Phosph., Ferrum Redact., Ferri Sulph. c. Mag. Sulph., Ferri Tart., Gentian. Quinqueflor., Hæmoglobin, Hæmol, Hæmogallol, Hydrarg., Iron Lemonade, Manganese, Phosphorus, Quinine, Strychn., Sulphur, Syr. Lactophos. Calcis, Ferri et Quin., Syr. Hypophosph Co., Wine of Beef and Iron, and with Quinine. *Hypoderm.* — Camphorated Oil, Fluid of Spleen and Medulla of Bone, Testicular Fluid, Ferri et Ammon. Cit., Ferri Pyrophos. Strychn., Serum of Dog's Blood. *Transfusion.* — Salt Sol., Sugar Sol. *Inj.* — Soda Sol. *Inhalation.* — Oxygen Gas, Ozone. *In Dyspepsia and Constipation.* — Aloes, Acid Hydrochlor. Dil., Nux Vom., Liquorice Powder, Sodæ Bicarb. *Pernicious Anæmia.* — Arsenite of Copper, Ferrocyan. Potass., Injection of Organic Fluids, Transfusion of Blood, Nitro-Glycerin., Quinine and Iron. *For Intestinal Antisepsis.* — Bismuth Salicyl., Beta-naphthol, Carbolic Acid, Creasote, Iodoform, Sulpho-Carbolates.

Anæsthetics.—Antipyrin, Bromoform, Camphoric Acid, Carbohc Acid, Chloroform, Chloral Hydrate and Camphor; Cocaine Benzoate, Hydrochlor., Phenate and Saccharate; Cocaine and Chloroform, Conium and Lanolin, Ether, Ethyl Bromide, Ethyl Chloride, Iodoform and Carbohc Acid, Menthol, Methyl Chloride, Methylene Bichloride, Oxygenated Water and Ether, Oxygen and Chloroform, Pental, Sodium Chloride, Tropacocaine.

Angina Pectoris.—Aconite, Amyl Nitrite, Atropine Sulphate, Arsenic, Cocaine, Cactus Grandiflorus, Hydrogen Peroxide, Morphine, Nitroglycerine, Nepenthe, Piscidia Erythrina, Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide, Sodium Nitrite, Veratrum Viride.

Anthrax (Carbuncle).—Asaprol, Calcium Sulphide, Carbohc Acid, Chloral Hydrate and Glycerine, Helenin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Iodoform and Zinc Oxide, Iodine, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Methyl Violet, Zinc Chloride.

Antiperiodics.—Alstonia Constricta, Alstonia Scholaris, Ammonium Picrate, Azadirachtha Indica, Berberis Aquifolium, Bonduc Seeds, Cornus Florida, Copper Arsenite, Gelsenium, Pereirine Hydrochlor.

Antipyretics.—Alstonia Constricta and Scholaris, Ammonium Borate, Ammonium Picrate, Antifebrin, Antinervine, Antipyrin, Asaprol, Benzanilide, Carbohc Acid, Euphorin, Exalgin, Malakin, Methacetin, Neurodin, Phenacetin, Pyrodine, Phenocoll, Quinine; Quin. Carbol., Hydrochlor., Lact. and Salicyl.; Quinoidine Borate, Resorcin, Salol, Salicylic Acid, Salophen, Sodium Paracresotate, Syringin, Thallin, Thermodin, Warburg's Tincture.

Antiseptics.—Acetanilide, Aldehyde (Formic), Aluminium Aceto-tart. and Acetate; Antipyrin, Antiseptol, Aristol, Asaprol, Aseptol, Benzonaphthol, Betol, Bismuth- β Naphthol, Bismuth Subgallate and Subiodide, Bismuth Tribromphenol, Camphor Salicyl, Carbohc Acid, Cavazini's Antiseptic Powder, Cocaine Phenate, Creolin, Cresol Salicylate, Diaptherin, Eucalyptus Oil, Eulyptol, Euphorin, Europhen, Hydrogen Peroxide, Hydroquinone, Iodoform, Iodol, Iodine Trichloride, Iodic Hydrarg, Lysol, Menthol, Mercury Bichloride, Mercury and Zinc Cyanide, Myrtol, Naphthocresol, Naphthol, Oxynapthoic Acid, Pixol, Phenocoll, Pyoktanin, Resorcin, Retinol, Salol, Salufer, Soziodol, Styronc, Sulphaminol, Thiol, Thiophen, Thymol, Trichloracetic Acid, Tribromphenol, Zinc Sulphite.

Asthma.—Acetanilide, Air Compressed, Alcohol, Allyl Tribromide, Ammonia, Ammonium Chloride, Amyl Nitrite, Analgen, Anemonin, Antipyrin, Aristolochia Mexicana, Arsenic Bromide, Asaprol, Atropia, Belladonna, Caffeine, Cantharides, Camphor-Menthol, Cannabis Indica Chloralamide, Chloral Hydrate, Chromic Acid, Cocaine Hydrochlorate, Codeia, Coffee, Conium, Datura Tatula, Drosera Rotundifolia, Erythrophlœine, Ethyl Iodide, Eucalyptus, Euphorbia Pilulifera, Grindelia Robusta,

Hydrogen Peroxide, Hydriodic Acid, Hyoscyamine, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Lobeline, Menthol, Morphine, Myrtol, Nitroglycerine, Nitrous Oxide, Nitre Paper, Oxygen, Paraldehyde, Pilocarpine, Potass. Bromide and Iodide, Pyridine, Quebracho, Resorcin, Sodium Iodide and Nitrite, Somnal, Sparteine Sulphate, Stramonium, Strychnine, Sulphonal, Tea, Urtica Urens, Veratrum Viride, Valerianic Ether, Yerba Santa, Zinc Valerianate.

Beri Beri.—Ammonia, Belladonna, Calomel, Digitalis, Iron, Juniper, Nitroglycerine, Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid, Potassium Acetate, Silver Nitrate, Sodium Salicylate and Bromide, Spirit. Æth. Nitros., Strophanthus, Strychnine, Thymol.

Bladder.—*Acute Cystitis.*—Arbutin, Buchu, Benzoates, Calcium Hippurate, Phosphate and Sulphate; Colchicum, Collinsonia, Kava-Kava, Lactic Acid, Oxalic Acid, Potassium Acetate and Citrate, Pareira Brava, Pichi, Rhus Aromatica, Sodium Salicylate, Spirit Æther. Nitrosi, Triticum Repens, Uva Ursi. *Chronic Cystitis.*—Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Betol, Boldo, Chimaphila Umbellata, Hydrastis Canad., Hydrogen Peroxide, Ichthyol, Kava-Kava, Oxalic Acid, Pichi, Pulsatilla, Salol, Sandal Wood Oil, Stigmata Maidis. *Locally*, by irrigation.—Boric Acid, Camphoric Acid, Cocaine, Corrosive Sublimate, Copper Sulphate, Creolin, Carbolic Acid, Eucalyptus, Hydrogen Peroxide, Iodine, Iodoform Emulsion, Iodine Trichloride (tubercular), Menthol, Phenosalyl, Potassium Chlorate, Potassium Permanganate, Retinol, Salol, Salicylic Acid, Silver Nitrate, Zinc Permanganate. *For Pain and Spasm.*—Belladonna, Bromal Hydrate, Cocaine (local), Hyoscyamine, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Morphia (hypod.), Camphor Monobromide, Nepenthe Glycerole, Opium, Silver Nitrate (locally), Strychnine, Suppositories Belladonna and Morphia. *Enuresis and Irritable Bladder.*—Acetanilide, Antipyrin, Atropine, Ergotine, Hyoscyamine, Iodide of Iron, Lycopodium, Potassium Bromide, Phenacetin, Rhus Aromatica and Toxicodendron, Salol, Strychnine. *Paralysis.*—Hypodermic Injection weak solution Perchloride Iron.

Breast—Diseases of Female.—*Inflammation.*—Belladon. c. Glycerin., Emp. Bellad. Fluid., Lotio Plumbi Acet., Pot. Iod., Phytolacca Decandra. *Fissured Nipples.*—Aristol, Boric Acid, Bismuth. Subnit., Cocaine, Camphoid, Ichthyol, Camphor, Borax, Acacia, Maranta, White of Egg, Zinci Oleat. c. Acacia et Lanolin. *Paget's Disease.*—Fuchsin, Sodii Ethylas. *Galactorrhœa.*—Antifebrin, Atropia, Belladon., Saline Purgatives, Potass. Iodid. *Deficiency of Milk.*—Aniseed, Fennel, Galega officinalis, Pilocarpine, Potass. Chloras.

Bright's Disease.—Amyl Nitrite, Arsenic, Auri et Sod. Chlor., Cantharides, Croton Oil, Digitalis, Ergotinine, Ichthyol, Iron (Bestucheff's Tinct.), Manganese Iodid., Mercury Bichloride, Biniodide and Subchloride; Methyl Blue, Morphia, Nitro-Glycerine, Nux. Vomica., Phenocoll, Pilocarpine, Piperazine, Pot. Bromid., Pot. Iod.; Sodii

Benzoas, Chlor., Iodid. and Phosph.; Sparteine, Strontium Lactate, Strophanthus, Strychnia.

Bronchitis. — *ACUTE.* — Aconite, Anemonin, Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Apocodeine, Apomorphine, Asclepias Tuberosa, Bryonia, Camphoric Acid, Camphorated Oil (int. and ext.), Coccillana, Drosera Rotundifol., Eucalyptus Globulus, Eucalyptus Oil, Eulyptol., Euphorb. Pilulif., Grindelia Robusta, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Lobeline, Pilocarpine, Potass. Bichromate, Prunus Virgin., Pulsatilla, Quebracho, Quillaia, Sanguinaria Canad., Sodii Benzoas, Squill. *By Inhalation.* — Cocain. Phenat. (spray), Chlorphenol, Ethyl Iodid., Hydrast. Canad., Hydrogen Peroxid., Nitrous Oxide Gas, Oxygen (also per rectum). *Subcutan.* — Camphorated Oil, Caffeine, Quinine. — *CHRONIC.* — Agaric Acid, Agaricin, Ammon. Salicyl., Cantharides, Cetrarin, Coccillana, Eucalyptol, Geranium Macul., Helenin, Iodoform (also subcut.), Myrtol, Myrtus Chekan, Ol. Succin., Pil Picis et Ipecac., Resorcin, Sinapis, Syr. Picis c. Apomorph., Tar, Terebene, Terpene Hydrat., Yerba Santa, Yerba Rheuma. *Inhalation.* — Ammon. Chlor., Carbolic Acid, Creolin, Eucalyptus, Ol. Pini Pumilionis, Thymol.

Bronchiectasis. — Intra-laryngeal Injection of Menthol and Guaiacol.

Bubo. — *Vide Syphilis.*

Burns and Scalds. — Aristol, Bismuth. Subnit., Boric Acid (Lint, &c.), Carron Oil c. Thymol, Carbolic Acid Paste, Creolin, Dermatol, Diaphtherin, Euphorin, Europhen, Glycerine (in scalds), Grindelia Robust., Hydrarg. Bichlor., Ichthyol, Iodoform, Lycopodium, Milk, Olive Oil and Eggs, Oleate of Aluminium, Salicylic Acid, Sanitas, Sozoiodol, Thiol, Thiophen, Tumenol.

Calculus. — *Biliary.* — Asplenium Ceterach, Benzoate of Soda, Cascara, Naphthol, Nux. Vomica, Olive Oil, Ox Gall, Piché, Podophyllin, Rhubarb, Sod. Salicyl., Sod. Sulphate. *Biliary Colic.* — Amyl Valerianas, Atropine, Bismuth. Salicyl., Collinson. Canad., Euonymin, Exalgin, Glycerine, Morph., Nepenthe, Nitro-Glycer., Olive Oil, Opium, Pilocarpine, Salol, Sod. Bicarb. *Renal Calculus.* — Ammonium Borate, Amyl. Valerianas, Ammon. Tetraethyl., Glycerin., Papain, Piché, Piperazine, Sod. Hippuras, Stigmata Maidis. *Renal Colic.* — Atropine and Morphia, Turpentine (internal).

Chapped Hands. — Boric Acid, Camphor, Sodium Chloride.

Chilblains. — *Local.* — Aconitum Ferox, Anodyne Amyl Colloid, Camphor, Camphoid, Tannin and Alcohol, Thymol and Digitalis, Iodine. *Internal.* — Alcohol, Caffein, Digitalis, Kola, Nepenthe.

Cholera (Asiatic). — Alcohol, Ammonia, Ammon. Muriat., Argent. Nit., Bismuth Beta-Naphthol, Bismuth Tribromphenol, Cresalol, Cresol Salicyl., Collinson.

Canad., Calomel, Castor Oil, Ichthyol, Lactic Acid, Lysol, Opium, Potassio-Ammonium Tetra-Sulphate, Thymol, Mustard (external). *By Irrigation*.—Creasote, Hydrogen Peroxide, Lysol, Salt Water, Tannic Acid, Tar Water. *Intravenous*.—Saline Solutions, Blood (Transfusion) *Subcutaneous*—Atropine, Artificial Serum (Sod. Chlor. and Sod. Carb.), Caffein, Cocaine, Ether, Morph., Quinine, Strychnia, Testicular Fluid. *Inhal.*—Oxygen. **VOMITING**.—Arg. Nit., Blisters, Calomel, Castor Oil, Camphor and Musk (subcut.), Cocaine, Chloroform, Salol, irrigate stomach. **SUPPRESSION OF URINE**.—Pilocarpine. **BLEEDING**.—Oil of Turpentine.

Chorea.—Antipyrin, Arsenic, Bromogallol, Bromide of Iron, Bromide of Potash, Syr. Ferri et Pot. Bromid., Syr. Chloral et Pot. Bromid., Camphor Monobromid, Cannabis Indica, Cantharides (external), Cerebrine, Chloralose, Chloralamid, Cocaine, Collinsonia Canad., Curare, Copper Arsenite, Eserine, Exalgine, Hypnal, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine Hydrobrom., Paraldehyde, Potass. Iodid., Sod. Salicyl., Strychnia, Somnal, Sulphonal, Testicular Fluid.

Constipation.—Acid Cathartic, Aloes, Asclepias Tuberosa, Belladon., Boric Acid (per Rectum), Caffein, Chloral (Hypod.), Cascara Bonbons, Cascara Sagrada, Euonymin, Eupatorium, Glycerin., Guaiacum, Hydrast. Canad., Iris Versicol., Iridin, Juglans Ciner., Leptandra Virgin., Mist. Aperiens (Dobell), Mag. Sulph. c. Glys. and Turpentine, Menyanthes Trifol., Nux Vomica., Olive Oil, Papain, Phytolacca, Podophyllin, Rhamnus Frangula, Rheum, Senna Pods, Turpentine.

Convulsions.—Aconite, Anemonin, Apomorpha, Belladon., Bromides of Ammonium, Potassium and Sodium; Camphor Monobromide, Coca, Codeine, Chloral Hydrat. (Subcut. or per Rectum); Chloroform or Ether after Vomiting; Curara, Delphinine, Hydrarg. Binioidid., Musk, Valerian.

Cough.—Anemonin, Geranium Maculat., Glycerine and Codeia Jelly or Pastilles, Ipecac., Myrtus Chekan, Pil Picis et Ipecac. Co., Prunus Virginiana, Quillaia Saponar., Syr. Picis Liq. c. Apomorph., Syr. Pectoralis Rub., Somnal, Squills, Terebene, Thuja Occidentalis.

Croup.—*Membranous and Spasmodic*.—Acetic Acid (inhal.), Ammon. Mur., Argent. Nit., Asafoetid., Calomel (vapor), Chloral. Hydrat., Chlorof. (inhal.), Cocaine, Ether, Eucalyptus Oil, Hydrarg. Perchlor. (spray), Iodine, Ipecac., Menthol, Oxygen, Papain, Pilocarpine, Pot. Brom., Sod. Iodid., Sulphur, Turpentine, Yerba Santa.

Diabetes Insipidus.—Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Belladon., Ergot, Iron, Jaborandi, Opium, Phenacetin, Pilocarpine, Quinine, Turpentine, Valerian.

Diabetes Mellitus.—Acid Lactic, Acid Nitrohydrochlor., Acid Phosphoric, Aleuron Bread, Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Arsenic, Benzosol, Benzoyl Guaiacol, Bilberry; Bromides of Arsenic, Ammonium, Iron and Strontium;

Cocaine, Codeine, Codeia Sulph. and Phosph. (Hypod.), Mist. Codeinæ Comp., Convallaria, Creasote, Croton Chloral, Cod Liver Oil, Cream of Tartar, Glycerine, Hydrogen Peroxid., Hyoscyamine, Iron Perchlor. and Phos., Jambul, Jaborandi, Lævulose, Morphia, Nepenthe, Opium, Orchitic Fluid, Ozonic Ether, Oxygen, Pancreatin, Pancreatic Fluid (inject.), Phosphorus, Potass. Arsenite, Bicarb., Citrate, and Permang.; Liq. Potassæ, Rhus Aromat., Saccharin, Salol, Salt Solution, Sod. Carb. and Salicyl., Soya Bread, Strychnine, Sulphonal, Testicular Fluid, Thymol, Uranii Nitras, Vichy and Carlsbad Waters.

Diarrhœa. — Agaricin, Alstonia Scholaris, Argent. Nit., Aristolochia, Asclepias Tuberosa, Benzonaphthol, Berberine Phosph., Bismuth Salicyl., Subnit. and Subgall.; Calc. Phosph., Calomel, Calumba, Camph. Monobrom., Camph. Salicyl., Carbolie Acid, Charcoal, Chloroform, Coto Bark, Copper Arsenite, Erythrophlœum Guin., Geranium Maculat., Guarana, Hamamel. Virg., Helenin, Hydrastis Canad., Iodoform, Kola, Koromiko, Lactic Acid, Lamium Alb., Monesia, Naphthol, Nepenthe, Opium, Pepsin, Quebracho, Resorcin, Rosa Gallic, Rubus Villosus, Salol, Salicin, Salicylates, Sod. Bicarb., Strychnia, Talc, Zinci Oxid. *For Irrigation.*—Boric Acid, Corros. Sublim., Naphthol, Tannin, Quinine. *In Collapse.*—Intravenous Inj. of Common Salt.

Diarrhœa, Infantile. — Acetanilid, Acid Sulph. Aromat., Antipyrin, Argent. Nit., Arsenite of Copper, Belladon., Benzonaphthol, Bismuth Salicyl., Subcarb. and Subnit.; Boric Acid (irrigation). Bromal, Calomel, Camphor, Camph. Monobrom., Carbolie Acid c. Glycerin., Castor Oil, Catechu, Chamomile (irrig.), Chloroform Water, Creasote, Creolin, Hæmatox., Hydrarg. Perchlor., Hydrochloric Acid Dil., Iodoform, Kola, Lactic Acid, Lysol, Musk, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Opium, Papain, Quinine, Resorcin, Salol, Sod. Salicyl., Turpentine, Zinci Sulphocarbolas.

Diphtheria. — *Internal.* — Ferri Perchlorid., Ferri Succinas., Hydrarg. Perchlor., Mercury Cyanide, Myrrh, Phytolacca Decandra, Potass. Chlorat., Pilocarpine, Rhus Aromatica, Sod. Benz. *Hypoderm.*—Diphtheria Antitoxin. *Local.*—Acids Acetic, Boric, Carbol., Chromic, Muriatic dil., and Salicyl.; Antipyrin, Aq. Calcis, Bismuth Subgallas, Bromoglycer., Camphor, Eucalyptus, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Hydrogen Peroxide, Iodine, Magnes. Sulphite, Methyl Violet, Oxygen, Papain, Pepsin, Peruvian Balsam, Petroleum, Pot. Iodid. and Permang., Quinine, Resorcin, Sod. Benz., Bicarb., Hyposulph., and Salicyl.; Soziodol, Sulphur, Zinci Chlor.

Dysentery.—Alumin. Acetic. (Liquor), Alston. Constrict., Ammon. Carb. and Chlorid., Argent. Nit., Bismuth, Carbon. Bisulphid., Casca, Cupri Arsenit., Geranium Maculat., Hollarhena Antidysent., Ipecac. sine Emetine, Juglans Cinerea, Koromiko, Lactic Acid, Lamium Album, Morphia, Naphthaline, Naphthol Camphor, Pelletierin, Quinine, Resorcin, Tannin, Yerba Reuma.

Dysmenorrhœa.—Acid. Oxalic, Aconite, Actæa Racemosa, Aletris Farinosa, Amyl Valerianas, Amyl Nit., Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Apiol, Atropine, Bromides, Burdock, Cannabis Ind., Cannabin Tannate, Calcium Hypophosphite, Caulophyllum, Collinson. Canad., Ergot, Guaiacum, Hyd. Perchlor., Hyoseyamine, Hydrastinine, Nepenthe, Nitro-Glycerine, Opium, Pulsatilla, Santonine, Sod. Salicyl., Sulphur, Viburnum Prunifol.

Eczema.—Acid. Salicyl., Anthrarobin, Alkalies, Alumin. Acetic. (Liquor), Aristol, Argent. Nit., Beta Naphthol; Bismuth Subgall. and Subnit., Boric Acid, Camphor Menthol, Camphoid-Ichthyol, Cocaine, Chrysarobin, Creolin, Galium Aparin., Gallacetophenone, Gurjun Oil, Ledum Palustre, Losophan, Lycopodium, Menthol, Mercuric Oxide, Naphthocresol., Plumbi Oxid. and Carb., Pyrogallol, Resorcin, Rhus Toxicodendron, Salol, Starch, Sulphur, Talc, Tar, Thiol, Thioresorcin, Thymol, Tumenol, Zinci Oleas and Oxid.

Epilepsy.—Amylene Hydrat., Amyl Nitris, Antipyrin, Apomorphine, Argent. Phosph., Barium Chlor., Borax, Bromogallol; Bromides of Ammonium, Arsenic, Ethylene, Gold, Iron, Manganese, Nickel, Potash, Rubidium, Sodium, Strontium, and Zinc; Camphor Monobromide, Chloralamid, Conine Hydrobrom., Duboisine, Exalgin, Galium Aparin., Grey Matter of Brain, Hyoscine Hydrobrom., Hydrastinine, Nitroglycerin, Cœnanthe Crocata, Opium, Picrotoxin, Pilocarpine, Phosphorous, Potass. Cantharidate, Phenacetin, Sodii Iodid. and Nitris, Sulphonal.

Erysipelas.—Acetanilide, Aconitine, Alumol, Aristol, Belladon., Camphor, Carbohc Acid, Corros. Sublim., Collodion, Europhen, Guaiacol, Hydroquinone, Ichthyol, Iron, Manganese, Pilocarpine, Phenocoll, Sod. Salicyl., Thiol.

Gastralgia.—Ammon. Chlor., Antipyrin, Argent. Nit. and Phosph., Aristolochia, Asclepias Incarnat., Atropia, Bismuth Salicyl., Bismuth Peptonated, Cannab. Indica, Carbon Bisulphid., Cerii Oxalas, Chloroform, Cocaine, Collinson. Canadensis, Condurango, Exalgin, Hyoseyamine, Menthol, Nepenthe, Nitroglycerin., Opium, Picrotoxin, Papain, Resorcin, Sodii Arsen., Solanin, Strontium Bromid.

Gastric Catarrh.—Anemonin, Antacid Lozenges, Benzonaphthol, Berberin. Phosph., Bismuth- β -Naphthol., Calamus, Camph. Carbol., Creasote, Cocaine, Eupatorium Perfoliat., Hydrogen Peroxid., Hydrastis Canaden., Lupulin, Nitroglycerin., Orexin, Papain, Pepsin and Bismuth (Liq.), Quassia, Serpentaria; Sod. Benzóas, Glycocholate, Hyposulphite, Paracresotate, Sulphocarbol. and Taurocholate; Strontium Bromide and Lactate, Strychnia Hydrobrom. (Syr.), Succini Ol.

Goitre.—Acid Chromic (inject.), Acid Fluoric, Acid Hydriodic, Ammon. Chlor., Antipyrin, Hydrarg. Biniod.,

Hydrarg. Oleas, Iodine, Iodoform, Syr. Ferri et Pot. Bromid. *Exophthalmic (Grave's Disease)*. — Antipyrin, Arsenic, Bromides, Cactus Grandiflor., Digitalis, Exalgin, Iodoform, Pot. Iod., Strophanthus, Strychnine, Valerian, Veratrum Viride.

Gonorrhœa. — *Internal.* — Betol, Bismuth Salicyl., Boldo, Buchu, Camphor Carbolized, Carbohc Acid, Calcii Sulphid., Copaiba, Euphorin, Hamamelis, Hydrastis Canad., Jacaranda Lancifol. and Procera, Kava Kava, Phenocoll, Pichi, Salol, Sandal Wood Oil. *Topical.* — Acid Acetic Dil., Alumol, Antipyrin, Argent. Nit., Asaprol, Creolin, Cupri Sulph., Dermatol, Ergot, Eucalyptus, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Hydrarg. Peroxid., Hydras. Canad., Ichthyol, Iodoform, Lysol, Methyl Violet, Pot. Iod., Pot. Permangan., Resorcin, Retinol, Tannic Acid and Glycerin., Thallin, Vaccinium Myrtillus; Zinc. Chlor., Permang., -Soziodol and Sulphocarb. *Chordee.* — Antipyrin, Camph. Monobrom., Lupulin, Potass. Bromid.

Gout. — Aconitine, Ammon. Tetra-Ethyl., Antipyrin, Asparagin, Caffeine, Chaulmoogra Oil, Colchicine, Coto Bark, Guaranine, Ichthyol, Iodine, Kava Kava, Lactic Acid Lappa Minor, Ledum Palustre; Lithia Guaiacate, Formate and Salicyl.; Manaca, Phenocoll, Piperazin, Piscidia Erythrina, Russa Oil (Ext.), Rhus Tox., Salipyrin, Sodii Hippuras, Sodii Salicyl., Strontii Bromid., Strychnine.

Headache. — *Bilious and Congestive.* — Alkalies, Belladon., Bromides, Cocaine, Colchicum, Ergot., Purgatives, Sod. Salicyl. with Bromides. *Migraine and Nervous Headache.* — Ammon. Chlor., Amyl Nitrite, Analgen, Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Arsenic, Butyl-Chloral Hydrate, Caffein, Cannab. Indica, Cocaine, Cytisine Nitrate, Gelsemium, Guarana, Iron, Menthol, Methyl Chlorid., Morphia (spray to nostrils), Oxygen, Phenacetin, Thymacetin, Zinci Phosphid.

Heart Diseases. — Adonidin Tannate, Adonis Vernalis, Apocynum Canab., Atropine, Cactus Grandiflor., Caffeine, Convallaria Majalis, Digitalis, Diuretin, Erythrophlœum Guineense, Ether, Nerium Oleander, Nitroglycerine, Ouabaine, Piscidia Erythrina, Potass. Iodid., Salicylates, Sparteine Sulphate, Strophanthus, Strychnine, Theobromine, Ulexine, Valerian, Veratrum Virid., Viscum Album.

Hæmorrhage. — *Kidney and Bladder (Hæmaturia).* — Bursa Pastoris, Calomel, Cinnamon, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor., Pepsin and Hydrochloric Acid, Rhus Aromat., Turpentine, Tannin (inject.) *Lung (Hæmoptysis).* — Atropine, Calcii Sulphid., Ergot, Ferri Succinat., Ferri et Quin. Chlor., Geranium Maculatum, Hamamelis, Hydrastin, Lamium Album, Morph. Acet., Plumbi Acet., Turpentine, Viscum Album. *Nose (Epistaxis).* — Antipyrin, Argent. Nit. (loc.), Geran. Macul., Hamamelis, Iodoform Gauze, Quinine, Styptic Colloid, Urtica Dioica and Urens.

Stomach (Hæmatemesis). — Digitalis, Geranium Macul., Hamamelis, Ipecac., Oxygenated Water, Sod. Bicarb., Sulphates of Soda, Magnesia and Iron. *Uterus (Menorrhagia).* — Arasa, Asparagus, Atropine, Bursa Pastoris, Ergot, Gillar's Mixture, Gossypium Herbaceum, Hamamelis, Hydrastine, Lamium Album, Nepenthe, Opium, Savine, Sodium Phosph. and Sulph. (subcut.), Urtica Dioica and Urens. *Locally.*—Carbolic Acid, Nitric Acid, Iodoform Gauze, Trichloroacetic Acid, Zinci Chlor. (See also *Abortion.*)

Hysteria.—Allyl Tribromide, Amyl Nitrite, Amyl Valerianate, Amylene Hydrate, Apomorph. Hydrochlor., Bromide of Iron, Camphor Monobrom., Chloral, Chloralose, Chloroform, Ethylene Bromide, Ignatia Amara, Morphia, Nepenthe, Nitrous Oxide Gas, Opium, Succini Ol., Sulphonal, Ural, Zinci Valerianas.

Influenza. — Aconite, Alcohol, Ammonia, Ammon. Acet. (Liq.), Ammon. Bromid., Ammon. Chlor., Antifebrin., Antinervin, Antipyrin, Arsenic, Asaprol, Atropine, Benzoin, Benzole, Cactus Grandiflor., Caffeine, Calomel, Camphor, Camphorated Oil, Carbolic Acid, Charcoal, Chloroform, Chloralamide, Codeine, Creasote, Cubebs, Cupri Arsenit., Digitalis, Eucalyptus Oil, Euphorin, Exalgin, Hydrarg. Bichlor., Hydrobromic Acid, Hydrogen Peroxid, Hyoscine, Hypophosphites, Iodoform, Ipecac. Co., Menthol, Morphia, Nepenthe, Nitroglycerin., Nux Vomica, Opium, Oxygen (inhal.), Paraldehyde, Phenacetin; Potass. Bicarb., Citrat. and Iodid.; Quin. Ammon. (Tinct.), Quin. Salicyl., Salicin, Salicylic Acid, Salipyrin, Salocoll, Salol, Sod. Iod. and Salicyl., Spt. Ether Nit., Strophanthus, Strychnia, Sulphonal, Sulphur.

Insomnia. — Amyl Nitrite, Amylene Hydrate, Atropine, Boldo, Bromides, Camph. Monobr., Cannabis Indica, Cannabin Tannate, Chloral, Chloralamide, Chloralose, Duboisine, Exalgin, Hypnone, Hypnal, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Lupulin, Methylal, Morphia, Nepenthe, Opium, Paraldehyde, Piscidia Erythrina, Somnal, Strychnia, Sulphonal, Syr. Chloral et Pot. Bromid., Syr. Morphinae Hydrobrom., Tetronal, Trional, Ural, Urethane.

Laryngismus Stridulus.—Amyl Nitris, Antipyrin, Chloral (per rectum), Iodine, Yerba Santa.

Laryngitis.—Aconite, Antipyrin, Camphoric Acid, Camphorated Oil, Camphor-Menthol in Saxol (with Saxol Atomizer), Chlorophenol, Cocaine, Cocaine Benzoate and Phenate, Codeine, Codeia Phosph., Codeia Jelly and Pastilles, Eucalyptol, Menthol (with Saxol Atomizer), Myrtus Chekan, Oxygen Gas, Oxygenated Water, Pilocarpine, Sodii Benzoat., Strychnine, Yerba Santa. *Tubercular.* Acids Acetic, Boric, Cinnamic, Lactic, and Trichloroacetic; Bals. Peru, Calcii Phosph., Creasote, Cantharidate of Potash, Guaiacol, Hydrogen Peroxid., Iodine, Iodoform, Menthol, Pot. Iod., Resorcin, Salt Solution, Tuberculin, Tuberculocidin.

Leprosy. — Aconitum Ferox, Chaulmoogra Oil, Europhen, Gurjun Oil, Hoángnán, Lappa Minor, Potass. Chlor., Tuberculin.

Lichen.—Acids Carbol., Hydrocyan. and Pyrogallic; Arsenic, Belladon., Bromides, Corros. Sublim., Ergotin, Lappa Minor, Lithium, Menthol, Pot. Chlor., Quinine, Resorcin, Rumex Crisp.; Sod. Arseniat., Benzoat. and Bicarb.; Talc, Unna's Ointment, Valerian, Zinci Oxid.

Liver (*Affections of*).—Acid Benzoic, Amyl Valerianate, Asplenium Ceterach, Boldo, Calomel, Calcii Hippurat., Cascara Sagrada, Collinsonia Canadensis, Copaiba, Diuretin, Emp. Bellad. Fluid., Euonymin, Glycerin Podophylli, Guaiacum, Hydrastis Canadensis, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Iris Versicolor, Iridin, Juglans Cinerea, Leptandra Virginica, Leptandrin, Liq. Euonymin Solubil., Liq. Euonymin Solubil. et Cascara Sag.; Liq. Euonymin et Podophyllin, Liq. Iridin Solubil. et Papain, Liq. Iridin Solubil. c. Papain et Cascara, Liq. Podophyllin Solubil., Mist. Aperiens (Dobell), Naregamia Alata, Nux Vomica, Olive Oil, Pilocarpine, Podophyllin; Potass. Bicarb., Chlor. and Iodid.; Sodii Benzoas and Salicyl., Stillingia Sylvatica, Terpene, Terpinol.

Lupus. — Acids Carbolic, Cinnamic, Chrysophanic, Lactic, Pyrogallic, and Salicyl.; Alcohol, Alumnol, Argent. Nit., Aristol, Arsenic, Arsenic. Oleat., Camph. Salicyl., Cantharidate of Potash, Chaulmoogra Oil, Chloride of Gold, Chrysarobin, Creasote, Eugenol, Europhen, Fuchsin, Gurjun Oil; Hydrarg. Acid Nit., Oleat. and Perchlor.; Hydroxylamine, Iodine, Iodide of Starch, Iodine Trichlorid., Iodoform, Ichthyol, Lappa Minor, Mercurial Plaster, Naphthol Camphor, Papain, Phosphorous, Pot. Cyanid. and Pot. Iodohydrargyras; Pyrogallol, Resorcin, Sodii Chlorid., Ethylat., Hyposulphite and Iodid.; Sulphur and Sulphurous Acid (Nascent), Syr. Hypophosphitis Co., Thilandin, Thiosinamine, Tuberculin, Zinci Chlorid., Zinci Oxid.

Malarial Fever.—Acetanilid, Acid. Carbol., Alstonia Constricta, Ammon. Phenate and Picrate, Amyl Nitrite, Antimony, Arsenic, Aristolchia Serpentaria, Berberine Phosph., Cinchonidine, Cinchonine, Cornus Florida, Erythrophloeum Guineense, Eucalyptus, Gelsemium, Helenin, Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., Iron, Juglans Cinerea, Methyl Blue, Naphthalin, Pereirine Hydrochlor., Phenacetin, Phenocoll; Potass. Arsen., Chlor. and Nit.; Quinine, Quinoidine Borate. Resorcin, Salol, Spleen and Medulla of Bone Fluid, Syringin, Stigmata Maidis, Thuja Occidentalis, Warburg's Tincture.

Measles.—Acetanilid, Acet. Ipecac., Calomel, Chloral Hydrat., Grey Powder, Fluid Ext. Lactucarium, Morphia, Pot. Citrat., Resorcin. *For Disinfection.* — Camphor, Eucalyptus, Thymol.

Mumps. — Antimony, Antipyrin, Oral Antisepsis, Pilocarpine.

Mydriatics.—Atropine, Atropine Salicyl. and Santonate, Duboisine Sulph., Homatropine Hydrobrom., Hyoscyamine, Scopoline, Sol. Mydriatic Co. *Myositics.*—Pilocarpine, Eserine.

Myxœdema and Cretinism.—*Internal.*—Thyroid Extract, Elixir, Powder, Tabellæ, Capsules and Pills (Ferris). *Hypod.*—Thyroidal Fluid.

Neuralgia (*Odontalgia, Sciatica, &c.*)—Acetanilid, Aconitine, Agathin, Amyl Nitris, Ammon. Chlorid., Analgen, Anodyne Amyl Colloid, Antinervin, Antipyrin, Arsenic, Asaprol, Belladonna, Camph. Monobrom, Capsicum, Chloroform, Cascara Sagrada, Chloral Hyd. c. Camphor, Chloralamid, Cinchonidin Salicyl., Cocaine, Collinsonia Canad., Conium, Croton-Chloral, Delphinine, Ethyl Chloride, Ether, Euphorin, Exalgin, Formanilid, Gelsemium, Helleborin, Hyoscyamus Seeds, Ichthyol, Menthol (Ethereal), Mentholeate, Methyl Chlor., Methylene Blue, Napelline, Nepenthe, Neurodin, Nitroglycerine, Osmic Acid, Phenacetin, Phenocoll, Piché Piscidia Erythrina, Potass. Brom. and Iod., Rhamnus Frangula, Rhus Toxicodendron, Quinine, Quin. Hydrobrom. c. Aconitine, Quin. Salicyl., Salol, Salipyrin, Salocoll, Salophen, Sod. Salicyl., Succini Ol., Syr. Ferri et Pot. Brom., Terpene Hydrate, Viburnum Opulus.

Nose, Cavities of.—*Coryza, Rhinitis, Ozaena, &c.*—Acids Boric, Camphoric, Carbolic, Chromic, Lactic, Oxynaphthoic, Tannic, and Trichloroacetic; Alum, Alumin. Aceto-Tart., Alumol, Alkaline Lotions, Ammon. Chlor., Anemonin, Anthemis Nobil., Antipyrin, Argent. Nit., Aristol, Atropia, Belladonna, Benzoin, Benzole, Bismuth. Subnit., Calomel, Camphor, Camphorated Saxol, Carbolized Camphor, Chloroform, Chlorophenol, Creolin, Cocaine, Cupri Sulph., Coryzal Snuff (Degoix) Dermatol, Diaphtherin, Eucalyptol, Europhen, Ferri Sulph., Gelsemium, Helenin, Hydrastis, Hydrarg. Biniodid., Hyd. Oxid. Flav., Hydrocotyle Asiatica, Hydrogen Peroxid., Ichthyol, Iodol, Iodoform, Listerine, Lithia Carb., Menthol, Menthol and Camphor, Methylene Blue, Morphia, Naphthol, Naphthol Camphor, Ol. Cadin., Ozone, Papain, Potass. Iod., Pot. Permang., Pulsatilla, Quillaia, Resorcin, Sanitas, Salol, Sanguinaria; Sodii Biborat., Bromid., Benzoas, and Salicyl.; Soziodol, Strychnine, Talc, Tar Water, Terebene, Thymol, Tuberculin, Zinci Chlor., Zinci Sulph. *Hay Fever.*—Acetic Acid Glac., Aconitine, Ammon. Carb., Asafœtida, Atropia, Bism. Subcarb., Cocaine Phenate, Euphorbia Pilulif., Grindelia Robusta, Hay Asthma Powder (Beverley), Pulv. Boracis Co., Sod. Salicyl., Terpene Hydrat., Thymol and Camphor, Zinci Valerian. The best medium for exhibiting many of these [medicaments is Saxol (q.v.), and they are most effectively applied by means of the Saxol Atomizer.

Obesity.—Andira Inermis c. Citric Acid, Eau de Cologne (External), Fucus Vesiculosus, Potass. Iodid., Saline Purgatives, Sodium Glycocholate and Taurocholate.

Ophthalmia. — Abrus Precatorius; Acids Boric, Carboic and Chromic; Alum, Argent. Nit., Arsenic, Atropia, Bismuth Subgallas, Boro-Tannic Powder, Creolin, Cupri Sulph., Eserine Sulph., Formalin, Hydrarg. Binioidid., Hyd. Perchlor., Hyd. Oxid. Flav., Hydrogen Peroxide, Iodine, Iodoform, Plumbi Acetat., Potass. Permang., Pulsatilla, Pyoktanin, Sodii Bibor., Thuja Occidentalis, Tuberculin, Zinci Sulph.

Ovaritis. — Belladonna, Bryonia, Dioscorea, Hydrarg. Oleat., Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ichthyol, Iodine, Nepenthe, Potass. Iodid., Saline Purgatives, Salix Nigra, Viburnum Opulus.

Parasitic Skin Diseases. *Animal*—*Scabies and Pediculi.*—Benzole, β -Naphthol, Chaulmoogra Oil, Hypo-sulphite of Soda, followed by Acid Hydrochlor. Dil.; Hydrarg. Oxid, Oleas. and Nitras; Lin. Styracis Co., Menthol, Petroleum, Sulphur, Thio-Resorcin, Stavesacre, Tumenol, Turpentine. *Vegetable*—*Ringworm, Favus, &c.*—Acids Carboic, Chrysophanic, Salicylic and Sulphurous; Chaulmoogra Oil, Chrysarobin, Creolin, Croton Oil, Europhen, Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., Hyd. Perchlor., Hydroxylamine Hydroch., Iodine, Iodised Collodion, Losophan, Oil of Cinnamon, Phytolacca, Resorcin, Siegesbeckia, Sodii Hyposulphit., Sod. Sulphis, Sulphur Præcip., Sulphuric Ether, Thiol, Turpentine.

Parasites (*Intestinal, &c.*)—*Anchylostomum.* — Male Fern, Thymol. *Ascaris.* — Acalypha Indica, Andira Inermis, Argent. Nit., Naphthalin, Santonin, Savine, Senna, Spigelia, Thymol. *Distoma.*—Salol, Turpentine. *Dracunculus.*—Asafœtida, Potass. Nit. *Oxyuris.*—Absinthum, Aloes, Asafœtida, Boroglyceride, Calomel, Carboic Acid, Creolin, Ferri Perchlor., Lime Water, Marsh Mallow, Naphthalin, Potass. Acet., Pot. Sulph., Prunus Virgin., Quassia, Rhubarb, Salol, Santonin-Oxime, Senna, Sod. Chlor., Spigelia, Tannin. *Tœnia.*—Acids Filicic, Salicylic and Sulph. Aromat., Castor Oil, Chloroform, Cocaine, Cocoa Nut, Croton Oil, Cupric Oxide (Black), Cusso, Embelate of Ammonia, Embelia Ribes, Filix Mas, Mussanin, Naphthalin, Pelletierine, Santonate of Soda, Santonin, Strontium Lactate, Sod. Phosph., Sod. Tart., Thymol, Turpentine. *Trichina.*—Sulphite of Soda.

Pertussis. — *Internal.* — Allyl Tribromide, Alum, Anemonin, Antifebrin, Antimony, Antipyrin, Apomorphia, Baptisia Tinctoria, Belladonna, Benzole, Bromine, Bromoform, Bryonia, Butyl Chloral, Castanea Vesca, Chloroform, Collinson. Canad., Creasote, Digitalis, Drosera, Rotundifol., Dulcamara, Grindelia Robusta, Hyoscyamine, Hydrogen Peroxide, Ipecacuanha, Ledum Palustre, Musk, Morphia, Ol. Succini, Ouabaine, Ozonic Ether, Potass. Carb., Quinine, Quin. Tannas, Sod. Benzoas, Somnal, Syr. Ferri et Pot. Bromid. *Inhalation.*—Cypress Oil, Ether, Iodoform, Naphthalin, Oxygen, Ozone, Sod. Salicyl., Turpentine. *Insufflation.*—Argent. Nit., Benzoin, Boric Acid, Bismuth Salicyl., Quinine, Resorcin, Sodium-

Soziodol. *Spray*.—Carbolic Acid, Cocaine, Menthol, Sod. Carb. *Per Rectum*.—Carbon Dioxide.

Phthisis.—Ammonium Borate, Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Aspidospermine, Balsam of Peru, Belladonna, Benzosol, Blood Serum, Camphorated Oil, Camphoric Acid, Cannabin Tannate, Cantharidin, Carbon Bisulphide, Chaulmoogra Oil, Chloralamide, Chlorine Gas, Cinnamate of Soda, Cinnamic Acid, Cocaine, Creasote, Codeine, Coto Bark, Dermatol, Drosera Rotundifol., Erythroph. Guin., Eucalyptol, Euphorine, Geranium Maculatum, Guaiacol, Gold Iodide, Helenin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Hydrarg. Thymol-Acet., Iodoform, Iodoformised Cod Liver Oil, Manganese Oxide, Menthol, Methylene Blue, Monochlorophenol, Morphia, Nepenthe, Ol. Menth. Pip., Ol. Pini Pumil., Ol. Succini, Oxygen, Phenocoll, Salol, Syr. Calcis Ferri et Quin. Lactophosph., Terebene, Terpene Hydrate, Testicular Fluid, Tuberculin, Verbascum Thapsus, Zinci Chlorid. *Night Sweats.*—Agaric Acid, Aristol, Atropine, Cupri Arsenit., Chloroform, Ergot, Ferri Bromid., Hydrastis Canad., Hydrogen Perox., Homatropine Hydrobrom., Iodopyrin, Picrotoxin, Pilocarpine, Potass. Tellurate, Potentilla Canad., Salicylic Acid and Sulphur, Sodium Tellurate, Sulphonal, Uralium, Zinci Oleas, Zinci Oxid.

Pleurisy.—Aconitum Ferox, Antipyrin, Apocynum Cannab. with Carbolic Acid, Bryonia Alba, Caffeine, Calomel, Cresalol, Digitalis, Euphorine, Hydrastis Canadensis, Iodine, Methylene Blue, Nepenthe, Quinine, Salol, Sod. Salicyl., Sodii Chlorid.

Pneumonia.—Aconitum Ferox, Adonidin Tannate, Ammon. Carb. and Chlorid., Antifebrin, Antinervine, Antimon. Tart., Antipyrin, Asaprol, Bryonia Alba, Caffeine, Calcii Chlorid., Calomel, Camphor, Camphorated Oil, Chloralamide, Chloral Hydrate, Chloroform, Cocillaña, Digitalis, Ergot, Eucalyptol, Euphorin, Guaiacol, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Hydroquinone, Iodoform, Nepenthe, Oxygen Gas, Paracresotate of Soda, Paraldehyde, Phenocoll, Potass. Bromid. and Iodid., Quinine; Sodii Benzoas, Biborat., Iodid., and Nitras.; Strophanthus, Strychnia, Sulphonal, Turpentine, Veratrum Viride.

Pregnancy and Parturition.—*Vomiting of Pregnancy (Internally).*—Ammon Bromid., Cerium Oxalas, Cocaine Salts, Creasote, Hydrochloric Acid, Menthol, Nitro-Glycerine, Orexin, Potass. Bromid., Quinine, Sodii Bromid., Strontii Bromid., Strychnine. (*To cervix*) Argent. Nitras, Ichthyol c. Glycerine, Iodine. *Uterine Inertia.*—Acetic Acid and Ergot, Caulophyllum Thalictroides, Ergot, Ipecac., Strychnia. *After-pains.*—Amyl Nitrite, Cupri Arsenit. *Pelvic Cellulitis and Peritonitis.*—Belladonna, Iodine, Potentilla Canadensis. *Phlegmasia Dolens.*—Cannabis Indica, Russa Oil. *Puerperal Eclampsia.*—Antipyrin, Calomel, Carbolic Acid, Chloral Hydrat., Chloroform, Ether, Morphia, Nepenthe (Glycerole) Oxygen, Pilocarpine, Potass. Bromid. and Chlorat., Strontium Lactate, Veratrum Virid. *Puerperal Septicæmia.*

Antiseptic Irrigation, Calomel, Carbolic Acid, Cupri Arsenit., Eucalyptus Oil, Iodine, Iodoform, Iodoform Gauze, Manganese Oxide, Oxygen, Phenacetin, Phenosalyl, Pilocarpine, Quinin. Carbol., Resorcin, Salol, Sodii Chlorid., Strychnine.

Pruritus.—Alum. Nitras, Alumol, Antipyrin, Belladonna, Calomel, Carbolic Acid, Chlorinated Lime Solution, Creolin, Emol, Ichthyol, Iodine, Lappa Minor, Lithiæ Carb., Losophan, Menthol, β -Naphthol, Pilocarpine, Resorcin, Sodii Bicarb. and Salicyl., Strophanthus, Tinct. Benzoin., Tumenol.

Psoriasis.—Acid Chrysophanic, Acid Arsenious or Arsenite of Soda in Suppos. ; Anthrarobin, Antimon. Tart., Aristol, Berberis Aquifol., Camphoid, Chrysarobin, Camphoid and Iodoform, Chaulmoogra Oil, Oil of Cade, Compound Chrysarobin Pigment, Chrysophanic Oil, Europhen, Galium Aparine, Gallacetophenone, Gallanol, Hydrastin, Lappa Minor, β -Naphthol, Pot. Iodid., Retinol, Rhus Toxicodendron, Sod Ethyl., Thio-Resorcin, Thyroid Extract, Uralium.

Rabies.—Curare, Hoàng-nán, Nitro-Glycerine, Pilocarpine, Tizzoni's Antirabic Lymph.

Rheumatism.—Acids Carbolic, Hydriodic, Salicylic and Paracresotic ; Aconite, Agathin, Ammon. Carb. and Chlor., Ammon. Tetra-Ethyl, Amyl Valerianate, Analgen, Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Antinervine, Anodyne Amyl Colloid, Asaprol, Azadirachta Indica, Belladonna, Betol, Bryonia, Cactus, Chaulmoogra Oil, Chloral Hyd. and Camphor, Cimicifuga, Cinchonidine Salicyl., Colchicin., Coto Bark, Cresol Salicyl., Diuretin, Delphinine, Euphorine, Exalgin, Ferri Perchlor., Hydrastis Canadensis, Hydroquinone, Ichthyol, Iron Malate ; Lithia Benzoate, Citrate, Formate, Guaiacate and Salicyl. ; Malakin, Manaca, Methacetin, Methylene Blue, Nepenthe, Ol. Gaultheria, Phenacetin, Phenocoll, Phytolacca Decandra, Piscidia Erythrina, Potass. Nit., Pyrocin, Quin. Salicyl., Rhus Toxicodendron, Safrol, Salocoll, Salol, Salipyrin, Salophen ; Sodii Benzoat., Chlor. and Paracresotas, Syr. Calcis Ferri et Quin. Lactophosph, Thuja Occid., Trimethylamine, Ung. Antirheumaticum, Ung. Capsici, Ung. Iodi et Bellad., Ung. Salicylic.

Scarlet Fever.—Acid Hydrochlor., Aconite, Ammon. Carb., Baptisia Tinctoria, Belladonna, Bromides, Camphor, Carbolic Acid, Digitalis, Menthol, Musk, Nux Vomica, Ozone, Pot. Chlor., Phenacetin, Succinate of Iron, Thymol.
For Throat and Nose.—Boric Acid, Borax, Boroglyceride, Chlorine, Hydrogen Peroxide, Hydrarg. Perchlorid., Iodine, Sod. Bicarb. and Chlor. *Desquamation.*—Acid Paracresotic, Acid Carbolic, Camphor, Chloroform, Eucalyptus Oil, Hydronaphthol Soap, Resorcin, Salicylic Soap, Thymol, Ozonic Ether, Ozonic Ointment.

Sea Sickness.—Amyl Nitrite, Antipyrin, Atropine, Caffeine, Caffeine Sodio - Benzoate, Cerium Oxalate,

Chloralamide, Chlorobrom, Cocaine, Creasote, Ergotin, Ipecacuanha, Potass. Bromid., Resorcin, Sodii Bromid., Strychnine.

Small Pox.—Antipyretics, *Asclepias Incarnata*, Carbolic Acid (int. and ext.), Cocaine, Papain, Pepsin, Sod. Sulphis and Sulphocarb. Xylol. *To Prevent Pitting.*—Aristol, Boric Acid, Camphor, Coal Tar (Saponified), Corrosive Sublim., Iodoform, Salicylic Acid.

Stings and Bites.—*Insects.*—Ammonia, *Aristolochia Mexicana*, Cocaine, Eucalyptus, Helenin, Manganese Salts, Thymol. *Preventive.*—Carbolic Acid, Turpentine. *Snakes, &c.*—Alcohol, Ammonia, Butyl Chloral and Camphor (loc.), Chloral and Camphor (loc.), Chloride of Gold (subcut.), Chloroform (loc.), Chromic Acid, Cocaine, Ipecac., Jaborandi, Menthol and Camphor (loc.), Potass. Permang. (subcut.), Strychnine (subcut.)

Stomatitis.—*Aphthæ, Cancrum Oris, &c.*—Borax and Glycerine, Carbolic Acid, Euphorin, Hydrarg. Perchlorid., Hydrogen Peroxide, Hyposulphites of Magnesia and Soda, Iodoform, Iodol, Lotio Nig. c. Glycerin., Myrrh, Pastilles of Iodoform or Iodol, Potass. Chlor., Sodii Sulphis.

Sunstroke.—Ammonia, Amyl Nitrite, Antipyrin, Atropine, Chloroform, Morphine, Strychnine.

Syphills.—Acid Hydriodic, *Aristolochia Mexicana*, *Berberis Aquifol.*, *Cascara Amarga*, *Condurango*, Hydrarg. Benzoas, Bichlor., c. Creta, Formamid., Gallas, Iodid., Oleat., Oxycyanid., Oxid. Nig., Salicyl., -Sozoiodol, Succinimid., Thymol-Acet. and Tannas Oxydul.; Hydrogen Perox., *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*, Iodoform, Iodol, Iron, *Jacarandra Procera*, *Jatropha*, *Lappa Minor*, *Manaca*, *Mc Dade's Extracts*, *Phytolacca Decandra*, Potass. Iodid., Sodii Iodid., Strontii Iodid., Sulphur, Suppos. Hydrarg. Chlor., Syr. Quin. Hydrobrom., *Thuja Occidentalis*. *Subcutaneously.*—Asparagin Hydrargyrate, Grey Oil, Hydrarg. Carbolat., Oxid. Flav., and Peptonat., in addition to above compounds of Mercury usually given by mouth. *Ulceration (Venereal) Primary, Secondary, &c., Buboës, Condylomata, Mucous Tubercles, &c.*—Acids Boric, Carbolic, Chromic and Pyrogallic; Alummol, Aristol, Argent Nit., Bituminated Iodoform, Bismuth Subiodid., Calomel, Cavazzini's Antiseptic Powder, Chloral and Camphor, Dermatol, Euphorin, Europhen; Hydrarg. Bicyanid., Perchlor. and Iodid.; Hydrogen Peroxide, Iodine, Iodoform, Iodo-Sulphate of Cinchonine, Magic Cream, Papain, Pastilles of Iodoform and Iodol, Phenacetin, Resorcin, Tannin, Zinci Chlor.

Tetanus.—Amyl Nitrite, Antitoxin, Calabar Bean, Carbolic Acid (subcut.), Chloral Hyd., Curara, Chloralose, Digitalis, Eserine, Hydrogen Peroxid., Morphia.

Testicles, Affections of.—*Epididymitis, Hydrocele, Orchitis, &c.*—Alummol, Argent Nit., Bonduc Seeds, Bellad., Carbolic Acid, Euphorin, *Hamamelis Virginica*,

Iodine, Iodine Trichlor., Iodoform, Opium, Piché, Plumbi Iodid., Potass. Iodid., Pulsatilla, Quinine Tannate, Ung. Iodidorum Co. (Mallez), Zinci Chlorid.

Tonsillitis.—*Pharyngitis.*—Acids Camphoric, Carbolic, Chromic, Lactic and Trichloroacetic; Aconite, Antipyrin, Argent Nit., Bellad., Camphorated Oil (subcut.), Camphor and Carbolic Acid, Calcii Sulphid., Cocaine, Ferri Perchlor., Formanilid, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Hydrogen Peroxide, Ichthyol, Iodine, Iodine Trichlor., Iodoform, Menthol, Myrtus Chekan, Opium, Potass. Bromid., Phytolacca Decandra, Pyoktanin, Salol, Sodii Benzoas and Salicyl., Zinc Chlorid. and Zinc-Soziodol.

Typhoid Fever.—Acids Boric, Carbolic, Hydrochloric, Lactic, Paracresotic and Salicyl.; Ammon. Benzoas, Antifebrin, Antipyrin, Asaprol, Baptisia Tinctoria, Benzosol, Bismuth Salicyl., and Subnit., Caffeine, Calomel, Camphor, Camphorated Oil, Carbon Bisulphid., Charcoal, Chloralamide, Chlorine, Chloride of Lime and Carbonate of Soda, Chloroform, Creasote, Cresalol, Ergot, Ether, Eucalyptus Oil, Euphorin, Ferri Perchlor., Geranium Maculatum, Guaiacol, Guaiacol Carbonate, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Hydrogen Peroxide, Hydroquinone, Iodine, Iodoform, Iodopyrin, Lactophenin, Mag. Sulph., Methylene Bichlor., Methyl Blue, Nepenthe, Naphthalin, β -Naphthol, Oxygen, Phenacetin, Phenocoll, Potass. Chlor. and Iodid., Quinine, Resorcin, Saccharin, Salol; Sodii Benzoat., Iodid, Salicyl., and Sulphit.; Strychnine, Terpin Hydrate, Thallin, Thymol, Turpentine, Veratrum Viride, Zinci Sulphocarbolas.

Typhus Fever.—Alcohol, Ammonia, Baptisia Tinctoria, Caffeine, Calomel, Camphor, Chloral, Creolin, Ether, Hyoscine, Ipecacuanha, Magnes. Sulph., Musk, Nepenthe, Nux Vomica, Pilocarpine, Potass. Permang., Quinine, Salol, Sodii Paracresotas and Telluras, Valerian.

Ulcers.—Acids Boric and Salicylic, Aluminium Acetate, Alumol, Aristol, Azadirachta Indica, Balsam of Peru, Bismuth Subiodid., Camphor Salicyl., Chlorophenol, Copaiba, Dermatol, Diaptherin, Duroleum Morphinae, Euphorin, Europhen, Ichthyol, Iodoform, Naphthol Camphor; Oleates of Aluminium, Arsenic, Copper, Iron, Lead, Silver, Zinc, and Zinc with Iodoform; Oxygenated Water, Papain, Pepsin, Pyoktanin, Resorcin, Styptic Colloid, Tumenol, Tinct. Benzoin Co., Yerba Rheuma, Zinci Oxid. *Bed Sores.*—Aristol, Balsam of Peru, Elemi, Oleate of Silver, Zinc-Gelatin. *Venereal Ulcers.*—See *Syphilis.*

Uterus, Vagina, Vulva, Affections of.—Abrus Precatorius, Acid Salicyl., Aluminium Acetate, Alumol, Argent Nit., Aristol, Borax c. Glycerine, Camphorated Creasote, Carbolic Acid, Carbolized Camphor, Chloral Hydrat., Cocaine, Creolin, Cupri Sulph., Dermatol c. Glycerin., Euphorin, Ferri Brom. (inter.), Ferri Sulph., Hydrarg. Perchlor., Hydrastis Canadensis (inter.), Hydrogen Perox., Ichthyol c. Glycerine, Iodine, Iodo-

form, Iodised Phenol, Lysol, Methylene Blue, β -Naphthol, Petroleum, Piscidia Erythrina (inter.), Phenocoll. Potass. Permang., Pyoktanin, Salol, Tannin, Thiol c. Glycerine, Zinci Oxid.

These remedies, except those indicated for internal use, are applied locally, by irrigation, insufflation, tampon, pencil, &c.

Urticaria.—Aconite, Alkalies, Antipyrin, Arsenic, Belladonna, Camphor, Chloral Hydrat., Carbolie Acid, Menthol, Naphthol, Pilocarpine, Quinine, Strychnia, Suppos. of Quinine.

Warts.—Acid Acetic Glacial c. Sulphur; Acids Nitric Fort., Carbolie and Salicylic; Arsenic (inter.), Hydrarg. Perchlor. and Pernit. (Liquor), Iodine, Oleate of Copper, Resorcin, Thuja Occidentalis.

Wounds.—Acids Boric, Carbolie, Camphoric and Oxynaphthoic; Alumnol, Antiseptic Healing Powder, Aristol, Balsam of Peru, Bismuth Subiodid., Carbolized Camphor, Chlorophenol, Creolin, Cresol, Dermatol, Diaphtherin, Double Cyanide of Mercury and Zinc (gauze, dusting powder, &c.), Euphorin, Europhen, Formaldehyde, Gallacetophenone, Hydrarg. Bichlorid. and Cyanid., Hydrogen Peroxide, Ichthyol, Iodine Sol. (Aqueous), Iodine Trichlor., Iodoform, Lysol, Microcidin, Potass. Permang., Pyoktanin, Quinine, Retinol, Safrol, Sodium Fluoride and Tellurate, Solveol, Sozoiodol, Styptic Colloid, Sulphaminol, and various Antiseptic Dressings.



