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Contributors

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THE
POCKET FORMULARY
FOR
THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE
IN
CHILDREN



FREYBERGER

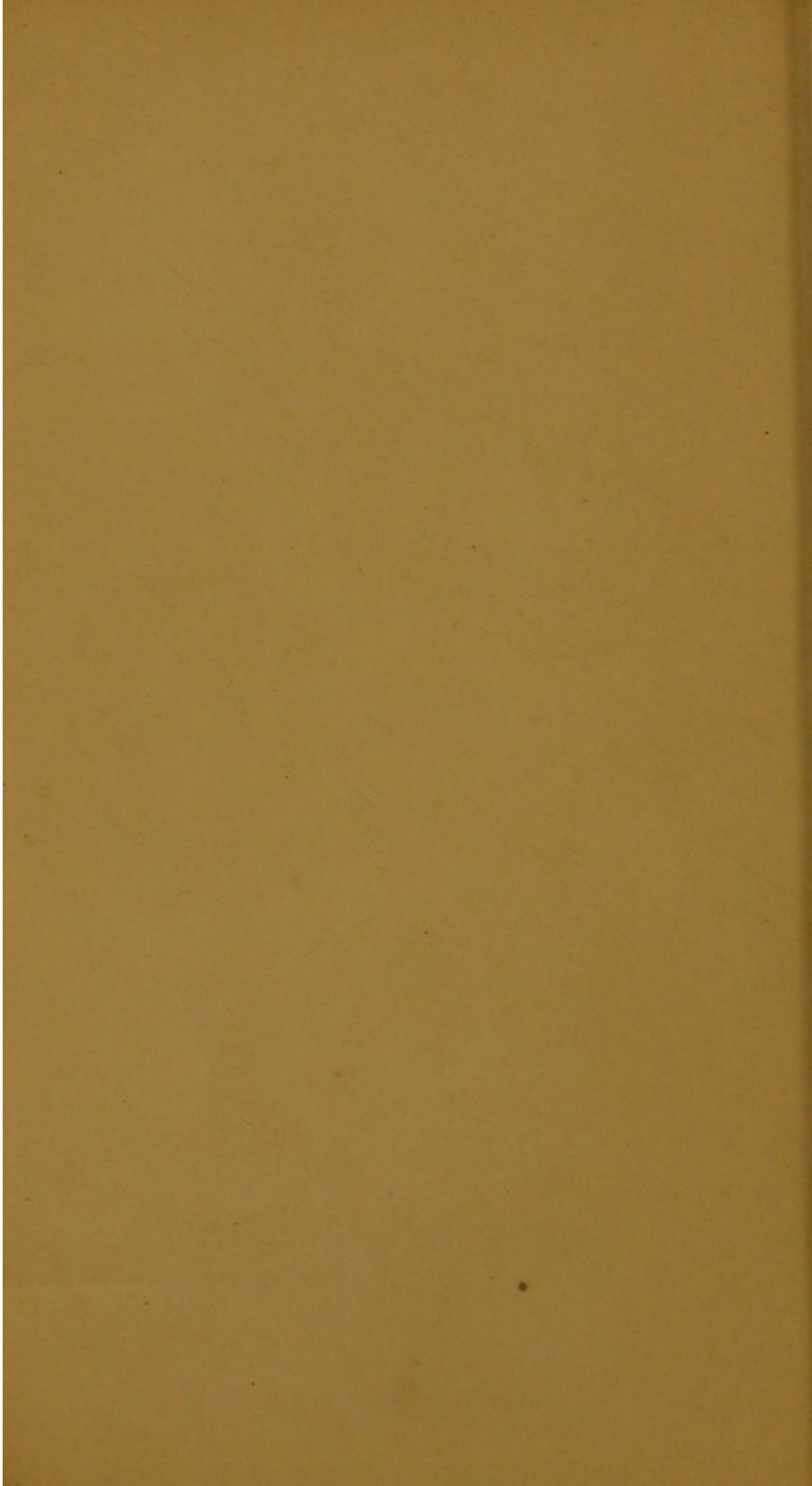


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THE
POCKET FORMULARY.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL

THE
POCKET FORMULARY

FOR
THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE
IN
CHILDREN.

BY
LUDWIG FREYBERGER, J.P.,
M.D. VIENNA, M.R.C.P. LOND., M.R.C.S. ENG.;
BARRISTER-AT-LAW;
TOXICOLOGIST AND PATHOLOGIST;

LATE
HON. PHYSICIAN, ST. PANCRAS AND NORTHERN DISPENSARY;
CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM, PATHOLOGIST AND REGISTRAR,
GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL;
CLINICAL ASSISTANT, HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, GREAT
ORMOND STREET.

FOURTH, REVISED, AND ENLARGED EDITION.
ADAPTED TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

WITH AN APPENDIX ON POISONS, THEIR SYMPTOMS
AND TREATMENT.

LONDON:
WILLIAM HEINEMANN
(REBMAN, LTD.)

[1914]

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PREFACE TO THE FOURTH EDITION

THE Pocket Formulary had been out of print for some time.

In response to many inquiries a new edition has been prepared. It has been found advisable to include in the Appendix references to Von Pirquet's Test for, and the Tuberculin Treatment of, Tuberculosis. The price of the book has remained the same.

May this fourth edition meet with the same favourable reception that was accorded its three forerunners.

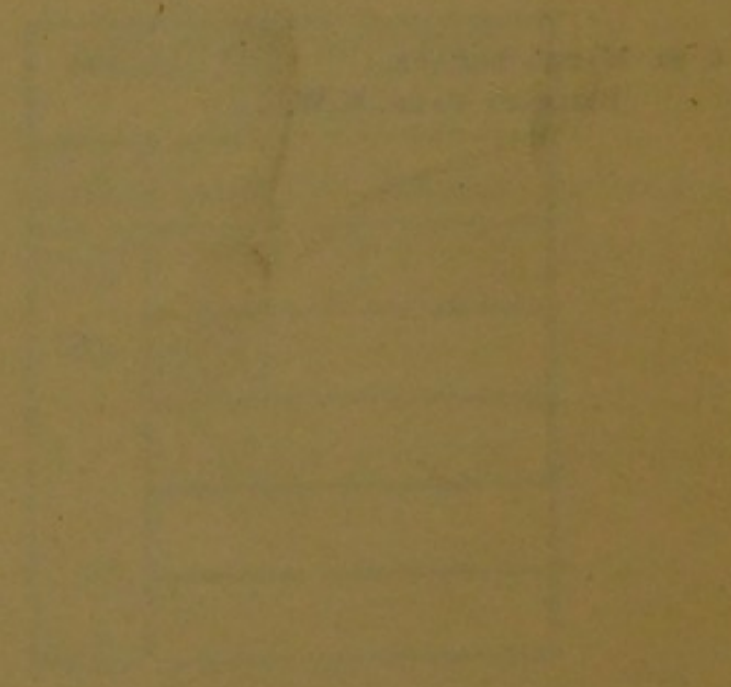
L. FREYBERGER.

9, ST. MARK'S SQUARE,
REGENT'S PARK, N.W.

LETTERS TO THE BROTHERHOOD

The first of these letters was written by the author in 1848, and was published in the "North American Review" for that year. It was a reply to a letter from the "North American Review" of the 15th of June, 1848, in which the editor had expressed his surprise at the silence of the author on the subject of the "North American Review" of the 15th of June, 1848.

In 1849, the author published a second letter, which was also published in the "North American Review" for that year.



PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE object of this little book is to give to the busy practitioner and the senior medical student, in a concise and handy form, all the information which may be required as regards the treatment of diseases of children by drugs.

In order to facilitate rapid reference, the drugs which come within the scope of this book have been arranged in alphabetical order. The text devoted to the consideration of the drugs mentioned gives successively a brief account of their properties, use, therapeutics, incompatibles, dose, correction of their taste, examples of formulæ, their antagonists and antidotes. Marginal analyses will enable the paragraph containing the desired information to be found at a glance.

The greater number of the drugs and pharmaceutical preparations dealt with are included in the British Pharmacopœia. Besides these, there will be found a considerable number of drugs which are not officinal, but which are more or less frequently employed in this country for the treatment of diseases of children, or of which mention is made in text-books and current medical literature.

The names of those preparations which are officinal in this country are printed in **LARGER TYPE**, and the letters **OFF.** are added in brackets after the name of the drug. Drugs officinal in foreign countries are denoted in **a similar manner**, and the initials of their respective pharmacopœias are added in brackets after their names.

Those drugs of which the author has had personal experience in the treatment of diseases of children are spoken of as "*very useful*" or "*useful*" in the paragraph devoted to their therapeutics; those as to the usefulness of which he had to rely on

the experience of other physicians, the author has said are "*recommended*" for the treatment of certain diseases.

Proprietary medicines have been excluded.

The use in brackets after the English weights of their equivalents in the decimal (French) system will, the writer trusts, be found not altogether an unwelcome addition.

Special attention has been paid to the correction of the taste of the drugs; the minimum quantity of the flavouring agent which suffices to disguise the disagreeable taste or smell of a given dose of a certain drug has been fixed by experiment.

In the **APPENDIX** will be found lists of pharmaceutical preparations suitable for local or hypodermic application.

The **THERAPEUTIC INDEX** contains, in alphabetical order, the names of the more common diseases of childhood, and of the drugs which are best suited for their treatment.

As regards the sources and properties of the drugs considered in this book, the author has, in the greater number of instances, relied upon the excellent descriptions given in "The *Officinal Materia Medica*," second edition, by Dr. Frederick T. Roberts, and "The *Extra Pharmacopœia*," eighth edition, by Messrs. Martindale and Westcott. The *Pharmacopœias* of Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and the United States of America have been followed in the descriptions of those of their officinal preparations which have been included in the "Pocket Formulary."

The author is greatly indebted to Mr. Francis H. Moore for his kindness in carrying out a number of experiments and for lending the author his assistance in revising that part of the book which deals with the correction of the taste of nauseous drugs.

INTRODUCTION.

As a rule, the drugs employed in the treatment of children's diseases are the same as those used for adults. Yet there are certain differences as regards dosage, tolerance or intolerance of certain remedies, and their mode of administration, which must be considered so as to insure the success of medical treatment.

The tender organization and the peculiar metabolism of newly-born babies and of infants, which differ both in point of quality and quantity from that of adults, make it necessary not only to give much smaller doses, but also to administer the drugs in the most assimilable and acceptable form.

If the **DOSE** suitable for an adult (20 years of age) be taken as the unit, then

The average dose suitable for an infant under

1 year will be	= $\frac{1}{18}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$	
That for a child	1 to 2 years old will be	= $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$	
„	„	2 to 4	„	„	...	= $\frac{1}{6}$
„	„	4 to 7	„	„	...	= $\frac{1}{4}$
„	„	7 to 10	„	„	...	= $\frac{1}{2}$
„	„	10 to 15	„	„	...	= $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$

Very often, especially when antipyretics and some of the narcotics are to be prescribed, it will be found necessary to begin with doses considerably smaller than the average doses given above, and slowly to increase them when tolerance has been established.

The doses usually prescribed of mixtures are :

One teaspoonful = 1 drachm.

One dessertspoonful = 2 drachms.

One tablespoonful = 4 drachms.

In order to prevent the administration of too large a dose, it is advisable to ask the parents to show the spoon with which they intend to exhibit the medicine, or else to advise them to buy

a measure ; or, better still, to have the mixture dispensed in a graduated bottle. Many children refuse to take their medicine from a spoon, but prefer to drink it out of a glass or cup.

POWDERS should not be too bulky : seven grains (about 0·5) for younger, and fifteen grains (about 1·0) for older children is a sufficiently large bulk for a powder ; should larger doses be required, as, *e.g.*, of liquorice-powder (dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1), it is best to mix the powder with a little glycerine and water, and let the children drink it out of a cup.

The small amount of saliva secreted during the first two or three months of life, the narrowness of the throat, and the deficient co-ordination of the muscles of deglutition in an infant, make the swallowing of **PILLS** almost impossible, and that of powders difficult. It is advisable not to prescribe pills to children under five years of age. Pills should not be coated with a material which takes long to dissolve, or else they are likely to be found again entire in the motions. Tasteless powders may be placed on the tongue, and some milk or sugar-water given in order to wash them down, or the powder may be allowed to float on milk or soup, or—for older children—be mixed with a little jam or marmalade.

In prescribing **MIXTURES**, it must be borne in mind that the first impressions of taste which newly-born babies receive are those of bland sweetness, for both the mother's milk and all other kinds of milk contain sugar. Mixtures which older children would consider palatable, or at any rate tolerable, furnish the palate of the newborn with strange impressions which very often lead to a prompt refusal to take another dose. The task of correcting and disguising the taste of (not necessarily nauseous) drugs so as to make them acceptable to the inexperienced and fickle palate of babies is as important as it is difficult, and sometimes it is even impossible.

A **MOUThWASH** or **GARGLE** should not be prescribed to children under five years of age, as they can very rarely be made to rinse their mouths or to gargle. In such cases the mouth and throat should be wiped with a piece of *clean* linen, or the lotion should be applied with a camel's-hair brush.

NASAL, FAUCIAL or **LARYNGEAL INSUFFLATIONS**, although often prescribed, will be found somewhat difficult to administer.

INHALATIONS should not last more than ten to fifteen

minutes, with one or two breaks in between ; and **SPRAYS** not longer than one to two minutes, so that the child does not become tired. As a rule, one or two inhalations or sprays daily suffice ; but in diphtheria they ought to be repeated every hour during the day, and every two hours during the night.

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS are also useful in the treatment of certain diseases of children, but they must be very carefully administered, so as not to cause painful infiltrations or abscesses in the skin.

For rectal application, **SUPPOSITORIES**, with a base of glycerine jelly or cacao butter, are very useful ; they should weigh half a drachm for children under, and one drachm for those over, five years of age.

For an **EVACUATING ENEMA**, three to six ounces of tepid or lukewarm water, with or without the addition of oil or salt, will be sufficient. Glycerine enemata are to be administered with a special syringe ; they should consist of half a drachm to one drachm of glycerine, according to age. If it is desired to administer drugs per rectum, an enema containing one to two ounces of the medicated solution will be sufficient ; they will be retained better if administered at blood temperature.

NUTRIENT ENEMATA should not be continued too long, on account of the acute catarrh of the lower intestine which they are sometimes apt to produce.

Children are very **TOLERANT** of bromides, chloral hydrate, arsenic, mercury, and belladonna ; they **DO NOT BEAR WELL** opium, alkaloids, digitalis, and tartrate of antimony in emetic doses. For the disinfection of wounds, carbolic acid and perchloride of mercury should be used with caution, whereas boric and salicylic acids, dermatol, eucrophen and iodoform can be used without fear.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

(B. P. C.)	= Unofficial Pharmacopœia, British Pharmaceutical Conference.
(OFF.)	= Official in the British Pharmacopœia.
(P. A.)	= Official in the Austrian Pharmacopœia
(P. G.)	= Official in the German Pharmacopœia.
(P. G. Supp.)	= Official in the Supplement to the German Pharmacopœia.
(P. H.)	= Official in the Swiss Pharmacopœia.
(U. S. A.)	= Official in the United States Pharmacopœia.

gr.	= grain.
dr.	= fluid drachm, or drachm.
oz.	= fluid ounce, or ounce.
1·00	= 1 gramme.
0·10	= 1 decigramme.
0·01	= 1 centigramme.
0·001	= 1 milligramme.

METRICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND THEIR
BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

1·00 = 1 gramme, equal to about 15 grains (strictly = 15·432 grains).

0·10 = 1 decigramme, equal to about $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (strictly = 1·5432 grains).

0·01 = 1 centigramme, equal to about $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (strictly = 0·15432 grain).

0·001 = 1 milligramme, equal to about $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (strictly = 0·015432 grain).

0·0001 = 1 decimilligramme, equal to about $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain (strictly = 0·0015432 grain).

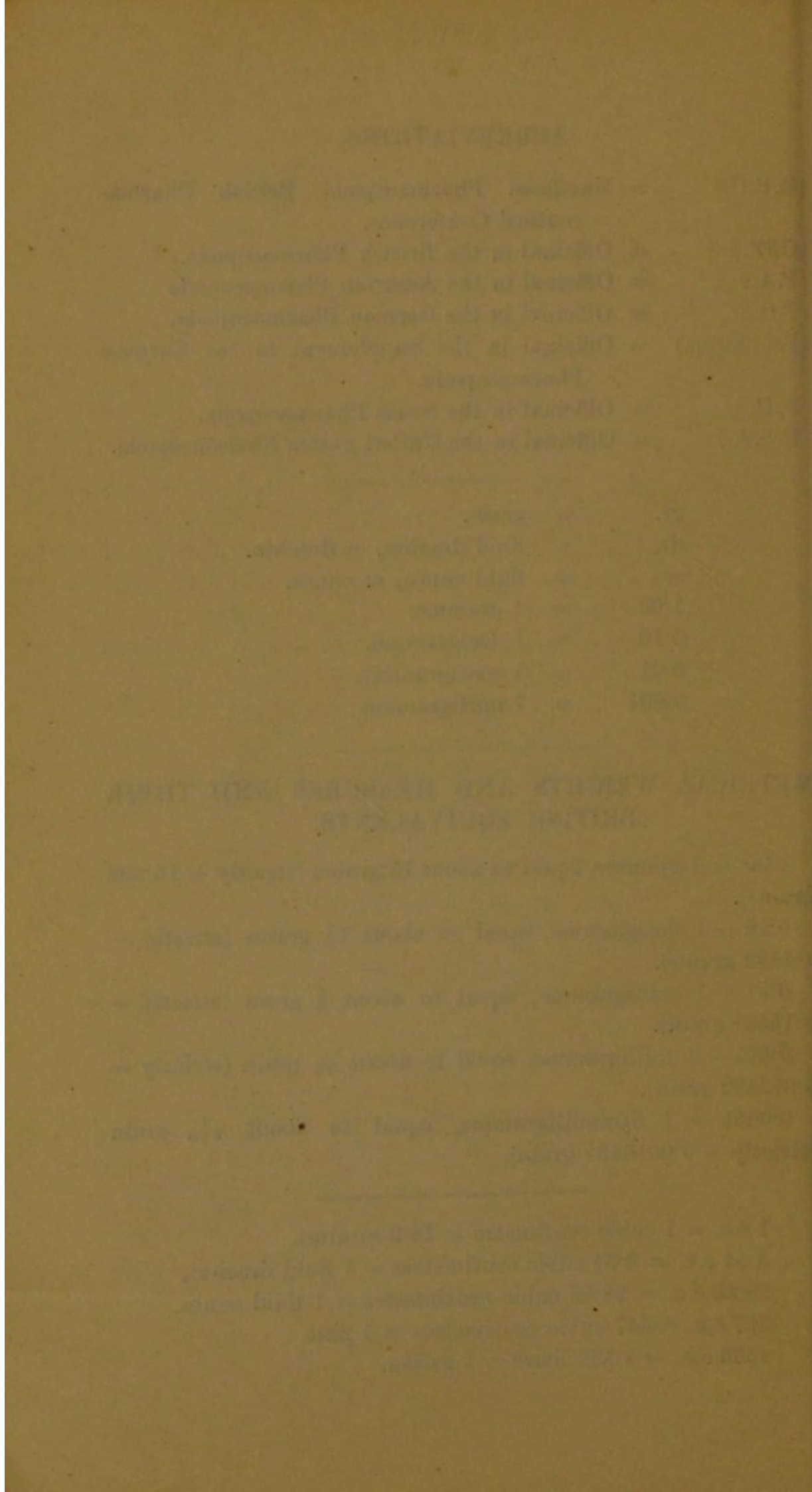
1 c. c. = 1 cubic centimetre = 16·9 minims.

3·54 c. c. = 3·54 cubic centimetres = 1 fluid drachm.

28·35 c. c. = 28·35 cubic centimetres = 1 fluid ounce.

567 c. c. = 567 cubic centimetres = 1 pint.

4536 c. c. = 4·536 litres = 1 gallon.



ACACIÆ MUCILAGO (OFF.). Made of gummi acaciæ, an exudation from the stem and branches of Acacia Senegal. N.O. Leguminosæ.

Properties. A solution of oz. 4 of gum acacia in oz. 6 of distilled water; taste bland and mucilaginous; odourless.

Use. Used internally as a demulcent and nutrient, and as a convenient vehicle for other drugs.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of follicular enteritis.

Dose. Ad libitum.

Incompatibles. Sulphuric acid, alcohol, borax, peroxide and perchloride of iron, subacetate of lead.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. opii, min. 3.
Mucilago acaciæ, oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful every two hours.
For a child 2 years old.
Follicular enteritis.

ACETANILIDUM (OFF.). Phenyl-acetamide. Commonly known as **Antifebrine**.

Properties. Small, white, glittering, scaly crystals with a slightly pungent taste; soluble in 200 parts of water and in 4 parts of alcohol; reaction neutral.

Use. Used internally as an antipyretic and anodyne.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of measles, scarlet and typhoid fevers, pleurisy, pneumonia, and follicular tonsillitis. Great care must be exercised in giving acetanilide to young children, because even small doses may produce collapse.

ACETANILIDUM—*continued.*

<i>Dose.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·01-0·02)	for a child 1 year old ;
	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03-0·1)	„ 2 to 4 years old ;
	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 (0·1-0·15)	„ 4 to 6 „
	gr. 2 to 3 (0·15-0·2)	„ 6 to 8 „
	gr. 2 to 4 (0·15-0·3)	„ 8 to 12 „
	gr. 3 to 5 (0·2-0·3)	„ 12 to 15 „

It is advisable to begin with small doses, and to increase the dose slowly. In follicular tonsillitis, gr. $\frac{5}{8}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·05-0·1) two or three times a day ; in typhoid fever, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·01-0·02) hourly, or every two hours ; the effect on the temperature is to be watched by frequently using the thermometer.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of antifebrine is disguised by gr. 3 of white sugar or gr. 2 of elæosaccharum menthæ piperitæ.

Formula. R. Acetanilid., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Sacch. alb., gr. 5.
Da tales doses No. 5.
S. : Three powders on the first day,
the remaining two on the second day.
For a child from 3 to 6 years old.
Follicular tonsillitis.

ACETICUM ACIDUM GLACIALE (OFF.). Glacial acetic acid.

Properties. Clear, white crystals, which melt at 60° F., forming a clear and colourless fluid with a pungent acetous odour, an acrid taste and acid reaction.

Use. Used externally as an astringent, rubefacient and vesicant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of ringworm.

Dose. gr. 4 to oz. 1 of ointment (1 : 120).

Formula. R. Acid. acetic. glacial., gr. 4.
Vaselin., oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
Ringworm.

ACONITI TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the root of Aconitum Napellus. N.O. Ranunculaceæ.

Properties. Has a bitterish, acid, after a while benumbing taste ; causes a peculiar tingling sensation in the lips and mouth ; active principle aconitine.

Use. Used internally as a vascular depressant, antipyretic and anodyne ; diaphoretic and diuretic.

ACONITI TINCTURA—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Used in the treatment of acute tonsillitis, bronchitis, lobar and broncho-pneumonia, pertussis and measles. The roots of *Aconitum Napellus* contain a variable amount of aconitine; the tincture is therefore of varying strength. For this reason, and on account of the great cardio-depressant action of aconitine, the use of aconite in the treatment of diseases of infants is not to be recommended.

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to a child 1 year old ;
 min. $\frac{3}{4}$ „ „ 2 „
 min. 1 „ „ 3 „
 older children in proportion.
 min. 1 contains gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of the root.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are: mineral acids, alkalies, tannic acid and tannates, iodine and iodides.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of tinctura aconiti is disguised by min. 5 of elixir simplex and min. 10 of syr. aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Tinct. aconiti, min. 1.
 Liq. am. citrat., min. 30.
 Syr. aurantii, min. 20.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
 S. : Every three hours.
 For a child 5 years old.
 Acute tonsillitis.

(Ashby.)

℞. Tinct. acon., min. 1.
 Liq. am. acet., min. 15.
 Aq. laurocerasi, min. 10.
 Elixir simpl., min. 10.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 2 to 5 years old.
 Lobar pneumonia. (Ashby.)

Antidote. Tinct. digitalis is an effective antidote in cases of poisoning by aconite.

Actol. See **Argenti Lactas.**

ÆTHER (OFF.). Ethyl oxide.

Properties. Clear, colourless, mobile liquid, very volatile and inflammable; has a strong, fragrant, sweetish odour and a pungent taste; reaction neutral. One part of ether is absorbed by 18 parts of water. Miscible in all proportions with alcohol, chloroform and oils.

Use. Used externally for inhalation as a general anæsthetic and narcotic; internally as an antispasmodic cardiac stimulant and stimulant expectorant; hypodermically as a cardiac excitant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of cardiac syncope, weakness of respiration, and as an analeptic generally.

ÆTHER—*continued.*

- Dose.* Hypodermically: min. 2 to 4 for children under 3 years, older children in proportion.
- Internally: min. 3 for a child 1 year old, older children in proportion.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of min. 3 to 5 of ether is disguised by dr. 1 of sugar-water, aq. carui or camphoræ.
- Formula.* R. Ætheris, dr. 2.
Tinct. valerian, dr. 2.
S.: 5 drops every half-hour in a little sugar-water.
For a child 1 year old.
Collapse.
(H. Guttman.)

ÆTHER ACETICUS (OFF.). Acetate of ethyl.

- Properties.* Clear, colourless liquid, with an agreeable, ethereal, faintly apple-like odour and a burning taste; soluble in 10 parts of water; reaction neutral.
- Use.* Used internally as an antispasmodic cardiac stimulant and diaphoretic expectorant.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of melæna neonatorum. Is less powerful than æther.
- Dose.* min. 1 to 3 for newly-born infants;
min. 5 to 10 for older children; several times a day.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of min. 3 of æther aceticus is disguised by dr. 1 of sugar-water, aq. carui or camphoræ.
- Formula.* R. Æther acetic., min. 2.
Sugar-water, dr. 1.
S.: Every four hours.
For a newly-born infant.
Melæna neonatorum.
(Otto Seifert.)

ÆTHERIS NITROSI SPIRITUS (OFF.).

- Properties.* Faintly yellow spirituous solution, containing nitrous compounds, aldehyd and other substances, with an agreeable penetrating apple-like odour and a sharp, sweetish taste; reaction slightly acid; mixes readily with water.
- Use.* Used internally as a diuretic and diaphoretic stimulant and antispasmodic.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of bronchitis, broncho pneumonia, colic, meteorismus.

ÆTHERIS NITROSI SPIRITUS—*continued.*

- Dose.* min. 2 to 4 for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.
- Incompatibles.* The chief incompatibles are sulphate of iron, iodide of potassium, tannic acid and tannates, tinct. guaiaci, and emulsions.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of min. 3 to 5 of spirit. ætheris nitros. is well disguised by dr. 1 of sugar-water, aqua carui or camphoræ.

Formulae.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>R. Sp. æth. nitros., min. 4.
Solut. am. acetat., min. 30.
Aq. camphoræ, ad dr. 1.
S. : To be taken 3 times
a day.
Diaphoretic mixture.
(Evelina Hospital for
Sick Children.)</p> | <p>R. Spir. æth. nitros., min. 3.
Tinct. camph. co., min. 2.
Aq. carui, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Colic.</p> |
|---|--|

ÆTHERIS SPIRITUS (OFF.). Spirit of ether.

- Properties.* A mixture of 1 part of ether with 2 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol.
- Use.* Used internally as an antispasmodic and stimulant.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of cardiac syncope, weakness of respiration, and as an analeptic generally.
- Dose.* min. 1 to 2 for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of min. 1 of spiritus ætheris is disguised by dr. 1. of aq. carui or camphoræ.

Formulae.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>R. Spir. ætheris, min. 3½.
Spir. ammon. aromat.,
min. 3½.
Tinct. corticis aurantii,
min. 2.
Aq. camphor., ad dr. 1.
For a child 1 year old.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)</p> | <p>R. Spir. ætheris, co., min. 10.
Tinct. nucis vom., min. 5.
Tinct. lavand. co., min. 10.
Aq. carui, ad oz. ½.
S. : Every four hours.
For a child 8 to 12 years old.
Cardiac stimulant.</p> |
|--|--|

Æthyl Iodidum. Hydroiodic ether.

- Properties.* A colourless liquid, with a penetrating ethereal odour ; not inflammable ; contains four-fifths of its weight of iodine.

Æthyl Iodidum—*continued.**Use.*

Useful in the treatment of bronchial asthma. The vapour of iodide of ethyl is inhaled once or twice a day for from four to five minutes. Does not spoil the appetite or weaken the digestion. Not to be given to children under 4 years of age.

Dose.

min. 5 for a child 5 to 6 years old ;
min. 8 to 10 for a child of 8 years.

Formula.

℞. Æthyl iodid. min. 5, in glass capsule.

S. : The capsule to be broken, and the vapour inhaled.

For a child of 5 years.

Bronchitis.

(Germain Sée.)

Agaricinum (P.G.). Agaric acid obtained from Polyporus
Officinalis. N.O. Agaricineæ.

Properties.

Minute white crystals, perfectly tasteless and odourless ; insoluble in cold water ; soluble in alcohol.

Use.

Used internally as an anhydrotic.

Therapeutics.

Useful in the treatment of night-sweats in pulmonary tuberculosis, and of excessive perspiration in rickets. Small doses are perfectly innocuous. The laxative action of agaric acid is effectively counteracted by Dover's powder in proportion of 1 : 10. The effect takes place five to six hours after administration.

Dose.

gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0·001) two or three times a day for a child 1 to 2 years old ;

gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·003) two or three times a day for a child 3 to 5 years old ;

gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) two or three times a day for a child 5 to 8 years old ;

older children in proportion.

The doses have to be increased, as tolerance is soon established.

Formulae.

℞. Agaricini, gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Pulv. ipec. co., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Sacch. alb., gr. 10.
M. f. p. divid. in dos. æq.,
No. 10.
S. : 2 or 3 powders daily.
For a child 2 years old.
Profuse head-sweats in
rickets, or night-sweats
in tuberculosis.

℞. Agaricini, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.
Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. 1.
Ext. liquirit. liq., q.s.
Ut fiat pilula.
S. : To be taken five hours
before bedtime.
For a child 8 years old.
Phthisic night-sweats.
(Barthez et Sanné.)

Aiol. See Bismuthi Oxy-iodo-gallas.

ALOES DECOCTUM COMPOSITUM (OFF.). Aloë Barbadoënsis. N.O. Liliaceæ.

Properties. Contains the extract of Aloë Barbadoënsis, myrrh, saffron, carbonate of potassium, extract of liquorice, and compound tincture of cardamoms; strength, 1 per cent.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic tonic, purgative, and hepatic stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of constipation and dyspepsia.

Dose. min. 15 for a child 1 year old, as a stomachic;
min. 30 " " " as a purgative;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 15 of decoct. aloes compositum is disguised by min. 15 of ext. liquiritiæ liquidum.

Formula. ℞. Decoct. aloës co., min. 15.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq., min. 15.
Aq. anisi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Dyspepsia with constipation.

ALOINUM (OFF.). Neutral principle obtained from Aloë Socotrina, or Barbadoënsis.

Properties. Odourless, lemon-coloured, acicular crystals, having the characteristic taste of aloes; soluble in 140 parts of cold water.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic tonic, purgative, and hepatic stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of constipation.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.015) for child 2 to 3 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03) " " 4 to 8 " "
gr. 1 (0.06) for older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of aloin is disguised by min. 10 of extractum glycyrrhizæ liquidum.

Formula. ℞. Aloin.,
Calomel., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ext. et pulv. glycyrrh., āā q.s.
Ut fiat pilula.
S. : To be taken at bedtime.
For a child 5 years old.

Althææ Decoctum (P.A.). A decoction of the root of marsh-mallow, Althæa officinalis. N.O. Malvaceæ.

Properties. Has a bland, agreeable taste; contains mucilage, starch, sugar and asparagine.

Althææ Decoctum—*continued.*

Use. Used internally as a demulcent and as a convenient vehicle for the administration of alum and chlorate of potash.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute pharyngitis; relieves the irritation of the throat and the troublesome cough; well taken by children.

Dose. Ad libitum.

Formulae.

℞. Radicis althææ, dr. 2.
Aquæ destillatæ, oz. 3.
Fiat decoctum.
S. : One to two tablespoonfuls as often as required.
Decoctum althææ.

℞. Aluminis, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Decoct. althææ, oz. 6.
S. : Gargle.
Acute pharyngitis.

℞. Potass. chlor., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Decoct. althææ, oz. 6.
S. : Gargle.
Acute tonsillitis.

℞. Infus. senegæ, dr. 1.
Syr. simpl., min. 30.
Decoct. althææ, ad dr. 3.
S. : Every 2 to 3 hours.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Acute bronchitis, after the fever has subsided.

Althææ Syrupus (P.G.).

Properties. Practically a 10 per cent. decoction of the root of marsh-mallow, with sugar added; consistence of syrup; taste very agreeable.

Use. Used internally as a demulcent and for disguising the taste of alum, chlorate of potash, and creosotal.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the respiratory organs, either alone or with expectorants.

Dose. dr. 1 to 2 every two hours.

Formula. ℞. Syr. ipecac. acet., oz. 1.
Syr. althææ, ad oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful every two hours.
For a child 3 to 5 years old.
Acute bronchitis.

ALUMEN (OFF.). Sulphate of aluminium and potassium.

Properties. Hard, colourless, transparent, octohedral crystals; soluble in 10 parts of water, 4 parts of glycerine; has an acrid, sweetish, astringent taste.

Use. Externally and internally as a local astringent and styptic.

ALUMEN—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic follicular enteritis, melæna, and hæmaturia; also in tonsillar hypertrophy, chronic laryngitis, and bronchitis with copious secretion; in pertussis, especially in the final stage.

Dose. Internally :
 gr. 1 (0·06) for a child 6 to 8 months old ;
 gr. 2 (0·12) „ „ 1 year old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Locally : As a lotion, 1 to 5 per cent. solution ;
 as an enema, 1 to 2 per cent. solution ; as a
 gargle, 1 to 2 per cent. solution ; as a paint, dr. 1,
 dissolved in oz. 1 of glycerine.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are albumen, fibrin, casein, and gelatine.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of alum is effectively disguised by min. 10 of syr. simplex or glycerine, and by dr. 1 of aqua fœniculi.

Formulae.

℞. Alum., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Vin. ipecac., dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Syr. toltutan., oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. anethi, ad oz. 3.
 S. : Two teaspoonfuls every
 three to four hours.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Chronic bronchitis with
 copious expectoration.
 (Goodhart.)

℞. Alum., gr. 2.
 Liq. atrop. sulph., min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Glycerin., min. 10.
 Aq. fœniculi, ad dr. 2.
 S. : Every night and morn-
 ing.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Pertussis.

℞. Alum. pulv., dr. 1.
 Glycerin., ad oz. 1.
 S. : The tonsils to be painted
 twice a day after meals.

AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS SPIRITUS (OFF.).

Properties. Clear, colourless fluid ; taste somewhat pungent, odour aromatic.

Use. Used internally as an analeptic and expectorant.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of collapse in bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, and as a stimulant in icterus neonatorum.

Dose. min. 1 to 2 for a child 6 months old ;
 min. 4 for a child 1 year old ;
 older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Acids.

AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS SPIRITUS—*continued.*

Formula. ℞. Sp. ammon. aromat.
 Sp. ætheris., āā min. 3½.
 Tinct. aurant. corticis, min. 2.
 Aq. camphoræ, ad dr. 1.
 For a child 1 year old.
 (Hospital for Sick Children.)

AMMONIÆ LIQUOR (OFF.).

Properties. Colourless liquid, with a strong odour of ammonia; the taste is acrid, the reaction strongly alkaline; strength 10 per cent. by weight.

Use. Used externally only in the local treatment of snake and insect bites; its hypodermic application is not to be recommended.

Incompatibles. Its chief incompatibles are acids.

AMMONII ACETATIS LIQUOR (OFF.).

Properties. Colourless and odourless liquid; taste saline, reaction neutral.

Use. Used internally as a diaphoretic and diuretic, also as an expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, lobar pneumonia, and nephritis.

Dose. min. 5 to 7 to a child 1 year old;
 min. 15 to a child of 2 years;
 older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are mineral acids and acidulous salts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of liq. ammon. acetat. is disguised by dr. 1 of aq. camphor., menth. piperit., or mist. amygdalæ; milk and barley-water are also useful menstrua.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Liq. ammon. acetat., dr. ½. Tinct. digitalis. Sp. chloroform., āā min. 5. Aq. destillat., ad oz. ½. S. : Three times a day. For a child 6 to 10 years old. Nephritis. (Ashby.)</p>	<p>℞. Liq. ammon. acet., min. 5. Vin. ipecac., min. 3. Spir. æth. nitros., min. 2. Aq. menth. piperit., ad dr. 1. S. : Every four hours. Broncho-pneumonia with hard cough and scanty secretion.</p>
<p>℞. Liq. ammon. acetat., dr. 1. Vin. ipecac., min. 16. Pot. nitrat., gr. 8. Syr. toltutan., dr. 2. Mist. amygdalæ, ad oz. 1. S. : One teaspoonful every four hours. (West.)</p>	

N.B.—Liq. ammon. acetat. should be stored in green glass bottles free from lead.

Ammonii Anisatus Liquor (P. A.).

Properties. Clear, yellowish solution of ammonia, containing oil of aniseed. Composed of ol. anisi, 1 part; liq. ammon., 5 parts; 90 per cent. alcohol, 24 parts.

Use. Used internally as an analeptic and expectorant in the treatment of acute bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and collapse.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of bronchitis when the bronchial secretions are loose and copious, but are not brought up well on account of weakness of breathing. It is often given in combination with senega. Owing to its somewhat irritating qualities, liq. ammon. anisat. should not be given in the acute and febrile state of bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia.

Dose. min. 2 to 5 to a child 1 to 3 years old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are acids and acidulous salts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of liq. ammon. anisat. is covered by min. 15 of syr. althææ, or dr. 1 of aq. anisi or decoct. althææ.

Formulae.

R. Liq. am. anisat., min. 40.
Syr. simpl., oz. 1.
Decoct. rad. althææ,
ad oz. 4.
S.: Two teaspoonfuls
every two hours.
For a child 2 years old.
Bronchitis.

R. Liq. ammon. anisat.
Sp. ætheris, āā dr. 2.
S.: Three drops every
half-hour, in sugar-
water.
Broncho-pneumonia and
collapse.
(H. Guttmann.)

AMMONII BROMIDUM (OFF.). Bromide of ammonium.

Properties. Colourless crystals or granular powder which becomes yellowish on exposure, with a saline, pungent taste; soluble in 1.26 parts of water.

Use. Used internally as a cerebral and pulmonary sedative and as an antispasmodic; locally as an anodyne.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of convulsions, epilepsy, pertussis and spasmodic affections of the throat, enuresis and sleeplessness. Prolonged use of ammon. bromid. is apt to cause irritation of the alimentary canal and bromism. Given either alone or together with the bromides of sodium and potassium.

AMMONII BROMIDUM—*continued.*

- Dose.* Internally :
 gr. 2 (0·12) for a child 1 year old ;
 gr. 3 to 5 (0·2–0·3) for a child from 2 to 4
 years old ;
 older children in proportion ; doses to be
 increased gradually ;
 Locally : gr. 20 to 30 (1·2–2·0) for an enema.
- Incompatibles.* The chief incompatibles are mineral acids and
 their salts.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of gr. 1 of ammon. bromid. is dis-
 guised by min. 5 of syrup. aurantii and dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of
 aq. chloroformi.

Formulae.

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| <p>℞. Ammon. bromid., gr. 1.
 Sodii, Potassii bromid.,
 āā gr. 2.
 Syr. aurantii, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. chloroform., ad dr. 2.
 S. : Three times a day, to
 a child of 3 years.
 Epilepsy.</p> <p>℞. Ammon. bromid., gr. 5.
 Chloral hydrat., gr. 1.
 Aq. chloroform., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Every three to four
 hours, to a child of 3
 years.
 Meningitis.
 (Eustace Smith.)</p> | <p>℞. Ammon. bromid., gr. 3.
 Sp. am. aromat., min. 3.
 Tinct. aurantii, min. 10.
 Aq. chloroform., ad dr. 2.
 For a child 1 to 2 year.
 old.
 Pertussis, and prolonged
 paroxysmal cough.
 (Angel Money.)</p> <p>℞. Troch. ammon. bromid.
 (gr. 2 each, with fruit
 paste).
 S. : Three lozenges to be
 given in the course of
 the afternoon.
 Whooping-cough.</p> |
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AMMONII CARBONAS (OFF.). Carbonate of ammonia.

Properties. Translucent, colourless crystalline masses, with
 a strong, ammoniacal, pungent odour and acrid
 taste ; reaction alkaline. Soluble in 5 parts of
 water.

Use. Used internally as a pulmonary stimulant
 stimulant expectorant, and diaphoretic ; locally
 for inhalation or spray.

Therapeutics. Useful as a stimulant expectorant in the treat-
 ment of bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, when
 the bronchial secretions have become loose ; in
 lobar pneumonia after crepitatio redux has set
 in. Hard, dry cough contra-indicates the use of
 ammon. carbonate.

AMMONII CARBONAS—*continued.*

Dose. Internally :
 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) to a child 1 year old ;
 gr. 1 to 2 (0·06–0·12) to a child 2 to 3 years old ;
 gr. 5 (0·3) to a child 5 to 7 years old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Locally : $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution for spraying the larynx.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are acids and acid salts, earthy salts and lime-water ; syrup. scillæ.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 ammon. carbonate is disguised by min. 5 of syrup. aurantii, althææ, or tolu, or by min. 3 of elixir simplex.

Formulae.

℞. Ammon. carbon., gr. 2.
 Vin. ipecac., min. 5.
 Aq. camphor., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 2 years old.
 Broncho-pneumonia.
 (Angel Money.)

℞. Ammon. carbon., gr. 2.
 Potass. bicarbon., gr. 5.
 Ext. glycyrrh. liq., min. 10.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 Bronchitis in rickets.
 (Goodhart.)

℞. Ammon. carbon., gr. 5.
 Ext. cinchon. liq., min. 5.
 Tinct. digitalis, min. 5.
 Syr. aurantii, min. 20.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 3.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 5 to 7 years old.
 Scarlet fever.
 (Ashby.)

℞. Solut. ammon. carbon.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 S. : To be used as a spray.
 Acute laryngitis.

AMMONII CHLORIDUM (OFF.). Chloride of ammonia.

Properties. White or colourless inodorous crystals or crystalline powder, with a pungent and strongly saline taste. Soluble in 4 parts of water. Reaction neutral.

Use. Used internally as an expectorant, diuretic, hepatic stimulant and a direct antacid ; locally, as a spray in pharyngitis and catarrhal inflammation of the larynx.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of those catarrhal affections of the bronchi which are accompanied by gastritis, and in the treatment of lobar pneumonia after the crisis, when the bronchial secretion becomes scanty and expectoration is difficult. Contra-indicated in phthisis with much cough.

AMMONII CHLORIDUM—*continued.*

Dose. Internally :
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·015) to a newly-born infant ;
 gr. 1 (0·06) to a child 9 months to 1 year
 old ;
 gr. 3 (0·18) to a child 4 years old ;
 gr. 5 (0·3) to a child 7 years old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Locally : $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution for spraying the
 throat.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are : alkalies, alkaline
 earths and their carbonates, lead and silver salts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of ammon. chloride is
 covered by min. 5 of ext. glycyrrhizæ liquid.,
 or by gr. 3 of elæosaccharum fœniculi.

Formulae.

℞. Ammon. chlorid., gr. 2.
 Ext. glycyrrh. liquid., oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
 S. : One teaspoonful every
 two hours.

Icterus neonatorum.

℞. Ammon. chlorid., gr. 1.
 Ext. cannab. indic., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Elæosacch. fœnic., gr. 3.
 S. : Every three hours.
 Laryngitis with very trou-
 blesome cough.
 For a child of 4 years.

℞. Ammon. chlorid., dr. 2.
 Infus. sennæ, dr. 4.
 Inf. gentian. co., ad oz. 3.
 S. : One teaspoonful before
 meals.

Threadworms, if there is
 much catarrh.

℞. Solut. ammon. chlor.,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent., q.s.
 S. : Inhalation or spray in
 acute laryngitis.

AMMONII CITRATIS LIQUOR (OFF.). Solution of
 citrate of ammonia.

Properties. Colourless and odourless liquid, with a saline
 taste and neutral reaction.

Use. Used internally as an expectorant, diapho-
 retic, and diuretic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute tonsillitis,
 bronchitis, measles, and scarlatinal nephritis.

Dose. min. 6 for a child 1 year old ;
 min. 20 to 30 for a child of 5 years.
 older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are mineral acids and
 acidulous salts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of the liq. ammon. citrat.
 is disguised by min. 5 of syrup. toluatanus.

AMMONII CITRATIS LIQUOR—*continued.**Formulae.*

<p>℞. Ammon. carbonate. Acid. citric., āā gr. 1½. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1. Expectorant and diaphoretic. (Hospital for Sick Children.)</p>	<p>℞. Liq. ammon. citrat., Syr. limonis, āā dr. ½. S. : Three or four times a day in hot water. Diaphoretic in scarlatinal nephritis. (Starr.)</p>
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N.B.—Liq. ammonii citrat. should be stored in green glass bottles free from lead.

Ammonii Sulfo-ichthyolas. Ichthyol.

Properties. A viscid, brownish-black substance, with a disagreeable bituminous odour, containing 10 to 15 per cent. of sulphur. Soluble in water and alcohol; miscible with fats, oils, glycerine, lanoline, and vaseline. Has a weak acid reaction.

Use. Used externally as a lotion or ointment.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of erysipelas, eczema, psoriasis, favus, acne, etc.; also for chronic rheumatism.

Dose. 5 to 10 per cent. lotions; 10 to 20 per cent. ointments.

Correction of Smell. The offensive smell may be disguised by ol. citronellæ or coumarine.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Ichthyol., dr. 1. Aq. destillat., oz. 2. S. : Lotion. Eczema. (Ashby.)</p>	<p>℞. Ichthyol., dr. 2. Coumarin., q.s. Lanolin., vaselin., āā oz. 1. S. : Ointment.</p>
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Ammonii Valerianas. Valerianate of ammonia.

Properties. Flat, colourless, deliquescent crystals, with a strong odour of valerian and a sharp, sweetish taste; readily soluble in water; best kept in 25 per cent. solution.

Use. Used internally as an antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of spasms during dentition and in tetany.

Dose. gr. ½ to 1 (0.005–0.03) for a child 3 months to 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Mineral acids and acidulous salts; lime-water.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. ½ of valerianate of ammonia is well covered by min. 10 of glycerine with oz. 1 of aqua fœniculi.

Ammonii Valerianas—*continued.*

Formula. ℞. Ammon. valerianat., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Glycerin., min. 5.
Aq. fœniculi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Twice or three times a day.
For a child from 4 to 6 months old.
Antispasmodic.

AMYGDALÆ MISTURA (OFF.). Made of the ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdala*. N.O. Rosaceæ.

Properties. White emulsion, with no marked odour, and a bland, sweet, nutty taste.

Use. Useful internally as a demulcent and nutritive, or as a pleasant vehicle for other drugs.

Dose. From dr. 1 to oz. 1, according to age.

AMYGDALÆ OLEUM (OFF.). The oil expressed from the ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdala*, var. *dulcis* and *amara*.

Properties. Pale-yellow or greenish-yellow oil, almost inodorous, with a bland and oleaginous taste.

Use. Used externally as an emollient and protective; internally as a nutrient.

N.B.—Given as an antidote in cases of poisoning by corrosive acids and alkalies. *Not to be administered in cases of poisoning by phosphorus.*

AMYL NITRIS (OFF.). Iso-amyl nitrous ether.

Properties. Yellowish ethereal liquid with a peculiar agreeable odour; soluble in spirit; faintly acid reaction.

Use. Externally and internally as a vasodilator, cardiac stimulant, pulmonary sedative and nervine depressant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of convulsions, epilepsy, pertussis, and bronchial asthma.

Dose. Internally :
min. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ to an infant 6 months to 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.
For inhalation :
min. $\frac{1}{4}$ to a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
min. 2 for a child of 5 years.

Formula.

℞. Mist. amyl nitritis, dr. 2. S. : 15 to 20 drops on sugar. Infantile convulsions. (‘Extra Pharmacopœia,’ 9th edition, p. 66.)	℞. Amyl nitritis, min. 1, in glass capsule. S. : For a child 2 years old. Bronchial asthma.
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N.B.—Amyl nitris is an antagonist to chloroform; it quickly restores the action of the heart in cases of chloroform syncope.

AMYLUM (OFF.). The starch procured from the grains of *Triticum Sativum*, *Zea mais* and *Oryza sativa*. N.O. Graminaceæ.

Properties. Fine powder or columnar masses, white and inodorous.

Use. Used externally as a dusting-powder on account of its demulcent and emollient properties.

Formula. ℞. Zinc. oxid., 1 part.
Amyli, 3 parts.
S. : Dusting-powder.

ANETHI AQUA (OFF.). Made of the dried ripe fruit of *Peucedanum Graveolens*. N.O. Umbelliferae.

Use. Useful as a flavouring agent and as a carminative.

Dose. dr. 1 to oz. 1 several times a day.

ANISI AQUA (OFF.). Made of the dried fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum*. N.O. Magnoliaceæ.

Use. Used internally as a gastric stimulant carminative, antispasmodic, and as a flavouring agent.

Dose. dr. 1 to oz. 1, several times a day.

Anthemidis Infusum. Dried expanded flower-heads of *Anthemis Nobilis*. N.O. Synanthereæ.

Properties. Has a peculiar aromatic bitter taste and odour; active principles: terpine, camphorous volatile oils, and valerianic acid.

Use. Used internally as a bitter and aromatic stomachic, carminative and anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of colic, summer diarrhœa and thread-worms.

Dose. dr. 1 to 2, to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of dr. 1 of infusum anthemidis is disguised by min. 20 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Glycerin. acid. carbol., min. 1.
Syr. aurantii, min. 40.
Infus. anthemidis, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times daily.
For a child 1 year old.
Summer diarrhœa.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM (OFF.). Potassio-tartarate of antimony.

Properties. Colourless, transparent, rhombic crystals, with a slightly metallic taste; soluble in 17 parts of water.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM—*continued.*

Use. Used internally as a diaphoretic, expectorant, and emetic.

Therapeutics. Used in the treatment of acute and fibrinous laryngitis, dry bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, and scarlatinal nephritis. As an emetic it should only be given to strong children, on account of its depressing action; as an emetic it has been almost completely displaced by ipecacuanha. Large doses of tartarated antimony act as an irritant poison; it should not be given to children under 6 months.

Dose. Expectorant:
 gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0.001) for an infant 1 to 2 years old;
 gr. $\frac{1}{48}$ to $\frac{1}{36}$ (0.0012-0.002) for a child 2 to 4 years old.
 older children in proportion.
 Emetic:
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ (0.02-0.045) for children over 2 years of age.

Incompatibles. Lead salts, gallic and tannic acids, astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of tartarated antimony is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus toluatanus or dr. 1 of mistura amygdalæ.

Formula. ℞. Antimon. tartarat., gr. 1.
 Mist. amygdalæ, oz. 4.
 S.: One teaspoonful three times daily.
 For a child 2 years old.
 Scarlatinal nephritis.

ANTIFEBRINE. See **ACETANILIDUM (OFF.)**.

ANTIPYRINE. See **PHENAZONUM (OFF.)**.

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM (OFF.).

Hydrochloride of apomorphine. An alkaloid prepared from morphine.

Properties. Small greyish-white, shining, acicular crystals, with a bitter taste; soluble in 50 parts of water and 10 parts of alcohol. The watery solution turns emerald green on standing; the addition of min. 1 of dilute hydrochloric acid prevents this discoloration.

Use. Used hypodermically and internally as an emetic and expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in acute laryngitis, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia; also in pertussis, combined with morphine. It should not be given hypodermically to children under 1 year of age, because it is apt to produce collapse.

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM—*continued.*

Dose. Internally—expectorant :
 gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ (0·001) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·008) pro die,
 for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{50}$ (0·0012) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) pro die,
 for a child 3 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0·002) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·015) pro die,
 for a child 4 to 6 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{24}$ (0·0025) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro die,
 for a child 7 to 10 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) pro dosi, gr. 1 (0·06) pro die,
 for older children.

Emetic :
 Doses one and a half to twice as large as the
 expectorant doses.

Hypodermically :
 gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ (0·0008) to gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ (0·0015) for a child
 1 to 2 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ (0·0015) to gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·003) for a child
 2 to 5 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·003) to gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) for a child
 6 to 10 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) to gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) for a child 10 to
 15 years.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, tannic acid and tannates.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of hydrochlorate of apo-
 morphine is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus pruni
 Virginianæ, limonis, or althææ.

Formula. ℞. Apomorph. hydrochlor., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Acid. hydrochlor. dil., min. 2.
 Syr. limonis, min. 30.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 2.
 One teaspoonful every two hours.
 For a child 2 years old.
 Bronchitis.

APOMORPHINÆ INJECTIO HYPODERMICA
 (OFF.).

Properties. A 1 per cent. solution of hydrochloride of apo-
 morphin.

Use. Used hypodermically as an emetic.

Therapeutics. Useful in acute laryngitis, bronchitis, and
 broncho-pneumonia ; should not be given to
 children under 1 year of age.

Dose. min. 1 for a child 1 to 3 years old ;
 min. 2 „ 3 to 6 „
 min. 3 „ 7 to 10 „
 min. 4 to 5 for a child 10 to 12 years old ;
 min. 6 for older children.

Argenti Citras. Citrate of silver. Itrol.

Properties. White odourless powder, soluble in 4,000 parts of water.

Use. Used externally as a non-irritant anti-septic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of wounds as a non-caustic dusting powder which has excellent bactericidal properties. After the wound has been cleaned, it is dusted over with itrol and dressed with sterilized gauze; the dressing may be left on for a week.

Dose. In substance as dusting-powder.

Argenti Lactas. Lactate of silver. Actol.

Properties. White, odourless, amorphous powder, soluble in 15 parts of water. Does not form insoluble compounds with the secreta of the wound like sublimate; has the same bactericidal power without being poisonous.

Use. Used externally as a local disinfectant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of aseptic and infected wounds, and for the preparation of anti-septic gauze.

Dose. In substance as a dusting-powder. In solution (1 : 200 to 1 : 1,000) for lotions and the preparation of antiseptic gauze.

ARGENTI NITRAS (OFF.). Nitrate of silver.

Properties. Colourless, tabular, right rhombic crystals, or white cylindrical rods; soluble in water and rectified spirit; the taste is metallic and astringent. Nitrate of silver darkens on exposure to light.

Use. Used externally as a caustic or astringent; internally as an astringent and nervine tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa, dysentery, ulceration, or follicular enteritis; its efficacy is less evident in the treatment of ulcer ventriculi and epilepsy; used also for the treatment of coryza in hereditary syphilis, of syphilitic ulcers in the mouth and on the palate, thrush, spasmus glottidis, pertussis, urethral and ophthalmo-blennorrhœa, balanitis, granulating wounds and chilblains. Prolonged internal administration of nitrate of silver blackens the skin.

ARGENTI NITRAS—*continued.**Dose.*

Internally :

gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0.002) every two hours to a child 6 months old ;

gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ (0.004) every two hours to a child 1 year old ;

gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.008) every two hours to a child 2 years old ;

older children in proportion.

Locally :

gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03) for an enema to a child 6 months old ;

gr. 1 (0.06) for an enema to a child 1 year old ;

gr. 2 (0.12) for an enema to a child 2 to 3 years old.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, chlorides, all acids (except nitric and acetic acids), iodide of potassium, arsenic, hydrochlorate of cocaine, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of nitrate of silver is disguised by min. 10 of mucilago acaciæ or glycerine.

Formulae.

℞. Argent. nitrat., gr. 1.
Mucilag. acaciæ, dr. 2.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4.
S. : Two teaspoonfuls every two to three hours.
For a child 6 months old.
Follicular enteritis.

℞. Argent. nitrat., gr. 1.
Aq. destillat., oz. 1.
S. : Lotion.
For coryza in congenital syphilis.

℞. Argent. nitrat., gr. 4.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S. : A few drops to be dropped into the conjunctival sac.
Ophthalmo-blennorrhœa.

℞. Argent. nitrat., gr. 16.
Sp. ætheris nitros., oz. 1.
S. : To be applied with a pencil brush.
Chilblains.

N.B.—If an enema containing nitrate of silver is to be administered, the rectum should first be irrigated with lukewarm water, and the enema should be followed up by an irrigation with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. salt solution.

ARGENTI NITRAS MITIGATUS (OFF.) Nitrate of silver and potash ; proportion 1 : 2.

Properties. White or greyish-white cylindrical rods or cones ; freely soluble in water.

Use. Used externally as a stimulant, astringent, and caustic.

Therapeutics. Useful as a mild caustic in the treatment of ophthalmo-blennorrhœa neonatorum.

ARGENTI OXIDUM (OFF.). Oxide of silver.

Properties. Olive-brown or black powder; insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ammonia, completely soluble in nitric acid.

Use. Used locally as an astringent to the alimentary canal; internally as a nervine tonic. Best prescribed in a pill with kaolin.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of epilepsy.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ (0.004) pro dosi to a child 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.008) „ „ „ 2 years old;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are organic substances. Oxide of silver explodes when mixed with creasote or chlorides in a pill.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Argent. oxid., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Unguent kaolin, q.s. M. f. pil.
For a child 7 years old.
Epilepsy.

Aristol. Di-thymol-iodide.

Properties. Reddish-brown powder; insoluble in water, readily soluble in ether, oils, and collodion; decomposed by light; contains 45 per cent. of iodine.

Use. Used externally and locally as a disinfectant and antisyphilitic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of simple atrophic and fetid rhinitis, of wounds, psoriasis, lupus, and syphilitic ulcers in the nose.

Dose. In powder for nasal insufflation and as dusting-powder; 10 per cent. ointment for psoriasis, lupus, and fetid atrophic rhinitis.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Aristol, gr. 25.
Vaselini, oz. 1.
S. : A small mop of cotton-wool covered with ointment to be introduced into the nostrils twice daily.

AROMATICUS SYRUPUS (OFF.). Aromatic syrup.

Properties. Consists of tinctura aurantii and aqua cinnamomi, 1 part of each, and syrup 2 parts.

Use. Used internally as a flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 5 to 60 pro dosi.

ARSENICALIS LIQUOR (OFF.). See **POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR (OFF.).**

ARSENIOSUM ACIDUM (OFF.). Arsenious anhydride.

Properties. Heavy white powder or sublimed masses, presenting a stratified appearance; odourless and tasteless, with a faint sweetish 'after impression'; soluble in 100 parts of cold water.

Use. Used internally as a general tonic, nervine tonic, and alterative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chorea when the liquor arsenicalis fails to effect an improvement. It is best given in pills after meals, or in the shape of **Levico-water**.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ (0·0005) once or twice a day for a child 8 to 10 years old, gradually increased to gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0·001); not to be given to younger children. **Levico**, 'mild' or 'strong,' one to four teaspoonfuls in milk; after meals.

Incompatibles. It is incompatible with hydrate of iron and magnesia, tannic acid, acetate of lead, and vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ of arsenious acid is disguised by gr. 1 of pulv. glycyrrhizæ.

Formulae.

<p>R̄. Acid. arsenicos., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. Pulv. glycyrrhizæ, gr. 30. Mucilag. acaciæ, q.s., ad pil. No. 20. S. : One to two pills daily. For a child of 8 years. (Hench.)</p>	<p>R̄. Levico-water 'mild,' dr. 1 to 4, diluted with milk to begin with; then levico 'strong,' dr. 1 to 4, in the same way; after meals.</p>
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Antidote. Frequently repeated doses of antidotum arsenici (hydrate of iron and magnesia) are the best antidote in cases of poisoning; it is well to follow them up with one or two large doses of sulphate of magnesia.

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS (OFF.). Sulphate of atropine, an alkaloid contained in the leaves of Atropa Belladonna. N.O. Solanaceæ.

Properties. White crystalline powder or crystals; soluble in 1 part of water and 3 parts of alcohol; taste bitter; reaction nearly neutral.

Use. Used hypodermically and internally as an anhydrotic and cardiac sedative; externally as a powerful local anodyne and mydriatic.

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of convulsions, tetany, trismus and tetanus neonatorum, enuresis nocturna, and night-sweats. Infants do not bear atropine so well as belladonna.

Dose.

Internally :

gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0·0006) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Externally :

$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. solution, or 1 per cent. ointment for conjunctival application.

Hypodermically :

gr. $\frac{1}{2400}$ to $\frac{1}{1200}$ (0·000025–0·00005) for a newly-born infant ;

gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ (0·00012) for a child 1 year old ;

gr. $\frac{1}{500}$ (0·00024) ,, ,, 2 years old ;

gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ (0·00036) ,, ,, 3 to 5 years old ;

gr. $\frac{1}{200}$ (0·0006) ,, ,, 5 to 8 ,,

gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ (0·001) ,, ,, 8 to 12 ,,

gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ (0·0015) for older children.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, tannic acid, tannates, iodine and iodides.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ of sulphate of atropine is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii or zingiberis.

Formulae.

℞ Atrop. sulph., gr. 1.
Aq. destillat., oz. 1.
S. : A few drops to be dropped into the conjunctival sac.

℞ Atrop. sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{100}$.
Liq. strychnin., min. 1.
Syr. cort. aurant., min. 15
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : To be given twice daily
For a child 1 year old.

Antagonists and Antidote. Sulphate of atropine is an antagonist to opium and its alkaloids, eserine, physostigmine, aconite, aconitine, muscarine, bromal and hydrocyanic acid ; useful as an antidote in cases of poisoning.

ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS LIQUOR (OFF.).

Properties. A 1 per cent. solution of sulphate of atropine ; taste bitterish ; reaction nearly neutral.

Use. Used hypodermically and internally as a powerful anhydrotic and cardiac sedative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of convulsions, tetany, tetanus and trismus neonatorum, enuresis nocturna, and night-sweats

ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS LIQUOR—*continued.*

Dose. Internally :
 min. 1 pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Hypodermically :
 min. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pro dosi for a newly-born
 infant.
 min. $\frac{1}{8}$ pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
 min. $\frac{2}{8}$ „ „ „ 2 to 4 years old ;
 min. 1 „ „ „ 5 to 8 „
 min. $1\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „ 8 to 12 „
 min. 2 „ „ for older children.

Incompatibles. See Sulphate of Atropine.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of liquor atropinæ sulphatis is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii or zingiberis.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Liq. atrop. sulph., min. 1. Liq. strychnin., min. 1. Syr. aurantii, min. 15. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1. S. : Twice a day. For a child 1 year old. Convulsions.</p>	<p>℞. Liq. atrop. sulph., min. 1. Aq. destillat., dr. 1. S. : Two minims to be injected as often as necessary. For a newly-born infant. Tetanus and trismus neonatorum.</p>
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Antagonists. See Sulphate of Atropin.

AURANTII FLORIS AQUA (OFF.). Distilled from the flowers of Citrus Aurantium, var. Bigaradia. N.O. Aurantiaceæ.

Properties. Has a very agreeable aromatic odour and a somewhat bitter taste.

Use. Useful as a flavouring agent and as an aromatic and bitter stomachic.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to oz. 1 pro dosi.

AURANTII SYRUPUS (OFF.). Made of the peel of Citrus Aurantium, var. Bigaradia.

Properties. Has a very agreeable aromatic and slightly bitter taste.

Use. Useful as a flavouring agent and bitter stomachic.

Dose. min. 5 to 60 pro dosi.

BELLADONNÆ EXTRACTUM VIRIDE (OFF.).
 Atropa Belladonna. N.O. Atropaceæ.

Properties. A green extract made of the expressed juice of the fresh leaves and young branches ; has a bitter taste. Active principle : Atropine.

BELLADONNÆ EXTRACTUM VIRIDE—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as local anodyne and antispasmodic; internally as a cerebral, spinal, cardiac, and pulmonary sedative; anhydrotic and antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of anal fissure, tenesmus, and pernioles; pertussis, laryngismus stridulus, asthma, dysentery, follicular enteritis, peritonitis, spastic constipation, colic, and lead colic. Has the same mydriatic action as atropine. Children bear belladonna better than adults.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ (0.001–0.002) to a child 3 to 4 months old;
gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ (0.002–0.004) to a child 4 to 6 months old;
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.008) to a child 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.016) „ 2 to 3 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03) „ of 5 years for an initial dose; the doses to be increased slowly.

Highest doses pro die:

gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.01) for a child 6 months old;
gr. $\frac{3}{8}$ (0.024) „ 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.003) „ 2 years old;
gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 (0.048–0.06) for a child 4 years old;
gr. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0.06–0.1) for a child 5 to 6 years old.

After 5 years of age the tolerance of belladonna diminishes gradually.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are tannic acid and tannates.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of the extract is disguised by min. 2 of spirit. chloroform. or min. 5 of syr. aurantii.

Formulae.

R̄. Ext. belladonn., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Spir. chlorof., min. 2.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S.: Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

R̄. Ext. belladonn., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Butyr. cacao, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S.: Suppository.
For a child 1 to 3 years old.
Tenesmus, fissura ani.

R̄. Ext. belladonn., gr. $\frac{3}{8}$.
Ferr. carbon. sacch., gr. 15.
Sacch. lactis, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
M. f. p., divide in part. æqual. No. 10.
S.: One powder at bedtime.
For a child 4 years old.

Antidotes. Morphine, eserine, pilocarpine.

Belladonnæ Glycerinum (B.P.C.). Glycerine of belladonna.

Properties. A mixture of green extract of belladonna and glycerine to equal parts.

Use. Used externally as a local sedative and anodyne.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of local painful affections, especially of those of an inflammatory nature. Glycerine of belladonna should be spread on a piece of flannel or kid leather, and thus applied over the painful or inflamed part.

BELLADONNÆ TINCTURA (OFF.).

Properties. An alcoholic tincture made of the liquid extract of belladonna; alcoholic, bitter taste. Strength, 1 in 15. Active principle: Atropine.

Use. Used internally as a cerebral, cardiac, and pulmonary sedative; anhydrotic and antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pertussis, laryngismus stridulus, asthma, enuresis, dysentery, follicular enteritis, spastic constipation, colic, and lead colic. Has the same mydriatic effect as atropine.

Dose. min. 2 for a child 1 year old;
min. 5 for a child 2 years old, for an initial dose; the dose to be increased slowly.

In enuresis nocturna the dose to be given to a child 2 years old is min. 5 to 10, increased every twelve hours by min. 5, until the first signs of the physiological effect of belladonna appear; this dose must be continued for some days, and is then gradually diminished.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are tannic acid and tannates.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 2 of tinctura belladonnæ is disguised by min. 2 of syr. aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Tinct. belladonn., min. 2½.
Potass. bromid., gr. 3.
Syr. aurantii, min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S.: Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Pertussis.

℞. Tinct. belladonn., min. 10.
Ext. can. indic., gr. ¼ to ½.
Tinct. cort. auran., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S.: Three times a day.
For a child 3 to 7 years old.
Pertussis, spasmodic stage.

BELLADONNÆ TINCTURA—*continued.*

℞. Tinct. belladonn., min. 5.
 Sodii bromid.,
 Ammon. bromid., āā gr. 5.
 Syr. aurant., min. 20.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
 S. : Two to three times a day.
 Epilepsy.

Antidotes. Morphine, eserine, pilocarpine.

BENZOICUM ACIDUM (OFF.). Benzoic acid.

Properties. Light, feathery, flexible, crystalline plates or needles; nearly colourless; odour agreeable and aromatic, resembling that of benzoin; soluble in 400 parts of cold water, 17 parts of boiling water; readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oil.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and germicide; internally as an antipyretic and stimulant expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of thrush, diphtheria, pertussis, bronchitis, and broncho-pneumonia.

Dose. Internally :
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·01–0·02) pro dosi for a child 1 to 3 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi for a child 4 to 5 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ (0·04) pro dosi for a child 6 to 8 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{5}{8}$ to 1 (0·05–0·06) pro dosi for older children.

Externally :
 1 per cent. solution—thrush ;
 10 to 15 per cent. solution in glycerine—diphtheria ;
 in powder, for nasal insufflation—pertussis.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of acidum benzoicum is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus toluanus.

Formulae.

Acid. benzoic.,
 Bismuth. salicyl., āā dr. 1.
 Quinin. sulphat., gr. 15.
 S. : For nasal insufflation ;
 twice daily.
 Pertussis.

℞. Acid. benzoic., gr. 7.
 Liq. amm. anis., min. 30.
 Syr. tolutani, min. 120.
 Inf. senegæ, ad oz. 2.
 S. : One teaspoonful every two hours.
 For a child 4 to 6 years old.
 Capillary bronchitis.

℞. Acid. benzoic., gr. 2.
 Spir. ætheris,
 Tinct. aurantii, āā dr. 2.
 S. : Five to ten drops every hour.
 Cholera infantum.

BENZOINI TINCTURA COMPOSITA (OFF.). Styrax benzoin. N.O. Styraceæ. Friars' Balsam.

Properties. A solution of the resin of benzoin, prepared storax, balsam of tolu and Socotrine aloës in 90 per cent. alcohol; amber-brown or greyish-brown colour; agreeable balsamic odour, bitter taste.

Use. Used locally as an antiseptic spray; internally as a stimulant expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of laryngitis and laryngeal spasm.

Dose. Internally:
min. 5 to 10 to a child 1 to 3 years old;
older children in proportion.
Locally:
dr. 1 to pint 1 of boiling water, for inhalation.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of tinct. benzoin. comp. is disguised by min. 5 of ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Tinct. benz. comp., min. 10. Syr. scillæ, dr. ½. Ext. glycyrrhizæ liq., dr. ½. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2. S. : Frequently. Laryngeal spasm.</p>	<p>℞. Tinct. benzoin. comp., dr. 1. Aq. fervidæ, pint 1. S. : For inhalation. Laryngitis.</p>
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BENZOL (OFF.). Benzene; coal-tar derivative.

Properties. Clear, colourless liquid; insoluble in water, miscible with alcohol and ether; strong characteristic odour.

Use. Used locally as an anthelmintic and anti-parasitic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of thread-worms.

Dose. min. 10 to 15 in emulsion for a child 2 to 5 years old.

Formula. ℞. Benzol puriss., min. 20.
Vitell. ovi, 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4.
M. f. emulsio.
S. : For two enemata. (Baginsky.)

Bergamottæ Oleum. Distilled from the peel of Citrus Bergamia. N.O. Aurantiaceæ.

Properties. A dark amber-coloured oil, with a characteristic agreeable odour and a somewhat pungent taste; contains several terpenes.

Use. Used internally and externally for disguising the smell of naphthalin.

BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS LIQUOR

(OFF.). Liquor bismuthi.

- Properties.* Colourless solution with a slightly metallic taste, neutral or slightly alkaline reaction; freely miscible with water.
- Use.* Used internally as a gastric sedative.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of vomiting in acute gastritis and of chronic gastritis.
- Dose.* min. 5 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of min. 5 of liquor bismuthi et ammonii citratis is disguised by dr. 1 of aqua cinnamomi.
- Formula.* ℞. Liq. bismuthi et amm. citr., min. 5.
Tinct. nucis vomic., min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Glycerin., min. 10.
Aq. cinnamom., ad dr. 1.
S. : Every 4 hours.
To a child 1 year old.
Vomiting.

Bismuthi Oxy-iodogallas. Oxy-iodogallate of bismuth.

- Properties.* A greyish-green, amorphous, tasteless and odourless powder; almost insoluble.
- Use.* Used externally as a non-irritant, desiccating antiseptic.
- Therapeutics.* Very useful in the treatment of wounds, burns, scalds, ulcers, ulcus molle, tuberculous and syphilitic ulcerations, rhinitis, conjunctivitis, and inflammation of the external auditory meatus. An excellent substitute for iodoform.
- Dose.* As an ointment, 1 in 10 parts of anhydrous lanoline; as a dusting-powder, in the same proportion or in substance.

BISMUTHI SALICYLAS (OFF.). Basic salicylate of bismuth.

- Properties.* White or pink amorphous powder, insoluble in water, glycerine or alcohol.
- Use.* Used externally and locally as an absorbent, astringent, and sedative; internally as a gastric sedative and astringent to the intestinal tract.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of acute catarrh of the stomach and intestinal canal, ulcus ventriculi, and ulcerative colitis; recommended for nasal insufflations in acute rhinitis and pertussis (like subnitrate).

BISMUTHI SALICYLAS—*continued.*

Dose. Internally: gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1–0·15) in powder or mixture for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion; the dose may be increased.

Externally: 12 to 30 per cent. dusting-powder or ointment.

Locally: 5 parts, with 3 parts of talc for nasal insufflations.

Formulæ.

R. Bismuth. salicyl., gr. 1.
Sp. ammon. aromat., min. 2.
Pulv. tragacanth., gr. 1.
Sp. chloroform., min. 1.
Aq. carui, ad dr. 1.
S.: Every three hours.
For an infant 1 year old.
Zymotici diarrhœa. (Ashby.)

R. Bismuth. salicyl., gr. 75.
Talc, ad dr. 2.
M.S.: For nasal insufflations; twice a day.
Acute rhinitis.
(Otto Seifert.)

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS (OFF.). Oxy-nitrate of bismuth.

Properties. White, heavy, inodorous powder or minute crystalline scales; insoluble in water; reaction slightly acid; blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen.

Use. Used externally and locally as an absorbent, sedative, and astringent; internally as a gastric sedative and astringent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of ulcus ventriculi, acute gastro-enteritis, and those forms of chronic enteritis which are accompanied by violent cardialgia, colic pains, and ulceration of the mucous membrane; recommended for insufflations in acute rhinitis and pertussis, and as a dusting-powder in acute dermatitis.

Dose. Internally: gr. 2 to 5 (0·12–0·3) in powder or mixture for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion. The dose may be increased.

Externally: In 12 to 30 per cent. dusting-powder or ointment.

Locally: 5 parts, with 3 parts of boric acid for nasal insufflations.

Incompatibles. Incompatible with alkalies and their carbonates.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS—*continued.**Formulae.*

℞. Bismuth. subnitr., gr. 5.
Mucilag. trag., min. 15.
Aq. chloroform., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old
Acute indigestion after
vomiting has abated.

(Angel Money.)

N.B.—The mixture must be
well shaken.

℞. Bismuth. subnitr., oz. 2.
Amyli, oz. 3.
M. : Dusting-powder.

℞. Bismuth. subnitr., gr. 75.
Acid. boric., ad dr. 2.
M. f. p.
S. : For nasal insufflations.
Twice a day.
Pertussis.

℞. Bismuth. subnitr., dr 2½.
Zinc. oxid., dr. 1½.
Glycerin., dr. 2.
Acid. carbol., min. 15.
Unguent. simplex, oz. 1.
M.S. : Externally.
Acute eczema.

BLUE OINTMENT. See **UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI (OFF.)**.

BORACIS GLYCERINUM (OFF.). Glycerine of borax.

Properties. A solution of 1 part of borax in 6 parts of glycerine.

Use. Used externally as a local detergent; internally as an antifermentative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of aphthous stomatitis, pityriasis linguæ, and febrile diarrhœa of very young infants.

Dose. Internally :
min. 5 to 8 pro dosi for an infant 6 weeks to 3 months old ;
min. 10 to 15 pro dosi for a child 6 months old ;
older children in proportion.
Externally : Undiluted.

Incompatibles. Alkaline carbonates.

Formulae.

℞. Glycerin. boracis, min. 5.
Aq. menth. piperit., dr. 1.
S. : Every four hours.
For a child 3 months old.
Infantile diarrhœa.

℞. Glycerin. boracis, dr. 1.
Tinct. myrrh., dr. ½.
Aq. rosæ, oz. 1.
S. : Mouth-wash.
Dentition.

BORAX (OFF.). Biborate of sodium.

Properties. Large six-sided, flattened, colourless and transparent prisms; reaction and taste alkaline; soluble in 25 parts of water, 1 part of glycerine, in half its weight of boiling water; insoluble in alcohol.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

BORAX—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of thrush, membranous stomatitis, acute and chronic pharyngitis and laryngitis.

Dose. 1 per cent. solution for inhalations in laryngitis ;

1 to 2 per cent. solutions, as a mouth-wash or gargle in thrush ;

5 per cent. solution for painting the throat in thrush and fibrinous stomatitis.

Incompatibles. Acids, potash, ammonia, sulphates, hydrochlorates, and phosphates of earths.

BORICUM ACIDUM (OFF.). Boric acid.

Properties. White laminar crystals, unctuous to the touch, odourless, with a bitter, cooling taste ; soluble in 30 parts of cold and 3 parts of hot water.

Use. Used externally and internally as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and deodorant.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of catarrhal or aphthous stomatitis, follicular tonsillitis, acute laryngitis, eczema, impetigo, pruritus ani et pudendi, tinea tonsurans, frost-bite, burns, and cystitis.

Dose. Internally : gr. 4 to 10 (0·25–0·6) to the ounce of menstruum.

Externally : In 2 to 4 per cent. solution for gargle and inhalation ; in 10 to 20 per cent. ointment.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are carbonates and salts of organic acids.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of boric acid is disguised by dr. 2 of aqua menthæ piperitæ.

Formulae.

℞. Acid. boric., gr. 2 to 3.
Aq. menthæ piperit., oz. ½.
S. : Three times a day.
Cystitis with alkaline urine.
(Ashby.)

℞. Acid. boric., gr. 10.
Sp. thymol. (1 : 10), min. 10.
Glycerin., dr. ½.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S. : Mouth-wash.
For a child 1 year old.
Catarrhal and aphthous stomatitis.

℞. Acid. boric., gr. 10 to 18.
Aq. destillat., oz. 1.
S. : Lotion.

℞. Acid. boric., gr. 80.
Cera alba, gr. 40.
Ol. oliv., dr. 3.
Adep. præparat., ad oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

℞. Acid. boric. }
Pulv. amyli } equal parts.
Zinc. oxid. }
S. : Dusting-powder.
Hyperhidrosis.

℞. Acid. boric., gr. 24 to 60.
Vaselin. puri, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.

BRANDY. See **SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI (OFF.)**.

Bromoformium. Bromoform.

Properties. Limpid, light-coloured liquid; taste agreeable; odour aromatic. Heavier than water, in which it is dissolved with difficulty; dissolves in alcohol.

Use. Used internally as a powerful sedative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pertussis.

Dose. min. 1 to 3 for a child 6 months to 1 year old, three times a day;
min. 3 to 4 for a child 2 to 4 years old, three to four times a day;
min. 4 to 6 for a child 5 to 8 years old, three to four times a day;
min. 7 for older children. Dose to be increased by min. 1 every third day.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Bromoform., min. 20.
Solve in spir. vin. rectific., min. 20.
Tere exactissime cum
Gummi arabici, gr. 150.
Adde paulatim
Aq. destillat., oz. $3\frac{1}{2}$, dein adde
Syrup. aurant., oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Two teaspoonfuls every two hours.
To a child 6 months to 1 year old.
Whooping-cough.

N.B.—To be dispensed in a black glass bottle. Red-coloured bromoform is ineffective. It is advisable not to dispense more than min. 20 of bromoform at a time, both on account of its volatility and to avoid poisoning by inadvertence.

Antidotes. Artificial respiration, hypodermic injections of camphor or ether.

Bromum. Bromine.

Properties. Dark brownish-red fluid, very volatile; soluble in 30 parts of water; has a strong and disagreeable odour and taste.

Use. Used locally as a disinfectant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of diphtheritic membranes.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Bromi, min. 6.
Potass. bromid., gr. 6.
Glycerini, oz. 1.
S. : The membranes to be painted three times a day.
Diphtheria.

N.B.—Bromum should be dispensed in a black glass bottle.

BUTYL CHLORAL HYDRAS (OFF.). Croton-chloral hydrate.

Properties. Pearly white trimetric laminae; pungent odour resembling that of chloral hydrate; acrid, nauseous taste, soluble in 50 parts of water, freely soluble in rectified spirit and glycerine; reaction neutral or slightly acid.

Use. Used internally as a hypnotic and anodyne; has a specific anodyne action on the nervus trigeminus.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of pertussis and facial neuralgia.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) for a child 1 to 2 years old;
 gr. 1 (0·06) „ 2 to 5 „
 gr. 2 (0·12) „ 5 to 10 „
 gr. 3 (0·18) for older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of butyl chloral hydrate is disguised by min. 8 of tinctura cardamomi and glycerine.

Formula. R. Butyl chloral hydrat., gr. 1.
 Tinct. cardamomi, min. 8.
 Glycerini, min. 8.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 2 to 5 years old.
 Pertussis.

CADINUM OLEUM (OFF.). Distilled from the wood of Juniper Oxycedrus. N.O. Coniferae.

Properties. Dark reddish-brown, viscid, oily liquid with an empyreumatic odour and an aromatic bitter taste. Soluble in oily fats, wax, soft paraffin, chloroform, ether, and partly in alcohol.

Use. Used locally as a stimulant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic eczema, psoriasis, prurigo; not for young children.

Dose. 2 to 10 per cent. ointment.

Formulae.

R. Ol. cadini, min. 10.
 Paraffin. mollis, oz. 1.
 S. : Ointment.
 (Evelina Hospital for Sick Children.)

R. Ol. cadini,
 Flor. sulphuris, āā dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Sap. viridis,
 Unguent. simpl., āā oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 S. : Ointment.
 (Hüttenbrenner.)

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS (OFF.). Citrate of caffeine. Obtained from the leaves of Camellia Thea, N.O. Ternstroemiaceae; and Caffeia Arabica, N.O. Cinchonaceae.

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS—*continued.*

Properties. White inodorous powder ; taste faintly bitter and acid ; acid reaction ; soluble in 2 parts of chloroform and 1 part of rectified spirit ; soluble in 32 parts of water.

Use. Used internally as a cerebral and spinal stimulant, cardiac tonic and diuretic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of cardiac weakness and pericarditis, typhoid fever and megrim ; increases diuresis and regulates the action of the heart : acts quicker than digitalis.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 (0·02–0·06) pro dosi to a child 1 to 4 years old ;
gr. 1 to 2 (0·06–0·12) pro dosi to a child 4 to 8 years old ;
gr. 2 to 4 (0·12–0·27) pro dosi to a child 8 to 12 years old ;
gr. 4 to 6 (0·27–0·36) pro dosi to older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of caffein. citras is disguised by min. 30 of syrup. limonis.

Formula. R. Caffein. citras, gr. 4.
Syr. limonis, dr. 2.
Aq. destillat., ad. oz. 2.
For a child 3 years old.
S. : One teaspoonful every two hours.
Pericarditis.

Antidote. Citrate of caffeine is useful as an antidote in cases of poisoning by opium and morphine, on account of its antagonism to these drugs.

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS EFFERVESCENS (OFF.).

Properties. Fine white granules.

Use. Used internally as a cerebral stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of headache.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of citrate of caffeine) to a child of 5 years ;
older children in proportion.

Caffeinum Natrio-Benzoicum (P.G.). Sodio-benzoate of caffeine.

Properties. A preparation similar to caffeine sodio-salicylas in appearance and action.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of collapse and as an excitant in pericarditis and scarlatina.

Dose. The same as caffeinum natrio-salicylicum.

Caffeinum Natrio-Benzoicum—*continued.*

Formula. ℞. Caffein. natrio-benzoic., gr. 7.
 Syrup. tolutan., dr. 2.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 2.
 S. : One teaspoonful every two hours.
 For a child 5 years old.
 Scarlatina.

Caffein. Natrio-Salicylicum. Sodio-salicylate of caffeine.

Properties. White amorphous powder, soluble in 2 parts of water.

Use. Used internally as a diuretic and cardiac stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of typhoid fever, pericarditis and hemicrania ; acts like digitalis.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·02) pro dosi for a child 2 to 5 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ (0·04–0·05) pro dosi for a child 5 to 8 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 (0·05–0·06) pro dosi for a child 10 years old ;
 older children in proportion ; dose may be increased, or even doubled, if necessary.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of caffein. sodio-salicyl. is disguised by min. 30 of syrup. limonis.

Formula. ℞. Caffein. sodio-salicyl., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Syrup. limonis, min. 15.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Every two hours.
 For a child 4 years old.
 Pericarditis.

Antagonism. Sodio-salicylate of caffeine is antagonistic to opium and morphine.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM (OFF.). Distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Leucadendron*. N.O. Myrtaceæ.

Properties. Pale bluish-green colour, powerful camphorous odour and taste ; slightly soluble in water, completely in alcohol and fixed oils.

Use. Used locally as a stimulant and rubefacient.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chilblains.

Dose. 1 part in 10 to 12 parts of liniment.

Formula. ℞. Ol. cajuputi,
 Liq. ammon. fort., āā dr. 2.
 Lin. saponis, oz. 3.
 S. : Liniment. To be rubbed in with a piece of soft flannel.

Calamina Præparata. Prepared calamine.

Properties. Native carbonate of zinc; pale pinkish brown powder without grittiness; almost entirely soluble in diluted sulphuric acid.

Use. Used externally as an absorbent and astringent.

Therapeutics. Useful in solution in the treatment of eczema and acne.

Dose. 1 part in 12 to 16 parts of water.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are alkalies and their carbonates, liquor calcis, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and astringent vegetable infusions; milk.

Formulæ.

<p>℞. Calaminæ præparat., gr. 40. Zinc. oxidî, gr. 20. Glycerini, min. 20. Aq. rosæ, ad oz. 1. S. : Lotion. Eczema; acne. (University College Hospital.)</p>	<p>℞. Calaminæ præparat., gr. 30. Zinc. oxidî, gr. 30. Glycerini, min. 24. Liquor calcis, min. 24. Aquæ, ad oz. 1. S. : Lotion. (Hospital for Sick Children.)</p>
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CALCIS LIQUOR (OFF.). Solution of lime.

Properties. Colourless solution of lime in distilled water; reaction strongly alkaline; strength, 1 in 1,000.

Use. Used externally as a direct antacid, sedative, and astringent; internally as an antacid, gastric sedative, and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of burns and scalds, as a gargle in diphtheria, and as a local sedative to the skin after the removal of a vesicant.

Dose. Internally: dr. 1 to oz. 1 several times a day, according to age.

Externally: In 50 per cent. solution, liniment or ointment.

Incompatibles. Incompatible with mineral and vegetable acids, alkaline and metallic salts, and antimonium tartarate.

Formulæ.

<p>℞. Liq. calcis, Aq. dest., āā equal parts. S. : Gargle. Diphtheria.</p>	<p>℞. Liq. calcis, Ol. lini, āā equal parts. S. : Liniment. Burns or scalds.</p>
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℞. Liq. calcis,
Ol. amygdal., āā oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Lanolini, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.

To be applied to the skin
after removal of the vesicant.

CALCII CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS (OFF.).

Precipitated carbonate of lime.

Properties. White powder without odour or taste ; almost insoluble in water, more soluble in water containing carbonic acid.

Use. Used internally as an antacid.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of hyperacidity in rickets.

Dose. gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 (0·1–0·5) several times a day.

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous salts, caustic alkalies.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Calcii carbon. præcip., dr. 2.
 Ferri carbon. saccharat., dr. 1.
 Elæosacch. fœniculi, dr. 1.
 Sacch. lactis, dr. 2.
 M. f. pulvis ; div. i. dos. æq. No. 50.
 S. : One powder to be taken
 three to four times a day.
 Rickets.

Antidote. Precipitated carbonate of lime is very useful as an antidote in cases of poisoning by acids.

CALCII CHLORIDUM (OFF.). Chloride of lime.

Properties. Dry white deliquescent masses ; not astringent ; soluble in equal parts of water ; the solution has a bitter, acid, saline taste.

Use. Used internally as an antacid, stomachic sedative and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of tuberculosis, vomiting, dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (0·03–0·06) to a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of chloride of calcium is disguised by min. 5 of extract. glycyrrhizæ liquidum and glycerine.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Calcii chloridi, gr. 3.
 Ext. glycyrrh liq.,
 Glycerin., āā min. 10.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 2 to 3 years old.
 Phthisis.

Calcii Lactas. Lactate of lime.

Properties. Opaque white crystalline powder ; not readily soluble in water ; taste acid.

Use. Used internally as an anti-diabeticum. As a digestant inferior to hydrochloric acid.

Calcii Lactas—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

Dose. gr. 5 to 15 (0·3–1·0) three times a day for a child 2 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 5 of lactate of lime is disguised by min. 30 of syrup. aurantii floris.

Formula. **R.** Calcii lactatis, gr. 5.
Syr. aurant. flor., min. 30.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three to four times a day.
For a child 2 years old.
Diabetes mellitus. (Cantani.)

Calcii Lacto-phosphas. Lacto-phosphate of lime.

Properties. Prepared by the action of lactic acid on phosphate of lime ; white powder, soluble in water in all proportions ; tasteless.

Use. Used internally as a nutrient and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and as a stomachic tonic.

Dose. gr. 3 (0·2) to a child 3 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Formula. **R.** Calcii lacto-phosphat., gr. 2.
Ol. morrhuae, min. 30.
Liq. calcis, min. 30.
Tinct. calumbae, min. 6.
S. : Three times a day after meals.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Rhachitis.

CALCII LACTO-PHOSPHATIS SYRUPUS (OFF.).

Properties. Consists of 25 grammes of precipitated calcium carbonate, 46 cubic centimetres of concentrated phosphoric acid, 60 c.cm. of lactic acid, 700 grammes of refined sugar, 25 c.cm. of orange-flower water, and distilled water a sufficient quantity to make 1,000 c.cm.

Use. Used internally as a nutrient and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and as a stomachic tonic.

Dose. min. 10 to a child 2 to 3 years old ;
older children in proportion.

CALCII PHOSPHAS (OFF.). Phosphate of lime.

Properties. White amorphous powder ; insoluble in water, soluble in dilute nitric or hydrochloric acid.

CALCII PHOSPHAS—*continued.*

Use. Used internally as an antacid, alterative and gastric sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of rhachitis, scrophulosis, and dyspepsia with much flatulence.

Dose. gr. 3 (0·2) to a child 1 to 2 years old ;
gr. 7 (0·5) " 4 "
gr. 15 (1·0) to older children ; several times a day.

Formula. ℞. Calc. phosphat., gr. 3.
 Mucilag. acaciæ, q.s.
 Syrup. simpl., min. 10.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 1 to 2 years old.
 Rhachitis, dyspepsia.

CALCIS LIQUOR SACCHARATUS (OFF.). Saccharated solution of lime.

Properties. Colourless solution, which becomes brownish by keeping ; reaction alkaline, taste sweetish, slightly astringent.

Use. Used locally as a paint ; internally as an antacid, gastric sedative, nutrient and alterative.

Therapeutics. Recommended as a paint for diphtheritic membranes, and for the treatment of hyperacidity in rhachitis.

Dose. Internally : min. 5 to 60, according to age, in sugar-water.
Locally : pure.

Incompatibles. Incompatible with mineral and vegetable acids, alkaline and metallic salts, and tartarate of antimony.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Liq. calcis sacch., min. 10. Syrup. simpl., min. 10. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. Rhachitis.</p>	<p>℞. Liq. calcis sacch., oz. 2. S. : To be painted on the tonsils and palate every two to three hours. Diphtheria.</p>
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Antidote. Liquor calcis saccharatus is an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning by carbolic and oxalic acids.

CALOMEL (OFF.). Subchloride of mercury.

Properties. Dull white powder, almost tasteless ; insoluble in water, ether, or alcohol.

CALOMEL—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic, disinfectant and parasiticide; internally as a purgative, hepatic stimulant and diuretic; internally and externally as an antisyphilitic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of acute gastritis, and enteritis, typhoid fever, dyspepsia, ascites and anasarca, laryngismus stridulus, diphtheria, cerebral hyperæmia, eclampsia, meningitis, congenital syphilis, urticaria and thread-worms.

Dose. Internally:
As an antisyphilitic: gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0·01) repeatedly.
As an aperient:
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·01–0·02) for a child 6 months old;
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·015–0·03) „ 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ (0·02–0·04) „ 2 to 3 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (0·03–0·06) „ 4 to 8 „
gr. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·06–0·1) „ 8 to 12 „
in single or repeated doses.

Externally: In powder, for insufflation in faucial diphtheria; 1 part mixed with 6 to 12 parts of amylum as dusting-powder.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are solutions of potash, sodium and lime, iodide of potassium, nitro-hydrochloric and hydrocyanic acids.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of calomel is disguised by gr. 4 of saccharum lactis or album.

Formulae.

R̄. Calomel, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Ferri lact., gr. 7.
Sacch. lact., dr. 1.
Div. in dos. æq. No. 10.
S: 1 to 2 powders daily.
Congenital syphilis.

R̄. Calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$.
Pulv. ipecac., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Sacch. lact., gr. 8.
Mitte 12.
S: Every two hours.
For a child 6 months to 1 year old.
Broncho-pneumonia with symptoms of intestinal catarrh.

R̄. Calomel, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Euonymi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sacch. alb., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S: To be taken in the evening.
For a child 1 year old.
Dentition.

R̄. Calomel, gr. 1.
Resin. jalap., gr. 2.
Pulv. scammon., gr. 5.
For a child 6 years old.
Thread-worms.

R̄. Calomel, 1 part.
Zinc. oxid., 3 parts.
Amyli, 8 parts.—M. f. p.
S: Dusting-powder.
Condylomata lata.

CALUMBÆ INFUSUM (OFF.). Made of the dried root of *Jateorrhiza Calumba*. N.O. Menispermaceæ.

Properties. A 1 in 20 infusion; has a feeble, somewhat musty odour and a bitter taste.

Use. Used internally as a bitter stomachic and general tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic diarrhœa and tuberculous enteritis.

Dose. dr. 1 for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of dr. 1 of infusum calumbæ is disguised by min. 20 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Tinct. opii, min. 2.
Syr. aurantii, min. 40.
Inf. calumbæ, ad dr. 3.
S.: Three times a day.
For a child 3 years old.
Habitual diarrhœa.

℞. Tinct. aurant., dr. 2.
Inf. rhei., oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Inf. calumbæ, ad oz. 3.
S.: 3 teaspoonfuls 3 times a day.
For a child 3 years old.
Tonic. (West.)

CALUMBÆ TINCTURA (OFF.).

Properties. An alcoholic tincture, made with 60 per cent. alcohol; taste bitter, strength 1 in 10.

Use. Used internally as a bitter stomachic and as addition to cod-liver-oil mixtures.

Dose. min. 5 to a child 1 year old.

CALX CHLORINATA (OFF.). Chlorinated lime.

Properties. A compound of hypochlorite and chloride of calcium. Dull white powder, with an odour of chlorine; partly soluble in water.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic, deodorant, and disinfectant.

Therapeutics. Useful, moistened with water, for disinfecting sick-rooms, soiled linen, etc.; yields vapor chlori.

CAMPHORA (OFF.). Stearoptene obtained from Cinnamon Camphora. N.O. Lauraceæ.

Properties. Solid, colourless, translucent, crystalline masses; tough, but readily powdered when moistened with a little rectified spirit; has a powerful penetrating odour and a pungent, bitter taste. Soluble in 700 parts of water, freely soluble in ether, chloroform, alcohol and oil.

CAMPHORA—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as a stimulant and rubefacient, hypodermically as a powerful excitant, internally as a carminative, general stimulant, antispasmodic, expectorant and diaphoretic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of broncho-pneumonia and œdema of the lungs, pertussis, bronchitis, gastritis, typhoid fever, enuresis nocturna, cardiac weakness and collapse.

Dose. Internally:
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.0075) pro dosi, to a child 6 months to 1 year old;
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.01) pro dosi, to a child 1 to 5 years old;
 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.02) pro dosi, to a child 5 to 10 years old;
 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03) pro dosi, to older children;
 every two hours, or three to four times a day, according to circumstances.

Externally:

1 part dissolved in 4 parts of oleum olivæ.
 1 part dissolved in 9 parts of rectified spirit, as liniments.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of camphora is disguised by gr. 3 of pulvis cinnamom. compositus or dr. 1 of aq. cinnamomi.

Formulae.

R. Camphor. tritæ.
 Flor. benzoës, āā gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
 Pulv. cinnamom. co., gr. 3.
 Mitte decem.
 S.: 1 powder every 2 hours.
 For a child 1 to 2 years old.
 Excitant in broncho-pneumonia and œdema pulmonum. (Baginsky.)

R. Camphor. trit., gr. 12.
 Spirit. rectificat., dr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 S.: For hypodermic injections; min. 5 to 15 to be injected repeatedly.
 (Hœnoch.)

R. Camphor. tritæ, gr. 7.
 Mucil. acaciæ, q.s.
 Aq. cinnamom., oz. 3.
 S.: One to two teaspoonfuls every two hours.
 For a child 5 to 10 years old.

R. Camph. tritæ, gr. 48.
 Ol. olivæ recentiss., ad oz. 1.
 S.: For hypodermic injections; min. 5 to 10 to be injected repeatedly.
 Collapse.

CAMPHORÆ AQUA (OFF.). Camphor-water.

Properties. A solution of 1 part of camphor in 5,000 of water.

Use. Useful as a carminative and a vehicle for other drugs.

Dose. From dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 several times a day.

CAMPHORÆ TINCTURA COMPOSITA (OFF.).

Paregoric elixir.

Properties. An alcoholic tincture, containing gr. 30 of camphor, min. 585 of tincture of opium, and gr. 40 of benzoic acid respectively to 1 pint of 60 per cent. alcohol; flavoured with ol. anisi. The best form of opium for children under one year of age.

Use. Used internally as a paregoric and stimulant expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of bronchitis and diarrhœa.

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to a child 3 months old ;
min. 1 to a child 4 to 6 months old ;
min. 2 to 3 to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Formula.

<p>℞. Tinct. camphor. co., min. 5. Glycerini, min. 10. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. For a child 2 years old. Pulmonary tuberculosis with bad cough.</p>	<p>℞. Tinct. camph. co., min. 3. Vin. ipecacuanhæ, min. 3. Potass. carbonat., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Aq. anisi, ad dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. Bronchitis with much irri- tating cough.</p>
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Camphora Monobromata. Mono-bromide of camphor.

Properties. A substitution compound, 1 atom of hydrogen being replaced by bromine. Colourless prisms, soluble in ether, alcohol and fixed oils, insoluble in water; the odour resembles camphora, the taste is like turpentine.

Use. Used internally as a sedative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of epilepsy, chorea and nervous headache.

Dose. gr. $\frac{5}{8}$ (0.05) two to three times a day to a child of 5 years, the dose gradually to be increased to gr. 4 (0.25); older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of camphora monobromata is disguised by gr. 5 of pulvis radicis liquiritiæ.

Formula. ℞. Camphor. monobromat., gr. $\frac{5}{8}$.
Pulv. glycyrrh. radicis, gr. 4.
Misce fiat pulvis; da in charta cerata.
S. : To be taken night and morning.
For a child 5 years old.
Epilepsy.

CANNABIS INDICÆ EXTRACTUM (OFF.). Made of the dried flowering tops of Cannabis Indica. N.O. Cannabinaceæ.

Properties. A soft extract made with 90 per cent. alcohol ; almost tasteless ; active principle : cannabinine.

Use. Used internally as a hypnotic, anodyne and antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of obstinate cases of pertussis and in tetanus neonatorum.

Dose. In tetanus neonatorum :
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ (0·03-0·5) every two hours until the desired effect takes place.
In pertussis :
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·01-0·015) for a child 6 months old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·015-0·02) for a child 1 year old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·02-0·03) to older children every 4 hours.

Formulæ.

<p>R. Ext. cannabis indicæ, gr. 7. Ext. belladonnæ, gr. $3\frac{1}{2}$. Alcohol. Glycerini, āā dr. 1. S. : 5 drops every 4 hours. For a child 1 year old. Pertussis. (Angel Money.)</p>	<p>R. Ext. cannabis indicæ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Glycerini, min. 3. Aq. carui, ad dr. $\frac{1}{2}$. S. : Every two to three hours. Tetanus neonatorum.</p>
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CANTHARIDUM TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the dried beetle Cantharis Vesicatoria. N.O. Coleoptera.

Properties. The tincture is made with 90 per cent. alcohol ; has a peculiar strong and disagreeable odour, and a pungent taste ; strength, 1 in 80.

Use. Used locally as an irritant and rubefacient ; not to be used internally on account of its irritating action on the kidneys.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of tinea tonsurans and alopecia areata.

Dose. 1 part in 15 to 20 parts of menstruum, as a lotion.

CANTHARIDUM TINCTURA—*continued.*

Formulae.

<p>℞. Tinct. cantharidum, dr. 2. Tinct. capsici, dr. 2. Tinct. nucis vomicæ, dr. 4. Ol. ricini, dr. 2. Aq. Colonensis, ad oz. 4. S. : To be sponged on to scalp with care, twice or three times a day. Treatment of bald patches after cure of tinea tonsurans. (Ashby and Wright.)</p>	<p>℞. Tinct. cantharidum, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. Tinct. capsici, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. Ol. ricini, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. Spiritus vini, ad oz. 4. S. : Lotion. Alopecia areata. (Ashby and Wright.)</p>
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CAPSICI TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the dried ripe fruit of Capsicum Minimum. N.O. Solanaceæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 70 per cent. alcohol ; dull orange-red colour : intensely pungent taste, peculiar pungent odour ; strength, 1 in 20.

Use. Used externally as a rubefacient and local stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful as local stimulant in bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia ; recommended for the treatment of perniones.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 to oz. 1 of liniment.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Tinct. capsici, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. Lin. saponis, oz. 1. S. : Liniment ; to be applied to skin over affected side. Bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia.</p>	<p>℞. Tinct. capsici, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Ol. olivæ, dr. 2. Lanolini, ad oz. 1. S. : Liniment ; to be rubbed in with a piece of flannel. Perniones.</p>
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CARAWAY-WATER. See **CARUI AQUA (OFF.).**

CARBOLICI ACIDI GLYCERINUM (OFF.). Glycerine of phenol.

Properties. Contains 1 part of phenol to 5 parts of glycerine. Clear, colourless fluid, with a peculiar odour and a strong carbolic taste.

Use. Used internally as an antizymotic and intestinal antiseptic ; locally as a powerful antiseptic and local anæsthetic.

CARBOLICI ACIDI GLYCERINUM—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pertussis, persistent cough, acute and subacute intestinal catarrh, and of enlarged tonsils.

Dose. Internally :
 min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 for a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Locally :
 as a paint, either pure or mixed with glycerine of alum, to equal parts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of glycerine of carbolic acid is disguised by dr. 1 of aqua menthæ viridis.

Formulae.

<p>R. Glys. acid. carb., min. 1. Aquæ menth. virid., dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. For a child 1 year old. Gastric fermentation.</p>	<p>R. Glys. acid. carbol., min. 1. Syr. ipecac. acet., min. 10. Aq. menth. viridis, ad dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. For a child 1 year old. Pertussis.</p>
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CARBOLICUM ACIDUM (OFF.). Obtained from coal tar. Phenyl alcohol.

Properties. Colourless crystals, liable to become pink ; neutral reaction ; soluble in 20 parts of water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and glycerine. Peculiar powerful odour and taste.

Use. Used externally and locally as a powerful antiseptic, antiputrefactive, disinfectant and local anæsthetic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute laryngitis, pertussis, diphtheria, erysipelas, eczema, psoriasis, measles, scarlatina, tinea tonsurans and circinata, and as an antifermentative in intestinal catarrh. It should not be used in newly-born infants ; the urine is to be examined frequently.

Dose. Externally and locally :
 1 per cent. solution for inhalations ;
 2 to 3 per cent. solutions for parenchymatous injections into tonsils ;
 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution in oil or vaseline for ointments.

CARBOLICUM ACIDUM (OFF.)—continued.*Formulae.*

<p>R. Acid. carbolic., gr. 5. Bismuth. subnitr., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Ung. hydrarg. am dil., oz. 1. S. : Ointment. Psoriasis.</p>	<p>R. Acid. carbol., 1 part. Ol. olivæ, 40 parts. S. : Liniment. To alleviate the itching in measles and scarlatina. (Goodhart.)</p>
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Antidote. Sulphate of sodium is the best antidote in cases of poisoning by carbolic acid.

Carbonis Liquor Detergens.

Properties. An alcoholic preparation of coal tar; its properties are partly due to carbolic acid. Forms a yellowish, milky fluid when mixed with water.

Use. Used locally as a stimulant and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of prurigo, psoriasis, and lichen urticatus.

Dose. 5 to 20 per cent. lotion or ointment.

Formulae.

<p>R. Liq. carbon. deterg., oz. 1. Aquæ, pint 1. Misce. S. : Lotion. Prurigo.</p>	<p>R. Liq. carbon. deterg., dr. 1. Vaselin., oz. 1 to 2. S. : Ointment. Prurigo.</p>
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CARDAMOMI TINCTURA COMPOSITA (OFF.).

Made of the dried ripe seeds of *Elettaria Cardamomum*.
N.O. Zingiberaceæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 60 per cent. alcohol; has an agreeably warm and aromatic odour and taste.

Use. Used as a stimulant carminative, and as a convenient ingredient for the administration of nauseous drugs.

Dose. min. 5 to 60 several times a day.

Carlsbad Salt, Artificial. See **Sal Carolinum Factitium.**

CARUI AQUA (OFF.). Made of the dried ripe fruit of *Carum Carui*. N.O. Umbelliferæ.

Properties. Has an agreeable sweetish and aromatic taste and odour.

Use. Used internally as a gastric stimulant, carminative, and as a flavouring agent.

Dose. dr. 1 to oz. 1.

CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM

(OFF.). Made of the dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana*. N.O. *Rhamnaceæ*.

Properties. Liquid extract made with 90 per cent. alcohol ; has no marked odour ; taste bitter.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic bitter and aperient.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of chronic constipation, either alone or in combination with tinct. *nucis vomic.* and *belladonna*.

Dose. min. 10 to 20 at bedtime, as an aperient for a child 1 year old ;
min. 2 to 5 three times a day, as a stomachic bitter, for a child 1 to 2 years old.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 10 of extract. *cascaræ sagradæ liquidum* is disguised by min. 10 of ext. *glycyrrhizæ liquid.* and dr. 1 of *aqua carui*.

Formulæ.

<p>℞. Ext. <i>cascaræ liq.</i>, min. 15. Ext. <i>glycyrrh. liq.</i>, min. 15. Aq. <i>carui</i>, ad dr. 1. S. : At bedtime. For a child 1 year old. Chronic constipation.</p>	<p>℞. Ext. <i>cascaræ liq.</i>, min. 15. Tinct. <i>belladonn.</i>, min. 5. Elixir <i>simpl.</i>, min. 10. Aq. <i>carui</i>, ad dr. 1. S. : At bedtime. For a child 1 year old. Constipation.</p>
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CASCARILLÆ TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the dried bark of *Croton Eleuteria*. N.O. *Euphorbiaceæ*.

Properties. The tincture is made with 70 per cent. alcohol ; agreeable aromatic odour ; burning bitter taste. Active principle : *oleum cascarillæ*.

Use. Used internally as an aromatic bitter, stomachic tonic and astringent.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of enteric catarrh, dyspepsia, and gastric fermentation.

Dose. min. 3 to 5 several times a day to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Lime-water, metallic salts, mineral acids.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of *tinctura cascarillæ* is disguised by min. 15 of *syrupus aurantii*.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. *cascarillæ*, min. 5.
Syr. *aurantii*, min. 15.
Mucilag. *acaciæ*, q.s.
Aq. *destillat.*, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Dyspepsia.

CASTOR-OIL. See **OLEUM RICINI (OFF.)**.

CATECHU TINCTURA (OFF.). Uncaria Gambier.
N.O. Cinchonaceæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 60 per cent. alcohol ; has a yellowish-brown colour ; taste at first very astringent and bitter, subsequently sweetish. Active principle : catechuic acid.

Use. Used internally as a powerful astringent.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa, especially when there is much discharge of mucus, and of enuresis.

Dose. min. 5 to 10 to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are metallic salts, alkalies and gelatine.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of tinctura catechu is disguised by dr. 1 of aqua cinnamomi.

Formulae.

℞. Tinct. catechu, min. 10.
Sp. amm. aromat., min. 3.
Vin. ipecac., min. 3.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : 3 or 4 times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Broncho - pneumonia with
much diarrhœa.

℞. Tinct. catechu, min. 5.
Tinct. kino, min. 5.
Mucilag. tragacanth., q.s.
Syrupi, min. 10.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Every four hours.
Chronic diarrhœa.

CERII OXALAS (OFF.). Oxalate of cerium.

Properties. White granular powder ; insoluble in water.

Use. Used internally as a gastric sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended as a gastric sedative in pertussis.
Action uncertain.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 frequently.

Formula. ℞. Cerii oxalatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
Sacch. lactis, gr. 3.
S. : Three or four times a day.
Vomiting in pertussis.

CHLORAL HYDRAS (OFF.). Trichlorethylidene glycol.

Properties. Small colourless crystals ; 3 parts soluble in 1 part of water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether ; solution neutral or slightly acid ; peculiar pungent odour ; bitter taste.

Use. Used internally and per rectum as a cerebral, pulmonary and cardiac sedative and hypnotic. Large doses have a depressing effect.

CHLORAL HYDRAS—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of uræmia, eclampsia, trismus and tetanus neonatorum, asthma, chorea, pertussis, excessive vomiting in dyspepsia, enuresis nocturna and dentition. Children bear hydrate of chloral well. Contraindicated in anæmia, collapse, and cases complicated with affections of the organs of respiration and circulation.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (0·03–0·06) pro dosi, gr. 1 to 3 (0·06–0·18) pro die, to a child 6 months old ;
 gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1) pro dosi, gr. 5 (0·3) pro die, to a child 1 year old ;
 gr. 3 (0·2) pro dosi, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0·5) pro die, to a child 2 years old ;
 gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0·5) pro dosi, gr. 15 (1·0) pro die, to a child 3 to 4 years old.
 gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0·5) pro dosi, gr. 22 (1·5) pro die, to a child 5 to 10 years old ;
 gr. 12 (0·75) pro dosi, gr. 45 (3·0) pro die, to a child 10 to 15 years old ;
 in trismus and tetanus neonat., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 pro dosi, gr. 22 to 45 pro die.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are quinine and its salts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of chloral hydrate is disguised by min. 5 of syrup. aurantii or pruni Virginianæ, with dr. 1 of aq. cinnamomi.

Formulae.

℞. Chloral hydrat., gr. 5.
 Syr. aurant., min. 25.
 Aq. cinnamom., ad dr. 1.
 S. : To be repeated in forty minutes if dyspncea does not abate.
 For a child 5 years old.
 Bronchial asthma.

℞. Chloral hydrat., gr. 2.
 Pot. bromid., gr. 2.
 Aq. laurocerasi, min. 10.
 Syr. pruni Virg., min. 10.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Dentition. (Ashby.)

℞. Chloral hydrat., gr. 2.
 Aquæ, oz. 1.
 S. : For an enema.
 To be repeated two or three times if necessary.
 Tetanus neonatorum.

Antidotes. Picrotoxine, strychnine.

CHLOROFORMUM (OFF.). Trichloromethane.

Properties. Colourless, limpid fluid, with an agreeable ethereal odour and a sweet taste ; reaction neutral ; soluble in all proportions in absolute alcohol, ether, fixed and volatile oils ; soluble in 200 parts of water

CHLOROFORMUM—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as a stimulant, rubefacient and local anodyne; internally as an anæsthetic, pulmonary and gastric sedative, antispasmodic and narcotic.

Therapeutics. Useful, inhaled, in chorea coupled with obstinate sleeplessness, pertussis, convulsions, spasmus glottidis; either pure or mixed with alcohol and ether; or, internally, dissolved in water or alcohol.

Dose. min. 10 to 30 on a handkerchief for inhalation; 1 part to 6 parts of ol. olivæ for a liniment.

Formulæ.

. Chloroform., oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. Ætheris, oz. 1. Ol. terebinth. puriss., dr. 1. S. : One to two teaspoonfuls on a handkerchief for inhalation. Pertussis. (Strümpell.)	℞. Chloroform., part. 1. Ol. olivæ, part. 6. S. : Liniment. Rheumatic pain.
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Antidotes. Amyl nitrite, strychnine.

N.B.—Chloroform should be kept cool and in a dark place.

CHLOROFORMI AQUA (OFF.).

Properties. A solution of 1 part of chloroform in 400 parts of distilled water.

Use. Used internally as a stimulative sedative, antispasmodic, and as a convenient vehicle for other drugs.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to oz. i.

CHLOROFORMI SPIRITUS (OFF.). Chloric ether.

Properties. A solution of 1 part of chloroform in 20 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol.

Use. Used internally, like aqua chloroformi, as a gastric sedative and flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 2 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

CHRYSAROBINUM (OFF.). A substance obtained from Andira Araroba. N.O. Cæsalpineæ.

Properties. Tasteless and odourless, dull, orange-yellow powder, which stains the skin and hair if used continuously for some time; soluble in chloroform, ether, hot oil, and hot 90 per cent. alcohol; insoluble in water.

Use. Used externally as an antimycotic.

CHRYSAROBINUM—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of psoriasis, pityriasis, tinea tonsurans and circinata, lupus.

Dose. 5 to 10 per cent. ointment.

Formulae.

• Chrysarobini, gr. 30.
Vaselin.,
Lanolin., āā dr. 3.
S. : Ointment.
Antimycotic. (Baginsky.)

• Chrysarobini, gr. 30.
Hydrarg. ammon., gr. 25.
Liq. carb. deter., min. 25.
Ol. olivæ, dr. 1½.
Lanolin., oz. 1.
M. f. unguentum.
S. : To be rubbed in at bed-time ; a linen cap to be worn during treatment.
Tinea tonsurans.

℞. Chrysarobini, gr. 20.
Acid. salicyl., gr. 20.
Traumaticini, oz. 1.
M. f. unguentum.
S. : To be applied with a camel's-hair brush every fourth day ; bath before each application.
Psoriasis.
(Hardaway.)

℞. Chrysarobini, gr. 60.
Traumaticini, oz. 1.
S. : To be applied with a brush every other day.
Tinea tonsurans.

Cinæ Flores. The dried flower-heads of *Artemisia Maritima*.
N.O. Synanthereæ.

Properties. Strong aromatic odour ; disagreeable bitter taste. Active principle : santonine.

Use. Used internally as an anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Recommended, either alone or combined with jalapa or senna, for the expulsion of round worms and thread worms.

Dose. gr. 7 (0·5) pro dosi to a child 1 to 2 years old ;
gr. 15 (1·0) „ „ 2 to 4 „
gr. 22 (1·5) „ „ 5 to 10 „
gr. 30 to 60 (2·0–4·0) pro dosi to older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 7 of flores cinæ is disguised by dr. ½ of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Pulv. flor. cinæ, dr. 1.
Pulv. jalapæ co., gr. 15.
Syr. aurantii, ad oz. 1.
S. : One-third part to be taken in the morning.
For a child 4 to 5 years old.
Ascarides.

℞. Pulv. flor. cinæ., gr. 15.
Elixir sennæ,
Syr. aurantii, āā dr. 1½.
S. : One teaspoonful every morning.
For a child 3 to 4 years old.
Ascarides.

Cinchonæ Decoctum. Made of the bark of *Cinchona Succirubra*. N.O. Cinchonaceæ.

Properties. Reddish-brown liquid of neutral reaction, with a bitter and somewhat astringent taste.

Cinchonæ Decoctum—*continued.*

Use. Used internally as a stomachic, general tonic and astringent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pertussis when the catarrhal stage is declining.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 to a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
dr. 2 to a child of 2 ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of dr. 1 of the decoctum is disguised by min. 20 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. R. Liq. arsenic., min. 2.
Syr. aurant., min. 40.
Decoct. cinchon., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 2 years old.
Pertussis, decline of catarrhal stage.

CINCHONÆ EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM (OFF.).

Properties. 20 cubic centimetres of the extract contain 1 gramme of the alkaloids of the cinchona bark.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic, general tonic and astringent.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of pertussis, chronic pneumonia, and dyspepsia after acute febrile diseases.

Dose. min. 2 for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
min. 3 to 4 for a child 2 to 3 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of the extract is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus toluanus.

Formulae.

R. Ext. cinchon. liq., min. 2.
Syr. tolu., min. 10.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three to four times a day.
Chronic pneumonia.
(Henoch.)

R. Ext. cinchon. liq., min. 5.
Liq. arsenical., min. 2.
Syr. tolu., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 4 years old.
Pertussis, decline of catarrhal stage.

CINCHONÆ TINCTURA COMPOSITA (OFF.).

Properties. The tincture is made with 70 per cent. alcohol ; brownish-red colour ; bitter and somewhat astringent taste.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic, general tonic and astringent.

CINCHONÆ TINCTURA COMPOSITA—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of ulcerative stomatitis and during convalescence from infectious diseases.

Dose. min. 5 to 10 for a child 6 months to 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of the compound tincture is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus mori.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. cinchon. co., min. 10.
Syr. mori, min. 7.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : 3 to 4 times a day.
For a child 2 years old.
Stomatitis ulcerosa.

CINNAMOMI AQUA (OFF.). Made of the dried inner bark of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum. N.O. Lauraceæ.

Properties. Clear, or slightly turbid, with a peculiar fragrant odour and a sweet, warm and aromatic taste.

Use. Used internally as a carminative and convenient flavouring agent.

Dose. dr. 1 to oz. 1 several times a day.

CINNAMOMI PULVIS COMPOSITUS (OFF.).

Properties. The powder of the cinnamon bark mixed with equal parts of powdered cardamom seeds and ginger.

Use. Used internally as a carminative, astringent, and as a flavouring agent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa, flatulence, and of acute diarrhœa after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided. May be combined with opium.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (0·03–0·06) for a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Formula. ℞. Opii puri, gr. $\frac{1}{16}$.
Pulv. cinnamomi co., gr. 1.
S. : To be taken night and morning.
For a child 1 year old.
Second stage of acute diarrhœa.

CITRICUM ACIDUM (OFF.). Citric acid.

Properties. Right rhombic prisms or crystalline powder ; transparent and colourless ; very soluble in water ; agreeable acid taste.

Use. Used internally as a refrigerant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute febrile diseases.

Dose. gr. 2 to 3 (0·12–0·18) pro dosi for a child 1 year old.

CITRICUM ACIDUM—*continued.*

Incompatibles. Tartrate of potassium, alkaline carbonates, acetates and sulphates.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 2 of acid. citric. is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus limonis.

Formula. R. Acid. citric., gr. 12.
Syr. limonis, dr. 2.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 2.
S. : Two teaspoonfuls every two hours.
For a child 6 months old.
Broncho-pneumonia with high fever.

Antidote. Citric acid (or strong lemonade) is a good antidote to poisoning with alkalies.

COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM (OFF.). Hydrochlorate of an alkaloid obtained from the leaves of Erythroxyton Coca. N.O. Erythroxyllaceæ.

Properties. Hard, colourless, short, acicular, or lamellar crystals, without odour, taste bitter; soluble in half their weight of water; freely soluble in spirit and glycerine, insoluble in ether, fats and oils.

Use. Used locally as an anæsthetic and anodyne.

Therapeutics. Very useful for producing local anæsthesia for surgical operations; recommended for the local treatment of rhinitis acuta, pertussis, laryngismus stridulus and burns.

Dose. 1 to 5 per cent. powders for nasal insufflations—acute rhinitis;
2 to 5 per cent. solutions for nasal or laryngeal spray—laryngismus stridulus;
4 per cent. ointment for burns.

Formulae.

R. Cocain. hydrochlor., gr. 10. Acid. salicyl., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Aq. destillat., oz. 1. M.S. : Guttæ cocainæ. (Hospital for Sick Children.)	R. Cocain. hydrochlor. dr. 1. Bismuth. subnitrat., dr. 2. Lanolin., ad oz. 3. M. f. unguentum. Pruritus ani, thread worms. (Angel Money.)
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R. Cocain. hydrochlor., gr. 24.
Aq. destillat., oz. 1.
S. : Tonsils, pharynx, and back of tongue to be painted three times on the first, twice on the second, and once on the third day.
Pertussis.

N.B.—Salicylic acid is the best preservative for solutions of cocaine.

CODEINA (OFF.). Methylic ether of morphine.

Properties. Alkaloid obtained from opium; large white or colourless prisms, soluble in 80 parts of water; the aqueous solution has a slightly bitter taste and an alkaline reaction; soluble in dilute acids and alcohol.

Use. Used internally as a hypnotic and pulmonary sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia when the cough is very troublesome; of diabetes insipidus and mellitus; and of nephritis with much nervous excitement; codeina does not produce constipation.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ (0·0002) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ (0·0005) pro die, to a child 6 months to 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ (0·001) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0·003) pro die, to a child 2 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) pro die, to a child 3 to 4 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·0075) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{5}$ (0·02) pro die, to a child 6 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{2}{5}$ (0·04) pro die, to a child 8 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·015) pro dosi, gr. 1 (0·06) pro die, to a child 10 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1) pro die, to older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of codeina is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus aurantii or elixirium rubrum, or dr. 1 of aqua cinnamomi.

Formulae.

R_x. Codeinæ, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Elixir. rubr., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Two or three times a day.
For a child 5 to 6 years old.
Bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia. (Ashby.)

R_x. Codeinæ, gr. 3.
Syrup. aurant., oz. 1.
S. : One teaspoonful three times a day.
For a child 10 to 12 years old.
Diabetes insipidus.

R_x. Codeinæ, gr. 2.
Sodii citratis, dr. 3.
Glycerini, oz. 1.
Aq. cinnamom., ad oz. 3.
S. : Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.
For a child 8 years old.
Nephritis with much nervous excitement.

COD-LIVER-OIL. See **MORRHUÆ OLEUM (OFF.).**

COGNAC. See **VINI GALLICI SPIRITUS (OFF.)**.

COLLODION FLEXILE (OFF.).

Properties. A mixture of oz. 1 of contractile collodion, gr. 20 of Canada balsam, and min. 10 of oleum ricini; makes an elastic film which does not contract as much as that of pure collodion.

Use. Used externally as a protective.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of superficial wounds, pigment moles, and of urticaria and lichen urticatus.

Formulae.

℞. Acid. salicyl., 1 part.
Collod. flexilis, 10 parts.
S. : To be used as a protective over wounds or excoriations.

℞. Hydrarg. perchlor., 1 part.
Collodii flexilis, 10 parts.
S. : To be applied over the pigment mole.

Coninæ Hydrobromas. Alkaloid obtained from Conium Maculatum. N.O. Umbelliferæ.

Properties. Colourless crystalline prisms, resembling sulphate of magnesium in appearance; soluble in 2 parts of water.

Use. Used hypodermically as an antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of trismus and tetanus neonatorum; acts like curare.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ to $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ (0.0001–0.0005–0.001) pro dosi and gr. $\frac{1}{7}$ (0.07) pro die.

Formula. ℞. Conin. hydrobrom., gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.
Aq. destillat., dr. 1.
S. : For hypodermic injections; min. 1 to 5, or more, to be injected repeatedly.
N.B.—min. 1 = gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ = 0.0001.

COPAIBA (OFF.). Oleo-resin of Copaifera Langsdorfii. N.O. Leguminosæ.

Properties. Viscid, light-yellow or pale-brown coloured, transparent fluid; peculiar aromatic odour, persistent acrid and bitterish taste.

Use. Used internally as a diuretic and stimulant expectorant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic bronchitis and bronchorrhœa; it sometimes produces a morbilliform rash.

Dose. min. 5 to a child 3 years old; older children in proportion; not to be given to younger children.

COPAIBA—*continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of copaiba is disguised by dr. 2 of mistura amygdalæ.

Formulae.

R. Copaibæ, min. 5.
Mist. amygdalæ, dr. 2.
M. f. emulsio.
S. : Three times a day.
Diuretic ; bronchorrhœa.

R. Copaibæ, min. 5.
Liq. potassæ, min. 5.
Sp. ætheris, min. 10.
Aq. camphoræ, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
Chronic bronchitis.
(Angel Money.)

Cotoïn. Glucoside contained in Coto-bark.

Properties. Pale yellow, amorphous powder or small curved crystals, sparingly soluble in cold water, freely soluble in hot water and alcohol ; peculiar aromatic odour, pungent taste.

Use. Used internally as a tonic and anti-diarrhœic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of cholera infantum, subacute and chronic diarrhœa, especially of that occurring in tuberculous subjects.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0·002) pro dosi, several times a day, to a child 1 year old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) pro dosi, several times a day, to a child 3 to 4 years old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·008) pro dosi, several times a day, to a child 5 to 6 years old.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ of cotoïn is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. R. Cotoïn, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$.
Spir. vini rectific., min. 2½.
Syrup. aurant., min. 5.
Mucilag. acaciæ, min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three to four times a day.
Acute gastro-enteritis.

Creosotal. See **Creosotum Carbonicum.**

CREOSOTUM (OFF.). Obtained from wood-tar. Creosote.

Properties. Clear, colourless or slightly yellowish, oily liquid, with a penetrating empyreumatic odour and a burning taste.

Use. Used externally and internally as a powerful deodorant, antiputrescent and antiseptic.

Creosotum—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic bronchitis and tuberculosis, especially when there is much putrid expectoration; dyspepsia, acute gastro-enteritis, cholera infantum, dysentery. In the treatment of young children, and when there is much irritation of the mucosa of the stomach, it is better to use glycerine of carbolic acid instead of creosote.

Dose. Internally: min. $\frac{1}{2}$ for a child 6 months to 1 year old; older children in proportion; the dose may be increased gradually in the treatment of chronic tuberculosis, as tolerance is soon established.

Externally: min. 1 to 2 to oz. 1 of ointment as an antiseptic.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatible is oxide of silver, with which pure creosote forms a deflagrable compound.

Correction of Taste. Nothing will effectively disguise the taste and smell of creosote; min. 1 is best given in dr. 2 of mist. amygdalæ, or min. $\frac{1}{2}$ with min. 20 of syrup. toluatan. and min. 60 of aqua camphoræ or aqua cinnamomi.

Formulae.

℞. Creosot., min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Syrup. tolut., min. 20.
Aq. camph., ad dr. 1.
S.: Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Acute gastro-enteritis.

℞. Creosot., min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Potass. carbonat., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Tinct. calumb., min. 6.
Ol. morrhuae.
Vinum ferri, āā dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S.: Three times a day after meals.
Chronic pulmonary tuberculosis.

Creosotum Carbonicum. Carbonate of creosote; creosotal.

Properties. A yellow, syrup-like, transparent, perfectly clear fluid; almost odourless; taste oleaceous; soluble in alcohol, methylated spirit, chloroform, toluol, benzol; insoluble in water. Contains over 90 per cent. of pure creosote. Preferable to creosote on account of its non-poisonous character and its comparative tastelessness; well borne by children.

Use. Used internally as an antiputrescent and antiseptic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic bronchitis and pulmonary tuberculosis, dyspepsia, acute gastro-enteritis, cholera infantum and dysentery.

Creosotum Carbonicum—*continued.*

Dose. min 1 to 3 pro dosi, 3 to 9 pro die, for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion; the dose may gradually be increased to min. 100 to 120 pro die for children over 10 years of age.

Incompatible. Oxide of silver.

Correction of Taste. The taste and smell of creosotum carbonicum are effectively disguised by the same quantity of syrupus althææ, or by mist. spirit. vini gallici.

Formulae.

<p>R. Creosot. carbonic., min. 5. Syrup. althææ, min. 5. Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1. S.: Three or four times a day. For a child 1 to 2 years old. Chronic bronchitis.</p>	<p>R. Creosot. carbonic., min. 10. Mist. spir. vinigallici, dr. 1. S.: Three or four times a day. For a child 2 to 3 years old. Chronic tuberculosis.</p>
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CRETÆ MISTURA (OFF.). Chalk mixture.

Properties. Contains in oz. 8 of cinnamon-water, oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ of prepared chalk, gr. 15 of powder of tragacanth, and oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ of refined sugar.

Use. Used internally as an antacid, astringent and gastric sedative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of hyperacidity of the stomach, and certain forms of vomiting accompanied with dyspepsia and chronic diarrhœa.

Dose. dr. 1 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Acids and acidulous salts.

Formulae.

<p>. Tinct. catechu, min. 5. Spir. amm. aromat., min. 3. Spir. chloroform., min. 3. Mist. cretæ, ad dr. 1. S.: Three times a day. For a child 1 year old. Chronic diarrhœa.</p>	<p>R. Glyc. acid. carbol., min. 1. Mist. cretæ, ad dr. 1. S.: Three times a day. For a child 1 year old. Dyspepsia.</p>
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Antidote. Mistura cretæ is a good antidote in cases of poisoning with oxalic acid.

CRETÆ PULVIS AROMATICUS (OFF.).

Properties. A dark fawn powder containing cinnamon bark, nutmeg, cloves, cardamom seeds, refined sugar and prepared chalk (25 per cent.).

Use. Used internally as an antacid, gastric sedative and astringent.

CRETÆ PULVIS AROMATICUS—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of hyperacidity of the stomach and chronic diarrhœa.

Dose. gr. 2 to 4 to a child 1 to 2 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Acids and acidulous salts.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Pulv. cretæ aromat., gr. 4. Magnes. carbonat., gr. 1. Tinct. rhei, min. 5. Aq. menth. piperit., ad dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. For a child 1 year old.</p>	<p>℞. Magnes. carbonat., gr. 2. Bismuth. subnit., gr. 1½. Pulv. cret. aromat., ad gr. 6. S. : Twice daily. For a child 1 year old. Hyperacidity.</p>
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CROTONIS OLEUM (OFF.). Contained in the seeds of Croton Tiglium. N.O. Euphorbiaceæ.

Properties. Brownish-yellow or reddish-brown, viscid, oily liquid ; reaction neutral ; taste disagreeably hot and rancid ; peculiar faint odour ; soluble in alcohol.

Use. Used internally as a drastic cathartic when all other purgatives have failed.

Therapeutics. Recommended in cases of obstinate constipation, in simple acute meningitis and lead colic.

Dose. min. ⅓ to ¼ repeatedly until bowels act.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of oleum crotonis is disguised by min. 30 of syrupus zingiberis.

Formula. ℞. Ol. crotonis, min. 2.
Mucilag. tragacanth., q.s.
Syr. zingiberis, dr. 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 2.
M. fiat emulsio.
S. : One to two teaspoonfuls every fifteen minutes until bowels act.
Acute meningitis with obstinate constipation. (Barthez et Sanné.)

Cupri Oleas. Oleo-palmitate of copper.

Properties. Solid green masses.

Use. Used locally as an antiparasitic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of tinea tonsurans.

Dose. ⅓ to 1½ per cent. ointment.

Formula. ℞. Cupri oleatis, dr. ½.
Vaselin. pur., oz. 1.
S. : Ointment ; to be lightly rubbed in night and morning.
Tinea tonsurans. (Hardaway.)

CUPRI SULPHAS (OFF.). Sulphate of copper.

Properties. Large, oblique, triclinic prisms of a deep-blue colour; strong metallic styptic taste; soluble in $3\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water; solution acid.

Use. Used externally and locally as an astringent; internally as an astringent and emetic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of certain forms of conjunctivitis, stomatitis, and aphthous ulceration of the mouth, diphtheria, membranous laryngitis, pulmonary collapse, chronic diarrhoea, and poisoning by phosphorus. It should not be given internally to children under 2 years of age.

Dose. Internally: As an astringent—
 gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.005–0.01) to a child 2 to 3 years old;
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.01–0.015) „ 3 to 4 „
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.015–0.03) to older children.

As an emetic—

gr. 3 (0.2) pro dosi to a child 3 to 5 years old;
 gr. 5 (0.3) „ „ „ 5 to 8 „
 gr. 6 (0.4) „ „ „ 8 to 12 „
 gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0.5) to older children every 5 to 10 minutes until vomiting takes place.

Externally: In 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, mineral salts (except sulphates), iodides and vegetable astringents.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of sulphate of copper is disguised by dr. 2 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

R̄. Cupri sulph., gr. 1.
 Acid. sulph. dil., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Spir. chloroform., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Syrup. aurant., dr. 2.
 Aq. carui, ad. oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 S.: One teaspoonful three times a day.
 Chronic diarrhoea.

R̄. Cupri sulph., gr. 7.
 Syrup. simpl., oz. 1.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 2.
 S.: Two teaspoonfuls every five minutes until vomiting takes place.
 Membranous laryngitis.

R̄. Cupri sulph., gr. 7.
 Aq. dest., oz. 1.
 S.: For external use only.
 Paint in stomatitis and aphthæ.

Antidote. Sulphate of copper is an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning by phosphorus.

CUSSO (OFF.). Dried flower-heads of *Brayera Anthelmintica*. N.O. Rosaceæ.

Properties. The powder has a herby odour and an acrid, bitter taste. Active principle: cussin (kosin).

CUSSO—*continued.*

- Use.* Used internally as an anthelmintic.
- Therapeutics.* Recommended for the expulsion of tape-worm.
- Dose.* dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, repeated thrice at intervals of half an hour.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of dr. 1 of cusso is disguised by dr. 2 of syrupus aurantii or cinnamomi.

Formulae.

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|---|---|
| <p>℞. Cusso, dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Syr. aurant., dr. 5.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
S. : One third part to be taken every half-hour.
For a child 5 years old.
Tape-worm.</p> | <p>℞. Cusso, dr. 1.
Ext. filicis maris, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Syrup. cinnamomi, dr. 3.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 2.
S. : One third part to be taken every half-hour.
For a child 4 to 5 years old.</p> |
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- Dermatol.** Subgallate of Bismuth.
- Properties.* Odourless yellow powder ; insoluble ; powerful, non-irritant antiseptic.
- Use.* Used externally as a disinfectant and desiccant ; internally as an antiparasitic and antidiarrhœic.
- Therapeutics.* Recommended for the treatment of burns and eczema, and of acute diarrhœa.
- Dose.* Internally : gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (0·03–0·06) pro dosi to a child 6 months to 1 year old ; older children in proportion.
Externally : 10 per cent. ointment.

Formulae.

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|---|---|
| <p>℞. Dermatol, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sacch. lactis, gr. 4.
S. : Every three hours.
Acute zymotic diarrhœa.</p> | <p>℞. Dermatol, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Vaselin. puri, ad oz. 2.
S. : Ointment.
Burns.</p> |
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Diachyli Unguentum. See **Plumbi Oxidum.**

DIGITALIS INFUSUM (OFF.). Made of the leaves of *Digitalis Purpurea*. N.O. Scrophulariaceæ.

- Properties.* Has an unpleasant bitter taste and a faint, agreeable, tea-like odour. Active principles: three glucosides—digitalin, digitalein and digitoxin ; oz. 1 of the infusion contains the active principles of gr. 3·0 of the leaves.
- Use.* Used internally as a cardiac tonic, vaso-contractor and diuretic ; large doses have a depressing action.

DIGITALIS INFUSUM—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of disturbed compensation in cases of valvular disease when the arterial tension is diminished; in cardiac weakness without affection of the valves, and in acute pericarditis. **Contra-indicated** when compensation is fully established; in those cases of acute (rheumatic) endocarditis in whom the valves have recently been affected and compensation is just developing; in all cases of disturbed compensation accompanied by high arterial tension. **Ineffective** in all cases of advanced fatty degeneration of the heart. Digitalis has a cumulative action; its administration is to be discontinued as soon as the pulse becomes slow, strong and regular (after three to five days); not always well borne by the stomach.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ pro dosi, dr. 2 pro die, for a child 1 to 2 years old;
 dr. 1 pro dosi, dr. 4 pro die, for a child 3 to 4 years old;
 dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ pro dosi, dr. 6 pro die, for a child 5 to 10 years old.
 dr. 2 pro dosi, oz. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pro die, for a child 10 to 15 years old.

Correction of Taste. The taste of dr. 1 of the infusum digitalis is disguised by min. 15 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

Rx. Sodii nitrit., gr. 1.
 Syrup. aurant., min. 30.
 Infus. digitalis, ad dr. 2.
 S. : Three to four times a day for 4 days.
 For a child 6 to 8 years old.
 Pneumonia.

Rx. Pot. acetat., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.
 Syr. aurant., min. 15.
 Inf. digital., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day for 3 days.
 For a child 2 years old.
 Diuretic in nephritis with cardiac weakness.

Antagonism. Digitalis is antagonistic to aconitine.

DIGITALIS TINCTURA (OFF.).

Properties. This tincture is made with 60 per cent. alcohol (1 in 8); taste bitter, disagreeable.

Use. Used internally as a cardiac tonic, sedative and diuretic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of disturbed cardiac compensation (*vide* Infusum).

DIGITALIS TINCTURA—*continued.*

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{2}$ three times a day to a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
 min. 1 three times a day to a child 1 to 2 years old ;
 min. 2 three times a day to a child 2 to 3 years old ;
 min. 3 four times a day to a child 4 years old ;
 min. 4 „ „ „ 5 to 6 „ ;
 older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of tinct. digitalis is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Potass. citrat., gr. 5 to 10.
 Tinct. digitalis, min. 2 to 3.
 Syr. aurant., min. 15.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day for 3 or 4 days.
 For a child 4 to 7 years old.
 Scarlatina, with dilatation of the heart.

Antagonism. Antagonistic to aconitine.

Diphtheria Serum and Antitoxin.

Properties. The serum of previously immunised horses.

Use. - Used hypodermically as a prophylactic and antidiphtheritic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of nasal, faucial and laryngeal diphtheria. Most effective if injected during the first three days of the disease ; ineffective when treatment commenced after the sixth day. If owing to the higher potency serums now in use—as is sometimes the case—an urticarial rash develops, accompanied by painful swelling of joints, calcium chloride may be given.

Dose. As a prophylactic : 500 to 1,000 units ; duration of immunity from 3 to 4 weeks.

As an antidiphtheritic : if treatment is begun on the first day, not less than 1,500 units for an initial dose ;

On the second day, 4,000 to 8,000 units ;

On the third day, 8,000 to 12,000 units.

The number of doses and units depends on the severity of the affection and the response on the part of the patient to the treatment ; as many as 6 doses may have to be given.

N.B.—The serum should be warmed to about blood-heat before using it. The best places for injections are under the skin over the abdomen, and between the shoulder blades. A glass syringe should be used with a fine needle. No time should be lost through waiting for the result of a bacteriological examination.

Diuretin. See Theobrominum Natrio-Salicylicum.

DOVER'S POWDER (OFF.). See **IPECACUANHÆ PULVIS COMPOSITUS.**

Duotal. See Guaiacol Carbonicum.

Easton's Syrup. See Ferri Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum Syrupus.

Elixirium Simplex (B.P.C.).

Properties. Contains oil of bitter orange, cinnamon-water, syrup and rectified spirit.

Use. Used internally as an agreeable and convenient menstruum for the administration of nauseous drugs, or alone as a stomachic.

Dose. min. 20 to 60, either alone or added to the ounce of any mixture.

EPSOM SALT. See **MAGNESII SULPHAS (OFF.).**

ERGOTÆ EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM (OFF.). Made of the sclerotium of *Claviceps Purpurea.*

Properties. Brown liquid; odour disagreeable; taste mawkish and rancid.

Use. Used internally as a hæmostatic and vasoconstrictor.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of hæmoptysis, hæmorrhagic nephritis, hyperæmia during the acute stage of anterior polio-myelitis, myocarditis, enuresis and diabetes.

Dose. min. 1 pro dosi, min. 3 to 5 pro die, for a child 2 to 4 years old;
min. 2 to 3 pro dosi, min. 10 pro die, for a child 4 to 6 years old;
min. 5 pro dosi, min. 15 pro die, for a child 10 years old;
min. 10 pro dosi, min. 30 pro die, for older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of liquid extract of ergot is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus zingiberis.

Formula. R. Extract. ergotæ liquid., min. 16.
Syr. zingiberis, min. 80.
Aq. destillatæ, ad oz. 2.
S. : One teaspoonful every 2 to 3 hours.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Hæmorrhagic nephritis.

ERGOTÆ INJECTIO HYPODERMICA (OFF.).

Properties. Contains 33 grammes of extractum ergotæ in 100 cubic centimetres of a 3 per cent. solution of carbolic acid.

Use. Used hypodermically as a tonic for involuntary muscles, and as a hæmostatic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of prolapsus ani and hæmorrhagic nephritis.

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to be injected hypodermically, or into the neighbourhood of the prolapse, according to age.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Inject. ergot. hypod., dr. 1.
Aq. camphor., dr. 3.
S. : 1 to 2 drops to be injected hypodermically.
Hæmorrhagic nephritis.

Eserinum. See **Physostigmina.**

EUCALYPTI OLEUM (OFF.). Obtained from *Eucalyptus Globulus Amygdalina*, etc. N.O. Myrtaceæ.

Properties. Pale yellow oil, with a spicy taste and camphorous odour.

Use. Used externally as a powerful antiseptic and ozonizer.

Therapeutics. Recommended for inhalation in putrid bronchitis, pulmonary tuberculosis and gangrene.

Dose. min. 5 to be dropped on a handkerchief and the vapour inhaled ; to be repeated three or four times a day.

Eucalyptolum. Cineol.

Properties. The portion of the oil of eucalyptus which passes over between 347° F. and 351° F., and crystallizes at 30° F.

Use. Used externally as a mild antiseptic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of tinea tonsurans.

Dose. 1 part to 4 parts of menstruum.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Eucalyptol., oz. 1.
Vaselin. albi, oz. 4.
S. : To be rubbed into the patches of ringworm.

Europhen. Iso-butyl-ortho-cresyl-iodide.

Properties. A fine brownish-yellow amorphous powder, containing 28.1 per cent. of iodine, resinous to the touch, with a slight saffron odour ; insoluble

Europhen—*continued.*

in water ; soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, oil, collodion and traumaticine. It is five times lighter than iodoform, and adheres well to mucous membranes and wounds. Non-poisonous. Acts only when brought into contact with secreting surfaces, when it is decomposed and iodine is liberated. The best substitute for iodoform.

Use. Used externally and locally as an excellent antiseptic desiccant and local anodyne.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of superficial wounds, simple and venereal ulcers, condylomata lata, scrophuloderma, ulcerating lupus and chronic rhinitis, otitis media, fissura ani and chilblains.

Dose. In substance as a dusting-powder ;
in 3 to 10 per cent. solution as an antiseptic lotion ;
in 1 to 3 per cent. ointments.

Incompatibles. Amylum and amylaceous substances, and solutions of perchloride of mercury, on account of the formation of iodide of mercury.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Europhen, dr. 2. Ol. olivæ, dr. 4. Glycerini, dr. 2. Lanolin., ad oz. 2. S. : Ointment. Chilblains.</p>	<p>℞. Europhen, Aristol, āā gr. $\frac{1}{4}$. Ol. amygd., q.s. Ol. cacao, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$. S. Suppository. Fissura ani. (Powell.)</p>
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FENNEL-WATER. See **FŒNICULI AQUA (OFF.)**

Ferratinum.

Properties. Reddish-brown, tasteless and odourless powder, insoluble in water ; contains between 6 and 7 per cent. of iron.

Use. Used internally as a tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of anæmia and chronic peritonitis ; is easily assimilated and well borne by a delicate stomach.

Dose. gr. 1 (0·06) to a child 2 years old ;
gr. 3 (0·18) to a child of 4 years ;
gr. 5 (0·30) to older children ; three times a day after meals.

Formula. ℞. Ferratin., gr. 1.
Pulv. glycyrrhizæ, gr. 4.
S. : three times a day after meals.
Anæmia with dyspepsia.
For a child 2 to 3 years old.

N.B.—Ferratin should be kept in amber-coloured bottles.

FERRI ACETATIS LIQUOR (OFF.).

Properties. A red liquid with a sour styptic taste and acetous odour, miscible with water and alcohol in all proportions.

Use. Used internally as a tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended as a tonic in convalescence from chronic albuminuria.

Dose. min. 4 to a child 2 to 3 years old ;
min. 7 to a child of 5 years ;
min. 10 to older children ; three times a day after meals.

Incompatibles. Incompatible with tannic and gallic acids and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. Liquor ferri acetatis is best given on a piece of sugar.

Formula. R. Liq. ferri acetat., oz. 1.
S. : Five drops to be given on a piece of sugar three times a day, after meals.
For a child 3 years old.
Convalescence from scarlet fever.

Ferri Albuminati Liquor (P.G.).

Properties. Clear fluid, with an agreeable spirituous and cinnamonic taste ; easily digested and well borne by a delicate stomach.

Use. Used internally as a tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of anæmia, dyspepsia, and in convalescence from infectious diseases, and peritonitis.

Dose. min 15 to dr. 1 three times a day after meals.

Formula. R. Liq. ferri albuminati, min. 30.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.

N.B.—See 'Extra Pharmacopœia,' 9th edition, p. 224.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS (OFF.). Citrate of iron and ammonia.

Properties. Thin, transparent scales, of a deep red colour, freely soluble in water ; reaction feebly acid ; taste sweetish and somewhat astringent.

Use. Used internally as a general tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of anæmia and rickets.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS—*continued.*

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·015–0·03) three times a day to a child 6 months old ;
gr. 1 (0·06) three times a day to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Mineral acids and fixed alkalies.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of citrate of iron and ammonia is disguised by min. 8 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

<p>R̄. Ferri et amm. citrat., gr. 1. Syr. aurantii, min. 8. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1. S. : Three times a day, after meals. For a child 1 year old. Rhachitis.</p>	<p>R̄. Ferri et ammon. citr., gr. 5. Liq. strychninæ, min. 2. Spirit. chloroform., min. 5. Glycerini, min. 15. Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. S. : 3 times a day, after meals. For a child 6 to 8 years old. Cardiac tonic.</p>
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Ferri Bromidi Syrupus (B.P.C.).

Properties. Nearly colourless, becoming brown from oxidation ; the taste is somewhat disagreeable on account of the bromine which it contains.

Use. Used internally as an alterative and nervine tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of hysteria.

Dose. min. 5 to a child 2 years old ;
min. 10 „ 4 „
min. 15 „ 8 „
min. 30 to older children ; after meals.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of syrup. ferri bromidi is disguised by min. 15 of syrup. aurantii.

Formula. R̄. Syr. ferri bromid., min. 10.
Syr. aurant., min. 30.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 5 years old.
Hysteria.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS (OFF.). Saccharated carbonate of iron.

Properties. Small coherent lumps of a brownish-grey colour ; soluble in warm hydrochloric acid ; sweet, very feebly chalybeate taste.

Use. Used internally as a tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chlorosis and anæmia. Is well taken by children.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS—*continued.*

Dose. gr. 1 (0·06) for a child 1 year old ;
 gr. 3 (0·18) „ 2 years old ;
 gr. 5 (0·30) „ 4 „
 gr. 8 (0·50) „ 5 „
 older children in proportion ; after meals.

Incompatibles. Acids and acidulous salts ; tannin, gallic acid and astringent vegetable infusions.

Formula. ℞. Ferri carbon. saccharat., gr. 5.
 Ext. et pulv. glycyrrhizæ, q.s.
 Ut fiat pilula. Mitte 20.
 S. : One pill 3 times a day, after meals.
 For a child 4 years old.
 Anæmia.

Ferri Dialysati Liquor.

Properties. Deep red to pale brown ; inodorous, with no marked chalybeate taste ; does not bear dilution with common water.

Use. Used internally as a general and nervine tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in chronic gastritis and where acid preparations of iron are not well borne by the stomach. Best given mixed with 2 parts of glycerine.

Dose. min. 5 to child 3 years old ;
 min. 10 to a child of 5 years ;
 min. 15 to older children ; three times a day, after meals.

Incompatibles. Incompatible with tannin, gallic acid, astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of liquor ferri dialysati is disguised by min. 10 of glycerine.

Formula. ℞. Liq. ferri dialysat., min. 10.
 Glycerini, min. 20.
 S. : Three times a day, after meals.

Antidote. Liquor ferri dialysati is the best antidote to arsenic ; oz. 1 to be given repeatedly, preceded by a dose of common salt or bicarbonate of soda.

FERRI IODIDI SYRUPUS (OFF.).

Properties. Colourless ; taste sweet and astringent ; min. 11 contain gr. 1 of iodide of iron.

Use. Used internally as a general tonic and antisyphilitic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of congenital syphilis.

FERRI IODIDI SYRUPUS—*continued.*

Dose. min. 3 to 5 to a child 1 to 2 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Formula. ℞. Syr. ferri iodid., min. 3.
Syrupi, min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.

Ferri Lactas. Lactate of iron.

Properties. Greenish-white crystals, soluble in 46 parts of water ; astringent, metallic taste ; easily assimilated by the system.

Use. Used internally as a general and blood tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of scrophulosis, either alone or combined with phosphate of lime.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·015) ,, 3 ,,
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) ,, 4 ,,
gr. 1 (0·06) ,, 6 to 8 ,,
gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1) for older children ; three times a day, after meals.

Incompatibles. Incompatible with tannin, gallic acid, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of lactate of iron is disguised by gr. 4 of saccharum lactis.

Formulae.

℞. Ferri lactatis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Sacch. lactis, gr. 4. S. : Three times a day, after meals. Scrophulosis.	℞. Ferri lactatis, gr. $\frac{5}{8}$. Calcis phosphat., g. $1\frac{1}{2}$. Sacch. lactis, ad gr. 8. S. : Three times a day. Scrophulosis.
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Ferri Malatis Tinctura. Tinctura Ferri Pomata (P.G.).

Properties. A solution of 1 part of ferrated extract of apples in 9 parts of cinnamon-water containing 10 per cent. alcohol.

Use. Used internally as a general and nervine tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of scarlatinal nephritis, chronic peritonitis, anæmia and chorea. Contains only 0·7 per cent. of iron ; is very pleasant to take, and has no constipating effect.

Dose. min. 3 to 5 to a child 1 to 2 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Incompatible with tannin, gallic acid and astringent vegetable infusions.

Ferri Malatis Tinctura—*continued.*

Formulae.

<p>R̄. Tinct. ferri malatis, oz. ½. Elixir. cinchonæ, dr. 2. S. : 15 drops to be taken 3 times a day, after meals. For a child 4 to 5 years old. Anæmia.</p>	<p>R̄. Tinct. ferri malatis, dr. 1. Liq. arsenicalis, min. 8. Aq. cinnamom., oz. 1. S. : One teaspoonful twice a day, after meals. Chorea.</p>
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Ferri Peptonati Liquor.

Properties. Clear fluid, but opaque by reflected light; alkaline reaction; contains about 0·4 per cent. of iron; has an agreeable taste of cinnamon.

Use. Used internally as a general tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of anæmia, chronic peritonitis, and dyspepsia.

Dose. min. 15 to 30, three times a day, after meals.

Formula. R̄. Liquor ferri peptonati, min. 15.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.

N.B.—See 'Extra Pharmacopœia,' 9th edition, p. 224.

FERRI PERCHLORIDI TINCTURA (OFF.). Tincture of perchloride of iron.

Properties. Deep red to pale brown or orange yellow alcoholic tincture; inodorous; taste metallic, astringent.

Use. Used externally as a local astringent and styptic; internally as a general nervine and blood tonic, and as an astringent.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of diphtheria and post-diphtheritic paralysis, enlarged tonsils, anæmia, chronic enteritis, nephritis, chorea and chronic rheumatism. Is usually well borne by children, if given after meals.

Dose. min. 2½ to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.
To be given three to four times a day.

Incompatibles. The chief incompatibles are tannin and gallic acids, astringent vegetable infusions; alkalies, lime-water, magnesia, alkaline carbonates and mucilage.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of tinctura ferri perchloridi is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii or glycerine.

FERRI PERCHLORIDI TINCTURA—*continued.**Formulae.*

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| <p>℞. Tinct. ferri perchlor., dr. 1.
Acid. phosphor. dilut., dr. 2.
Syr. aurantii, dr. 4.
Vini xerici, ad oz. 3.
S. : One to two teaspoonfuls
3 times a day, after meals.
For a child 3 to 6 years old.
Cardiac weakness after
scarlatina.</p> <p>℞. Tinct. ferri perchl., min. 5.
Tinct. digitalis, min. 5.
Syr. aurantii, min. 20.
Aq. destillatæ, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day, after
meals.
For a child 6 to 10 years
old.
Cardiac tonic.</p> | <p>℞. Tinct. ferri perchlor.,
min. 2.
Quinin. sulph., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Acid. sulph. dil., min. 1.
Syr. aurantii, min. 20.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day,
after meals.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Chronic rheumatism.</p> <p>℞. Tinct. ferri perchlor., dr. 1.
Glycerin., dr. 4.
S. : Paint for enlarged
tonsils.</p> <p>N.B.—The addition of
glycerine somewhat modifies
the astringent action of
tinct. ferri perchloridi.</p> |
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FERRI PHOSPHATIS SYRUPUS (OFF.). Syrup
of phosphate of iron.

Properties. Colourless, becoming brown on keeping ; taste sweet and astringent. One fluid drachm contains 1 grain of anhydrous phosphate of iron.

Use. Used internally as a general tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of rhachitis and anæmia.

Dose. min. 10 to 15 to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Formula. ℞. Syr. ferri phosphatis, min. 5.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 1 year old.
Rhachitis, anæmia.

Ferri Phosphatis Syrupus Compositus. Parrish's
chemical food.

Properties. Pale yellowish-brown ; sweet and astringent taste.

Use. Used internally as a tonic and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of rhachitis and anæmia.

Dose. min. 10 to 20 to a child 1 to 2 years old ;
older children dr. i

Ferri Phosphatis Syrupus Compositus—*continued.*

Formula. ℞. Syr. ferri phosphat. co., min. 15.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Rhachitis.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS (OFF.). Citrate of iron and quinine.

Properties. Greenish, golden yellow scales, deliquescent and very soluble in water (2 : 1); bitter, chalybeate taste; reaction acid.

Use. Used internally as a general and nervine tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of anæmia and debility during convalescence from acute febrile diseases.

Dose. gr. 1 (0·06) for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of citrate of iron and quinine is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Ferri et quinin. citrat., gr. 1.
 Spir. chloroformi, min. 1½.
 Syr. aurantii, min. 10.
 Aq. destillatæ, ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day, after meals.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Convalescence from measles.

Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum Syrupus.
 Easton's syrup.

Properties. Yellowish-brown; contains gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ of phosphate of quinine and gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ of strychnine in dr. 1.

Use. Used internally as a tonic and alterative.

Therapeutics. Recommended as a tonic after gastritis, peritonitis, and diphtheria.

Dose. min. 5 to a child 3 years old;
 min. 10 " 6 " "
 min. 15 " 7 to 10 years old;
 min. 20 to 30 to older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of syr. ferri, quinin. et strychnin. phosphat. is improved by addition of the same quantity of syr. aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Syr. ferri, quinin. et strychnin. phosphat., min. 15.
 Syr. aurantii, min. 15.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 3 years old.
 Post-diphtheritic paralysis.

FERRI SULPHAS (OFF.). Sulphate of iron.

Properties. Oblique rhombic prisms, of a pale bluish-green colour; freely soluble in water; taste styptic.

Use. Used locally as an astringent; internally as an astringent tonic and anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of anæmia, chronic enteritis, and the expulsion of thread-worms.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (0·03–0·06) to a child 2 to 4 yrs. old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Incompatible with tannin, gallic acid, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of sulphate of iron is disguised by min. $\frac{1}{2}$ of dilute sulphuric acid and min. 10 of syr. zingiberis.

Formulae.

R. Ferri sulphat., gr. 12.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq., oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Decoct. aloës co., ad oz. 3.
S. : Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.
For a child 3 years old.
Thread-worms. (Goodhart.)

R. Ferri sulphat., gr. 1.
Acid. sulph. dil., min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Syr. zingiberis, min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times daily, after meals.
For a child 3 to 4 years old.
Chronic enteritis.

R. Ferri sulphat., dr. 1.
Infus. quassiae, pint 1.
S. : One-third part to be injected every other morning.
Thread-worms.

FILICIS EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM (OFF.). Aspidium Filix Mas. N.O. Filices.

Properties. Oily consistence; feeble, but disagreeable, odour; sweetish, astringent taste, which subsequently becomes bitter and nauseous. Active principle: filicic acid. The extract should not be more than one year old.

Use. Used internally as an anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of tænia and ankylostomum duodenale. Not to be given to children under two years.

Dose. min. 20 to 30 to a child 2 to 3 years old;
min. 60 " 6 to 10 "
min. 75 to older children.

FILICIS EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM—*continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 20 of ext. filicis maris is disguised by dr. 1 of syr. cinnamomi or syr. zingiberis.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Ext. filicis maris liquid., min. 30. Syr. zingiberis, Aq. cinnamomi, āā dr. 1. Mucilag. acaciæ, ad dr. 4. S. : Haustus. For children 2 years old and upwards. Tænia.</p>	<p>℞. Ext. filicis maris liquid., min. 20. Syr. zingiberis, min. 30. Tinct. quilajæ, min. 10. Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 2. S. : Haustus. Tænia.</p>
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N.B.—The extract of male fern should be administered fasting, and be followed by a dose of castor-oil. In order to avoid vomiting or collapse, it is advisable to let the child occupy a recumbent position for some time after the administration of male fern.

FŒNICULI AQUA (OFF.). Fœniculum capillaceum.
N.O. Umbelliferae. Fennel-water.

Properties. Has an agreeable aromatic taste and odour.
Use. Used internally as a gastric stimulant, carminative, expectorant and antispasmodic; is a convenient menstruum for the administration of nauseous drugs.
Dose. dr. 1 to oz. 1.

Formaldehydum Solutum (P.G. Supp.). Commonly known as **Formalin.**

Properties. An aqueous solution, containing 40 per cent. of formic aldehyde; taste burning, peppery; odour disagreeable; the vapour of the 40 per cent. solution is somewhat irritating to the conjunctiva and the mucous membrane of the nose.
Use. Used locally as a deodorant and disinfectant.
Therapeutics. Useful in diphtheria and tinea tonsurans.
Dose. ½ per cent. solution or 1 to 2 per cent. ointment.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Formaldeh. sol., min. 30. Aq. destillat., oz. 5. S. : For spraying the throat. Diphtheria.</p>	<p>℞. Formaldehydi soluti, min. 30 to 60. Aq. destillat., dr. 2. Lanolini, ad oz. 3. Ring-worm.</p>
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Formalin. See **Formaldehydum Solutum.**

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. See **ARSENICALIS LIQUOR (OFF.).**

GELATINUM (OFF.). Gelatine. Produced by the action of boiling water on gelatinous animal tissues; afterwards dried in the open air.

Properties. Translucent shreds or sheets; the solution in hot water is colourless and inodorous, solidifying to a jelly on cooling; insoluble in alcohol or ether.

Use. Useful as a vehicle for dilute acids, alum, acetate of lead or perchloride of iron, not for tannic acid, which precipitates gelatine; used for making **GLYCERINI SUPPOSITORIA (OFF.).**

GENTIANÆ INFUSUM COMPOSITUM (OFF.).

Gentiana lutea. N.O. Gentianaceæ.

Properties. Has an odour of orange and lemon; taste sweetish at first, ultimately bitter.

Use. Used internally as a bitter stomachic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of dyspepsia.

Dose. dr. 1 to a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Formula. R. Sod. bicarbonat., gr. 2.
Spir. chloroform., min. 1.
Infus. gentianæ co., dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.

(Hospital for Sick Children.)

GLUSIDUM (OFF.). Benzoyl-sulphonic-imide. Commonly known as **Saccharin.**

Properties. A derivative of toluene; white, minutely crystalline powder, intensely sweet; soluble in 400 parts of water, in 25 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and in 50 parts of glycerine; acid reaction; has a sweetening power of 300 times that of sugar.

Use. Used internally as a substitute for sugar; externally as an antiseptic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and of thrush.

Dose. Internally: gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03) pro dosi, in tablets.
Externally: 0.3 per cent. spirituous solution as a paint in thrush.

Formula. R. Saccharin., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Spir. vini, oz. 1.
S. : The sores to be painted
several times daily.
Thrush.

GLYCERINI SUPPOSITORIA (OFF.).

- Properties.* Contains 70 per cent. by weight of glycerine.
Use. Used locally as an aperient.
Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of constipation.
Dose. 30 grain-measures to a child 2 to 4 years old ;
 60 ,, to older children.

GLYCERINUM (OFF.). Dioxy-isopropyl-alcohol.

- Properties.* Clear, colourless fluid ; odourless ; taste sweet ; freely soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, chloroform and fixed oils ; reaction neutral.
Use. Used externally as an emollient ; internally as a laxative, nutrient and anthelmintic ; it is also very much used as a sweetening agent, and as a convenient vehicle for the administration of various drugs.
Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of constipation and dryness of the throat ; a specific in trichinosis.
Dose. Internally ; dr. 1 pro dosi, up to oz. 3 pro die, in trichinosis.
 Externally and locally : Pure or diluted with the same quantity of water.

Formulae.

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| <p>R. Glycerini, oz. 1.
 S. : One teaspoonful to be injected into the rectum when necessary.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Constipation.</p> | <p>R. Glycerini, oz. 3.
 S. : One teaspoonful every half-hour ; an aperient should be given before the administration of glycerine.
 Trichinosis.</p> |
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GLYCYRRHIZÆ PULVIS COMPOSITUS (OFF.).

- Properties.* Has a peculiar sweetish taste. Contains in 12 parts 2 parts of senna and 1 part of sulphur.
Use. Used internally as an aperient.
Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of constipation.
Dose. gr. 2 to 3 (0·12–0·18) to a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

GRANATI CORTICIS DECOCTUM (OFF.). Made of the dried bark of *Punica Granatum*. N.O. Myrtaceæ.

- Properties.* Has no odour ; taste astringent and bitter ; contains the alkaloid pelletierin (punicin).
Use. Used internally as an anthelmintic and astringent.

GRANATI CORTICIS DECOCTUM—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of *tænia solium*; to be followed after three to four hours by a dose of castor-oil.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, lime-water, metallic salts, gelatine.

Correction of Taste. The taste of dr. 1 of the decoctum of pomegranate is disguised by min. 30 of syr. aurantii.

Formula. **R.** Decoct. granati corticis., oz. 2.
Ext. filicis maris, dr. 1.
Syr. aurant., oz. 1.
S. : To be taken in three portions at intervals of half an hour.
For a child 8 to 10 years old.
Tænia solium.

GREY POWDER. See **HYDRARGYRI CUM CRETA PULVIS (OFF.).**

GUAIACI RESINÆ TROCHISCUS (OFF.).

Properties. Made with fruit basis; each lozenge contains gr. 3 of the resin of guaiacum; taste somewhat pungent.

Use. Used as a local astringent.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic pharyngitis.

Dose. 1 lozenge three times a day.

GUAIACI TINCTURA AMMONIATA (OFF.). Made of the resin of *Guaiacum Officinale* and *Sanctum*. N.O. *Zygophyllaceæ*.

Properties. The tincture contains strong solution of ammonia, and is made with 90 per cent. alcohol; has a balsamic odour and an acrid, bitter taste.

Use. Used internally as an alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic rheumatism.

Dose. min. 3 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 3 of tinct. guaiaci ammon. is disguised by min. 10 of syr. aurantii.

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous, earthy and metallic salts, spirit of nitrous ether.

GUAIACI TINCTURA AMMONIATA—*continued.*

Formula. ℞. Tinct. guaiaci ammon., min. 60.
 Syr. aurant., dr. 3.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
 S. : One teaspoonful three times daily.
 For a child 2 years old.
 Chronic rheumatism.

Guaiacolum. Principal constituent of beech creosote.

Properties. Obtained in prismatic crystals; soluble in ether, fats, oils, glycerine and alcohol; taste and odour resemble that of creasote, but are less disagreeable.

Use. Used internally as a stimulant, antiseptic and expectorant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of the initial stages of phthisis pulmonum.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ (0·01–0·05) pro dosi, gr. 5 (0·3) pro die; not for children under 4 years of age.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of guaiacol is disguised by dr. 2 of sherry.

Formula. ℞. Guaiacol., gr. 15.
 Tinct. cinchonæ, min. 30.
 Vin. xerici, oz. 3.
 S. : Two teaspoonfuls three times daily, after meals.
 Pulmonary tuberculosis, initial stage.

Guaiacolum Carbonicum. Carbonate of Guaiacol;
 Duotal.

Properties. White, minutely crystalline powder, with a faint odour and an almost imperceptible after-taste resembling that of beech creasote. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol. It is not dissolved in the stomach, but in the intestinal canal it is readily disintegrated and absorbed.

Use. Used internally as an excellent antiseptic, stimulant and expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic bronchitis and pulmonary tuberculosis, dyspepsia, acute and chronic gastro-enteritis, cholera infantum and dysentery.

Dose. gr. 1 to 2 twice or three times a day to a child 2 to 3 years old;
 older children in proportion.
 The dose may be gradually increased, up to dr. 1 pro die for a child 12 to 16 years old.

Guaiacolum Carbonicum—*continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of carbonate of guaiacol is effectively disguised by the addition of white sugar.

Formula. ℞. Guaiacol. carb., gr. 80.
 Sacch. alb., gr. 20.
 M. f. p.
 Divide in partes equales No. xl.
 S.: One powder twice daily for one week; then three times a day.
 For a child 2 to 3 years old.
 Pulmonary tuberculosis.

N.B. Carbonate of guaiacol does not irritate the stomach, and on this account it may be given for months with impunity.

Guaranæ Tinctura. Paullinia sorbilis. N.O. Sapindaceæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 90 per cent. alcohol, and contains guaranine (an alkaloid identical with caffeine) and tannin; taste bitter.

Use. Used internally as a nervine tonic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of megrim and sick-headache.

Dose. min. 2 to 4 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 2 of tinct. guaranæ is disguised by min. 5 of syr. cinnamomi or elixir simplex.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. guaranæ, dr. 2.
 Syr. cinnamomi, dr. 4.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4.
 S.: One teaspoonful three times a day.
 For a child 2 years old.
 Megrim, sick-headache.

Hæmatoxyll Extractum. Made of the wood of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum. N.O. Leguminosæ.

Properties. Aqueous extract of a greenish or reddish-brown colour; odour not unpleasant, taste sweetish and astringent; contains hæmatoxylin.

Use. Used internally as an astringent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa, either alone or combined with opium.

Dose. gr. 2½ to 4 (0·15–0·25) to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Mineral acids, metallic salts, lime-water, tartrated antimony.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of ext. hæmatoxyli is disguised by min. 4 of syr. tolu. or cinnamomi.

Hæmatoxyli Extractum—*continued.**Formulae.*

℞. Ext. hæmatoxyli, gr. 2½.
Tinct. catechu, min. 6.
Syr. tolu., min. 12.
Mucilag. tragac., q.s.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 1 year old.
Chronic diarrhœa.

℞. Ext. hæmatoxyli, gr. 4.
Vin. ipecac., min. 3.
Tinct. opii, min. ½.
Mist. cretæ, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

HAMAMELIDIS TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the bark of Hamamelis Virginiana. N.O. Hamamelaceæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 45 per cent. alcohol (1 : 10); odourless, taste slightly astringent. Active principle unknown.

Use. Used internally as an astringent and hæmostatic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of hæmaturia, all forms of passive hæmorrhage and hæmophilia.

Dose. min. 2 to 3 to a child 1 to 2 years old every four hours ;
older children in proportion ; may be given for some days if necessary.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of tinct. hamamelidis is disguised by min. 5 of syr. aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. hamamelidis, min. 5.
Syr. aurant., min. 25.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Every four hours.
For a child 4 years old.
Hæmaturia.

HIRUDO (OFF.). The leech. Class Annelida.

Properties. Has a soft, smooth body 2 or 3 inches long, tapering to each end, and has transverse wrinkles ; six rusty-red longitudinal stripes on the olive-green back. Two varieties : Sanguisuga Officinalis (green leech) and S. Medicinalis (speckled leech).

Use. Used externally for the local removal of blood ; a leech draws from dr. 1 to 2 of blood.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of meningitis in previously healthy and well-nourished children.
4 leeches for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
4 to 8 leeches for older children.

N.B.—The bleeding must be stopped as soon as the leeches have fallen off.

HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS UNGUENTUM (OFF.).

Mercuric nitrate ointment.

Properties. A lemon-coloured ointment, containing 7 per cent. of mercury.

Use. Used externally as an astringent, alterative and parasiticide.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of scarlatinal otorrhœa and psoriasis.

Dose. dr. 1 of unguent. hydrarg. nitratis. to oz. 1 of vaseline.

Formulae.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>℞. Ung. hydrarg. nitratis, dr. 1.
Glycerini, oz. 1.
Olei acid. carbolic. (1 : 40),
oz. 3.
S. : Lotion ; to be dropped
into external auditory
meatus after syringing.
Scarlatinal otorrhœa.
(Goodhart.)</p> | <p>℞. Ung. hydrarg. nitratis, dr. 1.
Vaselini, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)
℞. Ung. hydrarg. nitratis, dr. 1.
Zinci oxidi, dr. 3.
Vaselini albi, ad oz. 3.
S. : Ointment.
Psoriasis.</p> |
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HYDRARGYRI OLEAS (OFF.). Oleate of mercury.

Properties. A light greyish-yellow unctuous substance containing 10 per cent. of oleate of mercury.

Use. Used externally as a powerful parasiticide and reliable antisyphilitic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of inveterated ring-worm and of syphilis ; to be applied once or twice a day with a brush, and the skin to be covered with a piece of clean linen or a silk handkerchief ; causes little pain.

Dose. Pure, or diluted with the same quantity of **OLEIC ACID (OFF.).**

Formulae.

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| <p>℞. Hydrarg. oleatis
(5 per cent.), dr. 7.
Æther. acet., dr. 1.
S. : Ointment.
For children under 8 years
of age.
Inveterated ring-worm.</p> | <p>℞. Hydrarg. oleatis
(10 per cent.), dr. 7.
Æther. acet., dr. 1.
S. : Ointment.
For children over 8 years
of age.
Inveterated ring-worm.</p> |
|--|--|

℞. Hydrarg. oleat. (5 per cent.), oz. 1.
S. : A piece the size of a pea to be rubbed in
gently, or to be applied with a brush.
Syphiloderma.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM (OFF.). Yellow oxide of mercury.

- Properties.* Yellow powder ; insoluble in water.
- Use.* Used externally as an antisyphilitic, local stimulant and alterative.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of chronic peritonitis, syphilitic ulcers and of blepharitis.
- Dose.* gr. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·06–0·1) to dr. 1 of ointment.

Formulae.

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| <p>℞. Hydrarg. oxid. flav., gr. 2.
Ol. amygd. dulc., min. 6.
Liq. plumbi subacet., min. 2.
Vaselin. puri, dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Ointment.
Blepharitis.</p> | <p>℞. Hydrarg. oxid. flav., gr. 4.
Atropini, gr. 1.
Vasellini, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Ointment.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)</p> |
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- ℞. Hydrarg. oxid. flav., gr. 12.
Unguent. simplicis, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
For syphilitic ulcers.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI LIQUOR (OFF.).

- Properties.* A solution of gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ in dr. 1 of water : has a disagreeable metallic taste.
- Use.* Used internally as a specific alterative hepatic stimulant and disinfectant.
- Therapeutics.* Very useful in the treatment of diarrhoea, dysentery, infantile syphilis, diphtheria and tubercular meningitis. Children bear the liquor hydrargyri perchloridi well ; it seldom causes salivation. Contra-indicated when there is much gastritis. To be given after meals.
- Dose.* min. 1 = gr. $\frac{1}{2500}$ (0·00006), pro dosi for a child 3 to 6 months old ;
min. 2 to 3 pro dosi, for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.
- Incompatibles.* Alkalies and their carbonates, lime-water, soaps, tartar emetic, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, albumen, decoctum cinchonæ and iodide of potassium.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of min. 1 of liq. hydrargyri perchloridi is disguised by dr. 1 of aqua menthæ piperitæ or cinnamomi.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI LIQUOR — *continued.**Formulae.*

<p>℞. Liq. hydr. perchl., min. 1. Ol. ricini, min. 5. Mucilag. acaciæ, min. 15. Aq. menth. piper., dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. Diarrhœa.</p>	<p>℞. Liq. hydr. perchl., min. 30. Aq. cinnamomi, oz. 1. S. : One teaspoonful three times a day, after meals. For a child 1 year old. Infantile syphilis.</p>
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HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM (OFF.). Bichloride of mercury ; corrosive sublimate.

Properties. Colourless prismatic crystals or crystalline masses ; highly acrid metallic taste ; soluble in 16 parts of water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether.

Use. Used internally, externally, and locally as a powerful hepatic stimulant, antiseptic, disinfectant and parasiticide.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of syphilis, furunculosis, thrush, lichen urticatus, diphtheria, oxyuris vermicularis and diarrhœa.

Dose. Internally :
gr. $\frac{1}{8000}$ to $\frac{1}{800}$ (0·00006–0·0001) to a child 1 year old, in syphilis or diphtheria ; older children in proportion.

Externally :
gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 30 (0·5–2·0), for a bath in syphilis or furunculosis ;
gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 (0·1–0·3) to oz. 2 of glycerine for local application to syphilitic ulcers.

Locally :
gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·05) to oz. 3 of water, for painting thrush ;
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·02) to oz. 3, for nasal douching in diphtheria ;
gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1) to oz. 2 of glycerine, for painting the throat in diphtheria ;
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·02–0·03) to oz. 3 of water, for inhalation in syphilitic laryngitis ;
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) to oz. 3 of water, for rectal injections in the treatment of thread-worms.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates, lime water, tartar emetic, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, albumen, decoct. cinchonæ and potassium iodide.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of perchloride of mercury is disguised by dr. 1 of aqua cinnamomi.

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

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| <p>℞. Hydrarg. perchlor., gr. 1.
Sodii iodidi, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Syr. aurantii,
Aq. destillat., āā oz. 2.
S. : 5 to 10 drops, with plenty
of water, 3 times a day.
Syphiloderma. (Hardaway.)</p> <p>℞. Hydrarg. perchlor., 1 part.
Collodii flexilis, 10 parts.
S. : To be applied to skin
with a glass rod.
Pigmented mole.</p> | <p>℞. Hydrarg. perchlor., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Lanolini, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
Antimycotic. (Baginsky.)</p> <p>℞. Hydrarg. perchlor., gr. 3.
Chloroform., min. 26.
Glycerini, oz. 2.
Aq. rosæ, ad oz. 8.
S. : Lotion.
Lichen urticatus.
(Goodhart.)</p> |
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HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM (OFF.). See
CALOMEL.**Hydrargyri Tannas.** Tannate of mercury.

Properties. Dark green, tasteless and odourless powder, containing 50 per cent. of mercury; insoluble in water.

Use. Used internally as an antisyphilitic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of congenital syphilis; is rapidly absorbed, and causes no unpleasant symptoms.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.01–0.03) twice or three times a day.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates.

Formula. ℞. Hydrarg. tannat., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Sacch. lactis, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : To be given two or three
times daily after meals.
For a child 6 weeks to 3 months old.
Congenital syphilis. (Monti.)

HYDRARGYRI UNGUENTUM (OFF.). Mercury or
blue ointment.

Properties. 16 parts of mercury intimately mixed with 17 parts of ointment; has a lead colour.

Use. Used externally as an antisyphilitic and alterative.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of congenital syphilis and pruritus ani; less elegant than the oleate; well borne by children; seldom causes salivation.

Dose. A piece the size of a split pea for younger children; a piece the size of a pea for older children; to be rubbed in once a day.

HYDRARGYRI UNGUENUUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

℞. Unguent. hydrarg.,
Glycerini acid. carbolic.,
āā equal parts.
S. : To be put on a mop of
cotton-wool and applied
to the anus.
Pruritus ani, thread-worms.
(Goodhart.)

℞. Unguent. hydrarg., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ol. cacao, dr. 1.
M. fiat, suppositorium anale.
S. : To be introduced at
bedtime.
Thread-worms, with much
anal irritation.
(Hench.)

℞. Unguent. hydrarg., oz. 1.
S. : A piece the size of a pea
to be rubbed into the skin.
Bath next morning.
Syphilis.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM (OFF.). Am-
moniated mercury.

Properties. White or opaque amorphous powder, with an
unpleasant metallic taste ; practically insoluble
in water, alcohol or ether.

Use. Used externally as a parasiticide.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of lentigo, tinea
tonsurans and psoriasis.

Dose. 1 part in 10 to 20 parts of ointment.

Formula. ℞. Hydrarg. ammon., gr. 48.
Lanolini,
Vasellini albi, āā oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Ointment.
Acute stage of tinea tonsurans.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA (OFF.). Grey
powder.

Properties. Mercury triturated with twice its weight of
prepared chalk ; tasteless.

Use. Used internally as a gentle laxative and
cholagogue.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of vomiting with
diarrhoea, flatulence, colic, scurvy and congenital
syphilis. May with advantage be combined with
opium, jalapa, rheum or bicarbonate of sodium.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03) to a child 6 months old ;
gr. 1 (0.06) to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion ;
to be given twice or three times daily

Incompatibles. Acids and acidulous salts.

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA—*continued.**Formulae.*

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| <p>℞. Pulv. hydr. c. creta, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : To be given night and morning.
For a child 8 months to 1 year old.</p> <p>℞. Pulv. hydr. c. creta, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulv. jalapæ co., gr. 3.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Constipation with flatulence.</p> | <p>℞. Pulv. hydr. c. creta, gr. 1.
Pulv. cinnamomi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulv. rhei, gr. 3.
For a child 1 year old.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)</p> <p>℞. Pulv. hydr. c. creta, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sod. bicarbon., gr. 1.
Pulv. cretæ aromat., gr. 2.
For a child 6 months to 1 year old.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)</p> |
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HYDRASTIS TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the dried rhizome and roots of *Hydrastis Canadensis*. N.O. Ranunculaceæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 60 per cent. alcohol (1 : 10); has a reddish-yellow colour, a slight odour and a bitter taste; contains two alkaloids: berberine and hydrastine.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic tonic and astringent in hæmorrhages.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of atonic dyspepsia, and hæmoptysis in phthisis pulmonum.

Dose. min. 2 to 3 to a child 1 to 2 years old; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 2 of tinct. hydrastis is disguised by min. 10 of syr. aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. hydrastis, min. 3.
Syr. aurantii, min. 15.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 18 months old.
Stomachic tonic.

HYDROBROMICUM ACIDUM [DILUTUM (OFF.).
Dilute hydrobromic acid.

Properties. Colourless and inodorous, very sour liquid, containing 10 per cent. of acid. hydrobromicum; should not become yellow on keeping; min. 5 are equal to gr. 1 of bromide of potassium.

Use. Used internally as a nervine tonic and sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chorea.

Dose. min. 15 three times a day to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

HYDROBROMICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM — *continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 15 of dilute hydrobromic acid is disguised by dr. 1 of sugar-water.

Formula. ℞. Acid. hydrobromic. dil., oz. 1.
S. : min. 15 to be taken three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Chorea.

HYDROCHLORICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM (OFF.).
Dilute hydrochloric acid.

Properties. A 30 per cent. solution of the official hydrochloric acid; has an acid taste and a slightly pungent odour.

Use. Used internally as a digestant, anti-fermentative and refrigerant.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of ulcerative stomatitis, chronic gastro-enteritis, infantile diarrhoea and dyspepsia. Its antipyretic action is not very strong.

Dose. min. 1½ to a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates; salts of vegetable acids, of silver and lead; most oxides and earths; mucilage.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of dilute hydrochloric acid is disguised by min. 4 of glycerine or syr. aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Acid. hydrochl. dil., min. 3. Glycerini, min. 12. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2. S. : Three times a day, before meals. For a child 2 years old. Dyspepsia.	℞. Acid. hydrochl. dil., min. 3. Pepsin. porci, gr. 1. Syr. aurantii, min. 15. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2. S. : Three times a day during meals. For a child 2 to 3 years old. Dyspepsia.
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℞. Acid. hydrochlor. dil., min. 3.
Elixir. simplicis, min. 15.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 3.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 7 to 10 years old.
Chronic gastro-enteritis.

HYDROCYANICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM (OFF.).
Dilute hydrocyanic acid.

Properties. Colourless liquid, with a powerful and peculiar odour; taste cooling at first, then irritating; reaction slightly acid; contains 2 per cent. of the acid.

HYDROCYANICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM — *continued.*

Use. Used internally as a gastric and pulmonary sedative and antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of the second stage of pertussis, acute gastritis and chronic vomiting.

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Sulphurets, mineral salts, red oxide of mercury and mineral acids.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. $\frac{1}{2}$ of diluted hydrocyanic acid is disguised by dr. 1 of aqua flor. aurantii or carui.

Formulae.

℞. Acid. hydrocy. dil., min. 1.
Spir. chloroformi, min. 1.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
Acute gastritis with much
vomiting. (Ashby.)

℞. Acid. hydrocy. dil., min. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Sod. bicarbon., gr. 2.
Syr. simpl.; min. 10.
Aq. carui, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 6 months to
1 year old.
Pertussis.

Antidote. Hydrate of iron and magnesia.

Hydroxylamini Hydrochloras. Formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on nitric acid.

Properties. Large odourless and colourless hygroscopic crystals ; soluble in alcohol, water and glycerine.

Use. Used externally as a powerful anti-parasitic.

Therapeutics. Recommended on account of its powerful reducing properties for the treatment of inveterate psoriasis and tinea tonsurans. Not for children under 8 years of age. Leaves no stain on the skin.

Dose. 1 part dissolved in 1,000 parts of menstruum.

Formula. ℞. Hydroxylamin. hydrochlor., gr. 1.
Glycerini,
Alcoholi (70 per cent.), āā oz. 1.
To be applied with a brush.
Psoriasis. (Baginsky.)

N.B.—The urine should be examined repeatedly, as hydroxylamine may produce hæmoglobinuria.

HYOSCYAMI EXTRACTUM VIRIDE (OFF.). Made of the leaves and young branches of *Hyoscyamus Nigra*. N.O. Atropaceae.

HYOSCYAMI EXTRACTUM VIRIDE—*continued.*

- Properties.* A green extract prepared from the fresh juice of the leaves. Active principle: the alkaloid hyoscyamine, an isomer of atropine; odour strong, heavy; taste bitter and slightly acrid.
- Use.* Used internally as a hypnotic, antispasmodic and pulmonary sedative.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of laryngospasmus, pertussis, and cerebral congestion with much restlessness.
- Dose.* gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·001–0·01) pro dosi, gr. 1 (0·06) pro die.
- Incompatibles.* Salts of lead and silver, caustic alkalies and vegetable acids.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ of extract of henbane is disguised by min. 5 of syr. mori.
- Formula.* R. Ext. hyoscyami, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$.
Syr. mori, min. 5.
Aq. destillat. ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 18 months old.
Pertussis.

HYOSCYAMI TINCTURA (OFF.). Tincture of henbane.

- Properties.* The tincture is made with 45 per cent. alcohol (1 : 10); taste acrid, bitter; odour heavy and disagreeable; contains hyoscyamine, an alkaloid isomer of atropine.
- Use.* Used internally as a hypnotic and antispasmodic.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of laryngospasmus, pertussis, and cerebral congestion with much restlessness.
- Dose.* min. 2 to 4 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.
- Incompatibles.* Salts of lead and silver, caustic alkalies and vegetable acids.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of min. 1 of tinct. hyoscyami is disguised by min. 5 of syr. mori.
- Formula.* R. Tinct. hyoscyami, min. 3.
Syr. mori, min. 15.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Cerebral congestion with
much restlessness (West.)

IODI TINCTURA (OFF.). Tincture of iodine.

Properties. The tincture is made with 90 per cent. alcohol (1 : 40); intense brown colour; peculiar odour like that of chlorine, and an astringent, metallic taste.

Use. Used externally as a local irritant and alterative; internally as an expectorant, diuretic and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of syphilis, scrophulosis, chronic meningitis, chronic bronchitis, perniones and ringworm.

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pro dosi for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Ammonia, metallic salts, mineral acids and vegetable astringents.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of tinct. iodi is disguised by min. 10 of syr. aurantii or dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sherry.

Formulae.

R̄. Tinct. iodi, min. 1.
Syr. aurant., min. 10.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Scrophulosis.

R̄. Tinct. iodi,
Lin. aconiti,
 āā partes æquales.
S. : Liniment.
Perniones.

(Ashby.)

R̄. Tinct. iodi, min. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Tinct. ferri perch, min. 5.
Syr. aurant., min. 20.
Vin. xerici, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 3 to 4 years old.
Scrophulosis.

R̄. Tinct. iodi, dr. 2.
Ol. cadini, ad oz. 1.
S. : To be rubbed in with a piece of soft flannel.
Ringworm.

ODOFORMUM (OFF.). Tri-iodomethane.

Properties. Shining, yellow crystalline scales or hexagonal crystals; persistent, disagreeable odour, resembling that of saffron, which can be covered by the addition of a little coumarin; sparingly soluble in water, more readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, collodion, vaseline, oil of almonds and other oils.

Use. Used externally and internally as a powerful and reliable non-irritating antiseptic, antifermentative, alterative and anthelmintic, yielding iodine on decomposition.

IODOFORMUM—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of wounds, syphilitic, gonorrhœal and diphtheritic ulcers, cystitis, meningitis after subsidence of acute symptoms, primary dyspepsia, gastro-enteritis and ascarides.

Dose.

Internally :

gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Externally, as a dusting-powder, for wounds :

1 : 12 vaseline, ointment for meningitis ;
1 : 20 vaseline, to be introduced into the
nares in nasal diphtheria ;
1 : 10-15 collodion, for superficial wounds.

Formulae.

℞. Iodoformi, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Sod. bicarbon., gr. 4.
Sacch. albi, gr. 2.
S. : To be taken three times
a day, to be followed next
morning by a dose of
castor-oil.
For a child 2 years old.
Ascarides.

℞. Iodoformi, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Pulv. ipecac. co, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Sacch. lactis, gr. 5.
S. : One powder every two
hours until ten have been
taken.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Acute gastro-enteritis.

℞. Iodoformi, gr. 40.
Vaselini, oz. 1.
S : Ointment.
Head to be shaved first,
then ointment applied to
scalp every morning ; the
head to be covered with
a mackintosh cap.
Meningitis after subsidence
of acute symptoms.

℞. Iodoformi, gr. 24.
Mucilag. tragacanth., q.s.
Glycerini,
Aq. destillat., āā oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : One-eighth part to be
injected every evening.
Cystitis.

N.B.—Iodoform is not to be given to children with nephritis, in whom it may produce symptoms of severe poisoning.

I· DUM (OFF.). Iodine.*Properties.*

Rhombic, dark-coloured prisms, with a metallic lustre ; volatile, with a marked peculiar odour, resembling that of chlorine ; only sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol, ether and solutions of iodide of potassium ; stains the skin yellow ; produces 'iodism.'

Use.

Used externally and locally as an antiseptic, disinfectant, irritant and alterative.

IODUM—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of acute and chronic tonsillitis, glandular enlargement, struma, serophulosis, perniones and ring-worm.

Dose. 1 in 150 glycerine as a pigment for enlarged tonsils ;
1 in 200 collodium as a pigment for perniones ;
1 in 30 to 50 ointment for enlarged glands ;
1 in 20 for a liniment.

Incompatibles. Ammonia, metallic salts, mineral acids and vegetable astringents.

Formulae.

℞. Iodi, gr. 3.
Pot. iodid., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Glycerini, ad oz. 1.
S. : To be applied with a pencil-brush.
Pigment for enlarged tonsils. (Ashby.)

℞. Iodi, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Collod. flexil., oz. 1.
S. : To be applied with a glass rod.

℞. Iodi, 5 parts.
Pot. iodid., 2 parts.
Glycerini, 2 parts.
Spir. vini rectific., 80 parts.
S. : Liniment.

℞. Iodi, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Pot. iodid., gr. 15.
Vaselini puri, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
Struma parenchymatosa.

IPECACUANHÆ PULVIS COMPOSITUS (OFF.).

Dover's powder.

Properties. Contains in 10 parts 1 part of ipecacuanha root, 1 part of opium, and 8 parts of sulphate of potassium.

Use. Used internally as a gastric sedative, diaphoretic and sedative expectorant.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of dysentery, the paroxysmal stage of pertussis, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, and laryngismus stridulus.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·015–0·03) to a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of pulv. ipecac. comp. is disguised by gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of pulv. cinnamomi and gr. 1 of white sugar.

Formulae.

℞. Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulv. ext. conii, gr. 1.
Pulv. cinnamomi, gr. 2.
Sacch. albi, gr. 4.
S. : To be taken at bedtime.
For a child 2 years old.
Pertussis, 2nd stage, when the paroxysms of cough are very distressing. (West.)

℞. Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Ferr. carbon. sacch., gr. 3.
Sacch. albi, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Div. in dos. æquales No. 10.
S. : One powder twice or three times daily.
For a child 1 year old.
Enteric catarrh in rickety children. (Wiederhofer.)

IPECACUANHÆ PULVIS COMPOSITUS—*continued.*

℞. Pulv. ipecacuanhæ co.
 Pulv. hydrarg. c. creta, āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 S. : One powder night and morning.
 For a child 1 to 2 years old.
 Gastro-enteritis with much vomiting.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX (OFF.). The powdered root of
 Psychotria Ipecacuanha. N.O. Cinchonaceæ.

Properties. Greyish-brown or reddish-brown powder; has a slight and peculiar odour and a bitter and somewhat acrid taste; contains an alkaloid—emetin—and ipecacuanhic acid.

Use. Used internally as a diaphoretic, expectorant, and in large doses as an emetic; also as an antidyenteric.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of laryngitis, laryngismus stridulus, pertussis, bronchitis, broncho- and lobar pneumonia and dysentery.

Dose. Expectorant :
 gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·003) to a child six months old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) „ 1 year old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) „ 1 to 2 years old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Emetic :
 gr. $\frac{5}{8}$ (0·05) to a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
 gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1) „ 1 to 3 years old ;
 gr. $2\frac{1}{4}$ (0·15) „ 3 to 5 „
 gr. 4 (0·25) „ 6 to 10 „
 gr. 4 to 6 (0·25–0·4) to a child 10 to 15
 years old ; to be repeated if necessary.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of ipecacuanha is disguised by min. 5 of syr. aurantii or gr. 1 of saccharum lactis.

Formulae.

℞. Pulv. ipecac. rad., gr. 15.
 Aq. fervidæ, oz. 6.
 S. : One teaspoonful every hour.
 For a child 4 to 6 years old.
 Dysentery, 'Brazilian' method.
 (Barthez et Sanné.)

℞. Pulv. ipecac. rad., gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$.
 Pot. stibio-tartaric, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Oxymel scillæ, dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
 S. : One teaspoonful every 10 minutes until vomiting takes place.
 For older children.

(Baginsky.)

℞. Pulv. ipecac. rad., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Pulv. cretæ aromat., gr. 3.
 S. : Twice or three times daily.
 For a child 1 to 2 years old.
 Dysentery.

℞. Pulv. ipecac. rad., gr. 2.
 Aq. fervidæ, oz. 3.
 Fiat infusio ; adde :
 Liq. am. anisat., min. 15.
 Syr. fœniculi, dr. 2.
 S. : Two teaspoonfuls three times daily.
 For a child 1 to 2 years old.
 Bronchitis.

IPECACUANHÆ VINUM (OFF.).

Properties. Composed of 1 part of liquid extract of ipecacuanha and 19 parts of sherry; taste and odour agreeable.

Use. Used internally as a stimulant, expectorant and emetic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, especially in weak children.

Dose. Expectorant:
min. 2 to 3 for a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.
Emetic:
min. 10 to 20 pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
dose may be repeated.

Formulae.

℞. Vin. ipecac., min. 2½.
Ammon. carbonat., gr. ½.
Glycerini, min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S.: Three or four times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Bronchitis.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

℞. Vin. ipecac., dr. 2.
Spir. ætheris nitros., dr. 1.
Syr. tolu., oz. 1.
Glycerini, oz. ½.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
S.: One teaspoonful three times daily.
For a child 2 to 3 years old.
Expectorant in measles.

℞. Vin. ipecac., min. 3.
Liq. ammon. citrat., min. 10.
Syr. tolu., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S.: Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Broncho-pneumonia.

ITROL. See **ARGENTI CITRAS.**

JABORANDI EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM (OFF.).

Made of the leaves of *Pilocarpus Jaborandi*. N.O.
Rutaceæ.

Properties. Made with 45 per cent. alcohol; has a slightly aromatic odour and a somewhat bitter and pungent taste, increasing the flow of saliva.

Use. Used internally as a powerful and rapid diaphoretic and sialogogue; acts on the eye as a myotic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute nephritis when the secretion of urine is scanty, and of prurigo and mumps. Children are proportionately less affected by jaborandi than adults.

JABORANDI EXTRACTUM LIQUIDUM—*continued.*

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pro dosi to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of the liquid extract of jaborandi is disguised by min. 5 of syr. aurantii.

Formula. \mathcal{R} . Ext. jaborand. liq., min. 2.
Syr. aurant., min. 10.
Aq. fœniculi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 2 years old.
Scarlatinal nephritis.

Antidote. Jaborandi is an antidote to belladonna-poisoning.

JALAPÆ PULVIS COMPOSITUS (OFF.). Made of the dried tubercles of Ipomea Purga. N.O. Convolvulaceæ.

Properties. Composed of 5 parts of pulvis jalapæ, 9 parts of acid tartrate of potassium, and 1 part of ginger ; jalapa has a faint smoky odour and an acrid, sweetish, nauseous taste. Active principle: two glucosidal resins—convolvuline and jalapine.

Use. Used internally as a mild purgative and vermifuge.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic constipation, cardiac dropsy, acute nephritis and thread-worms.

Dose. gr. 1 to 2 (0·06–0·12) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Formulae.

\mathcal{R} . Pulv. jalapæ comp., gr. 2.
Pulv. hydrarg. cum creta,
gr. 1.
For a child 1 year old.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

\mathcal{R} . Pulv. jalapæ comp., gr. 2.
Pulv. rhei, gr. 2.
Pulv. cort. cinnam., gr. 1.
S. : To be taken in the
morning.
For a child 1 year old.
Constipation.

Kamala. Glands and hairs covering the fruit of Mallotus Philippinensis. N.O. Euphorbiaceæ.

Properties. Fine granular powder, of a brick-red colour ; nearly tasteless and odourless ; practically insoluble in water, forming a deep red solution with alcohol, ether and chloroform ; active principle : a resin related to cosin.

Use. Used internally as an anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of tape-worm ; best given with pulpa tamarindi.

Kamala—*continued.*

Dose. gr. 10 to 20 (0·7–1·4) to a child 4 to 8 years old ;
gr. 30 to 45 (2·0–3·0) to older children.

Formulae.

℞. Kamalæ, gr. 20.
Pulp. tamarind., dr. 1.
S.: To be taken in two
doses within an hour.
For a child 6 years old.
Tænia solium.

℞. Kamalæ,
Flor. coso,
Pulv. rad. filicis, āā gr. 15.
Syr. zingiberis, oz. 1.
Aq. anisi, ad oz. 3.
S.: One tablespoonful every
2 hours.
For a child 8 years old.
Tænia. (H. Guttmann.)

KAOLIN (OFF.). Bolus Alba.

Properties. Native silicate of aluminium; a pearly white powder, unctuous to the touch, and free from grittiness.

Use. Used externally as an excellent non-irritant absorbent, and for making kaolin ointment.

Therapeutics. Useful as a dusting-powder for intertrigo and irritated conditions of the skin generally.

Kaolini Unguentum. Kaolin ointment.

Properties. A white ointment containing vaseline, paraffin, and kaolin to equal parts.

Use. Used externally as a non-irritant ointment; internally as pill-constituent for nitrate of silver and potassium permanganate.

Therapeutics. Useful as an application to abrasions of the skin and intertrigo.

KINO PULVIS COMPOSITUS (OFF.). Made of the juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. N.O. Leguminosæ.

Properties. Contains kino, opium and cinnamon bark in the proportions of 15 : 1 : 16. Kino, which is inodorous and very astringent, consists mainly of kino-tannic acid.

Use. Used internally as an astringent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of ulcerative enteritis.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Mineral acids, alkalies and their carbonates, metallic salts and gelatine.

KINO PULVIS COMPOSITUS—*continued.*

Formula. ℞. Pulv. kino comp., gr. 3.
 S. : To be taken at bedtime.
 For a child 6 to 7 years old.
 Ulcerative enteritis.

KINO TINCTURA (OFF.).

Properties. Made with 90 per cent. alcohol (1 : 10); in-
 odorous; taste very astringent.

Use. Used internally as an astringent.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of ulcerative
 enteritis.

Dose. min. 5 pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
 older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Mineral acids, alkalies and their carbonates,
 metallic salts and gelatine.

Correction of The taste of min. 5 of tinct. kino is disguised
Taste. by dr. 1 of cinnamon-water.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. kino, min. 5.
 Tinct. nucis vomic., min. 2.
 Syr. cinnamomi, min. 10.
 Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Ulcerative enteritis.

KRAMERIAË TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the dried
 root of Krameria Triandra and Argentia Rhatany
 root. N.O. Polygalaceæ.

Properties. Made with 60 per cent. alcohol (1 : 5); taste
 strongly astringent, odour not marked; active
 principle: kino-tannic acid.

Use. Used locally and internally as an as-
 tringent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of mercurial stomatitis,
 psoriasis linguæ, follicular tonsillitis and ulcera-
 tive enteritis.

Dose. Internally: min. 2 to 4 to a child 1 year old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Locally: min. 30 to 40 to a tumblerful of
 water as a mouth-wash.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, mineral acids and salts of iron.

Correction of The taste of min. 1 of tinct. krameriaë is dis-
Taste. guised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

KRAMERIAË TINCTURA—*continued.*

Formulae.

<p>℞. Tinct. krameriaë, min. 40. Syr. aurantii, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. Aq. menth. piperit., ad oz. 6. S. : Mouth-wash and gargle. Psoriasis linguæ, follicular tonsillitis.</p>	<p>℞. Tinct. krameriaë, min. 4. Ext. hæmatox., gr. 4. Syr. aurantii, min. 30. Aq. menth. piperit., ad dr. 2. S. : Three times a day. For a child 1 to 2 years old. Follicular enteritis.</p>
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LACTICUM ACIDUM (OFF.). α -Oxypropionic acid, obtained by lactic fermentation of sugar.

Properties. Colourless and odourless syrupy liquid, with a very sour taste, containing 75 per cent. of hydrogen lactate; miscible with water, alcohol, ether; coagulates albumen and milk

Use. Used locally as an antiseptic and caustic, internally as an antifermentative and antiseptic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of diphtheria, tuberculous ulcers in the nose, throat and skin, and of cholera infantum.

Dose. Internally :
min. 1 pro dosi, min. 6 pro die, for children under 1 year ;
older children in proportion.
Locally :
2 to 5 per cent. solution for spraying the larynx in diphtheria ;
10 to 20 per cent. solution for painting the throat in faucial diphtheria ;
15 to 80 per cent. solution for cauterizing tuberculous ulcers in nose, pharynx or larynx ;
pure for cauterization of tuberculous lesions in the skin.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of lactic acid is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus simplex or glycerine.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Acidi lactici, min. 1. Syr. simplicis, min. 10. Aq. destillatæ, ad dr. 1. S. : Every two hours. For a child 6 months old. Cholera infantum.</p>	<p>℞. Acidi lactici, min. 2. Glycerini, min. 20. Aq. destillatæ, ad dr. 2. S. : Five or six times a day. For a child 1 to 2 years old. Diarrhœa with frequent green motions. (Otto Seifert.)</p>
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LANÆ ADEPS HYDROSUS (OFF.). Hydrous wool fat. Commonly known as **Lanolin**.

Properties. Yellowish-white colour; has no rancid odour; partially soluble in alcohol; may be mixed with about 30 per cent. of water without losing its consistence. The addition of 20 per cent. of fat makes it more unctuous.

Use. Used externally as a base for ointments.

LANOLIN. See **LANÆ ADEPS HYDROSUS (OFF.).**

LAVANDULÆ TINCTURA COMPOSITA (OFF.).
Lavandula Vera. N.O. Labiatæ.

Properties. Made with 90 per cent. alcohol; contains the oil of lavender and rosemary, bruised cinnamon and nutmeg, and red sanders-wood.

Use. Used internally as a carminative and flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 5 pro dosi for a child 1 year old.

LEECHES. See **HIRUDO (OFF.).**

Levico-Water. See **ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM (OFF.).**

LIMONIS SUCCUS (OFF.). Freshly expressed juice of Citrus Medica, var. β -Limonum. N.O. Aurantiaceæ.

Properties. Slightly turbid, yellowish liquid; sharp acid taste; contains from gr. 30 to 40 of citric acid in one fluid ounce.

Use. Useful internally as an antiscorbutic.

Dose. dr. 1 to oz. 1 pro dosi.

LIMONIS SYRUPUS (OFF.). Made of the fresh peel of lemon.

Use. Useful as a flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 5 to 30.

LINI OLEUM (OFF.). Oil expressed from Linseed.

Properties. Dark yellow colour, viscid consistence; peculiar faint odour, bland oleaginous taste. Thickens by exposure to air.

Use. Used externally as an emollient and protective.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of scalds and burns of the first and second degree.

Formula. ℞. Ol. lini,
Liq. calcis, āā partes æquales.
S. : Liniment.
Scalds and burns.

LINUM CONTUSUM (OFF.). Powdered seeds of *Linum Usitatissimum*. N.O. Linaceæ.

Properties. Has no odour; taste oily and mucilaginous.

Use. Used externally as an emollient.

Therapeutics. Useful for poultices.

Liparin.

Properties. A mixture of olive-oil with 6 per cent. of oleic acid; emulsifies and is assimilated more readily than cod-liver-oil; taste and odour soapy, but not disagreeable.

Use. Used internally as a substitute for cod-liver-oil and as a nutrient.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of rickets.

Dose dr. 1 twice or three times daily after meals to children under 1 year of age;
dr. 2 pro dosi for children 2 to 4 years old;
dr. 4 ,, to older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of oz. 1 of liparin is disguised by min. 2 of oleum menthæ piperitæ.

Formula. ℞. Lipanini, oz. 3.
Ol. menth. piperit., min. 3.
S.: One teaspoonful three times a day after meals.
For a child 1 year old.
Rhachitis.

LITHARGE. See **PLUMBI OXIDUM (OFF.).**

LITHII CARBONAS (OFF.). Carbonate of lithium.

Properties. White powder or minute crystalline grains; reaction alkaline; soluble in 70 parts of water, insoluble in alcohol.

Use. Used locally as a solvent of diphtheritic membranes.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of laryngeal diphtheria.

Dose. 0.5 to 1.0 per cent. solutions for a laryngeal spray.

LOBELIÆ TINCTURA ÆTHEREA (OFF.). Made of the dried herb of *Lobelia Inflata*. N.O. Lobeliaceæ.

Properties. Made with spiritus ætheris (1 : 5); irritating odour; taste, at first mild, then burning and acrid.

LOBELIÆ TINCTURA ÆTHEREA—*continued.*

- Use.* Used internally as a pulmonary sedative and antispasmodic; has also a slight diuretic and diaphoretic action; in large doses depressant.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of bronchial asthma; not to be given to children under 2 years.
- Dose.* min. 1 to 2 to a child 2 years old; older children in proportion.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of min. 1 of tinct. lobeliæ is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus aurantii.
- Formula.* ℞. Tinct. lobeliæ, min 5.
Syr. aurant., min. 50.
Spir. vini rectific., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 6 to 8 years old.
Bronchial asthma.

MAGNESIA LEVIS (OFF.). Calcined oxide of magnesia.

- Properties.* A white, bulky, amorphous powder, insoluble in water; soluble in dilute acids.
- Use.* Used internally as an antacid.
- Antidote.* Is the best antidote in cases of poisoning with sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, acetic, and oxalic acids; perchloride of mercury and salts of copper; arsenic and all alkaloids which are insoluble in alkaline fluids.
Light magnesia must be administered in large doses.

Magnesiæ Citras Effervescens Granulosus.

- Properties.* An elegant preparation, well taken by older children.
- Use.* Used internally as a mild laxative.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in all cases of constipation without colic.
- Dose.* dr. 1 dissolved in a wineglassful of water to a child 5 to 6 years old; older children in proportion.

MAGNESII CARBONATIS LIQUOR (OFF.). Solution of carbonate of magnesia.

- Properties.* A solution with carbonic acid; contains about 2 per cent. of carbonate of magnesia; the solution has a slightly alkaline taste.
- Use.* Used internally as an antacid.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of acid dyspepsia with flatulence or diarrhœa.

MAGNESII CARB. LIQ. (OFF.)—*continued.*

Dose. dr. 1 to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous salts, metallic salts, hydrochlorate of ammonia, lime-water, and alum.

Correction of Taste. The taste of dr. 1 of liquor magnesii carbonatis is disguised by min 10. of syr. toltanus.

Formulae.

℞. Magnesii sulphat., dr. 1.
Spir. ætheris, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Syr. toltani, dr. 2.
Liq. magnesii carbon., oz. 2.
S. : One teaspoonful three times a day.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Constipation with flatulence.

℞. Mannæ optimæ, gr. 5.
Syr. sennæ, min. 5.
Syr. toltani, min. 5.
Liq. magnesii carbon.,
ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 6 months to 1 year old.
Slimy motions, streaked with blood.

Antidote. Liquor magnesii carbonatis is an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning with acids and arsenic.

MAGNESII SULPHAS (OFF.). Epsom salt.

Properties. Minute rhombic prisms, transparent and colourless ; readily soluble in water ; taste bitter and disagreeable.

Use. Used internally as an antacid and saline aperient ; its diuretic action is slight.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of dyspepsia with constipation, nephritis with constipation, and thread-worms.

Dose. gr. 3 to 5 (0·18–0·3) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, lime-water, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of sulphate of magnesia is disguised by min. 1 of syrupus zingiberis.

Formulae.

℞. Magnes. sulphat., gr. 5.
Tinct. rhei, min. 10.
Liq. zingiberis, min. 5.
Aq. carui, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Dyspepsia with constipation.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

℞. Magnes. sulphat., gr. 5.
Sodii sulphat.,
Sodii chlorid., āā gr. 2.
Acid. sulph. dil., min. 1.
Syr. zingiberis, min. 15.
Aq. carui, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Chronic constipation.

MAGNESII SULPHAS—*continued.*

R. Magnes. sulphat., dr. 1.
 Ferri sulphat., gr. 8.
 Acid. sulph. dil., q.s.
 Syr. zingiberis, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. carui, ad oz. 4.
 S. : Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.
 For a child 1 to 2 years old.
 Chronic constipation with anæmia.

Malti Extractum. Commonly known as **Maltin.**

Properties. Yellowish-brown syrupy liquid, with a pleasant sweet taste ; consists principally of dextrin and maltose ; possesses diastasic properties.

Use. Used internally as a nutrient.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of all cases where cod-liver-oil is indicated, but cannot be borne by the stomach.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ for a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
 older children in proportion.
 To be given after meals dissolved in a little milk.

Formula. R. Extracti malti, oz. 3.
 S. : Half a teaspoonful three
 times a day after meals.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Debility.

Malti Extractum Ferratum (G. H.).

Properties. Contains pyro-phosphate of iron 2, water 3, extract of malt 95 parts.

Use. Used internally as a nutrient and tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of all cases where cod-liver-oil is indicated but cannot be borne by the stomach.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ for a child 2 to 3 years old ;
 older children in proportion.

Formula. R. Ext. malt. ferrat., oz. 3.
 S. : Half a teaspoonful three
 times a day after meals.
 For a child 2 years old.
 Rickets.

Malti Extractum cum Oleo Morrhuae.

Properties. A more or less perfect emulsion of cod-liver-oil and extract of malt. The amount of cod-liver-oil varies, but should not be less than 20 per cent. ; often preserved by addition of salicylic acid.

Use. Used internally as a nutrient.

Malti Extractum cum Oleo Morrhuæ—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of children who cannot bear large doses of cod-liver-oil. Indications for use are the same as for cod-liver-oil.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ for a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Formula. R. Ext. malt. c. oleo morrh., oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful three times
a day after meals.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Rickets.

Maltin. See **Malti Extractum.**

Manna. Concrete saccharine exudation obtained from *Fraxinus Ornus*. N.O. Oleaceæ.

Properties. Stalactitic masses, of pale yellowish-brown colour and crystalline texture ; the faint odour resembles honey ; sweet, honey-like, but at the same time slightly acrid and bitter taste. Soluble in 6 parts of water. Contains Mannite.

Use. Used internally as a pleasant laxative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of constipation in infants.

Dose. gr. 15 (1·0) pro dosi for a child 6 months old ;
gr. 30 (2·0) " " " 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 15 of manna is disguised by dr. 2 of aqua fœniculi or carui.

Formula.

R. Mannæ, gr. 7.
Aq. fœniculi, dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For an infant 3 to 6 months
old.
Constipation.

R. Mannæ, dr. 2.
Syrupi, dr. 4.
Aq. carui, ad oz. 3.
S. : One to two teaspoonfuls
three times daily.
Constipation.

Marsh Mallow. See **Althææ Decoctum.**

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ AQUA (OFF.). Prepared from the oil contained in the herb of the peppermint, *Mentha Piperita*. N.O. Labiatae.

Properties. Has a powerful, peculiar, and agreeable taste and odour.

Use. Useful internally as a carminative, and convenient vehicle for other drugs.

Dose. dr. 1 to oz. 1.

***Menthæ Piperitæ Elæosaccharum* (Ph. A.).**

Properties. A trituration of the volatile oil of peppermint with white sugar containing min. 2 of peppermint oil to dr. 1 of sugar.

Use. Used internally as a convenient and agreeable flavouring agent.

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ SPIRITUS (OFF.). Peppermint spirit.

Properties. Contains 1 part of volatile oil to 9 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol. Has a very agreeable taste and odour.

Use. Used internally as a carminative, gastric stimulant, and as a flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 3 to a child 6 months to 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

MENTHÆ VIRIDIS AQUA (OFF.). Prepared from the oil contained in the herb of the spearmint, *Mentha Viridis*. N.O. Labiatae.

Properties. Has a powerful, peculiar, and agreeable aromatic odour, and a warm and somewhat bitter taste.

Use. Useful internally as a carminative, and a convenient vehicle for other drugs. Similar to peppermint.

Dose. dr. 1 to oz. 1.

MENTHOLUM (OFF.). Methyl-propyl-phenol-hexahydride ; obtained from the oil contained in the fresh herb of *Mentha Arvensis* and *Piperita*. N.O. Labiatae.

Properties. White crystalline masses or colourless acicular crystals ; odour and flavour of peppermint ; sparingly soluble in water, soluble in rectified spirit, ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and antineuralgic, internally as a nervine tonic and sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of neuralgia, megrim, vomiting in cerebro-spinal meningitis and pertussis, laryngeal tuberculosis, diphtheria, urticaria and of burns.

MENTHOLUM—*continued.*

Dose. Internally :
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ pro dosi for a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Externally :
Moulded into sticks or pencils for rubbing on the painful part.
10 to 20 per cent. ointment for burns ;
20 per cent. solution in olive-oil for nasal diphtheria ;
10 per cent. solution for spraying the throat.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of menthol is greatly improved by gr. 2 of white sugar or milk sugar.

Formulae.

R. Mentholi, dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Chloroformi, dr. 4.
Ætheris, dr. 4.
Spir. camph., ad oz. 2.
S. : Lotion. The wheals should be moistened with this lotion and then be dusted over with rice-powder.
Urticaria. (Gaucher.)

R. Mentholi, gr. 1.
Sacch. albi, gr. 12.
Div. in dos. æquales No. 6.
S. : One powder every two hours.
Vomiting in pertussis.
(Baginsky.)

Mori Syrupus. Made of the expressed juice of the fruit of *Morus Nigra*. N.O. Moraceæ.

Properties. Dark violet or purple colour ; odour faint, taste refreshing.

Use. Used internally as a flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 5 to 30.

MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM (OFF.). Hydrochlorate or morphine.

Properties. White powder or thin acicular prisms of a silky lustre ; the most stable salt of morphine ; soluble in 26 parts of water ; reaction alkaline, taste feeble, bitter.

Use. Used internally and hypodermically as a sedative anodyne, hypnotic and anti-spasmodic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of convulsions, persistent vomiting in acute gastritis, bronchial asthma, pertussis, spasmus glottidis, neuralgia and meningitis. Contra-indicated for children under 1 year of age, and when there is great prostration accompanied by bronchial or pulmonary affections. To be given to children 2 to 3 years old only when all other sedatives have failed to produce the desired effect.

MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM—*continued.**Dose.*

Internally :

gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ (0·0005) pro dosi to a child 1 to 2 years old ;gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0·001) pro dosi to a child 2 to 3 years old ;gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·002–0·003) pro dosi to a child 4 to 6 years old ;gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ (0·003–0·004) pro dosi to a child 6 to 8 years old ;gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·004–0·005) pro dosi to a child 8 to 10 years old ;gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·005–0·008) pro dosi to a child 10 to 12 years old ;gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) pro dosi to a child 12 to 15 years old.

Hypodermically : The same doses as internally.

Incompatibles.

Alkalies and alkaline earths, acids and metallic salts, astringent vegetable infusions and decoctions.

*Correction of Taste.*The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of morphinæ hydrochloridum is disguised by min. 15 of syr. aurantii.*Formula.*℞. Morph. hydrochlor., gr. $\frac{1}{20}$.

Acid. nitric. dil., min. 1.

Syr. aurantii, min. 15.

Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.

S. : Three times a day.

For a child six years old.

Bronchial asthma.

Antidotes.

Atropine, picrotoxine, and permanganate of potassium.

gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ of atropine (given hypodermically) counteracts the action of gr. 1 of morphine.**MORPHINÆ INJECTIO HYPODERMICA (OFF.).***Properties.*

A 5 per cent. solution of tartrate of morphine in distilled water.

Use.

Used hypodermically as a sedative, anodyne and hypnotic.

Therapeutics.

Very useful in the treatment of persistent vomiting when all other sedatives fail, convulsions and meningitis. Contra-indicated for children under 3 years of age.

*Dose.*min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ pro dosi for a child 4 to 6 years old ;

min. 1 " " 6 to 8 "

min. $1\frac{1}{2}$ " " 8 to 10 "

min. 2 " " 10 to 12 "

min. 3 for older children.

Antidotes.

See Morphinæ Hydrochloridum.

MORRHUÆ OLEUM (OFF.). Oil extracted from the fresh liver of *Gadus Morrhua*, the cod-fish. Class: Pisces; Order: Anacanthini.

Properties. Obtained by the application of heat; contains glycerides, especially olein; oleic, margaric, butyric and acetic acids, traces of iodine, bromine and trimethylamine. Does not contain biliary principles. Pale yellow, with a fishy odour and a disagreeable fishy taste. Its absorbability depends on the presence of free fatty acids, to which also are due the repulsive smell and the gastric irritation so often produced by cod-liver-oil.

Use. Used locally for clysmata; internally as a nutrient and indirect tonic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of rickets, tuberculosis, scrophulosis, wasting and chronic skin diseases generally, if borne by the stomach. Recommended for the treatment of round and thread worms. Not to be given to children under 6 months of age. Contra-indicated in febrile conditions, gastric irritability, diarrhœa, and during the hot season.

Dose. min. 10 to 20 pro dosi for a child 6 months old;
min. 30 to 40 ,, to a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion; two or three times daily, immediately after meals.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 10 of cod-liver-oil is somewhat disguised by min. 1 of essence of almonds and lemon, or by min. $\frac{1}{2}$ of ol. menthæ piperitæ.

Formulae.

℞. Ol. morrhuae, min. 30.
Pot. carbonat., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Syr. aurantii, min. 15.
Vin. ferri, min. 15.
S. : Three times a day,
after meals.
For a child 1 year old.

℞ Ol. morrhuae,
Liq. calcis,
Glycerini, āā min. 20.
S. : Three times a day,
after meals.
For a child 1 year old.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

℞. Tinet. calumb, min. 10.
Ol. morrhuae, min. 60.
Ol. menth. piperit., min. 3.
Liq. calcis, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day,
after meals.
For a child 2 years old.

℞. Ol. morrhuae, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
S. : Enema.
Ascaris lumbricoides.
Oxyuris vermicularis.

MOSCHUS (OFF.). Musk; dried secretion from preputial follicles of *Moschus Moschiferus*. Class: Ungulata.

Properties. Unctuous, irregular, granular, dark reddish-brown masses, with a strong, persistent, and penetrating, peculiar odour and a bitter taste. Soluble in water and alcohol. Active principle not known.

Use. Used internally as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of collapse, eclampsy, and laryngismus stridulus.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.01-0.02) to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Perchloride of mercury, sulphate of iron, nitrates of silver and mercury, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of musk is disguised by min. 15 of syrupus flor. aurantii or syrupus rosæ gallicæ.

Formulae.

℞. Moschi, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Sacch. albi,
Pulv. acaciæ, āā gr. 2.
Syr. aurant., min. 20.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S.: Every two hours.
Laryngismus stridulus.

℞. Moschi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulv. acaciæ, gr. 2.
Syr. rosæ gallic., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S.: Every two hours.
Collapse, diphtheria.

MYRISTICÆ OLEUM (OFF.). Distilled from the dried seed of *Myristica Fragrans*. N.O. Myristicaceæ.

Properties. The oil is colourless or pale yellow, has a characteristic aromatic odour, and a warm and bitter taste. Completely soluble in alcohol. Contains myristicol, which has an action similar to that of turpentine.

Use. Used externally as a local stimulant and rubefacient.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of alopecia areata.

Formula. ℞. Ol. myristicæ, oz. 1.
S.: A few drops to be rubbed into the bald patch twice daily.

Naphthalin (P.G.). A hydrocarbon formed in the manufacture of coal gas.

Properties. White rhomboid crystalline plates with a persistent tarry odour; insoluble in water; soluble in ether, hot alcohol, fats, fixed and volatile oils; tasteless

Naphthalin—*continued.*

Use. Used externally and internally as an antiparasitic and germicide. Not poisonous.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of vomiting, diarrhœa and scabies.

Dose. Internally :
 gr. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·05–0·1) pro dosi, gr. 5 (0·3) pro die, for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
 gr. 3 (0·2) pro dosi, gr. 15 (1·0) pro die, for children 2 to 3 years old ; every 3 to 4 hours.
 Externally :
 10 to 12 per cent. liniment (with linseed-oil), or
 4 to 8 per cent. ointment, for scabies.

Correction of Odour. The odour of gr. 1 of naphthalin is disguised by min. $\frac{1}{2}$ of oleum bergamottæ and dr. 2 of infusum anthemidis.

Formulae.

℞. Naphthalin., gr. 5.
 Mucilago acaciæ, oz. 1.
 Ol. bergamottæ, min. 3.
 Inf. anthemidis, ad oz. 2.
 S. : One teaspoonful
 three times daily.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Diarrhœa, rickets.

℞. Naphthalin., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Ol. bergamottæ, min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Sacch. albi, ad gr. 7.
 Mitte pulv. 10, in charta
 cerata.
 S. : 1 powder every 3 hours.
 For a child 2 to 3 years old.
 Vomiting and diarrhœa.

℞. Naphthalin., gr. 48.
 Ol. bergamottæ, min. 24.
 Ol. lini, ad oz. 1.
 S. : Liniment.
 Scabies.

NAPHTHOL (OFF.). Naphthyl alcohol ; Beta-naphthol.

Properties. Colourless glistening crystals or white crystalline powder, only slightly soluble in water ; soluble in 8 parts of olive oil and lard, and in 80 parts of vaseline ; has a faint storax odour.

Use. Used externally only as a powerful germicide and antiseptic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of lichen urticatus, prurigo, favus, acne, scabies, and ichthyosis.

Dose. 1 to 10 per cent. ointments.

NAPHTHOL—*continued.**Formulae.*

℞. Naphtholi, dr. 2½.
Sulphur. præcipitat., oz. 2.
Vaselin. puri,
Saponis viridis, āā oz. 1.
S. : To be applied in a thick layer; after 15 to 30 minutes the ointment is removed with a mop of cotton-wool, and talc and starch powder dusted on.

Acne.

℞. Naphtholi, dr. 1.
Sapo. viridis, oz. 1.
Adep. suill., oz. 2.
Pulv. cretæ præp., dr. 1.
S. : Ointment.
Scabies.

Nitrata Charta. See **Potassii Nitratis Fumus.**

Nitre Paper. See **Potassii Nitratis Fumus.**

NITRICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM (OFF.). Dilute nitric acid.

Properties. A 17½ per cent. solution of strong nitric acid; colourless; taste and reaction acid; odour pungent.

Use. Used internally as an acid tonic and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic gastro-enteritis, and during convalescence from acute diarrhœa.

Dose. min. ½ to 1 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, their acetates and carbonates, the earths, sulphate of iron; mucilage.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of dilute nitric acid is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Acid. nitric. dil., min. 1.
Syr. aurantii, min. 10.
Decoct. granati, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times daily, after meals.
For a child 1 year old.
Recovery after diarrhœa.
(Ashby.)

℞. Acid. nitric. dil., min. 1.
Liq. peptic., min. 20.
Syr. aurant., min. 10.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times daily, after meals.
For a child 1 year old.
Chronic gastro-enteritis.

℞. Acid. nitric. dil., min. 5.
Tinct. cinchon. co., min. 15.
Syr. aurant., min. 20.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times daily after meals.
For a child 5 to 7 years old.
Chronic gastritis.

NITRICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM—*continued.*

Antidotes. Magnesia levis and liquor magnesii carbonatis, chalk or whitening, carbonate of sodium, oil of olives or almonds.

NITRO - HYDROCHLORICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM (OFF.). Dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid.

Properties. Contains 4 parts of hydrochloric acid, 3 parts of nitric acid, and 25 parts of distilled water; colourless or pale yellow fluid with acid taste and reaction and a pungent odour.

Use. Used internally as an acid tonic and hepatic stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of catarrhal icterus and hepatic cirrhosis.

Dose. min. 1 to a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkaline acetates and carbonates, the earths, sulphate of iron, mucilage.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil., min. 1½.
Spir. chloroformi, min. 1½.
Syr. aurantii, min. 7.
Aq. destillatæ, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Hepatic icterus.

Antidotes. Magnesia levis or liquor magnesii carbonatis, chalk or whitening, carbonate of sodium, oil of olives or almonds.

NITROGLYCERINI SOLUTIO. See **TRINITRINI LIQUOR (OFF.).**

NUCIS VOMICÆ TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the liquid extract of the ripe seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*. N.O. Loganiaceæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 90 per cent. alcohol. 1 fluid ounce contains gr. 1 of the alkaloids of nux vomica. Contains two alkaloids: strychnine and brucine; *the tincture contains twice as much strychnine as the tincture of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885.* Odourless; extremely bitter.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic and general tonic and cardiac stimulant.

NUCIS VOMICÆ TINCTURA—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic constipation, dyspepsia, and prolapsus ani. As the quantity of strychnine contained in this tincture sometimes varies it is advisable to use liquor strychninae instead of it.

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{2}$ for every year of age.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. $\frac{1}{2}$ of tinctura nucis vomicae is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Tinct. nucis vomic., min. $\frac{1}{2}$. Sod. bicarbonat., gr. 2. Syr. aurantii, min. 15. Inf. gentianæ co., ad dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. For a child 1 year old. Dyspepsia.</p>	<p>℞. Tinct. nucis vomic., min. 12. Tinct. belladonn., min. 24. Inf. sennæ, oz. 1. Inf. calumbæ, ad oz. 3. S. : One teaspoonful when necessary. Chronic constipation, when copious evacuations are desirable.</p>
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(J. H. Fruitnight.)

Antidotes. Tannic acid and tannates ; tincture of iodine ; inhalations of chloroform ; chloral hydrate, morphine, physostigmine.

OPII EXTRACTUM (OFF.). See **IPECACUANHÆ PULV. COMPOSITUS (OFF.).**

OPII TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the inspissated juice of the capsules of Papaver Somniferum. N.O. Papaveraceæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 90 per cent. alcohol. Strong peculiar odour, nauseously bitter taste ; contains $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of morphine calculated as anhydrous.

Use. Used internally as an anodyne, sedative, and antispasmodic ; as an astringent, hæmstatic, intestinal and pulmonary sedative.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of chronic 'nervous' diarrhoea, colitis, intussusception, dysentery, perforation of intestine, general and local peritonitis, and of pneumonia with much troublesome cough. Infants and young children are very sensitive to opium ; after 6 years of age this sensitiveness diminishes. Not to be given to children less than 3 months old. Contraindicated in bronchitis, the last stages of diarrhoea, atrophy, resolving pneumonia, and nephritis.

OPII TINCTURA—*continued.*

Dose. Initial doses :
 min. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·001) pro dosi for an infant 3 months old ;
 min. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·002) pro dosi for an infant 6 months to 1 year old ;
 min. 1 (0·004) pro dosi for an infant 1½ years old ;
 min. 2 (0·008) pro dosi for an infant 2 years old ;
 min. 3 (0·012) pro dosi for an infant 3 to 4 years old ;
 min. 4 (0·016) pro dosi for an infant 4 to 5 years old ;
 min. 6 (0·026) pro dosi for an infant 6 years old ;
 min. 8 (0·032) pro dosi for an infant 7 years old ;
 min. 10 (0·04) pro dosi for an infant 8 to 10 years old ;
 min. 15 (0·06) pro dosi to older children.
 These doses may be slowly increased.
 Maximum dose pro die during first year :
 min. 1.

Incompatibles. Alkaline carbonates ; lime-water ; salts of copper, iron, lead and mercury ; arsenic and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of tinctura opii is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus zingiberis.

Formulae.

℞. Tinct. opii, min. 5.
 Ferri sulphat., gr. 4.
 Syr. zingiberis, dr. 1.
 Liq. magnes. carbon.,
 ad dr. 2.
 S. : Three times daily.
 For a child 6 to 10 years old.
 Chronic 'nervous' diarrhœa.

℞. Tinct. opii, min. 5.
 Syr. zingiberis, min. 25.
 Infus. calumbæ, ad oz. 1.
 S. : One teaspoonful
 night and morning.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Diarrhœa with much
 straining.

℞. Tinct. opii, min. 5.
 Mucilag. amyli, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 S. : For rectal injection.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Dysentery. (Angel Money.)

Antidotes. Tannic acid ; atropine, picrotoxine, permanganate of potassium ; tea, coffee. Inhalations of oxygen.

OPII TINCTURA AMMONIATA (OFF.).

Properties. The tincture is made with 90 per cent. alcohol; contains gr. 1 of opium in min. 96; besides saffron, benzoic acid, oil of anise, and solution of ammonia. Colour dark brown; smell strongly ammoniacal; taste, when diluted with water, like aniseed.

Use. Used internally as an anodyne, sedative, and stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa, colitis, general and local peritonitis, and of pneumonia with much troublesome cough. Preferable to tinct. opii in the treatment of children under 3 years, as it is less depressant. Contra-indicated in bronchitis, the last stages of diarrhœa, atrophy and resolving pneumonia.

Dose. min. 3 to a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Alkaline carbonates, lime-water, salts of metals; arsenic and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 3 of tinctura opii ammoniata is completely disguised by dr. 1 of aqua anisi.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. opii ammon., min. 3.
Vin. ipecac., min. 3.
Aq. anisi, ad dr. 1.
S. : To be taken night and morning.
Chronic diarrhœa.

Antidotes. Tannic acid, tea, coffee; atropine, picrotoxine, potassium permanganate.

Orexinum Tannatum. Tannate of orexin.

Properties. Yellowish-white, amorphous powder, odourless and almost tasteless; insoluble in water; readily soluble in dilute acids, especially hydrochloric acid.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of anorexia during convalescence from infectious diseases, chlorosis, anæmia, and simple atony of the stomach. Contra-indicated in acute febrile diseases, advanced tuberculosis, and habitual constipation. Orexin tannate should be given for 5 days, then stopped for 2 days, then again given for a week.

Dose. gr. 4 (0.25) pro dosi to a child 3 to 5 years old;
gr. 8 (0.5) " " 6 to 10 " ;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. All preparations containing iron.

Orexinum Tannatum—*continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 4 of orexin tannate is best disguised by gr. 6 of pasta theobromatis.

Formula. ℞. Orexin. tannat., gr. 4.
Past. theobrom., gr. 6.
Ut fiat trochiscus. Mitte x.
S. : One lozenge to be taken twice daily,
two hours before dinner and supper.
For a child 5 years old.
Anorexia.

Orthoformum. Methylic ether of amido-oxybenzoic acid.

Properties. White crystalline powder, tasteless and odourless, sparingly soluble in water; reaction acid. Non-poisonous.

Use. Used externally in powder or ointment as a local anæsthetic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of burns of the third degree, of painful ulcers, excoriations and fissures. A few minutes after application local anæsthesia begins slowly to develop.

Formulae.

℞. Orthoform., gr. 48.
Aq. destillat., dr. 1.
Lanolini, ad oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
Fissura ani.

℞. Orthoform., oz. 1.
S. : Dusting-powder.
Burns.

Oxygenium. Pure oxygen gas.

Properties. Supplied compressed in cylinders, containing 12 to 20 cubic feet of the gas.

Use. Used internally as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of cardiac depression in scarlatina; of bronchitis, broncho and lobar pneumonia, and of pertussis. It should be supplied in a gentle stream from a bag, or, better still, be allowed to escape into the air of the sick-room. Fresh air is probably just as good and less irritating than oxygen.

Papainum. The dried juice of *Carica papaya*. N.C. Moraceæ.

Properties. A white amorphous granular powder; acts alike in neutral, acid or alkaline media.

Use. Used externally and internally as a digestant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the softening of diphtheritic membranes, and for the treatment of chronic dyspepsia.

Papainum—*continued.*

- Dose.* Internally :
 gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.02) pro dosi to a child 2 years old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Externally :
 5 per cent. solution, to be painted on diphtheritic membranes every 15 minutes.

Formulae.

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| <p><i>R.</i> Papain., gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. destillat., oz. 1.
 S.: Membranes to be painted every 15 minutes.
 Diphtheria faucium.</p> | <p><i>R.</i> Papain., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Aq. menth. piperit., dr. 1.
 S.: Three times a day, during meals.
 Chronic dyspepsia.</p> |
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N.B. — Though softening the diphtheritic membranes, papain has no influence whatever on the diphtheritic process.

Papayotinum. See **Papainum.**

PARAFFINUM MOLLE (OFF.). Soft paraffin ; vaseline.

- Properties.* White or yellow, translucent, semi-solid substance ; unctuous to the touch ; reaction neutral ; tasteless and odourless ; insoluble in water ; soluble in absolute alcohol, ether, chloroform and benzol.

Use. Used externally as a base for ointments.

Parrish's Chemical Food. See **Ferri Phosphatis Syrupus Compositus.**

Pelletierini Tannas. Alkaloid obtained from the root of *Punica Granatum*. N.O. Myrtaceæ.

- Properties.* Greyish-white, amorphous powder, insoluble in water.

Use. Used internally as an anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of tape-worm.

Dose. gr. 3 (0.2) pro dosi. Not for children under 2 years of age.

- Formula.* *R.* Pelletierin. tannat., gr. 6.
 Syr. rhei, dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 2.
 S.: To be taken in two portions within half an hour ; to be followed by a dose of castor-oil.

Tænia.

PEPPERMINT WATER. See **MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ AQUA (OFF.).**

PEPSINUM (OFF.). An enzyme obtained from the mucous lining of the fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, *Sus Scropha Domestica*. Class : Suina.

PEPSINUM—*continued.*

Properties. Light, yellowish-brown powder, with a faint not disagreeable odour and a slight saline taste. Acts only in acid solution.

Use. Used externally and internally as a digestant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the softening of diphtheritic membranes. Useful in the treatment of dyspepsia.

Dose. Internally : gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·02) pro dosi for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
older children in proportion.
Externally : 3 to 5 per cent. solutions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of pepsin is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

R. Pepsin., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
Acid. hydrochl. dil., min. 1.
Syr. aurant., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times daily,
during meals.
For a child 1 year old.
Dyspepsia.

R. Pepsin., gr. 3.
Liq. strychnin., min. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Quinin. hydrochlor., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Acid. nitro-hydrochlor. dil.,
min. 3.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day,
after meals.
For a child 4 to 6 years old.
(Eustace Smith).

R. Pepsin., gr. 30.
Acid. hydrochl. dil., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., oz. 2.
S. : The membranes to be painted
every 15 minutes.
Diphtheria faucium.

N.B. — Though softening the diphtheritic membranes, pepsin has no influence whatsoever on the diphtheritic process.

Petrolei et Hypophosphitum Emulsio.

Properties. A 33 per cent. emulsion of liquid paraffin, containing hypophosphites of sodium and calcium ; nearly tasteless and odourless.

Use. Used internally as a general nutrient and local detergent.

Therapeutics. Recommended as a substitute for cod-liver-oil, and in chronic bronchitis and chronic enteritis.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ for a child 1 to 3 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Petrolei et Hypophosphitum Emulsio—*continued.*

Formula. R. Paraffin. liquid., oz. 1.
Sodii,
Calcii hypophosphitis, āā gr. 48.
Pulv. acaciæ, q.s.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad oz. 3.
Shake the bottle well.
S. : One teaspoonful twice daily
after meals.
For a child 3 years old.
Chronic enteritis.

PHENACETINUM (OFF.). Para-acet-phenetidine.

Properties. White, shining, laminar crystals, inodorous and tasteless; soluble in 16 parts of alcohol, only sparingly soluble in water; reaction neutral.

Use. Externally as a local sedative and anodyne; internally as an antipyretic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pyrexia, bronchitis, pertussis, and sleeplessness. Phenacetine does not produce collapse or subnormal temperature.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (0.03–0.06) for a child 1 year old;
gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 (0.1–0.2) „ 2 to 5 years old;
gr. 3 to 6 (0.2–0.4) „ 5 to 8 „
gr. 3 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0.2–0.5) for a child 8 to 12 years old;
gr. 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0.3–0.5) for a child 12 to 15 years old;
In pertussis, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.01–0.02) for an infant up to 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0.05–0.1) for a child 2 to 4 years old;
gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 (0.1–0.3) for a child 4 to 10 years old;
five or six times a day.

Formulae.

R. Phenacetin., gr. 3.
Sacch. alb., gr. 5.
Da tales doses No. 10.
S. : One powder three times
a day.
For a child of 7 years.
Acute bronchitis.

R. Phenacetin.,
Antipyrin.,
Salol., āā gr. 30.
M. fiat pulvis.
S. : For nasal insufflations;
twice a day.
Pertussis. (Otto Seifert.)

R. Phenacetin., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.
Caffein. citrat., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.
Elæosacch. anisi, gr. 1 to 2.
S. : Every four hours.
For a child from 6 months to 3 years old.
Antipyretic in bronchitis.

PHENAZONUM (OFF.). Phenyl-dimethyl-iso-pyrazolone, commonly known as **Antipyrine**.

Properties. Pearly-white crystalline scales or powder; in-odorous, with bitter taste; soluble in equal parts of water, spirit, or chloroform; solution neutral.

Use. Used internally as an antipyretic, anti-neuralgic, antirheumatic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pertussis, laryngismus stridulus, rheumatism, chorea, influenza, enuresis nocturna, tonsillitis, and dentition. Large doses may cause cyanosis or a measly rash.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.01) for every month;
gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0.1) for every year of the child's age.
As an antipyretic, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0.1) for every year of the child's age, repeated three times at an interval of one hour; dose to be increased slowly;
in chorea, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0.5) pro dosi twice or three times a day;
in laryngismus strid., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 (0.1-0.15) every hour;
in enuresis nocturna, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0.5) at 6 and 9 p.m. respectively;
in tonsillitis, gr. 5 to $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0.3-0.5) for younger children,
gr. 8 to 10 (0.6-0.7) for older children, twice a day.
Highest doses to be given three times a day:
gr. 2 to 3 (0.15-0.2) for a child 6 months to 1 year old;
gr. 5 to 6 (0.3-0.4) for a child 2 to 5 years old;
gr. 7 to 9 (0.5-0.6) " 6 to 8 "
gr. 10 (0.7) for a child 10 to 12 years old.

Incompatibles. Sp. æther. nitrosi and other nitrites in presence of free acid; the alkaloids of the cinchona group.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of antipyrine is disguised by min. 5 of elixir. simplex, syr. aurantii or cinnamomi; by min. 10 of essent. menthæ piperit. and syr. simplex; by dr. 1 of aqua menth. piperit. or vin. xericum detannat.

Formulae.

℞. Phenazoni, gr. 1.
Elixir. simpl., min. 5.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Every two hours
until relieved.
For an infant 1 year old.
Dentition.

℞. Phenazoni, gr. 3 to 4.
Sp. chloroform., min. 3.
Elixir. simpl., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 3.
S. : Every six hours.
For a child 6 years old.
Influenza.

PHENOLUM. See **CARBOLICUM ACIDUM (OFF.)**.

PHOSPHORICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM (OFF.).

Dilute phosphoric acid.

Properties. A solution of 3 parts of concentrated phosphoric acid in 20 parts of distilled water. Colourless; sour taste; acid reaction.

Use. Used internally as a refrigerant, general tonic, and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute febrile diseases; it is the mildest antipyretic.

Dose. min. 1 to 2 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Lime-water, lime salts, and alkali carbonates.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of acid. phosphoric. dil. is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus rubi idæi.

Formula. * R. Acid. phosphoric. dil., min. 24.
Syr. rubi idæi, dr. 2.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful every 1 to 2 hours.
For a child 1 year old.
Antipyretic.

PHOSPHORUS (OFF.).

Properties. Soft, flexible, wax-like masses; colourless when fresh; opaque, white or reddish on the surface from oxidation; emits white fumes when exposed to air; insoluble in water, soluble in ether, oils; sparingly soluble in absolute alcohol.

Use. Used internally as a nervine tonic and antirhachitic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of laryngospasmus, where it acts quickly and very much like arsenic; its influence on rickets is much less obvious, and at any rate not so rapid.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{800}$ (0·0001) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{2}{800}$ (0·0003) pro die, for a child 1 to 5 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{300}$ (0·0002) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ (0·0005) pro die, for a child 5 to 10 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ (0·0005) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ (0·001) pro die, for a child 10 to 15 years old; dissolved in cod-liver-oil or lipanin.

Correction of Taste. The addition of oleum limonis makes the mixture more palatable.

PHOSPHORUS—*continued.*

Formula. R. Phosphor., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Ol. limonis, min. 2.
Lipanini, oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful
twice daily, after meals.
For a child 2 years old.
Laryngismus stridulus.

Antidotes. Sulphate of copper, permanganate of potassium, oleum terebinthinæ crudum. **Not to be given:** oils and milk.

PHYSOSTIGMATIS EXTRACTUM (OFF.). Made of the ripe seeds of Physostigma Venenosum. N.O. Leguminosæ.

Properties. Dark-brown, soft, viscid extract made with 90 per cent. alcohol.

Use. Useful internally as a spinal sedative and depressant; has a myotic action on the eye.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of trismus and tetanus neonatorum, tetany, chorea, and atony of the intestine.

Dose. Internally: gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ (0·001) to gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ (0·015) pro dosi in atony of the intestine.

N.B.—This extract is *one fourth* the strength of the extract of Calabar bean of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885.

Formula. R. Ext. physostig., gr. $\frac{1}{80}$.
Ext. et pulv. liquir., q.s.
Ut fiat pilula.
Mitte duodecim.
S. : One pill every hour.
Tetany. (Cheadle.)

Antagonists. Atropine and strychnine.

Physostigminæ Salicylatis Injectio Hypodermica.

Properties. A colourless solution of gr. 3 of salicylate of physostigmin in oz. 1. of distilled water; becomes red in a few days, without perceptibly losing efficacy.

Use. Used hypodermically as a spinal sedative and depressant; externally as eye-drops.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of trismus and tetanus neonatorum, and tetany.

Dose. Hypodermically: min. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·0002) pro dosi, repeated at short intervals up to min. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (0·001) pro die, in trismus and tetanus neonatorum.

Externally: min. 2 to 3 dropped into the conjunctival sac in cases where myosis is required.

Picricum Acidum. Trinitrophenic acid.

Properties. Yellow, shining, laminar crystals, soluble in 95 parts of water and in 16 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol. Taste intensely bitter; reaction acid.

Use. Used externally as a local analgetic, anti-septic, and keratoplastic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of burns of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree.

Dose. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution.

Formula. R. Acid. picric., dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Alcohol, 90 per cent., dr. 20.
Aq. destillatæ, ad oz. 40.
S. : Absorbent wool moistened with the lotion to be applied over the burnt part; dressing to be changed after three days.

PICROTOXINUM (OFF.). Neutral principle, obtained from the fruits of *Anamirta Paniculata*. N.O. Menispermaceæ.

Properties. Colourless prismatic crystals; no odour; bitter taste; sparingly soluble in water (1 : 330), soluble in alcohol.

Use. Used internally as an anhydrotic and powerful nervine stimulant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of night-sweats in phthisis. To be used cautiously; overdoses cause stupor, delirium, and convulsions.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ (0.0006) pro dosi to a child 8 to 10 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ (0.001) to older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$ of picrotoxine is disguised by dr. 3 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. R. Picrotoxin., gr. $\frac{1}{1000}$.
Syr. aurant., dr. 3.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S. : One tablespoonful at bedtime.
For a child 10 years old.
Night-sweats in phthisis.

Antidote. Picrotoxine is a good antidote to morphia, chloroform, and chloral hydrate.

N.B.—gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$ of picrotoxine is sufficient for an antidotal dose for gr. 30 of chloral hydrate.

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS (OFF.). Nitrate of pilocarpine, an alkaloid obtained from extract of jaborandi.

Properties. White crystalline powder or acicular crystals; soluble in 8 parts of water; reaction neutral; taste slightly bitter and astringent.

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS—*continued.*

Use. Used hypodermically as a powerful diaphoretic and diuretic; internally as a sialogogue and expectorant.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of scarlatinal nephritis, uræmia, ascites, diphtheria, and pertussis. Pilocarpine is apt to produce collapse. This may be obviated by the addition of ether to the hypodermic fluid, or by the internal administration, before the injection, of small doses of cognac.

Dose. Hypodermically :
 gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ (0·001) to a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0·002) to a child 2 to 3 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·003) „ 3 to 6 „ „
 gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·004–0·005) to a child 6 to 10 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·005–0·01) to older children.
 Internally : Double the amount of the hypodermic dose.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of nitrate of pilocarpine is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Pilocarpin. nitrat., gr. 1.
 Spirit. vini gallici, dr. 1.
 Syr. aurant., dr. 1.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
 S. : One teaspoonful after each paroxysm.
 For a child 3 to 6 years old.
 Pertussis.

℞. Pilocarp. nitrat., gr. 1.
 Aq. destillat., dr. 1.
 S. : min. 2 to be injected at a time.
 For a child 2 to 3 years old.
 Uræmia.

Antidote. Nitrate of pilocarpine is an efficient antidote to atropine and morphine.

PINI OLEUM (OFF.). Pine-oil, obtained by distillation from the fresh leaves of *Pinus Pumilio*. N.O. Coniferæ.

Properties. Nearly colourless; has an aromatic odour resembling that of lavender; taste pungent, but not unpleasant.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and stimulant inhalation.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of gangrena pulmonum, putrid bronchitis, and bronchiectasis.

Dose. min. 5 to 10 for an inhalation.

Formula. ℞. Ol. pini,
 Ol. juniperi,
 Ol. terebinth. rectificat., āā min. 5.
 S. : To be inhaled twice a day. (Monti.)

PIX LIQUIDA (OFF.). Tar ; a bituminous fluid obtained from the wood of *Pinus Sylvestris*. N.O. Coniferæ.

Properties. Dark-brown or blackish semi-solid substance, with a peculiar aromatic odour ; reaction acid.

Use. Used externally as a local stimulant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic eczema, prurigo, and psoriasis.

Dose. 10 to 30 per cent. ointment.

Formula. R̄. Picis liquid.,
Ol. olivæ, āā dr. 1.
Lanolini, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment ; to be applied
on alternate days.
Psoriasis. (Otto Seifert).

N.B.—The application of tar must be stopped as soon as the urine acquires a darker colour, or the patient complains of feeling sick.

PLUMBI ACETAS (OFF.). Acetate of lead (sugar of lead).

Properties. White monoclinic prisms, with a marked acetous odour and a sweet, astringent taste ; soluble in $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts of water ; solution clear ; slight acid reaction.

Use. Used externally as a local astringent and sedative ; internally as an astringent, styptic, and vascular sedative.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of eczema, lichen urticatus, urticaria, hæmoptysis, œdema pulmonum, bronchorrhœa, night-sweats in tuberculosis, follicular enteritis, and dysentery.

Dose. Internally :
gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·003) pro dosi for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) pro dosi for a child 3 to 4 years old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ (0·01) pro dosi for a child 5 to 6 years old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to older children ; to be given three to four times daily ; best combined with a little opium.

Externally : $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. ointment or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lotion.

Incompatibles. Sulphuric and tannic acids and their salts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ of acetate of lead is disguised by gr. 3 of white sugar.

PLUMBI ACETAS—*continued.**Formulae.*

℞. Plumbi acetat., gr. 2.
Acid. acetic. dil., min. 2.
Opii, gr. 4.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S. : Lotion.
Acute eczema.

℞. Plumbi acetat., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Pulv. ipecacuanh. co., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Sacch. albi, gr. 4.
Da tal. dos. No. 10.
S. : 1 powder every two
hours.
Hæmoptysis.

℞. Aluminis, gr. 15.
Plumb. acet., gr. 75.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
S. : Lotion.

N.B.—This lotion must be filtered when used for open wounds; but when used for fomentation only, the unfiltered lotion is preferable.

℞. Plumbi acetat., gr. 2.
Acid. acetic. dil., min. 2.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S. : Lotion.

Antidote. Sulphate of sodium or magnesium.

PLUMBI CARBONAS (OFF.). Carbonate of lead.

Properties. Soft, heavy, white powder; insoluble in water, soluble in dilute acetic acid.

Use. Used externally as a local astringent and sedative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute eczema.

Dose. 25 per cent. ointment.

Formula. ℞. Plumbi carbonat., dr. 2.
Vaselin.,
Lanolin., āā dr. 3.
S. : Ointment.

PLUMBI OXIDUM (OFF.). Oxide of lead, litharge.

Properties. Heavy scales; colour pale brick-red; insoluble in water, soluble in dilute nitric and acetic acids.

Use. Used externally as a local astringent, sedative and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic eczema and psoriasis.

Dose. 30 to 40 per cent. ointment.

Formula. ℞. Plumb. oxid., dr. 3.
Ol. olivæ, dr. 4.
Paraffin. mollis, dr. 1.
S. : Ointment.
Chronic eczema.

(Hospital for Sick Children.)

PLUMBI SUBACETATIS GLYCERINUM (OFF.).

Properties. Contains acetate of lead, oxide of lead, glycerine, and distilled water.

Use. Used externally as a local astringent and sedative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic eczema.

Dose. 10 to 12 per cent. solution in glycerine; strength to be gradually increased.

Formula. R. Glycerin. plumb. subacetat., dr. 1.
Glycerini, ad oz. 1.
S. : Pigment.
Chronic eczema.

PODOPHYLLI RESINA (OFF.). The resin obtained from the rhizome of *Podophyllum Peltatum*. N.O. Ranunculaceæ. Commonly known as **Podophyllin**.

Properties. Amorphous, pale-yellow to greenish-brown powder with a herby odour and a bitter taste; soluble in ammonia and rectified alcohol; active principles: picro-podophyllin and picro-podophyllic acid.

Use. Used internally as a drastic purgative and hepatic stimulant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic constipation.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0.003) for a child 1 to 2 years old;
gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0.005) " 3 "
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.01) " 4 to 5 "
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0.015) " 6 to 7 "
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.02) " 8 to 10 "
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.02-0.03) for older children.

Incompatibles. Alkalies.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of resina podophylli is disguised by dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of syrupus rubi idæi.

Formulae.

R. Podophyll. resin., gr. 4.
Spir. vini. rectific., min. 20.
Syr. rubi idæi, ad oz. 2.
S. : Half a teaspoonful
once or twice daily.
For a child 6 to 8 years old.
Constipation. (Baginsky.)

R. Podophyllin., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Ext. belladonn., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Ext. et pulv. glycyrrh., q.s.
Ut fiat pilula.
S. : To be taken at bedtime.
For a child 4 to 6 years old.
Constipation.
(Sir Andrew Clark.)

Podophyllin. See **PODOPHYLLI RESINA (OFF.).**

Podophyllotoxinum. Amorphous principle obtained from the rhizome of Podophyllum Peltatum.

Properties. Amorphous white powder, very bitter; soluble in alcohol and hot water; insoluble in alkalis.

Use. Used internally as a drastic purgative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic constipation; causes very little pain, and does not have any binding after-effect.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{120}$ (0·0005) pro dosi to a child 1 to 2 years old;
 gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ (0·001) pro dosi to a child 2 to 3 years old;
 gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ (0·0015) „ „ 4 to 5 „
 gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ (0·002) „ „ 5 to 7 „
 gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ (0·003) „ „ 7 to 10 „
 gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) „ to older children.

Incompatibles. Alkalis.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ of podophyllotoxin is disguised by dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of syrupus rubi idæi.

Formula. ℞. Podophyllotoxini, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Spir. vini rectific., min. 20.
 Syr. rubi idæi, ad oz. 1.
 S.: One teaspoonful once or twice daily.
 For a child 3 to 4 years old.
 Chronic constipation. (Baginsky.)

POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR (OFF.). Arsenicalis Liquor. Fowler's Solution.

Properties. Reddish-coloured fluid, with a faint sweetish taste and alkaline reaction; odour of lavender; contains 1 part of arsenious acid in 100 parts of water.

Use. Used hypodermically and internally as a general and nervine tonic and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chorea, epilepsy, anæmia, leukhæmia, pseudo-leukhæmia, post-diphtheritic paralysis, lienteric diarrhoea, and splenic cachexia; malaria, diabetes mellitus, chronic constipation, purpura, pemphigus, psoriasis, lichen ruber, and chronic eczema. Protracted use may produce brown pigmentation of the skin; large doses act as an irritant poison.

Dose. Internally:
 min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pro dosi for a child 1 to 3 years old;
 min. 1 to 2 „ „ 3 to 4 „
 min. 3 „ „ 5 „
 min. 4 to 5 „ „ 6 to 8 „
 older children in proportion; the doses may be gradually increased.

POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR—*continued.*

Hypodermically :

min. $\frac{1}{2}$ pro dosi ; the doses to be increased by min. $\frac{1}{2}$ until a dose of min. 4 is reached ; the further doses are to be equally slowly diminished.

Incompatibles. Hydrate of iron and magnesia, tannine, acetate of lead ; astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of liquor arsenicalis is disguised by min. 5. of syr. toltanus or dr. 1 of cinnamon-water.

Formulae.

<p>R. Liq. potass. arsen., min. 5. Lithii carbonatis, gr. 5. Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 4. S. : Three times daily. For a child 10 years old. Diabetes mellitus ; after sugar has disappeared from the urine.</p>	<p>R. Liq. potass. arsen., min. 30. Vin. ferri, dr. 4. Aq. cinnamomi, ad oz. 2. S. : One teaspoonful three times daily. For a child 3 years old. Nervine tonic.</p>
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R. Liq. potass. arsenit.,
Aq. destillat., āā dr. 1.
S. : For hypodermic injection ;
min. 1 as an initial dose.
Chorea.

Antidote. Frequently repeated large doses of hydrate of iron and magnesia.

POTASSÆ LIQUOR (OFF.).

Properties. Colourless liquid ; specific gravity = 1.058 ; reaction strongly alkaline ; taste intensely acrid and caustic.

Use. Used externally as a detergent and mild caustic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of membranous pharyngitis.

Dose. 4 per cent. solution as a gargle in diphtheria.

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous salts, preparations of ammonia, metallic salts ; preparations of belladonna, hyoscyamus, and stramonium.

Formula. R. Liq. potassæ, dr. 1.
Glycerini, dr. 2.
Aq. destillat., oz. 3.
S. : Gargle ; every two hours.
Pharyngeal diphtheria.

N.B.—Liquor potassæ should be preserved in a green glass bottle having an air-tight glass stopper.

POTASSII ACETAS (OFF.). Acetate of potassium.

Properties. White foliaceous, satiny masses; reaction neutral, taste saline; very soluble in water and rectified spirit.

Use. Used internally as a saline aperient and diuretic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of nephritis and cardiac dropsy.

Dose. gr. 3 (0·2) for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Mineral acids and acidulous salts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 3 of acetate of potash is disguised by min. 15 of syrupus rubi idæi.

Formulae.

℞. Pot. acetat., gr. 10.
Succ. scoparii, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Tinct. digitalis, min. 15.
Spir. chloroform., min. 5.
Inf. senegæ, ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 8 to 12 years old.
Cardiac dropsy.

(Ashby.)

℞. Pot. acetat., gr. 3.
Spir. æther. nitr., min. 4.
Liq. ammon. acet., min. 15.
Acet. scillæ, min. 3.
Decoct. scoparii, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times daily.
For a child 1 year old.
Mistura diuretica.

(Shadwell Hosp.)

℞. Pot. acetat., gr. 6.
Syr. rubi idæi, min. 30.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three or four times daily.
For a child 2 years old.
Nephritis.

POTASSII BICARBONAS (OFF.). Bicarbonate of potassium.

Properties. Large transparent monoclinic prisms, neutral reaction; saline and feebly alkaline taste; soluble in hot and cold water.

Use. Used internally as a direct antacid, diuretic, and expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pericarditis, bronchitis, and broncho-pneumonia with viscid secretion, and of chronic enteritis with much mucous discharge.

Dose. gr. 2 (0·14) for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous salts, tartar emetic, perchloride of mercury, calomel, sulphate of quinine.

POTASSII BICARBONAS—*continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of bicarbonate of potash is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Potass. bicarb., gr. 10. Tinct. scillæ, min. 10. Spirit. chlorof., min. 5. Syr. aurant., dr. 1. Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$. S. : Three times a day. For a child 5 to 6 years old. Pericarditis.</p>	<p>℞. Potass. bicarb., gr. 1. Potass. iodidi, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Extr. cinchon. liq., min. 2. Syr. scillæ, min. 10. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1. S. : Three times a day. For a child 1 year old. Broncho-pneumonia.</p>
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℞. Potass. bicarb., gr. 10.
Ferr. tartarat., gr. 5.
Spir. vini rectific., min. 10.
Syr. aurantii, min. 30.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 5 to 6 years old.
Tonic; chronic enteritis.

POTASSII BROMIDUM (OFF.). Bromide of potassium.

Properties. Colourless or white cubic crystals, readily soluble in water; inodorous, with a disagreeable pungent saline taste.

Use. Used locally as an anodyne and anæsthetic; internally as a nervine sedative, hypnotic and antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of convulsions, epilepsy, sleeplessness during dentition, chorea, pertussis, trismus and tetanus neonatorum, laryngismus stridulus, enuresis nocturna, and nervous palpitation of the heart. Potassium bromide is well borne by children; bromism is less frequent in children than in adult patients.

Dose. gr. 1 to 3 (0·06–0·2) for a child 6 months to 1 year old;
gr. 3 to 5 (0·2–0·3) for a child 1 to 2 years old;
gr. 3 to 8 (0·3–0·5) ,, 3 to 5 ,,
gr. 8 to 15 (0·5–1·0) ,, 6 to 10 ,,
gr. 15 to 30 (1·0–2·0) for older children.
These doses may be increased, as tolerance is soon established.

Incompatibles. Acids and the salts of most metals and earths.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 3 of potassium bromide is disguised by min. 15 of syrupus aurantii.

POTASSII BROMIDUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

R. Potass. bromid., gr. 8.
Tinct. belladonn., min. 12.
Spir. ammon. aromat.,
min. 12.
Syr. aurantii, dr. 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 6 to 8 years old.
Epilepsy.

R. Potass. brom., gr. 15.
Aq. destillat., oz. 1.
S. : For inhalation.
Pertussis.

R. Potass. brom., gr. 5.
Liq. morph. mur., min. 1.
Syr. scillae, min. 20.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 6 to 8 years old.
Pertussis. (Ashby.)

R. Potass. bromidi,
Sodii bromidi, āā gr. 4.
Liq. arsenic., min. 2.
Syr. aurantii, dr. 1.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times daily.
For a child 2 to 3 years old.
Epilepsy.

POTASSII CARBONAS (OFF.). Carbonate of potassium.

Properties. White and somewhat opaque crystalline powder; alkaline reaction and taste; readily soluble in water; very deliquescent.

Use. Used externally as a detergent and alkalizer; internally as an antacid, diuretic, and expectorant.

Therapeutics. * Useful in the treatment of thrush, membranous laryngitis, and diphtheria.

Dose. Internally: gr. 1 (0.06) for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.
Externally: 0.1 to 0.5 per cent. solutions for sprays.

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous salts, tartar emetic, perchloride of mercury, calomel, sulphate of quinine.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of carbonate of potash is disguised by min. 5 of syr. aurantii.

Formulae.

R. Potass. carbonat., gr. 16.
Syr. aurant., min. 80.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S. : 1 teaspoonful every hour.
For a child 1 year old.
Diphtheria.

R. Potass. carbonat., gr. 5.
Aq. destillat., oz. 2.
S. : The throat to be
sprayed every two hours.
Membranous laryngitis.

POTASSII CHLORAS (OFF.). Chlorate of potassium.

Properties. Colourless monoclinic plates or crystals; reaction neutral, taste saline and cool; soluble in 16 parts of cold water.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and disinfectant; internally as an antiseptic and diuretic.

POTASSII CHLORAS—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of thrush, stomatitis ulcerosa and mercurialis, less so in diphtheria. It is advisable in diphtheria to avoid the internal administration of chlorate of potash as much as possible, especially when there is much albumen in the urine.

Dose.

Internally :

gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi, gr. 4 (0·25) pro die, for children 1 year old ;

gr. 2 to 3 (0·12–0·18) pro dosi, gr. 8 (0·5) pro die, for children 2 to 3 years old ;

gr. 4 (0·25) pro dosi, gr. 15 to 20 (1·0–1·30) pro die, for children 3 to 5 years old ;

gr. 6 (0·35) pro dosi, gr. 30 (2·0) pro die, for children 6 to 10 years old ;

gr. 10 (0·7) pro dosi, gr. 40 to 60 (2·5–4·0) pro die, for older children.

Externally : 1 to 3 per cent. solution for painting the throat or for gargling.

Correction of Taste.

The taste of gr. 1 of chlorate of potash is disguised by min. 4 of syrupus mori.

Formulae.

℞. Potass. chlorat., dr. 1.
Tinct. cinchon., dr. 1.
Acid. hydrochl. dil., dr. 1.
Syr. mori, oz. 1½.
Aq. carui, ad oz. 6.
S. : One teaspoonful every three hours.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Stomatitis.

℞. Potass. chlorat., gr. 6.
Boracis, gr. 6.
Aq. destillat., oz. 1.
S. : Lotion.

℞. Potass. chlorat., dr. 1½.
Glycerini, dr. 2.
Tinct. ferri perchl., oz. ½.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 8.
S. : Gargle.
Sore throat in German measles.

Antidotes.

Diuretica, pilocarpine.

POTASSII CHLORATIS TROCHISCUS (OFF.).

Properties. Each lozenge contains gr. 3 of chlorate of potassium. A convenient form of administering chlorate of potassium to older children.

Dose.

1 to 2 pro dosi, 4 to 6 pro die.

POTASSII CITRAS (OFF.). Citrate of potassium.

Properties. Crystalline powder ; neutral reaction ; feebly acid and saline taste ; very readily soluble in water ; deliquescent.

Use.

Used internally as a remote antacid, diuretic and diaphoretic.

Therapeutics.

Useful in the treatment of acute rheumatism in young children, of bronchitis in the acute febrile stage, and of urticaria.

POTASSII CITRAS—*continued.*

Dose. gr. 2 to 3 (0·15–0·2) pro dosi to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of citrate of potash is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

R. Potass. citrat., gr. 5.
Syr. aurantii, min. 25.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 2 to 3
years old.
Rheumatism.

R. Potass. citrat., gr. 10.
Sodii bromid., gr. 5.
Spir. chloroform., min. 10.
Syr. aurantii, min. 90.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Every four hours.
Rheumatism with much
nervous excitement.

POTASSII IODIDUM (OFF.). Iodide of potassium.

Properties. Cubic, colourless, but mostly opaque crystals ; readily soluble in water ; feeble alkaline reaction ; saline, acrid, and bitterish taste.

Use. Used externally as a local alterative ; internally as an expectorant, diuretic, alterative, and for the elimination of lead.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of stomatitis mercurialis, goitre, glandular hypertrophy, diphtheria, acute bronchitis, tuberculous meningitis, and syphilis.

Dose. Internally :
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1) pro die, for children under 1 year ;
gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi, gr. 3 (0·2) pro die, for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·01) pro dosi, gr. 6 (0·4) pro die, for a child 3 to 4 years old ;
gr. 3 (0·2) pro dosi, gr. 12 (0·8) pro die, for a child 5 to 8 years old ;
gr. 5 (0·3) pro dosi, gr. 15 (1·0) pro die, for a child 8 to 10 years old ;
gr. 10 (0·7) pro dosi, gr. 30 (2·0) pro die, for older children.

Externally :
0·5 per cent. solution ;
10 per cent. ointment.

Incompatibles. Acids, spirits of nitre, vegetable infusions containing starch.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of iodide of potassium is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii or dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of aqua menthæ piperitæ.

POTASSII IODIDUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

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| <p>℞. Potass. iodid., gr. 2.
Tinct. scillæ, min. 10.
Tinct. strophant.,
Spir. chloroform., āā min. 5.
Inf. senegæ, ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 8 to 12 years
old.
Cardiac dropsy. (Ashby.)</p> <p>℞. Potass. iodid., gr. 12.
Aq. menth. piperit., oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful three
or four times daily.
For a child 6 months old.
Congenital syphilis.</p> | <p>℞. Potass. iodid., gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Ext. stramon., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Spir. chloroform.,
Sp. amm. arom., āā min. 5.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times daily.
For a child 10 years old.
Bronchial asthma.</p> <p>℞. Potass. iodid., gr. 5.
Ext. cinchon. liq., min. 5.
Syr. aurant., min. 30.
Inf. cinchonæ, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 7 to 8 years old.
Enlarged glands.</p> |
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POTASSII NITRAS (OFF.). Nitrate of potassium.

Properties. White and opaque crystalline masses or six-sided rhombic prisms; reaction neutral; taste cool and saline; soluble in 4 parts of water.

Use. Used externally as a local sedative, detergent, and refrigerant; internally as a diuretic, diaphoretic, febrifuge, and pulmonary sedative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of follicular tonsillitis, acute febrile diseases like pneumonia, and of bronchial asthma.

Dose. gr. 1 to 2 (0.06–0.012) pro dosi
for a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Sulphuric acid, sulphates, alum, baryta, and salts of metals.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of nitrate of potassium is disguised by min. 5 of syr. limonis or rubi idæi.

Formulae.

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| <p>℞. Potass. nitrat., gr. 10.
Syr. rubi idæi, min. 60.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Every two hours.
For a child 5 years old.
Pneumonia.</p> | <p>℞. Potass. nitrat., gr. 1.
Spir. æther. nitr., min. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Liq. ammon. acet., min. 15.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
(Shadwell Hospital.)</p> |
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℞. Potass. nitrat., gr. 5.
Essent. limonis, min. 5.
Aq. destillat., oz. 2.
S. : Gargle.
Follicular tonsillitis.

Potassii Nitratis Fumus (T.H.) Charta nitrata; nitre paper.

Properties. Made in three numbers.
Nos. 1 and 2 suitable for children; contain gr. 30 or 45 respectively in oz. 1 of white blotting-paper.

Use. Burnt to inhale the fumes.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of bronchial asthma.

POTASSII PERMANGANAS (OFF.) Permanganate of potassium.

Properties. Slender, dark purple, iridescent, prismatic crystals; odourless; taste sweetish and astringent; soluble in 20 parts of water.

Use. Used externally and locally as an antiseptic, disinfectant, and deodorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of diphtheria, thrush, and pemphigus neonatorum.

Dose. 0·1 to 0·2 per cent. solutions for a gargle;
0·5 per cent. solution for painting patches of thrush;
1·0 per cent. solution for painting the throat in diphtheria.

Antidote. Permanganate of potassium is a good antidote to opium, phosphorus, strychnine, muscarine, colchicum, and oxalic acid; also to cyanide of potassium, *if administered immediately*.

POTASSII SULPHAS (OFF.) Sulphate of potassium.

Properties. Six-sided prisms, colourless; reaction neutral; bitter and saline taste; soluble in water.

Use. Used externally as a detergent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of lichen urticatus.

Dose. 1 oz. to 7 gallons of water for a bath.

POTASSII TARTRAS (OFF.) Tartrate of potassium.

Properties. Small colourless four- or six-sided prisms; reaction neutral, taste mildly saline and bitterish; readily soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

Use. Used internally as a saline aperient and diuretic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of nephritis.

Dose. gr. 2 to 4 (0·12–0·25) pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

POTASSII TARTRAS—*continued.*

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous salts, lime-water, chloride of calcium, magnesia, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 2 of tartrate of potassium is disguised by min. 6 of syr. aurantii.

Formula. R. Potass. tartrat., gr. 20.
Syr. aurant., dr. 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 5 to 6 years old.
Nephritis.

Propylamin. See **Trimethylamin.**

PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ SYRUPUS (OFF.). Made of the bark of Prunus Serotina. N.O. Amygdalaceæ.

Properties. Contains amygdalin and an essential oil yielding hydrocyanic acid, to which is due the characteristic smell of bitter almond which this syrup possesses.

Use. Used internally as a flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 2 to 15 several times daily.

Pyridinum. Obtained from bone-oil by dry distillation.

Properties. Colourless liquid with a persistent empyreumatic odour.

Use. Used externally as a pulmonary sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of bronchial asthma; contra-indicated in cases of asthma combined with cardiac weakness.

Dose. min. 3 to 6, to be poured on a handkerchief, which is then suspended near the patient.

Pyrogallicum Acidum. Trihydroxybenzol. Commonly known as **Pyrogallol.**

Properties. Small white crystals; odourless and tasteless; produce a sensation of coolness on the tongue. Soluble in 2 parts of water, 10 parts of vaselin.

Use. Used externally as an antimycotic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of psoriasis. It darkens the skin; ought not to be applied too freely.

Dose. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. ointment.

Formula. R. Acid. pyrogallic., gr. 6.
Vasellini puri, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
Psoriasis.

Pyrogallol. See **Pyrogallicum Acidum.**

QUASSIÆ INFUSUM (OFF.). Made of the chips of the wood of *Picræna Excelsa*. N.O. Simarubaceæ.

Properties. An infusion of gr. 88 of quassia-wood with oz. 20 of distilled water.

Use. Used externally as a vermicide.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of thread-worms.

Dose. oz. 4 to 6 for an enema.

Formula. ℞. Ferri sulphat., dr. 1.
 Infus. quassia, oz. 20.
 S. : A third part to be injected on alternate mornings.
 Thread-worms.

Quebracho Tinctura. Made of the bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho*. N.O. Apocynæ.

Properties. The tincture is made with 90 per cent. alcohol. Colour cinnamon brown ; taste bitter and somewhat aromatic. Active principle : aspidospermin, an alkaloid. Strength : 20 per cent.

Use. Used internally as a pulmonary and cardiac sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of angina pectoris and bronchial asthma.

Dose. min. 10 pro dosi, min. 30 pro die, for a child 2 to 3 years old.
 older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 10 of tinctura quebracho is disguised by min. 20 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. quebracho, min. 10.
 Syr. aurantii, min. 20.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 2 years old.
 Bronchial asthma.

Quercus Cortex (P.A.). Oak bark. The dried bark of the young stems of *Quercus Robur*, *Pedunculata*, and *Sessiflora*. N.O. Cupuliferæ.

Properties. Quills of variable length, silvery ashy-gray ; internally cinnamon brown with longitudinal stripes ; no marked odour ; taste very astringent ; active principle : tannic acid.

Use. Used externally and locally as a styptic injection, and as an addition to baths.

Quercus Cortex—*continued*.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of vaginal discharge, rhachitis, scrophulosis, and pemphigus neonatorum.

Dose. A decoction of oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 ad oz. 4 of water for vaginal injections ;
1 pound boiled in 1 gallon of water to be added to the bath.

Incompatibles. Metallic salts, mineral acids, alkalies, gelatine.

QUILLAIÆ TINCTURA (OFF.). Made of the bark of *Quillaia Saponaria*. N.O. *Spiraceæ*.

Properties. The tincture is made with 60 per cent. alcohol ; strength 1 in 5. Contains quillaic acid and sapotoxin ; has an at first sweetish, but subsequently acrid, taste, and possesses emulsifying properties.

Use. Used internally as an expectorant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of bronchitis with scanty, viscid expectoration. Contraindicated in high fever and during hæmoptysis.

Dose. min. 2 to 5 every two hours to a child 1 to 2 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 2 of tinctura quillaiaë is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Tinct. quillaiaë, min. 5.
Syrup. aurant., min. 25.
Aq. fœniculi, ad dr. 2.
S. : Every two hours.
For a child 2 years old.
Bronchitis.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM (OFF.). Hydrochlorate of quinine ; alkaloid obtained from various kinds of *Cinchona* bark. N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*.

Properties. Acicular white crystals, soluble in 35 parts of water and 3 of alcohol ; pure, intensely bitter taste.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and disinfectant ; internally as a stomachic and general tonic, antipyretic, and antitypic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of malaria, typhoid fever, pertussis, diphtheria, chronic non-syphilitic tumour of the spleen, and thread-worms.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM—*continued.*

Dose. Internally :
 gr. 5 to 15 (0·3–1·0) pro dosi three or four hours before the rigor in malaria ;
 as an antipyretic and in pertussis : gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·015) pro dosi, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ (0·045) pro die, for an infant 6 months old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1) pro die, for a child 1 year old ;
 gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi, gr. 3 (0·2) pro die, for a child 2 to 3 years old ;
 gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (0·15) pro dosi, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0·45) pro die, for a child 3 to 4 years old ;
 gr. 4 (0·25) pro dosi, gr. 8 (0·5) pro die, for a child 5 to 8 years old ;
 gr. 5 (0·3) pro dosi, gr. 10 (0·6) pro die, for a child 8 to 10 years old ;
 gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0·45) pro dosi, gr. 15 (1·0) pro die, for older children.

Externally :
 pure, for nasal insufflation in pertussis ;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solutions for inhalation in pertussis ;
 1 per cent. solution for rectal injections—thread-worms.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, alkali carbonates, astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of hydrochlorate of quinine is disguised by min. 20 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

<p>℞. Quinin. hydrochlor., gr. 15. Acid. hydrochl. dil., min. 3. Syr. aurant., dr. 10. Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4. S. : One teaspoonful every two hours. For a child 1 to 2 years old.</p>	<p>℞. Quinin. hydrochlor., gr. 15. Potass. bromid., dr. 1. S. : For nasal insufflation ; night and morning. Pertussis.</p>
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℞. Quinin. hydrochlor., gr. 15.
 Aq. destillat., oz. 4.
 S. : For two rectal injections.
 Thread-worms.

N.B.—Dilute hydrobromic acid lessens the 'cinchonism' sometimes produced by large doses of quinine.

QUININÆ SULPHAS (OFF.). Sulphate of quinine.

Properties. Slightly flexible, acicular, snow-white crystals ; soluble in 740 parts of water and 40 parts of alcohol ; taste intensely bitter.

QUININÆ SULPHAS—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and disinfectant; internally as a stomachic and general tonic, antipyretic and antitypic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of pertussis, malaria, typhoid fever, diphtheria, and chronic non-syphilitic tumour of the spleen.

Dose. Internally :
 gr. 5 to 7 to 15 (0·3–0·5–1·0) pro dosi three to four hours before the febrile attack in malaria ;
 as an antipyretic and in pertussis : gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·1) pro die, for a child 1 year old ;
 gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi, gr. 3 (0·2) pro die, for a child 2 years old ;
 gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (0·15) pro dosi, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0·5) pro die, for a child 3 to 4 years old ;
 gr. 4 (0·25) pro dosi, gr. 8 (0·6) pro die, for a child 5 to 8 years old ;
 gr. 5 (0·30) pro dosi, gr. 10 (0·6) pro die, for a child 8 to 10 years old ;
 gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ (0·5) pro dosi, gr. 15 (1·0) pro die, for older children.

Externally : in powder for nasal insufflation—pertussis.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, alkali carbonates, astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sulphate of quinine is disguised by min. 20 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Quinin. sulphat., gr. 10.
 Acid. hydrochlor., q.s.
 Glycerini,
 Aq. destillat., āā oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 S. : To be painted on membranes every half-hour.
 Faucial diphtheria.

℞. Quinin. sulphat.,
 Ferri carb. sacch., āā gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Sacch. albi, gr. 4.
 S. : Twice or three times daily.
 Chronic tumour of the spleen. (Hench.)

℞. Quinin. sulphat., gr. 15.
 Acid. sulphur. dil., min. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
 Syr. aurant., dr. 10.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4.
 S. : One teaspoonful every two hours.
 For a child 1 to 2 years old.

℞. Quinin. sulphat., gr. 15.
 Potass. bromid., dr. 1.
 S. : For nasal insufflations; night and morning.
 Pertussis.

N.B.—Dilute hydrobromic acid lessens the 'cinchonism' sometimes produced by large doses of quinine.

Quininæ Tannas (P.A.). Tannate of quinine.

Properties. Contains 2 parts of tannin and 1 part of quinine. Amorphous white powder, almost insoluble in water; nearly tasteless.

Use. Used internally as a stomachic and general tonic and astringent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of intestinal catarrh, dysentery, typhoid fever, and pertussis.

Dose. gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0.1) pro dosi for every year of the child's life. In pertussis: three doses suitable for the child's age, repeated at intervals of half an hour, to be given at the beginning of the attack.

Formulae.

R. Quinin. tannat., gr. 3.
Pulv. ipecac. co., gr. 1.
Sacch. alb., ad gr. 7.
S. : Three times daily.
For a child 2 to 3 years
old.
Follicular enteritis.

R. Quinin. tannat., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Glycerini,
Aq. destillat., āā dr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : 3 doses, to be given at
intervals of half an hour.
For a child 1 year old.
Pertussis.

Resorcinum. Meta-dioxybenzol.

Properties. White crystalline plates, resembling benzoic acid; freely soluble in water and alcohol; taste unpleasantly sweet and somewhat acrid.

Use. Used externally and internally as an antimycotic and antiseptic; not to be recommended for use as an antipyretic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of nasal and faucial diphtheria, thrush, pertussis, herpes tonsurans, pityriasis versicolor, chronic colitis, and zymotic gastro-enteritis.

Dose. Internally :
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.01) pro dosi, gr. 1 (0.06) pro die, for
an infant 3 to 6 months old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.02) pro dosi, gr. 2 (0.12) pro die, for
an infant 6 months to 1 year old ;
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03) pro dosi, gr. 3 (0.15) pro die, for
a child 1 to 2 years old ;
gr. 1 (0.06) pro dosi, gr. 6 (0.36) pro die for
a child 3 to 4 years old ;
older children in proportion.

RESORCINUM—*continued.*

Externally :

 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solution for nasal irrigation and 10 per cent. solution for painting the throat in diphtheria ;

1 to 2 per cent. solution for laryngeal application in pertussis ;

0.1 to 0.5 per cent. solution for irrigation of the colon in chronic colitis ;

5 to 10 per cent. ointment in skin diseases.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of resorcin is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii and dr. 1 of infusum anthemidis.

Formulae.

R. Resorcini, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Syr. aurant., min. 5.
Infus. anthemidis, ad dr. 1.
S. : Every three hours.
For an infant 4 to 6 months old.
Cholera infantum.

R. Resorcini, gr. 48.
Glycerini, oz. 1.
S. : Affected parts to be painted hourly during the day and every two hours during the night.
Diphtheria.

R. Resorcini, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Cocain. hydrochlor., gr. 3.
Aq. destillat., dr. 3.
S. : 4 to 5 drops to be dropped into the ear three times daily.
Acute catarrh of external meatus. (Von Stein.)

R. Resorcini, gr. 24.
Lanolini,
Vaselini, āā oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Ointment.
Herpes tonsurans.

N.B.—Resorcin in large doses produces excessive perspiration and collapse.

Rhamni Frangulæ Extractum Liquidum. Made of the powdered bark of Rhamnus Frangula. N.O. Rhamnaceæ.

Properties. An extract made with boiling water, and 90 per cent. alcohol added when cold. Brownish-yellow colour ; no marked odour ; pleasant, sweetish, and slightly bitter taste. Active principle : frangulin.

Use. Used internally as a mild aperient.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic constipation.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ two or three times a day for a child 2 to 3 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of liquid extract of frangula is disguised by min. 5 of syr. zingiberis and ext. glycyrrhizæ liquidum.

Rhamni Frangulæ Extractum Liquidum—*continued.*

Formulae.

<p>R. Ext. rhamni frang. liquid., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Syr. aurant., min. 10. Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 1. S. : To be given twice daily. For a child 2 years old. Chronic constipation.</p>	<p>R. Ext. rham. frang. liq., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$. Syr. zingiberis, Ext. glycyrrhizæ liquid., āā min. 5. Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1. S. : To be given twice daily. For a child 2 years old. Chronic constipation.</p>
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RHATANIÆ TINCTURA. See **KRAMERIÆ TINCTURA (OFF.).**

Rhei Radicis Pulvis. Made of the powdered root of Rheum Palmatum. N.O. Polygonaceæ.

Properties. Reddish-brown or rusty-brown powder; odour peculiar and aromatic; taste bitter, somewhat astringent. Active principles: cathartic and chrysophanic acids.

Use. Used internally in small doses as a gastric tonic and astringent; in large doses as a purgative and hepatic stimulant.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of catarrhal gastritis, catarrhal icterus, constipation, urticaria, scurvy, and of night terrors caused by indigestion.

Dose. As a gastric tonic: gr. 1 (0.06) pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
As a purgative: gr. 2 to 3 (0.12-0.18) pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of pulvis radicis rhei is disguised by gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of pulvis zingiberis or cinnamomi.

Formulae.

<p>R. Pulv. rad. rhei, gr. 3. Sod. bicarbon., gr. 5. Magnes. sulphat., gr. 5. Syr. zingiberis, min. 20. Aq. menth. piperit., ad dr. 3. S. : To be taken three times a day. For a child 5 to 6 years old. Night terrors.</p>	<p>R. Pulv. rad. rhei, gr. 3. Sod. carbonat., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$. Pulv. zingiberis, gr. 1. S. : To be taken at bedtime. For a child 1 year old. Constipation, with clay- like and sour motions.</p>
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R. Pulv. rad. rhei, gr. 3.
Pulv. hydrarg. c. creta., gr. 1.
Pulv. cinnamomi, gr. 1.
S. : To be taken at bedtime.
For child 1 year old.
Constipation with claylike and sour motions.

RHEI TINCTURA COMPOSITA (OFF.).

Properties. Contains rhubarb, cardamoms, coriander, and glycerine in the proportions of 8 : 1 : 1 : 8, and 60 per cent. alcohol enough to produce 1 pint.

Use. Used internally as a gastric tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of indigestion and catarrhal icterus.

Dose. min. 10 to a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 10 of tinctura rhei is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus zingiberis.

Formula.

℞. Tinct. rhei co., min. 20.
Magnes. sulphat., gr. 10.
Syr. zingiberis, min. 10.
Aq. carui, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
Indigestion with constipation.

℞. Tinct. rhei co., min. 10.
Spir. amm. arom., min. 1½.
Spir. chloroform., min. 1½.
Syr. zingiberis, min. 5.
Aq. carui, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
Indigestion, icterus.

Rhei Vinum.

Properties. Contains 1 part of rhubarb in 16 parts of sherry wine ; flavoured with canella bark.

Use. Used internally as a gastric tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of indigestion.

Dose. min. 5 to 10 pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 10 of vinum rhei is much improved by the addition of min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Vini rhei, oz. 1.
Syr. aurantii, dr. 4.
S. : 15 drops three times a day.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Indigestion.

Rhois Aromaticæ Extractum Liquidum. Made of the bark of Rhus Aromatica. N.O. Anacardiaceæ.

Properties. Has a sweet and astringent taste, and a somewhat disagreeable odour, resembling that of tinctura opii. Contains several glucosides and glucoside derivatives which yield proto-catechuic acid.

Use. Used internally as a stimulant diuretic and styptic tonic

Rhois Aromaticæ Extractum Liquidum—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of enuresis diurna and nocturna, of some forms of albuminuria, and of atonic diarrhœa. The administration of rhus aromatica should be continued for 3 or 4 weeks after the enuresis has ceased.

Dose. min. 5 to 10 three times a day for a child 3 to 5 years old ;
min. 10 to 15 three times a day for a child 5 to 10 years old ;
min. 15 to 30 three times a day for older children ;

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of liquid extract of rhus aromatica is disguised by min. 10 of elixir simplex and dr. 1 of cinnamon-water.

Formula. R. Ext. rhois aromat. liq., min. 10.
Elixir simplicis, min. 20.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times daily.
For a child 6 years old.
Enuresis nocturna.

N.B.—In about 30 per cent. of the cases rhus aromatica produces an exacerbation of the enuresis during the first or second week of the treatment, which lasts for a couple of days and is then followed by a marked improvement.

RICINI OLEUM (OFF.). Oil expressed from the seeds of Ricinus Communis. N.O. Euphorbiaceæ. Commonly known as **Castor-oil**.

Properties. A viscid colourless or pale yellow oil ; taste at first mild, but subsequently unpleasant and acrid. Soluble in 90 per cent. and in absolute alcohol. Active principles : ricinic, ricin-oleic and ricin-stearic acids.

Use. Used externally as an emollient and protective ; internally as an aperient.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of constipation and diarrhœa, especially of the latter.

Dose. Internally :
dr. 1 to a child 1 year old as a single dose, in constipation ;
min. 5 three or four times daily, in diarrhœa, for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

Externally : min. 10 to oz. 1 of collodion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 5 of oleum ricini is disguised by min. 3 of syrupus zingiberis and dr. 1 of aqua menthæ piperitæ or cinnamomi ; or it may be given in chocolate pastils with vanilla.

RICINI OLEUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

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| <p>℞. Ol. ricini, min. 5.
Mucilag. acaciæ, min. 15.
Syr. zingiberis, min. 3.
Aq. menth. piperit., ad dr. 1.
S. : Every four hours.
For a child 1 year old.
Diarrhœa.</p> <p>℞. Creosot., min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ol. ricini, min. 5.
Mucilag. acaciæ, min. 15.
Syr. zingiberis, min. 5.
Aq. menth. piperit., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Cholera infantum.</p> | <p>℞. Liq. hydr. perchlor., min. 1.
Ol. ricini, min. 5.
Sacch. alb., gr. 5.
Mucilag. acaciæ, q.s.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times daily.
For a child 1 year old.
Zymotic diarrhœa.</p> <p>℞. Ol. ricini, min. 60.
Pastæ theobromatis, q.s.
Ut fiant trochisci No. vi.
S. : One pastil to be taken
every six hours.
For a child 2 years old.
Diarrhœa.</p> |
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N.B. — Half-drachm or drachm doses repeatedly given to young children produce constipation.

Rubi Idæi Syrupus (P. Helv.). Raspberry syrup. The juice of the ripe fruits of *Rubus Idæi*. N.O. Rubaceæ. Prepared like **Syrupus mori**.

Properties. Has a very agreeable, refreshing, sweet and slightly acid taste.

Use. Used internally as a flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 5 to 30.

SACCHARINUM. See **GLUSIDUM (OFF.)**.

Sal Carolinum Factitium (P.G.).

Properties. Consists of dried sulphate of sodium (44), sulphate of potassium (2), chloride of sodium (18), bicarbonate of sodium (38); gr. 60 to 1 pint of water are similar to Carlsbad water.

Use. Used internally as a laxative, antacid, and hepatic stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of catarrhal gastritis accompanied by constipation, of ulcer ventriculi, icterus catarrhalis, and diabetes mellitus.

Dose. dr. 1 (4.00) dissolved in a tumblerful of water to be taken in two doses. The dose may be increased if necessary.

Formula. ℞. Sal carolin. factit., oz. 2.
S. : One teaspoonful to be dissolved in a tumblerful of water; to be taken in two doses.

Diabetes.

SALICINUM (OFF.). A crystalline glucoside contained in the bark of *Salix Alba*. N.O. Salicineæ.

Properties. Colourless shining trimetric tabular crystals; taste very bitter; soluble in 28 parts of water or spirit.

Use. Used internally as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of acute rheumatism; does not produce vascular depression like salicylic acid.

Dose. gr. 3 (0·18) pro dosi for a child 2 years old; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of salicin is disguised by min. 10 of syr. aurantii.

Formula. R. Salicini, gr. 5.
Syr. aurant., min. 50.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times daily.
For a child 4 to 5 years old.
Acute rheumatism.

SALICYLICUM ACIDUM (OFF.). Salicylic acid.

Properties. White acicular crystals; inodorous; taste at first sweetish, but subsequently acid; soluble in 500 to 700 parts of cold water; readily soluble in hot water, alcohol, ether and solutions of citrate or acetate of ammonia, sodium phosphate or borax.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and disinfectant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of diphtheria, pertussis, dysentery, eczema, intertrigo, psoriasis, tinea tonsurans, and hyperidrosis.

Dose. 1 to 1½ per cent. solutions for nasal irrigation, diphtheria, pertussis;
1 to 1½ per cent. solutions for rectal injection, dysentery;
1 to 1½ per cent. solutions for inhalation, diphtheria;
1 : 8 parts of alcohol, tinea tonsurans;
2½ to 5 to 12 per cent. ointment for eczema;
2 to 10 per cent. dusting-powder, intertrigo, hyperidrosis.

SALICYLICUM ACIDUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

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| <p>℞. Acid. salicyl., partes 2.
Zinci oxidi, partes 25.
Amyli, partes 25.
Vaselini, partes 50.
S. : Paste ; to be spread on a piece of linen and to be applied over the diseased part. (Lassar.)</p> <p>℞. Acid. salicyl., dr. 1.
Acoholi (70 per cent.), oz. 1.
S. : To be rubbed into affected patch of skin with a piece of flannel.
Tinea tonsurans.</p> <p>℞. Acid. salicyl., gr. 10.
Bismuthi subnitrat.,
Amyli, āā dr. 3.
Vaselini puri, oz. 2.
S. : Ointment.
Intertrigo.</p> | <p>℞. Acid. salicyl., gr. 30.
Sulph. præcipit., dr. 2½.
Zinci oxidi,
Amyli, āā dr. 5.
Vaselini puri, oz. 2.
S. : Ointment.
Psoriasis.</p> <p>℞. Acid. salicyl., dr. 1.
Vaselini, oz. 1.
S. : Ointment ; to be applied over the patch of ringworm after application of the alcoholic lotion of salicylic acid.</p> <p>℞. Acid. salicyl., dr. 2.
Zinci oxid., dr. 2.
Pulv. amyli,
Pulv. talci, āā dr. 6.
S. : Dusting-powder.
Hyperidrosis.</p> |
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- ℞. Acid. salicyl., dr. 2.
Collod. flexil., ad oz. 1.
S. : To be applied with a pencil brush.
Warts, corns.

Salipyrinum. Salicylate of antipyrine.

Properties. White crystalline powder ; has a sweetish taste ; sparingly soluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol.

Use. Used internally as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism.

Dose. gr. 1 pro dosi for a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Acids and alkalies.

Formula. ℞. Salipyrini, gr. 5.
Sacch. albi, gr. 5.
S. : Every three to four hours.
For a child 4 to 5 years old.
Acute rheumatism.

SALOL (OFF.). Phenyl salicylate.

Properties. Small white crystals, with a slight aromatic odour resembling that of winter-green ; almost tasteless ; insoluble in water, soluble in 10 parts of alcohol, readily soluble in ether.

SALOL—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic; internally as an antifermentative and antipyretic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of burns, stomatitis, foetid rhinitis and zymotic diarrhoea. Contraindicated in acute and chronic nephritis.

Dose. Internally:
gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi, gr. 3 (0·18) pro die, for a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Externally:
1 to 10 per cent. liniment for burns;
5 per cent. spirituous solution as a mouth-wash, stomatitis;
in powder as a snuff, foetid rhinitis.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of salol is disguised by min. 5 of elixir. simplex.

Formulae.

℞. Saloli, gr. 1.
Pulv. tragacanth. co., q.s.
Elixir. simpl., min. 5.
Aq. menth. piper., ad dr. 1.
S.: Three to four times daily.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Zymotic diarrhoea.

℞. Saloli, dr. 1.
Spir. vin. rectific., oz. 3.
S.: One teaspoonful to a tumblerful of warm water for a gargle.
Stomatitis.

℞. Saloli, dr. 1.
Acid. boric., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Acid. salicyl., gr. 7.
Thymol., gr. 3.
Talci, ad oz. 2.
S.: To be snuffed up night and morning.
Foetid rhinitis. (Seifert.)

℞. Saloli, dr. 1.
Ol. lini,
Liq. calcis, āā oz. 1.
S.: Liniment.
Burns and scalds.

Salol cum Camphora. Salol camphor.

Properties. 3 parts of salol and 2 parts of camphor heated together; a viscid liquid, of considerable antiseptic properties.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic purulent otitis media.

Dose. A few drops on cotton-wool.

Formula. ℞. Saloli c. camphora, oz. 1.
S.: A mop of cotton-wool to be moistened with it and put into the external ear.
Chron. purulent otitis media. (Cuvillier.)

Salophenum. Acetyl-para-amido-phenyl-salicylic-ester.

Properties. Light, white crystalline scales, tasteless and odourless; soluble in alcohol and ether, almost insoluble in water; completely soluble in alkalies. Being insoluble in acids, salophen passes the stomach unaltered; it is split up in the intestinal canal into its components.

Use. Used internally as an antipyretic, anti-neuralgic, and antirheumatic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of acute articular rheumatism, influenza, typhoid fever, hectic fever, scarlatina, acute tonsillitis, and neuralgia.

Dose. gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi, gr. 4 (0·25) pro die, for a child 1 to 2 years old; older children in proportion.

Formula. ℞. Salopheni, gr. 1.
S. : Four times a day.
For a child 2 years old.
Acute rheumatism.

SANTONINI TROCHISCUS (OFF.).

Properties. - The lozenge contains gr. 1 of santonin.

Dose. 1 or 2 lozenges at bedtime; a laxative to be given the following morning.

SANTONINUM (OFF.). A crystalline principle prepared from Santonica. N.O. Synanthereæ.

Properties. Flat, rhombic prisms, colourless, rendered yellow by sunlight; taste feebly bitter; nearly insoluble in cold water, sparingly soluble in hot water.

Use. Used internally as an anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of ascarides, less so of oxyuris vermicularis and of urticaria due to the presence of worms.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
gr. 1 (0·06) " " " 2 years old;
older children in proportion.

Formula. ℞. Pulv. santonini, gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$.
Pulv. scammon. co., gr. 2.
Pulv. calomel., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : To be taken at bedtime,
for three or four days.
For a child 4 to 5 years old.
Ascarides. (Hospital for Sick Children.)

Sapo Viridis (P.G.). Sapo kaimus; soft soap.

Properties. Made of linseed-oil; pale brownish-green colour and gelatinous consistence; inodorous; soluble in alcohol.

Sapo Viridis—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as a parasiticide, local detergent and absorbent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of scabies, psoriasis, pityriasis versicolor, chronic eczema, scrophulous glands, hydrops articularum, pleural and pericardial exudation.

Dose. In substance or in alcoholic solution (1 : 3).

Formulae.

℞. Sapon. virid., oz. 2.

S. : A piece the size of an almond to be rubbed into the skin over the cardiac region twice a day.

Hydro-pericardium.

(Senator.)

℞. Sapon. virid., oz. 1.

Alcohol. absolut., oz. 1.

Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4.

S. : Liniment; to be applied with a flannel rag.

Comedones.

(W. A. Hardaway.)

SCAMMONII PULVIS COMPOSITUS (OFF.). Made of the resin of *Convolvulus Scammonia*. N.O. *Convolvulaceæ*.

Properties. 4 parts of *resina scammonii*, 3 parts of *jalapa*, 1 part of *pulvis zingiberis*, rubbed together in a mortar.

Use. Used internally as an anthelmintic and drastic purgative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of *ascaris lumbricoides*.

Dose. gr. 1 (0.06) for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Formula. ℞. Pulv. scammon. co., gr. 2.

Calomel., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Sacch. lactis, ad gr. 5.

S. : To be taken at bedtime.

For a child 2 to 3 years old.

Ascaris lumbricoides.

SCILLÆ OXYMEL (OFF.). Made of the bulb of *Urginea Scilla*. N.O. *Liliaceæ*.

Properties. Contains bruised squills, vinegar, and honey; taste sweet and acetous; active principle: scillain.

Use. Used internally as a diuretic and stimulant expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of bronchitis when the expectoration is loose; contra-indicated when there is albuminuria.

Dose. min. 5 to 10 pro dosi for a child 1 to 2 years old; older children in proportion.

SCILLÆ OXYMEL—*continued.*

Formula. ℞. Oxymel scillæ, min. 5.
 Tinct. camphor. co., min. 2½.
 Spir. ætheris nitros., min. 2½.
 Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day, or whenever
 the cough is troublesome.
 For a child 1 year old.
 (Hospital for Sick Children.)

SEIDLITZ POWDER. See **SODÆ TARTARATÆ PULVIS EFFERVESCENS (OFF.)**.

SENEGÆ INFUSUM (OFF.). Made of the dried root of Polygala Senega. N.O. Polygalaceæ.

Properties. Contains 1 part of senega root to 20 parts of boiling water. Has a peculiar, somewhat rancid odour; taste at first sweetish, afterwards acrid; active principle: saponin, a glucoside.

Use. Used internally as an expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute bronchitis during the second stage, chronic bronchitis, broncho-blenorrhœa, and pneumonia in statu resolutionis. Contra-indicated during the febrile state of bronchial affections, in hæmoptysis and gastritis.

Dose. dr. ½ to dr. 1 to a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of dr. ½ of infusum senegæ is disguised by min. 2 of spir. chloroformi and min. 15 of syr. aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Ammonii carbonat., gr. ½. Spir. chloroformii, min. 2. Syr. aurantii, min. 15. Inf. senegæ, ad dr. 1. S. : Three or four times a day. For a child 1 year old. Acute bronchitis, 2nd stage.	℞. Liq. ammon. anisat., min. 2. Spir. chloroformii, min. 2. Syr. aurantii, min. 15. Inf. senegæ, ad dr. 1. S. : Three or four times daily. For a child 1 year old. Acute bronchitis, 2nd stage.
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SENNÆ SYRUPUS (OFF.). Made of the leaves of Cassia Acutifolia and Angustifolia. N.O. Leguminosæ.

Properties. Contains senna, 90 per cent. alcohol, oil of coriander, and sugar; active principle: cathartic acid.

Use. Used internally as a simple purgative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of constipation.

Dose. min. 10 pro dosi for a child 1 year old; older children in proportion.

SENNÆ SYRUPUS—*continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 10 of syrupus sennæ is improved by min. 1½ of tinctura zingiberis.

Formula. ℞. Syr. sennæ, min. 10.
 Ext. jalapæ, gr. ¼.
 Spir. chloroform., min. 2.
 Tinct. zingiberis, min. 2.
 Syr. simplicis, min. 10.
 Aq. carui, ad dr. 1.
 S. : Every two to three hours, until the bowels are properly moved.
 For a child 1 to 2 years old.
 Constipation.

SINAPIS (OFF.). Mustard.

Therapeutics. A useful and handy stimulant emetic.

Dose. dr. 1 in warm water.

SINAPIS CATAPLASMA (OFF.). Made of the dried ripe seeds of Brassica Nigra and Brassica Alba. N.O. Cruciferæ.

Properties. Powdered mustard and linseed-meal to equal proportions, stirred together under addition of warm (not boiling) water.

Use. Used externally as a rubefacient or vesicant.

Dose. oz. 1 to 3 spread between two layers of muslin and applied to the skin.

SINAPIS CHARTA (OFF.). Made of black and white mustard seeds, benzol, and solution of indiarubber.

Use. A convenient form of applying a mustard-poultice. Used externally like **SINAPIS CATAPLASMA (OFF.)**.

SINAPIS OLEUM VOLATILE (OFF.). Oil of mustard. Distilled from the seeds of Brassica Nigra. N.O. Cruciferæ.

Properties. Intensely penetrating odour ; burning taste.

Use. Used externally as a rubefacient and stimulant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia.

Formula. ℞. Ol. sinapis, min. 10.
 Ol. camphor., oz. 1.
 S. : Liniment.
 Bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia.

SODÆ TARTARATÆ PULVIS EFFERVESCENS
(OFF.). Seidlitz-powder.

Properties. Contains gr. 120 of tartarated soda and gr. 40 of bicarbonate of soda wrapped in blue paper, and gr. 38 of tartaric acid in white paper. The former powder is dissolved in a tumblerful of cold water, the latter powder then added, and the whole drunk while effervescing.

Use. Used internally as a mild aperient.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of constipation in children over 10 years old.

Dose. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 seidlitz-powder for a child 10 to 15 years old.

Formula. R. Pulv. sod. tartarat. effervesc., 1.
S. : One half to be given in the morning on an empty stomach, dissolved in sugar-water.
For a child 10 years old.
Constipation.

SODII ARSENATIS LIQUOR (OFF.). Solution of arsenate of sodium ; di-sodium hydrogen arsenate.

Properties. A 1 per cent. solution of arsenate of sodium in distilled water ; reaction alkaline.

Use. Used internally as a tonic and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of chronic rheumatism, anæmia, leukhæmia, epilepsy, lenteric diarrhœa, and splenic cachexia ; malaria, diabetes mellitus, and chronic skin diseases.

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 for a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Hydrate of iron and magnesia, tannic acid, acetate of lead, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min 1. of liq. sodii arsenatis is disguised by min. 5 of syr. toltanus, or min. 2 of glycerine, or dr. 1 of aqua cinnamomi.

Formula.

R. Liq. sod. arsenat., min. 3.
Syr. ferr., quin. et strychn. phosph., dr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times a day, after meals.
For a child 5 to 6 years old.
Lenteric diarrhœa.
Splenic cachexia.

R. Liq. sod. arsenat., min. 1.
Tinct. nuc. vomic., min. 2.
Syr. tolut., min. 15.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day after meals.
For a child 2 years old.
Chronic eczema.

Antidote. Frequently repeated doses of hydrate of iron and magnesia are the best antidote in cases of poisoning with arsenic.

SODII BENZOAS (OFF.). Benzoate of sodium.

Properties. White crystalline or amorphous powder; in-
odorous, or faint benzoic odour; taste sweetish,
alkaline; reaction alkaline; readily soluble in
water.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic; in-
ternally as an antirheumatic, antizymotic,
and stimulant expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of diphtheria, thrush,
chronic follicular enteritis and colitis, acute
nasal catarrh, acute articular rheumatism, and
enuresis nocturna.

Dose. Internally:
gr. 2 to 4 (0·12-0·25) pro dosi for a child
6 months old;
gr. 6 (0·36) pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Externally:
5 to 10 per cent. solutions for inhalation and
for gargling in diphtheria and thrush;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solutions for rectal injection,
chronic colitis;
in powder for nasal or faucial insufflation in
acute rhinitis and diphtheria.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 4 of sodii benzoas is disguised
by min. 10 of syrupus toltanus.

Formulae.

R̄. Sod. benzoat., gr. 4.
Syr. tolut., min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Every two to three
hours.
For a child 1 year old.
Summer diarrhoea.

R̄. Sod. benzoat., gr. 3.
Spir. chloroform., min. 2.
Syr. aurant., min. 15.
Inf. senegæ, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Bronchitis.

R̄. Sod. benzoat.,
Sod. salicyl., āā gr. 20.
Ext. belladonn., gr. 10.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad oz. 4.
S. : One teaspoonful every 4 to 5 hours.
For a child 4 to 6 years old.
Enuresis nocturna.

SODII BIBORAS (OFF.). See **BORAX (OFF.).****SODII BICARBONAS (OFF.).** Bicarbonate of sodium.

Properties. In powder or small opaque monoclinic crystals;
has a saline and slightly alkaline taste; soluble
in 10 parts of water.

Use. Used externally as a resolvent; in-
ternally as an antacid and gastric sedative.

SODII BICARBONAS—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of thrush, acute laryngitis, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, catarrhal stomatitis, acute and chronic gastro-enteritis, constipation, and dyspepsia.

Dose. Internally :
gr. 3 (0·2) to a child 6 months to 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.
Externally :
2 to 5 per cent. solutions for a mouth-wash or
gargle, thrush ;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solutions for inhalation,
acute laryngitis.

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous salts, earthy and metallic salts.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 3 of bicarbonate of sodium is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii, or dr. 1 of aqua cinnamomi or menthæ piperitæ.

Formulae.

℞. Sod. bicarb., dr. 1.
Spir. thymoli, dr. 1.
Glycerini, dr. 2.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 8.
S. : Mouth - wash. The
mouth to be rinsed with
this lotion every two or
three hours.
Catarrhal stomatitis.

℞. Sod. bicarb., gr. 60.
Tinct. nuc. vomic., min. 12.
Syr. aurant., dr. 2.
Aq. carui, ad oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful three
times a day.
For a child 1 to 2 years
old.
Catarrhal gastritis.

℞. Sod. bicarb., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Spir. ammon. aromat.,
min. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
Glycerini, min. 5.
Aq. menth. piper., ad dr. 1.
S. : 3 or 4 times a day.
For a child 6 months to
1 year old.
Dyspepsia with flatulence.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

℞. Sod. bicarb., gr. 24.
Tinct. rhei, min. 60.
Tinct. calumbæ, min. 40.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad oz. 2.
S. : Two teaspoonfuls
twice a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Dyspepsia.

℞. Sod. bicarb., gr. 10.
Glyc. acid. carbol., min. 60.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S. : Lotion ; to be used
with a steam spray.
Bronchitis or broncho-pneumonia.

SODII BROMIDUM (OFF.) Bromide of sodium.

Properties. Granular powder, or small white cubic crystals ;
colourless or white ; readily soluble in water ;
inodorous, saline taste.

SODII BROMIDUM—*continued.*

Use. Used locally as an anodyne and anæsthetic; internally as a nervine sedative, hypnotic, and antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of convulsions, epilepsy, sleeplessness during dentition, chorea, pertussis, trismus and tetanus neonatorum, laryngismus stridulus, enuresis nocturna, and nervous palpitation of the heart. Sodium bromide is well borne by children; it is preferable to the potassium bromide from its weaker action on the heart; bromism is less frequent in children than in adults.

Dose. gr. 2 to 4 (0·12–0·24) pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
gr. 5 to 8 (0·3–0·5) pro dosi for a child 3 to 5 years old;
gr. 8 to 15 (0·5–1·0) pro dosi for a child 6 to 10 years old;
gr. 15 to 30 (1·0–2·0) pro dosi for older children.
These doses may be increased, as tolerance is soon established.

Incompatibles. Acids, and the salts of most metals and earths.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 4 of bromide of sodium is disguised by min. 15 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Sod. bromid., gr. 24.
Chloral. hydr., gr. 6.
Syr. aurant., min. 75.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
S. : One tablespoonful
three times a day.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Laryngismus stridulus.

℞. Sod. bromid.,
Potass. bromid.,
Ammon. bromid., āā gr. 5.
Syr. aurant., min. 75.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 10 years old.
Epilepsy.

℞. Sod. bromid., gr. 10.
Liq. morph. hydrochl., min. 1.
Syr. scillæ, min. 20.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 6 to 8 years old.
Pertussis.

SODII CARBONAS (OFF.). Carbonate of sodium.

Properties. Laminae rhombic crystals, transparent and colourless; reaction alkaline; taste harsh, caustic, alkaline; soluble in 2 parts of water.

SODII CARBONAS—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as a detergent and antacid; internally as an antacid and gastric sedative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of acute laryngitis and of dyspepsia.

Dose. Internally :
gr. 2 (0 12) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.
Externally : $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution for spraying
the throat and larynx.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of carbonate of sodium is disguised by dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of aqua fœniculi.

Formula. R. Sod. carbonat., gr. 2.
Glycerini, min. 2.
Aq. fœniculi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Dyspepsia.

SODII CHLORIDUM (OFF.). Chloride of sodium ;
common salt.

Properties. Small white crystalline grains or cubic crystals ; neutral reaction ; typically salt taste ; soluble in less than 3 parts of water.

Use. Used externally as a stimulant, rubefacient, resolvent, and vermicide ; hypodermically as a stimulant and substitute for blood serum ; internally as a tonic, emetic, and hæmostatic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of diphtheria, acute laryngitis, pleurisy, bronchitis, cholera infantum, dyspepsia, hæmoptysis, and thread-worms.

Dose. Internally : dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (2·0–4·0) repeatedly as an emetic and hæmostatic.
Externally :
1 to 2 pounds to 7 gallons of water for a bath ;
in powder, applied to diphtheritic membranes ;
1 per cent. solution for inhalations in acute bronchitis or laryngitis ;
0·6 per cent. solution for hypodermic injections in cholera infantum.

Correction of Taste. The taste of sodium chloride is not objected to by children.

SODII CHLORIDUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

℞. Sod. chlorid., partes 6.
Sod. carbonat., partem 1.
Aq. destillat., partes 1,000.
Mitte, uncias iii.

S. : The fluid must be sterilized before use, and should be injected under the skin over the abdomen, at a temperature of 100° to 104° F. ; oz. 1 to be injected at a time ; to be repeated as often as necessary.

Cholera infantum.

(Penzoldt.)

℞. Sod. chlorid., dr. 1.
Aq. fontis, oz. 10.
S. : To be injected on alternate mornings.
Thread-worms.

℞. Sod. chlorid., dr. 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful every hour.
Pleuritic exudation.

Antidote. Chloride of sodium is the best antidote to nitrate of silver.

Sodii Citras. Citrate of sodium.

Properties. Small granular crystals, resembling chloride of sodium ; reaction slightly acid ; readily soluble in water ; taste saline.

Use. Used internally as a cooling saline, diaphoretic and diuretic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia during the febrile stage when the secretion is scanty.

Dose. gr. 3 (0·2) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of citrate of sodium is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus limonis.

Formula. ℞. Sod. citrat., dr. 2½.
Syr. ipecac., dr. 4.
Syr. limonis, dr. 4.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4.
S. : 2 teaspoonfuls 3 times a day.
For a child 6 to 8 years old.
Broncho-pneumonia with tenacious secretion.

N.B.—Citrate of sodium is preferable to citrate of potassium.

Sodii Cresotas. Paracresotate of sodium.

Properties. White crystalline powder ; soluble in 24 parts of water ; taste bitter.

Use. Used internally as an antipyretic, anti-rheumatic, and intestinal antiseptic.

Sodii Cresotas—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of typhoid fever, broncho-pneumonia, acute rheumatism, and infantile diarrhœa; acts like salicylate of sodium, without any of the unpleasant results of the latter.

Dose. gr. 2 to 5 (0·12–0·3) pro dosi, gr. 7 to 15 (0·5–1·0) pro die, for a child 2 to 4 years old; gr. 5 to 15 (0·3–1·0) pro dosi, gr. 30 to 45 (2·0–3·0) pro die, for a child 5 to 10 years old; gr. 15 to 22 (1·0–1·5) pro dosi, gr. 45 to 60 (3·0–4·0) pro die, for older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 2 of paracresotate of sodium is disguised by min. 10 of extract. glycyrrhizæ liquidum.

Formulae.

℞. Sod. cresotat., gr. 3.
Spir. ammon. aromat.,
min. 4.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq., min. 15.
Aq. anethi, ad dr. 1.
S.: Three or four times a
day.
For a child 3 years old.
Febrile diarrhœa.

℞. Sod. cresotat., gr. 5.
Spir. ammon. aromat.,
min. 10.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq., min. 20.
Aq. anethi, ad dr. 3.
S.: Every four hours.
For a child 7 years old.
Acute articular rheuma-
tism.

Sodii Hypophosphitis Syrupus (B.P.C.).

Properties. Contains gr. 1 of sodium hypophosphite in dr. 1 of syrup.

Use. Used internally as a stimulant, tonic, and alterative.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of enlarged glands and of chronic tuberculosis.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ pro dosi for a child 2 to 3 years old; older children in proportion.

Formula. ℞. Syr. sod. hypophosph., oz. 2.
S.: One teaspoonful three
times a day, after meals.
For a child 6 years old.
Enlarged bronchial glands.

SODII HYPOSULPHIS (OFF.). Thiosulphate of sodium.

Properties. White transparent crystals, readily soluble in water, bitter nauseous taste.

SODII HYPOSULPHIS—*continued.*

- Use.* Used externally as a parasiticide.
- Therapeutics.* Recommended for the treatment of pityriasis versicolor.
- Dose.* 5 to 10 per cent. lotion to be rubbed into the skin over the affected part.
- Formula.* ℞. Sod. hyposulphit., oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Glycerini, oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 6.
S.: To be rubbed in every morning. Flannels to be left off for a time.
Pityriasis versicolor.

SODII IODIDUM (OFF.). Iodide of sodium.

- Properties.* White, dry, deliquescent crystalline powder; readily soluble in water and alcohol; neutral reaction; saline and somewhat bitter taste.
- Use.* Used externally as a local alterative; internally as an expectorant, diuretic, alterative, and for the elimination of lead.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of stomatitis mercurialis, syphilis, goitre, glandular hypertrophy, diphtheria, acute and chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma, and tuberculous meningitis.
- Dose.* Internally :
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0.03) pro dosi, gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0.1) pro die, for children under 1 year ;
gr. 1 (0.06) pro dosi, gr. 3 (0.2) pro die, for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
gr. 3 (0.2) pro dosi, gr. 12 (0.8) pro die, for a child 4 to 8 years old ;
gr. 5 (0.3) pro dosi, gr. 15 (1.0) pro die, for a child 8 to 10 years old ;
gr. 10 (0.7) pro dosi, gr. 30 (2.0) pro die, for older children.
Externally : $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution for gargles—stomatitis.
- Incompatibles.* Acids, spirit of nitre, vegetable infusions containing starch.
- Correction of Taste.* The taste of gr. 1 of iodide of sodium is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii or dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of aqua menthæ piperitæ.

SODII IODIDUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

℞. Sod. iodidi, gr. 2.
Tinct. scillæ, min. 10.
Tinct. strophant.,
Spir. chloroform., āā min. 5.
Inf. senegæ, ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : To be taken three
times a day.
For a child 8 to 12 years old.
Cardiac hydrops.

℞. Sod. iodidi, gr. 3.
Spir. chloroform., min. 10.
Syr. aurant., min. 30.
Inf. gentian. co., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 5 years old.
Enlarged glands ; suspicion
of congenital syphilis.

℞. Sod. iodidi, gr. 3.
Aq. menth. piperit., dr. 2.
S. : Three to four times daily.
For a child 4 years old.
Congenital syphilis.

N.B.—Sodium iodide is preferable to potassium iodide.

SODII PHOSPHAS (OFF.). Di-sodium hydrogen phosphate.

Properties. Large, transparent and colourless rhombic prisms ; reaction faintly alkaline ; mild, saline taste ; soluble in 5 parts of water.

Use. Used internally as a saline aperient.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of constipation in hand-fed infants, and of scurvy.

Dose. gr. 5 (0·3) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 5 of phosphate of sodium is disguised by oz. 1 of milk.

Formula. ℞. Sod. phosphat., gr. 2.
S. : Three times daily in milk.
For a child 4 to 6 months old.
Constipation.

SODII SALICYLAS (OFF.). Salicylate of sodium.

Properties. Small colourless crystalline scales ; neutral reaction ; sweetish saline taste ; readily soluble in water.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and local sedative ; internally as an antipyretic and antirheumatic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of rheumatism, acute or chronic, acute tonsillitis, pertussis, zymotic diarrhoea, and dysentery.

SODII SALICYLAS—*continued.**Dose.*

Internally :

gr. 2 to 3 (0.12–0.18) pro dosi, gr. 15 (1.0)
pro die, for a child 8 months to 1 year old ;
gr. 6 (0.36) pro dosi, gr. 30 (2.0) pro die, for
a child 2 to 4 years old ;
gr. 10 (0.6) pro dosi, gr. 60 (4.0) pro die, for
a child 5 to 10 years old ;
gr. 15 (1.0) pro dosi, gr. 75 (5.0) pro die, for
older children.

Externally :

$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution for inhalations — per-
tussis ;
1 to 2 per cent. solutions for rectal injec-
tions—dysentery.

Incompatibles. Free ammonia, carbonate of ammonia, aromatic
spirit of ammonia.

*Correction of
Taste.*

The taste of gr. 3 of sodium salicylate is dis-
guised by min 5. of syrupus simplex and dr. 1 of
aqua cinnamomi.

Formulae.

℞. Sod. salicylat., gr. 3.
Syr. simplicis, min. 5.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : Every three hours.
For a child 1 to 2 years old.
Rheumatism.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

℞. Sod. salicylat., gr. 5.
Sod. citrat., gr. 5.
Syr. pruni Virgin., min. 20.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 2.
S. : Every three hours.
For a child 5 years old.
Acute tonsillitis.

Sodii Sozoiodolas. See **Sozoiodol-Sodium.**

SODII SULPHAS (OFF.). Sulphate of sodium.

Properties.

Six-sided, transparent monoclinic prisms ;
reaction neutral ; taste salt and bitter ; soluble
in less than half its weight of water.

Use.

Used internally as a saline aperient and
diuretic.

Therapeutics.

Very useful in the treatment of dyspepsia,
constipation, chronic diarrhoea, catarrhal icterus,
ulcus ventriculi, and diabetes mellitus. Contra-
indicated in typhoid fever, typhlitis, peri-
typhlitis, and peritonitis.

Dose.

gr. 5 (0.3) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
older children in proportion.

*Correction of
Taste.*

The taste of gr. 1 of sulphate of sodium is
disguised by min. 3 of syrupus aurantii or tinct.
cardamomi composita.

SODII SULPHAS—*continued.**Formulæ.*

℞. Sod. sulphat.,
Magnes. sulphat., āā gr. 30.
Tinct. nuc. vomic., min. 6.
Ext. belladonn., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Syr. aurant., oz. 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
S. : One tablespoonful
every three hours.
For a child 4 years old.
Constipation.

℞. Sod. sulphat., gr. 15.
Quin. sulphat., gr. 1.
Liq. strychnini, min. 2.
Syr. aurant., dr. 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 4 years old.
Chronic diarrhœa.

℞. Sod. sulphat., gr. 10.
Ext. cascariæ liq., min. 5.
Syr. aurant., min. 30.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
Constipation ; icterus.

Antidote. Sulphate of sodium is an excellent antidote to acute lead-poisoning.

SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS (OFF.). Sulphocarbolate of sodium.

Properties. Rhombic, colourless, and transparent prisms ; reaction neutral ; taste saline, somewhat bitter ; soluble in 6 parts of water.

Use. Used internally as an antiseptic and anti-fermentative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of flatulence and zymotic diarrhœa.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of sodium sulphocarbolate is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii and tinctura cardamomi composita.

Formulæ.

℞. Sod. sulphocarb., gr. 1.
Tinct. cardam. co., min. 3.
Syr. aurant., min. 5.
Aq. menth. piper., ad dr. 1.
S. : 3 times daily for 2 days.
Zymotic diarrhœa.

℞. Sod. sulphocarb., gr. 1.
Syr. aurant., min. 5.
Aq. menth. piper., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day for
two days.
Flatulence.

Soft Soap. See **Sapo Viridis.**

Somatose. Prepared from meat.

Properties. Light-yellow granular powder, freely soluble in water ; consists chiefly of albumose ; nearly odourless and tasteless.

Somatose—*continued.*

- Use.* Used internally as a nutrient.
- Therapeutics.* Very useful in the treatment of anæmia and malnutrition after acute febrile diseases and chronic diarrhœa ; also when meat cannot be digested.
- Dose.* dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 twice daily for a child 3 to 5 years old ;
dr. 2 twice daily for a child 5 to 8 years old ;
dr. 2 thrice daily for older children, dissolved in milk or soup.

Soziodol-Sodium. Sodii soziodolas.

- Properties.* Odourless, shining, acicular crystals ; soluble in 17 parts of water. Absolutely non poisonous.
- Use.* Used externally and locally as an efficient antibacteritic.
- Therapeutics.* Recommended for the treatment of rhinitis, pertussis, diphtheria, and vaginal discharge.
- Dose.* gr. 3 to 30 (0·18 to 2·0) for nasal and pharyngeal insufflation ;
in 1 per cent. solution for a gargle and spray ;
in 10 per cent. ointment for vaginitis.

Formulæ.

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| <p>R. Soziodol-sod., dr. 1.
Sulph. præcipit., dr. 2.
Saccharin., gr. 10.
Misce ; fiat pulvis subtilissimus.
S. : One-fourth part to be blown on to the tonsils every 4 hours.
For children 3 to 6 years old.
Diphtheria.</p> | <p>R. Soziodol-sod., gr. 15.
Sulph. præcipit., gr. 15.
Talc. Venet., ad dr. 1.
S. : One-fourth part to be blown up each nostril once a day.
For a child 3 to 5 years old.
Pertussis.</p> |
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SPEARMINT-WATER. See **MENTHÆ VIRIDIS AQUA (OFF.).****STROPHANTI TINCTURA (OFF.).** Made of the dried seeds of *Strophantus Kombé*. N.O. Apocynaceæ.

- Properties.* The tincture is made with 70 per cent. alcohol (1 : 40) ; very bitter taste, characteristic odour ; active principle, a glucoside : strophantin.
- Use.* Used internally as a powerful cardiac tonic, diuretic and nervine sedative.
- Therapeutics.* Useful in the treatment of valvular disease with disturbed compensation, cardiac weakness with hydrops and dyspncea, and myocarditis. Acts quickly and has no cumulative effect. **Contra-indicated** in acute pericarditis.

STROPHANTI TINCTURA—*continued.*

Dose. min. 2 pro dosi, min. 6 pro die, for a child 5 to 10 years old ;

min. 2 pro dosi, min. 8 pro die, for older children ; dose to be gradually increased to min. 6 pro dosi.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 2 of tinctura strophanti is disguised by min. 10 of syrupus aurantii.

Formulae.

℞. Tinct. strophanti, min. 2.
Syr. aurantii, min. 10.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times daily,
one hour after meals.
Mitral incompetence, dis-
turbed compensation.

℞. Tinct. strophanti, min. 2.
Tinct. digital., min. 3.
Syr. aurantii, min. 30.
Aq. flor. aurant., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times daily,
one hour after meals.
For a child 5 years old.
Cardiac œdema.

N.B.—The combination of tinct. strophanti with tinct. digitalis is very useful when it is necessary to stimulate the heart until the effect of digitalis is fully developed.

STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI LIQUOR

(**OFF.**). Solution of hydrochlorate of strychnine, an alkaloid prepared from *Nux Vomica*. N.O. Loganiaceæ.

Properties. Contains 1 part of strychnine in 100 parts of menstruum ; alcoholic odour ; intensely bitter taste.

Use. Used externally and hypodermically as a spinal stimulant and cardiac excitant ; internally as a stomachic tonic, respiratory and cardiac stimulant and tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of collapse, diphtheritic paralysis, anterior polio-myelitis, chronic constipation, chronic enteritis, prolapsus ani, dyspepsia and enuresis nocturna.

Dose. Internally :
min. 1 pro dosi, min. 2 to 3 pro die, for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
older children in proportion.

Externally :
min. 3 to 7 in suppositories, for children 5 to 10 years old, diphtheritic paralysis.

Hypodermically :
min. $\frac{1}{2}$ pro dosi for a child 1 to 2 years old ;
min. 1 ,, ,, 2 to 3 ,,
min. $1\frac{1}{2}$,, ,, 3 to 4 ,,
older children in proportion ; the dose may be slowly increased if necessary ; diphtheritic paralysis.

min. 1 to 3 injected into the neighbourhood of the anus in prolapse.

STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI LIQUOR—

continued.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of liq. strychnin., hydrochlor. is disguised by min. 10 of syr. aurantii or zingiberis, or min. 15 of ext. glycyrrhizæ liquid.

℞. Liq. strychn. hydrochl.,
min. 1.
Liq. atropin. sulph., min. 1.
Syr. aurantii, min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

℞. Liq. strychn. hydrochl.,
min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Tinct. digitalis, min. 2.
Spir. chloroform., min. 1.
Syr. aurantii, min. 10.
Aq. destillat., ad dr. 1.
S. : To be taken three times
a day.
For a child 2 to 3 years old.
Pneumonia, cardiac stimu-
lant.

℞. Liq. strychn. hydrochl.,
min. 12.
Aq. destillat., dr. 1.
S. : min. 5 to be injected
hypodermically.
For a child 2 years old.
Diphtheritic paralysis.

℞. Liq. strychn. hydrochl.,
min. 20.
Tinct. ferri perch., min. 20.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq., dr. 5.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 3.
S. : One teaspoonful three
times a day, after meals.
For a child 1 to 2 years
old.
Chronic enteritis, leading
to prolapsus ani.

Antidote. Hydrochlorate of strychnine is an antagonist to morphine, physostigmine and chloral, and should be given as an antidote in cases of poisoning.

N.B.—Strychnine has a cumulative action.

STYRAX PRÆPARATUS (OFF.). Prepared storax ; a balsam, prepared from the trunk of Liquidambar Orientalis. N.O. Liquidambaraceæ.

Properties. Semi-transparent brownish-yellow balsam, about the consistence of thick honey ; odour strong and balsamic ; taste agreeable ; active principles : styracin and cinnamic acid.

Use. Used externally as a local antiseptic and antiparasitic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of scabies.

Dose. 30 to 50 per cent. ointment or liniment.

Formulae.

℞. Styracis præp.,
Ol. oliv., āā oz. 2.
S. : Liniment ; to be rubbed
in after a hot bath.
Scabies.

℞. Styracis præp., oz. 1.
Spir. vini rectific., oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Ung. simplicis, ad oz. 3.
S. : To be rubbed in after
a hot bath.
Scabies.

SUGAR OF LEAD. See **PLUMBI OXIDUM (OFF.)**.

SULPHONAL (OFF.). Dimethyl - methane - diethyl-sulphone.

Properties. Colourless crystals, inodorous; nearly tasteless; soluble in 15 parts of boiling water.

Use. Used internally and per rectum as an hypnotic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of tetanus and sleeplessness in chorea; effect after 1 to 2 hours.

Dose. gr. 1½ (0·1) pro dosi (single dose) for a child 3 years old;
gr. 3 (0·2) pro dosi (single dose) for a child 5 years old;
gr. 7 (0·5) pro dosi (single dose) for a child 10 years old;
gr. 15 (1·0) to older children.

Formulae.

℞. Sulphonal, gr. 1.
Mucilag. amyli, oz. ½.
S. : For an enema.
Tetanus and trismus neonatorum.

℞. Sulphonal, gr. 3.
S. : To be given at night.
Sleeplessness in chorea.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM (OFF.). Milk of sulphur.

Properties. Soft greyish-yellow powder, free from grittiness; tasteless and odourless; insoluble in water, soluble in bisulphide of carbon and hot oil of turpentine, slightly soluble in fixed oils.

Use. Used externally as a parasiticide.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of scabies, tinea circinata, acne and seborrhœa.

Dose. 2 to 10 per cent lotion or 10 to 30 per cent ointment.

Formulae.

℞. Sulph. præcipitat., dr. 2.
Glycerin., dr. 1½.
Spir. vini, oz. 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4.
S. : Lotion.
Acne at the age of puberty.
(Liveing.)

℞. Sulph. præcipitat., oz. 1½.
Potass. carbonat., gr. 9.
Ung. simplicis, oz. 2½.
S. : Ointment.
Acne at the age of puberty.
(Liveing.)

℞. Sulph. præcipitat., dr. 3.
Hydr. præcip. alb., gr. 14.
Hydrarg. sulphid., gr. 14.
Ol. olivæ, dr. 1½.
Creosoti, min. 1½.
Ung. simpl., ad oz. 1½.
S. : Ointment.
Scabies.

℞. Sulph. præcipitat., dr. 1.
Balsam. Peruvian., dr. ½.
Ung. simpl., oz. 1.
S. : Ointment.
Scabies.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM—*continued.*

℞. Sulph. præcipitat., gr. 15.
 Acid. salicylici, gr. 10.
 Vaselini,
 Lanolini, āā dr. 4.
 S. : Ointment.
 Seborrhœa.

N.B.—Sulphur præcipitatum is preferable to sulphur sublimatum.

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM (OFF.). See **SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM (OFF.).**

SULPHURICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM (OFF.). Dilute sulphuric acid.

Properties. Colourless fluid with an acid taste and reaction; specific gravity = 1.094. Strength : 13.65 per cent.

Use. Used internally as a gastric tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of dyspepsia.

Dose. min. 1 pro dosi for a child 1 year old ; older children in proportion.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkali carbonates ; earthy carbonates, oxides of metals, chloride of sodium, acetate of lead, baryta.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of acid. sulphur. dil. is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus zingiberis and dr. 1 of aqua cinnamomi.

Formula. ℞. Acid. sulph. dil., min. 1.
 Syr. zingib., min. 5.
 Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
 S. : Three times a day.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Dyspepsia.

Talc. Silicate of magnesium ; Venetian talc.

Properties. Very soft and unctuous white powder.

Use. Used externally as a dusting-powder.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of hyperidrosis pedum.

Formula. ℞. Acid. salicylic., dr. 4.
 Pulv. amyli,
 Pulv. talci, āā oz. 2½.
 S. : Dusting-powder.
 Hyperidrosis pedum.

Tannalbinum. Albuminate of tannin.

Properties. Brownish-yellow powder, absolutely tasteless, containing 50 per cent. of tannin. Insoluble in the gastric juice, slowly but completely disintegrated in the intestinal canal, yielding tannic acid.

Tannalbinum—*continued.*

Use. Used internally as an antiseptic and anti-diarrhoic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of acute and chronic diarrhoea, even if of a tuberculous origin, and of acute nephritis; useless in cases of amyloidosis.

Dose. gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi for a child 6 months to 1 year old;
gr. 3 (0·18) pro dosi for a child 2 to 3 years old;
gr. 5 (0·3) „ „ 4 to 6 „
gr. 7 (0·5) „ for older children.

Formula. ℞. Tannalbinum, gr. 5.
S.: Every two hours until four powders have been taken.
For a child 5 years old.
Diarrhoea.

TANNICI ACIDI GLYCERINUM (OFF.).

Properties. 1 part of tannic acid dissolved in 5 parts of glycerine.

Use. Used externally as a local astringent.

Therapeutics. Useful as a paint in tonsillar hypertrophy and gingivitis.

Formulae.

℞. Glycerini acid. tannic.,
Glyc. acid. carb., āā min. 15.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S.: The gums to be painted
two or three times a day.
Gingivitis.

℞. Glyc. acid. tannic., oz. 1.
S.: Tonsils to be painted
two or three times a day
after meals.
Tonsillar hypertrophy.

TANNICUM ACIDUM (OFF.). Tannic acid.

Properties. Light-brown powder, or thin scales of pale-yellow colour; taste strongly astringent; reaction acid; readily soluble in water and rectified spirit.

Use. Used externally and internally as a powerful astringent and styptic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pertussis, chronic laryngitis, aphthous stomatitis and follicular tonsillitis, dysentery, follicular enteritis, cholera Asiatica, chronic diarrhoea, **perniones**.

TANNICUM ACIDUM—*continued.**Dose.*

Internally :

gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0·005) pro dosi for a child 1 to 5 years old ;gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) pro dosi for a child 5 to 10 years old ;gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·02) pro dosi for older children.

Externally :

In powder, for nasal and laryngeal insufflation ;

 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. solution for gargling or inhalation in pertussis and chronic laryngitis, and for irrigation of the lower intestine ;

10 to 50 per cent. ointment for perniones.

Incompatibles. Persalts of iron, salts of lead, silver, antimony, mineral acids, alkalies, gelatine and alkaloids.*Correction of Taste.* The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ of acidum tannicum is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus zingiberis.*Formulae.*

℞. Acid. tannic., gr. 20.
Aq. destillat., oz. 4.
S. : A third part to be injected at a time.
For a child 1 year old.
Chron. follicular enteritis.

℞. Acid. tannic., gr. 30.
Lanolini,
Vaselini, āā dr. 4.
S. : Ointment.
Perniones.

℞. Acid. tannic., gr. 7.
Tinct. nuc. vomic.,
min. 40.
Syr. zingiberis, oz. 1.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 4.
S. : One teaspoonful every two hours.
For a child 5 years old.
Chronic diarrhoea.

Antidote. Tannic acid is an excellent antidote in cases of poisoning with alkaloids, metallic salts and tartar emetic.**Tannigen.** Di-acetyl-tannin.*Properties.* A greyish-white, tasteless and inodorous powder; insoluble in water; is not dissolved in the stomach, but in the intestine; not poisonous.*Use.* Used internally as an antiseptic and anti-diarrhoic.*Therapeutics.* Very useful in the treatment of subacute and chronic enteritis, especially in rickety children.*Dose.* gr. 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0·06–0·1) pro dosi for a child 6 months to 2 years old ;
gr. 3 (0·18) pro dosi for a child 3 years old ;
gr. 5 to 7 (0·3–0·5) pro dosi for older children ;
four to six times daily.

TEREBENUM (OFF.). An isomer of oil of turpentine.

Formula. ℞. Tannigen, gr. 1.
 S. : Every two hours ;
 to be given in milk.
 For a child 8 months old.
 Subacute diarrhœa.

Properties. Colourless liquid with a very agreeable odour resembling that of pine-wood, and an aromatic terebinthinate taste ; not miscible with water.

Use. Used externally as a powerful antiseptic, deodorant and stimulant expectorant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of putrid bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema and gangrena pulmonum.

Dose. min. 3 to 5 to pint 1 of water at 140° F. for an inhalation.

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM (OFF.). Oil of turpentine ; distilled from the turpentine obtained from *Pinus Australis*, *Tæda* and *Sylvestris*. N.O. Coniferæ.

Properties. A limpid, colourless oil, with a strong peculiar odour and a pungent, bitterish taste.

Use. Used externally as rubefacient and stimulant ; internally as a carminative, hæmodynamic, expectorant and anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of muscular rheumatism, gangrena pulmonum, putrid bronchitis, bronchiectasis, *ascaris lumbricoides* and meteorismus.

Dose. Internally :
 min. 1 to 2 pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
 older children in proportion.
 Externally :
 Undiluted as a liniment for older children ;
 diluted with the same quantity of olive-oil for infants.
 min. 5 to 10 for inhalation.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of oleum terebinthinæ is disguised by min. 3 of syrupus zingiberis.

Formulae.

℞. Ol. terebinth., dr. 2.
 Melis, oz. 1½.
 Pulv. tragac. co., oz. 1.
 Aq. menth. piper., ad oz. 6.
 S. : Two teaspoonfuls
 three times daily.
 For a child 4 to 5 years old.
 Tape-worm ; after treatment.
 (Goodhart.)

℞. Ol. terebinth., min. 24.
 Pulv. acaciæ, q.s.
 Syr. zingiberis, min. 72.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 2.
 S. : One teaspoonful
 three times a day.
 For a child 1 year old.
 Meteorismus.

Antidote. Oil of turpentine is a good antidote to phosphorus.

Terpinum Hydratum (P.G.). Hydrate of oil of turpentine.

Properties. Prismatic crystals, soluble in 250 parts of cold and 32 parts of boiling water, and in 10 parts of alcohol; taste feeble, aromatic; odourless.

Use. Used internally as a stimulant expectorant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of pertussis, broncho-blenorrhœa and gangrena pulmonum.

Dose. gr. 3 (0·18) pro dosi, gr. 12 (0·75) pro die, for a child 2 to 4 years old;
gr. 5 (0·3) pro dosi, gr. 20 (1·3) pro die, for a child 4 to 6 years old;
gr. 10 (0·6) pro die, gr. 40 (2·6) pro die, for older children.

Formula. R. Terpin. hydrat., gr. 3.
Muc. tragacanth., q.s.
Syr. simpl., min. 24.
Aq. menth. piperit., ad dr. 2.
S. : Three to four times daily.
For a child 2 years old.
Pertussis.

THEOBROMATIS OLEUM (OFF.). Cacao butter. A concrete oil obtained from the ground seeds of Theobroma Cacao. N.O. Buttneriaceæ.

Properties. Consistence of tallow, yellowish colour; odour like chocolate; bland and agreeable taste.

Use. Used externally as a convenient vehicle for other drugs; employed in the preparation of suppositories.

Dose. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (2·0 to 4·0).

Theobrominum Natrio-Salicylicum (P.G. Suppl.).
Commonly called **Diuretin**.

Properties. A white powder, freely soluble in water; saline taste.

Use. Used internally as a diuretic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of cardiac and renal dropsy.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·015) pro dosi, gr. 1 (0·06) pro die, for a child 8 months to 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi, gr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·15) pro die, for a child 2 to 3 years old;
gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi, gr. 5 (0·3) pro die, for a child 4 to 8 years old;
gr. 2 (0·12) pro dosi, gr. 12 (0·7) pro die, for a child 9 to 12 years old;
gr. 3 to 4 (0·18-0 25) pro dosi, gr. 30 to 40 (2·0-2·5) pro die, to older children.

Theobrominum Natrio-Salicylicum—*continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of diuretin is disguised by dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of aqua menthæ piperitæ.

Formula. R. Theobrom. natr.-salicyl., gr. 30.
Aq. menth. piperit., oz. 2.
S. : One teaspoonful five times
a day (every three hours).
For a child 8 to 10 years old.
Cardiac dropsy.

THYMOL (OFF.). A stearoptene, obtained from the volatile oils of *Thymus Vulgaris*, *Monarda Punctata* and *Carum Copticum*. N.O. Labiatæ and Umbelliferæ.

Properties. Large oblique prisms ; have the odour of thyme, and a pungent, aromatic flavour ; slightly soluble in cold water, freely in alcohol, ether and alkaline solutions.

Use. Used externally as a deodorant, disinfectant and antiseptic ; internally as an anthelmintic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of pertussis, diphtheria, putrid bronchitis, thrush and follicular tonsillitis ; recommended for the expulsion of *ascaris lumbricoides* and *ankylostomum duodenale*.

Dose. Internally :
as an anthelmintic : gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi
for a child 5 years old ;
gr. 2 (0·12) pro dosi for a child 10 years old ;
gr. 3 (0·18) „ for older children.
Externally : $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution for inhalation,
gargle or mouth-wash.

Formula. R. Thymol., gr. 2.
Sodii. bicarb., gr. 10.
Spir. chloroform., min. 4.
Inf. gentianæ. co., ad oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
S. : Twice daily for two days.
For a child 10 years old.
Ankylostomum duodenale.

N.B.—Administration of large doses of thymol, if continued for some time, is said to produce albuminuria.

THYREOIDEUM SICCUM (OFF.).

Properties. The gland of the sheep, freed from fat and membrane ; then dried and reduced to powder.

Therapeutics. The thyroid gland, and preparations made from it, are very useful in the treatment of myxœdema, cretinism, exophthalmic goitre, chronic skin diseases and alopecia areata. It is best administered in *tablets*, as children generally refuse to eat the fresh gland. The administration must be continued for some months.

THYREOIDEUM SICCCUM—*continued.*

Dose. gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0.045–0.1) pro dosi, once or twice daily; the dose may be gradually increased.
The compressed tablets contain gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ of thyroid extract.

Correction of Taste. The taste of thyroid gland is disguised by a little jam or marmalade.

TOLUTANUS SYRUPUS (OFF.). Contains the balsam of Myroxylon Toluifera. N.O. Leguminosæ.

Properties. Consists of dr. 10 of balsamum toluitanum, lb. 2 of refined sugar and pint 1 of distilled water; contains cinnamic acid.

Use. Used internally as a flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 5 to 30 several times a day.

TRAGACANTHÆ MUCILAGO (OFF.). A gummy exudation from the stem of Astragalus Gummifer. N.O. Leguminosæ.

Properties. A solution of dr. 1 of tragacanth in oz. 10 of water, containing dr. 2 of 90 per cent. alcohol; inodorous, almost tasteless.

Use. Used internally as a demulcent and convenient vehicle for other drugs.

Dose. Ad libitum.

Incompatibles. Acetate of lead, sulphate of copper, nitrate of mercury.

TRAGACANTHÆ PULVIS COMPOSITUS (OFF.).

Properties. Contains tragacanth, gum acacia, amyllum, 1 part of each, and 3 parts of refined sugar.

Use. Used internally as a demulcent like the mucilage.

Dose. gr. 1 to 3 (0.06–0.18) pro dosi for a child 1 year old.

Traumaticinum (P.G. Suppl.).

Properties. A solution of 1 part of gutta-percha in 9 parts (by weight) of chloroform; has the consistence of a thin syrup; when painted on the skin it forms, on the evaporation of the chloroform, a thin pellucid flexible film.

Use. Used externally as a protective and occlusive.

Traumaticinum—*continued.*

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of psoriasis, erosions, burns, scalds and chilblains.

N.B.—Traumaticin is preferable to flexible collodion because of its almost painless application, its pliancy and non-contractibility; but the film adheres much less firmly to the skin than that of flexible collodion, so that it has to be reapplied more frequently than the collodion film.

Trichloraceticum Acidum (P.G.). Trichloracetic acid.

Properties. Deliquescent rhombohedral crystals; soluble in water, alcohol and ether; pungent odour.

Use. Used externally as an escharotic and astringent.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic rhinitis and pharyngitis.

Dose. 0·4 per cent. solutions, for painting the throat; pure, for cauterizing ulcerations or warts.

Formula. ℞. Acid. trichloracetic., gr. 2.
Iodi puri, gr. 2.
Potass. iodidi, gr. 3.
Glycerini, oz. 1.
S. : The throat to be painted twice daily.
Chronic pharyngitis.

Trimethylamina. A compound ammonia.

Properties. Commercially obtainable in 20 per cent. solution; colourless, alkaline, with a strong odour resembling herring-brine.

Use. Used internally as a nervine sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chorea.

Dose. min. 3 to 4 (0·036–0·05) pro dosi to a child 2 to 4 years old;
min. 6 to 8 (0·07–0·1) pro dosi to older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 3 of trimethylamine is disguised by dr. 1 of aqua menthæ piperitæ.

Formula. ℞. Trimethylaminæ, min. 4.
Glycerini, min. 10.
Aq. menthæ piperitæ, ad dr. 1.
S. : Three to four times daily.
For a child 3 years old.
Chorea.

N.B.—Not to be taken on an empty stomach.

TRINITRINI LIQUOR (OFF.). Solution of nitro-glycerine.

Properties. A solution of 1 part of nitro-glycerine in 100 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol; has no peculiar odour, and a sweet, aromatic, pungent taste.

Use. Used internally as a vaso-dilator, cardiac stimulant and pulmonary sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of convulsions, especially in the course of scarlatinal nephritis and of epilepsy.

Dose. min. $\frac{1}{8}$ pro dosi for a child 1 to 2 years old; older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 1 of liquor trinitrini is disguised by min. 5 of syrupus aurantii.

Formula. ℞. Liq. trinitrini, min. 1.
Syr. aurantii, min. 5.
Aq. carui, ad oz. 1.
S. : One teaspoonful every 3 to 4 hours.
Convulsions.

Urethanum. Ethyl carbonate.

Properties. Colourless prismatic crystals; soluble in water; inodorous; taste like nitre.

Use. Used internally as a hypnotic and nervine sedative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of sleeplessness and nervous excitement of imbecile children.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ (0.03–0.05) pro dosi for a child 6 months to 1 year old;
gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ (0.1) pro dosi for a child 2 to 5 years old.
gr. 3 (0.2) „ „ 5 to 10 „
gr. 5 (0.3) „ for older children.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of urethan is disguised by dr. 1 of aqua menthæ piperitæ.

Formula. ℞. Urethani, gr. 3.
Glycerini, min. 30.
Aq. menth. piperit., ad oz. 1.
S. : One teaspoonful three times a day.
For a child 6 months old.
Sleeplessness.

Vaselinum Album. Vaseline.

Properties. A semi-solid, unctuous petroleum product, of opal-white appearance; tasteless and inodorous.

Use. Used externally as a very convenient base for ointments; is unirritating to the skin, and does not change.

Vasogenum. Oxygenated vaseline. Vasogen.

Properties. Slightly alkaline, yellowish-brown, viscid fluid, with a peculiar but not disagreeable taste and odour; forms a perfect emulsion when shaken up with water.

Use. Used internally as a vehicle for iodine; externally as a convenient non-irritant base for ointments. Preferable to vaseline.

Vasogenum cum Ichthyolo.

Properties. A 10 per cent. solution of ammonium sulpho-ichthyolas in vasogen.

Use. Used externally as a detergent and local derivative.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of pericardial effusions, chronic rheumatism, erysipelas, chronic seborrhoic eczema, erythema nodosum, perniones, psoriasis, favus, acne.

Correction of Smell. The addition of ol. citronellæ or of coumarine disguises somewhat the offensive bituminous smell of ichthyol.

Formula. R. Vasogen. c. ichthyolo, oz. 2.
S.: To be applied with a camel's-hair brush over the region of the heart twice daily; cover with gutta-percha tissue-paper. Pericardial effusion.

Vasogenum cum Iodo. Iodvasogen.

Properties. A 6 per cent. solution of pure iodine in vasogen. Taste fatty and iodous.

Use. Used internally as an expectorant diuretic and alterative; externally as a local absorbent.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic bronchitis and bronchiectasis, pleurisy, pericarditis, enlarged lymphatic ganglia, orchitis, epididymitis, periostitis and goitre.

Dose. Internally:
min. 2 to 4 three times a day for a child 2 to 4 years of age; the dose slowly to be increased to min. 6 three times a day.
min. 5 to 8 three times a day for a child 4 to 8 years old; slowly increased to min. 10 three times a day.
min. 10 three times a day for older children; slowly increased to min. 15 three times a day.
Externally: To be applied with a camel's-hair brush over the affected part, twice daily.

Vasogenum cum Iodo—*continued.*

Correction of Taste. The taste of min. 3 of iodvasogen is best disguised by a little milk or dr. 2 of mist. amygdalæ.

Formula. ℞. Vasogen. c. iod., min. 3.
Mist. amygdalæ, ad dr. 2.
S. : Three times a day.
For a child 3 years old.
Chronic bronchitis.

Vasogenum cum Pice Liquida. Tar vasogen.

Properties. A 10 to 25 per cent. solution of tar in vasogen ; reaction slightly acid.

Use. Used externally as a local stimulant.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of chronic eczema, prurigo, psoriasis, seborrhœa.

Formula. ℞. Vasogen. c. pice liquida, oz. 2.
S. : Apply with a camel's-hair brush over the affected parts every other day ; dust over with zinc-amylum powder.

N.B.—The application of tar vasogen must be stopped as soon as the urine acquires a darker colour or the patient complains of feeling sick.

Vasogenum cum Sulphure Præcipitato.

Properties. A 3 per cent. solution of precipitated sulphur in vasogen ; a light yellowish-brown, slightly alkaline, odourless liquid, which can be readily mixed with prepared chalk.

Use. Used externally as a parasiticide and antiseborrhœic.

Therapeutics. Recommended for the treatment of scabies, tinea circinata, herpes tonsurans, acne, seborrhœa simplex and seborrhœic eczema.

Formulae.

℞. Naphtholi, dr. 1.
Balsam. Peruviani, dr. 2.
Sapon. viridis,
Cretæ præcipitatae, āā dr. 4.
Vasogen. c. sulph., ad oz. 3.
S. : Ointment. The affected parts are to be kept covered with this ointment for 24 hours.
Scabies.

℞. Vasogen. c. sulph., oz. 2.
S. : Ointment. To be applied with a camel's-hair brush twice daily.
Seborrhœa capitis.

N.B.—Only for older children.

Venetian Talc. See Talc.

VINI GALLICI SPIRITUS (OFF.). Brandy, cognac.

Properties. Distilled from French wine and matured by age; contains 48½ per cent. of alcohol by measure, besides œnanthic ether and volatile oil.

Use. Used internally as an analeptic.

Therapeutics. Very useful in the treatment of collapse, cardiac weakness in acute diseases, especially diphtheria, scarlet fever, broncho-pneumonia, and cholera infantum. **Contra-indications:** drowsiness, delirium, and vomiting.

Dose. min. 2 pro dosi, min. 10 pro die, for an infant 1 month old;
min. 3 to 4 pro dosi, min. 30 pro die, for an infant 2 to 3 months old;
min. 5 to 6 pro dosi, min. 40 to 60 pro die, for an infant 6 months old;
min. 10 to 15 pro dosi, min. 60 to 90 pro die, for an infant 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Correction of Taste. Spiritus vini gallici is best given in some sugar-water, or cinnamon-water, or as **VINI GALLICI SPIRITUS MISTURA (OFF.).**

N.B.—The administration of alcohol should be discontinued as soon as the indications for it—feeble, irregular, intermittent pulse—have passed off.

VINI GALLICI SPIRITUS MISTURA (OFF.).

Properties. Contains the yolk of 2 eggs, oz. ½ of refined sugar, oz. 4 of cinnamon-water and brandy respectively.

Use. Used internally as a stimulant nutrient.

Therapeutics. Very useful in low, febrile, and debilitated conditions.

Dose. min. 20 to 30 for a child 1 year old;
older children in proportion.

Formula. ℞. Mist. spir. vin. gallic., oz. 1.
Aq. cinnamomi, oz. 2.
S.: One teaspoonful every two hours.
For a child 1 year old.
Debility; cholera infantum.

ZINCI CARBONAS (OFF.). See Calamina Præparata.**ZINCI CHLORIDUM (OFF.).** Chloride of zinc.

Properties. Colourless and opaque rods or tablets, very deliquescent and caustic; dissolves almost entirely in water, alcohol, or ether.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM—*continued.*

Use. Used externally as a deodorant and disinfectant.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of gangrenous or putrid ulcers or wounds.

Dose. gr. 1 to oz. 1 of distilled water.

Zinci Lactas. Lactate of zinc.

Properties. White crystalline crusts with a sharp, metallic taste; freely soluble in water, not soluble in alcohol.

Use. Used internally as a nervine tonic and antiepileptic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of eclampsia, epilepsy, and chorea; disturbs the stomach less than other preparations of zinc.

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0.005) pro dosi for a child 6 months to 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.01) pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.02) „ „ 2 years old;
gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ (0.04) „ „ 3 to 4 years old;
gr. 1 (0.06) „ for older children; three or
or four times a day.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ of lactate of zinc is disguised by gr. 3 of elæosacchara menthæ piperitæ.

Formula. ℞. Zinc. lactat., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.

Elæosacch. menth. piperit., gr. 3.

Mitte tal. dos. No. 12.

S. : Two powders daily for the first week, then three powders daily.

For a child 1 year old.

Eclampsia.

ZINCI OXIDUM (OFF.). Oxide of zinc.

Properties. A soft, nearly white powder, tasteless and odourless; insoluble in water.

Use. Used externally as an astringent and sedative; internally as an astringent, anhydrotic and nervine tonic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of eczema, miliaria, intertrigo, diarrhœa, epilepsy, and chorea.

Dose. Internally:
gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ (0.005) pro dosi for a child 6 months old;
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0.01) pro dosi for a child 1 year old;
gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0.02) „ „ 2 years old;
gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ (0.04) „ „ 3 „ „
gr. 1 (0.06) pro dosi for older children.

Externally: 10 to 50 per cent. ointment or dusting-powder.

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulous salts, and alkalies.

ZINCI OXIDUM—*continued.**Formulae.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>℞. Zinc. oxid., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
 Ferr. carbon. sacch., gr. 5.
 Mitte tales doses No. 20.
 S. : One powder twice daily.
 For a child 2 to 3 years old.
 Chorea.</p> <p>℞. Zinc. oxid., gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Pulv. tragacanth., gr. 1.
 Spir. chloroform., min. 1.
 Glycerini, min. 18.
 Aq. anethi, ad oz. 1.
 S. : One teaspoonful
 every four hours.
 To a child 1 to 2 years old.
 Diarrhoea; after castor-oil
 has been given for 1 or 2
 days.</p> <p>℞. Zinc. oxid.,
 Gelatini, āā oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Glycerini,
 Aq. destillat., āā oz. 2.
 S. : To be applied warm
 with a camel's-hair brush.
 Eczema. (Unna.)</p> | <p>℞. Zinc. oxid., partem 1.
 Pulv. amyli, partes 3.
 S. : Dusting-powder.</p> <p>℞. Zinc. oxid.,
 Amyli, āā oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Vaselini, oz. 1.
 S. : Paste.
 Eczema.</p> <p>℞. Zinc. oxid., gr. 30.
 Calamin. præp., gr. 30.
 Glycerini, min. 24.
 Liq. calcis, min. 24.
 Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
 S. : Lotion.
 (Hospital for Sick Children.)</p> <p>℞. Zinc. oxid., oz. 1.
 Glycerini,
 Amyli, āā oz. $\frac{1}{2}$.
 Aq. destillat., oz. 4.
 Boil down to two-thirds.
 S. : To be applied with a
 camel's-hair brush.
 Eczema. (Unna.)</p> |
|--|--|

ZINCI SULPHAS (OFF.). Sulphate of zinc.*Properties.*

Small prismatic crystals, colourless and transparent; soluble in water (10 in 7); strong metallic, styptic taste.

Use.

Used externally as an astringent; internally as an emetic and nervine tonic.

Therapeutics.

Useful in the treatment of conjunctivitis, pertussis, chorea, and otorrhœa.

Dose.

Internally :

- gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ (0·01) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ (0·02) „ „ 2 to 3 years
 old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·03) pro dosi for a child 4 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ (0·04) „ „ 5 to 8 years
 old ;
 gr. 1 (0·06) pro dosi for older children.

As an emetic :

- gr. 1 (0·06) for a child 1 year old ;
 gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 (0·1–0·12) for a child 2 to 3 years
 old ;
 gr. 4 (0·24) for a child 4 to 6 years old ;
 gr. 8 (0·5) „ 7 to 10 „
 gr. 15 (1·0) for older children.

Externally : 1 in 240 for an astringent lotion.

ZINCI SULPHAS—*continued.*

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates, earths, sulphurets, acetate of lead, nitrate of silver, and astringent vegetable infusions.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. 1 of sulphate of zinc is disguised by dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of syrupus zingiberis.

Formulae.

℞. Zinc. sulphat., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$.
Liq. atropin., min. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Syr. zingiberis, min. 10.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad dr. 1.
S. : At first twice, after a few days 3 times a day.
For a child 1 year old.
Pertussis.

N.B.—The dose of zinc sulphat. may be increased to gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, and then to gr. $\frac{1}{3}$, at intervals of a week; the dose of atropine may be increased by min. $\frac{1}{4}$ every third day; effect to be carefully watched.
(Eustace Smith.)

℞. Zinc. sulphat., gr. 15.
Syr. zingiberis, dr. 5.
Aq. cinnamomi, ad oz. 2.
S. : To be taken in one dose.
For a child 10 to 12 years old.
Emetic in membranous laryngitis.

℞. Zinc. sulphat., gr. 2.
Fuchsini, gr. $\frac{1}{2000}$.
Ol. lavandulæ, min. $\frac{1}{20}$.
Aq. destillat., ad oz. 1.
S. : Lotion.
Conjunctivitis.
(Hospital for Sick Children.)

ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLAS (OFF.). Phenol-parasulphonate of zinc.

Properties. Tabular crystals, transparent and colourless; soluble in 2 parts of water or rectified spirit.

Use. Used externally as an antiseptic and astringent.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and balanitis.

Dose. $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solutions for urethral or vaginal injection, or an antiseptic lotion.

Formula. ℞. Zinc. sulphocarb., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
Aq. destillat., oz. 1.
S. : For urethral injection.

ZINCI VALERIANAS (OFF.). Iso-valerianate of zinc.

Properties. Pearly white, brilliant, tabular crystals; feeble odour of valerianic acid; taste metallic; practically insoluble in cold water, soluble in hot water and alcohol.

Use. Used internally as a nervine tonic and antispasmodic.

Therapeutics. Useful in the treatment of tetanus neonatorum, chorea, eclampsy, epilepsy, and pertussis.

ZINCI VALERIANAS—*continued.*

Dose. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·005) pro dosi for an infant 6 months to 1 year old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ (0·01) pro dosi for a child 1 year old ;
 gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ (0·02) „ „ 2 years old ;
 gr. $\frac{2}{3}$ (0·04) „ „ 3 to 4 years old ;
 gr. 1 (0·06) „ „ 5 to 6 „
 gr. 2 (0·12) „ „ 6 to 10 „
 gr. 3 (0·18) pro dosi for older children ; two or three times daily.

Correction of Taste. The taste of gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ of valerianate of zinc is disguised by gr. 3 of elæosacch. menth. piperitæ.

Formula. R. Zinc. valerianat., gr. $\frac{1}{3}$.
 Elæosacch. menth. piperit., gr. 6.
 S. : To be taken twice daily.
 For a child 2 to 3 years old.
 Epilepsy.

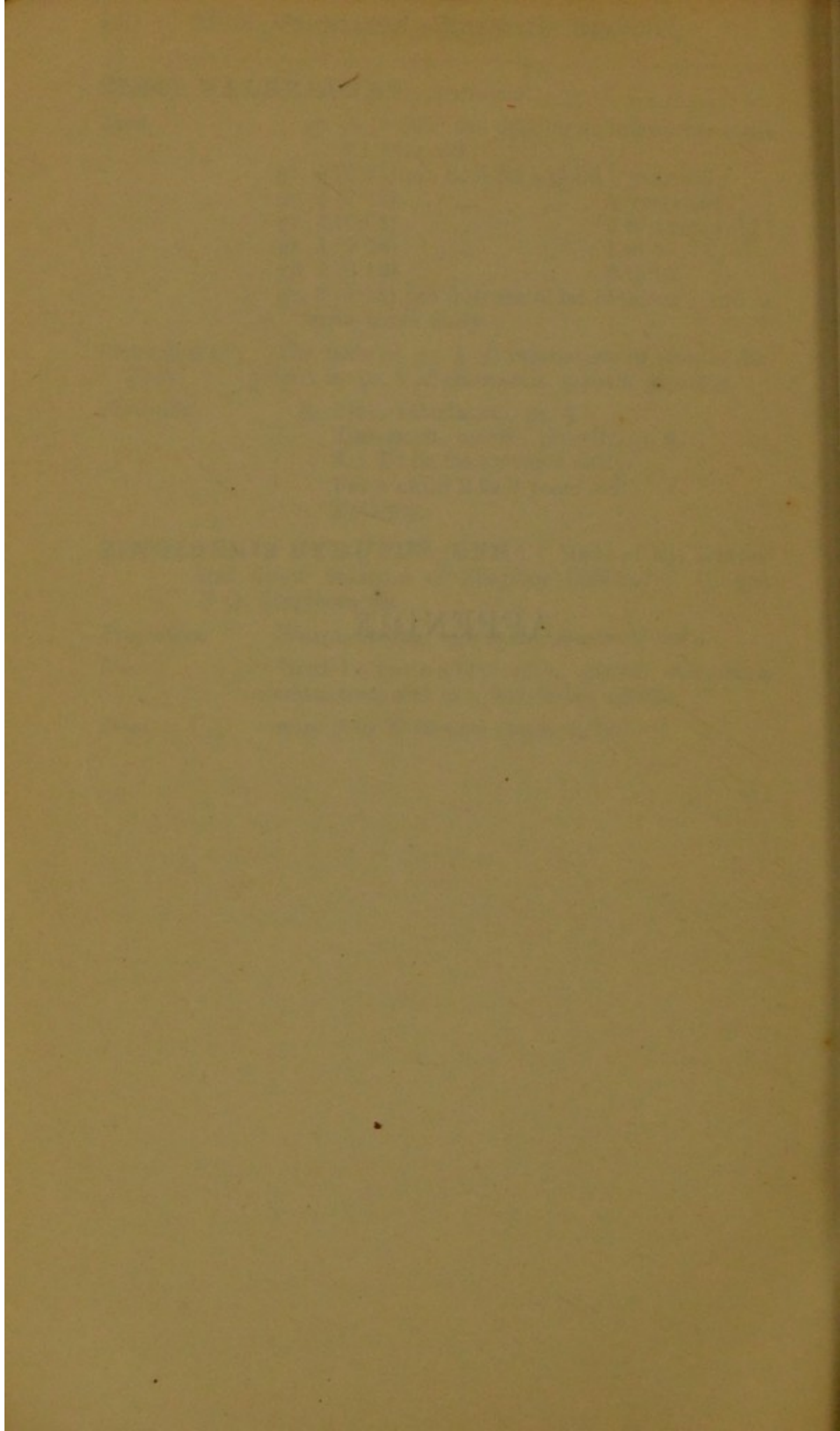
ZINGIBERIS SYRUPUS (OFF.). Made of the scraped and dried rhizome of Zingiber Officinale. Ginger. N. O. Zingiberaceæ.

Properties. Warm, strong, agreeable, aromatic taste.

Use. Used internally as a gastric stimulant, carminative, and as a flavouring agent.

Dose. min. 5 to 30 several times daily.

APPENDIX.



BATHS (temp. 100° F. = 37·8° C.).

Bran : 1 lb. of bran tied up in a muslin bag is boiled in 1 gallon of water ; the decoction is added to 6 gallons of water. (Chronic eczema.)

Carbonis deterg. liquor, oz. 1 : gall. 7 of water. (Prurigo ; lichen urticatus.)

Ferri sulph. sicc., dr. 3 ; sod. chlor., dr. 4 ; and sod. bicarb., dr. 5 : gall. 7 of water. (Chronic rheumatism.)

Mustard, oz. 1 : gall. 1 of water. (Collapse.)

Pini sylvestris oleum, oz. 1 ; alcohol (70 per cent.), oz. 2 : gall. 7 of water. (Chronic rheumatism.)

Potassii iodidum, oz. 1 : gall. 7 of water. (Chronic rheumatism, syphilis.)

Potassii permanganas, dr. 1 to 2 : gall. 7 of water. (Pemphigus neonatorum.)

Potassii sulphas, oz. 1 : gall. 7 of water. (Lichen urticatus.)

Quercus cortex, 1 lb. boiled in 1 gallon of water ; add to bath. (Rhachitis, scrophulosis ; pemphigus neonatorum.)

Sea-salt, lb. 1 to 3 : gall. 7 of water. (Rhachitis, scrophulosis, anæmia.)

Sodii carbonas, oz. 1½ : gall. 7 of water. (Lichen urticatus.)

Sodii chloridum, lb. 1 to 2 : gall. 7 of water. (Scrophulosis ; or as addition to the sea-salt bath.)

Tannicum acidum, oz. 1 : gall. 7 of water. (Rhachitis, scrophulosis ; pemphigus neonatorum.)

PREPARATIONS SUITABLE FOR GARGLES

Boricum acidum, 3 to 4 per cent.

Salicylicum acidum, 1 to 2 : 1,000.

Tannicum acidum, $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 per cent.

Alumen, 1 per cent.

Calceis liquor, 50 per cent.

Krameriae tinctura, 1 per cent.

Potassii chloras, 1 to 3 per cent.

Potassii permanganas, 1 to 2 : 1,000.

Sodii benzoas, 4 to 10 per cent.

Sodii biboras, 2 per cent.

Sodii bicarbonas, 3 to 5 per cent.

Thymolum, 1 : 2,000.

PREPARATIONS SUITABLE FOR HYPODERMIC OR PARENCHYMATOUS INJECTIONS.

Æther, min. 5 to 20.

Apomorphinæ injectio hypodermica, min. 1 to 6.

Atropinæ sulphatis liquor, min. $\frac{1}{24}$ to 2.

Camphoræ oleum (1 : 9), min. 5 to 10, repeatedly.

Carbolicum acidum, 3 per cent., for parenchymatous injections.

Coninæ hydrobromas, gr. $\frac{1}{32}$: dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$ of aqua ; min. 5 to 15, repeatedly.

Ergotæ injectio hypodermica, min. $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Physostigminæ salicylatis injectio hypodermica, min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$, repeatedly.

Pilocarpini nitras, gr. 1 : aqua dr. $2\frac{1}{2}$; min. 2 to 15.

Potassæ liquor arsenitis, aq. destillat. āā dr. 2 ; min. 1 to 4.

Strychninæ hydrochloratis liquor, min. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5.

**PREPARATIONS SUITABLE FOR INHAL-
ATIONS AND SPRAYS.**

Boricum acidum, 2 to 4 per cent.

Carbolicum acidum, 1 per cent.

Lacticum acidum, 2 to 5 per cent.

Salicylicum acidum, 1 to 2 : 1,000.

Tannicum acidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Alumen, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.

Ammonii carbonas, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Ammonii chloridum, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Calcis liquor, 10 to 50 per cent.

Bromum et potassii bromidum, āā 1 : aqua 500.

Hydrargyri perchloridum, 1 : aqua 5,000.

Lithii carbonas, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

Potassii bromidum, 1 to 4 per cent.

Potassii carbonas, 1 to 4 : aqua 1,000.

Potassii permanganas, 1 to 2 : aqua 1,000.

Pyridinum, 10 per cent.

Sodii benzoas, 5 to 7 per cent.

Sodii biboras, 1 per cent.

Sodii bicarbonas, 1 per cent.

Sodii carbonas, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Thymolum, 3 to 5 : aqua 1,000.

PREPARATIONS SUITABLE FOR NASAL,
PHARYNGEAL AND LARYNGEAL
APPLICATION.

POWDERS.

Benzoicum acidum, pure ; nose.
Boricum acidum, pure ; larynx.
Tannicum acidum, pure ; nose and larynx.

Alumen, pure ; larynx.
Argenti nitras, 1 : talc 100 ; nose.
Aristolum, pure ; nose.
Bismuthi salicylas, 2 : talc 1 ; nose.
Bismuthi subnitras, 2 : acid. boric. 1 ; nose.
Cocaini hydrochloras, 1 to 5 per cent. (with talc) ; nose.
Quininæ hydrochloras, 3 : gum. acaciæ 1 ; nose.
Quininæ sulphas, 1 : sulph. præcipit. 1 ; pharynx.
Sodii benzoas, pure ; nose.
Sodii chloridum, pure ; pharynx.
Sodii salicylas, pure ; nose.
Soziodol-sodium, sulph. præcipitat. āā 1 : talc 2 ; nose.
Phenacetinum, pure ; nose.
Saccharum, pure ; pharynx
Salolum, pure ; nose.

**PREPARATIONS SUITABLE FOR NASAL,
PHARYNGEAL AND LARYNGEAL
APPLICATION—continued.**

SOLUTIONS.

- Benzoicum acidum, 1 per cent., with glycerine (thrush).
 „ „ 10 „ „ „ (diphtheria).
 Boricum acidum, 3 per cent.
 Lacticum acidum, 10 to 20 per cent. (diphtheria),
 15 to 80 per cent. (tuberculosis).
 Tannicum acidum, 10 to 20 per cent., with glycerine.
-
- Argenti nitras, 1 to 3 per cent.
 Bromum et potassii bromidum, āā 1 : 100 glycerine.
 Cocainæ hydrochloridum, 2 to 4 per cent.
 Glycerinum, pure.
 Hydrargyri perchloridum, 1 to 3 : 500 glycerine
 (diphtheria and syphilis).
 Hydrargyri perchloridum, 1 : aqua 2,000 (thrush).
 „ „ 1 : aqua 4,000 (nasal diphtheria).
 Iodoformum, 5 per cent., with vaseline.
 Kramerix tinctura, undiluted.
 Mentholum, 10 per cent. (spray).
 „ 20 „ with oil (nasal diphtheria).
 Papañinum, 4 to 5 per cent.
 Pepsinum, 4 to 5 per cent.
 Potassii permanganas, 1 per cent.
 Resorcinum, 1 to 2 per cent. (pertussis), 10 per cent. (diphtheria).
 Saccharinum, 0·3 per cent., with alcohol.
 Sodii biboras, 5 to 10 per cent.
 Soziodol-sodium, 1 per cent. (rhinitis).

PREPARATIONS SUITABLE FOR RECTAL
APPLICATION.

ENEMATA.

Tannicum acidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.

Alumen, 1 to 2 per cent.

Amylum, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$: aqua fervida, oz. 5.

Argenti nitras, 1 : 2,000 to 1 : 1,000 aqua.

Benzolum, 1 per cent. emulsion.

Chloral hydras, gr. $7\frac{1}{2}$: oz. 2 of mucilage.

Glycerinum, dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

Morrhuae oleum, pure or in emulsion.

Plumbi acetas, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Resorcinum, 1 to 5 : aqua 1,000.

Sodii benzoas, 1 per cent.

Sodii salicylas, 2 per cent.

SUPPOSITORIES.

Belladonnæ extractum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$: dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of oleum theobromatis.

Opii extractum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$: dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of oleum theobromatis.

Strychninæ hydrochloratis liquor, min. 3 to 7 : dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ of oleum theobromatis.

VON PIRQUET'S TEST FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The principle of Von Pirquet's cutaneous Tuberculin vaccination for diagnostic purposes may be applied in three ways :

By scarification.—After careful cleansing of the skin, two drops of Koch's Original Tuberculin, "T.O.," diluted with an equal amount of 5 per cent phenolglycerin and twice the volume of physiological saline solution, are placed some distance apart upon the arm, and a small superficial scarification is made through each drop. If the patient is tuberculous a small red papule will appear at the site of the scarifications within 24 hours.

By inoculation of blisters.—Two small blisters are made on the back of the patient; to one of these Koch's New Tuberculin, "T.R.," is applied, the other is used for comparison. If the patient is tuberculous a rose-red coloration will be observed.

By innunction.—An ointment composed of equal parts of Original Tuberculin, "T.O.," and anhydrous lanolin is rubbed into the skin of one arm while simple lanolin is rubbed into the other for comparison. Within 24 to 48 hours a papular or pustulous transient rash will develop in the arm where "T.O." was rubbed in should tuberculosis be present in the patient.

N.B.—Von Pirquet's reaction is quite trustworthy in infants, and enables early recognition of incipient tuberculosis to be made. The reaction is harmless as far as the general health of the patients is concerned.

TUBERCULIN TREATMENT.

Therapeutics. For children, a mixture of equal parts of Koch's New Tuberculin, "T.R.," of the human and bovine types will be found most useful for the treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs, and of secondary tuberculous deposits. Tuberculin may be used both hypodermically or internally.

Dose. Hypodermically.—Small doses to begin with, .0002 c.c. gradually and at intervals of two days, increased so as to avoid rises of temperature over 1° F.; should the reaction be more violent, a return to the previous condition should be awaited before another injection is given. After a dose of .5 c.c. has been reached, no more than 2 injections a week should be made, and the maximum dose of 1 c.c. should be injected only at intervals of from two to four weeks.

Internally.—Administration by the mouth has given good results in children suffering from surgical tuberculosis. When the temperature falls or remains permanently below normal, the same dose as would be given hypodermically should be administered on alternate mornings on an empty stomach; but if there be a permanent rise or a tendency to fluctuating temperature, the dose should be doubled, while the same intervals of administration are observed.

N.B.—Tuberculin may be injected into any part of the body where the skin can be raised in large folds.

Contraindication. Acute nephritis and diabetes mellitus.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
DATE: [illegible]
TO: [illegible]
FROM: [illegible]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

[illegible text]

THERAPEUTIC INDEX.

ACNE.

Ammonium sulpho-ichthy-
olicum.
Calamina præparata.
Naphtholum.
Plumbi oleas.
Sulphur præcipitatum.
Vasogenum c. ichthyolo.
Vasogenum c. sulphure præ-
cipitato.

ALBUMINURIA CY- CLICA.

Ferratinum.
Ferri acetatis liquor.
Ferri albuminati liquor.
Ferri et ammonii citras.
Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
Ferri dialysati liquor.
Ferri iodi syrupus.
Ferri lactas.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri peptonati liquor.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Ferri phosphatis syrupus.
Ferri phosphatis syrupus
compositus.
Ferri et quininae citras.
Lipanin.
Malti extractum ferratum.
Morrhuae oleum.
Somatose.

ALOPECIA AREATA.

Cantharidum tinctura.
Formaldehydum solutum.
Myristicæ oleum.
Thyroideum siccum.

ALTERANTIA.

Arsenicum acidum.
Calcii chloridum.
Calcii lacto-phosphas.
Calcii lacto-phosphatis
syrupus.
Calcii phosphas.
Calcis liquor saccharatus.
Carbonis liquor detergens.
Ferratinum.
Ferri bromidi syrupus.
Ferri, quininae et strychninae
syrupus.
Guaiaci tinctura ammoniata.
Hydrargyri nitratis unguen-
tum.
Hydrargyri acidum flavum.
Hydrargyri perchloridi
liquor.
Hydrargyri unguentum.
Hydrargyrum cum creta.
Iodi tinctura.
Iodoformum.
Iodum.
Nitricum acidum dilutum.
Nitro-hydrochloricum aci-
dum dilutum.
Phosphoricum acidum dilu-
tum.
Plumbi oxidum.
Potassae arsenitis liquor.
Potassii iodidum.
Potassii sulphas.
Sapo viridis.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Sodii bicarbonas.
Sodii hypophosphitis syru-
pus.
Sodii iodidum.
Vasogenum cum iodo.

ANÆMIA.

Arsenicum acidum.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri et ammonii citras.
 Ferri et quininæ citras.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonatis liquor.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus.
 Ferri phosphat. syr. comp.
 Ferri sulphas.
 Orexinum tannatum.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Somatose.

ANÆSTHETICA.

Æther.
 Butyl chloral hydras.
 Carbolicum acidum.
 Chloroformum.
 Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
 Orthoformum.
 Picricum acidum.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Sodii bromidum.
 Sulphonalum.
 Urethanum.

ANALEPTICA. See STIMULANTIA.**ANASARCA. See HYDROPS.****ANHIDROTICA.**

Agaricinum.
 Atropinæ sulphas.
 Atropinæ sulphatis liquor.
 Belladonnæ extractum viride.
 Picrotoxinum.

ANKYLOSTOMUM DUODENALE.

Filicis extractum liquidum.
 Thymolum.

ANODYNA.

Acetanilidum.
 Aconiti tinctura.
 Ammonii bromidum.
 Atropinæ sulphas.
 Belladonnæ extractum viride.
 Belladonnæ glycerinum.
 Butyl chloral hydras.
 Cannabis indicæ extractum.
 Chloroformum.
 Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
 Codeina.
 Europhenum.
 Hyoseyami extractum viride.
 Hyoseyami tinctura.
 Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
 Opii tinctura.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Phenacetinum.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Sodii bromidum.

ANOREXIA.

Gentianæ decoctum comp.
 Hydrochloricum acidum dilutum.
 Nucis vomicæ tinctura.
 Orexinum tannatum.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridum.

ANTACIDA.

Ammonia liquor.
 Ammonii chloridum.
 Calcii carbonas præparatus.
 Calcii chloridum.
 Calcii phosphas.
 Calcis liquor.
 Calcis liquor saccharatus.
 Cretæ mistura.
 Cretæ pulvis aromaticus.
 Magnesia levis.
 Magnesii carbonatis liquor.
 Magnesii sulphas.
 Potassii bicarbonas.
 Potassii carbonas.
 Potassii citras.
 Sal carolinum factitium.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii carbonas.

ANTHELMINTICA.

Anthemidis infusum.
Benzolum.
Cinæ flores.
Cusso.
Ferri sulphas.
Filicis extractum liquidum.
Glycerinum.
Granati corticis decoctum.
Iodoformum.
Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
Kamala.
Morrhuae oleum.
Pelletierini tannas.
Santonini trochiscus.
Santoninum.
Scammonii pulvis comp.
Sodii chloridum.
Terebinthinæ oleum.
Thymolum.

ANTIMYCOTICA.

Boricum acidum.
Chrysarobinum.
Formaldehydum solutum.
Hydrargyri perchloridi
liquor.
Hydrargyrum perchloridum.
Hydroxylamini hydro-
chloras.
Ichthyolum.
Naphtholum.
Pyrogallicum acidum.
Salicylicum acidum.
Zinci oxidum.

ANTIPYRETICA.

Acetanilidum.
Aconiti tinctura.
Benzoicum acidum.
Phenacetinum.
Phenazonum.
Phosphoricum acidum dil.
Potassii nitras.
Quininæ hydrochloridum.
Quininæ sulphas.
Salicinum.
Salicylicum acidum.
Salipyrinum.
Salolum.
Salophenum.

**ANTIPYRETICA — con-
tinued.**

Sodii citras.
Sodii cresotas.
Sodii salicylas.

ANTISEPTICA.

Argenti citras.
Argenti lactas.
Aristolum.
Benzoicum acidum.
Bismuthi oxy-iodogallas.
Boracis glycerinum.
Borax.
Boricum acidum.
Bromum.
Calomel.
Calx chlorinata.
Carbolici acidi glycerinum.
Carbolicum acidum.
Creosotum.
Creosotum carbonicum.
Cupri oleas.
Dermatolum.
Eucalypti oleum.
Eucalyptolum.
Europhenum.
Formaldehydum solutum.
Glusidum.
Guaiacolum.
Guaiacolum carbonicum.
Hydrargyri nitratis ungu-
entum.
Hydrargyri oleas.
Hydrargyri perchloridi
liquor.
Hydrargyri perchloridum.
Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.
Hydrochloricum acidum
dilutum.
Iodoformum.
Iodum.
Lacticum acidum.
Mentholum.
Naphthalin.
Picricum acidum.
Pini oleum.
Potassii chloras.
Potassii permanganas.
Quininæ hydrochloridum.
Quininæ sulphas.

ANTISEPTICA — *continued.*

Resorcinum.
 Salicinum.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Salolum.
 Salol cum camphora.
 Salophenum.
 Sapo viridis.
 Sodii benzoas.
 Sodii cresotas.
 Sodii hyposulphis.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Sodii sulphocarbolas.
 Sodii sozoiodolas.
 Styrax præparatus.
 Sulphur præcipitatum.
 Tannalbinum.
 Tannigenum.
 Terebenum.
 Thymolum.
 Zinci chloridum.
 Zinci sulphocarbolas.

ANTISPASMODICA.

Æther.
 Æther aceticus.
 Ætheris nitrosi spiritus.
 Ætheris spiritus.
 Æthyl iodidum.
 Ammonii bromidum.
 Ammonii valerianas.
 Anisi aqua.
 Belladonnæ extractum
 viride.
 Camphora.
 Cannabis indicæ extractum.
 Chloroformi aqua.
 Chloroformum.
 Coninæ hydrobromas.
 Fœniculi aqua.
 Hydrocyanicum acidum
 dilutum.
 Hyoscyami extractum
 viride.
 Lobeliæ tinctura ætheria.
 Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
 Moschus.
 Opii tinctura.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Sodii bromidum.
 Zinci valerianas.

ANTISYPHILITICA.

Aristololum.
 Calomel.
 Ferri iodidi syrupus.
 Hydrargyri perchloridum.
 Hydrargyri oleas.
 Hydrargyri oxidum flavum.
 Hydrargyri tannas.
 Hydrargyri unguentum.
 Potassii iodidum.
 Sodii iodidum.

APERIENTIA. *See*
PURGANTIA.**APHTHÆ.**

Argenti nitras.
 Benzoicum acidum.
 Boracis glycerinum.
 Borax.
 Boricum acidum.
 Cupri sulphas.
 Glusidum.
 Hydrargyri perchloridum.
 Potassii carbonas.
 Potassii chloras.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Resorcinum.
 Salolum.
 Sodii benzoas.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Tannicum acidum.
 Thymolum.

APPENDICITIS. *See*
PERITONITIS.**ARTHROGRYPOSIS.** *See*
TETANIA.**ASCARIDES.**

Cinæ flores.
 Iodoformum.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Santonini trochiscus.
 Santoninum.
 Scammonii pulvis comp.
 Terebinthinæ oleum.
 Thymolum.

ASCITES. *See* **HY-**
DROPS.

ASTHMA BRONCHIALE.

Æthyl iodidum.
 Amyl nitris.
 Belladonnæ extractum viride.
 Belladonnæ tinctura.
 Chloral hydras.
 Lobeliæ tinctura ætherea.
 Morphinae hydrochloridum.
 Oxygenium.
 Potassii nitras.
 Potassii nitratis fumus.
 Pyridinum.
 Quebracho tinctura.
 Sodii iodidum.

ASTHMA RACHITICUM. See LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.**ASTRINGENTIA.**

Aceticum acidum glaciale.
 Argenti nitras.
 Argenti nitras mitigatus.
 Argenti oxidum.
 Bismuthi oxy-iodogallas.
 Bismuthi salicylas.
 Bismuthi subnitras.
 Calamina præparata.
 Calcis liquor.
 Cascarillæ tinctura.
 Catechu tinctura.
 Cinchonæ decoctum.
 Cinchonæ extractum liq.
 Cinchonæ tinctura comp.
 Cinnamomi pulvis comp.
 Cotoïnum.
 Cretæ mistura.
 Cretæ pulvis aromaticus.
 Cupri sulphas.
 Dermatolum.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri sulphas.
 Granati corticis decoctum.
 Guaiaci resinæ trochiscus.
 Hæmatoxyli extractum.
 Hamamelidis tinctura.
 Hydrargyri nitratis unguentum.

ASTRINGENTIA — continued.

Hydrastis tinctura.
 Kino pulvis compositus.
 Kino tinctura.
 Krameria tinctura.
 Opii tinctura.
 Plumbi acetas.
 Plumbi carbonas.
 Plumbi oxidum.
 Plumbi subacetatis glycerinum.
 Quininæ tannas.
 Rhei radicis pulvis.
 Rhois aromaticæ extractum liquidum.
 Tannici acidi glycerinum.
 Tannicum acidum.
 Trichloraceticum acidum.
 Zinci oxidum.
 Zinci sulphas.
 Zinci sulphocarbolas.

ATONIA INTESTINALIS.

Nucis vomicae tinctura.
 Orexinum tannatum.
 Physostigmatis extractum.
 Strychninae hydrochloridi liquor.

BALANITIS.

Argenti nitras.
 Boricum acidum.
 Dermatolum.
 Zinci sulphocarbolas.

BLENNORRHOEA.**Ophthalmica :**

Argenti nitras.
 Argenti nitras mitigatus.
 Boricum acidum.
 Potassii permanganas.

Urethralis :

Argenti nitras.
 Zinci sulphocarbolas.

BLEPHARITIS.

Hydrargyri oxidum flavum.
 Hydrargyri præcipitati albi unguentum.

BRONCHIECTASIS.

Creosotum.
 Creosotum carbonicum.
 Pini oleum.
 Senegæ infusum.
 Terebinthinæ oleum.
 Vasogenum cum iodo.

BRONCHITIS.**Acuta :**

Aconiti tinctura.
 Ætheris nitrosi spiritus.
 Althææ decoctum.
 Althææ syrupus.
 Ammonii acetatis liquor.
 Ammonii anisatus liquor.
 Ammonii carbonas.
 Ammonii chloridum.
 Ammonii citratis liquor.
 Ammonii spiritus aromaticus.
 Antimonii tartaratum.
 Apomorphinæ hydrochloridum.
 Benzoicum acidum.
 Camphora.
 Camphoræ tinctura comp.
 Capsici tinctura.
 Carbolici acidi glycerinum.
 Codeina.
 Ipecacuanhæ radix.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulv. comp.
 Ipecacuanhæ vinum.
 Oxygenium.
 Potassii bicarbonas.
 Potassii citras.
 Potassii iodidum.
 Quillaia tinctura.
 Scillæ oxymel.
 Senegæ infusum.
 Sinapis oleum volatile.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii chloridum.
 Sodii citras.
 Sodii iodidum.

Chronica :

Copaiba.
 Creosotum.
 Creosotum carbonicum.
 Guaiacolum carbonicum.

BRONCHITIS.**Chronica—continued.**

Iodi tinctura.
 Oxygenium.
 Petrolei et hypophosphitum emulsio.
 Scillæ oxymel.
 Senegæ infusum.
 Sinapis oleum volatile.
 Sodii iodidum.
 Terebenum.

Putrida :

Creosotum.
 Creosotum carbonicum.
 Eucalypti oleum.
 Pini oleum.
 Terebenum.
 Terebinthinæ oleum.
 Thymolum.

BRONCHO-PNEUMONIA.

Aconiti tinctura.
 Ætheris nitrosi spiritus.
 Ammonii acetatis liquor.
 Ammonii anisatus liquor.
 Ammonii carbonas.
 Ammonii spiritus aromaticus.
 Antimonii tartaratum.
 Apomorphinæ hydrochloridum.
 Benzoicum acidum.
 Camphora.
 Camphoræ tinctura comp.
 Capsici tinctura.
 Codeina.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
 Ipecacuanhæ radix.
 Ipecacuanhæ vinum.
 Oxygenium.
 Potassii bicarbonas.
 Potassii nitras.
 Senegæ infusum.
 Sinapis oleum volatile.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii citras.
 Sodii cresotas.
 Vini gallici mistura.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

BRONCHORRHŒA.

Alumen.
Copaiba.
Pini oleum.
Plumbi acetas.
Senegæ infusum.
Terpinum hydratum.

BURNS. *See* **COMBUSTIO.****CACHEXIA SPLENICA.**

Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.

CARDIAC WEAKNESS.
See **CORDIS DEBILITAS.****CARMINATIVA.**

Anethi aqua.
Anisi aqua.
Anthemidis infusum.
Camphora.
Camphoræ aqua.
Cardamomi tinctura comp.
Carui aqua.
Cinchonæ aqua.
Cinnamomi pulvis comp.
Fœniculi aqua.
Lavandulæ tinctura comp.
Menthæ piperitæ aqua.
Menthæ piperitæ elæosaccharum.
Menthæ piperitæ spiritus.
Menthæ viridis aqua.
Terebinthinæ oleum.

CAUSTICA.

Argenti nitras.
Argenti nitras mitigatus.
Lacticum acidum.
Potassæ liquor.
Trichloraceticum acidum.

CEPHALALGIA.

Caffeinæ citras.
Calomel.
Camphora monobromata.
Cannabis indicæ extractum.
Guaranæ tinctura.

Phenacetinum.
Potassii bromidum.
Sal carolinum factitium.
Sodii bromidum.
Sodii salicylas.

CEREBRAL CONGESTION. *See* **HYPERÆMIA CEREBRI.****CEREBRAL HÆMORRHAGE.** *See* **HÆMORRHAGIA CEREBRI.****CEREBRAL TUMOUR.**
See **TUMOR CEREBRI.****CHILBLAINS.** *See* **PERNIONES.****CHLOROSIS.**

Ferratinum.
Ferri acetatis liquor.
Ferri albuminati liquor.
Ferri et ammonii citras.
Ferri bromidi syrupus.
Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
Ferri iodidi syrupus.
Ferri lactas.
Ferri liquor dialysatus.
Ferri liquor peptonatus.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Ferri phosphatis syrupus.
Ferri phosphat. syr. comp.
Ferri et quininae citras.
Ferri, quininae et strychninae phosphatum compositus.
Ferri sulphas.
Orexinum tannatum.

CHICKEN-POX. *See* **VARICELLA.****CHOLAGOGA.** *See* **STIMULANTIA HEPATICA.**

CHOLERA ASIATICA.

Æther.
 Althææ decoctum.
 Argenti nitras.
 Bismuthi salicylas.
 Calomel.
 Camphora.
 Cascarillæ tinctura.
 Catechu tinctura.
 Cotoïnum.
 Hydrochloricum acidum
 dilutum.
 Iodoformum.
 Naphthalinum.
 Salolum.
 Sinapis.
 Sinapis cataplasma.
 Sinapis oleum.
 Sodii benzoas.
 Sodii chloridum.
 Sodii cresotas.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi
 liquor.
 Tannalbinum.
 Tannicum acidum.
 Tannigenum.
 Vini gallici mistura.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

Benzoicum acidum.
 Calomel.
 Cotoïnum.
 Creosotum.
 Creosotum carbonicum.
 Guaiacolum carbonicum.
 Hydrochloricum acidum
 dilutum.
 Lacticum acidum.
 Resoreinum.
 Ricini oleum.
 Sodii chloridum.
 Sodii cresotas.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Sodii sulphocarbolas.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

CHOREA.

Arseniosum acidum
 Camphora monobromata.
 Chloral hydras.

CHOREA—continued.

Chloroformum.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Hydrobromicum acidum
 dilutum.
 Phenazonum.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Physostigmatis extractum.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Sodii bromidum.
 Sulphonalum.
 Trimethylaminum.
 Zinci lactas.
 Zinci oxidum.
 Zinci sulphas.
 Zinci valerianas.

CIRRHOSIS HEPATIS.
See **HEPATITIS IN-
TERSTITIALIS.****CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER.**
See **HEPATITIS IN-
TERSTITIALIS.****COLIC.** *See* **COLICA.****COLICA.**

Ætheris nitrosi spiritus.
 Anthemidis infusum.
 Belladonnæ extractum
 viride.
 Belladonnæ tinctura.
 Camphoræ tinctura compo-
 sita.
 Chloral hydras.
 Hydrargyrum cum creta.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis opiatus.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.

**COLICA FLATU-
LENTA.**

Calcii phosphas.
 Calomel.
 Camphoræ tinctura comp.
 Creosotum.
 Creosotum carbonicum.
 Hydrargyrum cum creta.
 Hydrochloricum acidum
 dilutum.

COLICA FLATULENTA*— continued.*

Magnesii carbonatis liquor.
Sodii bicarbonas.
Sodii sulpho-carbolas.
Terebinthinæ oleum.

COLICA SATURNINA.

Amyl nitris.
Atropinæ sulphas.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Belladonnæ tinctura.
Crotonis oleum.
Magnesii sulphas.
Opii tinctura.
Opii tinctura ammoniata.
Pilocarpinæ nitras.
Sodii sulphas.

COLITIS ULCEROSA.

Alumen.
Argenti nitras.
Bismuthi salicylas.
Bismuthi subnitras.
Calumbæ infusum.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Kino pulvis compositus.
Kino tinctura.
Krameria tinctura.
Opii tinctura.
Opii tinctura ammoniata.
Plumbi acetas.
Resorcinum.
Sodii benzoas.
Tannalbinum.
Tannicum acidum.
Tannigenum.

**COLLAPSE. See COLLAP-
SUS.****COLLAPSE OF LUNG.
See COLLAPSUS
PULMONUM.****COLLAPSUS.**

Æther.
Ammonii liquor anisatus.
Ammonii spir. aromaticus.
Camphora.

COLLAPSUS—continued.

Moschus.
Oxygenium.
Strychninæ hydrochloridi
liquor.
Vini gallici spiritus.

**COLLAPSUS PUL-
MONUM.**

Cupri sulphas.
Ipecacuanhæ radix.
Ipecacuanhæ vinum.
Sinapis oleum volatile.
Terebinthinæ oleum.

COMBUSTIO.

Aristol.
Bismuthi oxy-iodogallas.
Boricum acidum.
Calcis liquor.
Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
Dermatolum.
Iodoformum.
Lini oleum.
Mentholum.
Orthoformum.
Picricum acidum.
Salolum.

COMEDONES.

Sapo viridis.

**CONDYLOMATA
LATA.**

Boricum acidum.
Calomel.
Dermatolum.
Europhenum.
Iodoformum.

CONJUNCTIVITIS.

Argenti nitras.
Cupri sulphas.
Zinci sulphas.

CONSTIPATIO.

Aloës decoctum comp
Aloinum.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Belladonnæ tinctura.

CONSTIPATIO — *continued.*

Cascaræ sagradæ extractum liquidum.
 Glycerini suppositoria.
 Glycerinum.
 Glycyrrhizæ pulvis comp.
 Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
 Magnesii citras effervescens granulosum.
 Magnesii sulphas.
 Manna.
 Nucis vomicæ tinctura.
 Podophyllum.
 Podophyllotoxinum.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Rhamni frangulæ extractum liquidum.
 Rhei radiceis pulvis.
 Ricini oleum.
 Sal carolinum factitium.
 Sennæ syrupus.
 Sodæ tartaratis pulvis effervescens.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii phosphas.
 Sodii sulphas.
 Sodii tartras.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.

CONSTIPATION. *See*
CONSTIPATIO.

CONVULSIONS. *See*
ECLAMPSIA.

CORYZA. *See* **RHINITIS CATARRHALIS.**

CORDIS DEBILITAS.

Æther.
 Caffeinæ citras.
 Camphora.
 Digitalis infusum.
 Oxygenium.
 Strophanthi tinctura.
 Strychninæ hydrochlor. liquor.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

COW-POX. *See* **VACCINIA.**

CRETINISMUS.

Thyreoideum siccum.

CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA. *See* **PNEUMONIA CROUPOSA.**

CYCLIC ALBUMINURIA. *See* **ALBUMINURIA CYCLICA.**

CYSTITIS.

Benzoicum acidum.
 Boricum acidum.
 Cannabis indicæ extractum.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Potassii citras.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Sodii salicylas.

DEMULGENTIA.

Acaciæ mucilago.
 Althææ decoctum.
 Althææ syrupus.
 Amygdalæ mistura.
 Amygdalæ oleum.
 Amylum.
 Gelatinum.
 Tragacanthæ mucilago.
 Tragacanthæ pulvis comp.

DENTITIO.

Ammonium bromidum.
 Ammonii valerianas.
 Chloral hydras.
 Phenazonum.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Sodii bromidum.

DENTITION. *See* **DENTITIO.**

DEPRIMENTIA.

Aconiti tinctura.
 Amyl nitris.
 Physostigmatis extractum.
 Physostigminæ salicylatis injectio hypodermica.

**DERMATITIS PHLEG-
MONOSA.**

Boricum acidum.
Carbolicum acidum.
Hydrargyri perchloridum.
Mentholum.
Plumbi subacetatis liquor.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Potassii permanganas.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.

**DESINFICIENTIA. See
ANTISEPTICA.****DESODORANTIA.**

Borax.
Boricum acidum.
Calx chlorinata.
Creosotum.
Formaldehydum solutum.
Potassii permanganas.
Terebenum.
Thymolum.
Zinci chloridum.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

Atropinæ sulphas.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Belladonnæ tinctura.
Codeina.
Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Morphinæ hydrochloricum.
Morrhuae oleum.
Opii tinctura.
Opii tinctura ammoniata.
Zinci valerianas.

DIABETES MELLITUS.

Calcii lactas.
Calcii lactophosphatis
syrupus.
Codeina.
Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Glusidum.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Sal carolinum factitium.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Sodii benzoas.
Sodii salicylas.
Sodii sulphas.

**DIAPHORETICA and
DIURETICA.**

Aconiti tinctura.
Æther aceticus.
Ætheris nitrosi spiritus.
Ammonii acetatis liquor.
Ammonii carbonas.
Ammonii chloridum.
Ammonii citratis liquor.
Antimonium tartaratum.
Caffeinæ citras.
Caffeinum natrio-ben-
zoicum.
Caffeinum natrio-sali-
cylicum.
Calomel.
Camphora.
Copaiba.
Digitalis infusum.
Digitalis tinctura.
Guaiaeci tinctura ammoniata.
Iodi tinctura.
Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
Ipecacuanhæ radix.
Jaborandi extractum liq.
Lobeliæ tinctura.
Magnesii sulphas.
Pilocarpinæ nitras.
Potassii acetas.
Potassii bicarbonas.
Potassii carbonas.
Potassii chloras.
Potassii citras.
Potassii iodidum.
Potassii nitras.
Potassii tartras.
Rhois aromaticæ ext. liq.
Scillæ oxymel.
Sodii citras.
Sodii iodidum.
Sodii sulphas.
Strophanti tinctura.
Theobrominum natrio-sali-
cylicum.
Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.

**DIARRHŒA. See GAS-
TRO-ENTERITIS
CATARRHALIS.****DIGESTIVA.**

Papaïnum.
Pepsinum.

DIPHThERIA.

Antitoxinum.
 Benzoicum acidum.
 Bromum.
 Calcis liquor.
 Calcis liquor saccharatus
 Calomel.
 Carbolicum acidum.
 Cupri sulphas.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri, quininæ et strychninæ syrupus.
 Formaldehydum solutum.
 Hydrargyri perchloridum.
 Lacticum acidum.
 Lithii carbonas.
 Mentholum.
 Papainum.
 Pepsinum.
 Pilocarpinæ nitras.
 Potassæ liquor.
 Potassii carbonas.
 Potassii chloras.
 Potassii iodidum.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Quininæ hydrochloridum.
 Quininæ sulphas.
 Resorcinum.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Sodii benzoas.
 Sodii chloridum.
 Sodii iodidum.
 Soziodol sodium.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.
 Thymolum.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

Paralysis :

Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri, quininæ et strychninæ phosphatum syrupus.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.

DRASTICA. See PURGANTIA.**DUSTING POWDERS.**

Amylum.
 Argenti citras.

DUSTING POWDERS—*continued.*

Argenti lactas.
 Aristolum.
 Bismuthi oxy-iodogallas
 Bismuthi salicylas.
 Bismuthi subnitras.
 Dermatolum.
 Europhenum.
 Iodoformum.
 Kaolinum.
 Orthoformum.
 Talcum.

DYSENTERIA.

Argenti nitras.
 Belladonnæ extractum viride.
 Creosotum.
 Creosotum carbonicum.
 Guaiacolum carbonicum.
 Hydrargyri perchloridi liquor.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis compositus.
 Ipecacuanhæ radix.
 Opii tinctura.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Plumbi acetas.
 Quininæ tannas.
 Ricini oleum.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Tannicum acidum.

DYSPEPSIA.

Aloës decoctum comp.
 Aloinum.
 Calcii chloridum.
 Calcii phosphas.
 Calomel.
 Cascarillæ tinctura.
 Chloral hydras.
 Cinchonæ extractum liq.
 Creosotum.
 Creosotum carbonicum.
 Cretæ mistura.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Gentianæ infusum comp.
 Guaiacolum carbonicum.

DYSPEPSIA—*continued.*

Hydrastis tinctura.
 Hydrochloricum acidum
 dilutum.
 Iodoformum.
 Magnesii carbonatis liquor.
 Magnesii sulphas.
 Nucis vomicæ tinctura.
 Papainum.
 Pepsinum.
 Rhei tinctura composita.
 Rhei vinum.
 Sal carolinum factitium.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii carbonas.
 Sodii sulphas.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi
 liquor.
 Sulphuricum acidum dil.

ECLAMPSIA.

Ammonii bromidum.
 Amyl nitris.
 Atropinæ sulphas.
 Calomel.
 Chloral hydras.
 Chloroformum.
 Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
 Morphinæ injectio hypo-
 dermica.
 Moschus.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Sodii bromidum.
 Trinitrini liquor.
 Zinci lactas.
 Zinci valerianas.

ECZEMA.**Acutum :**

Bismuthi subnitras.
 Boricum acidum.
 Calamina præparata.
 Carbolicum acidum.
 Dermatolum.
 Plumbi acetas.
 Plumbi carbonas.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Zinci oxidum.

Chronicum :

Ammonii sulpho-ichthyolas.
 Cadinum oleum.

ECZEMA.**Chronicum**—*continued.*

Calamina præparata.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Pix liquida.
 Plumbi oxidum.
 Plumbi subacetatis glycer-
 inum.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Sapo viridis.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Thyreoideum siccum.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
 Vasogenum cum pice
 liquida.
 Vasogenum cum sulphure
 præcipitato.
 Zinci oxidum.

EMETICA.

Antimonii tartaratum.
 Apomorphinæ hydrochlor.
 Cupri sulphas.
 Ipecacuanhæ radix.
 Ipecacuanhæ vinum.
 Sinapis.
 Sodii chloridum.
 Zinci sulphas.

EMOLLIENTIA.

Amygdalæ oleum.
 Amylum.
 Boracis glycerinum.
 Glycerinum.
 Kaolinum.
 Kaolini unguentum.
 Lanæ adeps hydrosus.
 Lini oleum.
 Linum contusum.
 Paraffinum molle.
 Petrolei et hypophosphitum
 emulsio.
 Ricini oleum.
 Vasogenum.

**EMPHYSEMA PUL-
MONUM. See BRON-
CHITIS ACUTA ET
CHRONICA.**

ENDOCARDITIS. *See*
PERICARDITIS.**ENGLISH CHOLERA.**
See **CHOLERA IN-**
FANTUM.**ENTERITIS FOLLICU-**
LARIS.

Acaciæ mucilago.
Alumen.
Argenti nitras.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Belladonnæ tinctura.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Guaiacolum carbonicum.
Kino pulvis compositus.
Kino tinctura.
Kramerizæ tinctura.
Petrolei et hypophosphitum
emulsio.
Plumbi acetas.
Sodii benzoas.
Tannalbinum.
Tannicum acidum.
Tannigenum.

ENTERITIS ULCER-
OSA. *See* **COLITIS**
ULCEROSA.**ENURESIS DIURNA**
ET NOCTURNA.

Ammonii bromidum.
Atropinæ sulphas.
Belladonnæ tinctura.
Camphora.
Catechu tinctura.
Chloral hydras.
Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Phenazonum.
Potassii bromidum.
Rhois aromaticæ extractum
liquidum.
Sodii benzoas.
Sodii bromidum.
Strychninæ hydrochloridi
liquor.

EPIDIDYMITIS. *See*
ORCHITIS.**EPILEPSIA.**

Ammonii bromidum.
Ammonii valerianas.
Amyl nitris.
Argenti nitras.
Argenti oxidum.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Camphora monobromata.
Opii tinctura.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Potassii bromidum.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Sodii bromidum.
Trinitrini liquor.
Zinci lactas.
Zinci oxidum.
Zinci valerianas.

EPILEPSY. *See* **EPI-**
LEPSIA.**EPISTAXIS.**

Alumen.
Tannicum acidum.

ERYSIPELAS.

Ammonii sulpho-ichthyolas.
Carbolicum acidum.
Europhenum.
Hydrargyri perchloridum.
Iodoformum.
Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
Vasogenum cum iodo.

ERYTHEMA PERNIO.
See **PERNIONES.****EXPECTORANTIA.**

Ammonii acetatis liquor.
Ammonii anisatus liquor.
Ammonii carbonas.
Ammonii chloridum.
Ammonii citratis liquor.
Antimonii tartaratum.
Apomorphinæ hydrochlor.
Benzoicum acidum.
Benzoini tinctura composita.

EXPECTORANTIA—
continued.

Camphora.
Camphoræ tinctura compo-
sita.
Copaiba.
Creosotum.
Creosotum carbonicum.
Fœniculi aqua.
Guaiacolum.
Guaiacolum carbonicum.
Iodi tinctura.
Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
Ipecacuanhæ radix.
Ipecacuanhæ vinum.
Pilocarpinæ nitras.
Pini oleum.
Potassii bicarbonas.
Potassii carbonas.
Potassii iodidum.
Quillaiæ tinctura.
Scillæ oxymel.
Senegæ infusum.
Sodii benzoas.
Sodii iodidum.
Terebenum.
Terebinthinæ oleum.
Terpinum hydratum.
Vasogenum cum iodo.

FAVUS.

Ammonii sulpho-ichthy-
olas.
Carbolicum acidum.
Chrysarobinum.
Hydrargyri perchloridum.
Naphtholum.
Pyrogallicum acidum.
Resorcinum.
Salicylicum acidum.
Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.

FISSURA ANI.

Argentii nitras.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
Europhenum.
Mentholum.
Orthoformum.

**FISSURES OF THE
ANUS. See FIS-
SURA ANI.**

**FLATULENCE. See
COLICA FLATU-
LENTA.**

**FOLLICULAR ENTER-
ITIS. See ENTER-
ITIS FOLLICU-
LARIS.**

**FURUNCULOSIS. See
DERMATITIS
PHLEGMONOSA.**

**GANGRÆNA PUL-
MONUM.**

Eucalypti oleum.
Juniperi oleum.
Pini oleum.
Terebenum.
Terebinthinæ oleum.
Terpinum hydratum.

**GANGRENE OF THE
LUNG. See GAN-
GRÆNA PULMO-
NUM.**

**GASTRITIS. See GAS-
TRO - ENTERITIS
CATARRHALIS.**

**GASTRO - ENTERITIS
CATARRHALIS.**

Acuta :

Anthemidis infusum.
Bismuthi et ammonii citra-
tis liquor.
Bismuthi salicylas.
Bismuthi subnitras.
Boracis glycerinum.
Boricum acidum.
Calomel.
Camphora.
Carbolici acidi glycerinum.
Cinnamomi pulvis comp.
Cotoinum.
Creosotum.

**GASTRO - ENTERITIS
CATARRHALIS.***Acuta—continued.*

Creosotum carbonicum.
 Dermatolum.
 Guaiacolum carbonicum.
 Hydrargyri perchloridi
 liquor.
 Hydrargyrum cum creta.
 Hydrocyanicum acidum
 dilutum.
 Iodoformum.
 Lacticum acidum.
 Magnesii carbonatis liquor.
 Morphinae hydrochloridum.
 Morphinae injectio hypo-
 dermica.
 Naphthalinum.
 Opii tinctura.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Resoreinum.
 Rhei radiceis pulvis.
 Ricini oleum.
 Sal carolinum factitium.
 Salolum.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii cresotas.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Sodii sulphocarbolas.
 Tannalbinum.
 Tannigenum.
 Zinci oxidum.

**Subacuta ; Chronica ;
Tuberculosa.**

Argenti nitras.
 Bismuthi ammonii citratis
 liquor.
 Bismuthi salicylas.
 Bismuthi subnitras.
 Calcii carbonas præparata.
 Calcii chloridum.
 Calumbæ infusum.
 Carbolici acidi glycerinum.
 Cascarillæ tinctura.
 Catechu tinctura.
 Cinnamomi pulvis compo-
 situs.
 Cotoinum.
 Cretæ mistura.
 Cupri sulphas.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.

**GASTRO - ENTERITIS
CATARRHALIS.***Subacute ; Chronica ;
Tuberculosa—con-
tinued.*

Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri, quinae et strych-
 ninæ syrupus.
 Ferri sulphas.
 Hæmatoxyli extractum.
 Hydrochloricum acidum
 dilutum.
 Naphthalinum.
 Nitricum acidum dilutum.
 Opii tinctura.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Potassii bicarbonas.
 Quinae tannas.
 Rhois aromaticæ extractum
 liquidum.
 Ricini oleum.
 Sodii sulphas.
 Sodii sulphocarbolas.
 Somatose.
 Strychninae hydrochloridi
 liquor.
 Tannalbinum.
 Tannicum acidum.
 Tannigenum.
 Zinci oxidum.

Lienterica :

Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Rhois aromaticæ extractum
 liquidum.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Zinci oxidum.

**G E O G R A P H I C A L
TONGUE. See LEU-
COPLACIA LIN-
GUÆ.****GERMAN MEASLES.
See RUBEOLA.****GINGIVITIS. See STO-
MATITIS CATAR-
RHALIS.**

GONORRHŒA. *See UR-*
ETHRITIS GONOR-
RHOICA.

HÆMATURIA.

Alumen.
Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Ergotæ injectio hypoder-
mica.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Hamamelidis tinctura.
Hydrastis tinctura.
Plumbi acetas.

HÆMOGLOBINURIA.

Ferratinum.
Ferri albuminati liquor.
Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
Ferri et quiniæ citras.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Quiniæ tannas.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.

HÆMOPHILIA.

Ergotæ extractum liq.
Ferri perchloridum.
Hamamelidis tinctura.
Hydrastis tinctura.
Sodii sulphas.
Terebinthinæ oleum.

HÆMORRHAGIA CER-
EBRI.

Æther.
Calomel.
Camphora.
Crotonis oleum.
Moschus.

HÆMORRHAGIC DIA-
THESIS. *See HÆ-*
MOPHILIA.

HÆMOPTYSIS.

Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Hamamelidis tinctura.
Hydrastis tinctura.
Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
Morphinæ injectio hypo-
dermica.
Plumbi acetas.
Sodii chloridum.

HÆMOSTATICA. *See*
STYPTICA.

H E A D A C H E. *See*
CEPHALALGIA.

HEMICRANIA. *See*
CEPHALALGIA.

HEPATITIS INTERSTI-
TIALIS.

Calomel.
Hydrargyri unguentum.
Nitrohydrochloricum aci-
dum dilutum.
Potassii iodidum.
Sal carolinum factitium.
Sodii iodidum.

HERPES TONSURANS.

Aceticum acidum glaciale.
Borax.
Boricum acidum.
Cantharidum tinctura.
Carbolicum acidum.
Chrysarobinum.
Cupri oleas.
Eucalyptolum.
Formaldehydum solutum.
Hydrargyri oleas.
Hydrargyrum ammonia-
tum.
Hydroxylamini hydrochlor.
Iodi tinctura.
Iodum.
Resorcinum.
Salicylicum acidum.
Sulphur præcipitatum.
Vasogenum cum sulphure
præcipitato.

HERPES ZOSTER.

Amylum.
Boricum acidum.
Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
Collodion.
Lanolinum.
Vaselinum.
Zinci oxidum.

HYDROCEPHALUS.

Calomel.
 Chloral hydras.
 Hirudo.
 Hydrargyri unguentum.
 Iodoformum.
 Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
 Morphinae hydrochloridum.
 Morphinae injectio hypodermica.
 Potassii iodidum.
 Ricini oleum.
 Sodii iodidum.

HYDROPS.**Cardiacus :**

Caffeinae citras.
 Calomel.
 Digitalis infusum.
 Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
 Potassii acetas.
 Strophanthi tinctura.
 Theobrominum natrio-salicylicum.

Hepaticus :

Calomel.
 Digitalis infusum.
 Hydrargyri unguentum.
 Hydrargyrum cum creta.
 Sal carolinum factitium.
 Scillæ oxymel.
 Strophanthi tinctura.

Renalis :

Calomel.
 Cascarae sagradae extractum liquidum.
 Digitalis infusum.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
 Pilocarpinae nitras.
 Potassii acetas.
 Strophanthi tinctura.
 Theobrominum natrio-salicylicum.

HYPERÆMIA CEREBRI.

Calomel.
 Chloral hydras.
 Hyoscyami extractum viride.

HYPERÆMIA CEREBRI—continued.

Hyoscyami tinctura.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Sodii bromidum.

HYPERIDROSIS.

Agaricinum.
 Atropinae sulphas.
 Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Formaldehydum solutum.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Talcum.

HYPNOTICA. See ANODYNA and ANTI-SPASMODICA.**HYSTERIA.**

Ferri bromidi syrupus.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Sodii bromidum.
 Zinci valerianas.

ICHTHYOSIS.

Boricum acidum.
 Ichthyol.
 Lipanin.
 Morrhuae oleum.
 Naphthol.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Salicylicum acidum.

ICTERUS.**Catarrhalis :**

Bismuthi subnitras.
 Calomel.
 Hydrargyrum cum creta.
 Nitro-hydrochloricum acidum.
 Rhei radiceis pulvis.
 Rhei tinctura composita.
 Sal carolinum factitium.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii sulphas.

ICTERUS—*continued.***Neonatorum :**

Ammonii spir. aromaticus.
Ammonii chloridum.

IDIOCY. *See* **CRETINISMUS.****ILEOTYPHUS.** *See* **TYPHUS ABDOMINALIS.****IMPETIGO.**

Boricum acidum.
Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.
Plumbi oxidum.
Salicylicum acidum.
Zinci oxidum.

INDIGESTION. *See* **DYSPEPSIA.****INFANTILE PARALYSIS.** *See* **POLIO-MYELITIS ANTERIOR ACUTA.****INFLAMMATION OF THE NAVEL.** *See* **OMPHALITIS.****INFLUENZA.**

Chloroformi spiritus.
Phenacetinum.
Phenazonum.
Quininæ hydrochloridum.
Quininæ sulphas.
Salipyrinum.
Salophenum.
Vinum xericum detannatum.

INSECT BITES.

Ammonii liquor.
Potassii permanganas.
Salicylicum acidum.

INSOMNIA.

Ammonii bromidum.
Phenacetinum.
Potassii bromidum.
Sodii bromidum.
Sulphonalum.
Urethanum.

INTERTRIGO.

Amylum.
Argenti nitras.
Bismuthi subnitras.
Boricum acidum.
Kaolinum.
Kaolini unguentum.
Plumbi oxidum.
Plumbi subacetatis liquor.
Salicylicum acidum.
Talcum.
Zinci oxidum.

INTUSSUSCEPTIO.

Chloroformum.
Opii tinctura.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

Ammonii bromidum.
Argenti nitras.
Belladonnæ extractum viride.
Benzoini tinctura composita.
Calomel.
Chloral hydras.
Chloroformum.
Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
Hyoscyami extractum viride.
Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
Ipecacuanhæ radix.
Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
Morrhææ oleum.
Moschus.
Phenazonum.
Phosphorus.
Potassii bromidum.
Sodii bromidum.

LARYNGITIS.**Acuta ; Catarrhalis :**

Althææ decoctum.
Althææ syrupus.
Ammonii bromidum.
Ammonii carbonas.
Ammonii chloridum.
Antimonii tartaratum.
Apomorphinæ hydrochlor.
Benzoini tinctura composita
Boricum acidum.

LARYNGITIS.

Acuta ; Catarrhalis —
continued.

Ipecacuanhæ radix.
Phenolum.
Sodii biboras.
Sodii bicarbonas.
Sodii carbonas.
Sodii chloridum.

Acuta ; Fibrinosa :

Antimonii tartaratum.
Apomorphinæ hydrochlor.
Cupri sulphas.
Ipecacuanhæ radix.
Lacticum acidum.
Lithii carbonas.
Potassii carbonas.
Sodii biboras.
Sodii carbonas.

Chronica :

Alumen.
Argenti nitras.
Sodii biboras.
Tannicum acidum.

LAXANTIA. *See PUR-*
GANTIA.

LEAD COLIC. *See CO-*
LICA SATURNINA.

LENTIGO.

Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.
Phenolum.

LEUCOPLACIA LIN-
GUÆ.

Boracis glycerinum.
Kramerix tinctura.
Resorcini glycerinum.
Saloli glycerinum.

LEUCORRHŒA. *See*
VAGINITIS.

LEUKÆMIA.

Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
Ferri dialysati liquor.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.

LEUKÆMIA—*continued.*

Ferri et quininæ citras.
Hydrargyri unguentum.
Morrhux oleum.
Phosphorus.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Potassii iodidum.
Quininæ hydrochloridum.
Quininæ sulphas.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.

LICHEN.

Ruber :

Carbonis detergens liquor.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Zinci oxidum.

Urticatus :

Calamina præparata.
Calcis liquor.
Carbonis detergens liquor.
Collodion flexile.
Hydrargyri perchloridum.
Naphtholum.
Plumbi acetas.
Potassii sulphas.
Zinci oxidum.

LIENTERIC DIAR-
RHŒA. *See GAS-*
TRO-ENTERITIS
CATARRHALIS.

LINGUA GEOGRAPH-
ICA. *See LEUCO-*
PLACIA LINGUÆ.

LOBAR PNEUMONIA.
See PNEUMONIA
CROUPOSA.

LUPUS VULGARIS.

Argenti nitras.
Aristolium.
Chrysarobinum.
Europhenum.
Hydrargyri perchloridum.
Iodoformum.
Lacticum acidum.
Pyrogallicum acidum.

LYMPHADENITIS.

Iodi tinctura.
Iodum.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Potassii iodidum.
Sapo viridis.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Sodii hypophosphitis
syrupus.
Sodii iodidum.
Vasogenum cum iodo.

MALARIA.

Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Quininæ hydrochloridum.
Quininæ sulphas.
Quininæ tannas.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Sodii salicylas.

MEASLES. See MORBILLI.**MEGRIM. See CEPHALALGIA.****MELÆNA NEONATORUM.**

Æther.
Æther acetiosus.
Alumen.
Camphora.
Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Hydrastis tinctura.
Moschus.

MENINGITIS.**Acuta ; Chronica ; Tuberculosa :**

Ammonii bromidum.
Calomel.
Crotonis oleum.
Hirudo.
Hydrargyri perchloridi
liquor.
Hydrargyri unguentum.
Iodoformum.
Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
Morphinæ injectio hypo-
dermica.

MENINGITIS.**Acuta ; Chronica ; Tuberculosa—continued.**

Mentholum.
Phenazonum.
Potassii bromidum.
Potassii iodidum.
Sodii bromidum.
Sodii iodidum.

METEORISMUS. See COLICA FLATULENTA.**MIDDLE - EAR DISEASE. See OTITIS MEDIA.****MIGRAINE. See CEPHALALGIA.****MILIARIA ALBA ET RUBRA.**

Amylum.
Zinci oxidum.

MILIUM. See COMEDONES.**MORBILLI.**

Acetanilidum.
Aconiti tinctura.
Ammonii citratis liquor.
Bismuthi subnitras.
Carbolicum acidum.
Chloral hydras.
Hydrochloricum acidum
dilutum.
Phenazonum.
Phosphoricum acidum
dilutum.
Potassii bromidum.
Potassii citras.
Sodii bromidum.
Tannalbinum.
Tannigenum.

MORBUS CORDIS. See ENDOCARDITIS.

MORBUS MACULOSUS.*See* PURPURA.**MUCOUS TUBERCLES.***See* CONDYLOMATA
LATA.**MUMPS. *See* PAROTI-
TIS EPIDEMICA.****MYDRIATICA.**Atropinæ sulphas.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Belladonnæ tinctura.**MYO-CARDITIS.****Acuta ; Chronica :**Belladonnæ glycerinum.
Caffeinæ natrio-benzoicum.
Digitalis tinctura.
Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
Opii tinctura ammoniata.
Strophanti tinctura.
Strychninæ hydrochloridi
liquor.**MYOTICA.**Jaborandi extractum liq.
Physostigmatis extractum.
Physostigminæ salicylatis
injectio hypodermica.**MYXŒDEMA. *See* CRE-
TINISMUS.****NÆVUS.**Hydrargyri perchloridi col-
lodion.**NARCOTICA. *See* AN-
ÆSTHETICA.****NEPHRITIS.**Ammonii acetatis liquor.
Antimonium tartaratum.
Caffeinæ citras.**NEPHRITIS—*continued.***Caffeinum natrio-benzoicum.
Calomel.
Cascaræ sagradæ extractum
liquidum.
Chloral hydras.
Chloroformum.
Codeina.
Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Ergotæ injectio hypoder-
mica.
Ferri acetatis liquor.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Jaborandi extractum liqui-
dum.
Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
Magnesii sulphas.
Pilocarpinæ nitras.
Potassii acetas.
Potassii tartras.
Rhois aromaticæ extractum
liquidum.
Sal carolinum factitium.
Sennæ infusum.
Sodii biboras.
Tannalbinum.
Theobrominum natrio-sali-
cyclicum.
Trinitrini liquor.**NEURALGIA.**Acetanilidum.
Butyl chloral hydras.
Mentholum.
Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
Phenacetinum.
Phenazonum.
Salophenum.**NEURALGIA ENTER-
ICA. *See* COLICA.****NIGHT-SWEATS.**Agaricinum.
Atropinæ sulphas.
Picrotoxinum.
Plumbi acetas.**NIGHT-TERRORS. *See*
PAVOR NOCTUR-
NUS.**

NOMA.

Europhenum.
 Formaldehydum solutum.
 Hydrargyrum perchloridum.
 Iodoformum.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Soziodol-sodium.

NUTRIENTIA.

Acaciæ mucilago.
 Amygdalæ mistura.
 Amygdalæ oleum.
 Calcii lacto-phosphas.
 Calcii lacto-phosphatis
 syrupus.
 Calcis liquor saccharatus.
 Glycerinum.
 Lipaninum.
 Malti extractum.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Malti extractum cum oleo
 morrhuæ.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Petrolei et hypophosphitum
 emulsio.
 Vini gallici mistura.

ŒDEMA. See HYDROPS.**ŒDEMA PULMONUM.**

Camphora.
 Cupri sulphas.
 Digitalis tinctura.
 Ipecacuanhæ radix.
 Plumbi acetas.
 Sinapis.
 Sinapis cataplasma.
 Sinapis charta.
 Sinapis oleum volatile.
 Strophanti tinctura.

OMPHALITIS.

Boricum acidum.
 Europhenum.
 Ichthyolum.
 Iodoformum.
 Orthoformum.
 Plumbi subacetatis liquor.
 Salicylicum acidum.

**OMPHALITIS — con-
tinued.**

Talcum.
 Thymolum.
 Vaselinum.

**OPHTHALMIA NEO-
NATORUM. See
BLENNORRHOEA
OPHTHALMICA.****ORCHITIS.**

Iodi tinctura.
 Iodi unguentum.
 Vasogenum cum iodo.

**OTITIS MEDIA PURU-
LENTA CHRONICA.**

Alumen.
 Boricum acidum.
 Europhenum.
 Iodoformum.
 Salol cum camphora.
 Zinci sulphas.

OTORRHOEA.

Europhenum.
 Hydrargyri nitratis unguen-
 tum.
 Iodoformi unguentum.
 Zinci sulphas.

**OXYURIS VERMICU-
LARIS.**

Benzolum.
 Calomel.
 Cinæ flores.
 Ferri sulphas.
 Hydrargyri perchloridum.
 Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
 Magnesi sulphas.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Naphthalinum.
 Quassiæ infusum.
 Quininæ hydrochloridum
 Santonini trochiscus.
 Santoninum.
 Sodii chloridum.
 Sulphur præcipitatum.

PAROTITIS EPIDEMICA.

Belladonnæ glycerinum.
 Jaborandi extractum liq.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.

PAVOR NOCTURNUS.

Calomel.
 Chloral hydras.
 Ferri bromidi syrupus.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Hydrochloricum acidum dilutum.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Rhei radicis pulvis.
 Rhei tinctura composita.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Sulphonal.

PELIOSIS RHEUMATICA. See PURPURA.**PEMPHIGUS.**

Atropinæ sulphas.
 Boricum acidum.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Plumbi acetas.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Zinci oxidum.

PERFORATION OF INTESTINE. See PERITONITIS.**PERICARDITIS.**

Æther.
 Ammonii acetatis liquor.
 Belladonnæ glycerinum.
 Caffeinæ citras.
 Caffeinæ natrio-benzoicum.
 Caffeinæ natrio-salicylicum.
 Calomel.
 Camphora.

PERICARDITIS — continued.

Digitalis infusum.
 Digitalis tinctura.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferri acetatis liquor.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis compositus.
 Malti extractum.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Moschus.
 Potassii bicarbonas.
 Potassii carbonas.
 Potassii citras.
 Quininæ tannas.
 Salicinum.
 Salophenum.
 Sapo viridis.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Strophanti tinctura.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.
 Theobrominum natrio-salicylicum.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
 Vasogenum cum iodo.

PERIOSTITIS.

Belladonnæ glycerinum.
 Hydrargyri oleas.
 Hydrargyri unguentum.
 Hydrargyrum cum creta.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Iodi tinctura.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
 Vasogenum cum iodo.

PERITONITIS.**Acuta :**

Belladonnæ extractum viride.
 Belladonnæ glycerinum.
 Hydrargyri unguentum.

PERITONITIS.**Acuta—continued.**

Hydrargyri oxidi flavi
unguentum.
Morphinæ injectio hypo-
dermica.
Opii tinctura.
Opii tinctura ammoniata.
Ricini oleum.

Chronica :

Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Belladonnæ glycerinum.
Ferratinum.
Ferri albuminati liquor.
Ferri bromidi syrupus.
Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
Ferri dialysati liquor.
Ferri iodidi syrupus.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri peptonati liquor.
Hydrargyri oxidi flavi
unguentum.
Hydrargyri unguentum.
Malti extractum.
Malti extractum ferratum.
Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
Morphinæ injectio hypo-
dermica.
Opii tinctura.
Opii tinctura ammoniata.
Ricini oleum.
Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
Vasogenum cum iodo.

PERITYPHLITIS. *See*
PERITONITIS.

PERNIONES.

Argenti nitras.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Boricum acidum.
Cajuputi oleum.
Capsici tinctura.
Europhenum.
Hydrargyri oxidum flavum.
Hydrochloricum acidum.
Ichthyolum.
Iodi tinctura.

PERNIONES — continued.

Iodum.
Nitricum acidum.
Sapo viridis.
Tannicum acidum.
Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
Vasogenum cum iodo.
Zinci oxidum.

PERTUSSIS.

Aconiti tinctura.
Alumen.
Ammonii bromidum.
Amyl nitris.
Apomorphinæ hydrochlor.
Argenti nitras.
Belladonnæ extractum
viride.
Benzoicum acidum.
Bismuthi salicylas.
Bismuthi subnitras.
Bromoformum.
Butyl chloral hydras.
Camphora.
Carbolici acidi glycerinum.
Carbolicum acidum.
Cerii oxalas.
Chloral hydras.
Chloroformum.
Cinchonæ decoctum.
Cinchonæ extractum liq.
Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
Hydrocyanicum acidum
dilutum.
Hyoseyami extractum
viride.
Hyoseyami tinctura.
Ipecacuanhæ radix.
Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
Mentholum.
Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
Oxygenium.
Phenacetinum.
Phenazonum.
Pilocarpinæ nitras.
Potassii bromidum.
Quininæ hydrochloridum.
Quininæ sulphas.
Quininæ tannas.
Resorcinum.
Salicylicum acidum.
Sodii bromidum.

PERTUSSIS—*continued.*

Sodii salicylas.
 Soziodol-sodium.
 Tannicum acidum.
 Terpinum hydratum.
 Thymolum.
 Zinci sulphas.
 Zinci valerianas.

PHARYNGITIS.**Acuta ; Chronica :**

Althææ decoctum.
 Althææ syrupus.
 Alumen.
 Cinchonæ decoctum.
 Cinchonæ extractum liq.
 Cinchonæ tinctura.
 Guaiaci trochiscus.
 Quininæ tannas.
 Sodii biboras.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii chloridum.
 Tannicum acidum.
 Trichloraceticum acidum.

**PHOSPHORUS POISON-
ING.**

Cupri sulphas.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Terebinthinæ oleum cru-
 dum.

PITYRIASIS.

Boracis glycerinum.
 Chrysarobinum.
 Naphtholum.
 Resorcinum.
 Sapo viridis.
 Sodii hyposulphis.

**PLEURISY. See PLEUR-
ITIS.****PLEURITIS.**

Acetanilidum.
 Belladonnæ glycerinum.
 Calomel.
 Cinchonæ decoctum.
 Cinchonæ extractum liqui-
 dum.

PLEURITIS—*continued.*

Ferri acetatis liquor.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Iodi tinctura.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
 Morphinæ injectio hypo-
 dermica.
 Sapo viridis.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
 Vasogenum cum iodo.

**PNEUMONIA CROUP-
OSA.**

Acetanilidum.
 Aconiti tinctura.
 Ammonii acetatis liquor.
 Ammonii carbonas.
 Ammonii chloridum.
 Caffeinæ citras.
 Caffeinæ natrio-benzoicum.
 Caffeinæ natrio-salicylicum.
 Calomel.
 Digitalis infusum.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
 Ipecacuanhæ radix.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Oxygenium.
 Phenacetinum.
 Phenazonum.
 Pini oleum.
 Potassii citras.
 Potassii nitras.
 Quininæ sulphas.
 Quininæ tannas.
 Rhei radiceis pulvis.
 Rhei tinctura composita.
 Salophenum.
 Senegæ infusum.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Terebinthinæ oleum.
 Thymol.

**POLIO-MYELITIS AN-
TERIOR ACUTA.**

Aconiti tinctura.
 Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
 Hydrargyri unguentum.
 Potassii bromidum.

POLIO-MYELITIS ANTERIOR ACUTA—

continued.

Potassii iodidum.
Sinapis cataplasma.
Sinapis charta.
Sinapis oleum volatile.
Sodii bromidum.
Sodii iodidum.
Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.

POLYARTHRTIS RHEUMATICA. See RHEUMATISMUS.

POLYURIA. See DIABETES INSIPIDUS.

POST-DIPHTHERITIC PARALYSIS. See DIPHTHERIA.

PROLAPSUS ANI.

Argenti nitras.
Ergotæ injectio hypodermica.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Ferri sulphas.
Nucis vomicæ tinctura.
Quassiæ infusum.
Quercus cortex.
Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.
Tannicum acidum.

PRURIGO.

Cadinum oleum.
Carbonis detergens liquor.
Iodi tinctura.
Jaborandi extractum liq.
Mentholum.
Morrhæ oleum.
Phenazonum.
Pix liquida.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Potassii sulphas.
Salophenum.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
Vasogenum cum pice liquida.
Zinci oxidum.

PRURITUS.

Atropinæ sulphas.
Benzoini tinctura comp.
Boricum acidum.
Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
Hydrargyri perchloridum.
Hydrargyri unguentum.
Lithii carbonas.
Mentholum.
Phenolum.
Salophenum.
Sodii bicarbonas.
Sodii salicylas.

PSEUDO-LEUKÆMIA. See LEUKÆMIA.

PSORIASIS.

Ammonium sulpho-ichthyolicum.
Aristololum.
Arseniosum acidum.
Cadini oleum.
Carbolicum acidum.
Carbonis liquor detergens.
Chrysarobinum.
Hydrargyrum ammoniatum.
Hydrargyri nitratis unguentum.
Hydroxylamini hydrochloridum.
Naphtholum.
Pix liquida.
Plumbi oxidum.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Potassii iodidum.
Pyrogallicum acidum.
Salicylicum acidum.
Sapo viridis.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Sodii iodidum.
Thyreoideum siccum.
Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
Vasogenum cum pice liquida.

PURGANTIA.

Aloes decoctum compositum.
Aloinum.
Calomel.

PURGANTIA—*continued*

Cascaræ sagradæ extractum liquidum.
 Crotonis oleum.
 Glycerini suppositoria.
 Glycerinum.
 Glycyrrhizæ pulvis comp.
 Hydrargyrum cum creta.
 Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
 Magnesia, granular effervescent citrate.
 Magnesii sulphas.
 Manna.
 Podophylli resina.
 Podophyllotoxinum.
 Potassii acetas.
 Potassii tartras.
 Rhamni frangulæ extractum liquidum.
 Rhei radiceis pulvis.
 Ricini oleum.
 Sal carolinum factitium.
 Scammonii pulvis comp.
 Sennæ syrupus.
 Sodæ tartarata pulvis effervescent.
 Sodii phosphas.
 Sodii sulphas.

PURPURA.

Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri iodidi syrupus.
 Ferri lactas.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Hydrastis tinctura.
 Limonis succus.
 Potassii arsenitis liquor.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.

QUINSY. *See* **TONSILLITIS ACUTA.****RACHITIS.**

Calcii carbonas præcipitatus.
 Calcii phosphas.
 Calcis liquor.
 Calcis liquor saccharatus.
 Chloral hydras.

RACHITIS—*continued.*

Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri iodidi syrupus.
 Ferri lactas.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus compositus.
 Ferri vinum.
 Lipaninum.
 Malti extractum.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Malti extractum cum oleo morrhuæ.
 Naphthalinum.
 Phosphorus.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Sodii bromidum.

RHINITIS.**Catarrhalis :**

Argenti nitras.
 Aristolum.
 Benzoicum acidum.
 Bismuthi salicylas.
 Bismuthi subnitras.
 Cocainæ hydrochloridum.
 Phenacetinum.
 Quininæ hydrochloridum.
 Salolum.
 Sodii benzoas.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Soziodol-sodium.
 Tannicum acidum.
 Trichloraceticum acidum.

Fœtida :

Aristolum.
 Europhenum.
 Salolum.

RICKETS. *See* **RACHITIS.****RHEUMATISM.** *See* **RHEUMATISMUS.****RHEUMATISMUS.****Acutus :**

Acetanilidum.
 Calomel.

RHEUMATISMUS.**Acutus**—*continued.*

Digitalis infusum.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis compo-
 situs.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Phenazonum.
 Phosphoricum acidum.
 Potassii citras.
 Quercus cortex.
 Salicinum.
 Salipyrinum.
 Salolum.
 Salophenum.
 Sodii benzoas.
 Sodii citras.
 Sodii cresotas.
 Sodii sa'icylas.
 Strophanti tinctura.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.

Chronicus :

Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Guaiaci tinctura ammoniata.
 Malti extractum.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Potassii citras.
 Salipyrinum.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Sodii benzoas.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.

Muscularis :

Chloroformum.
 Sapo viridis.
 Terebinthinæ oleum.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.

RINGWORM. *See HER-
 PES TONSURANS.*

RÖTHELN. *See RU-
 BEOLA.*

RUBEFACIENTIA.

Aceticum acidum glaciale.
 Cadinum oleum.
 Cajeputi oleum.
 Camphora.
 Cantharidum tinctura.
 Capsici tinctura.
 Carbonis liquor detergens.
 Chloroformum.
 Iodi tinctura.
 Iodum.
 Myristicæ oleum.
 Pix liquida.
 Sinapis cataplasma.
 Sinapis charta.
 Sinapis oleum volatile.
 Sodii chloridum.
 Terebinthinæ oleum.
 Vasogenum cum pice
 liquida.

RUBEOLA.

Boricum acidum.
 Carbolicum acidum.
 Europhenum.
 Potassii chloras.
 Potassii citras.
 Potassii permanganas.

SCABIES.

Naphthalinum.
 Naphtholum.
 Ricini oleum.
 Sapo viridis.
 Styra præparatus.
 Sulphur præcipitatum.
 Vasogenum cum sulphure
 præcipitato.

SCALDS. *See COMBUS-
 TIO.*

SCARLATINA.

Acetanilidum.
 Ammonii carbonas.
 Borax.
 Borici acidi glycerinum.
 Boricum acidum.
 Caffeinum natrio-benzoicum
 Camphora.
 Carbolicum acidum,

SCARLATINA — *continued.*

Chloral hydras.
 Digitalis infusum.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferri acetatis liquor.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri et quininæ citras.
 Hirudo.
 Oxygenum.
 Phenacetinum.
 Phenazonum.
 Pilocarpinæ nitras.
 Plumbi acetat.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Potassii acetat.
 Potassii citras.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Salophenum.
 Sennæ infusum.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Strophanti tinctura.
 Theobrominum natrio-salicylicum.
 Vini gallici mistura.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

SCARLET FEVER. *See*
SCARLATINA.**SCORBUTUS.**

Bismuthi salicylas.
 Bismuthi subnitras.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri iodidi syrupus.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus.
 Ferri et quininæ citras.
 Hydrargyrum cum creta.
 Limonis succus.

SCORBUTUS—*continued.*

Lipanium.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Pepsinum.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Rhei radiceis pulvis.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Sodii phosphas.

SCROPHULODERMA
ULCEROSUM.

Aristolium.
 Dermatolum.
 Europhenum.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri iodidi syrupus.
 Ferri lactas.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus.
 Lipanium.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.

SCROPHULOSIS.

Calcii phosphas.
 Europhenum.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri et ammonii citras.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri iodidi syrupus.
 Ferri lactas.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus
 compositus.
 Iodi tinctura.
 Iodoformum.
 Iodum.
 Lipanium.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Morrhuæ oleum.

SCROPHULOSIS — *continued.*

Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Potassii iodidum.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Thyreoideum siccum.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
 Vasogenum cum iodo.

SEBORRHŒA.

Ammonii sulpho-ichthyolas.
 Chloral hydras.
 Resorcinum.
 Sapo viridis.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sulphur præcipitatum.
 Vasogenum cum pici liquida.
 Vasogenum cum sulphure præcipitato.

SEDATIVA.**Cerebralia :**

Ammonii bromidum.
 Belladonnæ extractum viride.
 Belladonnæ tinctura.
 Bromoformum.
 Camphora monobromata.
 Chloral hydras.
 Hydrobromicum acidum dilutum.
 Mentholum.
 Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
 Phenacetinum.
 Phenazonum.
 Physostigmatis extractum.
 Physostigminæ salicylatis injectio hypodermica.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Salophenum.
 Sodii bromidum.
 Strophanti tinctura.
 Trimethylamina.
 Urethanum.

Gastrica :

Bismuthi et ammonii citratis liquor.
 Bismuthi salicylas.
 Bismuthi subnitras.

SEDATIVA.**Gastrica—continued.**

Calcii chloridum.
 Calcii phosphas.
 Calcis liquor.
 Calcis liquor saccharatus.
 Cerii oxalas.
 Chloroformum.
 Chloroformi aqua.
 Chloroformi spiritus.
 Cretæ mistura.
 Cretæ pulvis aromaticus.
 Hydrocyanicum acidum dilutum.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
 Opii tinctura.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Sodii bicarbonas.
 Sodii carbonas.

Localia :

Belladonnæ extractum viride.
 Belladonnæ glycerinum.
 Bismuthi salicylas.
 Bismuthi subnitras.
 Phenacetinum.
 Plumbi acetas.
 Plumbi carbonas.
 Plumbi oxidum.
 Plumbi subacetatis glycerinum.
 Potassii nitras.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Zinci oxidum.

Pulmonalia :

Ammonii bromidum.
 Amyl nitris.
 Belladonnæ extractum viride.
 Belladonnæ tinctura.
 Chloral hydras.
 Chloroformum.
 Codeina.
 Hydrocyanicum acidum dilutum.
 Hyoscyami extractum viride.
 Hyoscyami tinctura.
 Ipecacuanhæ pulvis comp.
 Lobeliæ tinctura ætherica.

SEDATIVA.**Pulmonalia**—*continued.*

Opii tinctura.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Potassii nitras.
 Pyridinum.
 Quebracho tinctura.
 Trinitrini liquor.

SINUS THROMBOSIS.

Æther.
 Camphora.
 Moschus.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.
 Vini gallici mistura.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

SLEEPLESSNESS. See INSOMNIA.**SMALL-POX. See VAR- IOLA.****SNAKE BITE.**

Ammonii liquor.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Salicylicum acidum.

SPASMUS GLOTTIDIS. See LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.**SPLENIC CACHEXIA. See CACHEXIA SPLENICA.****SPLENIC TUMOUR. See SPLENITIS.****SPLENITIS.**

Ferri et quininæ citras.
 Hydrargyri unguentum.
 Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
 Quininæ hydrochloridum.
 Quininæ sulphas.
 Sodii arsenatis liquor.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.
 Vasogenum cum iodo.

SPORADIC CRETIN- ISM. See CRETIN- ISMUS.**STIMULANTIA.****Cardiaca :**

Æther.
 Æther aceticus.
 Ætheris spiritus.
 Amyl nitris.
 Caffeinæ citras.
 Caffeinum natrio-benzoicum.
 Caffeinum natrio-salicy- licum.
 Camphora.
 Digitalis infusum.
 Digitalis tinctura.
 Moschus.
 Nucis vomicæ tinctura.
 Orexinum tannatum.
 Oxygenium.
 Strophanti tinctura.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.
 Trinitrini liquor.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

Expectorantia :

Æther.
 Æther aceticus.
 Ammoniaë aromaticus spiri- tus.
 Ammonii anisatus liquor.
 Ammonii carbonas.
 Benzoicum acidum.
 Benzoini tinctura composita
 Caffeinæ citras effervescens.
 Camphora.
 Camphoræ tinctura comp.
 Guaiacolum.
 Guaiacolum carbonicum.
 Ipecacuanhæ vinum.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Oxygenium.
 Sodii benzoas.
 Strychninæ hydrochloridi liquor.

Gastrica :

Anisi aqua.
 Carui aqua.
 Fœniculi aqua.

STIMULANTIA.**Gastrica**—*continued.*

Ipecacuanhæ vinum.
Menthæ piperitæ spiritus.
Opii tinctura ammoniata.

Hepatica :

Aloes decoctum compositum.
Aloinum.
Ammoniaë aromaticus spir.
Ammonii chloridum.
Calomel.
Hydrargyri perchloridi liquor.
Hydrargyrum perchloridum.
Hydrargyrum cum creta.
Nitro-hydrochloricum acidum dilutum.
Podophylli resina.
Rhei radiceis pulvis.
Sal carolinum factitium.

STOMACACE. *See STOMATITIS ULCEROSA.***STOMACHICA.** *See TONICA STOMACHICA.***STOMATITIS.****Aphthosa.** *See APHTHÆ.***Catarrhalis :**

Argentii nitras.
Boracis glycerinum.
Borax.
Carbolici acidi glycerinum.
Cinchonæ tinctura comp.
Cupri sulphas.
Krameriaë tinctura.
Salolum.
Sodii bicarbonas.
Tannici acidi glycerinum.

Mercurialis :

Hydrobromicum acidum.
Krameriaë tinctura.
Potassii chloras.
Potassii iodidum.
Sodii iodidum.

STOMATITIS—*continued***Ulcerosa :**

Cinchonæ tinctura comp.
Hydrochloricum acidum dilutum.
Krameriaë tinctura.
Potassii chloras.
Potassii permanganas.
Soziodol-sodium.

STROPHULUS. *See LICHEN URTICATUS.***STRUMA.****Exophthalmica ; Parenchymatosa :**

Cinchonæ tinctura comp.
Digitalis infusum.
Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Iodi tinctura.
Iodum.
Phenazonum.
Potassæ arsenitis liquor.
Potassii bromidum.
Potassii iodidum.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Sodii iodidum.
Strophanti tinctura.
Thyreoideum siccum.
Vasogenum cum iodo.

STYPTICA.

Ergotæ extractum liquidum.
Ergotæ injectio hypodermica.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Hamamelidis tinctura.
Hydrastis tinctura.
Plumbi acetas.
Quercus cortex.
Rhois aromaticæ extractum liquidum.
Sodii chloridum.
Tannalbinum.
Tannicum acidum.
Tannigenum.
Terebinthinæ oleum.

SUDAMINA. *See MILIARIA.*

SUMMER DIARRHŒA.
See **CHOLERA IN-**
FANTUM.

SYNCOPE. *See* **COL-**
LAPSUS.

SYPHILIS.

Acquisita ; Congeni-
talis :

Argenti nitras.
Aristolium.
Calomel.
Ferri iodidi syrupus.
Hydrargyri oleas.
Hydrargyri oxidum flavum.
Hydrargyri perchloridum.
Hydrargyri tannas.
Hydrargyri unguentum.
Hydrargyrum cum creta.
Iodi tinctura.
Iodoformum.
Potassii iodidum.
Sodii iodidum.
Vasogenum cum iodo.

TÆNIÆ.

Anthemidis infusum.
Cusso.
Filicis extractum liquidum.
Granati corticis decoctum.
Kamala.
Ricini oleum.
Pelletierini tannas.

TAPEWORM. *See* **TÆ-**
NIÆ.

TENESMUS. *See* **FIS-**
SURA ANI.

TETANIA.

Ammonii valerianas.
Atropinæ sulphas.
Chloral hydras.
Digitalis infusum.
Physostigmatis extractum.
Potassii bromidum.
Sodii bromidum.
Zinci valerianas.

TETANUS ET TRIS-
MUS NEONA-
TORUM.

Atropinæ sulphas.
Cannabis indicæ extractum.
Chloroformum.
Chloral hydras.
Coninæ hydrobromas.
Physostigmatis extractum.
Potassii bromidum.
Sodii bromidum.
Sulphonalum.
Zinci valerianas.

TETANY. *See* **TETA-**
NIA.

THREADWORMS. *See*
OXYURIS VERMI-
CULARIS.

THROMBOSIS OF THE
CEREBRAL SIN-
USES. *See* **SINUS**
THROMBOSIS.

THRUSH. *See* **APH-**
THÆ.

TINEA TONSURANS.
See **HERPES TON-**
SURANS.

TONICA.

Generalia :

Arsenicalis liquor.
Arsenicosum acidum.
Ferratinum.
Ferri acetatis liquor.
Ferri albuminati liquor.
Ferri et ammonii citras.
Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
Ferri dialysati liquor.
Ferri iodidi syrupus.
Ferri lactas.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri peptonati liquor.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Ferri phosphatis syrupus.

TONICA.**Generalia—continued.**

Ferri phosphatis syrupus
compositus.
Ferri et quininae citras.
Ferri, quininae et strychninae syrupus.
Malti extractum ferratum.
Morrhuae oleum.
Nucis vomicae tinctura.
Potassae arsenitis liquor.
Quininae hydrochloridum.
Quininae tannas.
Rhois aromaticae extractum
liquidum.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Sodii hypophosphitis syrupus.

Nervina :

Argenti nitras.
Argenti oxidum.
Arsenicum acidum.
Caffeinae citras.
Ferri bromidi syrupus.
Ferri dialysati liquor.
Ferri malatis tinctura.
Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
Ferri et quininae citras.
Guaranae tinctura.
Mentholum.
Phosphorus.
Picrotoxinum.
Potassae arsenitis liquor.
Sodii arsenatis liquor.
Strychninae hydrochloridi
liquor.
Zinci lactas.
Zinci oxidum.
Zinci sulphas.
Zinci valerianas.

Stomachica :

Aloes decoctum compositum.
Aloinum.
Anthemidis infusum.
Aromaticus syrupus.
Aurantii floris aqua.
Aurantii syrupus.
Calcii lacto-phosphas.
Calumbae infusum.
Calumbae tinctura.

TONICA.**Stomachica—continued.**

Cascaræ sagradæ extractu
liquidum.
Cascarillæ tinctura.
Cinchonæ decoctum.
Cinchonæ extractum liq.
Cinchonæ tinctura comp.
Cotoïnum.
Elixirium simplex.
Gentianæ infusum comp.
Hydrastis tinctura.
Hydrobromicum acidum
dilutum.
Hydrochloricum acidum
dilutum.
Nitricum acidum dilutum.
Nucis vomicae tinctura.
Phosphoricum acidum
dilutum.
Quininae hydrochloridum.
Quininae sulphas.
Quininae tannas.
Rhei radices pulvis.
Rhei tinctura composita.
Rhei vinum.
Sodii chloridum.
Strychninae hydrochloridi
liquor.
Sulphuricum acidum dil.

TONSILLITIS.**Acuta ; Follicularis ;
Parenchymatosa :**

Acetanilidum.
Aconiti tinctura.
Ammonii citratis liquor.
Argenti nitras.
Boricum acidum.
Iodum.
Krameriae tinctura.
Phenazonum.
Potassii chloras.
Potassii nitras.
Potassii permanganas.
Salophenum.
Sodii biboras.
Sodii salicylas.
Tannicum acidum.
Thymolum.

TONSILLITIS—*continued.***Chronica :**

Aluminis glycerinum.
 Argenti nitras.
 Carbolici acidi glycerinum.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Iodum.
 Tannici acidi glycerinum.

TRICHINOSIS.

Glycerinum.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Calcii chloridum.
 Codeina.
 Creosotum.
 Creosotum carbonicum.
 Eucalypti oleum.
 Ferratinum.
 Ferri albuminati liquor.
 Ferri et ammonii citras.
 Ferri carbonas saccharatus.
 Ferri dialysati liquor.
 Ferri lactas.
 Ferri malatis tinctura.
 Ferri peptonati liquor.
 Ferri perchloridi tinctura.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus.
 Ferri phosphatis syrupus
 compositus.
 Guaiacolum.
 Guaiacolum carbonicum.
 Lacticum acidum.
 Malti extractum.
 Malti extractum ferratum.
 Mentholum.
 Morrhuæ oleum.
 Potassii iodidum.
 Sodii hyphosphitis syrupus.
 Sodii iodidum.

TUMOR CEREBRI.

Cannabis indicæ extractum.
 Hydrocyanicum acidum
 dilutum.
 Opii tinctura.
 Potassii bromidum.
 Potassii iodidum.
 Sodii bromidum.
 Sodii iodidum.

TUSSIS CONVULSIVA.
*See PERTUSSIS.***TYPHOID FEVER.** *See*
TYPHUS ABDOM-
INALIS.**TYPHUS.** *See* **TYPHUS**
EXANTHEMATI-
CUS.**TYPHUS ABDOMIN-**
ALIS.

Acetanilidum.
 Ammonii anisatus liquor.
 Bismuthi salicylas.
 Caffeinæ citras.
 Caffeinum natrio-salicy-
 licum.
 Calomel.
 Camphora.
 Camphoræ tinctura comp.
 Chloral hydras.
 Hydrochloricum acidum
 dilutum.
 Moschus.
 Opii tinctura ammoniata.
 Oxygenum.
 Phenacetinum.
 Phenazonum.
 Phosphoricum acidum
 dilutum.
 Quininæ hydrochloridum.
 Quininæ sulphas.
 Quininæ tannas.
 Sodii cresotas.
 Sodii salicylas.
 Somatose.
 Sulphonalum.
 Tannalbinum.
 Tannigenum.
 Vini gallici mistura.
 Vini gallici spiritus.

TYPHUS EXANTHE-
MATICUS.

Acetanilidum.
 Ammonii anisatus liquor.
 Caffeinæ citras.
 Caffeinum natrio-salicy-
 licum.

**TYPHUS EXANTHE-
MATICUS** — *con-
tinued.*

Calomel.
Camphora.
Hydrochloricum acidum
dilutum.
Phenacetinum.
Phosphoricum acidum
dilutum.
Quininæ hydrochloridum.
Quininæ sulphas.
Sodii salicylas.
Somatose.
Sulphonalum.
Vini gallici mistura.
Vini gallici spiritus.

TYPHUS RECURRENS.

Acetanilidum.
Caffeinæ citras.
Caffeinum natrio-salicy-
licum.
Calomel.
Camphora.
Hydrochloricum acidum
dilutum.
Phenacetinum.
Phenazonum.
Phosphoricum acidum
dilutum.
Quininæ hydrochloridum.
Quininæ sulphas.
Quininæ tannas.
Sodii salicylas.
Somatose.
Sulphonal.
Vini gallici mistura.
Vini gallici spiritus.

ULCERA.

Argenti citras.
Argenti lactas.
Argenti nitras.
Aristolun.
Bismuthi oxy-iodolas.
Boricum acidum.
Europhenum.
Iodoformum.
Phenolum.
Plumbi subacetatis liquor.
Sozoiodol-sodium.
Zinci chloridum.

ULCERATIVE COLITIS.
See COLITIS UL-
CEROSA.

ULCUS VENTRICULI.

Argenti nitras.
Bismuthi salicylas.
Bismuthi subnitras.
Sal carolinum factitium.
Sodii sulphas.

URÆMIA.

Ammonii acetatis liquor.
Caffeinum natrio-benzoicum.
Cascaræ sagradæ extractum
liquidum.
Chloral hydras.
Chloroformum.
Jaborandi extractum liq.
Jalapæ pulvis compositus.
Morphinæ hydrochloridum.
Morphinæ injectio hypo-
dermica.
Pilocarpinæ nitras.
Potassii acetas.
Potassii citras.
Sennæ infusum.
Sodæ tartaratæ pulvis effer-
vescens.
Theobrominum natrio-sali-
cyclicum.

URETHRITIS.

Catarrhalis :

Plumbi acetas.
Potassii acetas.
Potassii citras.
Zinci sulphas.

Gonorrhœica :

Zinci sulphocarbolas.

URTICARIA.

Calamina præparata.
Calcii liquor.
Calomel.
Carbonis detergens liquor.
Collodion flexile.
Hydrargyri chloridum.
Mentholum.
Naphtholum.
Plumbi acetas.

URTICARIA—*continued.*

Potassii bromidum.
 Potassii citras.
 Potassii sulphas.
 Rhei cum soda pulvis.
 Santoninum.
 Zinci oxidum.

VACCINIA.

Argenti nitras.
 Boricum acidum.
 Iodoformum.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.

VAGINITIS.

Soziodol-sodium.
 Zinci sulphocarbolas.

VARICELLA.

Dermatolum.
 Europhenum.
 Iodoformum.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Vasogenum cum ichthyolo.

VARIOLA.

Aristolum.
 Boricum acidum.
 Carbolicum acidum.
 Europhenum.
 Iodi tinctura.
 Iodoformum.
 Orthoformum.
 Potassii chloras.
 Potassii permanganas.
 Salicylicum acidum.
 Sodii biboras.
 Vasogenum cum iodo.

VARIOLOID. *See* **VARIOLOIS.**

VARIOLOIS.

Boricum acidum.
 Europhenum.
 Iodoformum.
 Potassii permanganas.

VASCULAR DEPRES-
SANTS. *See* **DEPRI-**
MENTIA.

VESICANTIA. *See* **RU-**
BEFACIENTIA.

VOMITING. *See* **GAS-**
TRO-ENTERITIS
CATARRHALIS.

VULNERA.

Argenti citras.
 Argenti lactas.
 Argenti nitras.
 Aristolum.
 Bismuthi oxy-iodogallas.
 Boricum acidum.
 Collodion flexile.
 Dermatolum.
 Europhenum.
 Hydrargyrum perchloridum.
 Iodoformum.
 Phenolum.
 Zinci chloridum.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.
See **PERTUSSIS.**

WOUNDS. *See* **VUL-**
NERA.

ZOSTER. *See* **HERPES**
ZOSTER.

ZYMOTIC DIARRHŒA.
See **CHOLERA IN-**
FANTUM.

POISONS :
THEIR SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.

THE HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION

POISONS :

THEIR SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENT.

ACETICUM ACIDUM.

Symptoms : Burning sensation in throat and stomach ; vomiting ; diarrhœa ; thirst ; meteorismus ; collapse ; œdema of the larynx.

Treatment : Large quantity of cold water to drink, containing magnesia. Carbonate of lime or sodium less advisable on account of CO₂ liberated increasing the meteorismus. Ice bag over larynx.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS.

Symptoms : Sensation of burning heat and dryness in throat and tongue ; lower lip numb ; vomiting ; erythema ; formication ; pungent taste in mouth ; colic ; diarrhœa ; icterus ; arrhythmic pulse ; collapse ; pallor ; clammy perspiration ; trembling ; convulsions ; difficult respiration.

Treatment : Stomach-pump ; mucilaginous and oleaceous drinks ; zinc sulphate, digitalis, strophanthus, diuretin, potassium acetate, caffeine, strychnine, alcoholic stimulants ; galvanic and faradic current.

ADONIS VERNALIS. See **DIGITALIS PURPUREA.**

ÆTHER.

Symptoms : At first symptoms of intoxication, excitement, then insensibility, coma, cyanosis, irregular respiration, paralysis of respiratory centre. Vomiting, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia. Death may be sudden, from asphyxia or syncope.

Treatment : Stomach-pump, artificial respiration. *Vide* Chloroform.

ÆTHERIS NITROSI SPIRITUS. See **AMYL NITRIS**

ALCOHOL.

Symptoms: Unconsciousness with slow, stertorous breathing; lips cyanosed; face pale, cool; skin cold, clammy; pulse small, slow; pupils vary. Involuntary passage of fæces and urine; convulsions; petechial hæmorrhages; gangrene (bed-sores); paralysis of respiratory centre.

Treatment: Stomach-pump, hot-water bottle and blankets; strong black coffee *without* milk; hypodermic injection of caffeinæ citras or natrio-benzoicum or of atropine; artificial respiration, tracheotomy.

ALUMEN.

Symptoms: Strong styptic taste in the mouth; vomiting; gastric pain; colic; collapse.

Treatment: Milk, soap and water, mist. cretæ, sodium carbonate, ammonium carbonate, ice, emulsions containing opium.

AMYL NITRIS.

Symptoms: Eructations and vomit smell of apples; maniacal delirium; headache; extreme degree of congestion of the face; fainting; coma.

Treatment: Fresh air, ergotin, strychnine, atropine, cold douches, cutaneous irritants.

ANEMONE PRATENSIS. See **DAPHNE MEZE-REUM.****ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM.**

Symptoms:—*Large dose:* Severe gastro-enteritis and vomiting; diarrhoea; colic pains; collapse; weak pulse; convulsions; death on first day or after some weeks.

Repeated small doses: Gastro-enteric catarrh with much pain; loss of flesh; weakness of heart; fainting; albuminuria; cachexia.

Treatment: Tannic acid in water or astringent decoction, then stomach-pump; mucilaginous or oleaceous emulsions; potass. iodide.

ANTIPYRINE. See **PHENAZONUM.****ARGENTI NITRAS.****Acute (accidental) Poisoning.**

Symptoms: Sensation of pain and constriction in pharynx and œsophagus; gastro-enteritis; vomiting of cheesy-looking darkening masses; diarrhoea; convulsions.

Treatment: Milk, albuminous solution, sodium chloride.

ARSENIC.

Symptoms: Cholera-like diarrhoea ; vomiting ; colic pain ; bloody or rice-water-like motions ; skin cold, pale, livid ; cramp in calves ; insensibility ; delirium ; difficult breathing ; death.

If recovery : fatty degeneration of liver, etc. ; greyish hue of the skin ; skin rashes ; paralysis ; tremors ; anæsthesia, often painful ; loss of memory, sometimes lasting for years.

Treatment: Stomach-pump ; antidotum arsenici ; pure calcined magnesia ; antimon. tartaratum, and magnes. sulph. ; cold water in large quantity.

ARSENIOSUM ACIDUM. See **ARSENIC.**

ARUM MACULATUM. See **DAPHNE MEZE-REUM.**

ATROPA BELLADONNA.

Symptoms: Dryness and tingling in mouth and throat ; thirst ; malaise ; dysphagia ; rapid pulse ; redness and dryness of face ; dilatation of pupil ; no accommodation to light and distance ; heat ; vertigo ; ischuria ; dysuria ; ataxia ; extreme degree of mental excitement, hallucinations, delirium ; spasms and clonic cramps of extremities ; unconsciousness ; anæsthesia ; paralysis of sphincter muscles.

Treatment: Stomach-pump ; irrigation of bowel, animal charcoal, iodine ; liq. iodi, tannin, opium, morphine, eserine, physostigmine, aconite, muscarine, bromoform, chloral hydrate hydrocyanic acid ; alcoholics, especially wine.

ATROPINE. See **ATROPA BELLADONNA.**

BELLADONNA. See **ATROPA BELLADONNA.**

BITTER ALMONDS. See **HYDROCYANICUM ACIDUM.**

BOTULISMUS. See **PTOMAINISMUS.**

BROMOFORMUM.

Symptoms: Excitement, followed by deep narcosis with general anæsthesia, rigid pupils ; trismus ; cyanosis ; sub-normal temperature ; pulse and respiration weak ; œdema of lungs ; breath smells strongly of bromoform (for about twenty-four hours) ; coma ; collapse.

Treatment: Fresh air ; artificial respiration ; stomach-pump ; injections of apomorphine, camphor, ether, strychnine.

CAFFEINUM (and Theobrominum).

Symptoms: Nausea ; vomiting ; pain and tenderness in

stomach and intestines; watery motions; great thirst; polyuria; sensation of constriction in throat and neck; spastic contraction of calves and other muscles; tremors; convulsions; chattering of teeth; vertigo; precordial anxiety; singultus; palpitation of the heart; sleeplessness.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; opium; chloral hydrate.

CALTHA PALUSTRIS. See **DAPHNE MEZEREUM.**

CAMPHORA.

Symptoms: Gastritis; in *slight* cases, mental excitement and anuria; coma; convulsions; in *severe* cases, epileptic convulsions, mania.

Treatment: Emetics; intestinal infusions; calomel; jalapa or saline aperients (*not oils*, which dissolve camphora); chloral, morphine; cold douches; mustard plasters. (*No alcoholic stimulants*, because they dissolve camphora.)

CANNABIS INDICA.

Symptoms: Acute mania or melancholia, with hallucinations and illusions and delirium; restlessness; dryness of mouth; rapid pulse; mydriasis; difficult articulation; catalepsy.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; drinks of salt and water; protracted warm baths; chloral hydrate; coffee.

CANTHARIDISMUS.

Symptoms: Inflammation of the whole digestive tract; dysuria; anuria; ischuria; albuminuria; painful erections; collapse; convulsions; paralysis of respiratory centre; uræmia; breath and urine smell of cantharides; fæces contain the glittering débris of the wing-shells of the Spanish fly if powdered fly has been taken.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; emetics; calomel; irrigation of bowel or glycerine injection; opium; mucilaginous emulsions; wet cupping in lumbar region; irrigation of bladder; pot. brom.; chloroform; cocaine; ether; camphor; large quantity of sugar water; seltzer water; salol. *No oil* must be given.

CARBON MONOXIDE AND DIOXIDE. (Clear Gas, etc.)

Symptoms: Burning sensation in the skin of the face; vertigo; headache, especially in temporal region; pulsation in temporal arteries; epigastric oppression; flickering before the eyes; tinnitus aurium; anxiety or excessive mirth; sudden or gradual onset of unconsciousness; skin and mucous membranes at first reddened, then pale, livid, cyanosed; dyspnoea; asphyxia; stupor; convulsions; pulse accelerated at first, then weak, slow, at last scarcely palpable; sugar and albumen in urine; anæsthesia and paralysis; death.

Treatment: Fresh air; inhalation of oxygen; warm compresses; cold douche on head; faradization of phrenics; laryngeal intubation; inhalation of ammonia; leeches behind the ears; laxatives; rhythmic tractions on tongue; black coffee; transfusion or intravenous injection of physiological salt solution; nitroglycerin.

CASTOR OIL. See **RICINI OLEUM.**

CHEESE-POISONING. See **PTOMAINISMUS.**

CHLORAL HYDRAS.

Symptoms: (a) *Acute poisoning*—Sudden syncope, or coma; slow pulse and respiration; subnormal temperature; complete general anæsthesia; paralysis of respiratory centre. (b) *Chronic poisoning*—Gastric irritation; loss of weight; papillar and pustular skin rashes; hallucinations; melancholia, ataxia; paralysis of the limbs.

Treatment: Artificial respiration; dilute liq. potassæ; picrotoxine; strychnine; atropine; alcoholic stimulants; camphor; ether; cold douches.

CHLOROFORMUM.

Symptoms: (a) *Internal application*—Burning sensation in mouth and œsophagus; gastritis; colic pains; vomiting; diarrhœa, even melæna; headache; convulsions; unconsciousness; general anæsthesia; death after several hours, or even days.

(b) *Inhaled*—

(a) Initial stage: Gradual diminution of sensorial perception.

(β) Stage of excitement: Abnormal muscular tension; incomplete perception of pain; dilated pupils.

(γ) Anæsthetic stage: Complete anæsthesia; absence of all reflexes; pupils dilated.

Death from syncope: Pulse and action of heart suddenly stop, after a short preliminary stage of irregularity; the respiration is continued for a time, then becomes irregular and finally stops.

Death from asphyxia: Suddenly, or after some preliminary trouble, respiration stops before the heart's action; face red; lips cyanosed; the veins in the neck distended; eyeballs protruding.

Death during stages *a* or *β* sudden, under clonic or toxic spasms.

Treatment: (a) *Internal application*—Stomach-pump; irrigation of bowel; black coffee; atropine; strychnine; hypodermic injection of digitaline, ipecacuanha, sulphate of zinc; emollients; opium.

(b) *Inhalation*—cold-water to be sprayed on face; tongue to be pulled forward, lower jaw to be lifted; tracheotomy; rhythmic inflation of air or oxygen; faradic current; inversion; direct massage of the heart; amyl nitrite; digitalis; strychnine; camphor; intravenous injection of salt solution.

CICUTA VIROSA. See **CONIUM MACULATUM.**

CINÆ FLORES. See **SANTONIN.**

CINCHONISMUS. See **QUININE.**

CLEMATIS VITALBA. See **DAPHNE MEZE-REUM.**

COCAINE.

Symptoms: Sudden pallor; vertigo; pins and needles; cold, clammy extremities; small frequent pulse; respiration irregular; vomiting; fainting; excitement; hallucinations; mania; epileptiform and hysterical, sometimes tetanic, spasms; sopor.

Treatment: Rest; amyl nitris; chloroform; ether; chloral hydrate; bromide of potash.

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE.

Symptoms: Gastro-enteritis; collapse; tremors; twitching of face and extremities; general tonic and clonic spasms; sopor; delirium; death by paralysis of respiratory centre.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; intestinal infusion; calomel; castor-oil; high clyisma with tannic acid; liquor iodi; opium; large quantities of hot water or milk to drink; ether; coffee; camphor.

CONIUM MACULATUM (also CICUTA VIROSA).

Symptoms: Conism. Needles and pins in soles of feet and palms; ascending paresis, developing into paralysis, finally attacking respiratory muscles; subjective sensation of cold; conscious until death; rarely preagonic loss of consciousness or coma.

Cicutism. Epileptiform spasms; grinding of teeth; foaming at mouth; mydriasis; deep cyanosis; vertigo; staggering gait; mind clear until onset of convulsions, then coma.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; laxatives; artificial respiration; alcoholica; black coffee; caffeine; chloral hydrate; chloroform or ether (inhaled).

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS. See **DIGITALIS PURPURA.**

CREOSOT. See **GUALIACOL.**

CROTONIS OLEUM. See **RICINI OLEUM.**

CUPRI SULPHAS.

Symptoms: Violent attack of vomiting granular masses; colic; tenesmus; melæna; icterus; convulsions; dyspnœa; small irregular pulse.

Treatment: Egg albumen in water; milk; ipecacuanha; stomach-pump; ferrocyanide of potash; ice-water; ice-pills; vegetable charcoal; opium. *No fat, oil, or vinegar.*

DAPHNE MEZEREUM (also **Aroideæ**, **Euphorbiaceæ**, and **Ranunculaceæ**).

Symptoms: Dryness of throat; violent gastro-enteritis; collapse; albuminuria.

Treatment: Stomach-pump or apomorphine; ice-pills; cocaine; opiate; oleaginous and mucilaginous emulsions; bland diet; rest in bed.

DIGITALIS PURPUREA (and **Alkaloids**, also **Scilla**, **Convallaria**, **Adonis**, **Strophantus**).

Symptoms: Dryness of throat; vomiting; headache; heavy dreams; eructations; nausea; diarrhœa; colic; prostration; sleepiness; extreme retardation of pulse; dyspnœa; precordial anxiety; coloured vision and scintillation; amblyopia; deafness; dysuria; death in a state of syncope, delirium, coma or convulsions.

Treatment: Coffee; wine; cognac; nitroglycerine; amyl-nitrite; opium; cocaine; ice-pills; restrict excessive drinking of water; infusion of physiological salt solution.

DOVER'S POWDER. See **MORPHINE.**

ERGOTIN.

Symptoms: (a) *Acute poisoning.* Loss of appetite; eructations; salivation; dry throat; nausea; vomiting; colic, diarrhœa; pallor; subnormal temperature; cyanosis; formication; small, hard pulse; muscular weakness; headache; vertigo; prostration; mydriasis or myosis; slow pulse; delirium; anuria; unconsciousness; coma; death from paralysis of the heart or suffocation.

(b) *Chronic poisoning.* Most of the former symptoms, only less pronounced, besides pain in muscles of back and extremities; toxic or clonic contractions, especially of the muscles of the upper extremities; opisthotonos; trismus; laryngo-spasm and pharyngo-spasm, or spasm of the diaphragm; stupor; dementia; melancholia, or even mania; loss of tendon reflexes; dystrophy of the skin; gangrene.

Treatment: (a) *Acute poisoning*—stomach-pump; castor-oil or calomel; tannin; salicylic acid; salol; naphthol.

(b) *Chronic poisoning*—calomel; tannin; opium; electric current; orthopædic exercises, amyl nitrite.

EUCAINE. See **COCAINE.**

EUPHORBIIUM. See **DAPHNE MEZEREUM.**

FILIX MAS.

Symptoms: Intense gastro-enteritis, with fever or collapse; vertigo; trembling; cyanosis; stupor, or tetanic contraction of the muscles; myosis; dyspnoea and rapid pulse; also sometimes icterus and amaurosis.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; intestinal infusion; purgatives, but *not castor or croton oil, or oily emulsions*; mucilage and opium; internal and external stimulants.

FISH-POISONING. See **PTOMAINISMUS.**

GUAIACOL.

Symptoms: Nausea; headache; vomiting; in severe cases symptoms resembling phenol poisoning.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; albuminated water; milk; emetic; stimulants; mucilage; tannalbin.

HYDRARGYRUM.

(a) **Acute Poisoning with hydrarg. perchlor., hydrarg. præcipit. alb., iodate, oxide, and other mercury salts.**

Symptoms: Very marked metallic taste in the mouth; difficulty in swallowing; vomiting of white, later of blood-stained, masses; profuse diarrhoea and melæna, with much pain; severe collapse, with small thread-like pulse.

Treatment: Large quantity of milk, or solution of white of egg (13 parts neutralise 1 part of Hg); vegetable charcoal; iron filings; magnesia usta; apomorphine; stomach-pump.

(β) **Acute poisoning with calomel, unguentum cinereum, iodide, or red sulphide of mercury.**

Symptoms: Stomatitis and gastro-enteritis.

Treatment: Astringent mouth-wash with tinct. krameriæ and catechu; chlorate of potash; tinct. of iodine; nitrate of silver; peroxide of hydrogen.

HYDROCHLORICUM ACIDUM.

Symptoms: Similar to those of sulphuric acid; the corrosions in mouth and throat look like diphtheritic mem-

branes; the breath contains white fumes of hydrochloric acid.

Treatment: Same as sulphuric acid, but in addition larynx to be sprayed with water; inhalation of ammonia in great dilution.

HYDROCYANICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM.

Symptoms: Sudden unconsciousness; convulsions; epileptoid spasms; protrusion of eyeballs; dilatation of pupils; cyanosed face; general paralysis; retarded respiration (long inspiration, short expiration); breath smells of hydrocyanic acid.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; solution of permanganate of potash; hydrogen peroxide; hydrate of iron and magnesia; atropine; strychnine.

HYDROPHOBIA. See **RABIES.**

HYMENOPTERISMUS.

Symptoms: Local inflammation with much œdema; lymphangitis; œdema of larynx; suffocation; fainting; unconsciousness; collapse; fever; urticaria; convulsions; vomiting and diarrhœa; hysterical spasms or paresis; in rare cases œdema of the lungs.

Treatment: Removal of the sting; application of liq. ammon. fort., or of ammon. carbonate; liq. plumbi subacetatis; frequent gargling with liq. ammon., amm. carbon. or salt; ice pills: scarification of tongue and para-epiglottic region, tracheotomy. If many stings scattered over the body, baths containing sod. carbon. (1—2 pounds for a bath). Alcoholica; carbonate of ammonia; hypodermic injection of ether; cold douches; opium; potass. bromid.; chloral hydrate.

HYOSCYAMUS. See **ATROPA BELLADONNA.**

INSECT BITES. See **HYMENOPTERISMUS.**

IODINE.

Acute poisoning with Potass., Sodii, Ammonii Iodidum, Tinctura Iodi.

Symptoms: Gastritis; hæmoglobinuria; œdema of larynx.

Treatment: Solution of starch and albumen to be given internally and for gargling; scarification of uvula and epiglottis; tracheotomy.

Chronic poisoning.

Symptoms: Irritation of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, producing dry cough, coryza, asthma, and

nose bleeding; albuminuria; acne; cachexia; atrophy of the mammæ, testicles, and ovaries.

Treatment: Sodium bicarbonate or sulphide; ice; opiates.

IODOFORM.

Symptoms: Diarrhœa; vomiting; convulsions; mania or depression; acceleration of pulse; insomnia; coma; symptoms of meningitis; breath smells of iodoform; iodine in urine.

Treatment: Removal of any trace of iodoform from wound; Internally pot. bicarb. in 10-15 per cent. solution; champagne; ether; cold douches; pot. brom.; opium; chloral hydrate; infusion of physiological salt solution.

LABURNUM.

Symptoms: Pallor and lividity of face; pain in gastric region; nausea; vomiting; weakness in legs; cold, clammy perspiration; meteorismus; collapse, with somnolence, delirium, and hallucinations.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; vegetable charcoal in powder; stimulants; artificial respiration.

LAUDANUM. See **MORPHINE.**

LAUROCERASI AQUA. See **HYDROCYANICUM ACIDUM DILUTUM.**

LEAD. See **PLUMBUM.**

LYSOL.

Symptoms: Local irritation in throat, œsophagus, and stomach; vomiting; nephritis; collapse, with dyspnoea and delirium.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; ingestion of large quantity of vinegar and water *before* giving an emetic; intestinal infusion; tracheotomy; laxative; large quantities of water, lemonade, sugar water, or coffee to drink.

LYSSA. See **RABIES.**

LYTTA VESICATORIA. See **CANTHARIDISMUS.**

MEAT-POISONING. See **PTOMAINISMUS.**

MILK-POISONING. See **PTOMAINISMUS.**

MORPHINE.

Symptoms: Narcotic poisoning; coma and myosis; collapse; low temperature; convulsions, gradually passing into quiet sleep; headache; vomiting; constipation; convulsions; tetanic spasms; trismus; unconsciousness; dyspepsia; death in collapse or from asphyxia.

Treatment : Icebag; stomach-pump and emetics (especially apomorphine hypod.); mustard plaster over stomach; potass. permanganate, tannic acid, in combination with sodium acetate or carbonate, or liquor iodi; cold applications; ambulatory treatment; atropine ($\frac{1}{20}$ hypod. = 1 gr. morph.); caffeine, strychnine; artificial respiration; rhythmic tractions on tongue.

MUSHROOM-POISONING. See **MYCETISMUS.**

MYCETISMUS.

Symptoms : Catarrhal enteritis or gastro-enteritis; cholera-like diarrhœa; vomiting and collapse; delirium or coma; icterus; mydriasis; maniacal excitement and spastic contractions of muscles; ptyalism and exaggeration of peristalsis; myosis and collapse.

Treatment : Stomach-pump; castor-oil and croton-oil; sulphate of zinc; liq. iodi; tannin; atropine only in poisoning with *ammanita muscarius*; opium and morphine; stimulants, especially wine, ether and black coffee; strychnine; ice-pills; chloral hydrate; infusion of physiological salt solution.

NAPHTHOL.

Symptoms : Headache; vomiting; convulsions; nephritis, with hæmaturia, hæmoglobinuria, eclampsia.

Treatment : Removal of every trace of ointment containing naphthol; large quantity of milk, plain or alkaline water, or lemonade to drink.

NICOTINE.

Acute poisoning.

Symptoms : Vertigo; pallor; cold, clammy sweat; fainting sensation; small, slow pulse; salivation; singultus; retching; vomiting; colic pains; diarrhœa; syncope; mydriasis; paralysis of respiratory centre; stupor; myosis; toxic and clonic convulsions; tremor; dyspnœa; general weakness lasting for weeks.

Treatment : Stomach-pump; tannin or liquor iodi; external and internal stimulants; cold douches; smelling ammonia; ether; coffee; liq. ammonii anisatus; diuretin; artificial respiration.

NITRICUM ACIDUM.

Symptoms : The same as in sulphuric acid poisoning, except that nitric acid stains everything yellow, and that the kidneys are more affected.

Treatment : Large quantity of mucilaginous and alkaline

fluid (*e.g.*, soap and water), milk containing magnesia usta; almond or olive oil; salicylic acid, opium; also hot stimulants, ether, camphor.

NITROGLYCERINE.

Symptoms: Burning sensation in throat; vertigo; beating pulsation in temporal arteries; persistent headache; unconsciousness; coma; dyspnoea; paralysis of extremities.

Treatment: Black coffee; morphine; ergotine; stomach-pump; infusions or hypodermic injection of physiological salt solution.

NUX VOMICA. See STRYCHNINE.

OPHIDISMUS.

Symptoms: Sometimes enormous local swelling, soon spreading over the body; ecchymoses; livid discoloration; lymphangitis; phlegmonous inflammation; gangrene of skin; sudden unconsciousness; coma; delirium; trismus or tetanus; death from paralysis of respiratory centre. In case of bite by *viper*: vertigo; headache; dimness of sight; general weakness; small pulse; difficult respiration; nausea; vomiting; copious diarrhoeic motions; temporary unconsciousness or coma; convulsions; paralysis; aphasia; dysphagia; hæmorrhagic diathesis; icterus.

Treatment: Constriction of limb above punctures; scarification and wet cupping; excision of wound; actual cautery; caustic potash; solution of chloride of antimony; chromic acid; nitric acid; liquor of caustic ammonia or soda; nitrite of silver; perchloride of mercury; tannin; absolute alcohol; filtered solution of chloride of lime or sodium; permanganate of potash; chlorine; iodine; bromine; alcohol; hot punch; liquor ammoniæ fortior; carbonate of ammonia; spirit. amm. aromatic; strychnine; cocaine; caffeine or strong black coffee; pilocarpine; wet pack; stomach-pump; emetics; morphine; ether; chloroform; chloral hydrate; quinine; potass. bromide; injection of antivenomous serum.

OPIUM. See MORPHINE.

OXALIC ACID.

Symptoms: Like those of HCl poisoning, but with a more rapid course; and associated with renal symptoms; burning in throat and stomach; vomiting of sour blood-stained masses; epigastric pain; collapse; cyanosis; mydriasis; dyspnoea; bradypnoea; glycosuria; renal colic; nephritis; cystitis; crystals of oxalate of lime in urine.

Treatment: Ingestion of large quantity of precipitate of carbonate of lime, chalk, whitening; chlorate of lime; magnesia (*but not potass. or sod.*, which form soluble salts

with oxalic acid); spirit. ether. nitros. ; large quantity of plain or mineral water.

PHENAZONUM.

Symptoms: Vomiting; clammy perspiration; tinnitus aurium; rashes; diarrhoea; dyspnoea; collapse with sub-normal temperature; apathy and somnolence; sopor and epileptic attacks; acetonuria.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; internal and external stimulants; atropine; pot. brom.; chloral hydras; diuretics; large quantity of water or solution of milk-sugar to drink.

PHENOL (also Salol).

Symptoms: Caustic and narcotic; sudden unconsciousness and syncope; *narrow* pupils; urine olive-green and even black; death sudden or preceded by coma.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; *no emetics*; iced water; iced milk; oil; liquor calcis saccharatus; transfusion with saline solution; sod. and mag. sulphate; injections of ether.

PHOSPHORUS (Yellow).

Acute poisoning.

Symptoms: Pain in gastric region; eructations; vomiting; vomit smells of garlic and is phosphorescent; after two or three days diarrhoea, colic pains and enlargement of the liver; icterus; breath phosphorescent; weakness; pulse weak; urine scanty, contains albumen; hæmorrhage from nose, uterus, stomach, intestines; fat embolism; subnormal temperature; paralysis of the heart.

Treatment: Emetic; copper sulphate; stomach washed with permang. of potash or hydrogen peroxide; crude French oil of turpentine; transfusion of defibrinized blood or physiological salt solution containing 10 to 20 per cent. of turpentine water. *Not to be given:* milk or oils of any kind.

PHYSOSTIGMINE (Calabar Bean).

Symptoms: Gastralgia; vertigo; muscular weakness; salivation; visual disturbances; myosis; vomiting; paralysis with extreme collapse; temporary unconsciousness; death from paralysis of the respiratory centre.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; emetics (zinc sulph., copper sulph.); pot. iod.; atrop. sulph.; artificial respiration; stimulants.

PICROTOXINE.

Symptoms: Paroxysmal epileptiform spasms, with much salivation; tetanic contraction of all muscles without increased reflex irritability; coma; death from paralysis of respiratory centre, or syncope or exhaustion.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; sulphate of zinc or copper; chloral hydrate; butyl chloral hydrate; opium.

PIX LIQUIDA. See **NAPHTHOL.**

PLUMBUM.

Acute (poisoning with acetate of lead).

Symptoms: Corrosion of throat and œsophagus; vomiting of grey masses; violent gastric pain; bloody motions followed by constipation; pulse feeble, small, frequent; central and peripheral nervous symptoms.

Treatment: Egg albumen; milk; iod. or mag. sulph.; apomorphine; stomach-pump; opium.

Chronic (poisoning with lead).

Treatment: Opium; chloroform; amyl nitris; pilocarpine; atropine; chloral hydrate; hot fomentations; ol. ricini; sod. sulph.; mag. sulph; senna; pot. iod.

POTASSÆ ARSENITIS LIQUOR. See **ARSENIC.**

POTASSÆ LIQUOR.

Symptoms: Burning pain in the mouth, throat, œsophagus and stomach; the superficial tissue destroyed, forming a grey or brownish-yellow pasty mass; the destruction reaches deeper than that produced by acids; the pain, dysphagia and collapse are of the same intensity as in acid poisoning.

Treatment: Dilute acetic, tartaric, or citric acid in large quantities; stomach-pump; mucilage; morphine injections; cocaine.

POTASSII CHLORIDUM.

Poisoning by medicinal doses.

Symptoms: Formation of methæmoglobin in the blood; extreme degree of hyperleucocytosis; dysuria; uræmia; loss of patellar reflexes; paralysis of various cerebral centres.

Poisoning by taking an overdose.

Symptoms: Vomiting; diarrhœa; intense dyspnœa; cyanosis; melanosis; paralysis of the heart.

Treatment: Emetics; purgatives; stomach-pump; diuretics (avoid acids); injection of physiological salt solution; pilocarpine. Ice-pills and opiates if there be much vomiting; coffee, wine, ether for collapse.

PTOMAINISMUS.

Symptoms:

(a) *Gastro-Intestinal Type.*—Acute enteritis and gastritis; violent colic pain; fever; diarrhœa; cramp in calves; collapse; cyanosis; convulsions.

(b) *Typhoid Type*.—Continuous fever; miliarial or varioloid rashes; enlargement of spleen; delirium; stupor; foul tongue; cough; blood-stained expectoration; hæmorrhagic diathesis.

(c) *Tropeïnic Type*.—Dryness of all mucous membranes, especially of upper air-passages; dry parchment-like skin; constipation with meteorismus; ptosis; mydriasis; paralysis of ocular muscles and of accommodation; dysphagia and difficult articulation of speech; attacks of suffocation; septic (aspiration) pneumonia; marasmus; sensorium intact until the end; paralysis of respiratory centre.

(d) *Paralytic Type*.—Sensation of constriction in pharynx; formication; mental excitement resembling alcoholic intoxication; vertigo; swaying to and fro; difficult articulation; paresis of muscles; nausea; vomiting; subnormal temperature; mydriasis and loss of pupillary reflex; dyspnoea; conscious up to the last.

Treatment:

(a and b) *Gastric and Typhoid Type*.—Stomach-pump; emetics; calomel; irrigation of bowel; resorcin, salol, naphthalin, naphthol; hot poultices over stomach; hypodermic injection of morphine; opium, cognac, champagne; camphor-ether; physiological salt solution.

(c) *Tropeïnic Type*.—Milk diet; cinchona bark, quinine; artificial feeding; gargle with catechu; ice-pills; pilocarpine; oleum terebinthinæ; irrigation of bowel; Carlsbad water; stimulants.

(d) *Paralytic Type*.—Emetics; croton oil; camphor; ether; alcohol; ammonia; moschus; strychnine; artificial respiration.

PULSATILLA. See DAPHNE MEZEREUM.

PYROGALLOL.

Symptoms: Rigor; sleeplessness; vertigo; headache; diarrhœa; weakness; subnormal temperature; hæmoglobinuria methæmoglobinuria; icterus.

Treatment: Stomach-pump (if ointment was swallowed); removal of ointment containing pyrogallol from the skin; hypodermic injection of ether; inhalation of oxygen; sulphate of sodium.

QUININE.

Symptoms: Heaviness and drowsiness; rumbling noises in ear; deafness, photophobia; dimness of sight; amblyopia; vertigo; pallor; subnormal temperature; twitching of face and extremities; convulsions; more or less complete unconsciousness; amaurosis; deafness, syncope or collapse.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; emetics; irrigation of bowel; purgatives; tannin; alcohol; chloral hydrate.

RABIES.

Symptoms: Not earlier than six weeks after the dog-bite; difficulty of breathing; dysphagia; great restlessness; delirium; convulsions; coma. Death from paralysis of respiratory centre.

Treatment:

Locally.—Chloride of zinc; actual cautery.

Internally.—Chloral hydrate, tannin, opium, curare; intravenous injection of physiological salt solution; injection of Pasteur's anti-rabies serum.

RANUNCULUS. See **DAPHNE MEZEREUM.****RESORCIN.**

Symptoms: Resembling drunkenness; delirium; collapse; coma; epileptiform or tetanic convulsions, followed by paralysis.

Treatment: Excitants; ether, camphor, claret; stomach-pump; zinc sulphate.

RICINI OLEUM.

Symptoms: Hæmorrhagic gastro-enteritis; pain and burning sensation in throat; nausea; vomiting; colic; frequent mucous, watery, or bloody motions; tenesmus; lassitude; sleepiness; headache; thirst; burning sensation in skin; feeble, frequent pulse; clammy perspiration; icterus; dysuria and anuria; death in convulsions or collapse.

Croton oil: the same symptoms, but the inflammation is more acute; formation of ulcers on skin; redness, swelling, and pustulation.

Treatment: Amylacea and oleacea; milk; albumen; opiates; ether hypod.; *no ammonia* preparations, for they saponify the oil and liberate croton oleic acid.

SALICYLIC ACID (and Salicylates):

Symptoms: Redness and swelling of mucosa of mouth, throat, and larynx; vomiting; diarrhœa; gastro-enteritis; melæna; dyspnœa or delirium, with hallucinations; maniacal stupor; unconsciousness; contraction of pupils; eclamptic or tetanic convulsions; deafness; tinnitus aurium and intensive headache.

Treatment: Emetics; stomach-pump; purgatives; pilocarpine; hot punch; potass. carbonate or bicarbonate.

SALOL. See **PHENOL** and **SALICYLIC ACID.****SANTONIN.**

Symptoms: Coloured vision, especially xanthopia; xanthuria; nausea; vomiting; headache; vertigo; tremor; swaying to and fro; restlessness; dyspnœa; clonic spasms, starting in eyelids; unconsciousness; stupor; epileptiform attacks; death from suffocation or syncope.

Treatment: Stomach-pump or emetics ; calomel ; jalapa ; inf. sennæ comp. ; chloral hydrate ; chloroform ; ether ; paraldehyde ; urethane ; alkaline mineral water in large quantity.

SCILLA MARITIMA. See **DIGITALIS PURPUREA.**

SCORPION-BITE. See **HYMENOPTERISMUS.**

SNAKE-BITE. See **OPHIDISMUS.**

SODII ARSENIATIS LIQUOR. See **ARSENIC.**

SOLANUM DULCAMARA. See **SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.**

SOLANUM NIGRUM. See **SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.**

SOLANUM TUBEROSUM (also *Nigrum* and *Dulcamara*).

Symptoms: Vomiting ; colic ; diarrhœa ; coma ; dysphagia ; aphasia ; convulsions ; rapid pulse ; difficult breathing ; mydriasis ; hallucinations ; delirium ; sopor.

Treatment: Stomach-pump ; irrigation of intestines ; tannin with dilute hydrochloric acid ; opium ; bismuth oxynitrate ; dermatol ; stimulants, especially coffee.

STROPHANTUS HISPIDUS. See **DIGITALIS PURPUREA.**

STRYCHNINE.

Symptoms: In *slight* cases pronounced momentary rigidity of the muscles ; in *severer* cases sensation of vibration in the muscles of the limbs ; painful stiffness of the masseter muscles ; successive attacks of general tetanic spasm, especially on external stimulation, separated by intervals of relaxation ; cyanosis ; dyspnœa ; sensation of suffocation ; death from asphyxia or paralysis of respiratory muscles.

Treatment: Stomach-pump ; tannin solution with acetate or bicarbonate of sodium ; apomorphine ; chloral hydrate ; opium ; morphine ; physostigmine ; alcohol ; potassii bromidum ; cannabis indica ; paraldehyde ; urethanum ; chloroform ; artificial respiration through tracheal cannula combined with hypodermic administration of curare.

SULPHCNAL.

Symptoms: Deep sopor lasting one or more days ; in severe cases stupor and death ; hæmatoporphyrinuria ; nausea ; vomiting ; constipation, followed by diarrhœa.

Treatment: Stomach-pump ; irrigation of colon ; castor oil ; artificial respiration ; caffeine hypodermically.

SULPHURICUM ACIDUM.

Symptoms: Black discoloration of lips, mouth, and tongue; black vomit; violent pains in stomach; cough; laryngitis; œdema of larynx; collapse.

Treatment: Mucilaginous and alkaline liquids in large quantity (soap and water); ice-water; milk; magnesia usta; almond and olive oil; opiates; alcoholic stimulants; hypodermic injections of ether, camphor, and salicylic acid.

TEREBENE. See **TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM.**

TEREBINTHINÆ OLEUM (Terebene).

Symptoms: Abdominal pain; borborygmus; vomiting; nephritis; cystitis; bronchitis; dyspnœa; vertigo; collapse; the urine smells of violets; various rashes, especially erythema.

Treatment: Stomach-pump; stimulants; ice-pills; mucilaginous and bismuth mixtures; large quantity of plain or soda water to drink.

• **THEOBROMINUM.** See **CAFFEINUM.**

TOBACCO. See **NICOTINE.**

TRIONAL. See **SULPHONAL.**

TROPEÏNISMUS. See **SOLANUM TUBEROSUM.**

VANILLISMUS (Vanilla-poisoning).

Symptoms: Severe vomiting, diarrhœa, and collapse.

Treatment: Effervescent magnesia for vomiting; opium; cocaine; port wine or champagne.

VINEGAR. See **ACETICUM ACIDUM.**

ZINCI SULPHAS.

Symptoms: Gastro-enteritis without symptoms of corrosion; mucous membrane of the mouth greyish-white, wrinkled; very astringent metallic taste in mouth; dyspnœa; collapse.

Treatment: Vomiting produced by copious draughts of lukewarm water, and by tickling the throat: failing this, stomach-pump; milk and solution of white of egg; carbonate of soda or potash; tannin or decoction of oak bark; ice-pills; opiates; ether; camphor; mucilaginous and amylaceous decoctions; liquid diet.

