

A compendium of the pharmacopoeias and formularies (official and unofficial) : with practical aids to prescribing and dispensing : a handy pocket book of reference for medical practitioners, pharmacists and students / by C.J.S. Thompson.

Contributors

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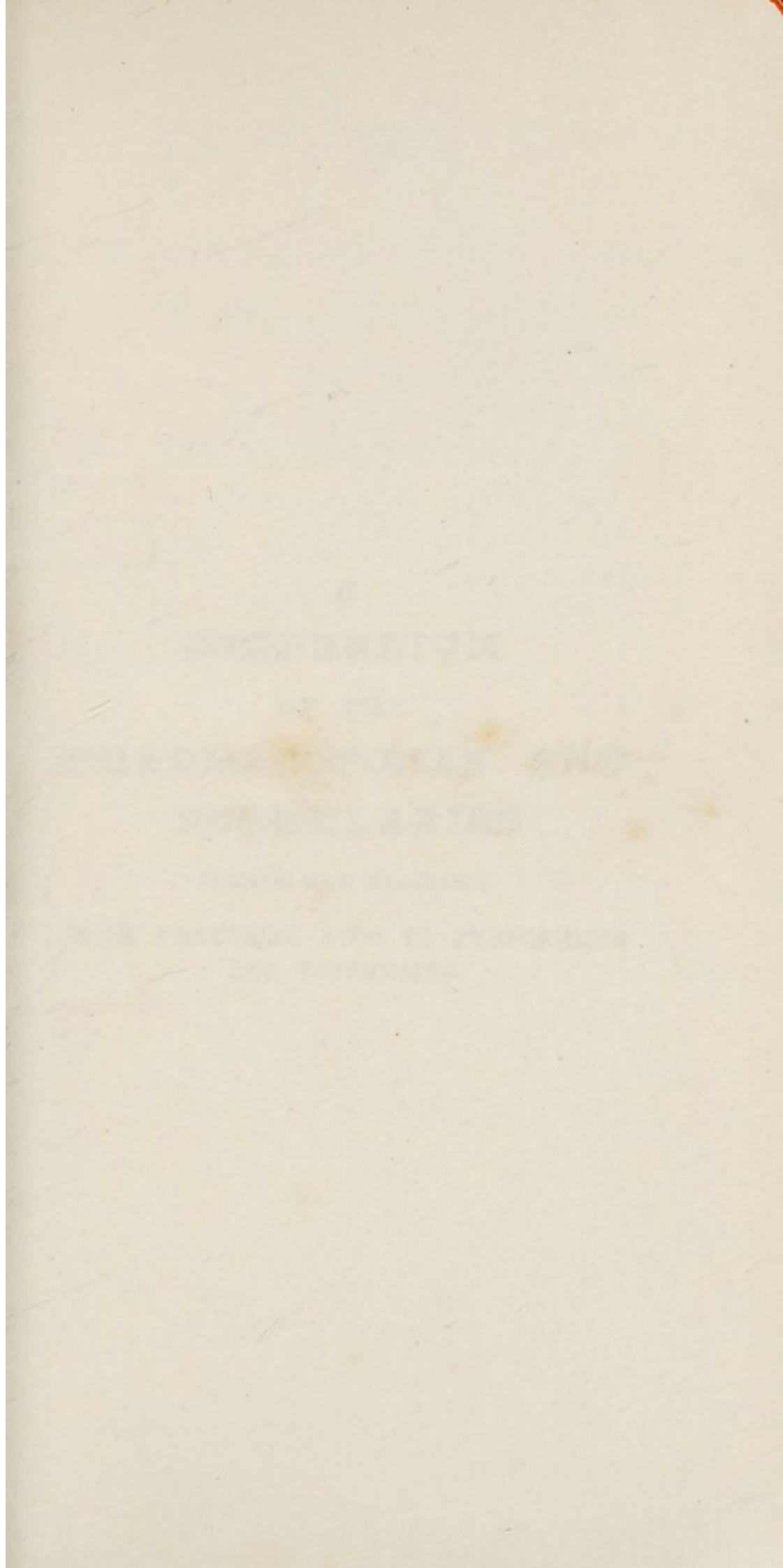
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*Thompson's
Compendium*



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A
COMPENDIUM
OF THE
PHARMACOPŒIAS AND
FORMULARIES

(Official and Unofficial)

WITH PRACTICAL AIDS TO PRESCRIBING
AND DISPENSING.

COMPANION

OF THE

PHARMACOPOEIA AND

FORMULARIES

OF THE UNITED STATES

OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

AND DISPENSARY

**COMPENDIUM
OF THE
PHARMACOPŒIAS AND
FORMULARIES**

(Official and Unofficial)

**WITH PRACTICAL AIDS TO PRESCRIBING
AND DISPENSING**

A Handy Pocket Book of Reference for Medical
Practitioners, Pharmacists and Students

BY

C. J. S. THOMPSON

Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, &c.

Author of

'Practical Dispensing for Pharmaceutical and Medical Students,'

"First Aid in Simple Ailments and Accidents,"

"A Manual of Personal Hygiene,"

"Pharmacy and Dispensing,"

&c., &c.

FOURTH EDITION

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The Prescriber's Compendium

RECENT AND UNOFFICIAL REMEDIES.

THEIR SOLUBILITIES, PROPERTIES, AND DOSES.

ACETOPHENONE (Hypnone). Insoluble in water. Hypnotic.

Dose, 1 to 5 mins.

ACETOPYRIN. Soluble 1 in 160 of water. Analgesic, antipyretic. Used in rheumatism, sciatica, influenza, &c.

Dose, 7 to 15 grs.

ACETOZONE. Slightly soluble in water. Anæsthetic, antiseptic, deodorant, and diuretic. Decomposed by alkalis and organic matter.

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID (Aspirin, Salacetin). Soluble 1 in 400 of water. Analgesic and antirheumatic.

Dose, 5 to 12 grs.

ACIDUM CACODYLICUM. Soluble about 2 in 1 of water. Used in tuberculosis, syphilis, and skin diseases.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

ACIDUM CITROSALICUM (Novaspirin). Almost insoluble in water. Used in rheumatism and gout.

Dose, 2 to 5 grs.

ACIDUM IODICUM. Very soluble in water. Deodorant and preservative.

Dose, 1 to 5 grs.

ACID NUCLEINICUM. Soluble in water with alkali.

Dose, 15 mins. of 5 per cent. solution.

ACOINE (Guanicaine). Soluble 6 in 100 of water. As local anæsthetic 1 per cent. solution.

AGURIN. Soluble in water 1 in 2. Used in sciatica, cardiac dropsy, and neurasthenia.

Dose, 7 to 15 grs.

ALYPIN. Soluble in water 1 in 1. 2 per cent. solution used as local anæsthetic in ophthalmic work.

ALPHOGEN (Alphozone). Soluble in water 1 in 100. Germicide and deodorant. Must be used fresh.

Dose, 2 grs.

ALUMINII SUBACETAS (Estone, Lenicet). Slightly soluble in water. Antiseptic and astringent. Used in eczema and profuse perspiration.

Dose, 5 to 15 grs.

AMYDRICAINA. Soluble in water. Used in ophthalmic work. 2 per cent. solution is rapid in action, produces no mydriasis and no disturbance of accommodation.

AMYLENE - CHLORAL (Dormiol). An oily liquid. Hypnotic.

Dose, 5 to 50 mins.

AMYGDOPHENIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used in rheumatic fever and neuralgia.

Dose, 8 to 15 grs.

AMYL SALICYLATE. Useful in muscular rheumatism and neuralgia mixed with equal quantity of olive oil and applied as a paint.

ANÆSTHESINE. Nearly insoluble in water, in alcohol (90 per cent.) 1 in 8. Used in dyspepsia, or insufflations in pharyngeal and laryngeal troubles, and as an ointment for burns, eczema and intertrigo.

Dose, 5 to 10 grs.

APOCODEINÆ HYDROCHLOR. Soluble in water. Sialogogue and sedative.

Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ slowly increased to 1 gr.

ARGYROL (Vitellin). Soluble in water. Used in conjunctivitis, trachoma and corneal ulcers, in solution 25 per cent.

ARSINYL (See Di-sodium Methylarsenate).

ASAPROL (Abrastol). Soluble in water. Used in acute articular rheumatism and influenza.

Dose, 10 to 30 grs.

ASPIROPHEN. Slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic, febrifuge, and antirheumatic.

Dose, 15 grs.

ASPARAGIN (Althein). Soluble 1 in 50 of water. Used in cardiac dropsy and gout.

Dose, 1 to 2 grs.

ARGENTAMIN. Solution 1 in 2,000—4,000; used as an injection in gonorrhœa.

ATOXYL (Arsamin, Sodii Anilarsenas). Soluble about 1 in 6 of water. Used in skin diseases, in anæmia, syphilis, sarcoma, malaria, tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis, &c. *Incompatible with salts of mercury.*

Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 grs.

ATROPINE METHYL-BROMIDE (Mydriastine). Soluble 1 in 1 of water. Used in night sweats, neurasthenia, laryngitis, bronchitis, whooping-cough, &c.

Dose, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.

BENZOL. Liquid. Used in influenza and whooping-cough. Rapidly destroys *Pediculi capitis* or *pubis* when applied freely.

Dose, 5 to 10 min.

BETAINE HYDROCHLORIDE. Soluble in water. Liberates hydrochloric acid and is given with pepsine.

Dose, 1 to 8 grs.

BETOL (Naphthalol). Insoluble in water. Used in rheumatism, cystitis and intestinal catarrh.

Dose, 3 to 8 grs.

BROMAL HYDRATE. Readily soluble in water. Used in chorea, epilepsy and insomnia.

Dose, 2 to 5 grs.

BROMALIN (Bromethylformine). Soluble 1 in 0.6 of water. Nerve sedative. Used in epilepsy.

Dose, 10 to 30 grs.

BROMETONE. Slightly soluble in water. Analgesic, antiseptic, and hypnotic.

Dose, 5 grs.

BROMINOL (Bromipin). Nerve sedative. Used in epilepsy, headache, and sea-sickness.

Dose, 10 to 60 grs.

BROMOCARPIN. Used as a sedative in epilepsy and nervous diseases.

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms thrice daily.

BROMOFORM. Liquid. Used in whooping-cough, also as a nerve sedative.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mins.

BROMOCOLL. Used in epilepsy.

Dose, 8 grs. increased to 130 grs. daily.

BROMOPYRIN. Soluble in alcohol. Antipyretic.

Dose, 5 to 20 grs.

BROMURAL. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic.

Dose, 5 to 10 grs.

CALCII IODAS (Calcinol). Soluble in water. Deodorant and preservative. An ointment, 10 grs. to $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$. valuable in eczema.

Dose, 3 to 4 grs.

CALCII IODIDUM. Soluble in water. Used as an application to ulcers and chilblains.

Dose, 2 to 4 grs.

CANNABIN TANNATE. Soluble in alkaline water. Hypnotic and sedative. Used in dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia.

Dose, 2 to 10 grs.

CHINOSOL. Soluble in water. Antiseptic. Solution 1 in 1,000 for the hands.

CHINOTROPINE. Soluble in water 1 in 1. Used as solvent of uric acid.

Dose, 15 to 30 grs.

CHLORALOSE. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic.

Dose, 15 to 10 grs.

CHLORETONE. Soluble 1 in 200 of water. Hypnotic, antiseptic and local anæsthetic. Used in chorea and sea-sickness.

Dose, 5 to 24 grs.

CHOLALIC ACID (Colalin). Insoluble in water. Used as a liver stimulant in biliousness, sick headache and intestinal indigestion.

Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

CITARIN. Soluble 1 in less than 1 of water. Analgesic and antirheumatic.

Dose, 15 to 30 grs.

CIMICIFUGIN. Tonic, antispasmodic. Used in rheumatism, chorea, and amenorrhœa.

Dose, 15 grs.

CITROPHEN. Soluble in water. Antipyretic and antineuralgic.

Dose, 3 to 8 grs.

COCAINÆ FORMAS. Soluble 1 in 41 of water. Forms a neutral solution.

Dose, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

COTARINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Stypticin). Soluble in water. Used in uterine hæmorrhage, and in stopping profuse menstruation. Solution 1 to 2 per cent.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

COTOIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used in diarrhœa of phthisis, gout and rheumatism.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

DI-SODIUM METHYLARSENATE (Arsinyl). Soluble about 1 in 1 of water. Used in tuberculosis, ague, emphysema, syphilis, sleeping sickness, &c.

Dose, $\frac{2}{5}$ to 3 grs. by mouth or hypodermically.

DIURETIN (Theobromine Soda Salicylate). Soluble in water 1 in 2. Diuretic. Used in cough and angina pectoris.

Dose, 5 to 15 grs.

EPICARIN. Used in psoriasis, eczema, scabies, in the form of ointment, 10 to 20 per cent.

ERYTHROPHLÆINÆ HYDROCHLOR. Soluble in water. As local anæsthetic in ophthalmic work, solution of 0.05 to 0.25 per cent. In dental work is valuable for deadening the sensibility of dentine.

Dose, $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ gr.

EUCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. Soluble in water 1 in 30. 2 per cent. solution used as local anæsthetic.

EUCAINE LACTATE. Soluble in water about 1 in 5. 2 to 3 per cent. solution used as local in dental or ophthalmic work.

EUPHORINE. Slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.

Dose, 3 to 6 grs.

FÆXIN EXTRACT (Ext. Cerevisiæ Fermenti). Used in acne, erysipelas, leucorrhœa, diabetes, typhoid, phlyctenular keratitis, &c.

Dose, 3 to 6 grs.

FERRIPYRIN. Soluble in water. Analgesic, hæmostatic and local astringent. Used in anæmia and chlorosis. *Dose, 3 to 8 grs.*

FLUOROFORM. Solubility 2 to 8 per cent. Used in pertussis, phthisis and lupus.

Dose of solution (2 to 2½ per cent.), ʒi. to ʒiv.

FORTOIN. Insoluble in water. Used in dysentery and diarrhœa of phthisis.

Dose, 4 grs.

GLYCOSAL. Slightly soluble in water. Antiseptic, antifermentive.

Dose, 5 to 30 grs.

GUAIA CETIN. Insoluble in water. Used in tuberculosis.

Dose, 8 grs.

GUAIA COL BENZOAS (Benzosol). Slightly soluble in water. Used in phthisical diarrhœa and diabetes mellitus.

Dose, 4 to 12 grs.

GUAIA COL CACODYLAS. Injected hypodermically for tuberculosis.

Dose, ½ to 2 grs.

GUAIA COL CINNAMATE (Styracol). Insoluble in water. Used in intestinal phthisis and vesical catarrh.

Dose, 5 to 15 grs.

GUAIA SANOL. Soluble in water. Used in phthisical diarrhœa, also as a deodorizer, and in solution, 1 in 2,000, for antiseptic irrigation of the bladder.

Dose, 10 to 60 grs.

HEDONAL. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic. Used in neurasthenia and hysteria.

Dose, 15 to 30 grs.

HELMITOL (New Urotropine). Soluble in water, 1 in 7. Urinary antiseptic. Used in cystitis, gonorrhœa and urethritis.

Dose, 15 grs.

HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDE (Acetomorphin, Hydrochlor). Soluble in water, 1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$. Used in bronchitis, asthma, phthisis, and to relieve cough.

Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.

HETRALIN. Soluble in water, 1 in 10. Used in urethral diseases, cystitis, &c.

Dose, 8 to 30 grs.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE TRIBORATE. Soluble in water. Used in gonorrhœa, cystitis, renal calculus, and tuberculosis of the bladder and kidneys.

Dose, 15 to 60 grs. daily.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE (Urotropin). Soluble in water, 1 in 1. Diuretic and solvent of uric acid concretions. Used in cystitis.

Dose, 5 to 15 grs.

HOLOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE. Soluble in water 1 in 55. 1 per cent. solution used as a local anæsthetic in ophthalmic work.

HYDRARGYRI SALICYLAS. Slightly soluble in water. Antiseptic and antisiphilitic.

Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.

HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDUM. Soluble in water. Used in syphilis. Hypodermic injection $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (inject.).

HYDRARGYRI THYMOLACETAS. Insoluble in water. Used in syphilis.

Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

HYPNAL. Soluble 1 in 10 of water. Hypnotic and sedative.

Dose, 15 grs.

IODIPIN (Iodinol). Used in syphilis.

Dose, 30 to 45 grs. of the 25 per cent. preparation.

iodo-theobromine. Soluble in water. Diuretic and heart stimulant. Used in cirrhosis of liver and acute nephritis.

Dose, 2 to 10 grs.

Lactophenin. Soluble 1 in 380 of water. Analgesic. Used in influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism and scarlet fever.

Dose, 5 to 15 grs.

Lecithin. Insoluble in water. Used in neurasthenia, nervous diseases, diabetes, tuberculosis, &c.

Dose, 3 to 5 grs.

Lyce-tol. Used in gout and rheumatism.

Dose, 15 to 30 grs.

Lysidine. Used in gout, &c.

Dose, 10 to 30 mins.

Magnesii benzoas. Antipyretic. Soluble in water 1 in 30.

Dose, 5 to 15 grs.

Mannitol Nitrate (Hexanitrin). *Explosive: use with great care.* Employed in angina and asthma.

Dose, 1 gr.

Maretin. Slightly soluble in water. Febri-fuge. Used in headache, neuralgia, phthisis, influenza.

Dose, 3 to 10 grs.

Monobromacetanilide (Antiseptin). Slightly soluble in water. Used in neuralgia, neuritis, and rheumatism.

Dose, 1 to 8 grs.

Novocain. Soluble in water 1 in 1. Powerful local anæsthetic. 0·25 to 2 per cent. solution for hypodermic use.

Nuclein (Nucleol). Used as an injection in tuberculosis.

Dose, 15 grs.

Orthoform (New). Slightly soluble in water. Analgesic and antiseptic. Used in cancer, whooping-cough, and ulceration of the stomach.

Dose, 1½ to 3 grs.

OXYSPARTEINE HYDROCHLORIDE. Soluble in water. Cardiac stimulant.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

PARACOTOIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used in stomachic catarrh and Asiatic cholera.

Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE. Soluble 1 in 16 of water. Valuable in rheumatoid and used in arthritis, neuralgia, headache, pertussis, and malaria.

Dose, 7 to 15 grs.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN (Purgen, Laxoin). Purgative. Soluble in water 1 in 600.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 grs.

PROPONAL. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic.

Dose, 2 to 8 grs.

PYRAMIDON. Soluble 1 in 9 of water. Antipyretic.

Dose, 5 to 8 grs.

PYRANUM (Pyrenol). Antipyretic and antineuralgic. Used in sciatica and rheumatism.

Dose, 8 to 30 grs.

PYRIDINE. Liquid, miscible with water. Used in asthma and whooping-cough as a fumigation.

Dose, 5 to 10 mins.

QUINOLINA. Insoluble in water. Antiseptic and antipyretic.

Dose, 15 to 30 mins.

SAJODIN. Insoluble in water. Used in arterio-sclerosis, asthma (bronchial), and syphilis.

Dose, 15 grs.

SALACETOL. Slightly soluble in water. Antirheumatic.

Dose, 10 to 30 grs.

SALICYLAMIDE. Soluble in water 1 in 250. Analgesic.

Dose, 2 to 6 grs.

SALIGENIN. Soluble in water.

Dose, 3 to 10 grs.

SALIPYRIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, influenza, &c.

Dose, 15 to 30 grs.

SALOCOLL (Phenocoll Salicylate). Slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antirheumatic.

Dose, 10 to 30 grs.

SALOPHEN. Nearly insoluble in water. Antipyretic and antirheumatic.

Dose, 10 to 30 grs.

SALOQUININE. Insoluble in water. Antipyretic, analgesic. Used in malarial fever.

Dose, 15 to 45 grs. per day.

SANTALOL (Arhéol). Used in gonorrhœa, cystitis, vesical and bronchial catarrh.

Dose, 3 mins.

SIDONAL (Piperazin Quinate). Soluble in water 1 in 1. Used in gout and rheumatism.

Dose, 5 to 10 grs.

SODII CACODYLAS. Soluble 2 in 1 of water. As an injection per rectum, or hypodermically.

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

SODII FORMAS. Soluble in water. Strong reducing agent and antiseptic.

Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 3 grs.

SODII GLYCOCHOLAS. Soluble in water 2 in 1. Used in constipation, gallstones, and congestion of the liver.

Dose, 2 to 6 grs.

SODII ORTHO-COUMARAS. Employed as an injection (22 per cent. aqueous solution) in tubercular and malignant diseases.

Dose, 25 mins.

SODIUM TAUROCHOLATE. Soluble 2 in 1 of water. Used in gout, obesity and dyspepsia.

Dose, 2 to 6 grs.

STOYVINE. Soluble in water 1 in 1.3. Anæsthetic and bactericide. For ophthalmic work, 4 per cent. solution.

Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.

(Solutions for spinal anæsthesia, see p. 35.)

TANNALBIN. Disinfectant. Used in diarrhœa.
Dose, 8 to 15 grs.

TANNIGEN (Acetannin). Insoluble in water.
Intestinal antiseptic. Used in chronic diarrhœa.
Dose, 3 to 8 grs.

TERPINE. Soluble in water 1 in 250. Used in
bronchitis and as an expectorant.
Dose, 2 to 6 grs.

TERPINE DI-IODIDE. Used in pneumonia
and diarrhœa of tuberculosis.
Dose, 2 c.c. (injected).

TERPINOL. Insoluble in water. Used in lung
diseases.
Dose, 1½ mins.

TETRONAL. Soluble in water 1 in 450.
Hypnotic.
Dose, 10 to 20 grs.

THALLINÆ SULPHAS. Soluble 1 in 7 of
water. Antipyretic. Should be used with caution.
Dose, 3 to 5 grs.

THEOCINE SODIUM ACETATE. Soluble in
water about 1 in 20. Used in œdema and cardiac
dropsy.
Dose, 5 to 8 grs.

THEOPHYLLINE (Theocin). Soluble in water
1 in 200. Diuretic. Used in heart affections and
nephritis with dropsy.
Dose, 3 to 6 grs.

THERMODIN. Only slightly soluble in water.
Antipyretic and diuretic.
Dose, 5 to 15 grs.

THEROPHORIN. Soluble in water. Diuretic.
Diminishes coagulability of the blood.
Dose, 8 to 15 grs.

THIOLCOL. Soluble in water 1 in 6. Used in
bronchitis, phthisis, pneumonia and intestinal
catarrh.
Dose, 15 grs.

THORIUM NITRATE. Soluble in water 1 in 1.
Used as an ointment in psoriasis and eczema.

TRIBROMOPHENOL (Bromol). Antiseptic. Very slightly soluble in water. In alcohol 1 in 3.
Dose, 1 to 2 grs.

TRIONAL. Soluble about 1 in 480 of water. Hypnotic.
Dose, 10 to 30 grs.

TOLYPYRIN. Soluble 1 in 10 of water. Antipyretic, antineuralgic and antirheumatic.
Dose, 5 to 20 grs.

TRYPSIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used to aid digestion in diabetes and in the treatment of cancer.
Dose, 8 to 20 grs.

TUSSOL. Soluble in water. Used in whooping-cough and bronchitis.
Dose, 5 to 10 grs.

TYLARSIN (Sodium Acetyl-*p*-amino-phenyl-arsinate). Recommended in trypanosomiasis.
Dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 grs.

UROPHERIN. Soluble in water 1 in 5. Diuretic.
Dose, 5 to 15 grs.

VERONAL (Hypnogen, Malourea). Soluble in water 1 in 145. Hypnotic. Used in insomnia and depression.
Dose, 4 to 15 grs.

YOHIMBINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. An alkaloid with aphrodisiac properties.
Dose of 1 per cent. solution, 5 to 15 mins.

UNOFFICIAL AND USEFUL FORMULÆ.

*Selected from the British Pharmaceutical
Codex and other sources.*

ACETIC SYRUP OF IPECACUANHA (B.P.C.).

Vinegar of ipecacuanha .. 40·00

Refined sugar 72·00

Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat. S.G. about 1·33.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drms. Expectorant.

ACETONE COLLODION (B.P.C.).

Pyroxylin 5·00

Oil of cloves 2·00

Amyl acetate 25·00

Benzol 20·00

Acetone .. q.s. to produce 100·00

Dissolve the pyroxylin in 50 of acetone, add the oil and benzol, and make up with acetone.

A liquid court plaster for chilblains, cuts, and abrasions.

ACID CINCHONA MIXTURE (B.P.C.).

Liquid extract of cinchona .. 2·00

Diluted nitric acid 2·00

Aromatic syrup 6·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Tonic.

AMMONIA MIXTURE WITH SENEGA (B.P.C.).

Ammonium carbonate 1·00

Ipecacuanha wine 2·00

Infusion of senega 50·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Expectorant mixture.

ANDEER'S LOTION (*Lotio Resorcini B.S.H.*).

Resorcin, 40 grs. ; water, 1 oz.

ANODYNE COLLODION (B.P.C.).

Aconitine 0·10

Veratrine 0·60

Flexible collodion q.s. to produce 100·00

Dissolve.

Application for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, and muscular rheumatism. Where skin is unbroken only.

AROMATIC SYRUP OF CASCARA (*B.P.C.*).

Liquid extract of cascara sagrada	40·00
Tincture of orange	10·00
Alcohol	5·00
Cinnamon water	15·00
Syrup	30·00

Mix the cascara with the water, add the tincture and alcohol, and finally the syrup.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drms.

ARSENICAL PASTE (*Dental*).

Arsenious acid, 2 parts ; sulphate of morphine, 1 part ; creasote to make a stiff paste.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK (*Frankland's Form*).

Add to $\frac{2}{3}$ pint new milk the cream removed from another $\frac{1}{3}$ pint after standing twelve hours. Curdle this $\frac{1}{3}$ pint of skimmed milk with a square inch of rennet by contact for five to fifteen minutes. Break up the curd frequently, and separate the whey, which heat to boiling point, removing the casein which is thus separated. Dissolve 110 grs. of sugar of milk in the hot whey, and mix it with the $\frac{2}{3}$ pint milk containing the cream of the other $\frac{1}{3}$ pint.

Another Form.—New milk 30 parts, cream $1\frac{3}{4}$ parts, sugar of milk $1\frac{1}{8}$ parts, water 18 parts. Mix.

BELLADONNA COLLODION (*B.P.C.*).

Liquid belladonna extract ..	50·00
Canada turpentine	4·00
Castor oil	2·00
Camphor	1·50
Pyroxylin	2·50
Ether (0·720) q.s. to produce	100·00

BONI'S BLISTER.

Camphor, 20 parts ; chloral hydrate, 30 parts ; melt and add powdered cantharides, 10 parts ; digest for an hour at 150° F. ; filter.

BOUDIN'S QUININE PESSARIES.

Quinine sulphate, 15 grs. ; oil of theobroma, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drms. To make one pessary.

BOUGIES—NASAL AND URETHRAL.**ATROPINE BOUGIES (B.P.C.).**

Atropine or atropine sulphate.. 0·10

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

BELLADONNA BOUGIES (B.P.C.).

Extract of belladonna alcoholic 12·00

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

BISMUTH AND LEAD BOUGIES (B.P.C.).

Bismuth oxynitrate 60·00

Lead acetate 3·00

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

COCAINE BOUGIES (B.P.C.).

Cocaine hydrochloride 3·00

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

IODOFORM BOUGIES (B.P.C.).

Iodoform 30·00

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

**IODOFORM AND BELLADONNA BOUGIES
(B.P.C.).**

Iodoform 30·00

Alcohol extract of belladonna.. 3·00

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

**IODOFORM AND EUCALYPTUS BOUGIES
(B.P.C.).**

Iodoform 10·00

Oil of eucalyptus 20·00

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

iodoform and morphine bougies*(B.P.C.).*

Iodoform 30·00

Morphine hydrochloride .. 1·50

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

TANNIC ACID AND OPIUM BOUGIES *(B.P.C.).*

Tannic acid 6·00

Opium 6·00

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

ZINC SULPHATE BOUGIES *(B.P.C.).*

Zinc sulphate dried 6·00

Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

BRANDISH'S ALKALINE SOLUTION.

American pearl-ash, 6 lbs. ; freshly prepared quicklime, 2 lbs. ; wood-ashes, 2 lbs. ; boiling water, 6 galls. Add first the lime, then the pearl-ash, and lastly the wood-ashes to the boiling water, stir well together, allow to stand twenty-four hours, and decant the clear liquid.

CAMPHORATED CHLORAL AND COCAINE*(B.P.C.).*

Chloral hydrate 45·00

Camphor 45·00

Cocaine 10·00

Rub the chloral and camphor together in a warm mortar until liquefied, then add the cocaine. Applied on cotton-wool to the cavity of a carious tooth to relieve pain.

CAMPHORATED CHLOROFORM *(B.P.C.).*

Camphor 100·00

Chloroform 50·00

Dissolve.

CARMINATIVE MIXTURE *(B.P.C.).*

Sodium bicarbonate 2·25

Aromatic spirit of ammonia .. 2·50

Compound tincture of carda-
moms 5·00

Glycerin 8·00

Dill water.. q.s. to produce 100·00

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Aromatic stimulant carminative.

CARMINATIVE TINCTURE (B.P.C.).

Cardamon seeds, bruised	..	7.00
Stronger tincture of ginger	..	6.00
Oil of cinnamon..	..	1.00
Oil of caraway	..	1.00
Oil of clove	..	1.00
Alcohol	..	q.s. to produce 100.00

Macerate the cardamoms in 75 of the alcohol for a week, decant, express, and dissolve the oils in the mixed tinctures, and add sufficient alcohol to produce the required volume.

Dose, 2 to 10 mins.

CATHETER LUBRICANT, MODIFIED (KRAUSE).

Powdered tragacanth	..	15.00
Glycerin	..	50.00
Distilled water	..	500.00
Phenol	..	5.00
or		
Salicylic acid	..	0.50

CHEYNE'S BOUGIES FOR GONORRHŒA.

Iodoform, 5 grs.; oil of eucalyptus, 10 mins.; oil of theobroma, 35 grs. in each bougie, which should be 4 in. long and the diameter of a No. 10 catheter.

CHLORAL AND PHENOL (B.P.C.).

Chloral hydrate	..	50.00
Carbolic acid, pure	..	50.00

Rub together in a warm mortar until completely liquefied. Used as an application for toothache.

CHLORAL WITH CAMPHOR (B.P.C.).

Camphor	..	1 oz.
Hydrate of chloral	..	1 oz.

Rub together in a warm mortar until completely liquefied, and filter if necessary.

CHLOROFORM OF ACONITE (B.P.C.).

Aconite root in No. 60 powder..	100.00
Solution of ammonia	25.00
Absolute alcohol and chloroform	q.s.

Moisten the aconite with the ammonia and set aside for twenty-four hours, then percolate with a mixture of alcohol 1 and chloroform 7 until 100 of percolate is obtained.

CHLOROFORM OF ATROPINE (B.P.C.).

Atropine	0.50
Alkanet root in course powder..	0.25
Chloroform	q.s. to produce 100.00

Macerate the root in the chloroform for forty-eight hours, filter and dissolve the atropine in the liquid.

CHLOROFORM OF BELLADONNA (B.P.C.).

Belladonna root, in No. 60 powder	100.00
Solution of ammonia	25.00
Absolute alcohol	q.s.
Chloroform	q.s.

Macerate the root with the ammonia, then percolate with a mixture of alcohol 1 and chloroform 7 until 100 of percolate is obtained.

CHLOROFORM OF IODINE (B.P.C.).

Iodine	10.00
Chloroform	q.s. to produce 100.00

Dissolve.

CODEINE JELLY (B.P.C.).

Codeine	0.20
Citric acid	2.00
Gelatin	8.00
Glycerin	48.50
Terpeneless oil of lemon	0.01
Balsam of Tolu	3.20
Distilled water	q.s.

Boil the Tolu in 51 of water, making the final volume 41. Soak the gelatin in 34 of this liquor and heat till dissolved, then add the glycerin. Dissolve the codeine and acid in the remainder of the liquor, mix with the solution of gelatin, add the lemon, and stir well together.

Used in chronic laryngitis and chronic cough.

COMPOUND ALOIN PILLS (Sir Andrew Clark's Liver Pills).

Aloin	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Extract of nux vomica.. .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ferrous sulphate	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Myrrh	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Hard soap	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

Mix and divide into pills weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ grs. each.
Dose, 1 pill.

COMPOUND ALOIN AND PODOPHYLLUM PILLS (a small Liver Pill).

Aloin	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Oleoresin of capsicum	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Jalap resin	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Podophyllum resin	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{20}$ gr.
Extract of nux vomica	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Green extract of hyoscyamus	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Mix and divide into pills weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. each.				
<i>Dose</i> , 1 to 4 pills.				

COMPOUND CHLORAMIDE MIXTURE (B.P.C.).

Chloramide	..	..	..	6.75
Potassium bromide	..	..	..	6.75
Alcohol	..	..	..	15.00
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100.00	
<i>Dose</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Sedative and hypnotic; also used to allay sea-sickness.				

COMPOUND SALICYLIC COLLODION (B.P.C.).

Acid salicylic	..	..	..	12.00
Extract of Indian hemp	..	..	..	2.00
Acetone collodion	q.s.	to produce	100.00	
Dissolve.				
Application for corns and warts commonly known as "corn solvent."				

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF BROMO-CHLORAL (B.P.C.).

Hydrate of chloral	..	..	18.00
Tincture of Indian hemp	..	..	4.00
Tincture of fresh orange peel	..	..	4.00
Juice of henbane	..	..	16.50
Syrup	..	..	20.00
Liquid extract of liquorice	..	..	2.50
Bromide of potassium	..	..	18.00
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100.00
Dissolve the bromide of potassium in water, and add to the other ingredients; filter, and wash the filter with sufficient distilled water to produce 100 by volume.			
This preparation should be shaken before being dispensed.			

COMPOUND SOLUTION OF THYMOL (B.P.C.).

Acid boric	..	..	..	2.00
Acid benzoic	..	..	..	0.10
Thymol	..	..	..	0.10
Eucalytol	..	..	..	0.025
Oil of peppermint	..	..	..	0.05
Oil of gaultheria	..	..	..	0.025
Oil of thyme	..	..	..	0.01
Alcohol	..	..	..	26.50
Purified talc	..	..	..	2.00
Distilled water	q.s. to produce 100.00			

Dissolve the boric acid in 70 of the water and add the benzoic acid previously dissolved in 16 of the alcohol. Dissolve the thymol in the eucalyptol and volatile oils, incorporate with the talc, and add the solution of acids with constant trituration. Stand for 48 hours, then filter and make up to 100 with water.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES*(B.P.C.).*

Quinine (alkaloid)	..	..	20 grs.
Strychnine	..	..	1 gr.
Hypophosphorus acid, 30 per cent.	..	..	2 fl. drms.
Strong solution of hypophosphite of iron	..	..	3 fl. ozs.

Dissolve, and add

Hypophosphite of calcium	..	80 grs.
Hypophosphite of manganese	..	40 grs.
Hypophosphite of potassium	..	40 grs.

Dissolve, filter, and add

Syrup sufficient to produce	..	1 pint.
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Mix. Each fl. drm. contains $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of strychnine, and $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of quinine.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drms.

CONFECTIO GUAIAACA COMPOSITA, L.H.*(Chelsea Pensioner.)*

Guaiaicum in powder	..	..	2 parts.
Sublimed sulphur	..	..	3 „
Carbonate of magnesia	..	..	2 „
Ginger	..	..	1 part.
Treacle by weight	..	..	12 parts.

Dose, 1 to 2 drms.

COPAIBA MIXTURE (B.P.C.).

Copaiba balsam 3·00

Mucilage of gum acacia .. 6·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Diuretic and antiseptic in cystitis and gonorrhœa.

CREMOR BISMUTHI.

Hydrated oxide of bismuth, 1 part; water, 4 parts. Rub together till smooth.

DE VALANGIN'S SOLUTION.

Arsenious acid, 30 grs.; acid hydrochloric, 90 mins.; water, 20 ozs. Dissolve.

EAU DE GOUDRON.

Tar, 1 part; pine sawdust, 3 parts; water, 200 parts.

ELIXIR OF ALETRIS (B.P.C.).

Liquid extract of aletris .. 25·00

" " liquorice .. 6·00

Simple elixir 45·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Mix.

ELIXIR OF CASCARA (Aromatic) (B.P.C.)

Liquid extract of cascara sagrada 34·50

" " liquorice .. 34·50

Glycerin 29·00

Soluble gluside 0·75

Oil of anise 0·05

Oil of peppermint 0·05

Oil of cloves 0·025

Oil of dill.. .. 0·025

Oil of cinnamon.. .. 0·025

Alcohol 100·00

Dissolve the gluside in the liquid extracts and glycerin, and the oils in the alcohol; then mix.

Dose, 30 to 120 mins.

ELIXIR OF COCA (B.P.C.).

Miscible liquid extract of coca 16·50

Simple elixir q.s. to produce 100·00

Mix.

Dose, 1 to 4 drms.

ELIXIR OF PEPSIN (B.P.C.).

Pepsin	..	..	..	5.00
Alcohol	..	..	..	15.00
Distilled water	..	..	..	45.00
Aromatic elixir	q.s. to produce			100.00

Macerate the pepsin with the alcohol and water for several days, filter and add the elixir.

Dose, 30 to 60 mins.

ELIXIR OF PHOSPHORUS (B.P.C.).

Compound tincture of phosphorus	..	..	..	20.00
Glycerin	..	..	..	80.00

Add the tincture to the glycerin, and shake well. This elixir should be preserved from the light. Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. of phosphorus.

Dose, 15 min. to 1 fl. drm.

ELIXIR OF SACCHARIN (B.P.C.).

Gluside	..	..	..	5.00
Bicarbonate of sodium	..	..	..	3.00
Alcohol	..	..	..	12.50
Distilled water	q.s. to produce			100.00

Rub the gluside and bicarbonate of sodium in a mortar, with the water gradually added. When dissolved, add the spirit, filter, and wash the filter with sufficient distilled water to produce 100.

Dose, 5 to 20 mins.

**EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL
(COMPOUND) (B.P.C.).**

Cod-liver oil	..	..	..	50.00
Yolk of eggs	..	..	..	6.50
Tragacanth, in powder	..	..	..	0.25
Elixir of saccharin	..	..	..	0.75
Simple tincture of benzoin	..	..	..	0.75
Spirit of chloroform	..	..	..	3.00
Essential oil of bitter almonds	..	..	..	0.10
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	..	..	..	100.00

Triturate the tragacanth with a little of the oil in a mortar, add the yolk of eggs and stir briskly, then gradually add 30 per cent. water, add the remainder of the oil and water alternately with constant stirring. Place in a bottle, add the other ingredients; shake well and make up with water to 100 by volume.

EMULSION OF COD-LIVER OIL (B.P.C.).

Cod-liver oil	..	..	50.00
Gum acacia (powder)	..	..	12.50
Syrup	..	..	6.25
Oil of bitter almonds	..	..	0.10
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100.00

Triturate the oil with the gum, add 25 of water, and stir till emulsified, then add the other ingredients and make up to 100 by volume.

EMULSION OF PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES (B.P.C.).

Liquid paraffin	..	..	33.00
Calcium hypophosphite	..	..	1.75
Sodium hypophosphite	..	..	1.75
Gum acacia (powder)	..	..	16.50
Tragacanth (powder)	..	..	1.00
Oil of cinnamon	..	..	0.10
Elixir of gluside	..	..	1.00
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100.00

Triturate the paraffin and the cinnamon with the gum and add 25 of water. Dissolve the hypophosphites in 15 of water and mix with the paraffin emulsion, constantly stirring, then add the other ingredients.

Dose, 1 to 4 drms.

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE (B.P.C.).

Solution of ammonium acetate	25.00
Vinegar of squill	.. .. 3.30
Vinegar of ipecacuanha	.. .. 5.00
Glycerin	.. .. 8.50
Chloroform water	q.s. to produce 100.00

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Diaphoretic and expectorant.

EXTRACT OF RED BONE MARROW (B.P.C.).

Red bone marrow	.. .. 25.00
Chloroform water	.. .. 50.00
Glycerin	.. .. 50.00

Mix the marrow with the glycerin by trituration, add the chloroform water, and beat the whole together frequently during an hour. Strain, press, and make up to 100 with equal parts of chloroform water and glycerin.

EYE OINTMENTS.

(B.P.C.)

Eye Ointments are made with a basis of soft paraffin entirely free from granular particles, and having a melting-point of about 35° . The basis should be neutral and be melted and strained before mixing. The medicament to be incorporated must be levigated as finely as possible, and absolutely free from grit.

Atropine Ointment with Cocaine contains 1 per cent. of atropine and 2 per cent. of cocaine.

Diluted Ammoniated Mercury Ointment contains ammoniated mercury 1 per cent.

Diluted Atropine Ointment contains 1 per cent. of atropine.

Diluted Boric Acid Ointment contains 4 per cent. of boric acid.

Diluted Cocaine Ointment contains 2 per cent. of cocaine.

Iodoform Ointment with Atropine contains precipitated iodoform 10 per cent. and atropine 0.5 per cent.

Precipitated Iodoform Ointment contains precipitated iodoform 10 per cent.

Yellow Ointment contains 1 per cent. of yellow mercuric oxide.

Yellow Ointment with Atropine contains atropine 0.5 per cent. and yellow mercuric oxide 1 per cent.

GARGLE OF BORAX (B.P.C.).

Borax 4.00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100.00

Used for aphthous conditions of the throat and mouth.

GARGLE OF CHLORINE (B.P.C.).

Potassium chlorate 2·25

Hydrochloric acid 0·50

Distilled water .. q.s. to make 100·00

Used in diphtheria, scarlet fever, and septic throat.

GARGLE OF MYRRH (B.P.C.).

Tincture of myrrh 5·00

Honey 5·00

Acid infusion of roses

q s. to produce 100·0

Used as an astringent in aphthous stomatitis and ulcerated throat.

GARGLE OF POTASSIUM CHLORATE (B.P.C.).

Potassium chlorate 2·00

Diluted hydrochloric acid .. 1·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Used for ulcerated and inflamed throats, also tonsillitis and pharyngitis.

GARGLE OF POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE (B.P.C.).Solution of potassium perman-
ganate 2·50

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Used as an antiseptic and deodorant.

GELANTHUM.

Skin Varnish recommended by Unna.—Soak pieces of gum tragacanth with twenty times their volume of water for four weeks in the cold. Treat with steam for one day, and when further swollen, press through muslin. Gelatin in same quantity is swollen up cold, then filtered through a steam filter, and subjected to long exposure to steam pressure. The mixture of the two is allowed to swell for two days in steam. Press again through muslin, and mix with it 5 per cent. of glycerin, some rose water, and 2 per 10,000 of thymol.

Medicate this base as desired.

GLYCERIN OF BELLADONNA (B.P.C.).

Green extract of belladonna .. 50·00

Boiling distilled water 6·25

Rub down in a warm mortar and add—

Glycerin .. q.s. to produce 2 fl. oz.

Strain.

GLYCERIN OF THYMOL (Compound) (B.P.C.).

Sodium bicarbonate	..	..	1.00
Sodium biborate	..	..	2.00
Sodium benzoate	..	..	0.75
Sodium salicylate	..	..	0.50
Menthol	..	..	0.03
Thymol	..	..	0.05
Eucalyptol	..	..	0.13
Oil of pine	..	..	0.05
Oil of wintergreen	..	..	0.03
Alcohol	..	..	2.50
Glycerin	..	..	10.00
Solution of carmine	..	..	0.50
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100.00

Dissolve the sodium salts in the water, add the glycerin and carmine, and finally the other ingredients after being previously dissolved in alcohol.

HEBRA'S OINTMENT (Ung. Diachylon Hebræ).

Simple lead plaster, 1 part; soft paraffin, 1 part; melt with heat.

JARISCH'S OINTMENT (Ung. Acid Pyrogall. B.S.H.).

Acid pyrogallie	..	..	60 grs.
Adeps prep.	..	..	3i

Misce.

KAPOSÍ'S OINTMENT (Ung. Naphtholi B.S.H.).

Beta-naphthol, 60 grs.; prepared lard, 1 oz.

LASSAR'S PASTES, &c.**Charta Anti-asthmatica—**

Potassium nitrate	..	..	17 parts
Extract of stramonium	..	..	10 „
Sugar	..	..	20 „
Hot water	..	..	100 „

Dissolve the solids in the hot water, and in the solution saturate white filter-paper, and dry.

Linimentum Picis (Lassar)—

Beech tar	..	..	40 parts
Birch tar	..	..	40 „
Olive oil	..	..	10 „
Dilute spirit	..	..	10 „

Pasta Naphtholi (Lassar)—

Beta-naphthol	10 parts
Milk of sulphur	50 „
Vaseline	20 „
Potash soap	20 „

Pasta Oleosa (Lassar)—

Crude zinc oxide.. ..	60 „
Olive oil	40 „

Pasta Resorcina Fortior (Lassar)—

Resorcin	20 „
Crude zinc oxide.. ..	20 „
Wheat starch	20 „
Fluid paraffin	40 „

Pasta Resorcini Mitis (Lassar)—

Resorcin	10 parts
Crude zinc oxide.. ..	25 „
Wheat starch	25 „
Fluid paraffin	40 „

Pasta Salicylica (Lassar)—

Salicylic acid	2 parts
Crude zinc oxide	24 „
Wheat starch	24 „
Yellow vaseline	50 „

Pulvis Dentifricus Saponatus (Lassar)—

Precipitated chalk	100 parts
Potassium chlorate	2½ „
Pumice, in fine powder	2½ „
Powdered medicinal soap	25 „
Oil of peppermint	1 „

Mix.

LINCTUS IPECACUANHA (B.P.C.).

Vinegar of ipecacuanha	25·00
Syrup of tolu	25·00
Glycerin	25·00
Mucilage of tragacanth	

Mix. q.s. to produce 100·00

Dose, 1 drm.

LINCTUS SQUILL (B.P.C.).

Oxymel of squill.. ..	25·00
Mucilage of tragacanth.. ..	25·00
Glycerin	25·00
Emulsion of chloroform	5·00
Syrup	q.s. to produce 100·00

Mix.

Dose, 1 drm.

LIQUOR ARSENICI BROMATUS (Syn. *Clemen's Solution of Arsenite of Bromine*).

Carbonate of potash	..	..	℥i
Arsenious acid	..	..	℥i
Distilled water	..	..	℥x

Boil until dissolved. When cold, add—

Distilled water	..	..	q.s. to ℥xii
Bromine	..	..	℥ii

Keep in a warm place until decolorized.
Dose, 1 to 3 or 5 drops, once or twice daily.

LIQUOR KERATINI.

Prepared keratine, 1 part; S.V.R., 5 parts; strong solution of ammonia, 5 parts. Mix the spirit and ammonia, and dissolve the keratine.

LOTIO CRINALIS (Kaposi).

Acid. salicylic	..	..	..	3·00
Spt. vini gallic	..	..	..	300·00
Spt. coloniensis	..	..	..	25·00
Glycerin	..	..	..	10·00

To be applied every other day.

LOTIO RUBRA.

Sulphate of zinc	..	..	..	40 grs.
Compound tincture of lavender	..	..	..	6 drms.
Water	..	..	..	to 1 pint

MAGNESIA MILK (B.P.C.).

Magnesium sulphate	..	..	12·50
Solution of potassium hydroxide	..	..	114·00
Distilled water	q.s.		

Dissolve the magnesia in 200 of the water, mix the solution of potassium hydroxide with 100 of water and pour the liquid in a thin stream into the solution of magnesium sulphate with constant stirring. Wash the precipitate, strain and drain, then diffuse in sufficient water to produce 100 by volume.

Dose, 1 to 4 drms.

MAYER'S REAGENT FOR ALKALOIDS.

Dissolve 13·546 grms. of mercuric chloride and 49·8 grms. of potassium iodide in water, and dilute the solution to 1 litre. With most alkaloids in weakly acid solutions this reagent yields whitish precipitates, and this property permits its use in quantitative determinations.

MISTURA ALBA—"White Mixture" (B.P.C.).

Magnesium carbonate 2.25

Magnesium sulphate 14.00

Peppermint water q.s. to produce 100.00

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Saline, cathartic mixture.**MORTON'S IODO-GLYCERIN SOLUTION.**

Iodine, 10 grains; potassium iodide, 30 grs.; glycerin, 1 oz. Dissolve.

MYNSICHT'S ELIXIR OF VITRIOL.

Cinnamon, ginger, cloves, each 3 parts; calamus aromaticus, 8 parts; galangal, 12 parts; sage, 4 parts; peppermint, 4 parts; cubebs and nutmeg, each 2 parts; aloes wood and lemon peel, each 1 part; sugar candy, 32 parts; S.V.R. by weight, 144 parts; sulphuric acid by weight, 96 parts.

Digest for 3 weeks. Dose, 5 to 10 mins.

NESSLER'S REAGENT FOR AMMONIUM SALTS.

With ammonia as well as with ammonium salts it causes a yellow to reddish-brown coloration or precipitate. Dissolve 50 grms. of potassium iodide in 50 c.c. of hot water, and add concentrated mercuric chloride solution (20 to 25 grms. of mercuric chloride) until a permanent precipitate appears. After filtering add 150 grms. of potassium hydroxide dissolved in 300 c.c. of water, and dilute the whole to 1 litre. Now add 5 c.c. more of the mercuric chloride solution, allow the resulting precipitate to settle, and decant the clear liquid.

OIL FOR CATHETERS.

Pure acid carbolic, 1 part; castor oil, 4 parts; almond oil, 15 parts.

OLEUM CINEREUM--Grey Oil (B.P.C.).

Mercury 40.00

Wool fat 10.00

Liquid paraffin, q.s. to produce
by weight 100.00

Melt the wool fat and pour into a warm mortar. When nearly cold add the mercury and triturate till thoroughly mixed, then add the paraffin. Used by intramuscular injection in syphilis.

Dose, 1 to 2 mins.

PARENOL (*B.P.C.*).

Soft paraffin	..	..	..	65·00
Wool fat	..	..	..	15·00

Distilled water, warm
q.s. to produce 100·00

Melt the soft paraffin and wool fat, pour the mixture into a warm mortar, and add gradually the water.

A useful medium for the application of various medicaments where rapid absorption is required.

PAROGEN (*B.P.C.*).

Liquid paraffin	..	..	..	40·00
Oleic acid	..	..	..	40·00
Ammoniated alcohol (5 per cent.)				20·00

Mix and shake till a clear solution is obtained.

A liquid medium for the application of medicaments.

PASTA RESORCINI (*Syn. Ihle's Paste*).

Resorcin	..	..	..	1 part
Zinc oxide	..	..	..	12 parts
Starch powder	..	..	..	12 "
Lanolin	..	..	..	12 "
Soft paraffin	..	..	..	12 "

Mix.

PEARSON'S CERATE.

Lead plaster, 4 parts; yellow wax, 1 part; oil of almonds, 3 parts. Melt and mix.

PIGMENTUM IODI ET OLEI PICIS U. C. H.

(*Syn. Coster's Paste*).

Iodine	..	..	..	120 grs.
Light oil of wood tar	..	..	..	3i

Mix carefully, applying heat if necessary; after ebullition preserve for use.

POMMADE GUYON (A CATHETER LUBRICANT)

Powdered hard soap	}	of each	33·00
Glycerin			
Distilled water			
Phenol or beta-naphthol	..	..	1·00

To be made without the aid of heat.

PULVIS BISMUTHI COMP. (*Syn. Ferrier's Snuff*).

Morph. hydrochlor.	..	..	2 grs.
Pulv. gum. acac.	..	..	3ii
Bismuth. subnit.	..	..	3vi

Mix.

REGNAULD'S ANÆSTHETIC MIXTURE.

Chloroform, 4 parts; methylic alcohol, 1 part.
Mix.

SALINE MIXTURE (B.P.C.).

Solution of ammonium acetate 37·50

Potassium nitrate 2·30

Spirit of nitrous ether 6·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Diaphoretic and diuretic.

SCHLEICH'S LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC SOLUTIONS.

(1) For inflamed or hypersensitive areas.—Cocaine hydrochlor. 3 grs., morphine hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{3}$ gr., sodium chloride 3 grs. in 3 ozs. of distilled water.

(2) Same ingredients, but only $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs. of cocaine.

(3) For infiltrating healthy skin or mucous membrane.—Cocaine hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., morphine hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. The solution should be sterilized and mii of a 5 per cent. carbolic acid solution added.

SCHUSTER'S PASTILLES.

Tannic acid, 30 grs.; opium, 1 gr.; glycerin, q.s. to form suitable cylinders for the male urethra.

SIMPLE ELIXIR (B.P.C.).

Tincture of orange 7·50

Syrup 40·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Mix the tincture with the syrup and add the water.

SQUILL MIXTURE—Fothergill's Cough Mixture (B.P.C.).

Syrup of squill 10·00

Diluted hydrobromic acid .. 5·00

Spirit of chloroform 5·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Expectorant.

STERILIZATION OF MILK.

Place a jar containing a pint of milk, in three pints of water contained in a cylindrical tin vessel, of such size that the level of the water and milk are about equal when the jar is supported about

half an inch from the bottom of the water-bath; raise the temperature of the water to the boiling point, after which allow the milk to remain in the water for about fifteen minutes. The heat employed should boil the water in not less than twenty-five minutes, and not more than thirty-five minutes. When the water boils the temperature of the milk is about 75° , and rises till it meets the falling temperature of the water, attaining a maximum of 78° to 80° . The milk should be frequently stirred while in the water-bath and till its temperature is practically normal.

STEVENS' POWDERS (*Pulvis Salinus Anti-choleraicus*).

Bicarbonate of soda, 30 grs. ; chloride of sodium, 20 grs. ; chlorate of potassium, 7 grs. ; for one dose.

STYPTIC COLLODION.

Benzoin	1.50
Absolute alcohol	16.00
Dissolve and filter. In the filtrate dissolve—	
Tannic acid	16.00

And add—

Pyroxylin	1.50
Ether .. q.s. to produce	100.00

Mix, set aside for three days, and decant.

Used to stop bleeding from small wounds and abrasions.

SYRUP OF CODEINE (*B.P.C.*).

Codeine, in powder	0.46
Distilled water	1.25
Syrup	98.75

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drms.

SYRUP OF FIGS (*B.P.C.*).

Figs, cut small	40.00
Refined sugar	50.00
Distilled water q.s. to produce	100.00

Add the figs to boiling distilled water and digest for an hour. Strain, express and evaporate to one half. Dissolve the sugar in the concentrated liquid and add sufficient water to make 100.

Dose, 1 to 2 drms. Mild laxative.

SYRUP OF HYDROCHLORATE OF APOMORPHINE (B.P.C.).

Hydrochlorate of apomorphine	0.05
Dilute hydrochloric acid ..	0.25
Alcohol	4.50
Distilled water	4.50
Syrup	q.s. to produce 100.00

Mix the rectified spirit and distilled water, dissolve the hydrochlorate of apomorphine in the mixture by agitation; add the hydrochloric acid, and mix with the syrup.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drm.

Expectorant in acute and chronic bronchitis.

SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY (B.P.C.).

Wild cherry bark, in No. 20 powder	15.00
Refined sugar, in coarse powder	75.00
Glycerin	6.25
Distilled water	q.s. to produce 100.00

Moisten the powder with distilled water and macerate for twenty-four hours in a close vessel, then pack it in a percolator and gradually pour distilled water upon it until 45 of percolate are obtained. Dissolve the sugar in the liquid by agitation, without heat, add the glycerin, strain, and, if necessary, pour sufficient distilled water over the strainer to make up to the required volume.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drm.

UNNA'S LIN. POT. IODID. SAPON.

Superfatted soap, 5 per cent., 9 parts; potassium iodide, 1 part. Mix.

UNNA'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

Acetic Sublimate Solution: Acetic acid, 1; Van Swieten's solution, 100. (Van Swieten's solution is composed of corrosive sublimate, 1; alcohol, 10; water 990.)

Borochloroform Alcohol: Boric acid, 1; alcohol, 100; chloroform, 5.

Croton Oil Salve Pencil: Croton oil, 10; lanolin, 5; yellow wax, 5.

Ichthyol Salicylic Soap: Ichthyol, 10; salicylic acid, 5; soap basis, 85.

Iodine Sublimate Solution: Mercuric chloride, 2; glycerin, 100; tincture of iodine, 900.

Ung. Chrysarobin Comp.: Chrysarobin, 5; ichthyol, 5; salicylic acid, 2; fat, 30; vaseline, 58.

VIN DIURETIQUE (Hotel-Dieu or Trousseau's Formula).

White wine, 900 parts; alcohol (90 per cent.), 100 parts; digitalis leaves, 5 parts; squill, $7\frac{1}{2}$ parts; juniper berries, 75 parts; acetate of potash, 50 parts. Macerate the vegetable matter in the wine and alcohol for fourteen days, stirring frequently. Press, strain, add the acetate and filter.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

(Formula of Dutch Society for Advancement of Pharmacy):—

Tr. aurant.	..	..	5 parts
*Tr. aloes co.	..	..	20 „
Alcohol (strong)	..	..	15 „
Spt. camphor	..	..	2 „
Quin. sulph.	..	..	1 part

Dissolve the quinine sulphate in the alcohol, and add the other liquids.

*N.B.—Formula for tr. aloes co. (P.N.):—

Tr. aloes	} equal parts
Tr. myrrh	
Tr. saffron	

Mix.

WILKINSON'S OINTMENT (*Ung. Sulph. Co.*).

Sulphur, 15 parts; chalk, 10 parts; tar, 15 parts; lard, 30 parts; soap, 30 parts.

Mix.

STOVAINE SOLUTIONS FOR GENERAL SPINAL ANÆSTHESIA.

Barker's "No. 1" Compound.—Stovaine, 10; glucose, 5; water, 85.

Chaput's Compound.—Stovaine, 10; sodium chloride, 10; water, 80.

Bier's Compound.—Stovaine, 4; sodium chloride, 0.11; epirenin borate, 0.01; water to 100.

Jonnesco's Solution.—The solution must be made at the time when the operation is to be performed as follows: The necessary quantity of stovaine is introduced into a glass tube provided with an india-rubber stopper, and sterilised in the autoclave. The substances need not be sterilised, since they are themselves antiseptic, and some of their properties would be destroyed by heat. The strychnine solution is made by dissolving 5 to 10 cg. of neutral strychnine sulphate in 100 grms. of sterilised (not distilled) water in a glass-stoppered bottle previously sterilised; if 5 cg. of strychnine are used, 1 c.c. of the solution will contain $\frac{1}{2}$ mg.; if 10 cg., 1 c.c. will contain 1 mg. The weaker solution is used for the upper, the stronger for the lower, puncture. As the strychnine takes some time to dissolve, it is better to prepare this solution a little before.

JONNESCO remarks: "The amount of stovaine and strychnine in the anæsthetic mixture should vary with the site of the injection, the patient's age, and his general condition.

"*Strychnine.*—The variation in the quantity of strychnine is not relatively great. For the higher dorsal injection I employ: For children of from one to five years, $\frac{1}{3}$ mg. in 1 c.c. The solution is made by dissolving $3\frac{1}{2}$ cg. of neutral strychnine sulphate in 100 grms. of sterilised water. For children above five years, for adolescents, adults, and aged people the solution contains $\frac{1}{2}$ mg. of neutral strychnine sulphate in 1 c.c., and is made by dissolving 5 cg. of the strychnine salts in 100 grms. of sterilised water. For dorso-lumbar

injection, for children from one to ten years old. I use a solution containing 1 mg., of strychnine in 1 c.c.; for children above ten years, adolescents, adults, and old people a solution containing 1 mg. in 1 c.c., made by dissolving 10 cg. of the neutral strychnine sulphate in 100 grms. of sterilised water.

“*Stovaine*.—The amount of stovaine varies with the site of the injection, the patient's age, and his general condition. For the higher dorsal injection I use for children from one to five years old, 1 cg.; from five to fifteen years, 2 cg.; for adolescents, adults, and aged people, 3 cg. For the dorso-lumbar puncture, for children from one to five years, 2 to 3 cg.; from five to fifteen years, 4 to 6 cg.; for adolescents from fifteen to twenty years old, 6 to 8 cg.; and for adults and aged people, 10 cg. The dose of stovaine must also be adapted to the general condition of the patient. In persons who are consumptive, very anæmic, who are suffering from auto-intoxication or grave infections, or who have suffered severe injury, or are ischæmic owing to profuse hæmorrhage. 5 or 6 cg. of stovaine produce deep and prolonged analgesia, and larger doses are badly tolerated, causing pallor of the face, nausea, vomiting, and transient faintness.”—For fuller details see *British Medical Journal*, November 13, 1909, p. 1396.

ANTISEPTIC AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Antiseptic Absorbent Wools.—Alembroth contains 2 per cent. boric acid, and carbolised 5 per cent., eucalyptus 5 per cent., iodoform 10 to 50 per cent., menthol 10 per cent., mercuro-zinc cyanide, and salicylic acid 4 and 10 per cent.

Benzoic Gauze.—Made 5 and 10 per cent. purified gauze, 100. Moisten with hot solution of benzoic acid, 6 or 12. Resin, 1.25 or 2.5; castor oil, 1.25 or 2.5; alcohol (95 per cent.), 141.5 or 133. Press until weight is 255, then dry.

Billroth's Hæmostatic Gauze.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten with pressure with the following mixture: Resin, 30; alcohol (90 per cent.), 90; ether, 10; glycerin, 15; iodoform, 25; tannin, 25. Dry in the dark. The iodoform and tannin may be dusted on the gauze moistened with the other ingredients.

Boric Acid Gauze.—Purified gauze, 100; boric acid, 12; hot distilled water, 138. Press to obtain 225 parts and dry.

Carbolic Gauze.—Purified gauze, 100; resin, 60; phenol, 5; hard paraffin, 70. The melted liquid is poured on the unfolded gauze, which is then folded and left under a weight for two hours at a temperature of 30° C. It is also made of 10 per cent. strength.—(Lister.)

Iodoform Gauze, 6 per cent.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten in a solution of alcohol (95 per cent.), 120; iodoform, 6; resin, 24. Press and dry in a dark place.

Iodoform Gauze, 10 per cent.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten with the following solution: Iodoform, 10; ether, 70. Wrap in parchment paper, press, and dry in the air in a dark place.

Iodol Gauze, 10 and 20 per cent.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten with one of the following solutions: Iodol, 10 or 20; alcohol (90 per cent.), 10 or 17; glycerin, 10. Dissolve the iodol in the alcohol warmed to 50° C., then add the glycerin. Add the solution to the gauze, wrap in parchment paper and press; after six hours unfold and dry.

Iodised Gauze, 10 per cent.—Purified gauze, 90. Place in a wide-mouth stoppered jar, heat to 100° C. Then take iodine, 10, wrap in blotting paper, and drop in jar. Heat until the gauze is uniformly impregnated.

Salicylate Gauze.—Made 4 and 10 per cent. respectively. Purified gauze, 100; salicylic acid, 4, 8, or 12; alcohol (95 per cent.), 45 or 68; distilled water, 100 or 70. Press until the weight is 225 then dry.—(Thiersch.)

Salol Gauze, 5 per cent.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten with the following solution: Resin, 30; alcohol (95 per cent.), 90; ether, 10; glycerin, 15. Unfold and powder evenly with salol in fine powder, 5.

Sublimate Gauze, 1 per mille.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 0.1; sodium chloride, 50; distilled water, 120; glycerin, 20. Subject to pressure for some hours, then dry in the dark.

Sublimate Gauze, 2.5 per mille.—Purified gauze, 479. Moisten uniformly with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1; vaseline oil, 20; ether, 200. Place in a jar, press to distribute the liquid uniformly, and dry.

Thymol Gauze, 2 per cent.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten with thymol, 2; resin, 5; spermaceti, 50; alcohol (90 per cent.), 150. Heat with pressure for several hours and dry in the air.

SALVE AND PLASTER MULLS.

Salve and Plaster Mulls were introduced by Unna. The former consist of a basework of mull or undressed muslin, impregnated on one or both sides with an ointment consisting of lard, lanolin, vaseline, or other fat, and kept in position by a bandage of mull. Plaster mulls consist of mull covered on one side with gutta-percha tissue, the medicament being evenly spread on the latter.

The mass base is usually pure rubber, or oleate of aluminium, which is used in just sufficient quantity to bring the active medicament to an adhesive consistence at a body temperature. They are prepared containing a definite quantity of active medicament spread over a given area, generally 1 metre by 20 cm.; thus in a 50-grm. mull, 50 grms. of the active ingredient are spread over this space by the aid of a minimum quantity of medicine.

The following are some of the formulæ for salve

mulls: *Acidi borici*, 10 grms.; *emplast. plumbi* and *acid. carbol.*, 5 grms.; *ichthyol*, 10 grms.; *zinci oxidi*, 10 grms.; *zinci oxidi* and *ichthyol*, 10 grms. and 2 grms.; *zinci oxidi* and *hydrarg. ox. rub.*, 10 grms. and 5 grms.

Formulæ for plaster mulls: *Acid. salicylic*, 10 or 25 grms.; *acid. salicylic* and *creosote*, 10 grms. and 20 grms., up to 60 grms. and 40 grms.; *acid. salicylic* and *ext. cannab. ind.*, 20 grms. and 5 grms.; *belladonnæ extract*, 10 grms.; *chrysarobin*, 2 grms.; *hydrargyri*, 20 grms.; *hydrargyri* and *acid. carbol.* 20 grms. and 7.5 grms.; *hydrargyri*, *acid. carbol.*, *hydrarg. perchlor.* and *zinc oxidi*, 20 grms., 10 grms., 2 grms. and 10 grms. of each to make 1 mull; *hydrargyri* and *zinci oxidi*, of each 20 grms.; *hydrargyri ammon.*, 10 grms.; *iodoformi*, 10 grms.; *resorcin*, 15 grms.; *zinci oxidi*, 10 grms.; *zinci oxidi* and *ichthyol*, 10 grms. and 5 grms.

Steatines.—In preparing these, a large piece of wet parchment paper is laid upon the smooth surface of a table and wiped dry with a cloth. A piece of gauze is laid on the paper, and on this the nearly cold ointment is painted evenly with a brush, a uniform smooth surface being finally obtained by means of a warm spatula. *Boric steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 70; benzoated lard, 20; powdered boric acid, 10. *Carbolic steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 90; carbolic acid, 10. *Sublimate steatine*, 0.2 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 900; benzoated lard, 50, sublimate, 2; alcohol (90 per cent.), 50. *Sublimate steatine*, 1 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 85; benzoated lard, 5; sublimate, 1; alcohol (90 per cent.), 9. *Mercury and carbolic steatine*: Benzoated suet, 35; mercurial ointment, 50; carbolic acid, 5. *Ichthyol steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 80; benzoated lard, 10; *ichthyol*, 10. *Iodoform steatine*, 10 per cent.: Benzoated suet, 85; benzoated lard, 10; *iodoform*, 5.

MEDICATED BATHS.

(The ordinary bath holds approximately 30 gallons.)

Acid Bath.—Used in chronic congestion of the liver.

Nitro-hydrochloric acid, dilute	14½ ozs.
Water	30 gals.

Alkaline Bath.—Used in gout and rheumatism and to remove scaly incrustations.

Sodium carbonate (crystals) ..	5—10 ozs.
Water	30 gals.

Boric Acid Bath.—Antiseptic. Used in skin diseases.

Boric acid.. .. .	60—144 ozs.
Water	30 gals.

Effervescent Bath.—Used in treatment of heart disease.

Sodium bicarbonate	15 ozs.
Sodium acid sulphate	7½ ozs.
Water	30 gals.

Dissolve the sodium bicarbonate in the water, and add the sodium acid sulphate in lumps to the solution.

Sodium chloride (50 ozs.) and calcium chloride (7½ ozs.) may be used with the sodium-bicarbonate in some cases.

Mustard Bath.—Used in chills and febrile conditions.

Mustard	12—24 ozs.
Water	30 gals.

Rub the mustard to a paste with a little cold water before adding it to the bath.

Salt Bath.—Used in rheumatism and gout.

Sodium chloride, or sea-salt ..	124—248 ozs.
Water	30 gals.

Sulphurated Bath.—Used in scabies and skin diseases.

Sulphurated potash	4—7½ ozs.
Water	30 gals.

FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

The importance of the preparation of food for invalids is generally recognised as a valuable aid to medical treatment. It is very desirable that such foods should be freshly prepared, and the following recipes are recommended as being reliable and nutritious.

Barley Water.—To a teaspoonful of pearl barley washed in cold water, add two or three lumps of sugar, the rind of one lemon and the juice of half a lemon. On these pour a quart of boiling water and allow it to stand for seven or eight hours. Strain.

Beef Tea.—Take 1 lb. of gravy beef free from fat and skin, chop it very fine, add 5 or 6 drops of pure hydrochloric acid, and salt to taste. Place in a jar, cover the beef with cold water and allow to stand for one hour. Then place in a slow oven for three or four hours, pressing the beef occasionally with a large fork against the side of the jar. Strain and give the patient one or two tablespoonfuls at a time. This may be given cold or warm.

Calf's Foot Broth.—Take one calf's foot, 3 pints of water, one small lump of sugar, and the yolk of one egg. Stew the foot in water very gently till the liquid is reduced to one-half, skim, and place in a basin until cold, then remove every particle of fat. Warm up $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, adding the butter and sugar. Take off the fire for a moment and add the beaten yolk of an egg, stir constantly till it thickens, but do not allow it to boil, and serve while hot.

Calf's or Ox Foot Jelly.—Take two calf's feet or one ox foot, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of lump sugar, two lemons, one white and shell of an egg, 2 quarts of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of cinnamon stick, and two cloves. Remove all the fat from the feet, wash and cut them up in pieces, then place in a pan and cover with cold water. Bring to the boil and throw away the water. Repeat the washing in cold water and place in the pan again with 2 quarts of water, then simmer slowly for five hours, skimming carefully. Strain off the liquid and allow to stand till cold; when set, remove all

fat from the top, put the jelly into a pan with the cloves, cinnamon, sugar, the juice of the two lemons, the finely pared rind of one lemon, the white and shell of one egg, slightly beaten together, and stir constantly till it nearly boils. Draw the pan to the side of the fire, add a wineglassful of sherry and allow to stand till a thick scum appears; then strain through a clean cloth. Pour into a cold mould which has been previously rinsed with water, and allow to stand until cold and set.

Chicken Broth.—This may be prepared in the same manner as mutton broth, using chicken instead of mutton.

Egg and Brandy.—Beat up three eggs to a froth in 4 ozs. of cold water, add a lump or two of sugar and pour in 4 ozs. of brandy. This may be given two or three teaspoonfuls at a time.

Essence of Beef.—Take 1 lb. of lean beef and mince it fine, add to it 8 ozs. of water and 6 drops of pure hydrochloric acid and a saltspoonful of salt. Let it stand for three hours in a cool place. Pass the liquid through a hair sieve, pressing the beef slightly, and add a wineglassful more water. This may be given cold, or warmed by placing in a covered cup in a bowl of hot water.

Mutton Jelly.—Take six shanks of mutton, 3 pints of water, pepper and salt to taste, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of lean beef and a crust of bread, toasted brown. Soak the shanks in water and scrub them well. Place them with the beef and other ingredients into a jacketted saucepan with the water, and allow them to simmer gently for five hours. Strain, and, when cold, skim off the fat. This may be peptonised by adding two tablespoonfuls of liquor pancreaticus just before cooling. Warm up as required.

Nutrient Beef Tea and Cream Essence.—Mix 4 or 5 ozs. of strong beef tea, 1 oz. of cream, and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of brandy or 1 oz. of port wine.

Peptonised Beef Tea.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of lean gravy beef and mince it small; add one pint of water and half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Place in a pan and allow to simmer for two hours.

When nearly cold add a tablespoonful of liquor pancreaticus. Let it stand for three hours, stirring occasionally, then decant the liquid portion and heat for a few minutes before using.

Peptonised Beef Jelly.—Soak $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of good gelatin in a little cold water, and add to it while stirring a pint of the peptonised beef tea. Place in a pan and bring slowly to the boiling point. Boil slowly until all the gelatin is dissolved, then strain, pour into a jar and allow to cool.

Peptonised Groats.—Prepare a fairly thick gruel and while hot thin down with an equal quantity of cold milk. To a breakfastcupful add a teaspoonful of liquor pancreaticus and a saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Allow to stand in a warm place for two or three hours; heat just to boiling point and strain before using.

Peptonised Milk.—Mix a pint of milk and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint of water and heat to 120° F. Add two teaspoonfuls of liquor pancreaticus and a saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Place the liquid in a covered jug and allow it to stand in a warm place for an hour or more; then pour into a jar and heat gently till it boils.

To Quench Thirst.—A very weak infusion of cascarilla bark with a few drops of diluted hydrochloric acid added, will be found effective in allaying thirst during febrile conditions.

Toast Water.—Toast a slice of bread on both sides till dried through and quite brown. Place in a jug and pour on it a pint of boiling water, and allow to stand till cold.

PERIOD OF QUARANTINE IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Chicken-pox.—Three weeks from the commencement of the disease, if every scab has fallen off.

Diphtheria.—Six weeks from the commencement of the disease, if no sore throat, and other signs have disappeared.

Measles.—Three weeks from the commencement of the disease, if all rash and the cough have ceased.

Mumps.—Three weeks from the commencement of the disease, if all swelling has subsided.

Typhus.—Four weeks from the commencement of the disease, if strength is re-established.

Scarlet Fever.—Six weeks from the commencement of the disease, if desquamation has ceased and there is no soreness of the nose.

Small-pox.—Six weeks from the commencement of the disease, if every scab has fallen off.

Whooping-cough.—Six weeks from the commencement of the disease, if all cough has ceased.

INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

The following list of diseases has been compiled in order to indicate to the prescriber some of the remedies now employed in their treatment.

Abortion, Threatened.—Asafetida, Aletris Cordial, Codeina, Hydrastis, Morphine, Opium, Potass. Chlor., Quinine, Sumbul, Viburnum Prunifol.

Acidity.—Ammonia preps., Bismuth preps., Calcium preps., Carbo Lig., Cerium Salts, Magnes. Carb., Potass. Bicarb., Sodii Bicarb.

Acne. — Arsenic, Calx Sulphurata, Guaiacol, Hypophosphites, Ol. Morrhuæ, Phosphorus, Potass. Bromid., Quin. et Ferri Cit., Sodii Bromid., Sulphur, Vin. Ferri. *Local.* — Acids Carbol., Lactic, Nitric, Belladonna Lotio, Lotio Calamin., Hydrarg. Perchlor. Lotio, Ichthyol and Quillaia, Resorcin, Ung. Sulphur, Sulphur Hypochloritis, Sulphur Iodid, and Thymol. Zinc Oxid. Lotio.

Addison's Disease. — Arsenic preps., Iron preps., Phosphorus.

Adenoids. — Ol. Morrhuæ, Iodine and Iron preps., Liq. Ferro Manganes., Syr. Iodo-tannicus.

Ague. — Ammon. Chlor., Arsenic, Berberina, Digitalis, Eucalyptus Glob., Hydrastis, Phenalgin, Quinine salts, Salicylic Acid, Salicylates, Salicin, Saloquinin, Sodii Hyposulph., Warburg's Tincture.

Albuminuria. — Amyl Nitris, Digitalis, Ferri Cacodylas, Fuchsin, Gallic Acid, Jaborandi, Ol. Juniper., Nitroglycerin, Ozonic Ether, Pilocarpine, Sodii Nitris, Strontii Lactas.

Alcoholism. — Ammon. Chlor. and Acetat. Liq., Arsenic preps., Atropina, Auri Chlorid., Capsicum, Cimicifuga, Chloral Hydras, Cinchona preps., Digitalis, Hydrastis, Hyoscin. Hydrobrom., Hyoscyamus, Kola, Lupulin, Nux Vom., Phosphorus, Quinine preps., Picrotoxin, Stramonium, Strychnine, Zinc preps.

Alopecia. — Arsenic, Iron, Pilocarpine, Strychnine. (*Local*) Cantharides preps., Chrysarobin Ung., Ammonia Liquor, Hydrarg. Oleas and Perchlor. Lotio, Lin. Camph. Ammon., Lin. Crotonis, Lin. Sinapis, Lotio Crinalis, Lotio Resorcin, Pilocarpine Nitras, Spt. Acid Lactic.

Amenorrhœa. — Aloes, Apiol Caps., Auri et Sodii Chlor., Cantharis, Caulophyllin, Cimicifuga, Ergot, Ferri Brom. Syr., Ferri Carb. Sacch., Ferri Lactas, Ferri Phosph., Ferrum Redact., Guaici Resin, Mangesii Oxid., Mist Ferri Co., Myrrha, Nickel Phosph. and Sulphas., Pil. Aloes et Myrrh, Potas. Permang., Pulsatilla, Rutæ Oleum, Santonin, Senicio, Tanacetum.

Anæmia. — Arsamin, Arsenic, Arsen-hæmol., Bromo-hæmol., Cacodylates, Calcii et Ferri,

Glycerophosph., Calcii Hypophosph., Calcii Phosph., Iron preps., Hæmoglobin preps., Hæmatogen, Hydrogen Peroxide, Liq. Ferri Peptonat., Liq. Ferro-manganesii, Magnes. Peroxid., Manganese Citrate, Nucleinic Acid, Phosphorus, Quinine preps., Sodii Hypophosphis, Syr. Iodo-tannicus, Syr. Tann-iodo Phosph., Trilactine, Tylarsin, Vin. Tann-iodo Phosphoratus.

Anal Fissures.—(*Local*) Acid Carbolic, Belladonna Ung., Glycerin Aloes, Ichthyol, Conii Ung., Iodoform Supposit.

Aneurism.—Amyl Nitris, Aconite, Calcii Chlorid., Digitalis, Ergotine, Morphine, Nitro-glycerin, Potass. Iodid., Veratrum Virid., Gelatin injected hypodermically.

Angina Pectoris.—Aconite, Æther, Amyl Nitris, Argent. Nitras, Acid Arseniosum, Æthyl Iodid., Alcohol, Barium Chlor., Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., Belladonna, Erythrol Nitras., Digitalis, Hoffman's Anodyne, Isobutyl Nitris, Morphina (injected hypodermically), Nitroglycerin, Potass. Iodid., Pyridin, Sodii Nitris, Theobromine Sodium Salicylate.

Ankylostomiasis.—Filix Mas, Pelletierine, Podophyllin, Thymol.

Anthrax.—Acid. Carbol. (injection), Calcii Sulphide, Ipecacuanha, Ichthalbin, Selavo's Serum.

Aphtha.—(*Local*) Acid Boric, Acid. Sulphurosum, Alum, Argent Nitras, Glycerin, Mel Boracis, Myrrh, Potass. Chloras, Sodii Chloras, Iodol, Potass. Permang.

Asthma.—Arsenic, Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Æther, Æthyl. iodid., Ammon. Bromid., Anilin Sulph., Antimony, Amyl Nitris, Analgen, Apomorphine Hydrochlor., Bals. Tolu, Belladonna, Camphor, Cannabis Ind., Chloral, Chloroform, Charta Nitrat., Cocain Salicylas, Codeine, Bals. Peru, Ethyl Nitris, Eucalyptol, Euphorbia Pilulifera, Grindelia Robusta, Hyoscyamus, Erythrol Nitras, Hyoscine, Isobutyl Nitris, Lobelia, Myrrh, Nitroglycerin, Jaborandi, Pilocarpin Nitras, Piscidia, Potass. Bromid., Pyridin, Pyramidon, Quebracho, Sodii Nitris, Stramonium, Pulv. Stramon. Co., Tabaci Fol.

Bedsore.—(*Local*) Acid Boric, Acid. Sulphuros., Acid Tannic, Alum, Argent Nitras, Amadou, Bals. Peru Ung., Brandy, Collodium, Iodoform Wool, Iodoform and Pulv. Amyli, Plumbi Tannat Glycerin, Resorcin, Zinc Ung.

Beri beri.—Strychnine.

Bile, Deficiency of.—Ammon. Chlor., Bismuth and Opium, Salol, Hydrarg. cum Creta, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Sodii Glycocholas, Sodii Phosph., Sodii Sulph., Sodii Salicyl., Taraxacum.

Bites of Insects.—(*Local*) Pyrethrum Roseum, Camphor, Lavender Ol., Ammonia, Eucalyptus Ol., Citronella Ol. cum Acid. Carbol. (to prevent mosquitoes); (applications to stings), Ammonia, Sodii Bicarb., Spt. Chlorof., Thymol, Vinegar.

Bladder, Irritable.—Belladonna, Boric Acid, Buchu, Chloral Hydras, Hyoscyamus, Opium.

Boils and Carbuncles.—(*Internal*) Arsenic, Alkalis, Ferri Perchlor., Hypophosphites, Iodates, Calx Sulphurata, Levurine, Levuretin, Nuclein, Sulphides. (*Local*) Acid. Carbol., Argent Nit., Carbolated Camphor, Glycerin Belladonna, Camphor Spt., Collodium, Thorii Oleat. Ung.

Brain, Softening of.—Ammon. Bromid, Digitalis, Hypophosphites, Iron, Phosphorus, Potass. Bromid.

Breast, Inflammation of.—(*Local*) Belladonna Glycerinum and Linimentum. (*Internal*) Phytolacca.

Breath, Fetor of.—Acid. Carbol., Camphor, Carbo Lig., Acid Salicylic, Calcii Permangan., Heroin, Iodipin, Pepsin, Potass. Chlor. (*Mouth-washes*) Sol. Potass. Permangan., Tinct. Myrrh and Borax.

Bright's Disease.—Aconite, Ammon. Acet. Liq., Antipyrine, Auri Chlorid, Belladonna, Digitalis, Diuretin, Elaterium, Ferri Acet. Tinct., Jalap, Hydrastis, Iodo-caffeine, Jaborandi, Juniper Ol., Pilocarpin, Potass. Acet., Potass. Tart. Acid., Squill, Spt. Nitros Æther, Strontii Lactas, Potass. Iodid., Scoparii Succ.

Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic.—Acid Benzoic, Aconite, Æther, Ammoniacum, Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Chlorid., Antim. Tart., Apomorphine Hydrochlor., Belladonna, Tinct. Camph. Co., Benzoates and Benzoin Tinct., Codeine, Chloral, Spt. Chlorof., Cimicifuga, Eucalyptus Ol., Ipecacuanha, Dionine, Ferri et Ammon. Cit., Tinct. Ferri, Acet., Galbanum, Heroin, Morphine preps., Heroin Hydrochlor., Iodipin, Larix, Lobelia, Oxygen, Peronine, Plumbi Acet., Pulv. Ipec. Co., Senega, Prunus Virgin, Pulsatilla, Syr. Picis cum Codeina, Syr. Picis Liq., Thiocol, Tar, Terebenum Pur, Terpin Hydrate, Terpinol, Tolu Syr. *Vapores.*—Acid Carbol., Acid Sulphuros, Benzoini, Camphoræ, Creosoti, Terebene, Iodi, Ethyl Iodid., Guaiacol.

Bruises.—(*Local*) Arnica Tinct. Dil., Acetum, Ammon. Chlorid. Lotio, Acid Acetic Dil., Calendula Tinct., Hydrastis Tinct., Capsicum, Hamamelis, Plumbi Acet. Dil. Liq., Saponis Lin., Sodii Chlorid., Spt. Vin. Rect.

Bubo.—(*Local*) Glycerin Belladon., Iodoform, Lotio Acid. Carbol., Liq. Chlori., Hydrarg. Oleat., Hydrarg. Ung., Hydrogen Peroxid.

Burns and Scalds.—(*Local*) Acid Boric Ung., Acid Picric Sol. and Wool, Airol, Aristol, Acid Salicyl. Lotio, Amylum, Bismuth Subnit., Calcis Lin., Calcii Carb. Præcip., Ichthyol, Iodoform, Carron Oil, Cocaine, Collodium, Creosotum, Creta Præp., Eucalyptus Gauze and Oil, Iodoform and Vaseline, Gossypium, Orthoform, Zinc Oleat. Ung., Zinc Ung.

Calculi, Biliary.—Acid Oleic, Ammon. Benzoas Potass. Acet., Potass. Bicarb., Potass. Carb., Potass. Citras, Potass. Nitrates, Sodii Bicarb., Sodii Glycocholas, Sodii Oleas, Soap.

Calculi, Urinary.—Ammon. Benzoas, Ammon. Phosph., Aq. Calcis, Lithium Carb., Lithium Citras, Piperazine, Potass. Citras, Sodii Benzoas, Uricedin. **Phosphatic.**—Acid Benzoic, Acid Nit. Dil., Acid Phos. Dil., Pareiræ Ext. Liq.

Cancer.—(*Internal*) Arsenic preps., Calx Sulphurata, Chelidonium, Chloral Hydras., Exalgin, Opium, Terebinth Chia, Ext. Violæ Liq., Sodii Cinnamas, Tylmarin, Trilactine. (*Local*) Arsenic,

Acid Carbol., Acid Chromic, Acid Nitric Fumans, Acid Sulphuric Fumans, Acid Salicylic, Glycer. Acid Tannic, Glycer. Acid Carbolic, Antim. Chlorid., Coleys' Fluid, Conium, Hydrarg. Nit. Acid Liq., Iodoform, Cupri Oleatis, Finsen Light, Inject. Antim. Cinnamica, Methyl Violet, Michel's Paste, Morphine, Morph. Oleat., Pyoktanin, Potass. Permangan., Quinin. Hydrochlor. Inject., Quin. Salicylas, Radium, Resorcin, Vienna Paste, Sodii Cinnamas, Strontii Cinnamas, Sodii Metavanadas, X-rays, Zinci Chlorid., Trypsin Inject., Ung. Thorii Oleat.

Cardiac Disease.—(*Tonics*) Barii Chlorid., Caffeine, Carpaine, Convallaria, Digitalone, Digitaline, Digitalis, Erythrophloeum, Nitroglycerin, Oxy-sparteinae Hydrochlor., Scilla, Sparteinae Sulph., Strophanthus, Strychnine, Uropherin, Veratrum Viride.

Catarrh, Gastro-intestinal.—Ammon. Chlor., Betol, Bismuth Subnit., Bismuth Carb., Bismuth Benzoas, Bismuth Salicylas, Eucalyptus, Hydrastis, Hydrocyan. Acid, Leptandra, Opium, Potass. Iodid., Salol.

Catarrh, Respiratory Passages.—Aconite, Ammon. Chlor. Vapor., Acid Carbolic Vapor., Acid Salicylic Vapor., Ammon. Benz., Antim. Tart., Bals. Tolu, Benzoin Vapor., Eucalyptus, Glycyrrhiza, Ipecacuanha, Menthol, Spt. Æther. Nit., Pini Oleum, Pix Liquid., Pulv. Ipecac, Quinine Salts, Tinct. Quin. Ammon., Senega, Syr. Pruni Virg.

Chafed Skin.—(*Local*) Calamine and Starch, Zinc Oxide and Starch, Violet Powder, Fuller's Earth, Cimolite.

Chancres.—(*Local*) Acid Nitric, Acid Sulph., Acid Pyrogall, Acid Sulphuros, Airol, Aristol, Argent. Nit., Bismuth Benz., Bismuth Subiodid., Hydrarg. Flav. Lotio, Hydrarg. Nig. Lotio, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrogen Peroxid., Iodol, Iodic Acid, Iodoform, Plumbi Acet. Lotio, Potass. Permang., Resorcin.

Chapped Skin.—Amyli Glycer., Cerat Camphor, Camphor Spt. and Glycerin (1 to 2), Glycerin and Rosewater, Lanoline, Vaseline, Ung. Aqua Rosæ.

Chilblains.—(*Local*) Amyli Glycerin, Acid Boric Ung., Acid Camphoric, Acid Carbol. Ung., Aconit Lin., Belladon. Lin., Calcii Chlorid., Calcis Chlorin. Liq., Cajuput Ol., Collodium Iodi., Capsici. Lin. or Tinct., Creosote, Eucalyptus Ol. Ung., Glycer. Plumbi. Subacet., Ichthyol, Iodi. Ung., Opii Lin., Ung. Glycer. Plumb. Subacet., Picric. Acid Sol., Thorii Oleat. Ung.

Chlorosis.—Arsenic, Ferri Bromid. Syr., Ferri Cacodylas, Ferratin, Ferri Chlorox. Liq., Ferri Lactas, Ferri Perchlor. Tinct., Ferri Carb. Pil. (Blaud), Ferri Co.mist., Ferri Dialysat., Ferripyrin, Ferrum Redact., Ferro-Somatose, Hæmogallol., Hæmol., Hypophosphites, Lecithin, Magnesii Cacodylas, Manganese Cit., Manganese Oxid., Marrabin, Myrrh et Aloes Pil., Nickel Salts, Orexin, Peroxides, Phosphorus, Santonin, Sodii Cacodylas, Sodii Persulphas, Di-sodii Methyarsenas, Sodii Meta-vanadas, Somatase, Tinct. Martis., Tinct. Ferri Pomata.

Cholera.—Antitoxin (Haffkine), Ammon. Carb., Argent. Nit., Camphor, Capsicum, Copper Salts, Coto and Cotoin, Cresol. Salicylas, Catechu, Creta, Creosotum, Hydrarg. cum Creta, Hydrarg. Subchlor. cum Opio., Morphina, Paracotoine, Plumbi. cum Opio Pil. Plumbi Acet., Resorcin, Salol, Tinct. Capsici., Tinct. Chloroform et Morphine Co., Tribromophenol, Bismuth, Acid Tannic (Enema), Saline Solution, injected *per rectum*.

Cholera Infantum.— Acid Lactic Dil., Acid Salicylic, Acid Sulph. Dil., Bismuth Salicylas, Creosotum, Hydrarg. Subchlor. Ol. Menth. Pip., Plumbi Acet., Resorcin, Ol. Ricini Salol.

Chordee.—Aconite, Ammon. Bromid., Belladonna, Camphor, Cannabis Indic., Chloral Hydras, Hyoscine, Lupulin, Morphine or Opium Supposit., Morphine (hypoderm. inject.), Potass. Bromid.

Chorea.—Actæa, Antipyrine, Argent. Nit., Arsenic, Ammon. Bromid., Cacodylates, Cannabis and Chloral, Calcii Chlorid., Camphor. Monobrom., Chloral Hydras, Cimicifugin, Codeine, Conium and Coninæ Hydrobrom., Cupri Sulph., Curara,

Ferri. Phosph., Ferri. Bromid., Gelsemium, Hyoscyamus, Nux Vomica, Phosphorous, Physostigma and Physostigmine, Potass. Bromid., Sodii Salicylas, Strychnine, Valerian and Valerianates, Zinc Bromid. and Oxide, Zinc Sulph.

Cold in the Head.—*See* Catarrh.

Colic, Intestinal.—Æther, Ammonia, Belladonna, Cajeput Ol., Camphor, Chloroform, Morphine preps., Menth. Pip. Ol., Opium preps., Tinct. Carminativa, Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co., Ricini Ol., Bromides Potass. and Ammon., Hyoscyamus, Valerian.

Colic, Hepatic.—Æther, Belladonna, Cannabis Indic., Amyl Nitrite, Chloral., Chloroform (inhal.), Opium, Hot Baths.

Colic, Renal.—Amyl Nitrite, Belladonna, Cannabis Indica, Piperazine, Piperidine Tartrate, Hot Baths.

Colitis.—Bismuth Salicyl., Hydrastis, Methylene Blue, Naphthalene, Salol, Sodii Salicyl.

Collapse.—*See* Syncope.

Conjunctiva, Inflammation of.—(*Local*) Acid Boric, Alum, Alsol, Argent. Acetas, Argent. Iodid., Argent. Nit., Belladonna, Boroglyceride, Borax, Cocaine Phenylate, Cuprargol, Cuprocitrol, Hydrarg. Ox. Flav. Ung., Hydrogen Perox., Iodol, Nargol, Opii Vin., Protargol, Resorcin, Thioform, Zinc Acet., Zinc Sulph. Lotio.

Constipation.—Aloes, Aloin, Cascara Sagrada, Castor Oil with Glycerin, Colocynth Pil. Co., Ficus Syr., Glycerin (suppos. or injec. rectal), Glycyrrh. Pulv. Co., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Iridin, Enonymin, Magnes. Sulph., Manna, Nux Vomica, Laxol, Podophyllin, Potass. Acid Tart., Rhubarb preps., Sapo. Castil., Scammonium, Senna preps., Soda Tart., Sodii Phosph., Sodii Sulph., Sulphur, Sulphur Co. Troch., Sulph. Conf.

Constipation (Infants).—Glycyrrh. Pulv. Co., Manna, Magnesia Carb. and Fluid, Rhubarb, Ricini Ol., Senna Syr., Senna Ext. Liq. (pods).

Constipation, Obstinate.—Colocynth, Croton Ol. Podophyllin, Enemata.

Constipation, Aperient Mineral Waters for.—Carlsbad, Friedrichshall, Hunyadi Janos, Franz Josef, Pullna.

Convulsions.—Amyl Nitris, Ammon. Foetid Spt., Belladonna, Bromalin, Camphor Monobrom., Chloral, Chloroform, Conium, Cannabis Indic., Hyoscyamus, Morphine preps., Podophyllin, Potass. Bromid., Rubidium, Rutæ Ol., Sodii Bromid., Sodii Nitris.

Cirrhosis of Liver.—Ammon. Chlor., Iodides, Acid Nitro-hydrochlor. Dil., Sodii Phosph.

Cornea, Inflammation and Abscess of.—(*Local*) Argent. Nit., Atropine, Boric Acid Lotio, Cocaine Hydrochlor., Daturine, Duboisine, Eserine, Holocaine Hydrochlor., Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav. Ung., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Abri Infusum, Pilocarpine.

Corns.—(*Local*) Ac. Acet. Glacial, Argent. Nit., Collodium Salicylic, Cupri Oleas Ung., Formalin, Iodi Lin., Iodum Oleat., Thorii Oleat. Ung.

Corns, Soft.—(*Local*) Argent. Nit. Sol. (1 in 3), Acid Tannic Sol. Alcoholic.

Cough.—Acid. Hydrobrom. Dil., Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Acid. Sulph. Dil., Antim Vin., Acaciæ Gum, Benzoin Co. Tinct., Camph. Co. Tinct., Chloral Hydras. Codeine, Conium, Dionin, Glyco-Heroin, Creosoti Vapor., Cubeba, Gelsemium, Helenin, Heroin, Hyoscyamus, Glycerin, Glycyrrhiza Ext. Liq., Marrubium, Ipecacuanha, Linum, Lactuca, Lobelia, Mellis, Morph. et Ipec. Troch., Opium preps., Picis Liq., Prunus Virginiana, Piscidia, Scilla, Senega preps., Pini Pumil., Terebenum, Terpinol, Tolu Syr.

Cystitis, Chronic.—Acid. Benzoic, Acid. Boric, Acid. Camphoric, Ammon. Benz., Buchu, Belladonna, Betol, Grindelia, Juniper, Pareira, Salol, Cocaine Lactate, Cubeba, Guaiacol Cinnamate, Hydrastis, Quinine, Sodii Salicyl. Thymol, Urotropine.

Croup.—Aconite, Apomorphine, Emetics, Alum, Antim Tart., Cupri Sulph., Ipecacuanha, Lobelia. (*Local*) Acid Lactic, Papain.

Dandruff.—(*Local*) Borax Lotio, Hydrarg. Ammon. Ung., Sulphur Ung., Spt. Saponis Kalin.

Deafness.—(*Local*) Amygdal Ol., Pilocarpine.

Debility.—Alcohol, Arsenic preps., Calumba, Bone Marrow Ext., Calcii Hypophos. Syr., Calcii Phosph., Cinchona, Coca, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphates Comp. Syr., Iron preps., Morrhuae Ol., Quassia, Maltum, Malt Ext., Ferri Phosph. Syr., Phosphorus, Quinine preps., Syr. Phosph. Comp., Syr. Ferri Phosph. cum Quin. et Strychnin., Quin. et Ferri Cit., Strychnina, Somatose.

Delirium.—Antim. Tart., Belladonna, Cannabis Indic., Hyoscyaminæ Sulph., Hyoscinæ Hydrobrom., Methyal, Opium, Potass. Bromid.

Delirium Tremens.—Ammon. Carb., Amylene Hydrat., Antim. Tart., Apomorphine, Auri Chlorid., Cannabis Indic., Camphor, Camphor Monobrom., Capsicum, Chloral Hydras, Digitalis, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine Sulph., Hyoscinæ Hydrobrom., Hypnal, Opium preps., Phosphorus, Potass. Bromid., Quinine preps., Sodii Bromid., Strychnine, Sulphonal, Valerianates.

Dengue Fever.—Caffeine, Sodii Salicyl., Salicin, Potass. Iodid., Phenacetin.

Diabetes Mellitus.—Acid Gallic, Acid Lactic, Arsenic preps., Acid Phosph. Dil., Aspirin, Cacodylates, Codeina, Antipyrine, Creosotum, Convallaria, Ferri Perchlor. Tinct., Ferri Phosph., Glusidum, Dulcin, Glycerophosphates, Guaiacol Benz., Hydrogen Peroxid., Iron Salts, Jaborandi, Jambul, Lævulose, Levurine, Magnes. Peroxid., Morphina, Nuclein, Opium, Oxygen, Ozonic Æther, Pancreatin, Phosphorus, Potass. Chlorat., Potass. Permangan., Salol, Sodii Arsenias, Sodii Citras, Sodii Phosph., Sodii Salicyl., Sodii Bicarb., Suprarenal Gland, Thymol, Thyroid Gland, Trypsin, Uranii Nitras.

Diabetes Insipidus.—Adrenalin, Belladonna, Ergot, Gallic Acid, Lithium Salts, Opium.

Diarrhœa.—Acid Carbol., Acid Gallic, Acid Nitric Dil., Acid. Phosph. Dil., Acid Sulph. Aromat., Acid Lactic, Acid Sulph. Dil., Acid Tannic, Benzonaphthol, Belæ Fruct., Bismal, Bismuth Carb., Bismuth Subnit, Bismuth Salicylas, Bismuth et Cerii Salicylas, Bismuth Subgal.,

Cajuput Ol., Calcii Carb., Calcii Salicylas, Calcis Liq., Calcis Sacch. Liq., Camphora, Catechu, Cinnamon, Cloves, Coto, Cotoin, Cretæ Præp., Cretæ Aromat. Pulv., Cretæ Aromat. cum Opio, Cupri Sulph., Cupri Sulphocarb., Eucalyptus Gum, Ferri Salicylas, Guaiasanol, Hæmatoxylin, Hydrarg. Perchlor., (small doses), Ipecac. Co. Pulv., Granati Cort., Hydrarg. cum Creta, Kino, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Opium, Plumbi cum Opio Pil., Plumbi Acet., Quercus, Quin. Salicylas, Quin. Carbolas, Resorcin, Rhei Tinct., Ricini Ol., Salacetol, Salol, Simarubra, Tannalbin, Tannigen, Tannoform, Zinc Sulphocarb.

Diphtheria.—Acid Salicyl., Acid Hydrochlor., Aconite, Anti-diphtheria Serum, Acid Lactis (paint and spray), Ferri Perchlor., Sodii Hyposulphit., Tribomophenol. (*Local*) Acid Benzoic, Acid Carbol. Glycer., Acid Lactic, Acid Sulphuros. (*As sprays*) Chlorig. Gargar., Eucalypti Ol. and Vapor., Formol Spray, Iodic Acid, Hydrogen Peroxide, Hydroquinone, Iodol Paint, Loeffler's Paint, Menthhol Paint, Papain Paint, Soda Chlorinatae Liq., Resorcin, Argent. Nitras Solution.

Dropsy.—(*General treatment*) Ammon. Benz., Ammon. Chlor., Buchu, Colchicum, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Jalap, Juniper Ol., Potass. Acet., Potass. Iodid., Potass. Tart. Acid., Scilla, Scopari, Spt. Æther. Nit., Veratrum Viride.

Dropsy, Cardiac.—Adonidin, Agurin, Apocynum, Asparagin, Barium, Caffeina, Convallaria, Delphina, Digitalis, Diuretin, Elaterium, Erythrophlœum, Iodo-caffeine, Pyoktanin, Scilla, Sparteina, Strophanthus, Ulexin.

Dropsy, Hepatic.—Ammon. Chlor., Copaiba, Cytisin, Hydrarg. Pil., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Juniper Ol., Sodii Bicarb., Sparteinæ Sulph., Taraxacum.

Dropsy, Renal.—Spt, Æther. Nit., Ammon. Acet. Liq., Apocynum, Buchu, Caffeina, Digitalis, Diuretin, Elaterium, Hemidesimus, Hydrarg. Pil., Jalapa, Pilocarpine, Potass. Acet., Potass. Iodid., Potass. Nit., Scilla, Sodium Acet., Sodii Iodid., Theocin, Theophylline.

Dysentery.—Acid. Gallic, Acid Tannic, Alum, Argent. Nit. (rectal injection), Belæ Fruct, Bismuth et Cerii Salicylas, Catechu, Cubebæ Ol., Cupri Sulphocarb. Hæmatoxylon, Hamamelis, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ipecac. Comp. Pulv., Kino, Naphthalene, Opium, Plumbi Acet., Ricini Ol., Salol, Sodii Salicyl., Simaruba, Tannin, Terebinth. Ol., Terebenum.

Dysmenorrhœa.—Ammon. Acet. Liq., Amyl Nitris (inhalation), Anemonin, Antipyrine, Apiol, Belladonna, Butyl Chloral, Cannabis Indic., Cimicifugin, Camphor, Gelsemium, Ergot, Guaiac, Resin, Pulsatilla, Phenacetin, Salix Nigra, Potass. Bromid., Sodii Bromid., Sodii Salicylas, Styptol, Stypticin, Senega, Viburnum Prunifol.

Dyspepsia.—Arsenic preps., Acid Carbol., Acid Nit. Dil., Acid Hydrochlor. Dil., Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., Acidol, Aloes, Aloin, Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Chlor., Argent. Nit., Bismuth Carb., Bismuth Subnit., Bismuth Oxychlor., Bismuth Liq., Bismuth Sulphocarb., Calcis Carb. Præcip., Calcis Liq., Carbo Lig. Capsicum, Cerii Oxalas, Creosote, Gentiana, Gingerin, Leptandra, Magnes. Carb., Magnes. Crem., Limonis Cortex, Nux Vomica, Papain, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Potass. Liq., Potass. Bicarb., Potass. Sulph., Peptonising Powders, Quassia, Quinine preps., Rheum, Salicin, Sodii Bicarb., Sodæ Liq., Sodii Glycocholas, Sodii Sulphocarb., Sodii Hyposulphis, Sodii Citrat. (added to milk), Strontii Lact., Trilactine.

Dyspepsia, Atonic.—Acid Hydrochlor. Dil., Calumba, Chiretta, Gentian, Hydrastis, Iron salts, Nux Vomica, Papain, Pepsin, Sodii Bicarb., Taraxacum, Zingiber.

Dyspepsia, Irritative.—Bismuth Carb., Bismuth Subnitrates, Cerii Oxalas, Papain, Pepsine preps.

Dyspnœa.—Æther Spt., Æthyl Iodid., Amyl Nitris, Alcohol, Ammon. Carb., Erythrol Nitrate, Lobelin, Nitro-glycerin, Ozonic Æther, Pyridin, Sodii Nitris, Strychnine.

Earache.—(Local) Glycerin, Almond Oil with Cocaine, Morphine or Opium Tinct., Morph. Oleat. (diluted).

Eczema.—Arsenic preps., Bromocoll, Iron salts, Morrhuae Ol., Phosphorus, Sulphur. (*Local*) Acid Boric, Acid Camphoric, Acid Carbol. Lotio and Ung., Acid Salicylic Ung., Adeps Lanæ., Alkaline Solutions, Alumin. Oleas., Aristol, Æthol, Bismuth Lotio, Cadinum Ol., Calamine Lotio, Calcis Liq., Calc. Iodas., Calc. Carb. Præcip., Camphor, Creosote Ung., Creolin, Cremor Litharg., Dermatol, Epicarín, Europhen, Gallanol, Glycerin, Glycerin Plumbi Subacet., Hydrarg. Ammon. Ung., Hydrarg. Subchlor. Ung., Hydrogen Peroxid., Ichthalbin, Ichthyol, Isarol, Kaolin Ung., Lanolin, Lassar's Paste, Lycopodium, Myelocene, Naphthol, Petrosulfol, Pusol, Picis Liquid Ung., Potass. Carb. Lotio, Resorcin, Tar, Thiol, Thymol, Tumenol, Sozoiodol, Rusci Co. Ung., Zinc Boras, Zinc Cremor, Zinc Oleat., Pulv. and Ung., X-rays, and Finsen Light.

Eczema (Chronic).—(*Local*) Ol. Betulæ Ung., Cadinum Ol., Hydrarg. Nit. Ox. Ung., Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav. Ung., Naphthol, Resorcin, Zinc Oxid.

Elephantiasis.—Tylarsin, Arsamin.

Empyema.—Hydrogen Peroxide (to wash the pleura, 10 per cent.), Streptococcal Vaccine.

Emphysema.—Iodine preps.

Endocarditis.—Aconite, Belladonna, Caffeine, Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Veratrum. (*Applications*) Emplast. Belladonna, Blisters, Icebag.

Enuresis.—Atropine, Belladonna, Ergot, Hyoscine, Hyocyamus, Potass. Citras.

Epididymitis.—Aconite, Antim. Vin., Iodides. (*Applications*) Ice, Iodum Oleat., Potass. Iodid., Lin. Belladonna and Hydrarg. Ung.

Epilepsy.—Arsenic, Æthylene Bromid., Ammon. Bromid., Amyl Nitris, Amylene Hydrate, Argent. Nit., Atropin Sulph., Auri Bromid., Belladonna, Bromethylformine, Bromipin, Bromohæmol, Camphor Monobrom., Castoreum, Cerii Oxalis, Chloretone, Cupri Sulph., Ferri Perchlor. Tinct., Lithii Bromid., Niccoli Bromid., Nitroglycerin, Opium, Picrotoxin, Potass. Bromid., Rubidium Bromid., Sodii Nitris, Spermin, Strontii Bromid., Strychnine, Valerian, Zinc Bromid., Zinc Sulph., Zinc Lactas, Zinc Valerianas.

Epistaxis.—Acid Tannic, Acid Gallic, Adrenalin, Alum, Ergot, Ferri Chloroxydi Liq., Hamamelis, Suprarenal Gland and Extract, Terebinth Ol. (*Applications*) Ice, Matico, Alum, Ferri Perchlor. Liq., Styptic Colloid.

Erysipelas.—Aconite, Antifebrin, Belladonna, Cinchona, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor., Nuclein, Lactophenin, Quinine, Veratrum Virid. (*Local*) Acid Carbol. (spray), Acid Picric (pigment), Acid Sulphuros (spray), Amyli Glycer., Amylum, Argent. Nit., Belladonn. Glycer., Colloidium, Guaiakinol, Ichthyol, Iodi Liq. Fort., Salol, Thiol.

Erythema.—Aconite, Anthemis, Sodii Salicylas, Salicin, Trilactine. (*Local*) Amyli Glycer., Diachyli Ung., Kaolin Ung., Kaolin Lotio, Papav. Infus., Plumbi Acet. Lot., Vaseline, Zinc Oxid. and Ung., Thorii Oleat Ung.

Exophthalmic Goitre.—Belladonna, Digitalis, Duboisine, Iodine preps., Iron salts, Potass. Iodid., Quinine preps., Sparteine, Suprarenal Extract. (*Local*) Iodi Ung., Iodi Tinct., Iohydrin.

Eye, to Contract Pupil.—Arecoline (1 per cent. solution), Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Physostigmine.

Eye, to Dilate Pupil.—Atropine, Belladonna, Cocaine, Daturine, Duboisine, Ephedrine, Euphthalmine, Homatropine, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Mydrine, Scopolamin Hydrobrom.

Fæces, Impacted.—Enemata, Ol. Ricini, Ol. Olivæ.

Feet, Fœtid Perspiration.—Acid Boric, Acid Carbolic Lot., Acid Salicylic with Talc., Iodol, Tannoform, Zinc Oleat with Thymol.

Fever, Malarial.—Arsamin, Arsenic preps., Eucalyptus Ol., Euquinine, Cinchona, Cinchonine, Methylene Blue, Phenocoll Hydrochlor., Pilocarpine Phenate, Quinina, Quinin. Hydrobrom., (inject), Quinin. Hydrochlor., Salicin, Salicylates, Urea, Warburg's Tincture.

Fever, Remittent.—Cinchona, Berberinæ Sulph., Quin. Hydrochlor., Quin. Sulph. Acid.

Fever, Scarlet and Puerperal.—Acid Carbol., Acid Sulphuros., Aconite Tinct., Ammon. Benz., Ammon. Carb., Belladonna Tinct., Sodii Salicylas. (*Local*) Acid Carbol. and Acid Sulphurosum (*as sprays*), Chlori Liq., Resorcin, Sodæ Chlorinatæ Liq.

Fever, Typhoid.—Acid Carbol., Acid Nit. Dil., Acid Sulphuros., Acetanilide, Argent. Nit., Belladonna, Calomel, Cusparia, Guaiacum, Magnesii Salicylas, Naphthalene, Naphthol, Opium, Phenacetin, Phenocoll Hydrochlor., Pyramidon, Potass. Permangan., Quinine, Quinaphthol, Salicin, Salol, Thallinæ Sulph., Thymol.

Fissure of Nipple.—(*Local*) Acid Boric, Acid Tannic, Glycerin, Cocain. Hydrochlor. Liq., Colloidum, Plumbi Subacet., Glycerin, India-rubber solution in Ol. Olivæ, Styptic Colloid.

Flatulence.—Acid Carbol., Acid Sulphuros., Æther, Asafetida Tinct., Anethum, Anisum, Betol, Bismuth salts, Capsicum, Cajuput Ol., Carbo Lig., Creosote, Caryoph. Ol., Cardamoms, Fœniculi Ol., Magnesia Carb., Menthæ Pip. Ol., Naphthalene, Nux Vomica, Pepsin preps., Sodii Bicarb., Sulphocarbates, Zingiber Tinct.

Gall-stones.—Æther, Amyl Nitris, Amyl Valerianate, Chloral Hydras, Chloroform, Chologen, Iridin, Morphine, Nitroglycerin, Olivæ Ol., Ricini Ol., Sapo Duras, Sodii Oleat. Pil., Sodii Sulphas, Sodii Phosph., Podophyllin, Salicylates, Sodii Benz., Sodii Glycocholat. (*Mineral water*) Carlsbad.

Gangrene.—Nitroglycerin, Amyl Nitris, Sodium Nitrate. (*Local*) Acid Carbol., Acid Nitric, Creosote, Bromine, Hydrogen. Peroxid.

Gastralgia.—Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., Acid Carbol., Arsenic, Æther. Spt., Argent. Nit., Bismuth salts, Calcis Aqua, Cerii Oxalis, Cocaina, Chloroform, Chloromorphinæ Liq., Codeina, Creosote, Exalgin, Ginger, Magnesia, Manganesii Oxid., Nitroglycerin, Pepsin, Potass. Bicarb., Potass. Bromid., Sodii Bicarb., Strontii Bromid.

Generative Organs, Loss of Tone.—Alcohol, Belladonna, Calcii Hypophos., Camphor, Cantharis, Coffee, Damiana, Hæmatinics, Ferri Perchlor. Tinct., Nux Vomica, Phosphorus.

Gastro-enteritis.—Ammon. Chlor., Bismuth preps., Calcii Salicylas, Collargol, Hydrastis, Hydrarg. Peroxid., Strontium salts, Trilactine.

Gastric Ulcer.—Argent. Nit., Morphine, Olive Oil.

Glands, Enlarged.—Arsenic, Ammon. Chlor., Calcii Chlorid., Calx Sulphurata, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Ferri Iodid., Iron salts, Ferri Cacodylas, Morrhuae Ol., Potass. Iodid., Sodii Iodid., Syr. Iodo Tannicus. (*Local*) Belladonna, Glycerin, Cadmii Iodid. Ung., Hydrarg. Oleat., Iodi Tinct. Decolor., Iodoform, Iodi. Lin. and Ung., Lin. Potass. Iodid. cum Sapon.

Glaucoma.—Physostigmine Sulph., Pilocarpine, Arecoline.

Goitre.—Acid Hydrofluoric Dil., Arsenic, Belladonna, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Iodum, Potass. Iodid., Sodii Iodid., Thymus Gland, Thyroid preps. (*Local*) Acid Acetic (inject hypoderm.), Hydrarg. Biniodid. Ung., Hydrarg. Oleat., Hydrarg. Ung., Iodi Lin. and Ung.

Goitre, Exophthalmic.—Ammon. Picras, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferrum, Opium, Strophanthus, Suprarenal Gland, Thyroid Gland preps.

Gonorrhœa, Acute.—(*Internal*) Acid Carboic, Aconite, Buchu, Copaiba Bals., Cubebs, Gonosan, Helmitol, Hetraline, Hydrastis, Kava-kava, Potass. Bicarb., Potass. Acetas, Santal Ol. and preps., Santyl, Santalol, Uritone, Uva Ursi. (*Local*) Actol, Argentamine, Argenti Nucleinas, Argonin, Argyrol, Alum, Alumnol, Bismuth Oxyiodid., Borax, Betol, Bismuth Subnit., Cupri Sulphocarb., Hydrarg. Perchlorid., Iodoform, Iodoformal, Largin, Potass. Permangan., Protargol, Resorcin, Uritone, Zinc Acetas, Zinc Chlorid., Zinc Permang., Zinc Sulphocarb. (*for females*), Pessar. Ichthyol or Iodine, Argent. Iodid., Hydrastis.

Gonorrhœa, Chronic (Gleet).—(*Internal*) Copaiba Bals., Cubebs, Gonal, Santal Ol. (*Local*) Acid Gallic, Acid Tannic, Cupri Sulph., Orthoform Hydrochlor., Plumbi Acetas, Ferri Perchlor. Liq., Potass. Permangan., Zinc Chlorid., Zinc Sulph., Zinc Permangan., Zinc Sulphocarb.

Gout.—Acid Benzoic, Acid Quinnic, Acid Thymicin, Aconite, Arsenic, Asaprol, Aspirin, Ammon. Benzoas, Ammon. Chlor., Ammon. Phos., Bromal Hydras, Caffein Tri-iodid, Chinotropin, Citarin, Colchicine, Colchicum and Colchicin., Cajuput Ol., Formates, Glycero-Phosphates, Guaiacum, Gynocardi Ol., Hyoscyamus, Iodine Tinct., Iron preps., Lithii Carb., Lithii Benzoas, Lithii Bromid., Lithii Citras, Lithii Guaiacas, Lysidine, Magnesia, Morphine (inject hypoderm.), Phenazonum, Piperazine, Piperazine Quinate, Piperidine Tart., Potass. Acet., Potass. Cit., Sabina, Saligenin, Serpentaria, Sidonal, Sodii Bicarb., Sodii Benz., Sodii Phosph., Sodii Taurocholas, Strontii Salicylas, Sulphur, Tylmarin, Trimethylamin Hydroch., Urea Quinate, Uricedin, Uropherin, Urosin, Ursal, Veratrum. (*Local*) Borax solution, Chloroform Lin., Cade Oil. (*Mineral Waters*) Aix-la-Bains, Baden Baden, Buxton, Carlsbad, Eilsen, Ems, Franzensbad, Ischia, Marienbad, Ofen, Plombières, Soden, Strathpeffer, Vichy, Weilbach, Wiesbaden, Wildbad.

Gums, Inflamed and Spongy.—(*Local*) Alum, Gummi Rub. Tinct., Krameriae Tinct., Boracis Glycerin, Myrrh Tinct., Myrrh Tinct. cum Boracis, Potass. Chlorat., Pyrethri Tinct.

Hæmatemesis.—Acid Gallic, Acid Sulph. Dil., Acid Tannic, Adrenalin, Alum, Argent. Nitras, Ergot, Iron salts, Hamamelis, Opium, Plumbi Acet, Suprarenal Ext., Terebinth Ol.

Hæmaturia.—Acid Sulph. Dil., Acid Tannic, Acid Gallic, Alum, Antimony, Camphor, Cannabis Indic., Ergot, Ferri Perchlor. Liq., Hamamelis, Plumbi Acet. Rhus Aromatica, Terebinth Ol.

Hæmophilia.—Calcii Chlor., Calcii Lactas, Magnes. Chlorid., Ergot, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Iron persalts, Strontii Chlorid.

Hæmoptysis.—Acid Gallic, Acid Pyrogallic, Acid Sclerotic, Acid Sulph. Dil., Acid Tannic, Alumen, Agaricus, Antipyrine, Atropine, Bromides, Chloral Hydrat., Digitalis, Ergot, Ergotinin, Ferri Acet. Liq., Hamamelis, Morphine, Nitro-glycerin, Opium, Plumbi Acet.

Hæmorrhage. —(*From wounds*) Acid Gallic, Acid Sclerotic, Acid Sulph. Dil., Calcium Chloride, Cornutine, Digitalis, Ergot, Ergotinin, Eucalyptus Gum, Ferro-Alumen, Gelatin, Hæmotoxylum, Hamamelis, Ice, Iron persalts, Plumbi Acet., Potass. Succinas, Terebinth Ol.

Hæmorrhage. — *Local applications to arrest bleeding (dental, &c.)* Acid Sulph. Dil., Acid Tannic, Adrenalin, Albumen, Alumen, Argent. Nit., Benzoin, Byronia, Catechu, Chinosol, Cinchon. Pulv., Collodium, Cornutin Salts, Styptol (Cotarnine Phthalate), Creosote, Cupri Sulph., Cupri Sulphocarb., Ergot, Ergotinine, Erigerontis Ol., Ferri Perchlor. Liq., Ferro-Alumen, Gallæ Granati Cort., Gum Rubri Ext. Liq., Hæmatoxylum, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Hydrastininæ Hydrochlor., Kino, Krameria, Matico, Monsel's Solution, Opium, Quercus, Plumbi Acet., Salipyrin, Styptic Colloid, Suprarenal Ext., Terebinth Ol., Tinct. Benzoin Co., Zinc Acet., Zinc Chlorid. Liq., Zinc Sulph.

Hæmorrhage, Intestinal. — Acid Gallic, Acid Sulphur Dil., Calcium Chlor., Ergot, Formanilid, Suprarenal Ext., Plumbi Acet. cum Camphor vel Opio., Terebinth Ol.

Hæmorrhage, Uterine and Post-partum. — Acid Gallic, Acid Tannic, Cannabis Indic., Acid Sclerotic, Adrenalin, Cornutin Hydrochlor., Ergot, Ergotine (inj. hypod.), Ergotinine, (inj. hypod.), Ferri Perchlor., Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Normal Saline Solution (*transfusion*), Nux Vom., Stypticin, Opium with Alcohol.

Hæmorrhoids. — (*For internal use as laxatives*) Cascara Sagrada, Confect. Senna, Mist. Senna Co., Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co., Troch. Sulphur. Co. (*Local applications*) Gallæ cum Opio Ung., Glycerin and Ung., Chrysarobin, Hamamel. Ext. Liq., Belladonna et Morph. Suppos., Cocain. et Morph. Suppos., Suprarenal and Morph. Suppos., Calcium Chlorid., (Inject.) Ung. Stovain, Lotio Plumb. Spt., Iodoform Suppos., Plumbi Comp. Suppos.

Hair, to Promote Growth. — (*Local*) Amyl Nitrite, Cantharides, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Resorcin.

Hair, to Remove.—Barium Sulphide, Calcium Sulphide, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Pigment Thymol, Sodii Sulphid.

Hay Fever.—(*Internal use*) Ammon. Chlor., Anthoxanthum, Arsenic, Belladonna, Camphor, Grindelia Liq., Ethyl Nitrit., Potass. Iodid., Quinine preps., Terpene Hydrate, Carbon Tetrachlor. (*Local*) Acid Salicylic, Adrenalin, Bismuth Co. Pulv., Eucalypti Oleum, Menthol et Camphor, Pollantin, Lobeliæ Comp. Pulv., Stramonium, Suprarenal Ext., Terebene.

Headache, Bilious.—Antipyrine, Euonymin, Hydrastin, Guarana, Iridin, Podophyllin, Sodii Phosph. or Sulph. Efferves., Sodio-magnes. Sulph. Efferves.

Headache, Nervous.—(*Internal use*) Acid Hydrobrom., Ammon. Brom., Ammon. Aromat. Spt., Amyl Nitris (vapour), Antipyrine, Aspirin, Apolysin, Auri Brom., Butyl Chloral Hydras., Cimicifuga, Caffeine, Chloralimide, Ciropfen, Exalgin, Guarana, Lactophenin, Ferri Valerian, Gelsemium, Iron salts, Nitro-glycerin, Phenacetin, Potass. Bromid., Quin. Sulph., Quin. Valerian., Zinc. Lactas.

Headache.—(*Local*) Aconit. Ung., and Lin., Æther, Belladonna, Camphor, Cocaine, Menthol.

Herpes and Zoster.—(*Internal*) Morph. Tart. (hypod. inject.), Papain, Potass. Iodid., Aperients, Quinine preps. (*Local*) Acid Boric, Amyl Glycerin, Argent. Nit., Cocaine, Carron Ol., Collodium, Hydrarg. Oleat., Hydrarg. Ammon., Menthol, Hydrarg. Peroxid., Ichthyol, Menthol Ung., Zinc Oleat., Zinc Ung.

Hiccough.—Æther Spt., Amyl Nitris, Apomorphine, Belladonna, Camphor, Capsici Tinct., Ergot Ext. Liq., Chloral Hydras., Chloroform Spt., Pilocarpine, Sodii Bicarb., Valerian Tinct., Morphine preps.

Hydrocele.—Glycerin et Tinct. Iodi.

Hypochondria.—Acid Nitro-hydrochlor. Dil., Chloral Hydras., Lavand. Ol., Potass. Bromid., Strychnine.

Hysteria.—Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Comp. Spt., Ammon. Foetid Spt., Ammon. Bromid., Ammon. Valerian, Asafetida, Auri Bromid., Auri Chlorid., Bromal, Cajuput Ol., Camphor, Cannabin Tannate, Cannabis Indic., Camphor Monobrom., Castoreum, Cephalopin, Cypripedin, Chloroform et Morphin. Co. Tinct., Lavand. Ol., Lupuli Tinct., Menthol Valerian, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Pilocarpin et Potass. Brom. Syrup., Potass. Bromid., Quin. Sulph., Rosmar. Ol., Pulsatilla, Rutæ Ol., Strychnina, Sumbul, Valerian and Valerianates, Validol. Zinc Phosphid.

Impetigo.—Hydrarg. Ammon. Ung., Iodoform Ung., Zinc Oleat. Ung., Zinc Ung.

Indigestion.—*See* Dyspepsia.

Impotence.—Arsenic, Auri et Sodii Chlorid., Cantharides, Coca and Cocaine, Damiana, Easton's Syrup, Ferri Perchlorid., Formates, Nux Vom., Orchitin, Opo-orchidin, Phosphorus, Piperazine, Spermin, Strychnine, Testicular Ext., Theobrom. Lithium Benzoate, Zinc Phosphid.

Inflammation.—Aconite, Antefebrein, Antim. Tart., Antipyrine, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gelsemium, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Opium, Quinine, Salicin, Veratrina.

Influenza.—Acetyl-salicylic Acid, Ammon. Acet. Liq., Antim. Tart., Aristochin, Antipyrine, Belladonna, Benzoin Vapor., Benzol, Camphor, Cinnamon Tinct., Eucalypti Ol., Ipecac. Co. Pulv., Phenocoll. Hydrochlor., Phenacetin, Salol, Potass. Bicarb., Quinine, Salicin, Salipyrin, Quinin. Ammon. Tinct., Sodii Salicyl., Spt. Æther. Nit.

Insomnia.—Aldol, Ammon. Bromid., Amyl Hydras., Bromural, Bromal Hydras., Bromidia, Butyl Chloral Hydras., Camphor, Cannabis Indica, Cannabin, Chloral Hydras., Chloralamide, Chloralose, Chloretone, Chlorobrom., Coca, Codeina-Dormiol, Hedonal, Hop Pillow, Hyoscyamine, Hypnal, Hypnone, Isopral, Lupulin, Morphine, Opium, Paraldehyde, Phenazone, Potass. Bromid., Proponal, Sodii Bromid., Somnal, Stramonium, Sulphonal, Tetronal, Trional, Urethane, Valerian, Veronal.

Intertrigo. — Acid Boric and Ung., Acid Tannic Glycer., Alphozone, Calamin Lotio, Calcii Carb., Camphor, French Chalk, Fuller's Earth, Kaolin, Methylene Blue, Thorii Oleat. Ung., Vaseline, Zinc Cremor and Ung., Zinci Oleat., Zinci Salicyl.

Insect Preventives. — Camphor, Colocynth Pulp., Lavand. Ol., Pyrethri Flor. Pulv., Quassia, Rosmar. Ol., Terebinth Ol.

Iritis. — Acid Boric, Atropine, Belladonna, Colchicum, Hydrarg. Perchlor. and Subchlor., Iodum, Hyoscyamus, Potass. Iodid., Pilocarpine, Quinine, Salicylic Acid. (*Local*) Atropine Sulph., *Guttæ* and *Lamellæ*, Duboisine, Dionine, Scopolamine.

Itch. — *See Scabies.*

Jaundice. — Alkalis, Acid Citric., Acid Nit., Hydroch. Dil., Aloes, Ammon. Chlor., Benzoates, Creosotum, Euonymin, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrarg. cum Creta, Hydrastis, Iridin, Pilocarpine, Manganese Sulph., Potassa Sulphurata, Podophyllin, Potass. Sulph., Sapo Durus, Sodii Phosph., Salol, Sodii Salicylas, Taraxacum.

Joints, Enlarged Rheumatic. — Belladonna Emplast., Iodum, Hydrarg. Oleas, Potass. Iodid. cum Sapo. Lin., Potass. Iodid., Plumbi Iodid. Ung., Sodii Salicyl., Veratrina Ung.

Laryngismus Stridulus. — Aconite, Ammonia, Amyl Nitris., Antipyrine, Belladonna, Bromides, Chloral Hydras., Chloroform, Coninæ Hydrobrom., Emetine, Gelsemium, Piscidia.

Laryngitis, Acute. — Aconit. Tinct., Adrenol, Antim. Tart., Ammon. Acet. Liq., Ammon. Chlor., Calomel, Codeine Jelly, Dionin, Heroin, Pulsatilla. (*Local*) Alum, Ammon. Chlor. (*inhal.*), Acid Lactic, Acid Sulphurous (*spray*), Acid Tannic, Glycerin, Argent. Nit., Benzoin (*vapor*), Creosote (*vapor*), Menthol (*spray*), Thymol, Belladonna and Conium, Pini Sylvest. Ol., Juniper Ol.

Laryngitis, Chronic. — Ammon. Chlor. and Liquorice, Creosote preps., Cubeba, Morphine preps., Tab. Formalin, Tar preps., Terebene, Terpin.

Leech-bites.—(*To stop bleeding from*) Alum, Argent. Nit., Collodium, Ferri Perchlor., Matico, Ol. Terebinth.

Leprosy.—Anacardium, Gurjun Balsam, Gynocardia Ol., Leprolin Antitoxic Serum, Tannic Acid.

Leucocythæmia.—Acid Arsenios, Acid Carbolie, Bone Marrow, Cacodylates, Digitalis, Glycero-phosphates, Hypophosphites, Iodum, Iron salts, Phosphorus, Iodo-tannic Syr., Ferri Phosph. Co., Syr., Zinc Phosphid.

Leucorrhœa.—Hæmatoxylon and Hæmatox Dec., Iron salts, Manganese preps., Mineral Acids, Myrrh, Pareira, Potass. Iodid., Santol Ol., Sodii Sulphocarb., Vegetable Tonics. (*Local*) Acid Boric Pulv. and Lotio, Acids Carbol., Chromic, Gallic, Tannic Lotio, Alum (inject.), Hydrastis, Creolin Lotio, Gum Eucalyptus, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Naphthol, Quin. Hydrochlor., Potass. Permangan., Pulsatilla Lotio, Zinc. Sulphocarb., Zinol, Zymocide.

Lice.—*See Pediculi.*

Lips, Cracked.—Adeps Lanæ, Bals. Peru Ung., Cetacei Ung.

Liver, Chronic Enlargement.—Acid. Nit. Hydrochlor. Dil., Ammon. Chlor., Potass. Iodid.

Liver, Sluggish.—Acid Nit. Hydrochlor. Dil., Ammon. Chlor., Euonymin, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrarg. Pil., Iridin, Magnes. Sulph., Sodii Sulph., Sodii Bicarb., Soda Tart., Podophyllin, Taraxacum.

Locomotor Ataxy.—Acetanilide, Alumin Chlorid., Argent. Nit., Arsenic, Argent. Ox., Auri Chlorid., Cannabis Ind., Chloral Formamide, Ergot, Hexamethylene Tetramine, Mercury Benzoate, Morphine, Morrhuæ Ol., Nickel salts, Nitroglycerin, Keratin, Physostigma, Phenacetin, Phenazone, Pilocarpin Nitras, Phosphorus, Potass. Bromid., Potass. Iodid., Quinine, Santonin, Sodii Salicylas, Strychnine, Zinc Phosphid.

Lumbago.—Ammon. Chlor., Atropine, Belladonna, Camphor Monobr., Capsicum, Cimicifugin, Colchicum, Morphine (inject hypod.), Phenazone,

Potass. Iodid., Quinine, Salicylates, Guaiacum and Sulphur. (*Local*) Aconit Lin., Belladonna Lin., Amyl Salicylate, Apolysin, Capsici Lin., Chloroform Lin., Iodum Oleat., Iohydrin, Menthol Lin., Oleogen, Camphor, Oleogen Salicyl., Opii Lin., Methyl Chlorid.

Lupus.—Amyli Iodid., Arsenic, Auri Chlor Gynocard. Ol., Iodum, Morrhuae Ol., Myelocene Phosphorus, Quinine preps., Thyroid Gland (*Local*) Acid Chromic, Acid Cinnamic, Acid Hydrochlor., Acid Lactic, Airol, Ethyl Chlorid., Camphora Salicylat., Finsen Light, Hydrarg. Nitras, Ichthyol, Iodoform, Isarol, Oleogen Iodi, Oleogen Resorcin, Radium, Thiosinamin, X-rays.

Malarial Fever.—Ammonii Picras, Arsamin, Arsenic, Chrysoidine, Eucalyptus Ol., Methylene Blue, Quinin. Hydrochlor., Quinin. Hydrobrom. (inject), Salicin, Salicylates, Tylarsin, Tylmarin, Urea, Warburg's Tincture.

Mania.—Ammon. Bromid., Amylene Hydrat., Apomorphine, Atropine, Belladonna, Bromides, Camphor, Cannabis Indica, Chloral Hydras, Chloroform, Conine, Diacetyl and Ethyl Morphine, Cimicifuga, Croton Ol., Duboisina, Gelsemium, Hyoscin Hydrobrom., Hyoscyamina, Hypnal, Methylal, Morphine, Opium, Paraldehyde, Sodium Bromid., Sulphonal, Trional, Veronal.

Marasmus.—Arsenic preps., Lecithin, Iron preps., Medullary Glyceride, Thymus Gland.

Measles.—Aconite, Æther Nit. Spt., Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Acet. Liq., Belladonna Tinct., Ipecac Co. Pulv., Potass. Cit., Potass. Tart. Acid, Potass. Cit., Quin. Sulph.

Melæna.—Ergot (hypoderm. inject.), Ferri Perchlor. (inject), Hamamelis, Plumbi Acet. cum Opio (inject), Terebinth Ol.

Melancholia.—Arsenic, Acid. Nitro-Hydro. Dil., Ammon. Bromid., Camphor, Coca, Cocaine, Cannabis Indic. Cannabin Tannate, Damiana, Nux Vom., Potass. Bromid., Sodii Bromid., Phosphorus, Valerianates.

Meningitis.—Aconite, Antim. Tart., Belladonna, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Digitalis, Ergot, Hyoscyamus,

Opium, Potass. Brom., Potass. Iodid. (*External application*) Ice, also Antiseptic and Mercurial Injections.

Menorrhagia.—Acid Gallic, Aloes, Acid Sclerotic, Acid. Sulph. Dil., Alum, Beberin Sulph., Cannabis Indic., Cannabin Tannate, Cinnam. Ol., Cotarnine, Digitalis, Eumenol, Ergot, Iron persalts, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Krameria, Plumbi Acet., Salipyrin, Stypticin, Styptol, Vincæ Major, Ext. Fld., Viburnum Prunifol.

Menstruation, Irregular.—*See Amenorrhœa.*

Menstruation, Painful.—*See Dysmenorrhœa.*

Milk, To Increase Secretion.—Acid. Lactic, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Malt Ext., Marrubin, Ricini Fol. Decoct.

Milk, To Diminish Secretion.—Agaracin, Antipyrine, Atropine, Conium, Ergot, Sodii Iodid., Saline Purgatives. (*Local*) Belladonna Tinct., Emplast. and Glycerin. Bellad.

Mumps.—Aconite, Antipyrine, Hydrarg. cum Creta, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Potass. Iodid., Sodii Iodid. (*Local*) Belladon. Glycer., Iodi Ung. and Lin.

Myxœdema.—Arsenic, Iron preps., Jaborandi, Strychnine preps., Thyroid Gland.

Nævi.—Acid. Chromic, Acid. Nitric, Liq. Ferri Perchlor. Fort., X-rays, Sodii Ethyl, Zinc Chlorid., Zinc Nitras.

Nephritis.—Aconite, Buchu, Copaiba, Digitalis with Caffeine, Erythrol Nitrate, Iodo Caffeine, Jaborandi, Pareira, Pot. Nitras, Potass. Iodid., Santal Ol., Sodii Sulphocarb., Strontii Lactas, Strophanthus preps., Triticum Repens.

Neurasthenia.—Acid. Hydrobrom, Acid. Phosph. Dil., Ammon. Bromid., Arsamin, Arsenic preps., Asafetida, Atropine Valerianate, Bromal, Calcii Bromid., Camphor, Calcii Glycerophosph., Ferri salts, Hæmoglobin, Hypophosphites, Easton's Syrup, Coca Wine, Lavand. Co. Tinct., Lecithin, Liq. Auri et Hydrarg. Bromid., Magnesii Bromid., Ol. Morrhuæ, Phosphorus, Potass. Bromid., Protylin, Quinine preps., Salicin, Strychnine, Strychnine Valerianate, Sumbul, Trilactine, Tylarsin, Validol, Veronal, Zinci Valerianas.

Neuralgia.—Acetanilide, Aconit. Chlorof., Aconit. Lin., Aconitin Ung., Actæa, Æther (injection or spray), Ammon. Brom., Æthyl Chlorid. Ammon. Chlorid., Amyl Nitris, Analgen, Aspirin, Atropin Valerian, Atropin Salicyl., Belladon. Lin., Butyl Chloral Hydras, Bromides, Caffeine, Camphor Lin., Cannabis Indica, Carbon Tetrachlorid., Chloral cum Camphor, Chloroform, Cinchona, Cocaine, Conium, Croton Lin., Cimicifuga, Cinchonine, Colchicine, Delphine, Exalgin, Euphorin, Ferrum salts, Formanilide, Gelsemin. Tinct., Gelsemin, Guaiacol, Hyoscyamine, Iodoform, Lactophenin, Malakin, Menthol, Methyl Chlorid., Methyl Salicyl., Migranine, Morphine, Monobromacetanilide, Opium, Papaveris Decoct., Phenacetin, Phenazone, Phosphorus, Phenocoll, Quinine preps., Salicylates, Salol, Sodium Acetate, Salophen, Veratrin Ung.

Night Sweating.—Acid. Gallic., Acid. Sulph. Aromat., Atropine (inject. hypod.), Belladonna, Calcii Chlor., Codeine, Guaiacol Carb., Homatropine, Quinine preps., Strychnine, Zinc Oxid.

Nipples, Sore and Cracked.—(*Local*) Acid Tannic Glycer., Acid Boric, Argent. Nit., Bals. Peru Ung., Collodium Flex., Borac. Ung., Plumbi Tannat Glycer., Styptic Colloid, Benz. Co. Tinct., Pure Rubber dissolved in Olive Oil.

Nocturnal Emission.—Belladonna, Ferri Bromid., Potass. Bromid., Arsenic, Chloral Hydrat., Ferri Perchlor., Ferri Phosph., Easton's Syrup, Hyoscine, Salix Nig.

Nymphomania.—Ammon. Bromid., Camphor, Chloral Hydrat., Conium, Hyoscine, Potass. Bromid.

Obesity.—Alkalis and Alkaline Carbonates, Ferri Iodid., Fucus Vesiculosus, Iodum, Potass. Iodid., Potass. Permangan., Saccharin instead of Sugar, Thyroid Gland, Iodothyrim.

Œdema.—Theophylline Sodium Acetate, Theocine Sodii Acet., Iohydrin.

Ophthalmia.—(*Local*) Acid Boric, Alum, Argent. Nit., Cocaine Nit., Cocaine Phenylate, Cuprargol, Hydrarg. Oxid. Flav. Ung.

Orchitis.—(*Internal*) Acetanilide, Aconite, Anemonin, Antim. Tart., Hyocyamus, Phytolacca, Saline Aperients. (*Local*) Glycer. Belladon., Guaiacol, Iodi Tinct., Emplast. Hydrarg.

Otorrhœa.—(*Internal*) Aconite, Antim. Tart., Iodides, Phosphorus, Saline Aperients, Sodii Sulphanilas. (*Local*) Acid Boric, Acid Chromic, Acid Tannic, Calendula, Chinolin, Ferri Perchlor., Glycerin, Iodoform, Iodol, Lysol, Naphthol, Potass. Permangan., Pyoktanin, Resorcin, Salicylic Acid, Thymol, Zinc Chlorid.

Ozoena.—(*Local*) Acid Boric, Acid Carbol., Acid Chromic, Adrenol., Aldehydi Vapor, Aristol, Alumen, Borax, Boroglyceride, Creosote, Eucalypt. Tinct., Europhen, Finsen Light, Hydrogen Perox., Iodates, Iodoform, Menthol, Potass. Permangan., Sodii Chlorid., Sodæ Chlor. Liq., Sodii Ethylat. Liq., Thymol, Zinc Sulphocarb., Zinc Sulph., Zinc Chlor.

Palpitation.—Aconite, Æther, Ammonia, Bromides, Belladonna, Cannabis Indic., Cimicifuga, Convallaria, Digitalis, Nitroglycerin, Valerianates.

Paralysis, Hemiplegia.—Damiana, Ergot, Ferum salts, Nux Vom., Phosphorus, Physostigmine.

Paralysis, Paraplegia.—Calcium and Sodium salts, Ergot, Hypophosphites of Iron, Phosphorus, Physostigma, Strychnine.

Pericarditis.—Aconite, Caffeine, Digitalis, Levurine, Mercury preps., Nuclein, Potass. Iodid., Sodii Iodid., Salicylates.

Peritonitis.—Aconite, Antifebrin, Antipyrine, Belladonna, Digitalis, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hyocyamus, Opium, Veratrum Viride. (*Local*) Turpentine or Belladonna Stupes, Papaver Decoct. (as fomentation.)

Perspiration, to Lessen.—Abies Canadensis, Acid Phosph. Dil., Acid Sulphur. Arom., Atropine, Belladonna, Ergot, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Quinine.

Perspiration, Fœtid.—(*Local*) Acid Boric, Acid Carbol., Acid Salicylic, Atropine and Belladonna Lin., Glycer. Plumbi Subacet. Ung., Tannoform, Zinc Oleat with Thymol.

Phthisis.—Acid Camphoric, Acid Carbol., Acid Hydrocyan Dil. (inhal.), Acid Nucleinic, Acid Tannic, Acetophenone (inhal.), Acid Hydrofluoric (inhal.), Acid Cinnamic, Acid Fluoric and Ammon. Fluoride (inhal.) Acid Hypophosph. and Hypophosphites, Acid Lactic, Acid Malic, Acid Phenylacetic, Acid Phenylpropionic, Aconit Tinct., Agaricin, Alcohol Methyl., Antifebrin, Aniline, Atropine, Allium preps., Arrhenal, Arsenic, Arsy-codile, Atoxyl, Benzoates, Cacodylates, Calcium Chlorid., Calcii Iodid., Calcii Hypophosphis, Camph. Tinct. Comp., Carbon Bisulphide, Chinosol, Codeine, Conium, Creosotum, Creosoti Carb., Phosphate and Valerianate, Cinnaldehyde, Creosoform, Cupri Acet., Dionine, Eucalypti Ol. (inhal.), Emulsio Petrolei, Eucalyptol, Ferri Cacodylas, Formaldehyde (inhal.), Glycerophosphates, Griserin, Guaiacetin, Guaiacol, Guaiacol Benzoate., Camphorate Carbonate and Cinnamate, Guaiacyl, Guaiacform, Guaiacol Cacodylas Helenin, Heroin, Heroin Hydrochlor., Histosan, Igazol, Iodi Vapor, Iodoform, Lachnanthes, Lecithin, Malt Ext., Marrubin, Morrhuae Ol., Opium, Oxygen, Peronine, Piperidine Guaiacolate, Pilocarpin, Phenas, Pini Ol. (vapor), Plumbi Acet., Pepsin, Prunus Virgin. Syr., Quinine preps., Salicin, Sodii Hypophosph., Salol, Sodii Cacodylas, Di-sodii Methylarsenas, Sodii Cinnamas, Sodii Hypophosph, Sodii Meta-vanadas, Strontii Cinnamas, Somatose, Sugar, Strychnin Cacodylas, Terebene, Tuberculin preps., Tylmarin, Tylarsin, Thiocol, Urea.

Pityriasis.—(*Local*) Acid Acetic, Acid Boric, Argent. Nit., Acid Chrysophanic Ung., Boracis Glycer, Hydrarg. Ox. Rub. Ung., Cadinum Ung., Naphthol, Picis Ung., Sodii Hyposulphis, Zinc Ung., Glycer. Plumbi. Subacet. Ung., Gynocard. Ung., Resorcin Lot., Empyroform.

Plague.—Acid Carbol., Haffkine's and Yersin's Antitoxic Serum, Adrenalin, Strychnine.

Pleurisy.—Aconite, Ammon. Acet. Liq., Antimony, Apocynum Cannabin., Bryonia, Croton Lin., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Morphine preps., Jaborandi, Potass. Iodid, Pyranum, Quinine preps., Sodii Salicylas, Sinapis Cataplasma, Veratrum.

Pleural Effusion.—Canthar. Emplast., Iodine, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine.

Pneumonia.—Acid Salicylic, Ammon. Acet. Liq., Ammon. Carb., Antim. Tart., Æther Nit. Spt., Belladonna, Caffeine, Calci Chlorid., Chloral and Digitalis, Creosoti Carb., Creosote and Potass. Iodid., Digitalis, Ferri Perchlor., Ferri Acet. Liq., Guaiacol, Heroin., Heroin Hydrochlor., Hyoscyamus, Hypophosphites, Normal Saline Solution, Oxygen, Potass. Bicarb., Phenazone, Pilocarpin, Quinine preps., Sinapis Cataplasma., Sodii Salicylas, Strophanthus.

Polypi, Nasal.—(*Local*) Acid Tannic, Sodii Ethylatis Liq., Zinc Chlorid.

Prolapsus Ani.—Acid Tannic, Alum, Cupri Sulph., Ergotin, Ferri Perchlor., Krameria, Nux Vom., Quercus, Sulphur.

Prurigo.—Arsenic, Ammon. Bromid., Iron salts, Hyoscyamus, Quinine, Potass. Bromid., Sodii Carb., Strychnine, Trilactine. (*Local*) Acid Boric Lotio. and Ung., Acid Carbol. Lotio. and Ung., Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., Argent. Nit., Cocain. Cerat, Cupri Sulph., Glycerin, Ichthyol, Iodoform, Liq. Ammon. Dil., Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor., Liq. Plumbi Subacet. Dil., Pilocarpine, Sulphur Ung., Tar, Ung. Rusci Co.

Pruritus Ani, Vulvæ.—(*Local*) Acid Boric Ung., Acid Carbol. Lotio and Ung., Acid Salicylate Ung., Acid Sulphuros Lotio, Alum Lotio, Argent. Nit., Bismuth Sub-iodate, Bismuth Subnit., Carbonis Liq. Lotio, Chloretone, Cocain Ung., Conii Ung., Eucaine, Gallæ cum Opio Ung., Glycer. Plumbi Subacet., Ung., Ichthyol., Hydrarg. Oleat, Lotio Nigra, Menthol and Boracic Lotio, Orthoform, Sodium Thiosulphate, Tannin, Ung. Rusci Co.

Psoriasis.—Arsenic preps., Cacodyl preps., Gynocard Ol., Hydrarg. Iodid Virid., Iron salts, Phosphorus, Quinine preps., Sulphur. (*Local*) Acid Carbol. Ung., Acid Chrysophanic Ung., Acid Pyrogal. Ung., Acid Salicyl. Ung., Anthrarobin, Aristol, Betulæ Alb. Olei Ung., Carbonis Liq. Lotio., Creosote, Epicarin, Eugallol, Eurobin, Europhen, Gallanol, Gynocard. Ol., Hydracetin, Hydroxylamine, Ichthyol, Iodates, Lenigallol,

Mollin, Naphthol, Picis Ung., Potass. Sulphurat, Resorcin, Sulphuris Hypochlor. Ung., Salophen, Thio-resorcin, Thorii Ol. Ung., Thymol Iodid. Trilactine, Ung. Rusci Co.

Puerperal Fever.—Acid Boric, Antifebrin, Antipyrine, Antistreptococcic Serum, Ferri Perchlor., Jaborandi, Opium, Quinine, Terebinth Ol., Nucleinic Acid.

Purpura.—Acid Citric, Acid Gallic, Acid Sulphuric Dil., Calcii Chlorid., Ergot, Ferri Perchlor. Tinct., Phosphorus, Sodii Salicyl., Quinine preps., Terebinth Ol.

Pyæmia.—Alcohol, Ammonia, Quinine, Antiseptics.

Pyelitis.—Benzoates, Acid Benzoic, Erigeron Ol.

Pyrosis.—Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., Acid Hydrochlor. Dil., Acid Nit. Dil., Acid Sulphuros, Argent. Oxid., Bismuth preps., Catechu, Carbo Lig., Cerii Oxalas, Magnesia, Opium, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Sodii Bicarb., Sodii Sulphocarb., Atropine Methyl Bromide.

Rheumatism, Acute.—Acid Aceto-Salicylic, Acid Salicylic, Acid Benzoic, Aconite, Antifebrin, Acetopyrin, Actæa and Cimicifugin, Antipyrine, Asaprol, Aspirin, Betol, Canthar. Emplast., Caffeine-chloral, Colchicum, Colchicin, Gaultheriæ Ol., Ferri Perchlor., Formanilide, Guaiacum, Lactophenin, Lithion, Mesotan, Methyl. Salicylas, Opium, Ozonic Æther, Phenocoll Hydroch., Potass. Acet., Pot. Bicarb., Potass. Cit., Pulv. Ipec. Co., Piperazine Quinate, Pyramidon, Salicylates, Quinine preps., Rubidium Iodid, Salicin, Saligenin, Salocoll, Salol, Salophen, Sodii Dithiosalicylas, Sodii Salicylas, Sodii Bicarb., Tylmarin, Veratrum.

Rheumatism (Chronic).—Acid Citric, Acid Hydriodic and Iodic, Acid Salicylic, Arsenic, Aconit. Lin., Ammon. Chlor., Ammon. Phosph., Armoracia, Asaprol, Actæa, Amyl Salicylas, Antim. Sulphurat., Aspirin, Aspirophen, Betol, Buchu, Benzosalin, Biscinioid., Caffein. Salicyl., Conium, Cajuput Ol., Citrophén, Gynocard Ol., Chloral, Camphor and Menthol applic., Cimicifuga, Cin-

chonid. Salicylas, Citarin, Colchicum, Delphine, Ethyl Iodid., Euphorin, Ferri Iodid. Syr., Ferri Salicylas, Formates, Gelsemium, Guaiacum, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Hydrarg. or Morph. Oleas., Iodi Liquor Fort., Lin. Camph. Co., Ichthyol, Ichthyol Salicylas, Lithii Guaiacas, Lithii Salicylas, Lycetol, Lysidine, Magnesia, Malakin, Menthol Mesotan, Methyl Acetyl Salicylat, Methylene Blue, Morrhuae Ol., Myrist. Ol., Naftalan, Opium, Phenacetin, Pini Ol., Piperazine Quinate, Potass. Sulphurat., Potass. Iodid., Pyramidon, Salicylates, Piperidin preps., Salipyrin, Salol, Sodii Iodid., Sodii Salicylat., Sulphur (Chelsea Pensioner), Safrol, Terebin Lin., Ulmaren, Uricedin, Ursal, Xanthoxylum. (*Local*) Atropin Lin., Belladonna Lin., Betol, Camph. Co. Lin., Capsici Emplast., Chloral cum Camphor, Crotol Ol. Lin., Lin. Menthol Co., Methyl Salicylate Plaster, Opii Lin.

Rheumatoid Arthritis.—Actæa, Arsenic, Aspirin, Colchicum, Ferri Iodid, Guaiacol Carb., Lithii Carb., Potass. Bromid. and Iodid., Quinine Salicylas, Thyroid preps.

Rickets.—Acid Phosph. Dil., Calcii Hypophosph. Syr., Calcis Liq. Sacchr., Calcii Chlorid., Calc. Lact., Lactophosph. Syr., Cinchona preps., Ferri Phosph., Morrhuae Ol. cum Glycerophosph., Ferratin, Ferri Phosph., Syr. and Comp., Ferri Iodid., Glycerophosph., Phosphorus, Sodii Phosph., Thymus Gland, Virogen, Zinc Phosphide.

Ringworm.—(*Local*) Acid Acet., Acid Salicyl., Acid Sulphuros, Anacardii Ol., Anthrarobin, Chrysarobin Ung., Cupri Oleati Ung., Coster's Paste, Glycer. Acid Carb., Formaldehyde, Hydrarg. Oleat., Ung. Hydrarg. Nit. Acid., Hydrarg. Ammon. Ung., Hydrarg. Oxid. Rub. Ung., Iodized Phenol, Pyrogallol., Sphagnol, Ung. Potass. Sulphurat., Resorcin Ung., Sulphur Comp. Ung.

Rodent Ulcer.—Radium and X-rays.

Saliva, To Promote.—Horse-radish, Jaborandi Mercurial preps., Mustard, Pyrethrum, Tobacco.

Saliva, To Diminish.—Acid Hydrochlor. Dil., Atropine, Belladonna, Chlorates, Picrotoxin.

Sarcina Ventriculi. Acid. Sulphuros., Calcii Chlorid., Beta-naphthol, Salol, Sodii Hyposulphis, Potass. Sulphis, Sodii Sulphis, Sodii Salicylas, Sodii Metabisulphis.

Scabies. (*Local*) Acid Oxy-naphthric, Bals. Peru, Calcis Chlorinat. Liq., Calcis Sulphurat. Lotio, Creosote, Epicarín, Hydrarg. Ammon. Ung., Hydrarg. Perchlor. Ung., Naphthol Ung., Naphthalin Ung., Potass. Sulphurat., Staphisagriae Ol. Ung., Sulph. Hypochlor. Ung., Sulphur Co. Ung., Sapo Viridis, Rusci Co. Ung., Thorii Ol. Ung.

Scarlet Fever. Aconite, Ammon. Carb., Belladonna, Potass. Chlorat., Eucalypti Tinct., Sodii Salicylas. (*Local*) Spray Acid Carbol., Resorcin, Sodæ Chlor. Liq.

Sciatica. Acetanilide, Acetopyrin, Actæa, Agathin, Agurin, Alphol, Ammon. Chlor., Analgen, Asaprol, Cimicifugin, Ferri Carb. Sacchar., Colchicum, Colchicin, Guaiacum, Guaiacol, Lithii Citras, Morphine (hypod. inject.), Phenazone, Phenacetin, Piperazine, Potass. Iodid., Quin. Salicyl., Salol, Sodii Salicyl., Terebinth Ol., Theobromine-Sodium Formate, Tylmarin. (*Local*) Aconit. Lin., Belladonn. Lin., Chloroform Lin., Ether Spray, Ether injection, Iohydrin, Menthol, Menthol cum Camphor, Menthol Lin., Methyl Chlorid, Betulæ Ol., Oleogen Camphor, Radiant Heat.

Scrofula. Barium Chlor., Bismuth and Zinc Iodates, Calcii Chlorid., Calcii Lact., Calcii Phosph., Calcii Hypophosphis, Calcii Sulphid., Calcinol, Ferratin, Ferri et Calcii Phosph. Pil., Ferri Iodid. Syr., Ferri Phosph. Co. Syr., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrarg. Iodid. Vir., Iodum, Iodoform, Morrhuae Ol., Potass. Iodid., Potass. Sulphurat., Potass. Bicarb., Sodii Phosph., Solveol, Sodii Iodid., Quin. Sulph., Stillingia, Iodo-tannic Syrup, Trilactine.

Scurvy. Arsenic and Iron, Acid Citric, Acid Tart., Lime Juice, Lemon Juice, Phosphorus, Potass. Chlor., Potass. Citras, Sassafras, Sodii Carb.

Sea-Sickness. Amyl Nitris, Acid Hydrobrom., Ammon. Bromid., Antipyrine, Brometone, Caf-

feine, Caffein Cit., Chloralamide, Chloral Hydras, Chlorobrom., Camphor, Cerii Oxalas, Creosote, Cocaine Hydrochlor., Hyoscine, Hyoscyamina, Nitro-glycerin, Potass. Bromid., Sodii Bromid., Orexin Tannate, Sodii Nitris.

Seborrhœa. (*Local*) Captol, Resorcin Ung. and Lotio, Hydrarg. Oxid. Rub., Sulphur and Salicylic Acid Ung., Thigenol, Thorii Oleat. Ung.

Septicæmia and Pyæmia. Acid Salicylic, Anti-streptococcic Serum and Vaccine, Eucalyptus Glob., Ferri Perchlor., Kairine, Levurin, Nuclein, Quin. preps., Resorcin, Salicin.

Skin Irritation. (*Local*) Acid Carbol. Sol. (1 in 1,000), Bran bath, Sodii Carb., Hydrarg. Perchlor. Lotio.

Smallpox. Acid Carbol., Glycer. Acid. Salicylic, Bismuth Subnit., Chlori Liq., Collodium Flexile, Plumbi Acet., Potass. Chlor., Quinine preps. (*Local*) Argent. Nit.

Snake Bite. Alcohol and Ammonia, Calmette's Anti-venomous Serum, Potass. Permangan., Strychnin. Inject. Hypoderm., Calcii Chlorid.

Sneezing, Paroxysmal. Arsenic, Iodum, Potass. Iodid. (*Local*) Camphor, Menthol, Sodii Chlorid.

Sore Throat. Acid Sulphurous with Glycerin Spray or Paint, Acid Tannic with Glycerin, Spray or Paint, Acid Boric with Glycer. Paint, Alum sol. (gargle), Eucalyptus Gum, Myrrh Tinct., Potass. Nit., Potass. Chloras, Rosa Infus. Acid.

Sore Throat, Relaxed. Alum Sol. (gargle), Capsicum Tinct., Catechu Troch., Krameria, Glycerin and Tannin, Glycerin and Borax, Glycerin, Ferri Perchlor., Quercus, Rhatany, Benzoin Tinct. Vapor.

Sore Throat, Ulcerated. Acid Hydrochlor. dil., Acid Sulphurous (spray), Argent. Nit., Glycer. and Borax.

Spermatorrhœa. Belladonna, Camphor, Camphor Monobrom., Capsicum, Ferrum salts, Nux Vom., Potass. Bromid., Strychnine.

Spina Bifidæ. Iodine Lin., Iodo-glycerin injection.

Spleen Enlargement. Potass. Bromid., Potass. Iodid., Quinine. (*Local*) Ung. Hydrarg., Iodid. Rub.

Sprains. (*Local*) Arnica, Ammon. Chlor. Lotio, Poppyhead fomentation (hot), Lead and Opium Lotion, S. V. R. Lotio, Lin. Saponis, Lin. Opium, Lin. Terebinth.

Sprue. Koumiss, Milk diet, Pepsin, Santonin, Ipecac. sine Emetine.

Stomach Dilatation. Betol, Benzo-naphthol, Bismuth Salicyl., Salol, Naphthol, Sodii Phosph.

Stomach Ulceration. Argent. Oxid., Argent Nit., Bismuth Carb., Opium, Pepsin preps.

Stomatitis. Eucalypt. Glob. Tinct., Hydrastis, Potass. Chloras, Sodii Chloras. (*Local*) Acids Boric, Carbol., Salicyl., Sulphurous., Alum and Glycer., Borax and Glycer., Cupri Sulph. Sol., Hydrogen Peroxid., Myrrh and Borax Tinct.

Sunstroke. Ammon. Carb., Apomorphine, Atropine (inject. hypod.), Digitalis, Ergot, Morphin (inject. hypod.), Quinine, Phenazone, Veratrum.

Syphilis. Auri Chlor., Barium Chlor., Ammon. Iodid., Amyli Iodid., Arsamin, Ferri Iodid. Syr., Glycogen Iodi, Hydrarg. cum Creta, Hydrarg. et Potass. Iodid., Hydrarg. Gallas, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Hydrarg. Iodid. Virid., Hydrarg. Benzoas, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Hydrarg. Salicylas, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydriodol, Iodinol, Iodum, Mercuriol, Phytolacca, Potass. Iodid., Quinine Periodide, Sarsaparilla, Sodii Iodid., Strontii Iodid. (*Local*) Hydrarg. Oleat. and Morphine, Hydrarg. Ung.

Syphilitic Ulcers. (*Local*) Acid Chromic, Collod. Salicyl. and Hydrarg. Perchlor., Iodo-thio-resorcin, Calomel and Bismuth (for dusting on), Europhen, Hydrarg. Acid. Nit., Hydrarg. Flav., Lotio Nigra, Hydrarg. Oleat. and Morph., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Iodoform, Iodol, Resorcin, Zinc Chlor., Iodid. and Nitras.

Tetanus. Acid Carbol., Antitoxin, Amyl Nitris, Bromides, Cannabis indic., Chloral Hydras, Conin. Hydrobrom., Curara, Gelsemium, Arsenicalis Liq.,

Magnes. Sulph. or Sodium Chloride injections, Morphine, Opium, Pelletierine, Phenol (inject. hypod.), Pilocarpine, Strophanthus (Hydrogen Peroxide to wash wound).

Thirst, to allay. Acid Citric, Acid Phosph. dil., Acid Sulph. Aromat., Acid Tart., Dec. Hordei, Pot. Citras., Potass. Acid Tart.

Tonsillitis. Aconit Tinct., Belladonna, Formalin Tablets, Ferri Perchlor. Liq., Salicylates, Sodii Benzoas. (*Local*) Acid Sulphurous cum Glycerin Sol. (to paint).

Tonsils, Enlarged. Potass. Iodid. (*Local*) Acid Carbol. and Glycer., Iodine and Glycerin, Ferri Perchlor. and Glycerin, Acid Tannic and Glycerin.

Toothache. Acid Hydrobrom., Butyl Chloral Hydras., Delphinine, Exalgin, Gelsemina, Gelsemii Tinct., Quinine. (*Local*) Acid Arsenios, Cajupute Ol., Caryophyll. Ol., Chlorof. cum Camph., Cocaine, Cocaine Menthol and Phenol, Creosote, Eugenol, Menth. Pip. Ol. and Tr. Opii, Pyrethri Tinct.

Trypanosomiasis and Tick Fever. (*Local*) Antitoxic Serum, Sodium Arsenate, Atoxyl, Chrysoidine, Methylene Blue, Tylarsin.

Ulcers. Acid Boric, Argent. Nit., Bismuth Oxyiodogallate, Acid Carbol., Acid Salicylic, Creta præp., Cupri Sulph., Belladonna Glycerin, Eucalyptus Ung., Iodates, Iodoform, Iodol, Orthoform, Plumbi Subacet. Glycer. and Ung., Plumbi Acet., Plumb. Carb., Potass. Permangan., Resin Ung., Resorcin, Salol, Pheno-Boric Ung., Zinc Chlorid., Zinc Oleat., Zinc Sulph. Lotio, Zinc Ung.

Uræmia. Aconite, Amyl Nitris, Atropine, Bromides, Caffeine, Digitalis, Elaterin Pulv. Co., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Jalap Comp. Co., Jaborandi, Lithii Hippuras, Nitroglycerin, Pilocarpine (inject hypod.), Scilla, Scoparii Succ., Sodii Benzoas, Urosin, Veratrin, Strophanthus preps.

Uræmic Convulsions. Bromides and Chloral Hydras.

Urine, Incontinence. Ammon. Bromid., Antipyrine, Acid Benzoic, Belladonna, Buchu, Chloral Hydras., Creosotum, Calcii Phosph., Camphor

Monobrom., Hyoscyamus, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor., Lycopod Tinct., Nux Vom., Strychnin. Liq., Potass. Citras.

Urticaria. Antipyrine, Calcii Lactis, Calcii Liq., Bals. Peru., Ichthyol, Magnesia, Pot. Acid Tart., Potass. Carb. Lotio., Sodii Bicarb., Sulphur, Zinci Ung. (*Local*) Acid Benzoic Lot., Acid Boric Lot., Acid Carbol., Acid Hydrocyan. Dil. Lotio., Plumbi cum Lacte Lotio, Zinc and Amyli Pulv.

Uvula, Relaxed. Alum Gargle, Catechu, Capsicum, Guaiacum, Eucalyptus Gum, Krameria, Glycer. and Tannin, Potass. Chloras, Ferric Chlorid., Zinc Chlorid. Gargle.

Vertigo. Acid Hydrobrom., Auri Bromid., Caffeine, Guarana, Quin. Valerian., Strychnine, Spt. Ammon. Co., Zinc Valerian.

Vomiting, to allay. Acid Carbol., Acid Hydrocyan. Dil., Ammon. Bromid., Bismuth preps., Calcii Chlorid., Calcis Aqua, Cerium Oxalas, Chloral Hydras, Chloroform preps., Coca, Cocaine, Liq. Sodæ Efferves., Magnes. Carb., Nux Vom., Potass. Bicarb. cum Acid Citric, Sodii Phos., Vin. Ipecac. in minim doses.

Warts and Corns. Acid Acet. Glacial., Acid Carbol., Collodium Salicyl., Formalin, Iodi Lin., Potass. Liquor.

Whooping-cough. Acid Carbol., Acid Boric, Acid Sulphurous, Acid Benzoic and Benzoates, Alum, Ammon. Bromid., Antipyrine, Antitussin, Atropine, Amyl Nitris, Apomorphine Hydroch., Auri et Sodii Chlor., Belladonna, Bromoform, Benzol, Bromides, Bryonia, Caryoph. Ol., Chloral, Chlorof. et Morph. Co. Tinct., Camphor Monobrom., Codeine Jelly, Conium, Ergot, Eucalypti Ol., Euquinine, Gelsemium, Grindelia, Ipecac., Lobelia, Morphine preps., Ozonic Ether, Orthoform (New), Pertussin, Phenacetin, Potass. Bromid., Quinine, Rubidium, Senega, Resorcin, Succin. Lin., Stramonium, Zinc Oxid., Zinc Sulph. Inhalation of Formalin, Pyridine, Hyoscyamus and fumigation with Sulphurous Acid.

Worms (Threadworms). Acid Carbol., Enemas of Vinegar, Sodium Chlorid., Acid Salicylic, Thymol, or Quassia.

Worms (Roundworms) Areca, Anacardium, Cambogia, Calomel, Jalap, Santonin, Scammony, Turpentine.

Worms (Tapeworm). Areca, Cousso, Felix Mas., Kamala, Calomel, Thymol, Terebene.

SYNONYMS FOR DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND PREPARATIONS USED IN MEDICINE.

Abernethy's Draught.. Compound Mixture of Senna		
Abernethy's Pill	..	{ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iii.
		{ Ext. Coloc. co. gr. ii.
Acetanilide	..	Antifebrin
Acetate of Ethyl	..	Acetic Ether
Acetone	..	{ Pyro-Acetic Spirit
		{ Hasting's Naphtha
Acetophenone	..	Hypnone
Acetum Fuscum	..	Vinegar
Acetum Epispasticum..		Acetum Cantharidis
Acetum Plumbi	..	Liq. Plumbi
Acetum Saturni	..	Liq. Plumbi
Acetylic Acid	..	Acetic Acid
Acetyl-Salicylic Acid	..	Aspirin
Acid Carbonate of		
Potassium		Potassium Bicarbonate
Acid Carbonate of		
Sodium		Sodium Bicarbonate
Acid of Amber	..	Succinic Acid
Acid Solution of Nitrate		
of Mercury		{ Acid Solution of Mer-
Acid Solution of Per-		{ curic Nitrate
nitrate of Mercury		
Acid Sulphate of		
Potassium		Bisulphate of Potassium
Acid Vitriolated Tartar		Bisulphate of Potassium
Acidum Acetosellæ	..	Oxalic Acid.

Acidum Arsenicosum ..	Arsenious Anhydride, B.P.
Acid. Azoticum ..	Nitric Acid
Acid. Borussicum ..	Acid Hydrocyanic Dil.
Acid. Carbazoticum ..	Picric Acid
Acid. Dioxysalieylic. ..	Gallic Acid
Acid. Fluoricum ..	Hydrofluoric Acid
— Gallicum Sublimatum	Pyrogallie Acid
Acid. Gallo-Tannic ..	Tannic Acid
Acid. Hydrocarbonic. ..	Oxalic Acid
Acid. Hydrosulphuric. ..	Sulphuretted Hydrogen
Acid. Hydrothionic ..	Sulphuretted Hydrogen
Acid. Limonorum ..	Citric Acid
Acid. Manganesium ..	Black Oxide of Man- ganese
Acid. Metaphosphoric. ..	Glacial Phosphoric Acid
Acid. Muriaticum ..	Hydrochloric Acid
Acid. Osmicum ..	Hyperosmic Acid
Acid. Phenicum ..	Carbolic Acid
Acid. Phenylicum ..	Carbolic Acid
Acid. Prussicum ..	Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil.
Acid. Tannicum ..	Tannin
Acid. Trichlorphenicum	Trichlorphenol
Acid. Trinitrophenicum	Picric Acid
Acid. Vitrioli Aromat. ..	Acid. Sulphuric. Aromat.
Acid. Zooticum ..	Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil.
Acoine ..	Guanicaine
Aconitia	Aconitine
Aconitum Ferox ..	Nepaul Aconite
Acorus Calamus ..	{ Calamus Aromaticus
	{ Cinnamon (or Sweet)
	{ Flag
	{ Cinnamon (or Sweet)
Actæa Racemosa ..	{ Sedge
	{ Cimicifuga Racemosa
	{ Macrotys Racemosa
Adeps Anseris ..	{ Macrotys Actæoides
	{ Goose Grease
	{ Expressed Oil of Nutmeg
„ Myristicæ ..	Lard
„ Suillus ..	Spermaceti
Adipocera Cetosa ..	Cupric Oxyacetate, Ver-
Ærugo	{ digris
„ Aeris ..	{ Ethyl Butyrate
Æther Butyricus ..	Spirit of Chloroform
Æther Chloricus ..	Ethyl Formiate
Æther Formicus ..	

Æther Methylicus ..	Methyl Oxide
Æther Sulphuricus ..	Ether
Æther Vitriolicus ..	"
Æther Valerianicus ..	Ethyl Valerianate
Æthiops Absorbens ..	Hydrarg. cum Creta
Æthiops Alkalinatus ..	
Æthiops Cretaceus ..	
Æthiops Mineral ..	Sulphide of Mercury with Sulphur
Æthiops Narcoticus ..	
Agar Agar ..	Japanese Isinglass
Ague Apple ..	Colocynth
Alcohol Ethylicum ..	Absolute Alcohol
Alcohol Fortius ..	Rectified Spirit
— Nitrico-Æthereum ..	Spirit of Nitrous Ether
Alcohol of Sulphur ..	Carbon Bisulphide
Alcohol Terebinthinæ ..	Oil of Turpentine
Alder Buckthorn ..	Rhamnus Frangula
Ale Aliger or Alicar ..	Malt Vinegar
Alembroth Salt ..	Sal Alembroth
Aleppo Galls ..	Galls
Alexander's Pills ..	Pil. Coloc. Co.
Algaroth's Powder ..	Oxychloride of Antimony
Alkali Causticum ..	Caustic Potash
— Fixum Vegetabile ..	Potassium Carbonate
Alkali Minerale ..	Sodium Carbonate
Alkali Tartari ..	Potassium Carbonate
Alkali Volatile Causti- cum	Ammonia
Alkalized Mercury ..	Hydrarg. cum Creta
All Heal ..	Valerian
Allium Cepa ..	Onion
Allium Sativum ..	Garlic, Churl's Treacle, Poor Man's Treacle
Allspice ..	Pimento
Aloe Depurata ..	Extract of Aloes
Aloe Perryi ..	Socotrine Aloes Plant
Aloe Vulgaris ..	Barbadoes Aloes Plant
Aloes, Curaçoa ..	Barbadoes Aloes
Aloes, Bombay ..	Socotrine Aloes
Aloes, East Indian ..	Socotrine Aloes
Aloes, Zanzibar ..	Socotrine Aloes
Aloes, Hepatic ..	Liver-coloured Aloes
Alum, Cake ..	Aluminium Sulphate
Alum, Patent ..	Aluminium Sulphate
Alumen Calcinatum ..	Dried Alum
Alumen Ustum ..	
	Alum Exsic., B.P.

Alumen Romanum ..	} Roche Alum subs. Lump Alum artifi- cially coloured red with Bole
Alumen Rupel ..	
Alumen Rupeum ..	
Alumina	Aluminium Oxide
Aluminii Amm. Sulphas	Ammonia Alum
Aluminii Potass. Sulphas	Potash Alum
Aluminii Oxidum ..	Alumina
Aluminii Subacetas ..	Estone, Lenicet.
Alumnol.. ..	Aluminium Naphthol Sulphonate
Amadou	German Tinder, Pre- pared Oak Agaric
Amanita Muscaria ..	Agaricus Muscaria
Amber	Ambra Flava
Ambergris	Ambra Ambrosiaca
Ambra Ambrosiaca ..	} Ambergris
Ambra Cinerea ..	
Ambra Grisea ..	
Ambra Vera ..	
Ambra Flava	Amber, Succinum, Elec- tron, Electrum
Ambra Liquida ..	Prepared Storax
American Ashes ..	Crude Potass. Carbonate
American Hellebore ..	Veratrum Viride
American Indian Hemp	Apocynum Cannabinum
American Mandrake ..	Podophyllum Peltatum
— White Hellebore ..	Veratrum Viride
Amido-chloride of Mer- cury	Ammoniated Mercury
Ammonia Præparata ..	Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonia, Rock ..	Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonia, Water ..	Solution of Ammonia
Ammonii Ichthyolas ..	Ichthyol
Ammonii Sesquicarb. ..	Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonii Sulphidum ..	Hydrosulphide of Am- monium
Ammonii Sulphydras..	Hydrosulphide of Am- monium
— Sulpho-ichthyolas ..	Ichthyol
Ammonio-chloride of Mercury	Ammoniated Mercury
Ammonio Ferric Alum	Iron Alum
Amomi Semina ..	Pimento
Amomum Repens ..	Cardamom
Amygdalus Communis, { var., Amara	Bitter Almond Tree Prunus Amygdalus, var., Amara

Amygdalus Communis, var., Dulcis	{ Sweet Almond Tree Prunus Amygdalus, var., Dulcis
Amygdalus Persica ..	Peach
Amyl Hydrate	Amylic Alcohol, pure
Amylene-chloral ..	Dormiol
Amylic Alcohol, Crude	Fusel Oil, Potato Oil, Oil of Grain
Anæsthesine	Benzocaina
Anguentum	Carbonate of Lead Oint- ment
Angostura Bark ..	Cusparia Bark
Anhydrochromate of Potassium	Potassium Bichromate
Animal Charcoal ..	{ Bone Black Ebur Ustum Spodium Nigrum
Annatto	Orleana, Orleans Earth
Anodyne Balsam ..	Opium Liniment
Anodyne Drops.. ..	Hoffman's Anodyne
Anodyne Electuary ..	Confection of Opium, B.P. '85
Anodyne Liniment ..	Opium Liniment
Anthos	Rosemary
Antifebrin	Acetanilide, Phenyl - Acetamide
Antimonii Hydrosulph.	Kermes Mineral
Antimonii Oxidum ..	Antimonious Oxide, B.P.
Antimonii Oxysulphuret.	Sulphurated Antimony
Antimonii Potass. Tart	Tartarated Antimony
Antimonii Sulphuretum Aureum	Sulphurated Antimony
Antimonii Sulphuretum Præcip.	Sulphurated Antimony
Antimonious Chloride Solution	{ Liq. Antim. Chlor., B.P. '85
Antimonium Trichloride Solution	{ Butter of Antimony
Antimony	Stibium
Antiquarium	Calomel
Apium Graveolens ..	Celery, Smallage, Marsh Parsley
Apocynum Cannabinum	American Indian Hemp, Canadian Hemp
Apple of Peru	Datura Stramonium
Aq. Coloniensis.. ..	Eau de Cologne

Aq. Flor. Naphæ	..	Orange Flower Water
Aq. Kali Puri	..	Liquor Potassæ
Aq. Phagedænica	..	Lotio Hydrarg. Flav.
Aq. Phagedænica Mitis	..	Lotio Hydrarg. Nigra
Aq. Phagedænica Nigra	..	Lotio Hydrarg. Nigra
Aq. Plumbi	..	Liq. Plumbi Dil.
Aq. Pyrolei Pini	..	Tar Water
Aq. Regia	..	} Strong Nitro - Hydro - chloric Acid
Aq. Regis	..	
Aq. Regia Dil	..	Ac. Nitrohydroch. Dil. B.P.
Aq. Saturni	..	Liq. Plumbi Dil, <i>q.v.</i>
Aq. Vegeto-Mineralis	..	Liq. Plumbi Dil.
Aq. Vegeto - Mineralis Goulardi	..	Liq. Plumbi Dil.
Aq. Vitæ..	..	Brandy
Aquila Alba	..	} Calomel
Aq. Cœlestis	..	
Aq. Mercurii	..	
Aq. Mitigata	..	
Arcanum Corallinum	..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Arcanum Duplicatum..	..	Potassium Sulphate
Arcanum Tartari	..	Potassium Acetate
Archel, Archil	..	Orchil
Argentum Vivum	..	Mercury
Argol	..	Crude Cream of Tartar
Argyrol	..	Vitellin
Armenian Bole..	..	Red Bole, Native Iron Oxide
Aromatic Confection	..	Pulv. Cretæ. Aromat.
Aromatic Powder	..	Pulv. Cinnam. Co.
Arsenici Oxidum	..	Arsenious Anhydride, B.P.
Arsenicum Album	..	Arsenious Anhydride, B.P.
Arsenicum Flavum	..	Yellow Sulphide of Arsenium, Orpiment
Arsenicum Rubrum	..	Red Sulphide of Arsenium Realgar
Asa Dulcis	..	Benzoin
Arsinyl	..	Sodii Metharsenis
Asaprol	..	Abrastol
Asparagin	..	Althein
Aseptol	..	Sulphocarboll
Asiatic Pills	in each	{ Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ Black Pepper, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$
Atoxyl	..	{ Arsamin Sodii Anilarsenas

Atropine Methyl-

Bromide	Mydriatine
Axunge, Axungia	Lard
Axungia Suilla	Lard
Azote	Nitrogen
Azotic Acid	Nitric Acid
Azotic Gas	Nitrogen
Baccæ Actes	Dried Elder Berries
Baccæ Orientales	Cocculus Indicus
Baldwin's Phosphorus	Ignited Calcium Nitrate
Balsam of Fern	Liquid Ext. of Male Fern
Balsam of Fir	Canada Turpentine
Balsam of Life	Comp. Decoction of Aloes
Balsam of Soap	Soap Liniment
Balsam of Sulphur	Sulphur, 1 ; Olive Oil, 9 (Heated together till combined)
Balsamic Lozenges	Tolu Lozenges
Balsamum Brasiliense	Copaiba
Bals. Canadense	Canada Turpentine
Bals. Commendatoris	Tinct. Benzoin Comp.
Bals. Indicum	Balsam of Peru
Bals. Indicum Nigrum	Balsam of Peru
Bals. Terebinthinæ	Dutch Drops
Bals. Thebaicum	Opium Liniment
Bals. Tranquillans	Ol. Hyoscyami Co. <i>Nat. Flor.</i>
Bals. Traumaticum	Comp. Tincture of Benzoin
Barege	Sulphurated Potash
Barilla	Crude Sodium Carbonate
Basham's Mixture	Mist. Ferri Am. Acet., U.S.P.
Basic Nitrate of Bismuth	Bismuth Subnitrate
Basilicon	Resin Ointment
Basilicon Ointment	Resin Ointment
Bay Salt	Sea Salt
Beaume de Vie	Compound Decoction of Aloes
Benzoline	Petroleum Ether
Benzoyl Hydrate	Benzoic Acid
Berlin Blue	Prussian Blue
Berlin Red	Native Ferric Oxide

Betol	Naphthalol, Salicylate of Beta-Naphthol-Ether
Bertoni's Ether ..	Tertiary Amyl Nitrate
Betel Nut	Areca Nut
Biborate of Soda ..	Borax
Bichloride of Methylene	Methylene
Biniodide of Mercury ..	Red Iodide of Mercury
Binoxide of Hydrogen ..	Peroxide of Hydrogen
Binoxide of Lead ..	Peroxide of Lead
Binoxide of Manganese	Black Oxide of Man- ganese
Bipotassic Sulphate ..	Potassium Sulphate, B.P.
Bismuthi Nitras ..	Bismuth Subnitrate
Bismuthi Oxycarb. ..	Bismuth Carbonate
Bismuthi Oxynitras ..	Bismuth Subnitrate
Bismuthi Subcarb. ..	Bismuth Carbonate
Bismuthum Album ..	Bismuth Subnitrate
Bisulphate of Potassium	Acid Potassium Sul- phate, KHSO_4
Bitartrate of Potash ..	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Bitter Apple	Colocynth Fruit
Bitter Ash	Quassia, <i>Picræna Excelsa</i>
Bitter Cucumber ..	Colocynth Fruit
Bitter Gourd	Colocynth Fruit
Bitter Infusion ..	Comp. Infusion of Gen- tian
Bitter Wood	Quassia
Black Alder	Rhamnus Frangula
Black Antimony ..	Black Sulphide of Antim.
Black Bryony	Tamus Communis
Black Cohosh	Actæa Racemosa
Black Demino	Pitch Plaster
Black Draught	Comp. Mixture of Senna
Black Drop	Opium, 1 ; Acid. Acetic. Dil., 4 ; macerate, filter
Black Haw	Viburnum Prunifolium
Black Hydrate of Iron	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
Black Jack	Comp. Mixture of Senna
Black Jam	Confection of Senna
Black Oxide of Iron ..	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
Black Oxide of Mercury	Mercurous Oxide
Black Precipitate ..	Hahnemann's Mercury
Black Sulphur	Sulphur Vivum
Black Turpeth Mineral	Hahnemann's Mercury
Blanc Fixe	Precipit. Barium Sul- phate

Blanchard's Pills	..	Pil. Ferri Iodidi
Blaud's Pills	..	Pil. Ferri, B.P.'98
Bleaching Liquid	..	Solution Chlorinated Lime
Bleaching Powder	..	Chlorinated Lime
Bleaching Salt..	..	Chlorinated Lime
Blue Butter	..	Blue Ointment
Blue Copperas	..	Copper Sulphate
Blue Gum Tree	..	Eucalyptus Globulus
Blue Ointment..	..	Blue Butter, Blue Unc- tion, Trooper's Oint- ment
Blue Mass	..	Pilula Hydrargyri
Blue Pill	..	Pilula Hydrargyri
Blue Stone	..	Copper Sulphate
Blue Uncion	..	Blue Ointment
Blue Vitriol	..	Copper Sulphate
Bole, Red	..	Armenian Bole
Bole, White	..	Kaolin; China Clay
Bone Ash	..	Crude Calcium Phos- phate
Bone Black	..	Animal Charcoal
Bone Earth	..	Crude Calcium Phosphate
Borate of Soda..	..	Borax
Borotartrate of Potash	..	Soluble Cream of Tartar
Brasium	..	Malt
British Gum	..	Dextrine
Bromide of Ethyl	..	Hydrobromic Ether
Bromol	..	Tribromphenol
Bromalin	..	Bromethylformine
Burnt Alum	..	Exsiccated Alum
Burnt Sugar	..	Caramel
Butter of Antimony	..	Antimonious Chloride Sol.
Butter of Tin	..	Hydrated Stannic Chlo- ride, $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Butter of Zinc	..	Chloride of Zinc
Butyl Chloral	..	Croton Chloral
Butyl Chloral Hydrate	..	Croton Chloral Hydrate
Butyrate of Ethyl	..	Butyric Ether
Byne, Bynes	..	Malt
Cacao Butter	..	Oil of Theobroma
Cadmium Yellow	..	Cadmium Sulphide
Cake Alum	..	Aluminium Sulphate
Calcaria	..	Calx
Calcii Sulphidum	..	Sulphurated Lime

Calcined Gypsum	..	Plaster of Paris
Calcined Magnesia	..	Heavy Magnesia
Calcined Mercury	..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Calcii Iodas	.. ..	Calcinol
Calcis Carbonas Durus		Marble
Calcium Hydrate	..	Slaked Lime
Calcium Oxide..	..	Quick Lime
Calcium Sulphide	..	Sulphurated Lime
Calomel .. ..	..	Subchloride of Mercury
Calx Bismuthi ..	..	Bismuth Subnitrate
Calx Chlorata ..	..	Calx Chlorinata
Calx Extincta ..	..	Slaked Lime
Calx Hydrargyri Alba..		Ammoniated Mercury
Calx Salita .. ..	..	Calcium Chloride
Calx Viva .. ..	..	Lime, Quicklime
Cambodium .. ..	..	Gamboge
Camphine .. ..	..	Oil of Turpentine
Camphor, Bromated ..	..	Monobromated Camphor
Camphor Julep.. ..	..	Camphor Water
Camphorated Oil	..	Liniment of Camphor
Camphorated Tincture of Soap .. ..	..	Liniment of Soap
Canton's Phosphorus ..	..	Sulphurated Lime
Caoutchouc .. ..	..	India Rubber
Carbazotic Acid .. ..	..	Trinitrophenol
Carburet of Sulphur ..	..	Carbon Bisulphide
Carron Oil .. ..	..	Lime Water, 1 ; Linseed Oil, 1
Caustic Potash.. ..	..	Potassium Hydroxide
Caustic Soda .. ..	..	Sodium Hydroxide
Cawlk .. ..	..	Native Barium Sulphate
Cera Alba Placent.	..	White Wax in Cakes
Cerate .. ..	..	<i>Generic Names for Oint- ments and Unguenta</i>
Ceratum .. ..	..
Ceratum Album	..	Spermaceti Ointment
Ceresin .. ..	..	Paraffin Wax from Ozo- kerit or Fossil Wax
Ceresin Wax .. ..	..
Cerussa .. ..	..	Carbonate of Lead
Cerussa Acetata	..	Acetate of Lead
Cerussa Citrina	..	Yellow Oxide of Lead
Chalcanthum .. ..	..	Iron Sulphate
Chalcanthum Album ..	..	Zinc Sulphate
Chalybeate Plaster	..	Emplast. Ferri, B.P., '85
Chaulmoogra Oil	..	Oil of Gynocardia Odorata
Chelsea Pensioner	..	Confectio Sulphuris et Guaiaci

Chertier's Copper	..	Chlorate of Copper and Potassium
Child's Ointment	..	Blue Ointment
Chili Saltpetre	..	Nitrate of Sodium
China Clay	..	Kaolin
Chlorhydrate of Ammonium	..	Ammonium Chloride
Chlorhydric Acid	..	Hydrochloric Acid
Chloric Ether	..	Spirit of Chloroform
Chloride of Lime	..	Chlorinated Lime
Chloride of Mercuric Ammonium	..	Ammoniated Mercury
Chlorine Water	..	Solution of Chlorine
Chloruret	..	<i>Generic name for Chlorides</i>
Cholalic Acid	..	Colalin
Christison's Pill	..	Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscyami
Chrome Alum	..	Chromium and Potassium Sulphate
Chrome Red	..	Red Chromate of Lead
Chrome Yellow	..	Lead Chromate, PbCrO_4
Chromic Acid	..	Chromic Anhydride, B.P.
Chrysarobin, Crude	..	Goa Powder
Cicutine	..	Conine
Cimicifuga	..	Actæa Racemosa
Cimolia, Cimolia Terra	..	Fuller's Earth
Cinnabar	..	Native Mercuric Sulphide
Cinnabar, Factitious	..	Vermilion
Citrine Ointment	..	Nitrate of Mercury Oint.
Citron Ointment	..	
Clutton's Febrifuge Spirit	..	Spirit Ætheris Muriaticus
Cobalt Black	..	Protoxide of Cobalt
Colcothar	..	Peroxide of Iron
Confectio Aromatica	..	Pulv. Cretæ. Aromat.
Confect. Damocratis	..	Mithridate
Confect. Thebaica	..	Confection of Opium
Confect. of Bay Berries	..	Confectio Rutæ, P.L.
Collodium Cantharidatum	..	Blistering Collodion
Collodium Elasticum	..	Flexible Collodion
Collodium Salicylicum	{	Acid. Salicylicum, 30
		Ext. Cannabis Ind., 5
		Collodium Flexile, 240
Collodium Stypticum	..	Styptic Colloid
Colloxylinum	..	Pyroxylin

Copper Deutosulphate		Copper Sulphate
Copper Nitrate..	..	Cupric Nitrate
Copper Oxyacetate	..	Aerugo
Copper Sulphate	..	Cupric Sulphate
Copperas	..	Sulphate of Iron
Copperas, Blue..	..	Sulphate of Copper
Copperas, Green	..	Sulphate of Iron
Copperas, White	..	Sulphate of Zinc
Corrosive Sublimate	..	Mercury perchloride
Cosmetic Bismuth	..	Bismuth Oxychloride
Cosmetic Mercury	..	Ammoniated Mercury
Coster's Paste	..	Pigm. Picis c. Iodo
CotarnineHydrochloride		Stypticin
Cremor Tartari	..	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Cresol	..	Cresylic Acid
Crespigny's, Lady, Din- ner Pills	..	Webster's, Lady, Pills
Creta Fullonica	..	Fuller's Earth
Creta Gallica	..	French Chalk
Crocus Antimonii	..	Sulphurated Antimony
Crocus Ferri	..	Peroxide of Iron
Crocus Martis	..	Peroxide of Iron
Crocus Metallorum	..	Sulphurated Antimony
Croton Chloral..	..	Butyl Chloral Hydrate
Croton Chloral Hydrate		Butyl Chloral Hydrate
Cubic Nitre	..	Sodium Nitrate
Cuprum Aluminatum..		Lapis Divinus
Cuprum Vitriolatum	..	Cupric Sulphate
Curara; Curare	..	Woorara, Woorali
Cyanhydric Acid	..	Acid Hydrocyanic, dilute
Daffy's Elixir	..	Tinct. Sennæ Co.
De Valangin's Mineral Solvent		Liq. Arsen. Chlor. P.L.
Decoctum Amyli	..	Mucilage of Starch
Delphinic Acid..	..	Valerianic Acid
Deutojoduretum		
Hydrargyri	..	Red Iodide of Mercury
Deutosulphate, Copper		Cupric Sulphate
Deutoxide of Hydrogen		Peroxide of Hydrogen
Dextrose	..	Grape Sugar
Diaccordial	..	Syrup of Poppies
Diacode..	..	
Diacodion	..	
Diacodium	..	
Diacordeion	..	
Diachylon Plaster	..	Lead Plaster

Diapalme	Lead Plaster
Dicodium	Syrup of Poppies
Digestive Salt of Sylvius	Potassium Chloride
Dinitrocellulose ..	Pyroxylin
Di-sodium Methyarsenate	Arsinyl
Diuretin	Theobromine Soda Salicylate
Diuretic Salt	Potassium Acetate
Dolomite	Magnesian Limestone
Donovan's Solution ..	Liq. Arsen. Hydr. Iod., B.P.
Dover's Powder	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
Draco Mitigatus	Calomel
Dutch Drops	subs. Oil of Turpentin, 5 ; Balsam of Sulphur, 1
Dutch Liquid	{ Chloride of Olefiant Gas Ethylene Chloride
Eau de Luce	Tinct. Ammoniaë Comp., P.L.
Eau de Rabel	{ Sulphuric Acid, 1 Rectified Spirit, 3 by weight, mix with caution
Eau Sedative	Aqua Sedativa
Ebur Ustum	Animal Charcoal
Electron, Electrum ..	Amber
Elixir Acid. Dippeli ..	Dippel's Acid Elixir
Elixir Acid. Halleri ..	Haller's Acid Elixir
Elixir ad Longam Vitam	{ Tinct. Aloes Co., P.L.
Elixir Aloes	
Elixir de Vie	
Elixir of Longevity ..	
Elixir of Vitriol	Aromatic Sulphuric Acid
Elixir Proprietatis ..	Tinct. Aloes Co., P.L.
Elixir Saccharini	Solution of Saccharin, 1 in 20
Elixir Salutis	Tinct. Sennæ Co.
Elixir Stomachicum ..	Tinct. Gentianæ Co.
Elixir Traumaticum ..	Tinct. Benzoini Co.
Emplastrum Adhæsivum	Resin Plaster
Emp. Album	Calomel Plaster, 20 per cent.
Emp. Cephalicum	Emplastrum Picis
Emp. Cerati Saponis ..	Emp. Saponis Fusc., B.P. '85

Emplastrum Commune	Lead Plaster
Emp. Diachylum ..	Lead Plaster
Emp. Epispasticum ..	Cantharides Plaster
Emp. Gratia Dei ..	Emplastrum Picis
Emp. Gummosum ..	Galbanum Plaster, B.P. '85
Emp. Lithargyri ..	Lead Plaster
Emp. Lyth. ..	Lead Plaster
Emp. Lyttæ ..	Cantharides Plaster
Emp. Roborans ..	Emplastrum Ferri, B.P. '85
Emp. Simplex ..	Lead Plaster
Emp. Thuris ..	Emplastrum Ferri, '85
Emp. Vesicatorium ..	Cantharides Plaster
English Red ..	Native Red Oxide of Iron
Ens Martis ..	} Ammonio Chloride of Iron, P.L.
Ens Veneris ..	
Eserine ..	Physostigmine
Essence of Camphor ..	Rubinis Camphor
Ess. of Ginger ..	Tinct. Zingib. Fort, B.P.
Ess. of Mirbane ..	Nitrobenzol
Ess. of Portugal ..	Ess. Oil of Sweet-Orange Peel
Ess. of Ratafia ..	Essence of Almonds
Essential Salt of Wine	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Ethyl Acetate ..	Acetic Ether
Ethyl Bromide ..	Hydrobromic Ether
Ethyl Butyrate ..	Butyric Ether
Ethyl Carbamate ..	Urethane
Ethyl Formiate ..	Formic Ether
Ethyl Hydroxide ..	Absolute Alcohol
Ethyl Iodide ..	Hydriodic Ether
Ethyl Oxide ..	Ether
Ethyl Valerianate ..	Valerianic Ether
Ethylic Alcohol ..	Absolute Alcohol
Ethylsulphates ..	Sulphovinates
Extract of Lead ..	Liquor Plumbi
Extract of Ox Gall ..	Purified Ox Bile
Extractum Bilis ..	Purified Ox Bile
Febrifuge Salt ..	Potassium Chloride
Fehling's Solution ..	Sol. Pot. Cupric Tart., B.P.
Fel Bovis Depuratum	} Purified Ox Gall
Fel Bovis Inspissatum	
Fel Bovinum Depuratum	
Fel Tauri Inspissatum	

Ferri Ammon. Sulphat.	Iron Alum
Ferri Borussias ..	Prussian Blue
Ferri Chloridum ..	Ferri Perchloridum
Ferri Filum	Iron Wire
Ferri Limatura ..	Iron Filings
Ferri Oxidum Rubrum	Peroxide of Iron
— Peroxidum Hydratum	Peroxide of Iron
Ferri Potassio-tartras..	Tartarated Iron
Ferri Pulvis	Reduced Iron
Ferri Ramenta.. ..	Iron Filings
Ferri Scobs	Iron Filings
Ferri Rubigo	Peroxide of Iron
Ferri Sesquichloridum	Ferri Perchloridum
Ferri Sesquioxidum ..	Peroxide of Iron
Ferri Subcarbonas ..	Carbonate of Iron
Ferrie Chloride ..	Perchloride of Iron
— Citrate of Ammonia	Ferri et Ammonii Citras, B.P.
Ferri Oxyhydrate ..	Peroxide of Iron
Ferricyanide of Potash	Red Prussiate of Potash
Ferridcyanide of Potash	Red Prussiate of Potash
Ferrier's Snuff.. ..	Pulv. Bismuthi Co.
Ferro-Alumen	Iron Alum
Ferrochloride of Am- monia	Ammonio-Chloride of Iron, P.L.
Ferro-citrate of Am- monia	Ferri Ammon. Cit., B.P.
Ferrocyanate	<i>Generic term for Ferro- cyanides</i>
Ferrocyanide of Iron ..	Prussian Blue
Ferrocyanide of Potash	Yellow Prussiate of Potash
Ferroso-ferric Hydrate	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
Ferrugo	Peroxide of Iron
Ferrum Vitriolatum ..	Iron Sulphate
Fixed Mineral Alkali ..	Sodium Carbonate
Fixed Nitre	Potassium Carbonate
Flores Antim. Argent.	Antimonius Oxide
Flores Auri	Ammonio-chloride of Iron
Flores Martiales ..	
Flores Martis	
Flores Benzoes ..	Benzoic Acid
Flowers of Benjamin..	Benzoic Acid
Flowers of Brimstone	Sublimed Sulphur
Flowers of Camphor ..	Camphor in Powder
Flowers of Sulphur ..	Sublimed Sulphur
Flowers of Zinc ..	Oxide of Zinc

Fluid Magnesia	..	Liquor Magnesii Carbonatis
Fluorhydric Acid	..	Hydrofluoric Acid
Fluoric Acid	..	Hydrofluoric Acid
Fluoride of Iron	..	Ferrous Fluoride
Fly Blister	..	Cantharides Plaster
Formaldehyde	..	Formic Aldehyde
Formalin	..	Formic Aldehyde
Formic Ether	..	Formiate of Ethyl
Formyl Chloride	..	Chloroform
Fothergill's Hydrobromic Acid		Acid Hydrobrom. dil., B.P.
Fowler's Solution	..	Liq. Arsenicalis
Frankincense, Common		Thus Americanum
Frankincense Plaster	..	Emplast. Ferri B.P. '85
Friar's Balsam	..	Comp. Tincture of Benzoin
Fruit Sugar	..	Levulose
Fuchsin	..	Magenta Crystals
Fulminate	..	Fulminating Mercury
Fumus Potass. Nitratis		Nitre Paper
Fusel Oil	..	Amylic Alcohol, Crude
Fusible Salt	..	Ammonium Phosphate
Gaiffe's Battery Solution		Chloride of Zinc, 1; Distilled Water, 16
Galactic Acid	..	Lactic Acid
Galena	..	Native Sulphide of Lead
Galen's Cerate	..	Unguent. Aquæ Rosæ
Gallo-tannic Acid	..	Tannic Acid
Gascoigne Powder	..	Pulv. Cretæ Co., P.L.,
Gilla Vitrioli	..	Sulphate of Zinc
Glacial Phosphoric Acid		Metaphosphoric Acid
Glass of Antimony	..	Fused Sulphide of Antimony
Glass of Borax	..	Fused Borax
Glass, soluble	..	Waterglass
Glyster	..	Enema
Goa Powder	..	Araroba Powder
Golden Ointment	..	Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav., B.P., '98
Goose Grease	..	Adeps Anseris
Gossypium Fulminans		Pyroxylin
Goulard Cerate	..	Ung. Plumbi Subacet. Co., B.P. '67
Goulard Extract	..	Liq. Plumbi

Goulard Powder	..	Acetate of Lead
Goulard Water	..	Liq. Plumbi dil.
Grain Oil	.. ..	Amylic Alcohol, Crude
Grape Sugar	.. ..	Dextrose
Graphite	.. ..	Plumbago, Blacklead
Green Copperas	..	Iron Sulphate
Green Mercury Iodide		Mercurous Iodide
Green Vitriol	.. ..	Iron Sulphate
Gregory's Pill	.. ..	Pil. Colocynth. Comp.
Gregory's Powder	..	Pulvis Rhei Comp.
Grey Lotio	.. ..	Lotio Hydrarg. Nigra
Grey Oil	.. ..	Inject. Hydrarg. Hypo- derm.
Grey Ointment	..	Blue Ointment
Grey Oxide of Mercury		Mercurous Oxide
Grey Powder	.. ..	Hydrarg. cum Creta
Griffith's Mixture	..	Mistura Ferri Comp.
Griffith's Pill	.. ..	Pil. Ferri cum Myrrh, P.L.
Guaiacol Benzoas	..	Benzosol
Guaiacol Cinnamate	..	Styracol
Gum Bassic	.. ..	Asafoetida
Gum Benjamin	..	Benzoin
Gum Dragon	.. ..	Tragacanth
Gum Juniper	.. ..	Sandarach
Gum Kauri	.. ..	Gum Dammar
Gum Ligui Sancti	..	Guaiacum resin
Gurjun Balsam	..	{ Oleo-Resin of Dipterocar- pus Turbinatus, Wood
Gurjun Oil	.. ..
Guttæ Ammoniaci	..	Ammoniacum in tears
Guttæ Nigræ	.. ..	Black Drop
Gypsum..	.. ..	Native Sulphate of Cal- cium
Gypsum, Calcined	..	Plaster of Paris
Haarlem Oils	.. ..	Dutch Drops
Hahnemann's Mercury		Black Precipitate
— Soluble Mercury	..	Black Precipitate
Haller's Acid Elixir	..	{ Sulphuric Acid and Rec- tified Spirit, equal weights, mix gradually.
Hamilton's Pill	..	
Hartshorn and Oil	..	Pil. Colocynth. et Hyos- cyami
		Liniment of Ammonia

Hasting's Naphtha ..	Acetone
Heavy Magnesia ..	Heavy Magnesium Oxide
— Magnesia, Calcined ..	Heavy Magnesium Oxide
Heavy Spar	Native Barium Sulphate
Heavy White	Native Barium Sulphate
Heberden's Ink ..	Mist. Ferri Aromat., B.P. '85
Heberden's Mixture ..	Mist. Ferri Aromat., B.P. '85
Hebra's Ointment ..	Unguent. Diachyl. Hebræ
Hepar Sulphuris ..	Sulphurated Potash
Hepar Sulph. Calcareum ..	Sulphurated Lime
Hiera Picra	Pulv. Aloes, 4; Pulv. Canellæ, 1
Heroin Hydrochloride ..	Acetomorphin Hydro- chloride
Hoffman's Anodyne ..	Compound Spirit of Ether
Homburg's Salt ..	Boric Acid
Honey Balsam	Oxymel of Squill
Horn Silver	Native Chloride of Silver
Huxham's Tincture ..	Tinct. Cinchona Comp.
— Tincture of Bark ..	
Hexamethylenetetramine ..	Urotropin.
Hydramyl	Pentyl Hydride, Penty- lene Hydride of Amyl
Hydrargyri Ammonio- Chloridum	Hydrargyrum Ammoni- atum
Hyd. Bichloridum ..	Hydrargyri Perchloridum
Hyd. Biniodidum ..	— Iodidum Rubr.
Hyd. Borussias ..	Mercuric Cyanide
Hyd. Chloridum ..	Calomel
Hyd. Chloridum Mite ..	Calomel
Hyd. Cyanitum ..	Mercuric Cyanide
Hyd. Cyanidum ..	Mercuric Cyanide
Hyd. Deutojoduretum ..	Hydrarg. Iodidum Rubr.
Hyd. Iodidum ..	Hydrarg. Iodidum Viride, '67
Hyd. Murias ..	Calomel
Hyd. Nitrico Oxidum ..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Hyd. Oxidum, P.L. ..	Mercurous Oxide
Hyd. Oxidum Cinereum ..	Mercurous Oxide
— Oxydum. Sulphuricum ..	Turpeth Mineral
Hyd. Oxymurias ..	Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Hyd. Permurias ..	Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Hyd. Præcipitatum Album ..	Hydrarg. Ammoniatum

Hydrargyri ioduret	Proto -	Hyd. Iodidum Viride, B.P., '67
Hyd. Submurias	..	Calomel
Hyd. Suboxidum	..	Black or Grey Oxide of Mercury
Hyd. Subsulphas Flav.		Turpeth Mineral
Hyd. Sulphas	..	Persulphate of Mercury
Hyd. Sulphas Flava	..	Turpeth Mineral
Hyd. Sulphidum Nigrum		Ethiops Mineral
Hyd. Sulphuretum cum Sulphure		Ethiops Mineral
—Sulphuretum Rubrum		Vermilion
Hyd. Supermurias	..	Perchloride of Mercury
Hydrargyrum	..	Mercury
Hyd. Amidato-bichlorat.		Ammoniated Mercury
Hyd. Calcinatum	..	Hydrarg. Oxidum Ru- brum
Hyd. Corrosivum Sub- lim.		Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Hyd. Muriaticum Corros.		Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Hydrate of Amyl	..	Amylic Alcohol
Hydrate of Benzoyl	..	Benzoic Acid
Hydrate of Lime	..	Calcium Hydrate, Slaked Lime
— of Oil of Turpentine		Terpin(Terpene) Hydrate
Hydrate of Phenyl	..	Carbolic Acid
Hydrate of Potash	..	Caustic Potash
Hydrate of Soda	..	Caustic Soda
Hydride of Amyl	..	Hydramyl
Hydriodate	..	<i>Generic name for Iodides</i>
Hydriodic Ether	..	Iodide of Ethyl
Hydrobromates	..	<i>Generic name for</i> Bromides
Hydrobromic Ether	..	Bromide of Ethyl
Hydrocarbon Oil	..	Paraffinum Liquidum
Hydrochinon	..	Hydroquinone
Hydrochlorate	..	<i>Generic name for</i> Chlorides and Hydro- chlorides
Hydrofluorate	..	<i>Generic name for Fluo- rides and Hydro- fluorides</i>
Hydrofluoric Acid	..	Fluoric Acid
Hydrogen Acetate	..	Real Acetic Acid
Hydrogen Borate	..	Boric Acid

Hydrogen Bromide	..	Hydrobromic Acid Gas, HBr
Hydrog. Chloride	..	Hydrochloric Acid Gas, HCl
Hydrog. Citrate	..	Citric Acid
Hydrog. Cyanide	..	Real Hydrocyanic Acid, HCN
Hydrog. Lactate	..	Real Lactic Acid
Hydrog. Nitrate	..	Real Nitric Acid, HNO ₃
Hydrog. Oleate	..	Real Oleic Acid
Hydrog. Orthophosphate		Real Phosphoric Acid, H ₃ PO ₄
Hydrog. Sulphate	..	Real Sulphuric Acid, H ₂ SO ₄
Hydrog. Sulphite	..	Real Sulphurous Acid, H ₂ SO ₃
Hydrog. Tartrate	..	Real Tartaric Acid
Hydrosodic Carbonate		Sodium Bicarbonate
Hydrosulphuret	of	
Ammonia	.. ..	Ammonii Sulphydras
Hydrous Butyl Chloral		Butyl Chloral Hydrate
Hydrous Chloral	..	Chloral Hydrate
Hydrous Peroxide	of	
Iron	.. ..	Peroxide of Iron, B.P., '85
Hydroxide	.. ..	<i>Generic name for Hy-</i> <i>drates</i>
Hydroxyl	.. ..	True Peroxide of Hydro- gen, H ₂ O ₂
Hydruret	.. ..	<i>Generic name for Hy-</i> <i>drides</i>
Hyperosmic Acid	..	Osmic Acid
Hyposulphite of Soda	..	Sodium Thiosulphate
Ichthyol	.. ..	Ammon. Sulpho-ichthyo- late
Iodhydric Acid	..	Hydriodic Acid
Iodide of Arsenic	..	Iodide of Arsenium
Iodide of Ethyl	..	Hydriodic Ether
Iodine Blister	..	Ung. Hydrarg. Iod. Rubr., 1-7
Iodinum	.. ..	Iodum, Iodine
Iodoform Aromaticum		Iodoform, 49; Coumarin, 1
Iodo-Glycerine Solution		Iodine 10
Morton's		Iodide of Potassium 30
		Glycerin 480
Iodol	.. ..	Tetraiod Pyrrol

Iodipin	Iodinol
Irisin	Iridin
Iron Alum	Iron and Ammonia Sulphate Ammonio-Ferric Alum Ferro-Alumen
Iron, Black Hydrate of	
Iron Chloride	
Iron Fluoride	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
Iron Iodide	Ferric Chloride
Iron Rust	Ferrous Fluoride
Iron Sulphate	Ferrous Iodide
	Peroxide of Iron
	Ferrous Sulphate
Japanese Drops ..	Japanese Peppermint Oil
Japanese Isinglass ..	Agar Agar
Jarisch's Ointment ..	Pyrogallie Acid, 1; Lard, 7
Jaune Brillant ..	Sulphide of Cadmium
Jesuits' Bark ..	Cinchona Bark
Jeweller's Rouge ..	Heavy Peroxide of Iron (by Calcination)
Jew's Pitch	Asphaltum
Julep, Julepum ..	Generic terms for Mix- tures and Misturæ
Kali, as applied to chemical compounds	
Kal. ppt.	Potash or Potassium
Kal. Præparatum ..	Potassium Carbonate
Kal. Purum	Potassium Carbonate
Kal. Tartarizatum ..	Caustic Potash
Kalium	Potassium Tartrate
— Hypermanganicum	Potassium
Kaposi's Ointment ..	Potassium Permanganate
Kermes Mineral ..	Naphthol Ointment
	Antimonii Oxysulphidum Hydratum
Lac Sulphuris	Precipitated Sulphur
Lac Virginal	Simple Tinct. of Benzoin, 1; water 15.
Lana Philosophica ..	Oxide of Zinc
Lapis Calaminaris ..	Calamine
Lapis Divinus	Cuprum Aluminatum
Lapis Fullonicus ..	Fullers Earth
Lapis Infernalis ..	Silver Nitrate
Lapis Infernalis Alkali- nus	Caustic Potash

Lapis Vulnerarius ..	Lapis Divinus
Lavender Drops ..	Comp. Tinct. of Lavender
Lead Lotio ..	Liquor Plumbi dil.
Lead Monoxide ..	Lead Oxide, B.P., PbO
Lemery's White Precipitate ..	Ammoniated Mercury
Lemon Acid ..	Citric Acid
Lemon Chrome ..	Lead Chromate, PbCrO ₄
Lenitive Electuary ..	Confection of Senna
Libavius's Liquor ..	Stannic Chloride, SnCl ₄
Light Magnesia ..	Light Magnesium Oxide
Light Magnesia, Calcined ..	Light Magnesium Oxide
Linimentum Æruginis	Liniment of Acetate of Copper, P.L., '51
Linim. Album ..	Linim. Terebinthinæ
Linim. Anodynum ..	Linim. Opii
Linim. Aquæ Calcis ..	Carron Oil
Linim. Camphoræ Co.	Linim. Camph. Ammon., B.P., '98
Linim. Cantharidis ..	Blistering Liquid, B.P.
Linim. Capsici ..	Tinct. Capsici Fort.
Linim. Cupri Acet. ..	Linim. Æruginis
Linim. Lyttæ ..	Blistering Fluid, B.P.
Linim. Saponis Co. ..	Opodeldoc
Linim. Saponis cum Opio	Linim. Opii
Linim. Volatile ..	Linim. Ammoniaë
Liquid Amber ..	Prepared Storax
Liquor Anodynus Hoffman ..	Spt. Ether Comp.
Liq. Cornu Cervi ..	Liq. Ammoniaë
Liq. Chloride of Sulphur	Sulphuris Chloridum
Liq. Æthereus Oleosus	Ethereal Oil, P.L.
Liq. Ferri Chloroxydi	Liq. Ferri Dialysatus
Liq. Ferri Oxychlorodi	Liq. Ferri Dialysatus
Liq. Ferri Peracetatis	Liq. Ferri Acet.
Liq. Fowleri ..	Liq. Arsenicalis
Liq. Glonoin ..	Solution Trinitrin
Lixivium Saponarium	Liq. Potassæ
Lotio Flava ..	Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra
Lotio Nigra ..	Lotio Hydrargyri
Lotio Plumbi ..	Liq. Plumbi dil.
Lotio Rubra ..	Sulphate of Zinc, 2 grs.
	Comp. Tinct. of Lavender, 15 mins.
	Water, to 1 oz.

Lugol's Solution	..	Liquor Iodi, B.P. '85
Lunar Caustic	..	Nitrate of Silver
Lund's Oil	..	{ Carbolic Acid, 1
		{ Castor Oil, 4
		{ Olive Oil, 11
Magendie's Solution of Morphine		Liq. Morphinae Sulphatis, 16 grs. in 1 oz.
Magenta Crystals	..	Roseine, Fuchsin
Magistery of Bismuth		Bismuth Subnitrate
Magistery of Lead	..	White Lead
Magistery of Sulphur	..	Precipitated Sulphur
Magnesia	..	Heavy Calcined Magnesia
Magnesia Alba	..	Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesia Usta	..	Calcined Magnesia
Magnesia Vitriolata	..	Magnesium Sulphate
Magnesiae Carbonas	..	Heavy Magnesium Carbonate
Magnetic Oxide of Iron		Black Hydrate of Iron
		Ferroso-ferric Hydrate
Manganesii Peroxidum		Black Oxide of Manganese
Mannitol Nitrate	..	Hexanitrin
Marcasita	..	Bismuth
Mercurium Ammonium Chloride		Ammoniated Mercury
Mercuric Chloride	..	Perchloride of Mercury
Mercuric Iodide	..	Red Iodide of Mercury
Mercuric Oxide	..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Mercuric Sulphate	..	Persulphate of Mercury
Mercurius Corrosivus	..	Perchloride of Mercury
— Corrosivus Ruber	..	Red Oxide of Mercury
— Dulcis Præcipitatus		Calomel
— Dulcis Sublimatus	..	Calomel
Mercurius Solubilis	..	Hahnemann's Mercury
Mercurius Vivus	..	Mercury
Mercurous Chloride	..	Calomel
Mercurous Iodide	..	Green or Yellow Iodide of Mercury
Mercurous Oxide	..	Black or Grey Oxide of Mercury
Mercury Stone	..	Perchloride of Mercury
Metabisulphite of Potassium		Pyrosulphite of Potassium
Metallum Album	..	Arsenious Anhydride
Metaphosphoric Acid	..	Glacial Phosphoric Acid

Metasulphite of Potassium	Pyrosulphite of Potassium
Methenyl Chloride ..	Chloroform
Methyl-Acetanilide ..	Exalgin
Methyl-Benzoyl ..	Acetophenone
Methylated Ether ..	Ether prepared from Methylated Spirit
Methylic Alcohol, crude	Wood Naphtha
Methylic Ether ..	Methyl Oxide
Milk of Sulphur ..	Precipitated Sulphur
Mindererus Spirit ..	Liq. Ammon. Acetatis
Mineral Purple ..	Red Oxide of Iron
Minium.. ..	Red Lead
Monobromacetanilide ..	Antiseptin
Monsell's Salt ..	Ferrous Ammon. Sulph.
Morton's Fluid ..	Iodo-Glycerin Sol. (Morton)
Muriate.. ..	{ <i>Generic name for Chlorides, Hydrochlorates, and Hydrochlorides</i>
Muriate of Antimony..	
Muriate of Lime ..	Liq. Antim. Chlor. B.P. '85
Muriated Tincture of Steel	Chloride of Calcium CaCl_2
Muriatic Acid ..	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi
Muscae Hispanicæ ..	Hydrochloric Acid
Mydrasine ..	Cantharides
	Atropine Methyl-Bromide
Naphthol Ointment ..	Kaposi's Ointment
Naphthyl Alcohol ..	Beta-Naphthol
Natrium ..	Sodium
Natro-Kali Tartaricum	Tartarated Soda
Natron, Natrum ..	Sodium Carbonate
Natron Vitriolatum ..	Sodium Sulphate
Natrum Carbonicum Acidulum	Sodium Bicarbonate
Neutral Cerate.. ..	Ung. Plumbi Subacet. Co., '67
Neutral Tartar.. ..	Potassium Tartrate
Nihil Album ..	Oxide of Zinc
Nitrate of Red Oxide of Mercury	Mercuric Nitrate

Nitrate of Potassium ..	Saltpetre
Nitre	Saltpetre
Nitre, Chili	Sodium Nitrate
Nitre, Cubic	Sodium Nitrate
Nitre, Fixed	Potassium Carbonate
Nitric Ether of Glycerin	Trinitroglycerin
Nitric Oxide of Mercury	Red Oxide of Mercury
Nitricum	<i>German - Latin for</i> Nitrates
Nitrite of Ethyl ..	Nitrous Ether
Nitrogen Monoxide ..	Laughing Gas, N_2O
Nitrous Oxide	Laughing Gas, N_2O
Nitroglycerin	Trinitroglycerin
Nitrous Ether	Nitrite of Ethyl
Nitrum Fixum	Potassium Carbonate
Nitrum Flammans ..	Ammonium Nitrate
Nitrum Saturninum ..	Lead Nitrate
Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid	Fuming Sulphuric Acid
Nuclein	Nucleol
Oxide of Barium ..	Baryta
Oxide of Calcium ..	Quick Lime
Oxide of Ethyl ..	Ether
Oxide of Magnesium ..	Calcined Magnesia
Oxide of Methyl ..	Methylic Ether
Oxide of Strontium ..	Strontia
Oxycarbonate of Bis- muth	Bismuth Carbonate
Oxymel Cupri Subaceta- tis	Lin. <i>Æruginis</i>
Oxymuriate of Lime ..	Chlorate of Calcium
Oxymuriate of Potash	Chlorate of Potassium
Oxymuriate of Soda ..	Chlorate of Sodium
Oxymuriatic Acid Gas	Chlorine
Oxynitrate of Bismuth	Bismuth Subnitrate
Pagenstächer's Oint. ..	Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
Panacea Duplicata ..	Potassium Sulphate
Panacea of Mercury ..	Calomel
Para-acetphenetidin ..	Phenacetin
Pear Oil	Acetate of Amyl
Pearl Ash	Crude Potassium Carbo- nate

Pearl Moss	Irish Moss
Pearson's Cerate ..	Lead Plaster, 4 ; Yellow Wax, 1 ; Almond Oil, 3
Pearson's Solution } — Arsenical Solution }	{ Arseniate of Sodium 1 Water 600
Pentyl Hydride } Pentylene .. }	{ Hydramyl Hydride of Amyl
Pepper Bark	Drimys Winteri Cor.
Pernitrate of Mercury ..	Mercuric Nitrate
Perosmic Acid	Osmic Acid
Peroxide of Manganese	Black Oxide of Manganese
Persian Balsam ..	Comp. Tincture of Benzoin
Persulphate of Copper	Sulphate of Copper, B.P.
Peruvian Bark	Cinchona Bark, Jesuit's Bark
Petrolatum	Soft Paraffin
Pétroléine	
Petroleum Jelly ..	
Phenates	<i>Generic term for Carbo-</i> <i>lates</i>
Phenazone	Antipyrine
Phenic Acid ..	{ Carbolic Acid Phenol, Absolute Phenol
Phenic Alcohol	
Phenyl Hydrate	
Phenylic Alcohol	
Phenocoll Salicylate ..	Salocoll
Phenolated Camphor ..	Carbolated Camphor
Phenyl-acetamide ..	Acetanilide
Philosopher's Wool ..	Oxide of Zinc
Phosgene Gas	Chlorocarbonic Acid Carbonyl Chloride, COCl_2
Phosphorus Salt ..	Microcosmic Salt
Pigm. Iodi et Ol. Picis	Coster' Paste
Pilula Aloes et Coloc. . .	Pil. Coloc. Comp.
Pilula Andersoni ..	<i>subs.</i> Pil. Cambog. Co.
Pilula Antimonii Co. . .	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor Co.
Pilula Asafetidæ Co. . .	Pil Galbani Co.
Pilula Calomelanos Co.	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co.
Pilula Cochia	Pil. Coloc. Co.
Pilula Communis ..	Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ
Pilula Ferri c. Myrrha	Pil. Ferri Co., P.L.
Pilula Fœtida	Pil. Galbani Co.
Pilula Gummosa ..	Pil. Galbani Co.
Pilula Myrrhæ	Pil. Galbani Co.

Pilula Opii Co...	..	Pil. Saponis Co.
Pilula Plummeri	..	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co.
Pilula Rufi	.. ..	Pil. Aloes et Myrrh
Pilula Saponis c. Opio		Pil. Saponis Co.
Pilula Valleti	.. ..	Pil. Ferri Carb. B.P., '85
Plumbago	.. ..	Graphite, Black Lead
Plumbi Oxidum Fusum		Oxide of Lead, B.P.
— Oxidum Semivitreum		Oxide of Lead, B.P.
Plumbum Corneum	..	Chloride of Lead
Plummer's Pill	..	Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co.
Po' de Bahia	.. ..	Goa Powder
Po-ho-yo	.. ..	Japanese Oil of Pepper- mint
Pot Ashes	.. ..	Crude Potassium Car- bonate
Potash Soap	.. ..	Soft Soap
Potassa	.. ..	Caustic Potash
Potassa Fusa	.. ..	Caustic Potash
Potassæ Bitartras	..	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Potassæ Citras Neutr.		Potassium Citrate
Potassæ Euchloras	..	Potassium Chlorate
Potassæ Hydras	..	Caustic Potash
Potassæ Prussias Flava		Potassium Ferrocyanide
Potassæ Prussias Rubra		Potassium Ferridcyanide
Potassæ Subcarb.	..	Potassium Carbonate
Potassæ Supersulphas		Bisulphate of Potassium
Potassæ Supertartras..		Acid Potassium Tartrate
Potassii Borotartras	..	Soluble Cream of Tartar
Potassii Sodii Tart.	..	Tartarated Soda
Potassii Sulphuretum..		Sulphurated Potash
Potassio-tartrate of iron		Tartarated Iron
Potassium Meta-bisul- phite	.. ..	Pyrosulphite of Potas- sium
Potato Oil	.. ..	Amylic Alcohol, Crude
Potato Spirit Oil	..	Amylic Alcohol, Crude
Precipitated Chalk	..	Calcii Carbonas Præcip.
Proto-chloride of Mercury		Calomel
Proto-iodide of Mercury		Hydrarg. Iodid. Viride, B.P. '67
Proto-oxide of Mercury	}	Black or Grey Oxide of Mercury
Protoxide of Mercury		
Proto-sulphate of Iron		Iron Sulphate, B.P.
Prussian Blue	.. ..	Ferric Ferrocyanide
Prussiate of Potash, Red		Potassium Ferridcyanide
Prussiate of Potash, Yellow.		Potassium Ferrocyanide

Prussic Acid	Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid
Pulvis Aërophorus Laxans	Seidlitz Powder
Pulv. Alexiterius	Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
Pulv. Aloeticus	Hiera Picra
Pulv. Antimonii Co. ..	Pulv. Antimonialis
Pulv. Aromaticus	Pulv. Cinnamomi Co.
Pulv. Bismuthi Co. ..	Ferrier's Snuff
Pulv. Carthusianorum	Kermes Mineral
Pulv. Catharticus	Pulv. Scammonii Co.
Pulv. Cretaceus	Pulv. Cretæ Aromat.
Pulv. Doveri	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
Pulv. Effervescens Laxans	Seidlitz Powder
Pulv. Gummosus	Pulv. Tragacanth. Comp.
Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
Pulv. Ipecac. Opiatus	
Pulv. Ipecac. Thebaicus	
Pulv. Jacobi	Subs. Pulv. Antimonialis
Pulv. Jacobi Ver.	James's Powder (<i>Proprietary</i>)
Pulv. Kino cum Opio ..	Pulv. Kino Comp.
Pulv. Kurellæ	Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co.
— Kurellæ Pectoralis ..	Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co.
Pulv. Principis	Red Oxide of Mercury
Pulv. Rhei Salinus	Pulv. Rhei Comp.
Pyro-Acetic Spirit	Acetone
Pyroleum Succini	Oil of Amber
Pyrolusite	Black Oxide of Manganese
Pyrosulphite of Potass.	Potass. Metabisulphite
Pyrozone	Ozonic Ether
Pyranum	Pyrenol

Rect. Spir. of Petroleum	Petroleum Ether
Rect. Spir. of Tar	Oil of Tar, colourless
Red Arsenic	Realgar
Red Lavender	Comp. Tincture of Lavender
Red Lead	Red Oxide of Lead, Pb_3O_4
Red Oxide of Iron	Peroxide of Iron
Red Oxide of Mercury	Red Mercuric Oxide
Red Phosphorus	Amorphous Phosphorus
Red Precipitate	Red Mercuric Oxide
Red Prussiate of Potash	Ferridcyanide of Potassium

Regnault's Anæsthetic Mixture	{ Chloroform, 4 ; Methylic Alcohol, 1
Regulus of Antimony	Metallic Antimony
Rock Salt	Native Chloride of Sodium
Roman Alum	Alumen Rupel
Rubigo	Peroxide of Iron
Rubini's Camphor	{ Sp. Camphoræ Fortior
Rubini's Essence	{ Saturated Solution of
Rubini's Solution	{ Camphor in Rectified Spirit
Rufus's Pill	Pill of Aloes and Myrrh
Saccharum Saturni	Lead Acetate
Saccharum Ustum	Caramel
Saccholactic Acid	Mucic Acid
Sal Absinthii	Potassium Carbonate
Sal Absinthii Citratum	Potassium Citrate
Sal Acetosellæ	Potassium Quadroxalate
Sal Aeratus	Potassium Bicarbonate
Sal Alembroth	Ammonio Mercuric Chloride (<i>not</i> Ammoniated Mercury)
Sal Amarum	Magnesium Sulphate
Sal Ammoniac	Ammonium Chloride
Sal Anglicum	Magnesium Sulphate
Sal Anglicum Catharticum	Magnesium Sulphate
Sal Auri Philosophicum	Bisulphate of Potassium
Sal Carolinum	Carlsbad Salt
Sal Carolinum Factitium	Artificial Carlsbad Salt
Sal Catharticum Amar.	Magnesium Sulphate
Sal Chalybis	Iron Sulphate
Sal Communis	Sodium Chloride
Sal Culinaris	Sodium Chloride
Sal de Duobus	Potassium Sulphate
Sal Digestivus Sylvii	Potassium Chloride
Sal Diureticus	Potassium Acetate
Sal Enixon	Bisulphate of Potassium
Sal Enixum	Bisulphate of Potassium
Sal Essentialis Vini	Potassium Acetate
Sal Gemmæ	Rock Salt
Sal Glauberi	Sodium Sulphate
Sal Marinus	Bay Salt
Sal Martis	Iron Sulphate

Sal Mirabile	Sodium Sulphate
Sal Mirabile Glauberi..	Sodium Sulphate
Sal Panchrestum	Potassium Tartrate
Sal Perlatum	Sodium Phosphate
Sal Polychrest.	Potassium Sulphate
Sal Polychrest. Glaseri	Potassium Sulphate
Sal Polychrest. Seignetti	Tartarated Soda
Sal Prunella	Potassium Nitrate, <i>moulded into balls</i>
Sal Prunella Placent...	Potassium Nitrate, <i>fused</i> <i>into cakes</i>
Sal Rupellensis	Tartarated Soda
Sal Sapientiae	Sal Alembroth
Sal Scientiae	Sal Alembroth
Sal Saturni	Lead Acetate
Sal Secretus Glauberi..	Ammonium Sulphate
Sal Sedativus	Boracic Acid
Sal Seignette	Tartarated Soda
Sal Tachenianus	Potassium Carbonate
Sal Thermarum Caro-	
linensium	Carlsbad Salt
Sal Vegetabile	Potassium Tartrate
Sal Vitrioli	Zinc Sulphate
Sal Volatile	Aromatic Spirit of Am-
	monia
Saleratus	Potassium Bicarbonate
Salipyrin	Antipyrin Salicylate
Salocoll	Phenocoll Salicylate
Salt of Hartshorn	Ammonium Carbonate
Salt of Lemon	Potassium Quadroxalate
Salt of Sorrel	Potassium Quadroxalate
Salt of Steel	Iron Sulphate
Salt of Tartar	Potassium Carbonate
Salt of Wormwood	Potassium Carbonate
Salt of Vitriol	Zinc Sulphate
Saltpetre	Potassium Nitrate
Santalol.. ..	Arhéol
Sapo Animalis	Curd Soap
Sapo Hispanicus	Castile Soap
Sapo Kalinus	Soft Soap
Sapo Kalinus, German	Soft Soap made from Lin-
	seed Oil
Sapo Viridis	Green Soft Soap
Scheele's Acid	Acid Hydrocyan., Scheele
Scheele's Green	Arsenite of Copper

Schlippe's Salt..	..	{ Double Sulphide of Anti- mony and Sodium Sulphantimoniate of Sodium
Scotch Paregoric	..	Tinct. Opii Ammoniata
Scott's Ointment	..	Comp. Oint. of Mercury
Sesquicarbonate of Am- monia		Ammonium Carbonate
Sesquicarbonate of Iron		Iron Peroxide
Sesquicarbonate of Pot- ash		Potassium Bicarbonate
Sesquicarbonate of Soda		Sodium Bicarbonate
Sesquichloride of Iron		Iron Perchloride
Sesquisulphuret of An- timony		Purified Black Antimony
Sidonal		Piperazin Quinate
Soda Alum		Sulphate of Aluminium and Sodium
Soda Crystals }	..	{ Commercial Sodium Car- bonate
Soda, Washing }	..	{ Normal Sodium Car- bonate
Sodæ Biboras		Borax
Sodæ Boras		Borax
Sodæ Hydras		Caustic Soda
Sodæ Potass. Tart. ..		Tartarated Soda
Sodæ Sesquicarbonas ..		Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodæ Sub-boras		Borax
Soluble Glass		Water Glass
Soluble Tartar		Potassium Tartrate
Solution Mineralis de Valangin	{	{ De Valangin's Mineral Solvent
Solution of Potassio- Cupric Tartrate		Fehling's Solution
Solution of Potassio- Mercuric Iodide		Nessler's Reagent
Sorbic Acid		Malic Acid
Spelter		Zinc
Spirit of Chloric Ether		Spirit of Chloroform
Spirit of Ethyl Chloride		Spirit. Ætheris Muriat.
Spirit of Hartshorn ..		Liquor Ammoniae
Spirit of Mindererus ..		Liquor Ammon. Acetatis
Spirit of Myrcia		Bay Rum
Spirit of Nitre		Spirit of Nitrous Ether
Spirit of Red Lavender		Comp. Tinc. of Lavender
Spirit of Sal Volatile ..		Spirit. Ammon. Aromat.

Spirit of Salt	Hydrochloric Acid
Spirit of Salt, Dulcified	Spirit. Ætheris Muriat.
Spirit of Sweet Nitre ..	Spirit of Nitrous Ether
Spirit of Turpentine ..	Oil of Turpentine
Spirit of Verdigris ..	Acetic Acid
Spirit of Vitriol ..	Dilute Sulphuric Acid
Spirit of Vitriol, Sweet	Spirit of Ether
Spirit of Wine	Rectified Spirit
Spirit Weed	Lachnanthes Tinctoria
Spiritus Æther. Chlor.	Spiritus Chloroformi
Sp. Ætheris Muriaticus	Spirit of Ethyl Chloride
	Clutton's Febrifuge Spirit
	Dulcified Spirits of Salts
Sp. Ammoniaë	Spirit. Ammoniaë Aromat.
Sp. Ammon. Comp ..	Spirit. Ammoniaë Aromat.
Sp. Ammon. Succinatus	Eau de Luce
Sp. Camphoræ Fortior	Rubini's Essence
Sp. Cochleariaë	Spirit. Armoraciæ Comp.
Sp. Frumenti	Whisky
Sp. Glonoini	Solution of Trinitrin
Sp. Nitri Dulcis ..	Spirit of Nitrous Ether
Sp. Raphani	Spirit. Armoraciæ Comp.
Sp. Sacchari	Rum
Sp. Salis	Hydrochloric Acid
Sp. Salis Dulcis ..	Spirit. Æther. Muriat.
Sp. Vini Gallici ..	Brandy
Sp. Vitrioli Dulcis ..	Spirit. Ætheris
Sp. Volatilis	Spirit. Ammon. Arom.
Sp. Volatilis Oleosus ..	Spirit. Ammon. Arom.
Sp. Volatilis Fetidus ..	Spirit. Ammon. Fetidus
Stannic Anhydride,	Putty Powder
Commercial	
Stannic Oxide, Comm.	Putty Powder
Stannum	Tin
Stannum Indicum ..	Zinc
Starch Gum	Dextrine
Steatite	French Chalk, Soap Stone
Steel Drops	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi
Steel Wine	Wine of Iron
Stibiated Tartar ..	Tartarated Antimony
Stibium	Antimony
Stockholm Tar ..	Tar, B.P.
Stoke's Liniment ..	subs. Liniment of Turpentine
Stone Mercury ..	Perchloride of Mercury
Stone Red	Red Oxide of Iron

Styptic Colloid..	..	Collodion and Tannin 5%
Styracis Balsamum	..	Prepared Storax
Styrax Colatus..	..	Prepared Storax
Styrax Benzoin	..	Benzoin Tree
Sub-borate of Soda	..	Borax
Subcarbonate of Bismuth		Bismuthi Carbonas
Subcarbonate of Iron	..	Carbonate of Iron
Subcarbonate of Lead..		Lead Carbonate
Subcarbonate of Potash		Potassium Carbonate
Subcarbonate of Soda..		Sodium Carbonate
Subcarbonate of Zinc..		Zinc Carbonate
Subchloride of Mercury		Calomel
Subiodid of Mercury	..	Green Iodide of Mercury, B.P.'67
Subnitrate of Bismuth		Bismuthi Nitras
Subsulphate of Mercury		Turpeth Mineral
Sublimate	.. ..	Perchloride of Mercury
Sublimate, Corrosive	..	Perchloride of Mercury
Sugar of Lead	.. ..	Lead Acetate
Sugar of Milk	.. ..	Lactose, Lactin
Sulfur Auratum	..	Sulphurated Antimony
Sulfuratum	.. ..	<i>German-Latin for Sulphide</i>
Sulfuricum	.. ..	<i>German-Latin for Sulphate</i>
Sulphethylate	.. ..	<i>Generic term for Sulpho- vinates</i>
Sulphocarbolic Acid	.. ..	Aseptol, Sozolic Acid
Sulpho-ichthyolate of Ammonium		Ichthyol
Sulphovinate	.. ..	<i>Generic term for Sulphethylates or Ethylsulphates</i>
Sulphovinic Acid	..	Sulphethylic Acid
Sulphur..	.. ..	Brimstone
Sulphur, Black	..	Crude Native Sulphur
Sulphur Caballinum	..	
Sulphur Caballum	..	
Sulphur Griseum	..	
Sulphur, Horse	..	
Sulphur Vivum	..	Sulphur in sticks
Sulphur Rotund	..	
Sulphur Vegetabile	..	
Sulphurated Oil	..	Balsam of Sulphur

Sulphuretum	Generic term for Sulphides
Sulphuric Ether	Ether, B.P.
Sulphuris Chloridum..	Liquid Chloride of Sulphur S_2Cl_2
Sulph. Hypochloridum	Sublimed Sulphur saturated with Chlorine; a yellow powder, rapidly decomposing on pressure
Sulph. Hypochloris ..	
Sulph. Magisterium ..	Precipitated Sulphur
Superacetate of Lead..	Lead Acetate
Supersulphate of Potash	Bisulphate of Potassium
Supertartrate of Potash	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Surfeit Water	Liq. Ammon. Acetatis
Sydenham's Laudanum	Tinct. Opii Crocata
Sydenham's Liquid	
Ammonium	
Tanningen	Acetannin
Tartar	Crude Acid Potassium Tartrate
Tartari Crystalli ..	Crude Acid Potassium Tartrate
Tartar Emetic.. ..	Tartarated Antimony
Tartarized Antimony ..	Tartarated Antimony
Tartarized Solubile ..	Potassium Tartrate
Tartarum Vitriolatum	Potassium Sulphate
Tartarum Boraxatus ..	Borotartrate of Potassium
Tartarus Depuratus ..	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Tart. Natronatus ..	Tartarated Soda
Tart. Stibiatus ..	Tartarated Antimony
Tart. Tartarisatus ..	Potassium Tartrate
Tartrate of Potash and Soda	Tartarated Soda
Tasteless Salts.. ..	Sodium Phosphate
Taurocholate of Sodium	Sodium Glycocholate
Tennant's Salt.. ..	Chlorinated Lime
Terchloride of Formyl	Chloroform
Teriodide of Arsenic ..	Arsenium Iodide
Terpene Hydrate ..	Hydrate of Oil of Turpentine
Terpin Hydrate ..	Hydrate of Oil of Turpentine
Terra Alba	China Clay

Terra Cariosa	Rotten Stone, Tripoli
Terra Foliata Tartari..	Potassium Acetate
Terra Ponderosa ..	Barium Sulphate
Tersulphuret of Anti- mony	Purified Black Antimony
Tertiary Amyl Nitrite	Bertoni's Ether
Tetraiod Pyrrol ..	Iodol
TheobromineSodio-Sali- cylate	Diuretine
Theriaca Andromachi..	Conf. Damocratis
Theophylline	Theocin
Tinctura Actaeæ	Tinctura Cimicifugæ
Tinct. Aloes et Myrrh ..	Tinct. Aloes Comp., P.L.
Tinct. Amara	Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.
Tinct. Antiperiodica ..	Warburg's Tincture
Tinct. Aromatica ..	Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp., P.L.
Tinct. Asafetida Ammon.	Spirit Ammon. Fetidus
Tinct. Balsamica ..	Tinct. Benzoini Comp.
Tinct. Camphoræ ..	Spirit of Camphor
Tinct. Camphoræ cum Opio	Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.
Tinct. Capsici Fortior..	Linimentum Capsici
Tinct. Cicutæ	Tinct. Conii
Tinct. Colchici.. ..	Tinct. Colchici Seminum
Tinct. Ferri Muriatis ..	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi
Tinct. Ferri Sesquichlo- ridi	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi
Tinct. Hieræ	Vinum Aloes, B.P.
Tinct. Japonica	Tinct. Catechu
Tinct. Lyttæ	Tinct. Cantharidis
Tinct. Martis	Tinct. Ferri Ammon.
Tinct. Myrrhæ Nigra ..	Tinct. Aloes Comp., P.L.
Tinct. Opii Benzoica ..	Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.
Tinct. Opii Camphorata	Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.
Tinct. Opii Crocata ..	Sydenham's Laudanum
Tinct. Sacra	Vinum Aloes, B.P. '85
Tinct. Saponis et Opii..	Linimentum Opii
Tinct. Stomachica ..	Tinct. Cardamomi Comp.
Tinct. Strychni	Tinct. Nucis Vomicae
Tinct. Thebaica	Tinct. Opii
Tinct. of Bark	Tincture of Cinchona
Tinct. of Camphor ..	Spirit of Camphor
Tinct. of Hiera Picra ..	Wine of Aloes, B.P.
Tinct. of Steel	Tincture of Ferric Chlo- ride

Tinkal	Native Crude Borax
Tribromphenol.. ..	Bromol
Tricalcic Phosphate ..	Calcium Phosphate
Trichloride of Antimony	Chloride of Antimony
Trichlorphenol.. ..	Trichlorphenic Acid
Trinitrate of Bismuth..	Subnitrate of Bismuth
Trinitrate of Glyceryl..	Nitro-glycerin
Trinitrin	
Trinitro-glycerin ..	Nitric Ether of Glycerin
Trinitrophenic Acid ..	
Trinitrophenol.. ..	Picric Acid
Trioxide of Antimony..	
Trioxido of Antimony..	Antimonious Oxide, B.P.
TriplePrussiate of Potash	Potassium Ferrocyanide
Trisnitrate of Bismuth	Subnitrate of Bismuth
Turnbull's Blue	Ferrous Ferridcyanide
Turner's Cerate	Calamine Ointment, B P.
	'85
Turpentine Drops	Dutch Drops
Turpeth Mineral	Yellow Basic Sulphate of
	Mercury
Tutia, Tutty	Crude Oxide of Zinc
Tylarsin.. .. .	Sodium Acetyl-p-amino-
	phenyl-arsinate
UnguentumBalsamicum	Ung. Elemi Co., P.L.
Ung. Basilicum	Resin Ointment
Ung. Cæruleum	Blue Ointment
Ung. Cereum	Wax 1; Oil, 3; melt
Ung. Cerussæ	Ung. Plumbi Carb.
Ung. Citrinum	Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis
Ung. Diachylon Hebræ	Lead Plaster, 1; Soft
	Paraffin, 1
Ung. Galeni	Ung. Aquæ Rosæ
Ung. Gallæ Co.	Ung. Gallæ cum Opio
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon.	Ointment of Ammon.
Chlor... .. .	
	Mercury
Ung. Hydrarg. Fort. ..	Ung. Hydrarg., B.P.
Ung. Hydrarg. Nitrico-	Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid.
Oxid.	
Ung. Hydrarg. Subnit.	Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid.
	Rubri
Ung. Hydr. Supernitrat.	Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis
Ung. Iodi Co.	Ung. Iodi
Ung. Lyttæ	Ung. Cantharidis
Ung. Naphtholi	Kaposi's Ointment

Ung. Pagen	Pagenstächer's Ointment
Ung. Præcip. Albi ..	Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon.
Ung. Rosæ Co... ..	Ung. Aquæ Rosæ
Ung Stibiatum	Ung. Antim. Tart., '85
Ung. Tetrapharmacum	Ung. Resinæ
Urethane	Carbamate of Ethyl
Valangin's Solution ..	De Valangin's Mineral Solvent
Valerianic Ether ..	Ethyl Valerianate
Van Swieten's Solution	Perchloride of Mercury 1
	Alcohol .. ..100
	Water .. ..900
Vauqueline	Strychnine
Vegetable Calomel ..	Resin of Podophyllum
Vegetable Salt	Potassium Tartrate
Verdigris	Ærugo
Vermilion	Red Mercuric Sulphide
Vermilion, Native ..	Cinnabar
Veronal	Hypnogen, Malourea
Vervain's Balsam ..	Comp. Tinct. of Benzoin
Vienna Mixture	Ether, 3; Chloroform, 1 ; <i>by weight</i>
Vienna Paste	Pasta Caustica
Vigani's Elixir.. ..	Sp. Ætheris Sulph. Aromat., P.L. <i>Not</i> <i>Sp. Ætheris Co.</i>
Vinegar of Wood ..	Acetic Acid
Vinum Chalybeatum ..	Vinum Ferri
Vinum Martis	Vinum Ferri
Vinum Opii Co.	Vinum Opii. B.P., '85
Vinum Stibiatum ..	Vinum Antimoniale
Vinum Tartari Emetici	Vinum Antimoniale
Vitriolic Acid	Sulphuric Acid
Vitriolum Cæruleum ..	Copper Sulphate
Vitriolum Goslariense..	Zinc Sulphate
Volatile Alkali	Ammonia
Volatile Liniment ..	Liniment of Ammonia
Volatile Salt	Ammonium Carbonate
Wade's Drops	Comp. Tincture of Benzoin
Warburg's Tincture ..	Tinct. Antiperiodica
Ward's Essence for Headache	<i>subs.</i> Lin. Camph. Ammon.
Ward's Paste	Confection of Pepper

Ward's Red Drops	..	Vinum Antimoniale
Water Glass	..	Solution of Silicate or Potassium, Soluble Glass
Webster's, Lady, Pills,		Pil. Stomachicæ, Paris, 1758
— Dinner Pills	..	Pil. Stomachicæ, Paris, 1758
		R Aloes, 3; Mastic, 1; Red Rose Petals, 1; Syr. Worm wood, q.s.
White Arsenic	..	Arsenious Anhydride
White Cerate	..	Spermaceti Ointment
White Copperas	..	Zinc Sulphate
White Vitriol	..	Zinc Sulphate
White Wash	..	Liq. Plumbi dil.
Whitworth Bottle	..	R. Spirit of Camphor 10 Spirit of Thyme 1 Comp.Tr.Lavender 1
Whitworth Drop	..	
Whitworth Red Rub	..	
Wood Naphtha..	..	Crude Methylic Alcohol, Wood Spirit, Pyroxylic Spirit
Yeast	..	Cerevesiæ Fermentum
Yellow Arsenic	..	Orpiment
— Precipitate	..	Yellow Mercuric Oxide
— Oxide of Mercury	..	Yellow Mercuric Oxide

INCOMPATIBLE CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

The following list of incompatible substances has been compiled as an aid to the prescriber.

Acacia Mucilage is incompatible with alcohol, acid sulph., borax, and persalts of iron. Subacetate of lead renders it gelatinous.

Acetanilid mixed with antipyrine forms a moist mass, with alkaline iodides and bromides insoluble compounds.

Acid Arsenious with salts of iron, magnesia, lime water, tannin, and other astringents.

Acid Benzoic with lead acetate, mercuric chloride, and ferric salts.

Acid Carbolic with ferrous sulphate, chloral hydrate and lime.

Acid Chromic with arsenious acid, alcohol, ether, glycerin, and organic solvents and substances (*explosive*).

Acid Citric with potass. tart., alkaline carbonates, acetates and sulphides.

Acid Gallic with spt. æther. nit. and metallic salts.

Acid Hydrochloric with salts of silver and lead, antim. tart., and alkalies.

Acid Hydrocyanic with copper, iron, and silver salts, mercuric oxide, morphine solutions and sulphides.

Acid Phosphoric with lime water, sodium carbonate, ferric chloride, lead acetate, and syrup of iron hypophosphate.

Acid Picric with alkaloids and all substances that readily oxidize. *Forms powerful explosives when mixed with phosphorus or sulphur.*

Acid Salicylic with spt. æther. nit. and salts of iron.

Acid Sulphurous with hyposulphites.

Acid Tannic with mineral acids, alkalies, salts of antimony, lead and silver, persalts of iron, alkaloids, and gelatin.

Acid Tartaric with ammonia, salts of lime and potash, vegetable astringents, lead, and mercury.

Alum with alkalies, and alkaline carbonates.

Ammonium Bromide with mineral acids, alkaline carbonates, chlorate and bichromate of potash, calomel, silver nitrate, and spt. æther nit.

Ammonium Chloride with alkalies, lead and silver salts.

Ammonium Benzoate with persalts of iron, liq. potass. and acids.

Ammonium Carbonate with acids and acidulous salts.

Antimon. Tart. with gallic and tannic acids, alkalies, lead salts, and astringent infusions.

Antipyrine with acids, alkalies, butyl-chloral hydrate (in strong solutions), ferric salts in solution, astringent infusions and tinctures, nitrites in solution, sodium salicylate (when mixed together in powder), spt. æther. nit. (turns green in colour), mercuric chloride, phenol, chloral hydrate, copper sulphate, liq. ferri iodid, and tannin.

Apomorphine Hydrochlor., with alkalies, iodine, salts of iron, potassium iodide, and tannin.

Argent. Nitrate with alkalies and their carbonates, chlorides, and all acids except acetic and nitric; potass. iodid., solutions of arsenic, and astringent infusions.

Arsenium Bromide and Chloride are decomposed by water.

Beberin Sulphate with potass. bromide, potass. iodide, acid tartaric, tartrates, astringent infusions and tinctures.

Bismuth Subnitrate with alkaline carbonates, calomel, acid gallic, potassium and sodium iodides, sulphur, and tannin.

Borax with mineral acids and most of their salts, mucilage acacia, and alkaloidal salts.

Calcium salts with alkalies and their carbonates, oxalates, and sulphates.

Calomel with alkalies and their carbonates, sulphides, hydrocyanic acid, lime water, potass. iodide, iodine, nitric acid, salts of iron, lead, and copper, nitrate of silver and soap (soap should not be used as a pill excipient with calomel).

Chloralamide with alkalies.

Cascarilla (Infusion of) with metallic salts and mineral acids.

Cloves (Infusion of) with salts of iron, mineral acids, and gelatin.

Cinchona preparations with ammonia, metallic salts, and gelatin.

Catechu preparations with alkalies, metallic salts, and gelatin.

Colchicum preparations with tincture of iodine, guaiacum, and all astringents.

Chloroform is thrown out of solution when mixed with weak spirit or glycerin.

Chloral Hydrate with alcohol, alkalies, calomel, carbolic acid, and potass. iodide.

Chlorates with mineral acids, sulphur, tannin, tartaric acid, ferrous iodide, and hypophosphites.

Cocaine and its salts with alkalies, borax, and other alkaloidal precipitants.

Cochineal is precipitated by salts of zinc, bismuth, and nickel; iron changes it to dark purple, tin to scarlet, and alumina to lake.

Codeine salts with fixed alkalies except ammonia.

Copper Sulphate with alkalies and their carbonates, mineral salts (except sulphates), iodides, and most vegetable astringents.

Creosote with silver oxide.

Digitalis preparations with alkalies, cinchona preps., iron sulphate, tincture of iron perchlor., iodides, and lead acetates.

Diuretin with acids and alkalies.

Euophen with metallic oxides and mercury salts.

Exalgin liquefies when mixed in powder with sodium salicylate.

Formic Aldehyde with ammonia, bisulphites, and mercuric chloride.

Homatropine salts with alkalies and mercuric chloride.

Hydrogen peroxide with lime water and oxidizable substances.

Gentian preparations, with iron sulphate, silve nitrate, and lead salts.

Guaiacum with spirit of nitrous ether and mineral acids.

Hypophosphites with mercuric chloride. *They rapidly absorb oxygen, and explode when rubbed with chlorates or nitrates.*

Hyposulphites with mineral acids and soluble salts of the heavy metals.

Hæmatoxylum with mineral acids, metallic salts, and tartar emetic.

Ichthyol with mineral acids. With alkaline hydrates and carbonates ammonia is liberated. *Should not be prescribed with alcohol.*

Infusion of Roses with alkalies.

Iodine with ammonia, metallic salts, mineral acids, vegetable alkaloids, gum acacia, essential and fixed oils.

Iron (reduced) with metallic and alkaloidal salts.

Iron and Ammonia Citrate with mineral acids, vegetable astringents, and fixed alkalies.

¶ **Iron and Quinine Citrate** with alkalies and their carbonates, tannic acid, and vegetable astringents.

Iron Iodide with acids, alkalies, and vegetable astringents.

Iron Perchloride with alkalies and their carbonates. Vegetable astringents turn it black, and mucilage of acacia decomposes it.

Iodoform with calomel.

Kino preparations with alkalies, mineral acids, gelatin, and metallic salts.

Ipecacuanha with lead salts, mercury, vegetable acids, and astringent infusions.

Krameria with alkalies, salts of iron and lead, and gelatin.

Lead Acetate with acids, albumen, alkalies, carbonates, chlorides, chromates, citrates, iodides, phosphates, sulphates, soap, tannin, and tartrates.

Magnesium Carbonate with acids.

Magnesium Sulphate with alkaline carbonates, lead acetate, and tartarated soda.

Mercury Perchloride with alkalies and their carbonates, antim., tart., argent, nit., plumbi acet., potass. iodide, soap, decoct. cinchon., sulphurus acid, tannin, and vegetable infusions.

Mercuric Oxides with chlorides.

Mercury Iodides with alkalies.

Morphine salts with alkalies, astringent infusions and decoctions and tannin.

Nux Vomica preps. with alkaloidal precipitants.

Opium preps. with alkaline, carbonate, lead salts, iron, copper, tannin, zinc and liquor arsenicalis.

Pareira preps. with persalts of iron, salts of lead, and tincture of iodine.

Phenacetin is decomposed by oxidizing agents, and forms a soft paste when rubbed with acid salicylic.

Phenocoll salts with alkalies and their carbonates.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride with alkalies, iodine, mercuric chloride, and silver nitrate.

Piperazin with phenocoll hydrate in quantities of over 10 gr. of the former and 15 gr. of the latter, if some tincture be added.

Potassium Bromide with acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Potassium Chlorate *explodes when rubbed with sulphur. Strong sulphuric acid should not be poured upon it.*

Potassium Cyanide with acids, morphine salts, and silver nitrate.

Potassium Iodide with bismuth subnit., spirit of nitrous ether, decoction of liquorice, preps. containing starch or acid, tincture perchloride of iron, lead, mercury, and silver salts.

Potassæ Liquor with acids and metallic salts, preps. of ammonia, belladonna, henbane, and stramonium.

Potassium Permanganate decomposes when mixed with glycerin, alcohol or other oxidisable substance.

Quinine salts in solution, with alkalies and their carbonates, astringent infusions, salicylic acid, and its salts and tannin.

Resorcin with ammonia.

Salicylates (Alkaline) with acids, ferric salts, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Salol with alkalies.

Sodium Nitrite with weak acids, oxidising agents and vegetable extracts.

Strontium salts with phosphoric and sulphuric acids and their salts.

Strychnine in solution, with alkalies, astringents, liq. arsenicalis, alkaline iodides or bromides.

Sulphocarbolates with ferric salts.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether with antipyrin, potassium iodide, iron sulphate, guaiacum tincture, gallic and tannic acids.

Valerianates with acids.

Zinc Permanganate *explodes when mixed with alcohol, extracts, glycerin, and sugar.*

Zinc Valerianate with acids, soluble carbonates, tannin, and metallic salts.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES.

			In water at 60° F.	In alcohol 90 per cent.
Acetanilide	..	..	1 in 200	1 in 1
Acid Arsenious	..	..	1 in 100	1 in 140
„ Benzoic	..	..	1 in 400	1 in $2\frac{3}{4}$
„ Boric	..	..	1 in 30	1 in 18
„ Cacodylic	..	..	2 in 1	1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$
„ Citric	..	..	10 in 6	10 in 15
„ Oxalic	..	..	1 in 8	1 in 6
„ Tartaric	..	..	10 in 8	1 in 8
„ Gallic	..	..	1 in 100	1 in 5
„ Salicylic	..	..	1 in 500	1 in 3
„ Tannic	..	..	1 in 1	5 in 3
Aloin	..	..	1 in 120	1 in 18
Alumen	..	..	1 in 10	insoluble
Ammon. Carb.	..	..	1 in 4	slightly
„ Benzoat.	..	..	1 in 6	1 in 30
„ Bromid.	..	..	1 in $1\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 13
„ Chlorid.	..	..	1 in 3	1 in 60
„ Phosph.	..	..	1 in 4	insoluble
Antipyrine	..	..	1 in 1	readily
Antim. Tart.	..	..	1 in 17	slightly
Aspirin	..	..	1 in 400	1 in 5
Atropine	..	..	1 in 300	1 in 8
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate			1 in 50	1 in 1
Chloralamid.	..	..	1 in 10	readily
Caffeine	..	..	1 in 80	„
Camphor..	..	..	1 in 700	„
Chloroform	..	..	1 in 100	„
Codeine	..	..	1 in 80	„
Ether (·720)	..	..	1 in 9	„
Ferri Tart.	..	..	1 in 4	sparingly
„ Sulph.	..	..	1 in 2	insoluble
Hydrarg. Perchlorid.	..	..	1 in 16	1 in 3
Lithia Citrat.	..	..	1 in $2\frac{1}{2}$	—
„ Carb.	..	..	1 in 70	insoluble
Magnes. Sulph...	..	..	1 in 1	—
Morph. Hydrochlor.	..	..	1 in 24	1 in 50
„ Acet.	..	..	1 in 6	1 in 100
„ Tartras.	..	..	1 in 11	insoluble

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—*Continued.*

	In water at 60° F.	In alcohol 90 per cent.
Phenacetin	slightly	1 in 20
Phenalgin	1 in 110	insoluble
Pilocarpine Nit. ..	1 in 9	slightly
Plumbi Acet.	1 in 3	1 in 30
Potass. Bicarb.	1 in 3	insoluble
„ Bichromate	1 in 10	—
„ Bromid.	1 in 2	1 in 90
„ Chlorat.	1 in 16	—
„ Citrat.	10 in 6	insoluble
„ Iodid.	4 in 3	1 in 16
„ Nitras	1 in 4	—
„ Permangan.	1 in 20	decomposed
Protargol	1 in 2	—
Quinine Hydrochlor. ..	1 in 35	1 in 3
Saccharin	1 in 400	1 in 30
Sacch. Lact.	1 in 7	insoluble
Salacetol	1 in 2,200	1 in 15
Salicin	1 in 28	1 in 60
Sodii Arsenate	1 in 6	slightly
„ Benzoas	1 in 2	1 in 25
„ Bicarb.	1 in 11	—
„ Bibor.	1 in 22	—
„ Cacodyl.	1 in 2	1 in 1
„ Hypophosph.	1 in 1	1 in 30
„ Phosph.	1 in 6	—
„ Salicyl.	1 in 1	1 in 6
„ Sulph.	1 in 3	—
„ Sulphocarb.	1 in 6	1 in 150
„ Tart.	1 in 2	insoluble
Strychnine Hydrochlor. ..	1 in 35	1 in 60
Sulphonal	1 in 450	1 in 50
Tetronal	1 in 550	1 in 12
Thalline Sulph. ...	1 in 7	1 in 100
Trional	1 in 320	1 in 11
Urethane	1 in 1	—
Urotropine	5 in 6	1 in 8
Veronal	1 in 160	1 in 8½
Zinct. Acet.	1 in 2	1 in 40
„ Sulph.	10 in 7	insoluble
„ Sulphocarb.	1 in 2	1 in 2½

TERMS USED IN OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

THE diopter is the metrical unit of measurement now generally adopted, and represents a lens whose focal strength is 1 metre, written as 1 D.

Stronger lenses are written with whole numbers; thus, one four times as strong is represented by the sign 4 D.

Lenses weaker than the diopter are written as decimals; thus, the half (=) 0.5 D. + and -.

The plus sign (+) means "convex"; the minus sign (-) "concave."

SPECIAL EXCIPIENTS FOR MAKING PILLS.

Antipyrine with glycerin of tragacanth, or powdered gum acacia and water.

Argent. Nit. with kaolin ointment, sugar of milk, or manna.

Ammonium Chloride with soluble cream of tartar.

Beberiae Sulph. with sugar of milk, or glycerin tragacanth, pulv. trag. co., and proof spirit.

Benzoic Acid with Canada balsam 1 to 4, or with glycerin, 1 drop to 5 grains.

Bals. Peru. with bread-crumbs or beeswax.

Bismuth Subnitrate with soluble cream of tartar, pulv. trag., and water.

Calcium Sulphide with glycerin and pulv. trag., or sugar of milk, powdered liquorice, and glycerin of tragacanth.

Calomel with confect. rosæ, or manna and pulv. trag. co.

Camphor with glycer. trag. and soap, castor oil and soap, or with powdered curd soap one-third its weight, and a few drops of S.V.R.

Camphor Monobrom. with Canada balsam 1 to 5
(in warm mortar).

Camphor Salicylate with suet or lard.

Carbolic Acid (1) with powdered liquorice equal parts and mucilage.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (2) with Pulv. althæa | 3 parts. |
| Glycerin | $\frac{1}{4}$ part. |
| Acid carbolic | 2 parts. |
| (3) with Powdered soap | 1 part. |
| Powdered liquorice | 5 parts. |
| Acid carbolic | 1 part. |

Cerium Oxalate with glycerin of tragacanth, or confect. rosæ.

Chloral Hydrate, with Canada balsam $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 5, or syrup and pulv. trag. With soluble cream of tartar, pulv. trag. and a little water.

Creosote, (1) powdered soap and yellow wax in a warm mortar.

(2) Digest with curd soap reduced to powder over a warm bath together, in equal parts, till they combine.

(3) With calcium phosphate and hard soap.

(4) With powdered liquorice and glycerin of tragacanth.

(5) With bread-crumbs (2 to 1).

(6) With powdered soap 1, liquorice powder 5, creosote 1.

(7) Dissolve 5 parts of sugar in 24 of water, and add 11 parts of gelatin. Warm, and use 1 part to emulsify 2 parts of creosote. Work up with powdered liquorice.

(8) Melt over a water-bath. Gelatin, 11 parts; water, 24 parts; white sugar, 5 parts; and while liquid add gradually 40 parts of creosote, and well mix. Work up in warm mortar with powdered liquorice.

Copaiba Balsam. Mix with magnes. calc. and allow to stand some time, or with magnes. calc. and beeswax. Make an emulsion of the balsam with gum, add a little powdered borax, and allow to stand twelve hours, and work up the jelly formed with liquorice powder.

Chian Turpentine, with 3 gr. to 2 gr. of sulphur.

Croton Oil with bread-crumbs, magnesia, and soap, or powdered liquorice and mucilage.

Essential Oils. Cloves, Savin, &c., with mag. calc. and powdered soap, or with calc. phosph. and soap. Also with soap and powdered liquorice (1 to 5).

Gallic and Tannic Acids with glycerin and pulv. trag. co.

Phosphorus. Take of—

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| (1) Phosphorus | gr. xii. |
| Ol. theobrom. | q.s. |

Heat the oil to 300° F. for five minutes, strain and weigh 1,200 grains into a wide-mouthed bottle with a rubber cork, and when cooled to 130° add the phosphorus. Cork and shake well till solid. Mass contains 1 per cent. phosphorus.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| (2) Phosphorus | gr. x. |
| Carbon Bisulphide | m. 50. |

Dissolve and add prepared suet, 90 grains. Mix well, and allow the bisulphide to evaporate. Contains 10 per cent. phosphorus.

(3) Heat 4 grammes of anhydrous wool fat and 6 c.g. of phosphorus in a capsule over a water-bath at 45° C. until the phosphorus is melted. Stir with a warm glass rod till cool, then add powdered marsh mallow, q.s. for 120 pills. Roll in French chalk.

Potass. Permangan. with kaolin or resin ointments.

Sulphur, with soluble cream of tartar, pulv. trag., and water.

Tar with lycopodium.

Turpentine Oil with mag. calc. and white wax.

Ung. Hydrarg., with calcium phosphate.

GENERAL PILL EXCIPIENTS.

Take of

Pulv. tragacanth	..	..	..	5i.
Rub with S.V.R.	..	..	..	5ii.
And add treacle	..	..	..	5iii.

Allow to stand.

Take of

Powdered acacia	..	..	..	5i.
Powdered tragacanth	..	..	..	5ii.
Glucose	..	..	..	5v.
Glycerin	..	..	..	5iii.

Mix and thoroughly incorporate, then
apply heat to thicken.

URINE ANALYSIS.

The following are some of the chief tests employed in qualitative analysis of the urine.

The data usually required are the sp. gr., reaction to litmus, colour, amount of urea, the presence or absence of albumen and glucose, and if present the amount.

Normal urine may be turbid, owing to the presence of urates, phosphates, or mucus. Urates will dissolve on warming with Lig. potassæ and phosphates on acidifying with acetic acid.

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

Quantity Voided.—The normal quantity voided is from 40 to 50 fluid ounces daily. This amount is increased in diabetes, and diminished in volume in Bright's disease.

Specific Gravity varies as a mean between 1·015 and 1·025, but varies largely in certain diseases. A very high S.G. indicates a large percentage of grape sugar.

Reaction. Normal urine is always acid, but after standing it becomes alkaline.

Colour. High colour usually indicates the presence of either blood, bile, excess of urea, urates,

or pigments. Certain drugs also influence the colour. Senna makes it red, rhubarb brownish-yellow, and carbolic acid dark green, or almost black.

TESTS FOR ALBUMEN.

Heat Test. Fill a test-tube one-third full of the urine, add a little acetic acid to ensure acidity, and heat to boiling. If a precipitate is formed, it may be due to albumen or to phosphates. Add 10 or 15 drops of nitric acid; if soluble it is due to phosphates, if insoluble albumen is present. A rough estimation may be made by allowing the precipitate to settle in a graduated tube and reading off the result.

Nitric Acid Test. Place a small quantity of nitric acid in a test-tube, and pour in slowly and carefully an equal quantity of the urine, so as not to mix with the acid. If albumen be present, a white zone or cloudy appearance will appear at the junction of the liquids, varying in thickness according to the amount of the albumen present.

Ferro-cyanic Test. Acidify the urine with citric acid, and add solution of ferrocyanide of potassium; a precipitate is formed if albumen be present.

Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium Reagent. This has the following composition—

Potassium iodide	..	..	3.22 grm.
Mercury bichloride	..	..	1.35 „
Distilled water	q.s.	to make	100 c.c.

For use, acidulate the urine, and then add the reagent, 5 c.c. precipitate equals 5 mg. of albumen.

Picric Acid Test. Place a small quantity of saturated solution of picric acid (7 gr. to 1 oz.) in a test-tube, and add the urine to it gradually, drop by drop. If albumen be present, each drop will be followed by an opaque white cloud.

SUGAR.

In cases where a large amount of urine of a pale colour is passed, and the S.G. is above 1.030, sugar may be suspected.

Fehling's Solution Test---*Modified Formula for Fehling's Solution.*

I.

Take of

Sulphate of copper	..	..	34.64
Sulphuric acid	..	..	0.5
Distilled water	..	q.s. to make	500

Dissolve.

II.

Take of

Sodium hydroxide	..	..	77
Sodium potassium tartrate	..	..	176
Distilled water	..	..	to 500

Dissolve.

Of a mixture of these two solutions in equal volumes, 10 c.c. will be decolorised and reduced by 0.05 gramme (or 53 minims = $\frac{1}{4}$ grain) of glucose or diabetic sugar in solution with a precipitation of yellowish-red cuprous oxide when the two are boiled together. No. 2 solution should not be kept in a very cold place, else it will crystallize.

Gerrard and Allen's Cyano-cupric process.

10 c.c. of Fehling's solution, or 5 c.c. of each of the constituent solutions should be placed in a porcelain dish, 40 c.c. of water added, and the liquid heated to boiling. A solution of potassium cyanide of about 5 per cent. is gradually added from a pipette, until the deep blue colour of the liquid is nearly destroyed. The addition is continued drop by drop, the liquid being kept boiling and stirred until the blue colour just disappears or only a slight tinge remains. Another 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution should now be added to the contents of the dish, and the urine dropped in *rapidly* from a burette with constant stirring, the liquid being kept in ebullition. The end-reaction is indicated by the disappearance of the blue colour. The volume of saccharine liquid required to decolorize the solution contains 0.050 gramme of glucose. Urine suspected to contain more than 0.5 per cent. of sugar should be diluted with water to a definite measure before being used.

Methylene-Blue Test. A solution of methylene-blue is made, 1 part in 3,000 parts of distilled

water. 6 c.c. is placed in a test-tube and 2 c.c. of a normal solution of caustic potash (or Liq. Potass. B.P.) added. The urine is diluted with ten times its bulk of water and 2 c.c. of the diluted urine added to the methylene-blue solution. The mixture is then boiled for a minute or two, avoiding agitation, when complete discharge of the blue colour will take place if the urine contains 0.5 per cent. or more of sugar.

Pavy's Test is a modification of Fehling's, ammonia being added to the copper solution. The formula is as follows—

Take of

Crystallised sulphate of copper	34.65 grm., or 533 gr.
Rochelle salt	173 grm., or 2,664 gr.
Caustic potash	160 grm., or 2,464 gr.
Water q.s. to make	1,000 c.c., or 35 fld. oz.

Dissolve.

When 120 c.c. of this solution are mixed with 300 c.c. of ammonia (.880) and diluted to 1,000 c.c., then 10 c.c., may be taken as equivalent to 0.005 grm. of grape sugar.

Böttger's Bismuth Test.—Add to the urine an equal amount of solution of potash and a small quantity of bismuth subnitrate. Boil for a short time, and metallic bismuth will be deposited on the sides and bottom of the tube as a black or brownish precipitate if sugar be present.

Indigo Carmine Test.—Take a small quantity of solution of indigo-carmin (1 to 1,000), and add sufficient soda carb. to make it alkaline; boil with half its volume of the urine. If sugar be present, it will turn from blue to purple, then red, yellow, and finally straw colour.

Phenyl - hydrazin Test. — Hydrochlorate of phenyl-hydrazin (twice as much as will lie on the point of the blade of a penknife) and acetate of soda (half as much more) are placed together in a test-tube containing about a drachm of urine. If the salts do not dissolve when the urine is warmed,

a little water is added, and the test-tube with its contents placed for twenty to thirty minutes in boiling water. Then transfer to a vessel of cold water. If sugar be present, even in moderate quantity, there forms directly a yellow crystalline deposit, seen under the microscope to consist of yellow needles detached or arranged in clusters.

NOTE.—This test is reliable even in the presence of albumen—but the latter is better removed.

Moore's Test.—The urine is slightly acidified with acetic acid, and boiled; albumen, if present, is removed by filtration. An excess of 10 per cent. caustic potash solution is then added, and the liquid boiled. Normal urine will yield a reddish-brown liquid; but if sugar be present, the liquid will become deep brown or black.

Nylander's Test.—1 c.c. of the urine is added to 10 c.c. of Nylander's reagent, and gently boiled; if even traces of sugar are present, the solution will become black. The reagent is made as follows: 2.5 grammes of pure bismuth oxynitrate (free from silver) and 4 gm. of Rochelle salt are dissolved in 100 c.c. of solution of sodium hydrate, 8 per cent.

Johnson's Test.—4 c.c. of the urine are mixed with an equal volume of a saturated solution of picric acid in a test-tube; add to this mixture 2 c.c. of a 6 per cent. solution of caustic potash. An orange-red colour instantly appears as a result of the incipient reducing action of the kreatinine upon picric acid at ordinary temperatures. The colour is deepened by boiling, and if after the liquid has been kept at the boiling point for about a minute a bright red colour appears through the test-tube when held up to the light, the urine for clinical purposes may be confidently pronounced free from sugar. If an aqueous solution of glucose in the proportion of not more than 2 grains to the ounce be tested in the manner described, the liquid will be rendered so dark that no light is visible through the full diameter of the tube.

BILE.

Rosin's Modification of Moleschott's Test.—2 or 3 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of iodine tinc-

ture in alcohol are poured down the side of a test-tube containing the urine, in a manner that the fluids will not mix. Hold the tube very much inclined. If there be any bile pigment present, in a few minutes a fine green ring will appear at the point of contact; if none be present, the reagent destroys the urochrom with the formation of a pale yellow or colourless ring.

Gmelin's Test.—When urine containing bile is cautiously mixed with an equal volume of nitric acid (B.P.), a play of colours is seen, varying from green or blue to violet and red.

Oliver's Test.—1 c.c. of the clear urine (filtered if necessary) is mixed with 3 c.c. of Oliver's reagent. An opalescence appears if bile acids are present.

Oliver's reagent is made as follows: 2 grammes of peptone, 0.25 grm. salicylic acid, are dissolved in water, to which 2 c.c. of 33 per cent. acetic acid has been previously added. The solution is finally diluted to 200 c.c. The reagent must be rendered perfectly bright by filtration before using.

UREA.

The average quantity of urea in normal urine should be about 3 per cent., or about 500 gr. per day.

Nitric Acid.—Evaporate the urine to one-third of its bulk (normal urine is too dilute for a precipitate of urea to form), add an equal volume of strong nitric acid—or of oxalic acid—and place the test-tube containing the mixture in cold water = crystals of urea nitrate—or urea oxalate—form.

NOTE.—Before testing for urea remove any albumen by boiling and filtering.

Fowler's Test.—Mix urine, 1 part, with Labarraque's solution, 1 part; there will be considerable effervescence. Shake the jar containing the mixture occasionally for two hours. Take the S.G. of the quiescent fluid, and find the S.G. of the mixture of urine and Labarraque's solution before decomposition. (This is done by multiplying the S.G. of the hypochlorate solution by 7, adding the S.G. of the urine, and dividing by 8.) Subtract the S.G. of the quiescent mixture from this

result, and multiply by 77; the product will be the percentage of urea.

URIC ACID.

Butte's Test consists of the following—

Cupric sulphate	..	1.484	gram.
Sodium hypophosphite	..	20	gram.
Potassium and sodium tartrate		40	gram.
Distilled water	q.s. to make	1,000	gram.

First remove the phosphates from the urine by adding an excess of sodium carbonate and filtering; now carefully titrate with the test solution, 1 c.c. of which will cause a white precipitate exactly equal to 1 mg. of uric acid.

Hopkin's Test. To 100 c.c. of the urine add 30 grammes of pure finely-powdered ammonium chloride; allow to stand two hours, collect the precipitate (ammonium urate) upon a filter, wash it with a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride, and dissolve it in a minimum quantity of distilled water. Repeat the operation of precipitating with saturated solution of ammonium chloride and re-dissolving in water several times to purify it. Finally, dissolve in hot distilled water, and decompose the ammonium urate by boiling in excess of HCl. The solution (concentrated, if necessary) is set aside, and the uric acid allowed to separate out. The amount may be determined by any accustomed method—as evaporation over a water-bath, or weighing on a tared filter, &c.

URATES.

Uric acid is bi-basic, forming two series of salts; neutral and acid—the former being much more soluble than the latter. The urates are soluble at the temperature of the body; but on reducing the temperature, the acid salts are precipitated. If acid be added to the urine, the neutral salts are converted into the acid salts, which are then precipitated.—(Tyson.)

BLOOD.

Blood renders the urine dark reddish-brown in appearance, and may be detected in the microscopical examination. It may be also confirmed by the guaiacum test as follows: 2 or 3 c.c. of

tincture of guaiacum (which must be freshly made from the unoxidised resin), and a like amount of an ethereal solution of peroxide of hydrogen are added to the urine or the deposit. In the presence of blood, a beautiful sapphire blue colour will develop.

Heller-Teichmann's Test. Urine containing blood, when heated to the boiling-point with a drop of acetic acid, forms a brownish-red to blackish coagulum. If a little caustic soda solution be added to the boiling-hot liquid, it becomes clear, and a sediment of earthy phosphates forms. By the adhering colouring matter of the blood this sediment appears red to brownish-red in diffused light, greenish in direct sunlight.

Mucus occurs more or less after urine has stood for some time as a ropy, tenacious deposit, not mixing uniformly with the liquid when shaken, and coagulated by acetic acid.

Oxalates and Phosphates appear as crystalline deposits, easily distinguishable from the last-mentioned deposit. Oxalates, chiefly oxalate of calcium, are insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. Phosphates are soluble on the addition of acetic acid. Microscopically, they appear as stellæ, or three-sided prisms, or small, dark granules covered with spines, or large clear knife-rest or coffin-lid form, or they may be present as *amorphous* phosphates.

Pus occurs as a greenish-yellow deposit of detached granulated corpuscles, easily diffused on agitation, and converted into a gelatinous mass by potassium hydrate. Microscopically, the pus corpuscles are larger than blood discs, and are colourless.

Works for Reference. Beale's *Urine, Urinary Deposits and Calculi*; Wynter and Wethered's *Manual of Practical Pathology*; Scott's *Manual of Urine Testing*; Legg and Jones' *Examination of the Urine*; Neubauer and Vogel's *Analysis of Urine*; Allen's *Chemistry of Urine*, &c.

BACTERIOLOGICAL MEMORANDA.

Examination of Sputum for Tubercle Bacilli.

—Films are made on slides in the usual way, and after fixing are stained by the Ziehl-Neelsen method as follows :—

(1) Treat with warm carbol-fuchsin solution for three minutes.

(2) Decolourise with 25 per cent. sulphuric acid.

(3) Wash in water.

(4) Counter stain in methylene blue for one minute.

(5) Wash, dry, and mount in xylol balsam, and if a permanent preparation be not required, examine directly without a cover-glass, after putting on a drop of cedar oil.

By this method the bacilli are seen as bright-red slender rods often slightly curved and generally presenting a beaded appearance.

Typhoid Bacillus. — The typhoid bacillus is stained with any of the aniline dyes, but is decolourised by Gram's method.

Diphtheria Bacillus is best stained with Löffler's methylene blue for cover-glass preparations. It is also stained by Gram's method, and gives a positive result with Neisser's method. Neisser's stain is made by dissolving 1 gm. of methylene blue in 20 c.c. of alcohol, then mixing with 950 c.c. of distilled water and 50 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. The preparation is rinsed in water, treated with Gram's iodine solution, and then counter-stained in the following for a minute, washed, dried and mounted: Bismark brown, 2 gm.; boiling distilled water, 1 litre.

The Klebs-Löffler bacillus treated as above appears as a delicate rod stained pale brown, and containing two or three inky dots. Most other organisms simply stain brown without dots.

Cholera Spirillum stains best with an aqueous solution of fuchsin or gentian violet. It is not stained by Gram's method.

Gonococcus may be stained by Löffler's methylene blue. It is decolourised by Gram's method, which serves to distinguish it from the ordinary

pyogenic cocci and certain other diplococci that occur in gonorrhœal pus, but not all. The gonococcus is a small organism similar to a coffee bean in shape, usually grouped in pairs, the flattened sides of the two organisms being opposed.

Diplococcus pneumoniae may be stained with the ordinary dyes, Löffler's or carbol-methylene blue being one of the best, and also by Gram's method. The cocci are surrounded with a marked gelatinous capsule which can readily be demonstrated.

Malarial Blood Examination. Manson recommends the following method (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Dec. 1, 1894): cleanse very carefully with alcohol or ether several slips and thin cover glasses. Wash one of the patient's finger tips with soap and water and afterwards with ether, and dry carefully. Ligature the end of the finger and prick the congested pad with a fine, clean needle. Wipe off the first drop of blood that exudes, being careful to leave the skin quite dry. Squeezing the pricked finger-pad gently between finger and thumb express a second and smaller droplet of blood from the puncture. This ought not to exceed in size the head of a large pin. Touch the apex of the droplet with the centre of a cover-glass and immediately lay this on a slip. The blood will now run out between slip and cover-glass in an exceedingly delicate film, in which after a few minutes the red corpuscles will be found to be each of them perfectly isolated and lying flat on their sides. Prepare several such slides, rejecting all in which the corpuscles in any considerable proportion are disposed in rouleaux or are heaped up upon each other.

Perfect Cleanliness of Finger and Slides, minuteness of the droplet of blood, thinness of cover-glass, and a certain quickness of manipulation are the best guarantees for success in obtaining the flat disposition of the blood corpuscles, and are absolutely indispensable.

Examine the slides so prepared with a twelfth immersion lense and in not too bright an illumination. Scrutinise the interior of every corpuscle in the field, looking in them for specks of black pig-

ment surrounded by a pale, hyaline, slightly or markedly amoeboid substance; also for smaller, pale, unpigmented, hyaline, and more actively amoeboid bodies in the same situation. These are the intra-corpuseular and commoner forms of the malaria parasite, and are always present in malarial fevers which have not been treated by quinine.

If no parasitic form be found in the first field, pass to a second, a third, and so on, devoting at least half an hour to the examination before pronouncing definitely in a negative sense on the presence of the parasite.

STAINS FOR MICROSCOPICAL WORK.

LÖFFLER'S ALKALINE METHYLENE BLUE.

Alcoholic solution of methylene blue, concentrated	30 c.c.
Solution of caustic potash, 0.01 per cent.	100 c.c.

CARBOL-METHYLENE BLUE (Kühne).

Methylene blue	1.5 gm.
Absolute alcohol	10 c.c.
Aqueous solution carbolic acid (5 per cent.)	100 c.c.

CARBOL-FUCHSIN (Ziehl-Neelsen Solution).

Fuchsin	1 part.
Absolute alcohol	10 parts.
Aqueous solution carbolic acid (5 per cent.)	100 parts.

Dissolve the fuchsin in alcohol and add the carbolic solution.

LEISHMAN'S STAIN (*Wright's Modification*).

Add methylene blue, 1 gm., to solution sodium bicarbonate (0.5 per cent.), 100 c.c. Sterilise 1 hour. Place in a large dish and add while sterilising enough 1 in 1,000 eosin solution until the

mixture turns to purple and has a yellowish scum on surface. Collect precipitate formed and dry in an incubator. Dissolve 0.3 gm. of this powder in 100 c.c. of pure methylic alcohol. Filter this saturated solution and add to filtrate 25 per cent. of methyl alcohol and the stain is ready for use.

GRAM'S METHOD.

Iodine	..	..	..	1 part.
Potassium iodide	..	..	..	2 parts.
Distilled water	..	..	..	300 parts.

Cover-glass specimens are stained for 5 to 10 minutes and sections for 10 minutes to 30 minutes in anilin or carbol-gentian violet solution. Drain off the superfluous stain and then immerse without washing in the iodine solution. The purple colour of the gentian violet changes to a dirty yellowish brown. Drain the specimens and immerse in alcohol. The purple colour returns and is dissolved out. When entirely decolorised wash in water, dry and mount, or, after washing, the ground substance may be counter-stained with eosin if required; washed again in water, dried and mounted.

CARBOL THIONINE-BLUE (Nicolle).

Saturated solution of thionine			
blue in alcohol (90 per cent.)	..	..	10 c.c.
Aqueous solution carbolic acid			
(1 per cent.)	..	..	100 c.c.

ROUX'S STAIN FOR BACTERIA.

Dahlia or gentian violet	..	..	0.5 gm.
Methyl green	..	..	1.5 gm.
Distilled water	..	..	200 gr.
Dissolve.			

CAPSULE STAINING.

Carbol fuchsin	..	..	1 part.
Distilled water	..	..	1 part.

Rinse in water and stain for 15 seconds in a very weak solution of gentian violet (0.1 per cent.). Rinse in water, dry, and mount.

FLAGELLA STAINING (McCrorie's Method).**A** solution.

Acid tannic	..	..	1 gm.
Potash alum	..	..	1 gm.
Distilled water	..	..	40 c.c.

B solution.

"Night" blue	..	..	0.5 gm.
Absolute alcohol	..	..	20 c.c.

Mix and filter.

The prepared slides should be stained with this solution for two minutes, the solution being changed several times. Then wash gently in running water and counter-stain in anilin gentian violet for one or two minutes; wash, dry and mount.

TOISON'S FLUID FOR BLOOD COUNTS.

Methyl violet (5 B.)	..	..	0.025
Sodium chloride	..	..	1.000
Sodium sulphate	..	..	8.000
Neutral glycerin	..	..	30 c.c.
Distilled water	..	..	160 c.c.

KLEINENBERG'S HÆMATOXYLIN.

Hæmatoxylin, 2½ gm.; crystallised calcium chloride, 20 gm., in 10 c.c. of distilled water; alum, 3 gm. in 16 c.c. of distilled water; rectified spirit, 240 c.c. Dissolve the calcium chloride and the alum in their respective quantities of water by the aid of heat; mix the solutions and immediately dilute with rectified spirit; after an hour, filter, and add the hæmatoxylin. This makes a good working solution.

AMMONIATED HÆMATOXYLIN (Squire).

Hæmatoxylin, 15 gm.; ammonium carbonate, 3 gm.; proof spirit, 300 c.c. Place in a large bottle and shake at intervals for 3 days, leaving the stopper out between the shakings. Allow the solution to evaporate to dryness in an open dish at the temperature of the air, and (substituting the crystalline product thus obtained for hæmatoxylin in the ordinary formula) dissolve in the following mixture:—absolute alcohol, 750 c.c.; glycerin, 750 c.c.; distilled water, 750 c.c.; ammonia alum, 15 gm.; glacial acetic acid, 75 c.c.

Colour Produced by Hæmatoxylin.

Hæmatoxylin solutions stain the nuclei violet, and in order to change this into blue it is usual to soak the sections in water taken from the house supply (not distilled water), but as the alkalinity of the water varies in different localities, a better and more uniform result is obtained by using a weak solution of bicarbonate of sodium ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to the ounce).

AMMONIA PICRO-CARMINE.

Carmine, 1 grm.; strong solution of ammonia, 3 c.c.; distilled water, 5 c.c. Dissolve the carmine in the ammonia and water with a gentle heat, then add saturated aqueous solution of picric acid, 200 c.c.; heat to boiling and filter.

PICRO-LITHIUM CARMINE.

Lithium carmine solution, 100 c.c.; saturated solution of picric acid, 270 c.c. Mix.

ANILINE NUCLEAR STAINS.

There are several aniline dyes which are used for nuclear staining: methylene blue, methyl green, safranin, gentian violet, vesuvine, fuchsin, and Hoffmann's blue. The usual process is to stain in $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. aqueous solutions, and wash in methylated spirit.

CONTRAST STAINS.

Very frequently other dyes are used to stain the ground a colour which is a good contrast to that employed for the nuclei. Brown, orange or pink are used after nuclear blue or green; carmine red is generally counterstained yellow or indigo-blue, and fuchsine red, as in tubercle bacilli, is counterstained with nuclear blue. It is important that the ground stain should be made weaker than the principal stain, so that the whole tissue may be shown without detracting from the nuclei or bacilli, as the case may be.

The following colours are used as counterstains for animal sections, but they are not so appropriate to vegetable work: benzopurpurine, eosine, erythrosine, orange, acid rubin, and picric acid.

As examples of specific stains may be mentioned

fuchsin, methylene blue, and gentian violet for bacteria ; osmic acid for fatty elements ; victoria blue and rose bengale for demonstrating elastic fibres ; methyl violet, iodine, and safranine for amyloid degeneration.

CELLULOSE REACTIONS.

After the nuclear stains, probably the most important reagents to the worker in botany are those which affect cellulose and its modifications.

Pure cellulose is coloured yellow by iodine, the colour being changed to a blue on the addition of slightly diluted sulphuric acid (about 2 volumes of strong acid to 1 of water), or a strong solution of chloride of zinc.

CHLOR. ZINC IODINE (IMPROVED FORMULA).

Zinc chloride solution (S.G. 1.85), 70 c.c. ; potassium iodide, 10 grm. ; iodine, 0.1 grm.

The solution can only be used as a reagent, not as a dye. Structures stained with it cannot be mounted in any of the ordinary mounting media, but they can be kept for a short time by mounting them in some of the fluid and ringing the preparation with caoutchouc cement.

Cellulose can be stained permanently by carmine, hæmatoxylin, nigrosine, methylene blue, safranine. and fuchsin.

When picric acid is used with carmine, nigrosine or Hoffman's blue, the picric acid dyes the ligneous portion, and the others colour the un-lignified structure red, black, and blue respectively.—(*Squire.*)

HENEAGE GIBBE'S DOUBLE STAIN.

Magenta	2 parts.
Methylene blue	1 part.
Rub well, and add	
Aniline oil	3 fld. parts.
Dissolve in rectified spirit ..	15 fld. parts.
Then add	
Distilled water	15 fld. parts.

KOCH'S METHYLENE BLUE STAIN.

Saturated alcoholic solution of
methylene blue 1 fld. part.
Solution of caustic potash
(10 per cent.) $\frac{1}{3}$ fld. part.
Distilled water 200 fld. parts.

GLYCERIN JELLY MEDIUM.

White French Gelatine .. 10 parts.
Chloroform water q.s.
Glycerin 75 parts.
White of fresh egg 5 parts.

BORAX CARMINE STAINING SOLUTION.

Powdered carmine 2 parts ; borax 8 parts ; alcohol 70 per cent. by volume, 200 parts. The mixture is placed in a flask fitted to an upright condenser and heated on the water-bath, so that the alcohol boils for twenty minutes. The liquid is then cooled and filtered. It is essential that the alcohol should be fully 70 per cent. by volume, so that if an efficient condenser be not available the strength should be 71 to 72 per cent. at starting. This carmine solution keeps well in stoppered vessels. Sections should first be macerated for a few minutes in a little 70 per cent. alcohol before being introduced into the stain ; in favourable cases ten minutes at least are necessary to obtain a well-stained result, but the section may be left in the dye indefinitely without any fear of over-staining. After withdrawing from the stain the sections should first be washed with 70 per cent. alcohol, and then dehydrated with alcohol of greater strength, and finally mounted in an anhydrous medium. This alcoholic borax carmine tincture answers equally well for double staining, using iodine green or methylene violet for the complementary stain.

FIXING AGENT FOR NUCLEI.

Absolute alcohol, 75 c.c., mixed with acetic acid, 25 c.c., serves as an excellent fixing agent for nuclei. Immerse tissues in it for six to twelve hours, then transfer to 90 per cent. alcohol until hardened, afterwards preserving in 70 per cent. alcohol till wanted.

nut shells, olive stones, &c., in pepper. (3) Acetic acid, 1; water, 2. Gives a violet tint with fragments of tissues of *Melampyrum* seeds in flour. (4) Potassium iodide, 1; iodine, 1; water, 50. Renders starch distinct by colouring the granules blue, and therefore making the size and shape more evident for their identification. (5) Potash, 1; water, 100. Causes certain grains of starch to swell, and thus distinguishes them from others which are more resistant. Also gives a reddish tint with turmeric and a violet colour to ergoted particles in flour. (6) Methyl violet, 1; water, 300. Stains starch granules. (7) Tincture of logwood (1 in 15), 4; sodium chloride, 1. Detects presence of alum in bread, flour, &c. (8) Sulphuric acid, 1; water, 20. Causes effervescence in presence of carbonates or bicarbonates; thus detects such mixtures as chalk in flour. Also gives a blood-red tint to ergoted flour. (9) Eosine, 1; solution of ammonia, 10. Stains altered yeast cells and bacilli. (10) Hæmatoxylin, 1; water, 25; alcohol, 25; sodium chloride, 5. Resembles No. 7 in action. (11) Solution of ferric chloride, 1; water, 5; blackens acorn tissues; also those of leguminous seeds. Gives a greenish tint to powdered date stones and other adulterants in pepper. (12) Copper sulphate, 1; water, 20; ammonia, *q.s.* to give a clear blue solution. Gives a dirty greenish-blue with some foreign admixtures with rice. (13) Ferrocyanide of potassium, 1; water, 100. Gives a reddish tint with flour or other substances contaminated with copper salts. (14) Fuchsin, 1; alcohol, 100; stains various tissues, notably those of pepper. (15) Chlor-iodide of zinc, 1; water, 50. Reacts like potassium iodide. (16) Solution of ammonia, 1; water, 20. Acts like No. 5, and gives blue tint with copper.

SPECIAL TESTS FOR DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

Acetum.—For excess of sulphuric acid, add 1 grain of barium chloride to 1 fluid ounce of vinegar, and filter. The filtrate should not give any further precipitate with barium chloride. If copper, iron, or lead are present, a black coloration will be found if the vinegar be first neutralized with ammonia, and ammonium sulphhydrate then added. Good malt vinegar should dissolve exactly 18 gr. of magnesium carbonate, and no more.

The lowest strength of vinegar that may be sold contains 3·0 per cent. of acetic acid.

Alcohol in Essential Oils.—Place a few drops of the oil at the bottom of a dry test-tube, and dust the upper portion of the tube with powdered fuchsin. On heating the tube any alcohol present will come off first and dissolve the fuchsin, forming a red solution.—(Puscher.)

Aloes.—Borntraeger's reaction for aloes. An alcoholic extract of aloes is shaken with benzin, and the benzin solution, after separation from the alcoholic layer and the addition of a trace of strong ammonia water, is slightly heated while shaken. Aloes, like rhubarb, turmeric, galls, and catechu produces a violet coloration of the ammoniacal solution.

Alum.—Alum is sometimes contaminated with iron. To determine this, add excess of caustic potash to a boiling solution. If a reddish-brown precipitate is formed, iron is present. As a confirmatory test, add to a solution a little nitric acid, and boil until the excess of acid is driven off. To a portion of the liquid add potassium sulphocyanide, and to another portion potassium ferrocyanide. The former will turn red in colour, and in the latter a blue precipitate will be found if iron be present. Commercial alum sulphate may be tested for potash sulphate by adding ammonia carbonate in excess, filtering, concentrating the filtrate, evaporating to dryness, and heating to redness in

a platinum crucible. If alkali be present in the sample a residue will be left in the crucible.

Alum in Bread or Flour.—The process is conducted by macerating the sample with a small quantity of water, and then soaking strips of gelatin in the liquid; after twelve hours the gelatin slips are removed and immersed in a mixture of fresh logwood tincture and saturated ammonium carbonate solution. In the presence of alum they become coloured blue.—(Blyth.)

Ammoniacum.—Gum ammoniacum turns a blood-red colour on the addition of hypochlorite of lime or soda, and may thus be distinguished from any other resin or gum resin.

Antipyrin, Antifebrin, and Phenacetin (distinctive test).—These substances give the following results when heated with zinc chloride in a test-tube. Antipyrin, an odour resembling carbon bisulphide. Antifebrin, aromatic vapours. Phenacetin, pungent vapours, acetic acid.

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia.—*Specific Gravity.* This varies from about 0.888 to 0.893.

Ammonium Carbonate.—This is best estimated by the nitrometer. About 10 c.c. of the sample is introduced into the cup, and then allowed to run into the nitrometer, which is filled with mercury. This is followed by an excess of dilute hydrochloric acid. Carbon dioxide is then evolved by the action of the acid on the carbonate. The volume of gas is then noted and corrected to N.T.P., when each cubic centimetre of $\text{CO}_2 \times 0.0042 =$ ammonium carbonate $(\text{NH}_3)_2\text{CO}_3$.

Aromatic spirit of ammonia should yield not less than seven times its volume of carbon dioxide.

Alcohol.—This is determined by direct distillation, after neutralizing with sulphuric acid; 50 c.c. of the sample is rendered just acid, and made up to 100 c.c.; this is then distilled in the usual way.

Arsenic.—To test for the presence of antimony, add dilute hydrochloric acid and pass H_2S through the solution. If present, an orange precipitate will be thrown out. Heavy mineral bodies, such

as baryta or lead, may be detected by igniting a portion in a capsule. Arsenious acid, being volatile, leaves the impurities behind.

Arsenic in Green Colours.—Ammonia gives a blue colour, and when evaporated the solution leaves a dirty yellowish-green colour. A pale blue stain indicates absence of arsenic.—(Puscher.)

Beeswax.—There are two simple tests, both of which, however, may be misleading should the wax be skilfully adulterated, but they are useful in the case of wax adulterated with paraffin and cerasin. These tests are the melting-point and the specific gravity. The melting-point is taken in the usual manner, and should be from 62° to 63° C. The specific gravity is best determined by making up mixtures of spirit and water until a small pellet of the wax, evenly cut and free from air bubbles, just remains in position in the liquid without either sinking or floating. The specific gravity of the mixture of spirit and water is then taken in the specific gravity bottle as usual.

Benzoic Acid.—The acid from Siam benzoin decolorises an alkaline solution of potassium permanganate, but that from other sources merely alters the colour to green.

Benzol and Benzine.—Iodine forms a violet solution with benzol, and raspberry-red with benzine.—(Puscher.)

Camphor Compound Tincture. — “ Paregoric without opium ” is best detected thus: Dilute 1 fluid drachm with proof spirit to 1 fluid ounce, add a few drops of perchloride of iron solution (10 gr. in 100 min.). If opium be present a red colour is produced. Some idea of the strength of the opium can be obtained by taking a known strength of opium and diluting till it gives the same tint with the chloride as the solution tested. The S.G. should only slightly exceed .927.

Carmine.—Shake up for some time a weighed quantity with ammonia, wash the precipitate and dry over a water-bath. The impurities will remain.

Castor Oil.—Should be soluble in an equal volume of absolute alcohol and in five times its volume of alcohol, 90 per cent. (B.P. test.) If 3 c.c. of the oil be shaken with an equal volume of carbon bisulphide, and 1 c.c. of H_2SO_4 be then added, the mixture on being shaken should not become brown. This test proves absence of various fixed oils, including cottonseed. For adulteration with rosin oil add a few drops of stannic bromide in carbon bisulphide to the suspected sample of oil in the same solvent. If a red or violet colour be developed, rosin oil is present in proportion to the rapidity and colour produced. As small a quantity as 3 or 4 per cent. of rosin oil may thus be detected.—(Renard's test.)

Finkener's test for impurities. Shake 10 c.c. of oil with 50 c.c. of alcohol, S.G. 0.829, at 17.5° . If a turbidity be produced which does not disappear when the mixture is heated to 20° , at least 10 per cent. of foreign oils have been added.

Chloroform.—Chloroform should have a S.G. of 1.49. It should not bleach nor redden litmus paper. On the addition of silver nitrate it should not become turbid or give a white precipitate. Solution of caustic potash should not turn it brown on heating, and it should mix with ether or alcohol. It should not be coloured after shaking up with sulphuric acid, and should leave no residue or unpleasant odour after evaporation.

Cinchonidine in Quinine Sulphate.—Dissolve 1 grm. of quinine sulphate in 9 grm. of absolute alcohol, and 3 grm. of 5 per cent. sulphuric acid. After standing for a day with occasional shaking, any cinchonidine present will have separated out as tetrasulphate, that salt being only slightly soluble in alcohol. By dissolving in water and precipitating again with caustic soda solution, the cinchonidine can be obtained pure (m.p. 199°C).—(Schäfer.)

Citric Acid.—Add lime-water to a cold dilute solution, sufficient to render it slightly alkaline. If a white precipitate at once falls oxalic acid is present. The presence of tartaric acid may be proved by adding a strong solution of potassium acetate. If present, a white crystalline precipitate will be formed.

Citric and Tartaric Acids (to distinguish).—On heating 1 grm. of the powdered substance over a water-bath, with 10 grm. of sulphuric acid, citric acid turns lemon-yellow, while tartaric acid becomes brown or black.—(Puscher.)

Copaiba.—Hirschsohn's test for fatty oils in copaiba. Boil 20 to 40 drops of the copaiba with 1 to 2 c.c. of a solution of 1 part of NaOH in 5 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol. The presence of oils is indicated by a jelly-like mass separating or a turbidity being produced upon cooling, or on the addition of 2 volumes of ether. Pure copaiba should yield a mixture with 3 volumes of 90 per cent. alcohol from which no oil globules should separate within an hour.

Cream of Tartar.—Cream of tartar is sometimes contaminated with lime. To test for this, dissolve a small quantity in dilute hydrochloric acid; if effervescence is caused, add ammonia till the solution becomes slightly alkaline; next add oxalate of ammonia, allow to stand for eight hours, filter, wash the precipitate (if any), and dry, then ignite, and when cool weigh the residue as lime. A ready test is to dissolve 84 gr. of bicarbonate of soda in 2 oz. of water, and add 204 gr. of the cream of tartar; the mixture, after heating, should be neutral to litmus paper. If the sample is of superior quality the mixture will be acid. For adulteration with barium, dissolve 20 gr. of cream of tartar in 1 oz. of distilled water with heat; if any remains undissolved, or a precipitate be thrown down on adding a little sulphuric acid, the presence of barium is indicated.

Ether.—The S.G. of ether should not exceed 0.720. It should be neutral to litmus paper. If it forms an opaque emulsion on shaking up with oil of copaiba, the presence of water and alcohol are indicated. Pure ether should remain clear.

Formaldehyde in Milk.—Trillat's reaction affords conclusive evidence of the presence of formaldehyde. Add to the solution (in the case of milk—a distillate) 0.5 c.c. of dimethylaniline, acidified with a few drops of sulphuric acid, and,

after shaking, heat on a water-bath for half an hour. The solution is then alkalized and boiled until the smell of dimethylaniline has disappeared, after which the liquid is filtered through a small filter. The filter is subsequently washed a few times with water, then opened, spread on the bottom of a porcelain dish, and moistened with acetic acid. Finely powdered lead peroxide is then added, and if formaldehyde be present an intense blue colour appears. (See also "Milk Analysis.")

Ginger.—A weighed quantity is dried at the water-bath temperature for six hours, and the loss in weight is taken. Nearly all this is due to moisture, and it should never exceed 15 per cent. In good ground ginger it is seldom so much. One hundred grains or any convenient quantity are then placed in the Soxhlet exhausting tube and extracted with ether—which should be kept boiling, with hot water, and not by a naked flame. This is allowed to exhaust for the whole day, and the ether is then allowed to condense in the Soxhlet tube, and the flask taken away before it syphons over again. The flask is now dried at 212° F. till of constant weight. The amount of what is extracted from the ginger thus should not be less than 3.5 per cent. (3.5 gr. to the above quantity). It is generally much higher, and rarely goes down to 3 per cent. The same process should now be repeated on the same quantity of ginger, substituting alcohol for ether in the Soxhlet tube, and the alcoholic extract (which takes nearly two days to come out) should be from 2 to 4 per cent. (2 to 4 gr.). A convenient quantity is then burned (100 gr.), and the ash weighed. It should lie between 3 and 4 per cent. (3 to 4 gr.), and should never exceed 4.5 per cent. It is then treated with hydrochloric acid (1 part acid and 1 water) and raised to boiling point. The insoluble portion is filtered off, the filter paper washed, dried, and burnt, and the residue weighed. This sandy or siliceous matter should never exceed 1.8 per cent. (100 gr. = 1.8 gr.), and even when it is as high as this, it is probably due to extraneous matter.

Glycerin should have a S.G. about 1.25; should be quite neutral to litmus paper, and its solution

should not be affected by silver nitrate, ammonium oxalate, or barium chloride. On the addition of ammonium sulphhydrate, if a black or brown colour be formed, the presence of lead, copper, or iron is indicated. Shaken with an equal volume of sulphuric acid it should be unaffected, or only a very pale straw coloration result, which proves the absence of sugar or dextrin. On heating a small quantity in a platinum dish till the glycerin is driven off, a charred residue will remain if sugar be present, but only a black stain if the glycerin be pure, which burns away without leaving ash when heated to redness. Fehling's method is recommended as the best test for the detection of sugars. It is impossible for this substance to occur in glycerin unless employed as an adulterant, and consequently it is only necessary to look for it in a distilled product. Let 5 c.c. of glycerin be mixed with 50 c.c. of water and 10 drops of hydrochloric acid in a small flask and heated for thirty minutes in a water-bath, and then mix 10 c.c. of the liquid with 2 c.c. of sodium hydrate T.S. (= test solution, U.S.P.), and 1 c.c. of alkaline cupric tartrate T.S. No yellowish-red cloudiness should appear within six hours.

Boettger's Test for Sugar in Glycerin.—Five drops of glycerin are heated to boiling with 100 drops of water, 1 drop of nitric acid, S.G. 1.3, and 0.03 to 0.04 gm. ammonium molybdate. If sugar be present, the solution is coloured intensely blue.

Hager's Glycerin Reaction.—If an aqueous solution of glycerin coloured blue by litmus tincture be mixed with a solution of borax similarly coloured by means of litmus, the mixture assumes a red colour.

Test for Arsenic in Glycerin.—To twenty minims of glycerin in a test-tube add 5 c.c. of hydrochloric acid (1 to 7), 1 gm. of pure zinc, and a few drops of solution of iodine to give very slight yellow coloration. Plug the tube with cotton-wool, and cover with filter paper, on which a drop of mercuric chloride solution has been dried. This should not show a yellow stain in fifteen minutes.—(Siebold.)

Guaiacum.—Perchloride of mercury solution poured on guaiacum wood and slightly warmed should produce a bluish-green colour. Guaiacum resin turns greenish-blue on the addition of chloride of lime or chloride of soda, and a solution in rectified spirit strikes a clear blue when applied to the inner surface of a raw potato.

Hirschsohn's Test for Pine Resin in Guaiacum Resin or Balsam of Tolu.—A very finely powdered sample is shaken for ten to fifteen minutes with four to five times its weight of petroleum ether. In the presence of pine resin, an aqueous solution of copper acetate produces a green colour in the filtrate.

Gums.—Acacia and senegal, with solution of sulphate of iron, give a yellow precipitate. Dextrin gives no precipitate. The former gums give, with subacetate of lead, a white curdy mass, and with tincture of guaiacum a blue colour. Tragacanth does not change colour on the addition of tincture of guaiacum, and forms a transparent jelly with subacetate of lead.

Honey.—Honey is often adulterated with glucose and artificial flavourings. Mix the sample with an equal quantity of water and add strong spirit, stirring constantly till a permanent turbidity is produced. In honey adulterated with glucose, syrup, or dextrin, a heavy gummy deposit will soon form; with genuine honey but a slight milkiness is produced. Starch and flour are readily detected, as they remain insoluble when the sample is dissolved in cold water or spirit.

Hops.—Exhaust a weighed quantity of hops by repeated macerations with alcohol; wash the residue with alcohol, then carefully dry at a low temperature and weigh. The loss should not be less than from 9 to 12 per cent.; if less, they are deficient in lupulin. To detect if hops have been sulphured, introduce a portion of the sample into a hydrogen apparatus, and pass the gas into a solution of nitro-prusside of sodium. If sulphur be present a purple colour will be formed, which, however, quickly fades away.

Hydrocyanic Acid (Dufla's test).—To determine the amount of actual hydrocyanic acid in a sample, mix some silver nitrate with a little ammonia, so that the clear liquid may be slightly acid, then pour it into a weighed portion of the sample of hydrocyanic acid as long as any precipitate is found. Collect the precipitate of cyanide of silver on a small filter, previously dried and weighed at 212° F., wash the precipitate and filter, and dry again at 212° F. and weigh. 133.9 parts of cyanide of silver represent 27 parts of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid.

Iodates in Iodides.—Make the alkaline liquid hot and add a piece of phosphorus, which will soon be surrounded by a dark yellow zone. Amorphous phosphorus promptly reduces iodates to iodides.—(Pollacci.)

A yellow zone is formed on adding to the solution a crystal of tartaric acid.—(Schering.)

Iron Sulphate.—Test for copper: boil a small quantity in water with nitric acid and add ammonia to excess. If copper be present the liquid will be tinted blue after the precipitate has settled. Alumina is also a frequent impurity. To determine this, add to a solution which has been treated in a like manner with nitric acid an excess of caustic potash, boil and filter; then add ammonium chloride; if alumina be present a white precipitate will be thrown down on standing.

Lard.—Pure lard should be quite free from taste and smell, and form a perfectly clear liquid when melted, by immersing a tube containing it in hot water. If either lime, carbonate of soda, or water has been added, the melted fat will be more or less opaque. By keeping the sample in a molten condition water gradually settles out if present.

Lime Water.—This should contain 10 gr. of lime in the pint. Two fluid ounces, tinged blue with litmus, should require the whole of an ounce of an aqueous solution containing $2\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of pure crystallised oxalic acid, to change the colour to red.

Magnesia Sulphate.—To a solution of the salt add baryta water, then excess of ammonia carbonate. Filter, evaporate the filtrate to dryness, and ignite. If sulphate of soda be in the sample, soda in the form of carbonate will remain. If contaminated with iron, ammonia sulphhydrate will give a black precipitate. To test for copper add excess of ammonia, and the liquid will assume a blue colour if copper be present.

Magnesium Carbonate.—Should be entirely soluble in hydrochloric acid. Shake up a small quantity with water, filter, and concentrate the filtrate. Add a few drops of hydrochloric acid and barium chloride solution. If a white precipitate is formed, alkaline sulphates are present.

Malt Extract (determination of diastase).—Take 10 gr. of potato starch or arrowroot, and boil in 2 oz. of water for three minutes, cool to 110° F., and add 10 gr. of the extract to be tested, dissolved in 1 oz. of water. Keep the solution at 100° F. until small quantities (about 30 min.), taken out at intervals of one minute, cease to give a blue colour with 1 drop of tincture of iodine. A good extract should not take longer than five to six minutes.

Menthol is occasionally adulterated when moulded into cones, with bee's or paraffin wax, in order to make it hard. To detect this, slowly evaporate a portion of the suspected cone at a low water-bath temperature. If either adulterant be present, a fusible residue will be left which has very little smell.

Mercurial Ointment.—Take Mercurial ointment, 40 gr. Put it in a small flask and add—

Benzol..	..	..	..	3ii.
Water..	..	..	..	3ii.
Potassium iodide	..	..	..	3ss.
Iodine ..	..	..	..	gr. 23.

Warm till the ointment melts. Shake till the iodine dissolves. The brown colour should disappear, the resulting liquor being turbid and rather dirty-looking but not brown, otherwise there is a deficiency of mercury. Two grains more iodine being added the brown colour is permanently restored.—(Procter.)

Methylated Spirit in Tinctures.—Distil off the alcohol from the tincture, add to it a little potassium bichromate and sulphuric acid and digest for two hours in the cold. Dilute to ten times its volume. Distil off half; make slightly alkaline with sodium carbonate; boil down to half; acidify with acetic acid and add silver nitrate solution. Heat just to boiling. Pure spirit gives a very dark brown colour and silver mirror on the sides of the tube.

Musk. — Genuine musk should dissolve in boiling water, not leaving more than 25 per cent. of residue. On incineration it should not leave more than 6 per cent. of ash. It should be soluble in ether, and should be precipitated from a hot solution by acids and acetate of lead, but not by chloride of mercury.

Myrrh.—Genuine myrrh, on the addition of nitric acid, forms a transparent, dirty-yellow liquid. *Bdellium indicum* will not dissolve in nitric acid, but becomes soft, and turns whitish and opaque. Filter paper moistened with an alcoholic tincture of myrrh and then touched with nitric acid turns a blood-red colour, while a strip of paper soaked in a tincture made from *Bdellium* or *Myrrh indica*, and treated in the same manner, remains yellow or brown. On igniting, good myrrh should not leave more than from 3·5 to 3·8 per cent. of ash.

Bonastre's Reaction for Myrrh.—Strips of filter-paper are saturated with tincture of myrrh, dried, and moistened with a drop of nitric acid. If the tincture be made from genuine myrrh a violet colour will be produced.

Narcotic Extracts (simple methods of identification).—*Aconite extract* should produce a sharp and burning taste on the tip of the tongue, followed by long-continued local anæsthesia. *Belladonna extract* is distinguished from that of *hyoscyamus* by the intense green fluorescence produced by shaking out an aqueous solution with chloroform or ether, evaporating, adding a little warm water to the residue, and then a few drops of ammonia solution. *Cannabis indica* extract should yield to ether a soft resinous substance, soluble in alcohol,

ether, chloroform, benzol, and carbon disulphide, and not be capable of saponification by potash. *Conium extract* is easily detected by the mouse-like odour given off on adding to an aqueous solution a little soda or potash solution. It should also yield a residue of minute double refracting needle-shaped or columnar crystals, on dissolving in warm water, shaking out with ether, adding soda solution, again shaking out with ether, evaporating, dissolving residue in semi-normal hydrochloric acid, and evaporating a drop on a glass slide. *Opium extract*, when dissolved in water and acidified with hydrochloric acid, gives an intense blood-red coloration with ferric chloride solution. *Nux vomica extract*, dissolved in 70 per cent. alcohol and the solution evaporated on a water-bath after adding one or two drops of diluted sulphuric acid, is indicated by a residue, the edges of which are violet, turning to red. An aqueous solution, acidulated with diluted sulphuric acid and filtered, should give a curdy white precipitate with ammonia, orange-red with potassium chromate, and is also precipitated by yellow or red potassium prussiate.

Olive Oil.—The S.G. should be between .913 and .918 at 60°. For the detection of cottonseed oil, make a 1 per cent. test solution of silver nitrate in absolute alcohol. Place 5 c.c. of the suspected oil in a glass flask, add to it 25 c.c. of absolute alcohol and 5 c.c. of the test solution. The flask is then heated in a water-bath at 84° C. If there be any cottonseed oil present the mixture will begin to darken, the most minute quantity serving to discolour, and the tint assumed will depend on the amount of cottonseed oil present. —(*Bechi's test.*)

Hauchecorne's Reaction for Cottonseed Oil in Olive Oil.—Heat oil, 6 grm., with 2 grm. of pure nitric acid (3HNO_3 40° Bé + $1\text{H}_2\text{O}$) on a water-bath for twenty minutes. Pure oil remains unchanged or becomes lighter, and should solidify within twenty-four hours to a flesh-coloured mass. Adulterated oil assumes an orange-brown red. The nitric acid must be free from nitrous acid.

Test for Linseed Oil in Olive Oil.—Mix 40 grm. of olive oil with 60 grm. of a 20 per cent.

solution of potassium hydroxide in 70 per cent. alcohol, and heat on the water-bath until the alcohol has evaporated. The resulting soap is dissolved in warm water, the fatty acids are separated out by the addition of diluted hydrochloric acid, and then dissolved in 20 c.c. of 90 per cent. alcohol. If to this solution, after heating to 90° , 2 c.c. of 3 per cent. alcoholic silver nitrate solution be added, a brown colour will result if linseed oil be present in the olive oil.—(Millian.)

Oxalic Acid.—Organic impurities may be detected by heating a small quantity with sulphuric acid; if pure it will not turn brown or bluish. Pure oxalic acid should leave no residue after heating to redness in a platinum crucible.

Pepper.—The chief test is the total amount of ash got by burning, and the amounts soluble in water and hydrochloric acid. The *ash* of *white* pepper should not exceed 2 per cent., while the ash of *black* pepper should never exceed 8 per cent. In either case more than 1 per cent. of matter insoluble in hydrochloric acid should be regarded as adulteration.

Estimation of the woody fibre may be made by Stokes' method. One grm. is boiled for five minutes with 100 c.c. distilled water; 50 c.c. of 10 per cent. H_2SO_4 is then added, and the contents of the flask boiled for one hour under a reflux condenser. The contents of the flask are next washed into a double counterpoised filter, well washed with boiling water, then alcohol, and lastly with ether. The filter-papers are then dried and weighed. Weight = woody fibre. Stokes gives the following percentages of fibre—

	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Black pepper..	21.0 to 26.3	average	24.4
White „ ..	12.7 „ 13.8	„	13.3
Long „ ..	20.0 „ 22.3	„	21.0
Olive stones			
(Poivrette) ..	62.2 „ 64.2	„	62.5
Rice	0.8 „ 1.6	„	1.0

Phosphoric Acid.—A white precipitate on the addition of chloride of mercury indicates the presence of phosphorus acid. Arsenic may be detected by passing a current of H_2S through it;

and sulphuric and nitric acids by applying the usual tests. Sulphocyanide of potassium gives a red coloration if iron be present.

Podophyllin.—According to Podwysstotzki, the active constituent of podophyllin is podophyllo-toxin, which is present in commercial samples of podophyllin to the extent of from 20 to 30 per cent. This may be estimated by treating about a grain of the resin with chloroform in the cold as long as anything is dissolved; the greater part of the chloroform is then driven off by the heat, and the remainder of the chloroformic solution is poured into twenty times its volume of light petroleum spirit. The podophyllotoxin separates out, and can be removed, dried, and weighed.

Potassium Bromide.—In solution, on being mixed with chlorine (chlorinated lime and HCl will do), then agitated with chloroform, the latter, on falling to the bottom, exhibits a red coloration. A further portion of the solution mixed with mucilage of starch and a drop of an aqueous solution of bromine or chlorine, should not give a blue colour. The addition of diluted sulphuric acid should not immediately cause a yellow coloration, which indicates the absence of bromate.

Potassium Chlorate.—To a solution add nitrate of silver. A white precipitate will be thrown down if any alkaline chloride be present.

Potassium Iodide.—The chief impurities found in commercial potassium iodide are iodate, carbonate, and sulphate of potassium, chloride of potassium and sodium, potassium sulphide, and organic matter containing sulphur. Iodate of potassium may be detected by adding a small quantity of tartaric or hydrochloric acid, when a liberation of iodine takes place. For determining the presence of carbonate and sulphate of potash, and the alkaline chloride if in large amount, shake up well with pure alcohol, and these salts will be left undissolved. The chloride may be estimated by precipitating the solution of the sample with excess of silver nitrate, and adding ammonia to excess. The iodide of silver remains insoluble, while the chloride is dissolved, and can again be precipitated from the filtered liquid by the addition of an excess of nitric acid. Sulphur

impurities may be detected by adding to the solution a little sulphuric acid and a small quantity of granulated zinc. Allow the gas evolved to pass over some moist carbonate of lead, which will be blackened if sulphuretted impurities be present.

Potassium Nitrate.—For the detection of nitrite in potassium nitrate, to a solution of the salt add one or two drops of yellow prussiate of potash, not sufficient to communicate a perceptible yellow tint. A few drops of acetic acid should then be added, and almost immediately, according to the quantity of nitrite present, the liquid will turn a bright golden colour. When testing for minute quantities it is best to use two similar flasks, one containing pure water and the other the solution of salt to be examined, and add the reagent to each in exactly the same quantity, placing a sheet of white paper behind each vessel. This may also be used as a test for nitrates by boiling the sample for a short time with clean shavings of lead, and proceeding as above, the absence of nitrites in the substance having been first determined. Lead reduces even the nitrate of potash to nitrite.—(Schæffer.)

Quinine.—Should be entirely soluble in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. It dissolves in pure sulphuric acid with a feeble yellowish tint, and undergoes no further change of colour when gently warmed. Twenty-five grains of the freshly-prepared salt should lose 3·8 gr. of water by drying at 212° F. Ignited with free access of air, it should leave no residue.

De Vry's Quinine Test (Chromate Test).—To a solution of 1 grm. of quinine in 45 c.c. of boiling water add 2·5 grm. of neutral potassium chromate. Cool the solution to 15° C., and after an hour filter out the crystallised quinine chromate. To 10 c.c. of the filtrate add 1 drop of soda solution, or sufficient to effect a reddening of phenolphthalein paper. If the quinine is free from other cinchona alkaloids the solution remains clear, even upon heating; but if other alkaloids are present, a turbidity is produced.

Kerner's Test for the Purity of Quinine Salts.—Quinine sulphate is much less soluble in water than are the sulphates of the allied alkaloids. If,

therefore, quinine sulphate (or any other quinine salt after the addition of sodium sulphate) be shaken with a definite amount of water, the quantity of ammonia required to produce a permanent precipitate in the filtrate will be a measure of the percentage of allied alkaloids present. Upon digesting 2 gm. of pure quinine sulphate in 20 c.c. of water at 60° to 65° C. for half an hour, then allowing this mixture to stand for 2 hours at 15° C. with occasional shaking, and subsequently filtering through glass wool, 5 c.c. of the filtrate requires the addition of 4 to 4.3 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of ammonia. In the presence of cinchonine, quinidine, and other kindred alkaloids more ammonia will be necessary.

Flueckiger's Reaction for Quinine.—If bromine water and an excess of ammonia be added to a solution of quinine, an emerald-green colour is produced).

Rhubarb.—An old test for the quality of rhubarb root is to place two or three drops of oil of aniseed or fennel on a piece of the root, and rub on it for a few minutes a little magnesia. If the root be of inferior quality, the spot rubbed will gradually turn salmon-colour or pink; while if genuine and of good quality it will remain the usual yellow colour.

Salicin.—For contamination with lead, dissolve a small quantity in water, and add a few drops of ammonium sulphhydrate; if a dark coloration or black precipitate be produced, the presence of lead is indicated. Ten grains of salicin, shaken up with 2 oz. of ether, filtered, and allowed to evaporate, should leave no residue. On igniting no ash should be left.

Santonin.—On well shaking 2 gm. of pure santonin with 6 c.c. of water and filtering, then adding 1 or 2 c.c. of saturated picric acid solution, no cloudiness or precipitate should occur.

Scale Preparations. — Estimation of the Alkaloidal Strength. Dissolve 5 gm. in 30 c.c. of water, place the solution in a separator, add 20 c.c. of chloroform, and then a slight excess of ammonium hydrate. Shake well and allow it to stand. When the chloroform has separated off clear, run it off into a small weighed basin, and

repeat the shaking successively with two portions of 10 c.c. and one of 5 c.c. of chloroform, always running it off into the same basin. Evaporate off the chloroform on the water-bath, and dry the residue for half an hour in the air-bath at 100° C., and weigh. Thus treated, citrate of iron and quinine should show 15 per cent. of alkaloidal residue, which should be soluble in ether.

Scammony.—Starch may be detected by adding tincture of iodine to a little of the powdered scammony shaken up with boiling water and allowing it to cool. If it turns blue it indicates the presence of starch. If adulterated with common resin or guaiacum, the addition of sulphuric acid will turn it red; if the latter alone, it will change to green on mixing with water. It should not change on the addition of chloride of soda or perchloride of iron. The presence of jalap resin may be detected by shaking up scammony with ether. Jalap resin remains undissolved.

Silver Nitrate.—Make a solution in water and add hydrochloric acid, filter, and treat the precipitate with excess of ammonia. If it does not entirely dissolve in the ammonia, chloride of lead is indicated. Treat the filtrate with H_2S ; a brown or black precipitate proves copper or lead present. Filter the liquid, evaporate to dryness and ignite. A white saline residue indicates the presence of potassium nitrate.

Soft Paraffin.—Good soft paraffin should be completely volatile when heated, and should not give off any smell of burning fat. When agitated with twice its volume of strong spirit it should remain practically undissolved. The spirit on testing afterwards should neither be acid nor alkaline.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether.—Spt. eth. nit. should have a S.G. of 0.838 to 0.842; should not effervesce, or but feebly, when shaken up with bicarbonate of soda. The presence of aldehyde is indicated by a brown coloration on heating with caustic potash. It should yield not much less than five times its volume of the gas on keeping. The spirit may be tested with accuracy by the nitrometer, or the following simple method. Prepare two solutions as follows:—

No. 1.

R	Sodii hyposulph...	..	..	gr. iv.
	Sodii chloridi	..	..	gr. xl.
	Potass. iodid.	..	..	gr. xx.
	Aq. ad.	..	..	℥ii.

Solve.

No. 2.

R	Spt. æther. nitros.	..	..	℥ii.
	Acid. sulph. dil.	..	..	℥i.

Misce.

Place No. 1 solution in a small porcelain dish; a two-ounce ointment pot will answer the purpose. Pour into this ℥iss. of No. 2 solution, and stir till effervescence ceases. This mixture should be free from iodine colour; if not so, the spirit of nitre is stronger than should be used; if no iodine has remained free after the effervescence has passed off, add another ℥ss. of the No. 2 solution. This should now produce a permanent brown colour if the spirit of nitre is up to its normal strength. If a second addition of ℥ss. (total ℥iiss.) is required, it is below its normal, but not unfit for use; but if this second ℥ss. fails to produce a permanent brown colour, the spirit of nitre is too weak to be sanctioned.

Test for Alkaloids.—A reddish-brown coloration or precipitate is produced on adding Thresh's reagent drop by drop. This consists of 90 gr. of potassium iodide, 90 gr. of strong hydrochloric acid, and 1 oz. of solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonium, B.P.; or 1.8 gm. of potassium iodide, 45 c.c. of hydrochloric acid, and 30 c.c. of bismuth solution. According to another formula, 4.68 gm. of bismuth oxide is dissolved in 80 c.c. of hydrochloric acid and water added to 300 c.c.; then dissolve 20 gm. of potassium iodide in sufficient water to make 700 c.c., and mix the two solutions.

Zinc Sulphate.—Boiled with excess of caustic potash it should entirely dissolve. A blue coloration on the addition of ammonia indicates copper. Add ammonium sulphhydrate; if white precipitate forms the sample is free from iron. Should the precipitate be grey or dark in colour it indicates the presence of iron.

A CONDENSED CHART FOR THE DETECTION OF METALS IN SOLUTION.

GROUP I.	GROUP II.	GROUP III.	GROUP IV.	GROUP V.
<p>Add HCL</p> <p> Lead. { Mercurous Salt. Silver. { Bismuth or Antimony as oxychloride. </p> <p>Add excess HCL</p> <p> ppt. dissolves if { Bismuth or Antimony. </p>	<p>Pass H₂S into solution.</p> <p> Black ppt. { Mercuric Salt. Copper. Bismuth. Lead. </p> <p>Add Sol. Pot. Iodid. to same. If it turns Red = Mercury.</p> <p>Green = Bismuth.</p> <p>Yellow = Lead.</p> <p>Brown = Copper.</p>	<p>Add AmCl, AmHO (till it smells when shaken) and AmHS (a little).</p> <p> Black ppt. { Iron. Cobalt. Nickel. </p> <p>To original solution add K₆Fe₂Cy₁₂. Blue ppt. = Iron. Plum colour ppt. = Cobalt. Yellowish ppt. or none = Nickel.</p>	<p>Add to last solution Am₂CO₃.</p> <p> White ppt. { Barium. Strontium. Calcium. </p> <p>Dissolve the ppt. in Acetic Acid and add K₂CrO₄. Yellow ppt. = Barium.</p> <p>If no ppt. add H₂SO₄. Dilute = White ppt. on standing or shaking = Strontium</p>	<p>Add to original solution Na₂HPO₄.</p> <p>White ppt. = Magnesium.</p> <p>If no ppt. is obtained in either group Potassium, Sodium, or Ammonia are indicated.</p> <p>Potassium.</p> <p>Yellow ppt. with Pt Cl₄.</p>

<p>If precipitate does not dissolve <i>boil</i>, if dissolved Lead is indicated. If unchanged add Ammonia.]</p>	<p>Yellow ppt. with H_2S. Add to same. Ammon. Sulphyd. Arsenic = dissolves. Tin = dissolves. Cadmium = insoluble. If ppt. dissolves add HCl. Arsenic is precipitated. Tin is not.</p>	<p>White ppt. Alum. ppt. { Zinc. To original solution add K_4FeCy_6. White ppt. = Zinc. No ppt. = Alum. Green ppt. = Chromium. The $AmHS$ and $AmHO$ must give a green ppt. for Cr. If white with $AmHO$, Al or Fe is indicated. Flesh colour ppt. = Manganese.</p>	<p>No ppt. add $Am_2C_2O_4$. White ppt. = Calcium.</p>	<p>White ppt. with strong solution of Acid Tart. <i>Sodium</i>. No ppt. with above and yellow flame. <i>Ammonia</i>. Heat with KHO, gas evolved. Confirm. (Nessler's test.)</p>
<p>Precipitate dissolves = <i>silver</i>. Turns <i>black</i> = Mercury.</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	
	<p>Brown ppt. with H_2S = Stannous Salts.</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	
	<p>Orange ppt. with H_2S = Antimony.</p>	<p>_____</p>	<p>_____</p>	

CHART FOR THE DETECTION OF ACIDULOUS RADICALS OF SALTS IN SOLUTION.
 DISSOLVE THE SALT IN WATER, AND RENDER IT NEUTRAL, IF NECESSARY.

GROUP I. H_2SO_4 Decomposes.	GROUP II. BaCl_2 Precipitates.	GROUP III. CaCl_2 Precipitates.	GROUP IV. AgNO_3 Precipitates.	GROUP V. Fe_2Cl_6 Precipitates.	GROUP VI. $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 + \text{FeSO}_4$ Forms a black coloration.
Sulphites. Sulphides. Carbonates. Cyanides. Acetates.	Oxalates, <i>White</i> . Tartrates " Citrates " Sulphates " Phosphates "	Oxalates, <i>White</i> . Tartrates " Citrates " Phosphates "	Chlorides, <i>White</i> . Tartrates " Bromides, <i>Yellowish White</i> . Iodides, <i>Yellow</i> . Phosphates " Chromates, <i>Red</i> . Arseniates, <i>Chocolate</i> . Arsenites, <i>Yellow</i> .	Ferrocyanides, <i>Blue</i> . Borates, <i>Yellowish</i> .	Nitrates.

Group I. H_2SO_4 { Apply heat, and notice any odour which may be evolved.
 Sulphides give off H_2S (sulphuretted hydrogen). Confirm.
 Sulphites give off SO_2 (sulphurous acid gas). Confirm.
 Carbonates effervesce and give off CO_2 (carbonic acid gas). Confirm.
 Cyanides give off the odour of HCN (hydrocyanic acid). Confirm.
 Acetates give off the odour of acetic acid. Confirm.

Group II.	BaCl ₂	{ Should the precipitates produced by this reagent be insoluble in HNO ₃ , a sulphate is indicated. Should the precipitate be soluble, pass on to Group III.
III.	CaCl ₂	{ Should the precipitate produced by this reagent be insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in HCl, the presence of an oxalate is indicated. Confirm. Tartrate of calcium is also insoluble in acetic acid, an acid tartrate of calcium being formed, which may be distinguished from the amorphous oxalate of calcium by its crystalline character. Confirm. Should the precipitate be soluble in acetic acid, test for citrates.
IV.	AgNO ₃	{ The colours of the precipitates by this reagent are very characteristic. If the precipitate is white and insoluble in HNO ₃ , but soluble in dilute solution of ammonia, the presence of a chloride is indicated. Confirm.
V.	Fe ₂ Cl ₆	A yellowish precipitate indicates a borate. Confirm.
VI.	H ₂ SO ₄ + FeSO ₄	{ Should the previous reagents give no precipitate, add a crystal of sulphate of iron and a few drops of strong sulphuric acid. The formation of a black colour indicates a nitrate. Confirm.

BLANC AND RAMEAU'S CHART FOR EXAMINATION OF ALBUMINOID SUBSTANCES.

ALBUMIN, ACETO- SOLUBLE.	SERIN.	GLOBULIN.	PSEUDO- ALBUMIN.	PRO- PEPTONES.
<p><i>Solution</i>: add 1 mil nitric acid and heat; the liquid becomes turbid.</p>				
<p><i>Precipitate</i>: Suspend in 10 mls of water; add 1 mil of acetic acid and filter.</p>	<p><i>Precipitate</i>: <i>true albumin</i> (serin, globulin, or a mixture of the two). Make the two experi- ments op- posite:</p>	<p>10 mls of the neutralised urine + 8 gm. powdered magnesium sul- phate; filter; add 1 mil acetic acid; <i>precipitate</i></p> <p>12 mls of the urine made faintly alkaline by ammonia: filter and add 10 mls of a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate; <i>precipi- tate</i></p>	<p>5 mls + 5 mls of saturated solution of sodium chloride + 2 mls nitric acid; heat and allow to cool; <i>pre- cipitate</i></p>	

5 drops of glacial acetic acid, and filter after five minutes. There is obtained	tate, filter, and heat.	<div>Solution: Add 1 mil of acetic acid and heat.</div> <div>Solution: divide into three parts.</div>	<div>b</div> <div>{ 10 mls + 8 gm. ammonium sul- phate; filter hot; allow to cool and add to the filtrate 5 mls of tannin acetique (? solution of tan- nic acid in acetic acid, or Almen's reagent, which is: Tannic acid, 4 gm.; 25 per cent. acetic acid, 8 mls; 40 to 50 per cent. alcohol, 190 mls); precipitate</div>	PEPTONES.
<div>A precipitate: Suspend in 10 mls of water; add 0·5 mil of glacial acetic acid; filter.</div>	<div>Precipitate</div>	<div>c</div> <div>{ (Concentrate 10 mls to 2 mls; add 5 to 6 mls of 95 per cent. alco- hol; precipitate</div>	<div>PSEUDO- MUCIN. MUCIN. NUCLEO- ALBUMINS. ALKALI- ALBUMINS</div>	
	<div>Solution: Add 10 mls of a 20 per cent. solution of sodium chloride.</div>	<div>{ Precipitate Solution: pour into a satu- rated solution of sodium chloride; precipitate</div>		

NOTES ON MILK ANALYSIS.

Chemical Composition.—Averages about 3·5 per cent. of fat and 9·5 per cent. solids not fat. Somerset House standards are 2·75 per cent. fat and 8·5 per cent. solids not fat.

Specific Gravity.—May be taken by means of a hydrometer or S.G. bottle. Specific gravity is raised by the abstraction of fat, lowered by addition of water. Average 1·031.

Total Solids Determination.—Evaporate 5 gm. in shallow platinum dish till constant in weight. Residue averages 12·8 per cent.

Fat Determination.—By centrifugal machine or Werner-Schmidt method. The latter is performed as follows: place 15 c.c. of the sample in a long-stoppered tube with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid (S.G. 1·1). Heat by placing tube in boiling water till contents are brown or black. Cool rapidly and add 15 c.c. of ether. Shake well, allow to separate and note volume of ether. Remove two separate 10 c.c. and evaporate. Take the mean, and calculate percentage of fat, which should not be less than 3 per cent. Subtract the fat from total solids. Should not be less than 8·5 per cent.

Preservatives used in Milk and their detection: Boric Acid, Salicylic Acid, Formalin. To detect boric acid moisten the ash with alcohol and sulphuric acid and apply a light. In a dark place, boric acid may be detected by the green colour of the flame. To detect salicylic acid, curdle the milk with mercurous nitrate and shake with ether. Evaporate the ether and moisten residue with ferric chloride. If salicylic acid be present a blue spot will be formed.

To detect formalin: (1) Distil a small quantity of sample and add a drop of dilute aqueous solution of phenol. Pour the mixture upon some sulphuric acid in a test-tube and a crimson ring will form if formalin be present. (2) Gently pour a small quantity of milk on sulphuric acid to form a layer; a violet or purple ring will be formed if formalin be present.

BLOXAM'S COLOUR-TESTS FOR ALKALOIDS.

The following is a characteristic and delicate test for identifying strychnine.

The alkaloid on a glass slide or a porcelain crucible lid is dissolved in a drop of dilute nitric acid, and gently heated; to the warm solution a very minute quantity of powdered potassium chlorate is added, which will produce an intense scarlet colour; one or two drops of ammonia will change this to a brownish colour, giving a brownish precipitate. The mixture is then evaporated to dryness, when it leaves a dark green residue, dissolved by a drop of water to a green solution, changed to orange-brown by potash, and becoming green again with nitric acid; these last changes of colour may be repeated any number of times.

The green colouring matter is evidently a product of the action of ammonia upon the scarlet body; for if this be bleached by heating or by excess of chlorate before the ammonia is added, the residue on evaporation is light brown, and yields with potash a bright yellow solution which is nearly bleached by nitric acid.

No other of the commonly occurring alkaloids could be mistaken for strychnine by the above test, but each of them exhibits some peculiarity when treated in the same way, which would give a clue to its identity. This will be seen in the table on next page, in which the tests are supposed to be applied to the same portion of the alkaloid as described.

A more convenient reagent can be made by mixing a weak solution of potassium chlorate with enough strong hydrochloric acid to turn it bright yellow. This euchlorine solution is added by degrees to the solution of the alkaloid in HCl, which is boiled after each addition.

Strychnine gives a fine red colour, bleached by excess and returning when boiled.

Brucine gives a violet colour in the cold, which is bleached by excess and restored by boiling.

Narcotine gives a bright yellow colour in the cold, which becomes pink on boiling and on adding more of the euchlorine solution.

TABLE OF COLOUR-TESTS.

	HNO ₃		KClO ₃	NH ₃	Residue	KHO	HNO ₃
	Cold	Heated					
Strychnine	—	Pink	Scarlet	Brownish precipitate	Green	Orange	Green
Brucine ..	{ Scarlet Violet }	Yellow	Yellow	Bright yellow	Green	Dark brown	Green; brown
Narcotine		Bright yellow	Yellow	Dark brown	Dark brown	Dark brown	Reddish-yellow
Morphine	Orange-red	Yellow	Yellow	Red brown	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown
Quinine ..	—	—	—	Green precipitate	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown
Cinchonine	—	—	—	White precipitate	Light brown	—	—
Caffeine ..	—	—	Pale yellow	Bleached	Red; yellow	—	—

Quinine gives a faint yellowish-pink on boiling. After colouring the solution, weak ammonia is gradually added.

Strychnine gives a yellow colour unchanged by boiling.

Brucine gives the same.

Narcotine gives a dingy green, becoming brown on boiling.

Quinine gives a bright green, becoming yellow on boiling.

Morphine gives no reaction; but if, after boiling with the euchlorine solution, the liquid be cooled, and allowed to remain in contact with zinc for a minute or two, it will give the characteristic pink reaction with ammonia.

Arnold's Reaction for Alkaloids:—I. Certain alkaloids when heated on the water-bath with syrupy phosphoric acid, obtained by dissolving metaphosphoric acid or phosphoric anhydride in phosphoric acid, produce characteristic colour reactions: aconitine—violet; nicotine—yellow; conine—green. II. Others, when triturated with concentrated sulphuric acid, yield characteristic colour reactions upon the addition of concentrated solution of potash in 30 to 40 per cent. alcohol (or in some instances water). III. Arnold-Vitali's reaction. A small quantity of alkaloid is triturated with concentrated sulphuric acid and a grain of sodium nitrate added; then, as in II., strong potash solution. Other alkaloids produce characteristic colour reactions. Thus atropine and homatropine produce with sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate an orange-yellow colour which upon the addition of potash becomes reddish-violet and afterwards fades to rose-red.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

SCHEDULE OF POISONS.

It is unlawful to sell any poison in this schedule unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled (1) with the name of the article, (2) with the word "Poison," and (3) with the name and

address of the seller; it is also unlawful to sell any article in Part I. of the schedule to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by a person known to both parties, and on every sale of such article the seller must, before delivery, enter, or cause to be entered, in the Poison Book (1) the date of sale; (2) the name and address of the purchaser; the name and quantity of the article sold, and (4) the purpose for which it is required, these entries being attested by the signature of the purchaser and of his introducer, if any.

PART I.

Aconite, Aconitine, and their preparations.

Alkaloids.—All poisonous vegetable alkaloids not specifically named in this schedule, and their salts, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Arsenic, and its medicinal preparations (*see* note below).

Atropine, and its salts, and their preparations.

Belladonna, and all preparations or admixtures (except belladonna plasters) containing 0·1 or more per cent. of belladonna alkaloids.

Cantharides, and its poisonous derivatives.

Coca.—Any preparation or admixture of, containing 1 or more per cent. of coca alkaloids.

Corrosive Sublimate.

Cyanide of Potassium, and all poisonous cyanides and their preparations.

Emetic Tartar, and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 or more per cent. of emetic tartar.

Ergot of Rye, and preparations of ergots.

Nux Vomica, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0·2 or more per cent. of strychnine.

Opium, and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 or more per cent. of morphine.

Picrotoxin.

Prussic Acid, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0·1 or more per cent. of prussic acid.

Savin, and its oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing savin or its oil.

NOTE.—It is unlawful to sell arsenic (including arsenious acid, arsenites, arsenic acid, arsenates, and all other colourless preparations of arsenic),

unless, in addition to the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the following provisions of the Arsenic Act be observed :—

(1) That the poison, if colourless, be mixed with at least one-sixteenth its weight of soot or indigo, unless sold in a quantity of not less than ten pounds and for a purpose (*not* for use in agriculture) for which such admixture would render it unfit.

(2) That the person to whom the poison is sold or delivered be of mature age.

(3) That the occupation as well as the name and address of the purchaser be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

(4) That when the purchaser is not known to the seller, and is introduced by some person known to both, this person shall be present as a witness to the transaction, and shall enter his name and address in a book kept for that purpose as set forth below.

Day of sale	Name and sur-name of purchaser	Purchaser's place of abode		Condition or occupation	Quantity of arsenic sold	Purpose for which required
1 Sept., 1851	John Thomas	Hendon	Elm Farm	Farm labourer	5 lb.	To steep wheat

(*Purchaser's signature*) (*Witness*) (*Seller's signature*)
 JOHN THOMAS. JAMES STONE. GEORGE WOOD.
 Or, if the purchaser cannot write, seller to put here the words "cannot write." Grove Farm, Hendon.

PART II.

All Preparations or Admixtures which are not included in Part I. of this schedule, and contain a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts (see note, p. 176), except preparations or admixtures, the exclusion of which from this schedule is indicated by the words therein relating to carbolic acid, chloroform, and coca, and except such substances as come within the provisions of Section 5 of this Act, *e.g.*, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, and Soluble Salts of Oxalic Acid, which must, however, be distinctly labelled

with the name of the substance and the word "Poisonous," and with the name and address of the seller.

Almonds, Essential Oil of (unless deprived of prussic acid).

Antimonial Wine.

Cantharides, tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations or admixtures of.

Carbolic Acid, and liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues, containing more than 3 per cent. of those substances, except preparations for use as sheep wash or for any other purpose in connection with agriculture or horticulture, contained in a closed vessel distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purposes for which the preparations are intended.

Chloral Hydrate.

Chloroform, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 20 per cent. of chloroform.

Coca.—Any preparation or admixture of, containing more than 0.1 per cent. but less than 1 per cent. of coca alkaloids.

Digitalis.

Mercuric Iodide.

Mercuric Sulphocyanide.

Oxalic Acid.

Poppies, all preparations of, excepting red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (*Papaver rhæas*).

Precipitate, Red, and all oxides of mercury.

Precipitate, White.

Strophanthus.

Sulphonal.

NOTE.—Special importance attaches to the first paragraph of Part II. of the schedule, as the effect of that paragraph is to include in Part II. many preparations and admixtures which are not specifically named in the schedule, and even preparations and admixtures of non-scheduled vegetable drugs—such as Calabar bean, colchicum, conium, gelsemium, hyoscyamus, lobelia, stavesacre, stramonium, &c.—which contain poisonous alkaloids.

POISON REGULATIONS.

The following regulations for the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons have been prescribed

by the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council.

(1) That in the keeping of poisons each bottle, vessel, box, or package containing a poison be labelled with the name of the article, and also with some distinctive mark indicating that it contains poison.

(2) Also that in the keeping of poisons, each poison be kept on one or other of the following systems, viz. :—

(a) In a bottle or vessel tied over, capped, locked, or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which bottles or vessels containing ordinary articles are secured in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(b) In a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(c) In a bottle, vessel, box, or package kept in a room or cupboard set apart for dangerous articles.

(3) That in the dispensing and selling of poisons all liniments, embrocations, lotions, and liquid disinfectants containing poison be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article, and to any particular instructions for its use), a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

With a view to the prevention of accidents, the Pharmaceutical Society strongly recommends all Pharmacists to adopt special precautions when dealing with the following articles: Acetanilide, Amyl Nitrite, Antipyrine (Phenazone), Butyl-Chloral Hydrate, Cannabis Indica and its preparations, Elaterium, Phenacetin, and Vermin Killers containing free Phosphorus. The sale of such articles as Adrenine, Lead plaster and salts, Phosphorus and preparations containing it in the free state, poisonous Glucosides and prepara-

tions containing such, Potassium Bichromate, strong solution of Ammonia, synthetic Cocaine-substitutes, Zinc salts, &c., also demands special precautions.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
Acetanilide.	Stimulants. Ether. Oxygen to inhale.
Acids { Hydrochloric. Phosphoric. Sulphuric. Nitric, &c.	Lime Water. Oxide or Carbonate of Magnesia stirred to a thin paste and water. Soap Water. Milk. Mistura cretæ.
Aconite.	Stimulants, Amyl Nitrite.
Alcohol.	Liquor Ammonia Acetat. Spiritus Ammonia Aromat. Emetics. Ammonia vapour to the nostrils.
Alkalies.	Acetic Acid or vinegar diluted with water. Lemon Juice. Tartaric Acid.
Alkaloids.	v. the several alkaloids. Iodine. Tannin. (if not available), Tea or coffee (except for any of the strychnine poisons). Citric Acid (not for strychnine). Lemon Juice. Friction of skin with mustard liniments or Ammonia.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
Ammonia.	Lemon or Orange Juice, Acetic Acid or vinegar diluted.
Antimony.	Emetics, Tannin, Tea, Stimulants.
Arsenic.	Antidotum Arsenici. ℞ Liq. Ferri Persulph. 8 oz. } Mixture (1) Aque 16 oz. } Magnesiæ oxidi 1 oz. } Mixture (2) Aque 16 oz. } To be mixed by adding (2) to (1). Two tablespoonfuls to be given at the com- mencement of poisoning every $\frac{1}{4}$ hour, later every 1 or 2 hours.
Atropine.	Tannin. Morphine. Pilocarpine.
Belladonna.	Emetics. Stimulants. Morphine. Pilocarpine.
Bromine.	Magnesia Oxide. Starch Paste.
Butyl-Chloral Hy- drate.	Emetics. Caffeine. Coffee. Atropine.
Camphor.	Caffeine hypodermic injec- tion.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
Cantharides.	Camphor with Opium. No fat or oils.
Carbonic Acid.	Emetics. Sulphate of Soda or Magnesia in solution. Liq. Calcis Sacchar.
Carbolic Acid Gas.	Fresh air. Ammonia } to the nos- Smelling Salts } trils. Artificial respiration. Oxygen.
Chlorine.	Hoffman's Spirit, both to the nostrils and internally. Spirit. Æther. Nitros.
Chloroform and Chloral.	Fresh air. Cold effusion of the head. Effervescing drinks.
Chromates.	Bicarbonate of Soda. Carbonate of Magnesia. Iron in syrup.
Cocaine.	Spt. Ammon. Co. 1 drm. in 2 oz. of Water. Nitrite of Amyl by inhalation.
Colchicum.	Tannin.
Copper Salts.	Iron powder and sulphur in syrup. Albumen in syrup. Yellow prussiate of potash 15-30 gr. in water.
Creosote.	Albumen in aqueous solution.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
Digitalis.	Tannin.
Ergot, and its preparations.	Emetics. Castor oil. Tannin. Stimulants. Amyl Nitrite, &c.
Ether.	Vapour of Ammonia to the nostrils. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia internally.
Iodine.	Starch Paste, thin. Sodii Hyposulph. 30 gr. in water, 5 oz.
Ipecacuanha.	Tannin.
Lead Salts.	Magnes. Sulph. Zinc Sulph. Diluted Sulphuric Acid and Water. Milk. Emetics. Purgatives.
Mercury Salts and Preparations.	Emetics. Mix- ture of { Iron powder, 7 parts. { Sulp. Precip., 4 parts. Starch Paste. White of egg freely.
Morphine and Opium.	Atropine. (5 m. of the B.P. solution.) Solution of Potass. Permanganate 10 gr. to 20 oz. of water. For Laudanum, 6 gr. of Potass. Permangan. dissolved in water should be given for each fluid ounce taken. Strong Coffee.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
Nicotine.	Tannin. Vinegar, 5 drm., with water and sugar.
Nux Vomica.	(<i>v.</i> Strychnine).
Oxalates.	Mistura Cretæ. Liq. Calcis. Sacch. Camphor. Hoffman's Anodyne.
Oxalic Acid.	Apomorphine. Castor oil. Sol. Lime Sacchr.
Phosphorus.	Emetics. Copper or Zinc Sulphates. Terebene. Magnes. Oxid. Mist. Calc. Chlorata (<i>v.</i> Prussic Acid). <i>No milk, oil, or alcohol, in consequence of the solubility of phosphorus in these liquids.</i>
Prussic Acid (Aq. Laurocerasi, Potass. Cyanide).	Stimulants, Ammonia to the nostrils, and Sal Volatile internally. Atropine hypoderm. inject. Camphor injections. Cold effusion of the head. Mixture : Calc. chlo- rata .. ʒj. Aq. Dest. ʒvj. Ac. Hydrochlor. Dil. 7 min. To be used internally and externally. Brandy enema. Artificial respiration.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
Santonin.	Emetics. Purgatives. Ether } to counteract Chloroform } cramps. Chloral Hydrate.
Silver and its Preparations.	Sodium Chloride (common salt) solution. Albumen in water.
Strychnine.	Emetics. Potass. Permangan. Chloral Hydrate. Amyl Nitrite. Tannin (no Coffee or Citric Acid). Morphine and Opium in small doses.
Sulphonal.	Emetics. Coffee. Strychnine. Stimulants.
Sulphuretted Hydrogen.	Fresh air. Sp. Æther. Nitros. to the nostrils. Mist. Calx. Chlorat. (v. Prussic Acid) internally and externally.
Tartar Emetic and Antimonial.	Tannin. Milk. Albumen in Water.
Tin Salts.	Soda Bicarbonate. Tannin. Magnesia Oxide. Milk. Emetics, but for this purpose no <i>Copper Mixture</i>).

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	ANTIDOTES.
Zinc.	Tannin. Magnesia Oxide. Milk and white of egg. Olive Oil.

EMETICS.

Apomorphine	..	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr. inject. hypoderm.
Antim. Tart.	..	1—2 gr. in water.
„ Vin.	..	℥ii.—℥iv. diluted.
Copper Sulphate		10 gr. dissolved in water.
Emetine..	..	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{25}$ gr.
Ipecacuanha	..	30 grs. in water.
„ Vin.		℥iv.—℥vi. diluted.
Mustard ..	..	1 tablespoonful in water.
Sodii Chlorid	..	
Zinc Sulph.	..	20—30 gr. dissolved in water.

DOSES OF THE COMMONER MATERIA MEDICA
ARRANGED FOR CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, &c.
ORGANIC.

Drugs	Horses and Cattle	Pigs and Sheep	Dogs
Acid Tannicum	20—60 gr. ..	6—15 gr. ..	1—4 gr.
Aloes Barba- does {	2 drm.—1 oz. for horses, cattle even more	1—6 drm.	20—120 „
Ammoniacum	2—4 drm. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	10—20 „
Areca Nut ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	Seldom given	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 drm.
Belladon. Pulv.	1—2 oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 scr. ..	2—5 gr.
Cambogia ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	15 gr.— $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.	„ „
Camphor ..	1—3 drm. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 scr. ..	3—10 „
Cantharis ..	5—15 gr. ..	2—5 gr. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 gr.
Capsici Pulv.	5—20 „ ..	5—10 „ ..	2—5 gr.
Cascaril. Cortex	2 drm.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1—2 drm.	15—60 „
Catechu ..	1—3 drm. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drm. ..	1—10 „
Cincho. Cortex	2 drm.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1—2 drm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 drm.
Colchici Corm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 drm. ..	5 gr.—1 scr.	2—5 gr.
Digitalis Pulv.	3—40 gr. ..	5—10 gr.	1—3 „
Ergota ..	2—4 drm. ..	15—30 „	1—10 „
Gentianæ Rad.	„ „ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 drm.	10—15 „
Jalapa ..	Seldom given	1—2 „	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ drm.
Nux Vomica..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drm. ..	10—15 gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 gr.
Ol. Crotonis ..	10—40 drops	2—5 drops	1—3 drops.
„ Juniperi ..	1 drm. ..	15 drops ..	5 drops.
„ Ricini ..	20—30 oz. ..	2—3 oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz.
„ Terebinth {	Diuretic $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Anthelmin- tic, 2—3 oz.	10—20 min. 2—4 drm.	60—90 drops.
Opium ..	1—2 drm. ..	10—30 gr.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 gr.
Piper Nig. ..	2 drm. ..	3 drm. ..	2—3 „
Quininæ Sulph.	20—40 gr. ..	5—10 gr. ..	1—5 „
Resin ..	4—6 gr. ..	1—2 drm.	20—30 „
Rhei Rad. ..	1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	2—3 „	10—30 „
Strychnina ..	1—3 gr. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 gr. ..	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Tinct. Aconiti	20—40 drops	5—10 drops.	5—8 drops.
„ Opii ..	1—3 oz. ..	2 drm.—1 oz.	10—30 „
„ Lyttæ ..	1—4 „ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	2—3 drm.
„ Colchici	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 drm.	20—60 drops.
„ Ergotæ ..	1—2 „ ..	2—3 „	„ „
„ N u x . Vom.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	1—2 „	10—30 „
Zingiber ..	2—4 drm. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	10—40 gr.

DOSES OF THE COMMONER MATERIA MEDICA
ARRANGED FOR CATTLE, HORSES, DOGS, &c.
INORGANIC.

Drugs	Horses and Cattle	Pigs and Sheep	Dogs
Acid Hydro-cyanic	20—30 drops	5—10 drops	1—3 drops.
Alum. Sulph.	2—4 dr̄m. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr̄m.	10—30 gr.
Ammon. Carb.	1—2 „ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	3—10 „
Ammon. Acet.	4—8 oz. ..	1—4 oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz.
Liq.			
Ammon. Chlor.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr̄m.	5—20 gr.
Antim. Tart. {	Alterative, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr̄m.	Emetic, 5— 15 gr.	Diaphor, $\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 gr.
	Diaphor., 1 to 2 dr̄m.		Emetic, 1— 4 gr.
Arsenious Acid (white arsenic)	5—10 gr. ..	1—2 gr. ..	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Carbolic Acid, liquefact.	20—90 drops	5—15 drops	1—5 drops.
Cretæ Præpar.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	2—3 dr̄m.	5—15 gr.
Cupri Sulph...	1—2 dr̄m. ..	10—20 gr.	1—3 „
Ether Sulph.	1—2 oz. ..	2 dr̄m.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr̄m.
Ferri Sulph...	1—2 dr̄m. ..	10—20 gr.	1—10 gr.
Hydrarg. {	20—60 gr. }	1—5 gr. ..	1—4 „
Subchlor. {	(cattle less) }		
Hydrarg. cum Cretâ	Not used ..	Not used ..	Up to 8 „
Iodum ..	10—20 gr. ..	2—8 gr. ..	1—2 gr.
Magnes. Sulph.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 lb. ..	1—2 oz. ..	1—4 dr̄m.
Potass. Bicarb.	2—8 dr̄m. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr̄m.	10—20 gr.
„ Chloras	1—2 „ ..	20—40 gr.	5—20 „
„ Nitras	2—4 „ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr̄m.	5—10 „
„ Iodid.	1—2 „ ..	20 gr.—1 dr̄m.	1—5 „
Sodii Bicarb ..	4—6 „ ..	1—2 dr̄m.	5—30 „
„ Sulphas	1 lb. ..	2—3 oz. ..	1—3 dr̄m.
„ Sulphis	1—2 oz. ..	2—4 dr̄m.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „
Sulphur ..	3—4 „ ..	2 oz. ..	2—10 gr.
Tr. Ferri Per- chlor.	1—2 „ ..	3—6 dr̄m.	20—60 drops.
Zinci Sulph. {	Tonic, 1—2 dr̄m.	10—20 gr.	2—4 gr.
	Emetic ..	20—40 „	5—15 „

ANALYSES OF TYPICAL WINES OBTAINED BY VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

		Specific Gravity at 15.5° C.	Alcohol Percent- age by Weight	Extract	Sugar	Ash	Phosphoric Acid as P_2O_5	Fixed Acid as Tartaric	Volatile Acid as Acetic	Real Tartaric Acid
Red French	..	..	8.5	2.4	..	0.25	0.30	..	..	..
Red French	..	.9950	12.0	2.4	0.2	0.22	0.05	0.42	0.17	0.18
White French	..	..	9.4	2.5	..	0.26	0.30	..	..	..
White French	..	.9920	10.8	1.3	0.9	0.20	0.03	0.43	0.17	0.10
Vin Ordinaire	..	..	7.0	5.0	0.1	0.45	..	0.61	0.11	..
St. Julien ..	..	..	9.8	2.7	0.3	0.40	0.08	0.51	0.14	..
Champagne	..	..	7.9	12.4	10.6	0.30	0.05	..	..	..
Rhenish ..	..	.9934	9.2	1.9	0.1	0.20	0.03	0.42	0.11	0.25
Moselle ..	..	..	8.0	2.1	..	0.22	0.05	..	..	..
Hock ..	..	..	8.8	2.3	..	0.20	0.04	..	..	..
Sherry ..	..	.9979	17.2	5.3	3.0	0.50	0.20	0.52	..	..
Sherry ..	..	.9940	17.2	4.2	2.5	0.40	0.02	0.27	0.15	0.18
Port ..	..	.9974	17.5	5.4	2.3	0.30	0.03	0.50	..	..
Port ..	..	.9869	18.3	3.1	1.0	0.20	0.03	0.40	..	..
Port ..	..	1.1004	18.5	7.5	4.3	0.30	0.05	0.31	0.08	0.22
Madeira ..	..	.9939	16.7	5.0	2.1	0.40	0.04	0.54	..	..
Marsala ..	..	.9966	17.5	5.4	3.2	0.20	0.02	0.32	..	..
Greek ..	..	.9931	13.9	2.5	0.4	0.40	0.04	0.23	0.18	0.30
Hungarian	..	.9921	8.5	1.8	0.0	0.20	0.02	0.53	0.15	0.07
Californian	..	..	10.4	2.1	0.0	0.20	0.02	0.48	0.08	..
Californian	..	..	9.8	2.1	0.1	0.20	0.02	0.41	0.10	..

Cazeneuve's test for coal tar dyes in wines. The wine is shaken with yellow mercuric oxide. The filtrate from natural wines is colourless, but if aniline dyes be present it is distinctly coloured.

MIDWIFERY

BASED ON DUNCAN'S CALCULATION OF AN
DAY OF THE LAST

Jan.-Oct.	Feb.-Nov.	Mar.-Dec.	Apr.-Jan.	May-Feb.	June-Mar.
1— 6	1— 6	1— 4	1— 4	1— 3	1— 6
2— 7	2— 7	2— 5	2— 5	2— 4	2— 7
3— 8	3— 8	3— 6	3— 6	3— 5	3— 8
4— 9	4— 9	4— 7	4— 7	4— 6	4— 9
5—10	5—10	5— 8	5— 8	5— 7	5—10
6—11	6—11	6— 9	6— 9	6— 8	6—11
7—12	7—12	7—10	7—10	7— 9	7—12
8—13	8—13	8—11	8—11	8—10	8—13
9—14	9—14	9—12	9—12	9—11	9—14
10—15	10—15	10—13	10—13	10—12	10—15
11—16	11—16	11—14	11—14	11—13	11—16
12—17	12—17	12—15	12—15	12—14	12—17
13—18	13—18	13—16	13—16	13—15	13—18
14—19	14—19	14—17	14—17	14—16	14—19
15—20	15—20	15—18	15—18	15—17	15—20
16—21	16—21	16—19	16—19	16—18	16—21
17—22	17—22	17—20	17—20	17—19	17—22
18—23	18—23	18—21	18—21	18—20	18—23
19—24	19—24	19—22	19—22	19—21	19—24
20—25	20—25	20—23	20—23	20—22	20—25
21—26	21—26	21—24	21—24	21—23	21—26
22—27	22—27	22—25	22—25	22—24	22—27
23—28	23—28	23—26	23—26	23—25	23—28
24—29	24—29	24—27	24—27	24—26	24—29
25—30	25—30	25—28	25—28	25—27	25—30
26—31	Dec.	26—29	26—29	26—28	26—31
Nov.	26— 1	27—30	27—30	Mar.	Apr.
27— 1	27— 2	28—31	28—31	27— 1	27— 1
28— 2	28— 3	Jan.	Feb.	28— 2	28— 2
29— 3		29— 1	29— 1	29— 3	29— 3
30— 4		30— 2	30— 2	30— 4	30— 4
31— 5		31— 3		31— 5	

TABLE.

AVERAGE OF 278 DAYS FROM THE FINAL
MENSTRUAL PERIOD.

July-Apr.	Aug.-May	Sept.-June	Oct.-July	Nov.-Aug.	Dec.-Sept.
1— 5	1— 6	1— 6	1— 6	1— 6	1— 5
2— 6	2— 7	2— 7	2— 7	2— 7	2— 6
3— 7	3— 8	3— 8	3— 8	3— 8	3— 7
4— 8	4— 9	4— 9	4— 9	4— 9	4— 8
5— 9	5—10	5—10	5—10	5—10	5— 9
6—10	6—11	6—11	6—11	6—11	6—10
7—11	7—12	7—12	7—12	7—12	7—11
8—12	8—13	8—13	8—13	8—13	8—12
9—13	9—14	9—14	9—14	9—14	9—13
10—14	10—15	10—15	10—15	10—15	10—14
11—15	11—16	11—16	11—16	11—16	11—15
12—16	12—17	12—17	12—17	12—17	12—16
13—17	13—18	13—18	13—18	13—18	13—17
14—18	14—19	14—19	14—19	14—19	14—18
15—19	15—20	15—20	15—20	15—20	15—19
16—20	16—21	16—21	16—21	16—21	16—20
17—21	17—22	17—22	17—22	17—22	17—21
18—22	18—23	18—23	18—23	18—23	18—22
19—23	19—24	19—24	19—24	19—24	19—23
20—24	20—25	20—25	20—25	20—25	20—24
21—25	21—26	21—26	21—26	21—26	21—25
22—26	22—27	22—27	22—27	22—27	22—26
23—27	23—28	23—28	23—28	23—28	23—27
24—28	24—29	24—29	24—29	24—29	24—28
25—29	25—30	25—30	25—30	25—30	25—29
26—30	26—31	July	26—31	26—31	26—30
May	June	26— 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
27— 1	27— 1	27— 2	27— 1	27— 1	27— 1
28— 2	28— 2	28— 3	28— 2	28— 2	28— 2
29— 3	29— 3	29— 4	29— 3	29— 3	29— 3
30— 4	30— 4	30— 5	30— 4	30— 4	30— 4
31— 5	31— 5		31— 5		31— 5

FREEZING MIXTURE FORMULÆ.

Ingredients	Parts by Weight	Temperature reduced from 10° C. or 50° F. to
Hydrochloric Acid ..	8 }	- 17° C. = + 1° F.
Sulphate of Sodium	5 }	
Snow, or Fine-shaved Ice	2 }	
Chloride of Sodium	1 }	- 18° C. = 0° F.
Dilute Nitric Acid ..	2 }	
Sulphate of Sodium	3 }	
Dilute Nitric Acid ..	4 }	- 19° C. = - 2° F.
Nitrate of Ammonium	5 }	
Sulphate of Sodium	6 }	
Dilute Nitric Acid ..	4 }	- 26° C. = - 15° F.
Phosphate of Sodium	9 }	
		- 29° C. = - 20° F.

SATURATION TABLE.

Citric Acid, 20 gr.	} will saturate	Pot. Bicarb.	29 gr.
Tartaric Acid, 22 "		Pot. Carb.,	24 "
		Sod. Bicarb.,	24 "
		Sod. Carb.,	40 "
		Amm. Carb.,	17 "
		Magnes. Carb.,	14 "

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Rules for taking the specific gravity of a fluid.

(1) Divide the weight of the fluid by that of an equal volume of water.

(2) Knowing the S.G. of a fluid, to find the weight of a pint or other liquid measure: Multiply the S.G. by the required volume of water.

(3) Knowing the weight of a given volume of liquid, to find its S.G.: Divide the weight of it by the weight of an equal quantity of water.

For taking the S.G. of solid bodies.

(1) For a solid in mass insoluble in water: Weigh it in air, and then weigh in water; sub-

tract the latter result from the former, and divide the weight in air by the difference.

(2) For a powder insoluble in water: Weigh the powder, then put it into a S.G. bottle, fill it up with water and weigh. Whatever the latter weight is in excess of the weight of the water the bottle is known to hold, is the weight of the powder in water. Proceed as in Rule 1.

(3) For a solid in mass that is lighter than water: Weigh the solid, then attach it to a small piece of lead of which the weight is known (to act as a sinker), and weigh both in water. We have thus—

- (a) The weight of the light body in air.
- (b) The weight of the sinker in water.
- (c) The weight conjoined of the light body and sinker in water.

Deduct the weight of both in water from the weight of the sinker in water, add the weight of the light substance in air, and divide the weight of the light body in air by the product so obtained.

(4) For solids soluble in water: Proceed as in Rule 1, using turpentine or other liquid in place of water, and when the calculations are made, multiply the S.G. obtained, by the S.G. of the liquid used. (S.G. of Spt. Turpent., .87.)

SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF B.P. LIQUIDS.

Acid Acetic	1.044
„ „ Dil.	1.006
„ „ Glacial	1.058
„ Carbol.	1.060—1.066
„ „ Liq.	1.064—1.069
„ Hydrochlor.	1.160
„ Nitric	1.420
„ Oleic .. .. .	.860—.890
„ Phosph. Conc... .. .	1.500
„ Sulphuric	1.843
„ Sulphuros	1.025
Æther... .. .	.735
„ Acetic .. .. .	.900
„ Purus... .. .	.720
Alcohol Absolut. .. .. .	.796
Amyl Nitris .. .. .	.880
Chloroform	1.490—1.495

Glycerinum	1.260
Liq. Ammoniae .. .. .	.959
" " Fort. .. .. .	.891
Liquor Ferri Acet.	1.031
" Perch. Fort.	1.420
" Ferri Pernitrat.	1.107
" " Persulph.	1.441
" Plumbi Subacet.	1.275
" Zinci Chlor.	1.530
Oleum Eucalypti	0.910—0.930
" Pini. Sylvestris .. .. .	.870
" Santali .. .. .	.980
Spirit Æther. Nitr... .. .	0.838—0.842
" Ammon. Arom. .. .. .	.888
Syrupus	1.330

OLDBERG'S TABLE.

SHOWING THE RELATION OF SOLUTIONS OF SUGAR
AND WATER TO BULK AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Sugar	Water	Bulk	Sp. gr.
Oz.	Fl. oz.	Fl. oz.	Result
16	12	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.273
16	10	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.298
*16	8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.330
14	8	17 $\frac{1}{5}$	1.311
12	8	16	1.290
10	8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.264
8	8	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	1.231

The third on the list, marked by an asterisk [*], represents syrupus of the British Pharmacopœia.

TABLE

FOR THE READY PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS
OF VARIED STRENGTH (APPROXIMATELY CORRECT).

For $\frac{1}{100}$ % or 1 in 5,000 solution, dissolve				1 $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	{ of the sub- stance in 1 pint of water	
"	$\frac{1}{100}$	"	2,000	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
"	$\frac{1}{100}$	"	1,000	"	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
"	$\frac{1}{4}$	"	400	"	21 $\frac{7}{8}$	"
"	$\frac{1}{2}$	"	200	"	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	"
"	1	"	100	"	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	2	"	50	"	175	"
"	4	"	25	"	350	"
"	5	"	20	"	437 $\frac{1}{2}$	"
"	10	"	10	"	875	"

TABLE

FOR DILUTION OF ALCOHOL (90 PER CENT.) TO
VARIED STRENGTHS ORDERED IN B.P.

<i>Alcohol 90 %</i>	<i>Distilled Water</i>	
15 oz. 266 m. +	4 oz. 398 m. = 1 pint	{ <i>Alcohol 70 %</i> s.g. 0·8900 22·78° O.P.
124 oz. 215 m. +	38 oz. 307 m. = 1 gallon	
13 oz. 160 m. +	7 oz. 74 m. = 1 pint	{ <i>Alcohol 60 %</i> s.g. 0·9135 5·20° O.P.
106 oz. 320 m. +	57 oz. 112 m. = 1 gallon	
10 oz. +	10 oz. 256 m. = 1 pint	{ <i>Alcohol 45 %</i> s.g. 0·9436 21·07° U.P.
80 oz. +	84 oz. 130 m. = 1 gallon	
4 oz. 213 m. +	15 oz. 390 m. = 1 pint	{ <i>Alcohol 20 %</i> s.g. 0·9760 64·95° U.P.
35 oz. 267 m. +	126 oz. 243 m. = 1 gallon	

TABLE OF MELTING POINTS,

	Fahr.
Acid, Acetic Glacial	59·0
„ Benzoic	250·5
„ Carbolic	102·0
„ Gallic	431·6
„ Salicylic	314·6
„ Stearic	156·6
Adeps	100—104
Camphora	347
Cera Alba	149
Cera Flava	145—147
Cetaceum	122
Chloral Hydras	136
Lanolinum	104
Menthol	109·4
Naphthalin	176
Oleum Theobrom.	86—91
Paraffin Dur... .. .	130—135
„ Molle	96—102
Resorcin	230—246
Salicin.. .. .	388
Salol	107—109
Sevum Præp... .. .	112—120
Sulphur	239
Thymol	122

TABLE OF BOILING POINTS.

	Fahr.
Acid, Acetic Glacial.. .. .	242—244
„ Carbol	359·6
Æther.. .. .	below 105

				Fahr.
Æther Aceticus	..	..	..	169
Alcohol Amylic	..	..	..	262—270
Amyl Nitris	..	..	..	under 212
Benzinum	..	..	..	122—140
Carbon Disulph.	..	..	..	114·8
Chloral Hydras	..	..	..	202—206
Chloroform	..	..	..	140—143·6
Glycerinum	..	..	..	329
Hydrargyrum	..	..	..	675
Menthol	..	..	..	414
Oleum Amygd. Am...	..	..	..	356
„ Tereb. Rect...	..	..	..	320
Paraldehyd.	..	..	..	253—257
Spirit Æth. Nit.	..	..	..	149
Terebenum	..	..	..	318—320

To determine the boiling point of a substance, the liquid under examination should be placed in a distilling flask having a side tube for conveying the vapour to a condenser, while the thermometer passes through a cork inserted in the neck. The bulb of the thermometer should be near to, but not immersed in, the liquid, and the whole of the thread of the mercury should, if possible, be surrounded by the vapour; the temperature is read off as soon as the liquid is distilling freely.

THE THERMOMETER.

The thermometric scales chiefly in use are those of Fahrenheit, Celsius (Centigrade), and Réaumur, the interval between the normal freezing- and boiling-points of water being respectively divided into 180, 100, and 80 degrees. The Réaumur scale is now but rarely used, Fahrenheit and Centigrade being employed in this country, and the latter especially on the continent.

To convert a given temperature in F. to C.

If above freezing-point subtract 32, multiply by 5, divide by 9.

If below 32° but above 0° subtract from 32, multiply by 5, divide by 9. Express as minus.

If below 0° add 32, multiply by 5, divide by 9.
Express as minus.

F. to R. Use the same rule, but multiply by 4 instead of 5.

C. to F. above 0° . Multiply by 9, divide by 5, and add 32.

If below 0° . Multiply by 9, divide by 5; if result is more than 32, subtract 32 from it, and express as minus, but if result is less than 32, subtract it from 32.

R. to F. Same rule, but divide by 4 instead of 5.

C. to R. Multiply by 4, divide by 5.

R. to C. Multiply by 5, divide by 4.

TABLE

SHOWING CENTIGRADE DEGREES AND THEIR
EQUIVALENT OF FAHRENHEIT'S SCALE.

For the ready conversion of Centigrade into
Fahrenheit degrees, the following table
will be useful.

FOR TEMPERATURES BELOW THE FREEZING-POINT
OF WATER.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
40	40.0	33	27.4	26	14.8	19	2.2	15	5.0	7	19.4
39	38.2	32	25.6	25	13.0	18	0.4	14	6.8	6	21.2
38	36.4	31	23.8	24	11.2	17.778	0.0	13	8.6	5	23.0
37	34.6	30	22.0	23	9.4	—	+	12	10.4	4	24.8
36	32.8	29	20.2	22	7.6	—	°	11	12.2	3	26.6
35	31.0	28	18.4	21	5.8	17	1.4	10	14.0	2	28.4
34	29.2	27	16.6	20	4.0	16	3.2	9	15.8	1	30.2
								8	17.6	0	32.0

FOR TEMPERATURES ABOVE THE FREEZING-POINT
OF WATER.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$
1	33.8	28	82.4	55	131.0	82	179.6	109	228.2	136	276.8
2	35.6	29	84.2	56	132.8	83	181.4	110	230.0	137	278.6
3	37.4	30	86.0	57	134.6	84	183.2	111	231.8	138	280.4
4	39.2	31	87.8	58	136.4	85	185.0	112	233.6	139	282.2
5	41.0	32	89.6	59	138.2	86	186.8	113	235.4	140	284.0
6	42.8	33	91.4	60	140.0	87	188.6	114	237.2	141	285.8
7	44.6	34	93.2	61	141.8	88	190.4	115	239.0	142	287.6
8	46.4	35	95.0	62	143.6	89	192.2	116	240.8	143	289.4
9	48.2	36	96.8	63	145.4	90	194.0	117	242.6	144	291.2
10	50.0	37	98.6	64	147.2	91	195.8	118	244.4	145	293.0
11	51.8	38	100.4	65	149.0	92	197.6	119	246.2	146	294.8
12	53.6	39	102.2	66	150.8	93	199.4	120	248.0	147	296.6
13	55.4	40	104.0	67	152.6	94	201.2	121	249.8	148	298.4
14	57.2	41	105.8	68	154.4	95	203.0	122	251.6	149	300.2
15	59.0	42	107.6	69	156.2	96	204.8	123	253.4	150	302.0
16	60.8	43	109.4	70	158.0	97	206.6	124	255.2	151	303.8
17	62.6	44	111.2	71	159.8	98	208.4	125	257.0	152	305.6
18	64.4	45	113.0	72	161.6	99	210.2	126	258.8	153	307.4
19	66.2	46	114.8	73	163.4	100	212.0	127	260.6	154	309.2
20	68.0	47	116.6	74	165.2	101	213.8	128	262.4	155	311.0
21	69.8	48	118.4	75	167.0	102	215.6	129	264.2	156	312.8
22	71.6	49	120.2	76	168.8	103	217.4	130	266.0	157	314.6
23	73.4	50	122.0	77	170.6	104	219.2	131	267.8	158	316.4
24	75.2	51	123.8	78	172.4	105	221.0	132	269.6	159	318.2
25	77.0	52	125.6	79	174.2	106	222.8	133	271.4	160	320.0
26	78.8	53	127.4	80	176.0	107	224.6	134	273.2	161	321.8
27	80.6	54	129.2	81	177.8	108	226.4	135	275.0	162	323.6

FOR TEMPERATURES ABOVE THE FREEZING-POINT
OF WATER.

C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.	C.	F.
$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$	$\frac{+}{\circ}$
163	325.4	203	397.4	243	469.4	283	541.4	323	613.4	363	685.4
164	327.2	204	399.2	244	471.2	284	543.2	324	615.2	364	687.2
165	329.0	205	401.0	245	473.0	285	545.0	325	617.0	365	689.0
166	330.8	206	402.8	246	474.8	286	546.8	326	618.8	366	690.8
167	332.6	207	404.6	247	476.6	287	548.6	327	620.6	367	692.6
168	334.4	208	406.4	248	478.4	288	550.4	328	622.4	368	694.4
169	336.2	209	408.2	249	480.2	289	552.2	329	624.2	369	696.2
170	338.0	210	410.0	250	482.0	290	554.0	330	626.0	370	698.0
171	339.8	211	411.8	251	483.8	291	555.8	331	627.8	371	699.8
172	341.6	212	413.6	252	485.6	292	557.6	332	629.6	372	701.6
173	343.4	213	415.4	253	487.4	293	559.4	333	631.4	373	703.4
174	345.2	214	417.2	254	489.2	294	561.2	334	633.2	374	705.2
175	347.0	215	419.0	255	491.0	295	563.0	335	635.0	375	707.0
176	348.8	216	420.8	256	492.8	296	564.8	336	636.8	376	708.8
177	350.6	217	422.6	257	494.6	297	566.6	337	638.6	377	710.6
178	352.4	218	424.4	258	496.4	298	568.4	338	640.4	378	712.4
179	354.2	219	426.2	259	498.2	299	570.2	339	642.2	379	714.2
180	356.0	220	428.0	260	500.0	300	572.0	340	644.0	380	716.0
181	357.8	221	429.8	261	501.8	301	573.8	341	645.8	381	717.8
182	359.6	222	431.6	262	503.6	302	575.6	342	647.6	382	719.6
183	361.4	223	433.4	263	505.4	303	577.4	343	649.4	383	721.4
184	363.2	224	435.2	264	507.2	304	579.2	344	651.2	384	723.2
185	365.0	225	437.0	265	509.0	305	581.0	345	653.0	385	725.0
186	366.8	226	438.8	266	510.8	306	582.8	346	654.8	386	726.8
187	368.6	227	440.6	267	512.6	307	584.6	347	656.6	387	728.6
188	370.4	228	442.4	268	514.4	308	586.4	348	658.4	388	730.4
189	372.2	229	444.2	269	516.2	309	588.2	349	660.2	389	732.2
190	374.0	230	446.0	270	518.0	310	590.0	350	662.0	390	734.0
191	375.8	231	447.8	271	519.8	311	591.8	351	663.8	391	735.8
192	377.6	232	449.6	272	521.6	312	593.6	352	665.6	392	737.6
193	379.4	233	451.4	273	523.4	313	595.4	353	667.4	393	739.4
194	381.2	234	453.2	274	525.2	314	597.2	354	669.2	394	741.2
195	383.0	235	455.0	275	527.0	315	599.0	355	671.0	395	743.0
196	384.8	236	456.8	276	528.8	316	600.8	356	672.8	396	744.8
197	386.6	237	458.6	277	530.6	317	602.6	357	674.6	397	746.6
198	388.4	238	460.4	278	532.4	318	604.4	358	676.4	398	748.4
199	390.2	239	462.2	279	534.2	319	606.2	359	678.2	399	750.2
200	392.0	240	464.0	280	536.0	320	608.0	360	680.0	400	752.0
201	393.8	241	465.8	281	537.8	321	609.8	361	681.8	450	842.0
202	395.6	242	467.6	282	539.6	322	611.6	362	683.6	500	932.0

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM.

MEASURES OF MASS.

1 Grain	gr.	
1 Ounce (Avoir.)	oz.	= 437·5 grains.
1 Pound ;	lb. = 16 ounces	= 7000 „

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 Minim	min.	
1 Fluid Drachm	fl. drm.	= 60 minims.
1 Fluid Ounce	fl. oz.	= 8 fluid drachms.
1 Pint	O.	= 20 fluid ounces.
1 Gallon	C.	= 8 pints.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 Inch	in.	
1 Foot	ft.	= 12 inches.
1 Yard	yd.	= 36 inches.

— — — — —

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

MEASURES OF MASS.

1 Milligramme	= the thousandth part of one grm., or ..	0·001 grm.
1 Centigramme	= the hundredth part of one grm., or ..	0·01 „
1 Decigramme	= the tenth part of one grm., or ..	0·1 „
1 Gramme	= weight of one milli- metre of distilled water at 4° C. (39·2° F.) ..	1·0 „
1 Decagramme	= ten grm., or ..	10·0 „
1 Hectogramme	= one hundred grm., or ..	100·0 „
1 Kilogramme	= one thousand grm., or ..	1000·0 „

MEASURE OF CAPACITY.

1 Millilitre	=	the volume at 4° C. of 1 grm. of water.
1 Centilitre	=	„ „ of 10 „ „
1 Decilitre	=	„ „ of 100 „ „
1 Litre	=	„ „ of 1000 „ (1 kilog.)

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 Millimetre	=	one thousandth part of one metre, or ..	0·001 metre.
1 Centimetre	=	one hundredth part of one metre, or ..	0·01 „
1 Decimetre	=	one tenth part of one metre, or ..	0·1 „
1 Metre	=	.. ..	1·0 „

RELATION OF CUBIC MEASURES TO MEASURES
OF CAPACITY.

1 Cubic Centimetre	=	0·99984 millilitre.
1 Cubic Decimetre	=	0·99984 litre, or 1000 cubic centimetres.

1·00016 Cubic Centimetres	=	1 millilitre.
1·00016 Cubic Decimetres	=	1 litre, or 1000 millilitres.

RELATION OF THE IMPERIAL STANDARDS TO
THE METRIC STANDARDS.*Standards of Mass.*

1 Pound	=	453·59243 gramme.
1 Ounce	=	28·34953 „ or 28·35 grm. nearly.
1 Grain	=	0·064798918 grm. or 0·0648 grm. nearly.

Standards of Capacity.

1 Gallon	=	4·5459631 litres
1 Pint	=	0·5682454 litre, or 568·336 c.c. nearly.
1 Fluid Ounce	=	0·0284123 litre, or 28·417 c.c. nearly.
1 Fluid Drachm	=	0·003552 litre, or 3·552 c.c. nearly.
1 Minim	=	0·000059 litre, or 0·059 c.c. nearly.

Standards of Length.

- 1 Yard = 0·914399 metre.
 1 Foot = 0·30480 metre = 30·48 centimetres.
 1 Inch = 0·02540 metre = 25·40 millimetres.

RELATION OF THE METRIC STANDARDS TO THE
IMPERIAL STANDARDS.*Standards of Mass.*

- 1 Milligramme = 0·015 gr. nearly.
 1 Centigramme = 0·154 „ „
 1 Decigramme = 1·543 „ „
 1 Gramme = 15·4323564 gr.
 1 Kilogramme = 2 lb. 3 oz. 119·8564 gr., or
 15432·3564 gr.

Standards of Capacity.

- 1 Cubic Centimetre = 16·9 min. nearly.
 1 Litre = 1·75980 pints, or 1 pt. 15 fl. oz. 1 fl. dr.
 34 m. nearly.

Standards of Length.

- 1 Millimetre = 0·039370 inch.
 1 Centimetre = 0·39370 inch.
 1 Decimetre = 3·9370 inches.
 1 Metre = 39·370113 inches, or 1 yd. 3·37
 inches nearly.

CONVERSION OF METRIC TO IMPERIAL UNITS.

Grammes	×	15·432	=	Grains.
„	÷	0·0648	=	„
„	÷	1·296	=	Scruples.
„	÷	3·888	=	Drachms.
„	÷	31·1035	=	Ounces (Troy).
„	÷	28·35	=	„ (Avoirdupois).
„ (water)	÷	28·4	=	Fluid Ounce (approx.)
Kilogrammes	×	35·3	=	Ounces (Avoirdupois).
„	×	2·2046	=	Pounds.
„	÷	0·4536	=	„

CONVERSION OF IMPERIAL TO METRICAL UNITS.

Grains	÷ 15.432	=	Grammes.
Grains	× 0.0648	=	„
Scruples	× 1.296	=	„
Drachms	× 3.888	=	„
Ounces (Troy)	× 31.1035	=	„
Ounces (Avoir.)	× 28.35	=	„
Ounces (Avoir.)	× 35.3	=	Kilogrammes.
Fluid Oz. (water)	× 28.4	=	Gramme (approx.).
Pounds	÷ 2.2046	=	Kilogrammes.
Pounds	× 0.4536	=	„

TABLE SHOWING GRAINS CONVERTED
INTO GRAMMES.

Gr.	Grm.	Gr.	Grm.	Gr.	Grm.
5	0.324	$\frac{4}{5}$	0.050	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.0032
$4\frac{1}{2}$	0.291	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.049	$\frac{1}{25}$	0.0027
4	0.259	$\frac{11}{16}$	0.045	$\frac{1}{30}$	0.0022
$3\frac{1}{2}$	0.226	$\frac{10}{16}$	0.040	$\frac{1}{36}$	0.0018
3	0.194	$\frac{9}{16}$	0.036	$\frac{1}{40}$	0.0016
$2\frac{1}{2}$	0.162	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.032	$\frac{1}{50}$	0.0013
2	0.130	$\frac{7}{16}$	0.028	$\frac{1}{60}$	0.0011
$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.097	$\frac{2}{5}$	0.025	$\frac{1}{64}$	0.0001
1	0.065	$\frac{3}{8}$	0.024	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0006
		$\frac{5}{16}$	0.020	$\frac{1}{120}$	0.0005
$\frac{1}{16}$	0.061	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.016	$\frac{1}{160}$	0.0004
$\frac{9}{10}$	0.060	$\frac{3}{16}$	0.012	$\frac{1}{200}$	0.0003
$\frac{7}{8}$	0.057	$\frac{1}{8}$	0.008	$\frac{1}{320}$	0.0002
$\frac{13}{16}$	0.053	$\frac{1}{16}$	0.004	$\frac{1}{640}$	0.0001

Gr.	Grm.	Gr.	Grm.
480 [1 3]	31.103	277.8	18
470	30.455	270	17.495
463.0	30	262.3	17
460	29.807	260	16.848
450	29.159	250	16.199
447.5	29	246.9	16
440	28.512	245	15.878
437.5 [1 av. oz.]	28.350		
431.1	28	240 [4 3]	15.551
430	27.864	239.2	15.5
		235	15.228
420 [7 3]	27.215	231.5	15
416.7	27	230	14.904
410	26.568	225	14.580
401.2	26	220	14.256
400	25.919	218.75 [$\frac{1}{2}$ av. oz.]	14.175
390	25.271	216.1	14
380	24.624	215	13.932
385.8	25	210	13.607
370.4	24	205	13.284
370	23.976	200.6	13
362.7	23.5	200	12.960
		195	12.636
360 [6 3]	23.327	192.9	12.5
354.9	23	190	12.312
350	22.679	185.2	12
340	22.032	185	11.988
339.5	22		
330	21.383	180 [3 3]	11.663
324.1	21	175	11.340
320	20.736	170	11.016
310	20.088	169.8	11
308.6	20	165	10.692
		160	10.368
300 [5 3]	19.439	154.3	10
293.2	19	155	10.044
290	18.792	150	9.719
280	18.144	145	9.396

Gr.	Grm.	Gr.	Grm.
140	9.072	24	1.555
138.6	9	23	1.490
135	8.748	22	1.426
130	8.424	21	1.361
125	8.100	20 [1 \oslash]	1.296
123.5	8	19	1.232
		18	1.166
120 [2 \oslash]	7.775	17	1.102
115.8	7.5	16	1.037
115	7.452	15.4324	1
110	7.128		
109.37 [$\frac{1}{4}$ av. oz.]	7.088	15	0.972
108.0	7	14.7	0.95
105	6.804	14	0.907
100.3	6.5	13.9	0.9
100	6.480	13.1	0.85
95	6.156	13	0.842
92.6	6	12.4	0.8
90	5.832	12	0.775
85	5.508	11.6	0.75
80	5.184	11	0.713
77.2	5		
75	4.860	10 [$\frac{1}{2}$ \oslash]	0.648
70	4.536	9	0.583
65	4.212	8	0.518
61.7	4	7.7	0.5
		7	0.454
60 [1 \oslash]	3.888	6.2	0.4
55	3.564	6	0.389
54.69 [$\frac{1}{8}$ av. oz.]	3.544		
50	3.240	5	0.324
46.3	3	4.6	0.3
45	2.916	4	0.259
40	2.592	3.1	0.2
35	2.268	3	0.194
30.9	2	2	0.130
30 [$\frac{1}{2}$ \oslash]	1.944	1.5	0.1
25	1.620	1	0.065

TABLE SHOWING CONVERSION OF
LIQUID MEASURE.

Min.	c.cm.	Min.	c.cm.	Dr.	c.cm.
1	0.0591	36	2.1295	7	24.861
2	0.1183	37	2.1887	8	28.412
3	0.1775	38	2.2478		
4	0.2366	39	2.3070	Oz.	c.cm.
5	0.2957	40	2.3662	1	28.412
6	0.3549	41	2.4253	2	56.825
7	0.4141	42	2.4845	3	85.237
8	0.4732	43	2.5436	4	113.649
9	0.5324	44	2.6028	5	141.970
10	0.592	45	2.6619	6	170.474
11	0.6507	46	2.7211	7	198.886
12	0.7098	47	2.7802	8	227.298
13	0.7690	48	2.8394	9	255.711
14	0.8282	49	2.8985	10	284.123
15	0.8873	50	2.9577	11	312.535
16	0.9465	51	3.0169	12	340.947
17	1.0056	52	3.0760	13	369.360
18	1.0648	53	3.1352	14	397.772
19	1.1239	54	3.1943	15	426.184
20	1.184	55	3.2535	16	454.596
21	1.2422	56	3.3126	17	483.009
22	1.3014	57	3.3718	18	511.421
23	1.3605	58	4.4309	19	539.833
24	1.4197	59	3.4901	20	568.245
25	1.4789	60	3.552		
26	1.5380			Pt.	c.cm.
27	1.5972			1	568.336
28	1.6563	Dr.	c.cm.	2	1135.8
29	1.7155			3	1703.6
30	1.776	1	3.552	4	2271.5
31	1.8338	2	7.103	5	2839.4
32	1.8929	3	10.655	6	3407.3
33	1.9521	4	14.206	7	3975.1
34	2.0112	5	17.7462	8	4543.0
35	2.0704	6	21.309		

SPRAY INHALATIONS

nebula Acid Boric ..	Glycer. Acid			
	Boric 1 dr.	Water 1 oz.		
„ „ Carbol. ..	3 gr.	„ „		
„ „ Lactic. ..	30 min.	„ „		Used in diph-
				theria to dis-
				solve mem-
				brane.
„ „ Sulphurosi	40 to 60 min.			Antiseptic.
	at a time.			
„ „ Tannici ..	5 gr.	„ „		„
	Bicarb. Soda			
	15 gr.			
„ Alkalina ..	Borax 15 gr.	„ „		Antiseptic and
	Acid. Carbol.			demulcent.
	4 gr.			
	Glycerin 45			
	min.			
„ Aluminii Chlor...	Sol. Chlor. of	„ „		Astringent.
	Alum 3 min.			
„ Aluminii ..	Alum 8 gr.	„ „		„
„ Calcis ..	Aq. Calc. q.s.			
	Cocaine 2 gr.			
	Ol. Cinnamon			
	5 min.			
„ Cocaine Co.	Menthol 15			Nasal catarrh.
	gr.			
	Liquid Paraf-			
	fin 1 oz.			
	Creosote			
	5 min.			
„ Creosoti Co.	Ol. Cassia			Phthisis.
	5 min.			
	Almond Oil			
	1 oz.			
	Ol. Eucalypt			
	20 min.			
„ Eucalypti ..	Liquid Paraf-			Dry catarrh.
	fin 1 oz.			
„ Ferri Perchlorid.	Iron Perchlo-	„ „		Astringent.
	rid. 3 gr.			
„ „ Sulph. ..	Iron Sulphate	„ „		„
	2 gr.			
„ Ferro-Aluminis ..	Iron Alum	„ „		„
	3 gr.			
	Tr. Iodine			
„ Iodi cum Acid.	3 min.			
	Glycer. Ac.	„ „		„
	Tan. 12 min.			
„ Iodoformi ..	Iodoform	Ether .735 1 oz.		Antiseptic.
	40 gr.			
	Menthol and			
	Camphor aa.			
	20 gr.			
„ Menthol Co.	Cinnamon Oil			Stimulant.
	5 min.			
	Liquid Paraf-			
	fin 1 oz.			

Nebula Potass. Chlor. .	Chlor. Potass	water 1 oz.	Antiseptic.
	20 gr.		
" " Permangan.	Pot. Permang.	" "	Antiseptic and
	5 gr.		soothing.
" Potassi Bromid.	Pot. Bromid.	" "	"
	20 gr.		
" Sodæ Benzoat ..	Sodæ Benz.	" "	"
	20 gr.		
" " Salicylas ..	Sodæ Sal. 20	" "	"
	gr.		
" Sodii Chlorid. ..	Sodii Chlor.	" "	"
	5 gr.		
" Suprarenal Ex-	Solution--		Hay fever.
tract	5 per cent.		
	and 10 per		
	cent.		
" Zinci Iodat. ..	Iodat. Zinc	" "	Antiseptic and
	Caustic 2 min.		soothing.
" " Chlor. ..	Zinc Chlor.	" "	"
	2 gr.		
" " Sulph. ..	Zinc Sulph.	" "	Astringent.
	5 gr.		
" " Sulphocarb.	Zinc Sulph.	" "	"
	5 gr.		

LOZENGES OF THE THROAT HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

All the lozenges of the T.H.P. are made with fruit paste basis, excepting those containing Acid Carbolic and Althæa.

Troch. Acid. Benzoici	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
" " Carbolic	..	..	1 "
" " Tannici	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Aconiti	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ min.
" Althæa	..	..	2 gr.
" Ammon. Chlorid.	..	..	2 "
" Boracis	..	..	3 "
" Catechu	..	..	2 "
" Cubebæ	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
" Guaiaci	..	..	2 "
" Kino ..	..	..	2 "
" Krameriæ	..	..	3 "
" Lactucæ	..	..	1 "
" Potass. Chlor.	..	..	3 "
" " Citras	..	..	3 "
" " Tart. Acid,...	..	..	3 "
" Pyrethri	..	..	1 "
" Sedativi	..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$ Ext. Opii.

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.

	Strength	Dose
Acid Carbol. ..	1—2 per cent. ..	5—20 min.
„ Osmic. ..	1 per cent. ..	2—10 „
„ Sclerotic	1 gr. in 6 min.	3—5 „
Aconitine ..	$\frac{1}{640}$ gr. in 8 min.	2—8 „
Antim. Tart.	1 gr. in 24 min.	5 „
Antipyrin ..	water 1 gr. in 2 „	8—30 „
Argent. Chlor.	(Argent. Chlor. 0.5 grm. Soda Hyposulph. 3 grm. Aq. Distill. 100 c.c.)	2—10 „
Arsen. Iodid. ..	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr. in 6 „	6 „
Atropine ..	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr. in 8 „	2—8 „
Caffeine ..	1 gr. in 3 min.	1—3 „
ChloralHydrate	80 gr. in 160 min.	14—40 „
Codeine Phosph.	Codein. Phosph. 1 gr. in 6 min.	2—6 „
Codeine	1 gr. in 6 „	2—12 „
Colchicine ..	$\frac{1}{32}$ gr. in 15 „	10—15 „
Conine ..	1 gr. in 20 „	1—3 „
Cotoin ..	1 in 4 of acetic ether	15 „
Curare ..	5 gr. in 60 min.	1—6 „
Eucaine ..	18 gr. in 1 oz. ..	5—10 „
Homatropine	1 gr. in 120 „	1—6 „
Hydrarg. Per- chlor.	$\frac{1}{32}$ in 10 min.	2—10 „
Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub.	(Mercuric Iodid., 1 gr. Sodii Iodid., q.s. Aq. ad 64 min.)	2—6 „
Hyoscine ..	1 gr. in 1000 min.	5—10 „
Hyoscyamine	1 gr. in 2 drm.	1—4 „
Iodi ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. free Iodine in 1 min.	3—5 „
Lecithin ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ —2 gr. in sterile olive oil	1 c.c.
Morphine and Atropine	(Inject. Morph. Acet. 5iii (1 gr. in 6 min.) Atropin Sulph., gr. i.)	1—3 „

Physostigmine	1 per cent.	..	1—4	min.
Picrotoxine	..	1 gr. in 360 min.	3—6	„
Pilocarpine	..	1 gr. in 20 min., water	2—6	„
Quinine, freshly prepared	12 gr. in 1 dr.	of ether	5	„
Quinine Hydro- brom. Acid	1 gr. in 6 min.		3—12	„
Quinine Hydro- chloro-sulph.	1 gr. in 4	„	2—12	„
Sal. Alembroth.	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in 10	„	10	„
Sodii Cacodyl.	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. in 17 min.		17	„
Strophanthine	$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. in 110	„	2—6	„
Strychnine Nit.	1 gr. in 100	„	2—6	„
Suprarenal	..	Liquid Ext. supra- renal glands	1—5	„
Trinitrin	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Trin. Sol., 1 \%, 3v.} \\ \text{S.V.R., 3ii.} \\ \text{Aq. Destill., ad} \\ \text{3iss.} \end{array} \right\}$	1—4	„

THE NATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIAS.

The text of the national pharmacopœias is generally in the language of their respective countries; thus, the American and British Pharmacopœias are in English, the French is in the French language, those of Denmark and Norway in Danish and Norwegian, respectively, and the Swiss in several different editions, one in each language spoken by the people of different portions of that country—namely, in German, French, Italian, and also in Latin. The pharmacopœias of Germany and Holland are also published in Latin as well as in the native languages of the respective countries.

In some pharmacopœias, as those of Russia, Norway, &c., the running text is in the national language, but the titles are in Latin, both in the headings and in the working formulæ.

Some pharmacopœias reduce the proportions or quantities in all formulæ to the simplest terms possible, while in others the formulæ are adjusted to 10, 100, or 1,000 units, so far as practicable.

Thus, in the German Pharmacopœia the formula for mucilage calls for 1 part of acacia and 2 parts of water, whereas the Pharmacopœia of the United States directs 340 grm. of acacia and enough water to make 1000 c.c. of product.

Several pharmacopœias contain directions governing the size of drops of liquids, to be observed in all cases where these are prescribed by drops instead of by weight or volume. The Pharmacopœias of France, Holland, and Switzerland also describe the "droppers" suitable for the purpose. It is usually ordered that the dropper used shall be so constructed that twenty drops of water dropped by the instrument shall weigh 1 grm. The French "Codex" devotes about three pages to the subject of the size of drops, including a table. It describes the "comptegouttes normal" as a glass tube with capillary point with an external diameter of exactly 3 mm.; it is to be such that 20 drops of water at a temperature of 15° C., weigh 1 grm., and the deviation from the standard must not exceed 0.02 grm. The Swiss Pharmacopœia does not mention the temperature, but requires that the dropping instrument shall give from 24 to 25 drops to the cubic centimetre.

In countries where the metrical system is now generally adopted for the dispensing and preparing of medicines, all liquids are weighed, and the terms Gramme, Centigramme, and Kilo-gramme only are used.

In Denmark the Pharmacopœia directs that all remedies must be dispensed by weight—never by volume, unless expressly so prescribed.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PHARMACOPŒIA (1905).

The weights and measures used in the United States Pharmacopœia are expressed in the units of the international system based on the metre, which is identical with that of the French system.

The following formulæ have been selected as being likely to be of use.

ACETUM OPII.

Powdered opium	..	..	100	gram.
Nutmeg in No. 30 powder	..	..	30	„
Sugar	..	..	200	„
Diluted acetic acid	q.s.	to make	1000	c.c.

Macerate the opium and nutmeg in half the diluted acetic acid for a week, strain, and press. Mix the residue with more acid, and again strain and press. Mix and filter the liquids; dissolve sugar in the filtrate and pass enough acid through the filter to make up to the required quantity.

Average dose—8 min.

The **Aromatic Waters** of the U.S.P. are mostly ordered to be prepared by triturating the essential oils with purified talc, adding distilled water gradually and filtering.

AQUA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.

Oil of Bitter Almond	..	..	1	c.c.
Distilled Water	..	..	999	„
Agitate and filter.				
Dose.—1 fl. dr.				

CERATUM.

White Wax	..	..	300	gram.
White Petrolatum	..	..	200	„
Benzoinated Lard	..	..	500	„

CERATUM CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor Liniment	..	..	100	gram.
White Wax	..	..	350	„
White Petrolatum	..	..	150	„
Benzoinated Lard	..	..	400	„

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS is prepared by mixing solution of lead subacetate and camphor cerata 1 to 4.

COLLODIUM STYPTICUM.

Tannic Acid	..	..	20	gram.
Alcohol	..	..	5	c.c.
Ether	..	..	25	„

Collodion q.s. to make 100 c.c.

Dissolve the tannic acid in the alcohol and ether, then add the collodion.

DECOCTA.

An ordinary decoction, the strength of which is not indicated by the prescriber, is directed to be prepared by boiling 50 gm. of the substance, coarsely powdered with 1000 c.c. of water, for 15 minutes, straining and adding sufficient water to make the product measure 1000 cc.

EMULSUM CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform	..	..	..	40 cc.
Expressed oil of almond	60 „
Tragacanth in fine powder	10 gm.

Water	q.s. to make	1000 cc.
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Dose.—2 fl. dr.

GLYCERITUM BOROGLYCERINI. (Solution of Boro-glyceride.)

Boric acid in powder	310 gm.
Glycerin	..	..	..	1000 „

Heat 460 gm. of glycerin, and add the boric acid in portions, stirring. When all dissolved, heat till the mixture is reduced to 500 gm.; then add to an equal quantity of glycerin and mix.

INFUSA.

An ordinary infusion, the strength of which is not indicated by the prescriber, is directed to be prepared by adding to 50 gm. of the substance in coarse powder to 1000 c.c. of boiling water, and allowing to stand for half an hour. After straining, enough water is passed through the strainer to make the product measure 1000 c.c.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

Ammonia water	..	..	..	350 c.c.
Alcohol	..	..	..	50 „
Cottonseed oil	..	..	..	570 „
Oleic acid..	..	..	..	30 „

Mix by agitation.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform	..	..	..	300 c.c.
Soap liniment	..	..	..	700 „

Mix by agitation.

MISTURA RHEI ET SODÆ.

Sodium bicarbonate	..	..	35	gram.
Fluid extract of rhubarb	..	..	15	c.c.
" " of ipecacuanha	..	..	3	"
Glycerin	..	..	350	"
Spirit of peppermint	..	..	35	"

Water q.s. to make 1000 c.c.
Dose, 1 fl. dr.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS MOLLIS.

Soft soap	..	..	..	650	gram.
Oil of lavender flowers	..	..	..	20	c.c.
Alcohol	..	..	q.s.	to make	1000 "

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITÆ.

(Brown mixture.)

Pure extract of glycyrrhiza	..	..	30	gram.
Syrup	..	..	50	"
Acacia gum.	..	..	30	"
Camphorated tincture of opium	..	..	120	c.c.
Wine of Antimony	..	..	60	"
Spirit of nitrous ether	..	..	30	"

Water q.s. to make 1000 c.c.
 Rub the extract of glycyrrhiza and acacia gum in a mortar with half the water till dissolved ; then add the other ingredients.

MUCILAGO ULMI.

Elm bruised	..	..	..	6	gram.
Water	..	..	..	100	c.c.

Digest on a water bath for one hour, and strain.

OLEATUM VERATRINÆ.

Veratrine	..	..	..	2	gram.
Oleic acid	..	..	..	50	"
Olive oil	..	..	q.s.	to make	100 "

PILULÆ LAXATIVÆ COMPOSITÆ.

Aloin	..	..	..	1.30	gram.
Strychnine	..	..	..	0.05	"
Extract of belladonna leaves	..	..	..	0.80	"
Ipecac.	..	..	..	0.40	"
Glycyrrhiza	..	..	..	4.60	"
Syrup	..	..	q.s.	to make	100 pills

Dose, 2 pills.

PULVIS ACETANILIDI COMPOSITUS.

Acetanilide	..	..	..	70	gram.
Caffeine	..	..	..	10	„
Sodium bicarbonate	..	..	..	20	„

Mix.

Dose, 7½ grains.**PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ.**

Compound extract of colocynth				80	gram.
Calomel	..	..	..	60	„
Resin of jalap	..	..	..	20	„
Gamboge	..	..	..	15	„
Diluted alcohol	..	..	..	q.s.	

Make 1000 pills.

Dose, 2 pills.**PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ VEGETABILES.**

Compound extract of colocynth				60	gram.
Extract of hyoscyamus	..	..	..	30	„
Resin of jalap	..	..	..	20	„
Extract of leptandra	..	..	..	15	„
Resin of podophyllum	..	..	..	15	„
Oil of peppermint	..	..	..	8	c.c.
Diluted alcohol	..	..	..	q.s.	

Make 1000 pills.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

Prepared chalk	..	..	..	30	gram.
Powdered acacia	..	..	..	20	„
Sugar	..	..	..	50	„

Mix.

MISTURA CRETÆ is prepared by triturating 1 part of this powder with 2 parts of cinnamon water, and 2 parts of water.

PULVIS MORPHINÆ COMPOSITUS.

(Tully's Powder.)

Morphine sulphate	..	..		1.5	gram.
Camphor	..	..	..	32	„
Glycyrrhiza in No. 80 powder	..	..	..	33	„
Precipitated calcium carbonate				33.5	„
Alcohol, q.s. to reduce camphor to powder.					

 100 gram.
Dose, 7½ gr.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.

Ammonium carbonate	..	..	34	gram.
Ammonia water	..	..	90	c.c.
Oil of lemon	..	..	10	„
Oil of lavender flowers	..	..	1	„
Oil of nutmeg	..	..	1	„
Alcohol	..	..	700	„
Distilled water	..	q.s. to make	1000	„

Dissolve the ammonium carbonate in the ammonia water. Add the oils to the alcohol, and mix the solutions gradually.

Dose, 30 min.

SPIRITUS AURANTII COMPOSITUS.

Oil of orange peel	..	..	200	c.c.
Oil of lemon	..	..	50	„
Oil of coriander	..	..	20	„
Oil of anise	..	..	5	„

Alcohol q.s. to make 1000 c.c.

SPIRITUS MYRCIÆ (Bay Rum).

Oil of myrcia	..	..	16	c.c.
Oil of orange peel	..	..	1	„
Oil of pimenta	..	..	1	„
Alcohol	..	..	1220	„

Water q.s. to make 2000 c.c.

Mix the oils with the alcohol, and gradually add the water. Set aside for 8 days and filter.

(Now excluded from N.S.P.)

SUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI.

Glycerin	..	..	30	gram.
Monohydrated sodium carbonate	..	..	0.5	„
Stearic Acid	..	..	2.0	„
Water	..	..	5.0	c.c.

To make ten suppositories.

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in the glycerin; then add the acid, and heat carefully until dissolved and the escape of carbonic acid gas has ceased. Pour the mass into moulds.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ.

Fluid extract of ipecacuanha ..	70 c.c.
Acetic acid	10 „
Glycerin	100 „
Sugar	700 grm.

Water .. q.s. to make 1000 c.c.

Dose : Expectorant, 15 min. ; emetic, 4 fl. dr.

TINCTURÆ.

Tinctures of fresh herbs, when not otherwise directed, are prepared by macerating 500 grm. of the fresh herb bruised with 1000 c.c. of alcohol for fourteen days ; then express and filter.

TINCTURA IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII.

Tincture of deodorized opium ..	1000 c.c.
Fluid extract of ipecacuanha ..	100 „

Diluted alcohol q.s. to make 1000 c.c.

Dose, 8 min.

STRENGTH OF OTHER TINCTURES.

Tinctura aconiti	10 grm. in 100	c.c.
„ belladonnæ foli-		
orum	„	6·67 „
„ cannabis indicæ ..	„	6·67 „
„ colchici sem. ..	„	6·67 „
„ cubebæ	„	5·0 „
„ digitalis	„	6·67 „
„ gelsemii	„	6·67 „
„ hyoscyami	„	6·67 „
„ iodi	„	14·3 „
„ lobeliæ	„	5 0 „
„ moschi	„	20·0 „
„ nuc. vom. 0·1 grm. strychnine in	100	„
„ opii	1 grm. in	10·0 „
„ „ camphorata ..	„	250·0 „
„ „ deodorati ..	„	10·0 „
„ physostigmatis ..	„	6·67 „
„ stramonii sem. ..	„	6·67 „
„ veratri viridis ..	„	2·5 „

UNGUENTUM.

White wax	200 grm.
Benzoinated lard	800 „

Melt and mix.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ FROM THE FRENCH CODEX (1908).

The metrical system of weights and measures is always used, and it must be remembered *that liquids, as well as solids, are to be weighed.*

When compounding a mixture, the bottle is first tared (small shot being generally used for this purpose), and the ingredients weighed into it, the conventional order being first the solids, then the liquids, and finally the vehicle. As may be supposed, the quantities ordered often result in a mixture that will not fill any bottle of the usual capacity; it is, therefore, sent out in a bottle that will hold the quantity nearest to it.

The directions are usually written in French. Of the various forms of preparations met with in dispensing liquids, "sirops," "drops," and "mixtures" are perhaps the most common. There are also "electuaire," "alcoolats," cachets, pills, granules, &c. Under the name "espèces," mixtures of various dried leaves, roots, &c., are frequently ordered for the preparation of "tisanes." The ingredients are cut up small and sent out in packets. Liniments, lotions, oils, suppositories, gargles, and wines are also met with.

Alcoolats are preparations which result from the distillation of alcohol over one or more medicinal substances, and may be simple or compound. Sometimes the simple alcoolats are replaced by the "solutions d'essences" in alcohol at 90°, and called "teintures d'essences."

ALCOOLAT DE GARUS.

Aloès	..	..	..	..	5 grm.
Myrrhe	..	..	..	..	2 "
Girofles	..	..	..	..	5 "
Muscades	..	..	..	..	10 "
Cannelle de Ceylan		..	..		20 "
Safran	..	..	..	..	5 "
Alcool à 80°	..	..	..	..	5000 "

Prepared by maceration and distillation.

Alcoolatures are prepared by macerating the fresh leaves, flowers, or flowering tops, &c., of certain plants in alcohol at 90°, in the proportion

of 1 to 1, for 10 days; then pressing and filtering.
For example—

ALCOOLATURE D'ACONIT.

Feuilles fraîches d'aconit napel
cueillies au commencement de

la floraison 1000 grm.

Alcool à 95° 1000 „

Alcoolature of Arnica, Belladonna, Bryony, Colchicum, Digitalis, Stramonium, &c., are prepared in the same manner and strength.

Apozèmes are preparations made similar to the British decoctions.

Cérats have for a basis a mixture of wax and oil, and serve as media for various medicinal substances. For example—

CERAT DE GALIEN.

Cire blanche 100 grm.

Huile d'amande douce 400 „

Eau distillée de rose 250 „

COLLODION ELASTIQUE.

Collodion 95 grm.

Huile de ricin 5 „

Mix.

EAU DE GOUDRON (Aqua picis liq.)

Goudron végétal purifié .. 5 grm.

Sable siliceux légèrement cal-
ciné 15 grm.

Eau distillée 1000 „

EAU SALINE PURGATIVE (eau dite de Hunyadi-Janos.) Aqua purgativa.

Sulfate de magnésium 10 grm.

„ „ sodium officinal .. 10 „

Eau distillée 650 „

Dissolve and filter.

ELIXIR DENTIFRICE.

Essence de cannelle de Ceylan 1 grm.

„ „ badiane 2 „

„ „ girofle 2 „

„ „ menthe 8 „

Teinture de benjoin 8 „

„ „ cochenille 20 „

„ „ gaïac 8 „

„ „ pyrèthre 8 „

Alcool à 80 c. 1000 „

Mix and filter after twenty-four hours.

Espèces is the name given to a mixture of leaves or other parts of plants, cut up and mixed, and used for making an infusion.

ESPÈCES PECTORALES.

Fleurs de bouillon blanc	..	100	gram.
„ „ coquelicot	..	100	„
„ „ guimauve	..	100	„
„ „ mauve..	..	100	„
„ „ pied de chat	..	100	„
„ „ tussilage	..	100	„
„ „ violette	..	100	„

GARGARISME ASTRINGENT.

Pétales de rose rouge	..	10	gram.
Eau distillée bouillante	..	250	„
Poudre d'alum	..	5	„
Mellité de rose rouge	..	50	„

Infuse the rose leaves in the water for half an hour, dissolve the alum in the liquid, and add the mellité de rose.

CERAT A LA ROSE.

Pommade pour les Lèvres.

Cire blanche	..	50	gram.
Vaseline officinale	..	100	„
Carmin	..	1	„
Huile de vaseline	..	4	„
Essence de rose	..	20	gouttes.

Crayons médicamenteux are pencils medicated with nitrate of silver, tannin, or iodoform. They are moulded into small sticks as directed.

The **Electuaires** are similar preparations to the confections of British pharmacy.

Pommades are prepared from acid boric, belladonna, calomel, perchloride of mercury, cantharides, iodoform, lead iodide, zinc oxide, &c., &c., with a basis of lard or vaseline, and similar in consistence to ointments.

Potions are preparations which vary largely in composition. They are always prescribed by the medical practitioner like our mixtures, for immediate administration to the patient. They may take the form of a julep or looch.

The general directions for the proportions of leaves, flowers, &c., for preparing infusions or de-

coctions used in potions are : for leaves and flowers, 2 in 100 ; for barks, woods, 4 in 100. Gumwater for use in potions is prepared in the proportion of 4 in 100.

POTION CORDIALE.

Vin de banyuls	110	gm.
Sirop d'écorce d'orange amère ..	40	„
Teinture de cannelle	10	„
Mêlez.		

POTION GOMMEUSE.

Poudre de gomme	10	gm.
Sirop simple	30	„
Eau distillée de fleur d'oranger ..	10	„
Eau distillée	100	„

Tisanes vary much in composition, and are usually made just when required for the patient, according to the order of the medical practitioner. They are mostly prepared by infusing the drug in boiling water for certain periods according to the following table :—

TABLEAU DES TISANES.

(1) *Préparées par Solution.*

Gomme du Sénégal	20	gm. par litre.
------------------------	----	----------------

(2) *Préparées par Macération de 5 heures.*

Réglisse (racine)	10	gm. par litre.
Gentiane (racine)	5	„ „
Quassia (bois)	5	„ „
Rhubarbe (racine)	5	„ „

(3) *Préparée par Infusion de $\frac{1}{2}$ heure.*

Anis (fruits)	10	gm. par litre.
Armoise (feuilles)	10	„ „
Busserole (feuilles)	10	„ „
Capillaire du Canada	10	„ „
Centauree (petite)	10	„ „
Chicorée (feuilles)	10	„ „
Coca (feuilles)	10	„ „
Eucalyptus (feuilles)	10	„ „
Guimauve (fleurs)	10	„ „
„ (racine)	10	„ „
Houblon (cônes)	10	„ „
Lierre terrestre (feuilles)	10	„ „
Lin (semences)	10	„ „
Maïs (styles)	10	„ „

Mauve (fleurs)	10	gram. par litre.
Polygala de Virginie (racine) ..	10	„ „
Thé (feuilles)	10	„ „
Tilleul (fleurs)	10	„ „
Valériane (racine)	10	„ „
Violette (fleurs)	10	„ „
Bouillon blanc (fleurs)	5	„ „
Bourrache	5	„ „
Camomile.. ..	5	„ „
Coquelicots	5	„ „
Espèces pectorales	5	„ „
Hysope (sommités fleuries) ..	5	„ „
Mélicse (feuilles).. ..	5	„ „
Menthe	5	„ „
Oranger	5	„ „
Sauge	5	„ „
Tussilage (fleurs)	5	„ „
Safran	0·20	„ „

(4) *Préparée par Infusion de 2 heures.*

Asperge (racine)	20	gram. par litre.
Consoude (racine)	20	„ „
Douce-amère (tige)	20	„ „
Pin (bourgeois)	20	„ „
Quinquina (écorce)	20	„ „
Ratanhia (racine)	20	„ „

Approximate value of tea, dessert, and tablespoonfuls given in the French Codex.

Une cuillerée à café d'eau commune	
équivalent à	5 gram.
Une cuillerée à dessert commune équivalent à	10 „
Une cuillerée ordinaire commune équivalent à	15 „
Une verrée équivalent à 8 cuillerées ordinaires, soit	120 „

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ FROM THE
PHARMACOPŒIA GERMANICA.

The metric system is universally used in Germany as in France, and *all* ingredients must be weighed. As in England, mixtures predominate in German prescribing, but pills, powders, ointments, syrups, and elixirs are also often met with. In dispensing a mixture, the tare of the bottle is first taken, then the various solids and liquids weighed into it.

The following list shows the difference in name of some of the commoner drugs.

- For acetum saturninum, read liq. plumbi subacet.
,, aqua amygdalarum amar, read aqua lauro-cerasi.
,, aqua phagœdenica, read lotio hydrargyri flava.
,, aqua fontana, read aqua pura.
,, calcaria usta, read calx.
,, cortex chinæ, read cinchona.
,, chininum, read quinina.
,, flores benzœes, read acid. benzoicum.
,, flores cinæ, read santonica.
,, flores naphæ, read flores aurantii.
,, flores zinci, read zinci oxidum.
,, gutti, read cambogia.
,, hydrargyrum amidato - bichloratum, read hydrargyrum ammon.
,, lapis infernalis, read argenti nitras.
,, liquor ammon. caustic, read liquor ammonia.
,, magisterium bismuthi, read bismuthi sub-nitras.
,, natro kali-tartaricum, read soda tartarata.
,, nihilum album, read zinci oxidum.
,, pulv. ipecac. opiatus, read pulv. ipecac. co.
,, pulvis kurellæ, read pulv. glycyrrh. co.
,, tartarus depuratus, read potass. bitartras.
,, tartarus natronatus, read soda tartarata.
,, tr. thebaica, read tr. opii.

The following preparations are frequently used in Germany:—

ACETUM AROMATICUM.

Ol. cinnam.	}	..	..	a.a. 1 part.
„ menthæ pip.				
„ juniper				
„ rosmarini				
„ lavandulæ	}	..	..	a.a. 2 parts.
„ limonis				
„ caryoph				
Spt. vini rect.		..	..	450 parts.
Dissolve the oils in the spirit and then add—				
Acid. acet. dil.	..	..	..	650 parts.
Aquæ dest.	..	..	..	1900 „

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Scill. contus.	..	..	..	5 parts.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	5 „
Acid acet. dil.	..	..	..	9 „
Aquæ dest.	..	..	..	36 „

Macerate for three days in a well-closed vessel.

Press and filter.

Acidum aceticum contains 96 per cent. real acid.

- „ aceticum dil. contains 30 per cent. real acid.
- „ hydrochloricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, S.G. 1.124.
- „ hydrochloricum dil. contains $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. real acid, S.G. 1.061.
- „ nitricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, S.G. 1.153.
- „ nitricum fumens, S.G. 1.486 to 1.500.
- „ phosphoricum contains 25 per cent. real acid, S.G. 1.154.
- „ sulphuricum contains 94 to 98 per cent. real acid, S.G. 1.836 to 1.840.
- „ sulphuricum dil. equals acid. sulph. 1 part, aqua dest. 5 parts, S.G. 1.114.

ADEPS BENZOATUS.

Acid benz.	..	..	..	1 part.
Adepis	..	..	..	99 parts.

AMMONIUM CHLORATUM-FERRATUM.

Ammon. chlor.	..	..	..	32 parts.
Liq. ferri perchlor.	..	..	..	9 „
Evaporate to dryness, and keep in a dark place.				

Aqua chlorata is equivalent to liq. chlori (B.P.).

Aqua plumbi, equal to liq. plumbi subacet., 1 part; aqua, 49 parts.

Bolus Alba.—Argel or purified clay.

Carrageen.—Cetraria or Iceland moss.

Decoctions.—When the quantity of the ingredients is not indicated, the proportion of 1 in 10 is taken.

ELEOSACCHARA.

Ol. essent.	..	..	..	1 part.
Pulv. sacchari	..	..	..	50 parts.

ELIXIR AMAR.

Ext. absinth.	..	..	..	2 parts.
Eleosacch. Menthæ Pip.	..	..	..	1 part.

Mix well with five parts of water and then add—

Tr. aromatic	} a.a.	1 part.
Tr. amar.				

ELIXIR AURANTII COMPOSIT.

Cort. aurantii	..	..	..	20 parts.
Cort. cinnam.	..	..	..	4 „
Potass. carb.	..	..	..	1 „
Vinum xericum	..	..	..	100 „

Macerate for eight days, and to the 92 parts of liquid obtained by pressing add—

Ext. gentian.	} a.a.	2 parts.
„ absinth.				
„ trifolii				
„ cascarillæ				

Emulsions.—The seed emulsions are prepared in the proportion of 1 in 10, if not otherwise ordered. The oil emulsions are made with oil, 2 parts; gum acacia, 1 part; and water, 17 parts. Emulsio oleosa is always prepared with almond oil.

EXTRACTUM RHEI CO.

Ext. rhei	..	..	..	6 parts.
„ aloes	..	..	..	2 „
Resin. jalap	..	..	..	1 part.
Pulv. saponis	..	..	..	4 parts.

Infusions.—If no definite proportion is ordered, they should be made in the proportion of 1 in 10.

LIQUOR ALUMIN. ACET.

Alumin	..	..	..	30 parts.
Acid acet. dil.	..	..	..	36 „
Calcii carb.	..	..	..	13 „
Aquæ dest.	..	..	..	100 „

Dissolve the alum in 80 parts of water and add the acid; then mix the solution with calcii carb. and 20 parts of water; allow to stand for twenty-four hours. S.G. 1.04.

LIQUOR AMMON. ANISATUS.

Ol. anisi	..	..	..	1 part.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	24 parts.
Liq. ammon. caustic	..	..	..	5 „

LIQUOR KALI CARBONICI.

Potass. carb.	..	..	..	11 parts.
Aq. dest.	..	..	..	20 „

MIXTURA ACID SULPHURIC VEL. MIXTURA HALLERI.

Acid. sulphuric	..	..	..	1 part.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	3 parts.

MIXTURA OLEOSA-BALSAMICA.

Ol. lavendulæ	} a.a	..	..	1 part.
„ caryoph.				
„ cinnam.				
„ thymian				
„ limonis				
„ macis				
Balsam Peru.	..	..	..	4 parts.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	240 „

PULVIS GUMMOSUS.

Gum. acaciæ pulv.	..	..	50 parts.
Rad. glycyrrh. pulv.	..	..	30 „
Sacchar. pulv.	..	..	20 „

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ CUM RHEO.

Magnesia levis	..	..	50 parts.
Eleosacch. foeniculi	..	..	35 „
Rad. rhei pulv.	..	..	15 „

SAL CAROLINUM FACTIT.

Sodæ sulph exsic.	..	..	44 parts.
Potass. sulph.	..	..	2 „
Sodii chlorid.	..	..	18 „
Sodii bicarb.	..	..	36 „

ʒi of this powder, with 1½ pint of water, represents nearly the Carlsbad water.

SATURATIONS.

The potio riveri is a fair type of what are called "saturations." It is composed of citric acid 4 parts, dissolved in distilled water 190 parts, and carbonate of soda crystals 9 parts.

TINCTURES.

Tr. absinthii (herba absinthii),	1 in 5.
„ aconiti (tubera aconiti),	1 in 10.
„ arnicæ (<i>flores arnicæ</i>),	1 in 10.
„ aurantii (aurantii cortex),	1 in 5.
„ benzoes (benzoinum, in coarse powder),	1 in 5 (S.V.R.).
„ calami (rhiz. calami),	1 in 5.
„ cantharidis (cantharides, in coarse powder),	1 in 10 (S.V.R.).
„ capsici,	1 in 10 (S.V.R.).
„ catechu,	1 in 10.
„ chinæ (tr. cinchonæ),	1 in 5.
„ cinnam.,	1 in 5.
„ colchici,	1 in 10.
„ gallæ,	1 in 5.
„ gentianæ,	1 in 5.
„ iodi,	1 in 10 (S.V.R.).
„ valerianæ (rad. valerian.),	1 in 5.
„ valerianæ æther. (rad. valer.),	1 in 5
spirit. ætheris.	

TINCTURA AMARA.

Rad. gentian	..	..	3 parts.
Herb. centaurii	..	..	3 „
Cort. aurantii	..	..	2 „
Fructus aurantii	..	..	1 „
Rhiz. zedoariæ	..	..	1 „
Spt. tenuior	..	..	50 „

TINCTURA AROMATICA.

Cort. cinnam.	..	..	..	5 parts.
Rhiz. zingib.	..	..	..	2 „
Galang. rhiz.	..	..	..	1 part.
Caryophyli	..	..	..	1 „
Sem. cardamom	..	..	..	1 „
Spirit. tenuior	..	..	..	50 parts.

TINCTURA CHINÆ CO.

Cort. cinchon.	..	..	..	6 parts.
Cort. aurantii	..	..	..	2 „
Rad. gentian.	..	..	..	2 „
Cort. cinnam.	..	..	..	1 part.
Spirit. tenuior	..	..	..	50 parts.

TINCTURA STRYCHNINÆ.

Nux vomica pulv., 1 in 10 of alcohol.

UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON VEL HEBRÆ.

Emp. plumbi 1 part, and ol. olivæ 1 part, are liquefied in a water-bath and stirred till cold.

UNGUENTUM GLYCERIN.

Starch	..	..	..	..	10 parts.
Mix with					
Water	..	..	..	..	15 „
Then add					
Glycerin	..	..	..	..	90 „
Powdered tragacanth	..	..	..	..	2 „
Rectified spirit	..	..	..	..	5 „
Heat till all the spirit has evaporated.					

SYNOPSIS OF THE FORMULÆ OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1898.

ACETUM CANTHARIDIS.

	IMPERIAL*	METRIC
Cantharides, bruised ..	2 oz. ..	100 grm.
Glacial acetic acid	} mixed in equal volumes, a sufficient quantity.	
and		
Distilled water		

Prepared by maceration and percolation.

ACETUM IPECACUANHÆ.

Liquid extract of ipecacuanha	1 fl. oz. . .	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) ..	2 „	100 „
Diluted acetic acid ..	17 „	850 „

Mix; filter, and if necessary add sufficient diluted acetic acid to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Squill, bruised ..	2½ oz. ..	125 grm.
Diluted acetic acid	{ 1 pt. .. or a sufficient quantity.	1000 c.c.

Exhaust by maceration as directed for tinctures.
The resulting liquid should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM.

Acetic acid ..	{ 2½ fl. oz. (more exactly, 2·49) or 1137 gr.	{ 124·7 c.c. or 130·2 grm.
Distilled water ..		

Dilute with sufficient distilled water to form 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).
S.G. 1·006.

* N.B.—It should be clearly understood that the metric weights and measures given throughout *are not equivalents* of the imperial ones.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM LIQUEFACTUM.

Phenol to which distilled water has been added in the proportion of ten parts by weight of the water to one hundred parts by weight of the Phenol.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

100 parts by weight should contain 10.58 parts of hydrogen chloride, HCl.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Hydrochloric acid	{ 6 fl. oz. (more exactly, 6.035) or 3063 gr.	{ 301.8 c.c. or 350.1 gm.
Distilled water	..	a sufficient quantity.
S.G. 1.052.	Finished product measures 1 pt.	

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM.

100 parts by weight should contain 17.44 parts of hydrogen nitrate, HNO₃.

Nitric acid	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ fl. oz. and} \\ 7 \text{ fl. drm. (more} \\ \text{exactly, } 3.86 \text{ fl.} \\ \text{oz.) or } 2400 \text{ gr.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 193.2 \text{ c.c.} \\ \text{or} \\ 274.3 \text{ grm.} \end{array} \right\}$
Distilled water	..	a sufficient quantity.	
Finished product measures 1 pt.			
S.G. 1.101.			

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM.

Nitric acid	..	3 fl. oz.	..	60 c.c.
Hydrochloric acid	4	,,	..	80 ,,
Distilled water	..	25	,,	500 ,,

Mix the acids with the distilled water, and keep in a glass-stoppered bottle for fourteen days before it is used.

S.G. 1.07.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.

A liquid containing, by weight, 13.8 parts of hydrogen orthophosphate, H₃PO₄, and 86.2 parts of water.

Concentrated phosphoric acid	{	3 fl. oz. or 4.5 oz.	{	150 c.c. or 225 gm.
Distilled water	..	a sufficient quantity.		

Dilute the concentrated phosphoric acid with sufficient distilled water to form, at 60° F. (15.5° C.), one pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Tincture of ginger	10 fl. oz.	..	250 c.c.
Spirit of cinnamon	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	12.5 „
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	$29\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	737.5 „
Sulphuric acid	.. { 3 „	{	75 „ or
	2419 gr.	{	138.2 grm.

Mix the acid gradually with the alcohol; add the spirit of cinnamon and tincture of ginger.

S.G. 0.922 to 0.926.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

100 parts by weight should contain 13.65 parts of hydrogen sulphate, H_2SO_4 .

Sulphuric acid	{ 1 fl. oz. and $5\frac{1}{4}$ fl. drms. (more exactly, 1.65 fl. oz.) or 1,333 gr.	{ 82.7 c.c. or 152.4 grm.
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Distilled water .. a sufficient quantity.

Finished product measures 1 pt.

S.G. 1.094.

ADEPS BENZOATUS.

Lard 1 lb. .. 500 grm.

Benzoin, in powder 210 gr. .. 15 „

Melt the lard on a water-bath; add the benzoin; heat for two hours, frequently stirring; strain and stir until cold.

Indurated lard (lard deprived of a portion of its oil by pressure) may be employed in India and the Colonies when prevailing high temperatures render the lard of the Pharmacopœia too soft for use in ointments.

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS.

Wool fat 7 oz. .. 140 grm.

Distilled water .. 3 fl. oz. .. 60 c.c.

Place the wool fat in a warm mortar; add the distilled water gradually and with constant trituration.

Aquæ.—Anise, caraway, cinnamon, dill, fennel, peppermint, pimento, and spearmint waters may be prepared in India and other tropical countries by triturating the corresponding oil in each case with twice its weight of calcium phosphate, and five hundred times its volume of distilled water, afterwards filtering.

AQUA ANETHI.

		IMPERIAL		METRIC
Dill fruit	.. ..	1 lb.	..	500 gm.
Water	.. ..	2 gal.	..	10 litres
Distil one-half.				

AQUA ANISI.

Anise fruit	.. ..	1 lb.	..	500 gm.
Water	.. ..	2 gal.	..	10 litres
Distil one-half.				

AQUA AURANTII FLORIS.

The orange-flower water of commerce, prepared by distillation from the flowers of the bitter orange-tree, diluted, immediately before use, with twice its volume of distilled water.

AQUA CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor	.. ..	70 gr.	..	5 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity			
Distilled water	.. ..	1 gal.	..	5 litres

Dissolve the camphor in a sufficient quantity of the alcohol to form half a fluid ounce (or 15 c.c.) of the solution; add this in successive portions to the distilled water, shaking after each addition; finally agitate until dissolved.

AQUA CARUI.

Caraway fruit	.. ..	1 lb.	..	500 gm.
Water	.. ..	2 gal.	..	10 litres
Distil one-half.				

AQUA CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform	.. ..	30 min.	..	2·5 c.c.
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	.. ..	25 fl. oz.	..	1000 „
Shake together until the chloroform is dissolved.				

AQUA CINNAMOMI.

Cinnamon bark, bruised	.. ..	1 lb.	..	500 gm.
Water	.. ..	2 gal.	..	10 litres
Distil one-half.				

AQUA FÆNICULI.

Fennel fruit	.. ..	1 lb.	..	500 gm.
Water	.. ..	2 gal.	..	10 litres
Distil one-half.				

AQUA LAUROCERASI.

	IMPERIAL.	METRIC.
Fresh cherry laurel		
leaves	1 lb.	320 gm.
Water	2½ pt.	1000 c.c.

Place the crushed leaves with the water in a retort; distil one pint (or 400 c.c.) of liquid; shake the product; filter, if necessary; adjust the strength of the finished product either by adding hydrocyanic acid or by diluting the distillate with distilled water, so that, when tested, it shall contain one-tenth per cent of hydrocyanic acid, HCN.

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

Oil of peppermint ..	77 min.	10 c.c.
Water	1½ gal.	15 litres
Distil two-thirds.		

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.

Oil of spearmint ..	77 min.	10 c.c.
Water	1½ gal.	15 litres
Distil two-thirds.		

AQUA PIMENTÆ.

Pimento, bruised ..	8 oz.	250 gm.
Water	2 gal.	10 litres
Distil one-half.		

AQUA ROSÆ.

The rose water of commerce, prepared by distillation from the flowers of *Rosa damascena*, diluted, immediately before use, with twice its volume of distilled water.

AQUA SAMBUCI.

Fresh elder flowers..	10 lb.	5000 gm.
(or an equivalent quantity of the flowers preserved, while fresh, with common salt)		
Water	5 gal.	25 litres.
Distil one-fifth.		

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS EFFERVESCENS.

Sodium bicarbonate in

powder	51 oz.	..	510 gm.
Tartaric acid, in powder	27 „	..	270 „
Citric acid, in powder	18 „	..	180 „
Refined sugar, in powder	14 „	..	140 „
Caffeine citrate ..	4 „	..	40 „

The product should weigh about 100 oz. (or 1000 gm.).

CHARTA SINAPIS.

Black and white mustard } equal proportions by
seeds } weight.
Benzol } of each, a sufficient
Solution of india-rubber } quantity.

COLLODIUM.

	IMPERIAL.	METRIC.
Pyroxylin	1 oz.	10 gm.
Ether	36 fl. oz.	360 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	12 „	120 „

Mix the ether and the alcohol; add the pyroxylin; set aside for a few days; should there be any sediment, decant.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE.

Collodion	12 fl. oz.	..	480 cc.
Canada turpentine..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	5 gm.
Castor oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	10 gr.

Mix.

COLLODIUM VESICANS.

Blistering liquid ..	20 fl. oz.	..	200 c.c.
Pyroxylin	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	5 gm.

Add the pyroxylin to the blistering liquid in a stoppered bottle; shake together until the pyroxylin is dissolved.

CONFECTIO PIPERIS.

Black pepper, in fine powder	2 oz.	..	40 gm.
Caraway fruit, in fine powder	3 „	..	60 „
Clarified honey ..	15 „	..	300 „

Mix.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ GALLICÆ.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Fresh red rose petals	1 lb.	.. 500 gm.
Refined sugar	.. 3 ,,	.. 1500 gm.
Beat together in a stone mortar.		

CONFECTIO SENNÆ.

Senna, in fine powder..	7 oz.	.. 140 gm.
Coriander fruit, in fine powder ..	.. 3 ,,	.. 60 ,,
Figs ..	.. 12 ,,	.. 240 ,,
Tamarinds ..	.. 9 ,,	.. 180 ,,
Cassia pulp ..	.. 9 ,,	.. 180 ,,
Prunes ..	.. 6 ,,	.. 120 ,,
Extract of liquorice ..	.. 1 ,,	.. 20 ,,
Refined sugar ..	.. 30 ,,	.. 600 ,,
Distilled water ..	.. a sufficient quantity.	

Make the weight of the resulting confection 75 oz. (or 1500 gm.), either by evaporation or by the addition of more distilled water.

CONFECTIO SULPHURIS.

Sublimed sulphur ..	4 oz.	.. 100 gm.
Acid potassium tartrate, in powder ..	.. 1 ,,	.. 25 ,,
Tragacanth in powder ..	18 gr.	.. 1 ,,
Syrup ..	2 fl. oz...	50 c.c.
Tincture of orange ..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$,,	.. 12.5 ,,
Glycerin ..	.. $1\frac{1}{2}$,,	.. 37.5 ,,
Mix.		

DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.

Extract of Barbados aloes	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	.. 10 gm.
Myrrh	} of each ..	$\frac{1}{4}$,, .. 5 ,,
Saffron		
Potassium carbonate		
Extract of liquorice ..	2 ,,	.. 40 ,,
Compound tincture of cardamoms ..	.. 15 fl. oz.	.. 300 c.c.
Distilled water ..	.. a sufficient quantity.	
Finished product to be made up to 50 fl. oz.		

DECOCTUM GRANATI CORTICIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Pomegranate bark, in		
No. 10 powder ..	4 oz. ..	200 grm.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	
Boil the bark with 24 fl. oz. (or 1200 c.c.) of distilled water for ten minutes; strain; pour enough distilled water over the contents of the strainer to make 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).		

DECOCTUM HÆMATOXYLI.

Logwood, in chips	..	1 oz.	..	50 grm.
Cinnamon bark, bruised		70 gr.	..	8 „
Distilled water	..	..	a sufficient quantity.	

Boil the logwood with 24 fl. oz. (or 1200 c.c.) of distilled water for ten minutes, adding the cinnamon bark towards the end of the time; strain; pour enough distilled water over the contents of the strainer to make 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.)

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

Ammoniacum ..	12 oz.	328 grm.
Mercury ..	3 „	82 „
Olive oil..	56 gr.	3·5 „
Sublimed sulphur ..	8 „	0·5 „

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ.

Liquid extract of		
belladonna ..	4 fl. oz.	100 c.c.
Resin plaster ..	5 oz.	125 grm.
This plaster contains 0·5 per cent. of the alkaloids of belladonna root.		

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS.

Cantharides, in coarse		
powder ..	4 oz.	100 grm.
Yellow beeswax ..	4 „	100 „
Resin ..	4 „	100 „
Resin plaster ..	3½ lb.	1300 „
Soap plaster..	2 „	800 „
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	500 c.c.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Cantharides, in powder	3½ oz.	..	35 grm.
Yellow beeswax ..	2 „	..	20 „
Lard	2 „	..	20 „
Resin	2 „	..	20 „
Soap plaster..	½ „	..	5 „

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI.

Mercury	2 oz.	..	82 grm.
Olive oil	56 gr.	..	3.5 „
Sublimed sulphur ..	8 „	..	0.5 „
Lead plaster..	6 oz.	..	164 „

EMPLASTRUM MENTHOL.

Menthol	1½ oz.	..	30 grm.
Yellow beeswax ..	1 „	..	20 „
Resin	7½ „	..	150 „

EMPLASTRUM OPII.

Opium, in very fine powder	1 oz.	..	10 „
Resin plaster ..	9 „	..	90 „

EMPLASTRUM PICIS.

Burgundy pitch ..	26 oz.	..	520 grm.
Frankincense ..	13 „	..	260 „
Resin	4½ „	..	90 „
Yellow beeswax ..	4½ „	..	90 „
Olive oil	2 „	..	40 „
Distilled water ..	2 fl. oz.	..	40 c.c.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI.

Lead oxide	1 lb...	..	400 grm.
Olive oil	2 „ ..	..	800 „
Distilled water ..	16 fl. oz.	..	400 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity.		

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI IODIDI.

Lead iodide	2 oz.	..	50 grm.
Lead plaster	1 lb...	..	400 „
Resin.. ..	2 oz.	..	50 „

Finely powder the iodide of lead; mix with the lead plaster and resin previously melted together at as low a temperature as possible.

EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Resin.. ..	4 oz.	100 gm.
Lead plaster.. ..	2 lb...	800 ,,
Hard soap	2 oz.	50 ,,
Melt each ingredient separately at as low a temperature as possible; mix.		

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

Hard soap	6 oz.	150 gm.
Lead plaster	2½ lb.	900 ,,
Resin.. ..	1 oz.	25 ,,
Melt each separately at a low temperature; mix; evaporate, with constant stirring, to a proper consistence.		

Extracta Liquida.—In India and other tropical countries any liquid extract containing less than one-fourth of its weight of 90 per cent. alcohol, may have the proportion of alcohol increased to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of the weight of the extract.

EXTRACTUM ALOES BARBADENSIS.

Barbados aloes, in {	1 lb.	1000 gm.
small fragments .. {		
Distilled water, boiling	1 gal.	10 litres.

EXTRACTUM ANTHEMIDIS.

Chamomile flowers..	1 lb.	1000 gm.
Oil of chamomile ..	15 min.	2 c.c.
Distilled water ..	1 gal.	10 litres.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ ALCOHOLICUM.

An extract containing 1 per cent. of the alkaloids of belladonna root.

Evaporate 1 fl. oz. (or 50 c.c.) of liquid extract of belladonna, in a counterpoised basin, on a water-bath, to the consistence of a moderately firm extract; weigh. The difference between weight of residue and $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. (or 37½ gm.) gives the weight of milk sugar to be used as a diluent for each fluid ounce (or 50 c.c.) of the liquid extract.

Evaporate 20 fl. oz. (or 1000 c.c.) of liquid extract of belladonna to the consistence of a thin syrup; add to it the required quantity of milk sugar determined from the data obtained from the foregoing; continue the evaporation until the extract weighs 15 oz. (or 750 gm.).

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ LIQUIDUM.

A liquid extract containing $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of the alkaloïds of belladonna root in 110 min. (0.75 grm. in 100 c.c.).

Moisten 8 oz. (or 320 grm.) of belladonna root, in No. 20 powder, with 6 fl. oz. (or 240 c.c.) of a mixture of 7 volumes of alcohol (90 per cent.) and one volume of distilled water; set aside for six hours; pack firmly in a percolator: pour over the powder 6 fl. oz. (or 240 c.c.) of the same alcoholic menstruum; when the liquid begins to drop, close the lower orifice of the percolator; set aside for twenty-four hours; percolate slowly, adding more of the menstruum as required; collect the percolate in small portions. Moisten a second quantity of 8 oz. (or 320 grm.) of belladonna root, in No. 20 powder, with the first 6 fl. oz. (or 240 c.c.) of percolate; extract this in the manner directed for the first portion, but use as the menstruum the liquid collected from the first percolator. This method is to be carried out through two more quantities, each of 8 oz. (or 320 grm.), of belladonna root, the third portion being extracted with the liquid from the second percolator, and the fourth portion with the liquid from the third percolator. Collect $12\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) of the strong percolate from the fourth percolator.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ VIRIDE.

Bruise the fresh leaves and young branches of *Atropa belladonna* in a mortar; press out the juice and heat it to 130° F. (54.4° C.); separate the green colouring matter by a calico filter; heat the strained liquid to 200° F. (93.3° C.); filter. Evaporate the filtrate on a water-bath to the consistence of a thin syrup; add to it the green colouring matter previously separated, and passed through a hair sieve; stir together, and evaporate at a temperature not exceeding 140° F. (60° C.) to the consistence of a soft extract.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ.

Exhaust Indian hemp, in coarse powder, with alcohol (90 per cent.) by percolation; evaporate the percolate to the consistence of a soft extract.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ.

Moisten cascara sagrada, in No. 20 powder, with distilled water, and let it remain a few hours to soften and swell; then place it loosely in a percolator and percolate with more water until it is exhausted. Evaporate on a water-bath to dryness.

EXTRACTUM CASCARÆ SAGRADÆ LIQUIDUM

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Cascara sagrada, in	20 oz.	.. 1000 gm.
No. 20 powder		
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	4 fl. ,,	.. 200 c.c.
Distilled water	.. a sufficient quantity.	
Make up the volume to	20 fl. oz.	(or 1000 c.c.).

EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ LIQUIDUM.

Cimicifuga, in No. 60	20 oz.	.. 1000 gm.
powder		
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
Prepared by percolation.		

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ LIQUIDUM.

A liquid extract containing 5 gr. of the alkaloids of red cinchona bark in 110 min. (5 gm. in 100 c.c.).

Red cinchona bark,	20 oz.	..	640 gm.
in No. 60 powder			
Hydrochloric acid ..	5 fl. drm.	..	20 c.c.
Glycerin	2½ fl. oz.	..	80 „
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	} of each a		sufficient
Distilled water			
	quantity.		

Prepared by percolation.

EXTRACTUM COCÆ LIQUIDUM.

Coca leaves, in No. 20	20 oz.	.. 1000 gm.
powder		
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
Prepared by percolation.		

EXTRACTUM COLCHICI.

Crush fresh colchicum corms, deprived of their coats; press out the juice; allow the feculence to subside; decant; heat the clear liquid to 212° F. (100° C.); strain through flannel, and evaporate at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. (71.1° C.) to the consistence of a soft extract.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Colocynth pulp..	6 oz.	150 gm.
Extract of Barbados aloes ..	12 „	300 „
Scammony resin ..	4 „	100 „
Curd soap, in shavings	4 „	100 „
Cardamom seeds, in the finest powder..	1 „	25 „
Alcohol (60 per cent.) ..	1 gal.	4 litres.

Macerate the colocynth in alcohol for four days; press out the tincture; remove the alcohol by distillation; add the extract of aloes, scammony resin, and soap; evaporate to the consistence of a firm extract, adding the cardamoms last.

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ.

(*Ergotinum*, B. P. 1885.)

Ergot, in No. 40 powder	20 oz.	1000 gm.
Alcohol (60 per cent.) ..	a sufficient quantity.	
Distilled water ..	„	„
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid ..	7½ fl. dr...	47 c.c.
Sodium carbonate ..	175 gr.	20 gm.
Prepared by percolation.		

EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ LIQUIDUM.

Ergot, crushed ..	20 oz.	400 gm.
Distilled water..	7½ pts.	3000 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)..	7½ fl. oz...	150 „
The product should measure 20 fluid ounces (or 400 c.c.).		

EXTRACTUM EUONYMI SICCUM.

Euonymus bark, in No. 20 powder ..	20 oz.	1000 gm.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)..	a sufficient quantity.	
Calcium phosphate ..	„	„
Moisten the bark with 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) of alcohol; pack in a percolator; gradually pour on more of the menstruum until the euonymus is exhausted; collect the liquid and evaporate the alcohol; dry the residue; powder and mix it with one-fourth of its weight of calcium phosphate, continuing the drying and powdering until a satis- factory preparation is obtained; then immediately transfer it to a well-closed bottle.		

EXTRACTUM FILICIS LIQUIDUM.

Exhaust male fern rhizome, in No. 20 powder, with ether, by percolation; evaporate the ether from the clear percolate on a water-bath or by distillation, until an oily extract remains.

EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.

Infuse gentian root in ten times its weight of distilled water for two hours; boil for fifteen minutes; pour off; press; strain; evaporate the liquid to the consistence of a soft extract.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Liquorice root, in No. 20		
powder	1 lb. ..	1000 grm.
Distilled water ..	4 pt. ..	5 litres.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM.

Liquorice root, in No. 20		
powder	20 oz. ..	1000 grm.
Distilled water ..	5 pt. ..	5 litres.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) ..	a sufficient quantity.	

EXTRACTUM HAMAMELIDIS LIQUIDUM.

Hamamelis leaves, in		
No. 40 powder ..	20 oz. ..	1000 grm.
Alcohol (45 per cent.) ..	a sufficient quantity.	

EXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS LIQUIDUM.

Hydrastis rhizome, 20 oz. ..	1000 gr.
in No. 60 powder	
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.

EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI VIRIDE.

Prepared in same manner as Extractum Belladonnæ Viride.

EXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ LIQUIDUM.

A liquid extract containing 2 to 2½ gr. of the alkaloids of ipecacuanha root in 110 min. (2 to 2.25 grm. in 100 c.c.).

Ipecacuanha root in	1 lb.	..	800 grm.
No. 20 powder			
Calcium hydroxide..	700 gr.	..	80 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.		
Prepared by percolation.			

EXTRACTUM JABORANDI LIQUIDUM.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Jaborandi leaves, in		
No. 20 powder ..	20 oz.	.. 1000 grm.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ.

Jalap, in coarse powder	1 lb.	.. 1000 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	4 pt.	.. 5 litres.
Distilled water ..	1 gal.	.. 10 litres.

EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ.

Macerate coarsely powdered Krameria root in twice its weight of distilled water for twenty-four hours; pack in a percolator, and percolate with more distilled water until the root is exhausted. Evaporate to dryness.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICA.

An extract containing 5 per cent. of Strychnine.		
Liquid extract of nux		
vomica	11 fl. oz.	.. 550 c.c.
Milk sugar, in fine		
powder	a sufficient quantity.	

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICA LIQUIDUM.

A liquid extract containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of strychnine in 110 min. (1.5 grm. in 100 c.c.).

EXTRACTUM OPII.

An extract containing 20 per cent. of morphine.		
Opium, sliced ..	1 lb.	.. 1000 grm.
Distilled water ..	6 pt.	.. $7\frac{1}{2}$ litres.

EXTRACTUM OPII LIQUIDUM.

A liquid extract containing $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of morphine in 110 min. (0.75 grm. in 100 c.c.).

Extract of opium ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	.. 18.75 grm.
Distilled water ..	16 fl. oz.	.. 400 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	4 fl. oz.	.. 100 c.c.
S.G. from 0.985 to 0.995.		

EXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ LIQUIDUM.

Add to Pareira root, in No. 40 powder, rather more than an equal bulk of boiling distilled water and set aside for twenty-four hours; then pack in a percolator and pass boiling water slowly until the percolate amounts to about ten times the weight of the Pareira root, or until the latter is exhausted.

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Calabar bean, in		
No. 40 powder ..	1 lb.	.. 1000 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	4 pt. ..	.. 5 litres.
Milk sugar, in fine		
powder	a sufficient quantity	

EXTRACTUM RHEI.

Moisten rhubarb root, in No. 20 powder, with alcohol (60 per cent.), and set aside for forty-eight hours; transfer to a percolator; slowly pass as much of the alcohol as may be sufficient to exhaust the rhubarb root. Remove most of the alcohol by distillation, and evaporate to dryness.

EXTRACTUM SARSÆ LIQUIDUM.

Sarsaparilla, in No. 40		
powder	20 oz.	.. 1000 grm.
Alcohol (20 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity	
Glycerin	2 fl. oz.	.. 100 c.c.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII.

Pack stramonium seeds, in No. 40 powder, in a percolator; exhaust by slow percolation with alcohol (70 per cent.); remove most of the alcohol from the percolate by distillation; evaporate the residual liquid to the consistence of a firm extract.

EXTRACTUM STROPHANTHI.

Strophanthus seeds,	}	1 oz...	..	25 grm.
reduced to No. 30				
powder, and dried				
at 110° F. (43·3° C.)				
Purified ether ..	}	of each a sufficient	quantity.	
Alcohol(90 per cent.)				
Milk sugar ..				
Prepared by percolation.				

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI.

Crush fresh taraxacum root ; press out the juice ; allow the feculence to subside ; heat to 212° F. (100° C.), for ten minutes ; strain ; evaporate to the consistence of a soft extract.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI LIQUIDUM.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Taraxacum root, dried		
in No. 20 powder..	20 oz.	.. 1000 gm.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	2 pt.	.. 2000 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM.

Evaporate 1 pint (or 500 c.c.) of fresh ox bile to one-quarter of its volume ; shake it with half a pint (or 250 c.c.) of alcohol (90 per cent.) ; set aside until the solid matter has subsided ; decant the clear solution, and filter the remainder, washing the filter and contents with a little more alcohol (90 per cent.). Distil off most of the alcohol from the mixed liquids, and evaporate the residue until it acquires the consistence of a thick extract.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS.

Solution of ferric sulphate	10 fl. oz. or { a q.s.	200 c.c. or { a q.s.
Solution of ammonia	23 fl. oz. or { a q.s.	460 c.c. or { a q.s.
Citric acid	4 oz.	.. 80 gm.
Distilled water	a sufficient quantity.	

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS.

Solution of ferric sulphate	9 fl. oz.	.. 180 c.c.
Quinine sulphate ..	2 oz.	.. 40 gm.
Diluted sulphuric acid	3 fl. oz.	.. 60 c.c.
Citric acid	{ 6 oz. and 60 gr.	{ 123 gm.
Solution of ammonia	of each a sufficient quantity.	
Distilled water ..		

FERRUM TARTARATUM.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Solution of ferric sulphate	10 fl. oz. ..	200 c.c.
Solution of ammonia {	16 fl. oz. or {	320 ,, or {
	a q.s. }	a q.s. }
Acid potassium tartrate in powder }	3 oz. and }	66 gm. }
	146 gr. }	
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

GLYCERINUM ACIDI BORICI.

Boric acid in fine powder	6 oz. ..	300 gm.
Glycerin	a sufficient quantity.	

GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Phenol	1 oz. ..	20 gm.
Glycerin, sufficient to produce	5 fl. oz. ..	100 c.c.
Mix.		

GLYCERINUM ACIDI TANNICI.

Tannic acid	1 oz. ..	20 gm.
Glycerin, sufficient to produce	5 fl. oz. ..	100 c.c.
Triturate until dissolved.		

GLYCERINUM ALUMINIS.

Alum, in powder ..	1 oz. ..	20 gm.
Distilled water ..	3 fl. drm. ..	7.5 c.c.
Glycerin, sufficient to produce	6 fl. oz. ..	120 ,,
Triturate until solution is effected, warming slightly if necessary.		

GLYCERINUM AMYLI.

Starch	1 oz. ..	20 gm.
Glycerin	6½ fl. oz. ..	130 c.c.
Distilled water ..	1½ fl. oz. ..	30 ,,
Mix; heat together, stirring constantly, until a translucent jelly is formed.		

GLYCERINUM BORACIS.

Borax	1 oz. ..	20 gm.
Glycerin	6 fl. oz. ..	120 c.c.
Triturate until dissolved.		

GLYCERINUM PEPSINI.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Pepsin	800 gr.	80 gm.
Hydrochloric acid ..	110 min.	10 c.c.
Glycerin	12 fl. oz.	525 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the acid, glycerin, and 6 fl. oz. (or 260 c.c.) of the water; then add the pepsin; after one week, pour off the clear liquid, or filter; add sufficient distilled water to produce 1 pt. (or 875 c.c.).

1 fl. dr. represents 5 gr. of pepsin.

GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Lead acetate ..	5 oz.	100 gm.
Lead oxide, in powder	3½ „	70 c.c.
Glycerin	1 pt.	400 „
Distilled water ..	12 fl. oz.	240 „

Mix; boil for a quarter of an hour; filter; evaporate at a temperature not exceeding 222° F. (105.5° C.) until the product weighs 32¼ oz. (or 655 gm.), and has a S.G. of 1.48.

GLYCERINUM TRAGACANTH.

Tragacanth, in powder

der	½ oz.	10 gm.
Glycerin	1½ fl. oz.	30 c.c.
Distilled water ..	½ „	10 „

Mix the glycerin with the tragacanth; add the water; triturate thoroughly.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS.

Mercuric chloride ..	1 oz.	32 gm.
Hard soap, powdered	2 „	64 „
Oleic acid	1 fl. dr.	4 c.c.
Distilled water, boiling,	a sufficient quantity	

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.

Mercury	1 oz.	20 gm.
Prepared chalk ..	2 „	40 „

Rub together until metallic globules cease to be visible, and the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour.

Infusa.—In India and the Colonies, dried instead of fresh lemon peel may be used in preparing the compound infusions of gentian and orange peel.

INFUSUM AURANTII.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Dried bitter-orange peel, cut small ..	1 oz.	50 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.

Dried bitter-orange peel, cut small ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	25 gm.
Fresh lemon peel, cut small ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ „	12.5 „
Cloves, bruised ..	55 gr.	6.25 „
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM BUCHU.

Buchu leaves, freshly broken ..	1 oz.	50 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM CALUMBÆ.

Calumba root, thinly sliced ..	1 oz.	50 gm.
Distilled water, cold	1 pt.	1000 c.c.
Infuse for half an hour.		

INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI.

Cloves, bruised ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	25 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM CASCARILLÆ.

Cascarilla, in No. 10 powder ..	1 oz.	50 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM CHIRATÆ.

Chiretta, cut small ..	1 oz.	50 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM CINCHONÆ ACIDUM.

Red cinchona bark, in No. 40 powder ..	1 oz.	50 gm.
Aromatic sulphuric acid ..	2 fl. drms.	12.5 c.c.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	1000 c.c.
Infuse for one hour.		

INFUSUM CUSPARIÆ.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Cusparia bark, in No.			
20 powder.. ..	1 oz.	..	50 grm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.			

INFUSUM DIGITALIS.

Digitalis leaves, in			
No. 20 powder ..	60 gr.	..	6·8 grm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.			

INFUSUM ERGOTÆ.

Ergot, freshly crushed	1 oz.	..	50 grm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.			

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

Gentian root, thinly			
sliced	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	..	12·5 grm.
Dried bitter-orange			
peel, cut small ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ „	..	12·5 „
Fresh lemon peel, cut			
small	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	25 „
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.			

INFUSUM KRAMERIÆ.

Krameria root, bruised	1 oz.	..	50 grm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.			

INFUSUM LUPULI.

Hops, freshly broken	1 oz.	..	50 grm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.			

INFUSUM QUASSIÆ.

Quassia wood, finely	88 gr.	..	10 grm.
rasped			
Distilled water ..	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.			

INFUSUM RHEI.

Rhubarb root, in thin	1 oz.	..	50 grm.
slices			
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.			

INFUSUM ROSÆ ACIDUM.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Red rose petals, dried and broken	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	.. 25 gm.
Diluted sulphuric acid	2 fl. drms.	.. 12.5 c.c.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	.. 1000 ,,
Add the acid to the water; infuse the petals in the mixture for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM SCOPARII.

Broom tops, dried and bruised	2 oz.	.. 100 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM SENEGÆ.

Senega root, in No. 10 powder	1 oz.	.. 50 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Infuse for half an hour.		

INFUSUM SENNÆ.

Senna	2 oz.	.. 100 gm.
Ginger, sliced	55 gr.	.. 6.25 ,,
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM SERPENTARIÆ.

Serpentary rhizome, in No. 10 powder	1 oz.	.. 50 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INFUSUM UYÆ URSI.

Bearberry leaves, bruised	1 oz.	.. 50 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Infuse for fifteen minutes.		

INJECTIO APOMORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA.

Apomorphine hydro- chloride	1 gr.	.. 0.1 gm.
Diluted hydrochloric acid	1 min.	.. 0.1 c.c.
Distilled water	110 ,,	.. 10 c.c.
or a sufficient quantity.		

This injection should be recently prepared. 110 min. contain 1 gr. of apomorphine hydrochloride; 100 c.c. contain 1 gm.

INJECTIO COCAINÆ HYPODERMICA.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Cocaine hydrochloride	33 gr.	.. 1 grm.
Salicylic acid	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ „	.. 0.015 „
Distilled water	.. 6 fl. drms.	.. 10 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity.	

110 min. contain about 10 gr. of cocaine hydrochloride ; 100 c.c. contain 10 grm.

INJECTIO ERGOTÆ HYPODERMICA.

Extract of ergot	.. 100 gr.	.. 10 grm.
Phenol	.. 3 „	.. 0.3 „
Distilled water	.. 220 min.	.. 20 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity.	

This injection should be recently prepared.
110 min. contain about 33 gr. of extract of ergot ;
100 c.c. contain about 33 grm.

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ HYPODERMICA.

Morphine tartrate	.. 50 gr.	.. 5 grm.
Distilled water	..	a sufficient quantity.

The morphine strength of this injection is slightly less than one-half that of the hypodermic injection of morphine of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885. 110 min. contain 5 gr. of morphine tartrate ; 100 c.c. contain 5 grm.

JALAPÆ RESINA.

Jalap, in No. 40 powder	.. ..	8 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	.. ..	a sufficient quantity.	
Distilled water	.. ..	

LAMELLÆ ATROPINÆ.

Discs of gelatin, with some glycerin, each weighing about $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (1.3 mg.), and containing $\frac{1}{5000}$ gr. (0.013 mg.) of atropine sulphate.

LAMELLÆ COCAINÆ.

Discs of gelatin, with some glycerin, each weighing about $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. (2.17 mg.), and containing $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (1.3 mg.) of cocaine hydrochloride.

LAMELLÆ HOMATROPINÆ.

Discs of gelatin, with some glycerin, each weighing about $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (1.3 mg.), and containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. (0.65 mg.) of homatropine hydrobromide.

LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ.

Discs of gelatin, with some glycerin, each weighing about $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. (1.3 mg.), and containing $\frac{1}{1000}$ gr. (0.065 mg.) of physostigmine sulphate.

LINIMENTUM ACONITI.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Aconite root, in No. 40 powder	20 oz. ..	500 gm.
Camphor	1 ,, ..	25 ,,
Alcohol (90 per cent.) ..	a sufficient quantity.	
Prepared by percolation.		

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

Solution of ammonia	1 fl. oz. ..	25 c.c.
Almond oil	1 ,, ..	25 ,,
Olive oil	2 ,, ..	50 ,,
Shake together.		

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ.

Liquid extract of belladonna ..	10 fl. oz. ..	250 c.c.
Camphor	1 oz... ..	25 gm.
Distilled water ..	2 fl. oz. ..	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the camphor in 6 fl. oz. (or 150 c.c.) of the alcohol; add the belladonna, the water, and sufficient of the alcohol to produce 20 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) of the liniment. Set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

LINIMENTUM CALCIS.

Solution of lime ..	2 fl. oz. ..	50 c.c.
Olive oil	2 ,, ..	50 ,,
Shake together.		

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor, in flowers ..	1 oz... ..	20 gm.
Olive oil	4 fl. oz. ..	80 c.c.
Dissolve.		

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ AMMONIATUM.**Lin. Camph. Comp., B.P., 1885.**

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Camphor	2½ oz.	50 grm.
Oil of lavender ..	1 fl. drm.	2·5 c.c.
Strong solution of ammonia	5 fl. oz.	100 „
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the camphor and oil of lavender in 12 fl. oz. (or 240 c.c.) of the alcohol; add the ammonia gradually, shaking together until, after adding sufficient of the alcohol to produce 20 fl. oz. (or 400 c.c.) of the liniment, a clear solution is formed.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform	2 fl. oz.	50 c.c.
Liniment of camphor	2 „	50 „
Mix.		

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS.

Croton oil	1 fl. oz.	20 c.c.
Oil of cajuput ..	3½ „	70 „
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	3½ „	70 „
Mix.		

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Ointment of mercury	1 oz.	30 grm.
Strong solution of ammonia	160 min.	10 c.c.

Liniment of camphor a sufficient quantity.

Add the ammonia to sufficient of the liniment of camphor to produce 1½ fl. oz. (or 45 c.c.); triturate the ointment of mercury with sufficient of the liniment of camphor to produce 1½ fl. oz. (or 45 c.c.). Mix.

LINIMENTUM OPII.

Tincture of opium ..	2 fl. oz.	50 c.c.
Liniment of soap ..	2 „	50 „

Mix; set aside for a few days; filter.

LINIMENTUM POTASSII IODIDI CUM SAPONE.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Curd soap, recently prepared and in shavings	2 oz. ..	40 grm.
Potassium iodide ..	1½ „ ..	30 „
Glycerin ..	1 fl. oz. ..	20 c.c.
Oil of lemon ..	1 fl. drm. ..	2·5 „
Distilled water ..	10 fl. oz. ..	200 „

Reduce the soap to fine shreds; mix with the water and glycerin in a porcelain dish on a water-bath; when dissolved, pour the liquid into a mortar in which the potassium iodide has previously been powdered; mix briskly by trituration; continue until the mixture is cold; set aside for an hour; then rub well the oil of lemon into the cream-like product.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.

Soft soap ..	2 oz. ..	40 grm.
Camphor ..	1 „ ..	20 „
Oil of rosemary ..	3 fl. drm. ..	7·5 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	16 fl. oz. ..	320 „
Distilled water ..	4 „ ..	80 „

Dissolve the soap in the water; dissolve the camphor and oil of rosemary in the alcohol; mix; set aside for one week; filter.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS.

Volatile oil of mustard..	1½ fl. drm. ..	2 c.c.
Camphor ..	120 gr. ..	3 grm.
Castor oil ..	5 fl. drm. ..	7 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	4 fl. oz. ..	43 „

Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol; add the oil of mustard and castor oil; mix.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

Soft soap ..	1½ oz. ..	37·5 grm.
Distilled water ..	{ 5 fl. oz. ..	125 c.c.
	{ or a sufficient quantity.	
Camphor ..	1 oz. ..	25 grm.
Oil of turpentine ..	13 fl. oz. ..	325 c.c.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Oil of turpentine ..	4 fl. oz.	..	100 c.c.
Glacial acetic acid ..	1 oz.	..	25 grm.
Liniment of camphor	4 fl. oz.	..	100 c.c.
Mix.			

LIQUOR ACIDI CHROMICI.

Chromic anhydride..	1 oz.	..	25 grm.
Distilled water ..	3 fl. oz.	..	75 c.c.
Dissolve.			
S.G. 1.185.			

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ.

An aqueous solution containing 10 per cent. by weight of ammonia, NH_3 .

Strong solution of ammonia ..	..	1 pt.	..	500 c.c.
Distilled water ..	..	2 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Mix.				
S.G. 0.959.				

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ FORTIS.

An aqueous solution containing 32.5 per cent. by weight of ammonia, NH_3 . It may be obtained by heating a mixture of ammonium chloride and slaked lime, and passing the resulting ammonia into distilled water.

S.G. 0.891.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS.

Ammonium carbonate	1 oz.	..	50 grm.
Acetic acid	} of each a sufficient quantity.		
Distilled water			

Dissolve the ammonium carbonate in ten times its weight of water; neutralize with acetic acid; add sufficient water to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS.

Ammonium carbo-	} or a sufficient quantity.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	..	87.5 grm.
nate				
Citric acid ..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	125 grm.
Distilled water ..	..	a sufficient quantity.		

Dissolve the citric acid in five times its weight of water; neutralize with ammonium carbonate; add sufficient water to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

LIQUOR ARSENICALIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Arsenious anhydride,		
in powder	87½ gr.	10 gm.
Potassium carbonate	87½ „	10 „
Compound tincture	5 fl. drm.	31.25 c.c.
of lavender		
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	
Finished product measures 1 pt.		
110 min. contain 1 gr. of arsenious anhydride		
100 c.c. contain 1 gm.		

LIQUOR ARSENICI HYDROCHLORICUS.

Arsenious anhydride			
in powder..	..	87½ gr.	.. 10 gm.
Hydrochloric acid ..	2 fl. drm.	..	12.5 c.c.
Distilled water	..	a sufficient quantity.	
Finished product measures 1 pt.			
110 min. contain 1 gr. of arsenious anhydride ;			
100 c.c. contain 1 gm.			

LIQUOR ARSENNII ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.

Arsenious iodide	..	87½ gr.	..	10 gm.
Mercuric iodide	..	87½ „	..	10 „
Distilled water	..	a sufficient quantity.		

110 min. correspond to 1 gr. of arsenious iodide, AsI_3 , and to 1 gr. of mercuric iodide, HgI_2 ; 100 c.c. correspond to 1 gm. of each salt.

LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS.

Atropine sulphate ..	17½ gr.	..	1	gram.
Salicylic acid ..	2 „	..	0.12 „	
Distilled water ..	{	4 fl. oz.	..	100 c.c.
		or a sufficient quantity.		
110 min. contain 1	gr. of atropine sulphate ;			
100 c.c. contain 1	gram.			

LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS.

Bismuth oxynitrate	613 gr.	..	70 grm.
Potassium citrate ..	613 „	..	70 „
Potassium carbonate	175 „	..	20 „
Nitric acid	1 fl. oz.	..	50 c.c.
Solution of ammonia	} of each a sufficient quan-	tity.	
Distilled water ..			
1 fl. drm. contains an amount of bismuth equivalent to about 3 gr., or 1 c.c. the equivalent of 0.05 grm., of bismuth oxide.			

LIQUOR CALCIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Calcium hydroxide..	2 oz.	50 gm.
Distilled water	.. a sufficient quantity.	

Wash the calcium hydroxide with water until free from chlorides; then shake it with 1 gallon (or 4 litres) of distilled water in a stoppered green glass bottle: set aside for twelve hours.

1 fl. oz. contains the equivalent of about $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., 100 c.c. rather more than 1 gm., of lime, CaO .

LIQUOR CALCIS CHLORINATÆ.

Chlorinated lime	.. 1 lb.	.. 500 gm.
Distilled water	.. 1 gal.	.. 5 litres.

Mix; set aside for three hours, shaking occasionally; filter through calico.

S.G. about 1.055.

The solution should yield, when fresh, about 3 per cent. of available chlorine.

LIQUOR CALCIS SACCHARATUS.

Calcium hydroxide..	1 oz.	.. 50 gm.
Refined sugar, in powder	2 ,,	.. 100 ,,
Distilled water	.. 1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.

S.G. 1.055.

This solution contains nearly 2 per cent. by weight of lime, CaO , or about 8 gr. in 1 fl. oz.

LIQUOR CALUMBÆ CONCENTRATUS.

Calumba root, in No.

5 powder	10 oz.	.. 500 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	$4\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.	.. 225 c.c.
Distilled water	.. 20 ,,	.. 1000 ,,
		or a sufficient quantity.

LIQUOR CAOUTCHOUC.

India-rubber	.. 1 oz.	.. 50 gm.
Benzol	.. 10 fl. oz.	.. 500 c.c.
Carbon bisulphide	.. 10 ,,	.. 500 ,,

LIQUOR CHIRATÆ CONCENTRATUS.

Chiretta, in No. 40

powder	10 oz.	.. 500 gm.
Alcohol (20 per cent.)	25 fl. oz.	.. 1250 c.c.
		or a sufficient quantity.

LIQUOR CUSPARIÆ CONCENTRATUS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Cusparia bark, in No.		
40 powder.. ..	10 oz.	500 gm.
Alcohol (20 per cent.)	25 fl. oz.	1250 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity	

LIQUOR EPISPASTICUS.

Cantharides, in No.		
20 powder.. ..	10 oz.	500 gm.
Acetic ether.. ..	a sufficient quantity.	

LIQUOR ETHYL NITRITIS.

A mixture of 95 parts by volume of absolute alcohol with 5 parts by volume of glycerin, containing, when freshly made, 3 per cent. by weight, and even when long kept not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. by weight of ethyl nitrite. The ethyl nitrite is obtained by the interaction of alcohol (90 per cent.), sodium nitrite, and diluted sulphuric acid, at a low temperature.

S.G. 0.823 to 0.826.

LIQUOR FERRI ACETATIS.

Solution of ferric sulphate	$2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.	125 c.c.
Solution of ammonia	4 „	200 „
	or a sufficient quantity.	
Glacial acetic acid, liquefied ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.	75 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

S.G. 1.031.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI.

Strong solution of ferric chloride .. 5 fl. oz. .. 250 c.c.
 Distilled water .. a sufficient quantity
 Mix the strong solution of ferric chloride with sufficient water to produce 1 pint (or 1000 c.c.).

S.G. 1.11.

LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI FORTIS..

Iron	4 oz.	80 gm.
Hydrochloric acid ..	$20\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.	410 c.c.
Nitric acid	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	30 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

S.G. about 1.42.

110 min. contain $22\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of iron ; 110 c.c. contain 22.5 gm.

LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Iron	1 oz.	20 gm.
Nitric acid	4½ fl. oz.	90 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Dilute the acid with 16 oz. (or 320 c.c.) of the water; add the iron; set aside until dissolved; filter the liquid; add enough water to produce 30 fl. oz. (or 600 c.c.).

S.G. 1.107.

110 min. contain 3½ gr. of iron; 100 c.c. contain 3.3 gm.

LIQUOR FERRI PERSULPHATIS.

Ferrous sulphate ..	8 oz.	400 gm.
Sulphuric acid ..	6 fl. drm.	37.5 c.c.
Nitric acid ..	6 „	37.5 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

S.G. 1.441.

LIQUOR HAMAMELIDIS.

Fresh hamamelis

leaves	50 oz.	1000 gm.
Water	100 fl. oz.	2000 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	10 „	200 „

Macerate in a still for twenty-four hours; then distil one-half.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS.

Mercury	4 oz.	120 gm.
Nitric acid	5 fl. oz.	150 c.c.
Distilled water ..	1½ „	45 „

Mix the acid with the water in a flask; dissolve the mercury in a mixture without heat; boil gently for 15 minutes; cool, and preserve the solution.

S.G. about 2.0.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI.

Mercuric chloride ..	10 gr.	1 gm.
Distilled water ..	1 pt.	875 c.c.

This solution contains $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. of mercuric chloride in 1 fl. drm., or 0.114 gm. in 100 c.c.

LIQUOR HYDROGENII PEROXIDI.

An aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 , prepared by the interaction of water, barium peroxide, and a dilute mineral acid, at a temperature below 50° F. (10° C.).

LIQUOR IODI FORTIS.**(Linimentum Iodi, B.P., 1885.)**

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Iodine	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	50 gm.
Potassium iodine ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ „	30 „
Distilled water ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	9 „	360 „

Dissolve the potassium iodide and the iodine in the water in a bottle; add the alcohol and shake.

LIQUOR KRAMERIÆ CONCENTRATUS.

Krameria root, in No.

40 powder.. ..	10 oz.	500 gm.
Alcohol (20 per cent.)	25 fl. oz.	1250 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity.	

Prepared by percolation.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CARBONATIS.

Magnesium sulphate	2 oz.	40 gm.
Sodium carbonate ..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „	50 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

This solution contains nearly 10 gr. of the official magnesium carbonate in 1 fl. oz., or about 2 gm. in 100 c.c.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS.

Morphine acetate ..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 gm.
Diluted acetic acid..	38 min.	2 c. c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 fl. oz.	25 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

110 min. contain 1 gr. of morphine acetate;
100 c.c. contain 1 gm.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI.

Morphine hydrochlo-

ride	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 gm.
Diluted hydrochloric	38 min.	2 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 fl. oz.	25 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

110 min. contain 1 gr. of morphine hydrochlo-
ride; 100 c.c. contain 1 gm.

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS.

Morphine tartrate ..	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	1 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 fl. oz.	25 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

110 min. of this solution contain 1 gr. of mor-
phine tartrate; 100 c.c. contain 1 gm.

LIQUOR PANCREATIS.

A liquid preparation containing the digestive principles of the fresh pancreas of the pig.

5 oz. (or 250 gm.) of the pancreas, free from fat and external membrane and finely divided by trituration with washed sand or powdered pumice stone, should be digested, in a closed vessel, in 20 fl. oz. (or 1000 c.c.) of alcohol (20 per cent.) for seven days, and then filtered.

LIQUOR PICIS CARBONIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Prepared coal tar ..	4 oz.	200 gm.
Quillaia bark, in No. 20 powder ..	2 ,,	100 ,,
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS.

Strong solution of lead subacetate .. 2 fl. drm. .. 5 c.c.

Alcohol (90 per cent.) .. 2 ,, .. 5 ,,

Distilled water .. a sufficient quantity.

Mix the alcohol with $19\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (or 390 c.c.) of recently boiled and cooled distilled water; add the strong solution of lead subacetate, and shake.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS FORTIS.

(*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*, B.P., 1885.)

Lead acetate .. 5 oz. .. 250 gm.

Lead oxide, in powder $3\frac{1}{2}$,, .. 175 ,,

Distilled water .. a sufficient quantity.

Boil the lead acetate and the lead oxide in 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.) of water for half an hour, stirring, and maintaining the volume by occasional additions of water; filter; when cold add sufficient water to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

S.G. 1.275.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ.

An aqueous solution containing in 110 min. 6.2 gr., or in 1 fl. oz. 27 gr., of potassium hydroxide, KOH.

S.G. 1.058.

LIQUOR POTASSII PERMANGANATIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Potassium perman- ganate	87½ gr.	10 gm.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	
Dissolve in sufficient water to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).		
110 min. contain 1 gr. of potassium perman- ganate; 100 c.c. contain 1 gm.		

LIQUOR QUASSIÆ CONCENTRATUS.

Quassia wood, in No.			
40 powder..	..	2 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Alcohol (20 per cent.)		22 fl. oz.	.. 1100 c.c.
		or a sufficient quantity.	
Prepared by percolation.			

LIQUOR RHEI CONCENTRATUS.

Rhubarb root, in No.			
5 powder	10 oz.	..	500 gm.
Alcohol (20 per cent,)	25 fl. oz.	..	1250 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity.		
Prepared by percolation.			

**LIQUOR SARSÆ COMPOSITUS
CONCENTRATUS.**

Sarsaparilla, cut transversely and bruised	20 oz.	1000 gm.
Sassafras root, in shavings	2 „	100 „
Guaiacum wood, in shavings	2 „	100 „
Dried liquorice root, bruised	2 „	100 „
Mezereon bark, cut small	1 „	50 „
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	4½ fl. oz.	225 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

LIQUOR SENEGÆ CONCENTRATUS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Senega root, in No. 20 powder.. ..	10 oz.	500 gm.
A mixture of 2 parts of alcohol (20 per cent.) and 1 part of alcohol (45 per cent.)	25 fl oz.	1250 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity.	

LIQUOR SENNÆ CONCENTRATUS.

Senna, in No. 5 powder	20 oz.	1000 gm.
Tincture of ginger ..	2½ fl. oz.	125 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	2 „	100 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

LIQUOR SERPENTARIÆ CONCENTRATUS.

Serpentary rhizome, in No. 40 powder..	10 oz.	500 gm.
Alcohol (20 per cent.)	25 fl. oz.	1250 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity.	

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.

Chlorinated lime ..	16 oz.	400 gm.
Sodium carbonate ..	24 „	600 „
Distilled water ..	1 gal.	4 litres.

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in one-quarter of the water; triturate the chlorinated lime with the remainder of the water; mix the two liquids; filter.

S.G. 1.054.

LIQUOR SODII ARSENATIS.

Sodium arsenate, recently rendered anhydrous ..	17½ gr.	1 gm.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

110 min. contain 1.77 gr. of crystallized sodium arsenate ($\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$), or the equivalent of 1 gr. of the anhydrous salt. 100 c.c. contain 1.77 gm. of the crystallized salt, equivalent to 1 gm. of the anhydrous salt.

LIQUOR SODII ETHYLATIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Sodium, clean and bright	22 gr.	1 gm.
Absolute alcohol ..	1 fl. oz.	20 c.c.

Cautiously dissolve the sodium in the absolute alcohol contained in a flask, the latter being kept cool by a stream of cold water.

S.G. 0.867.

LIQUOR STRYCHNINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI.

Strychnine hydrochloride	17½ gr.	1 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 fl. oz.	25 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the strychnine hydrochloride in the alcohol mixed with sufficient water to produce 4 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.).

110 min. contain 1 gr. of strychnine hydrochloride; 100 c.c. contain 1 gm.

LIQUOR THYROIDEI.

A liquid prepared from the fresh and healthy thyroid gland of the sheep.

Remove the external fat and connective tissue from thyroid glands taken from sheep immediately after killing; cut the glands across, and reject any that contain cysts, are hypertrophied, or are otherwise abnormal. Count the healthy glands that remain; slice and bruise them thoroughly in a mortar; for each entire gland (consisting of two lobes) add 34 min. (or 2 c.c.) of glycerin, and 34 min. (or 2 c.c.) of a 0.5 per cent. solution of phenol in distilled water; transfer the mixture, well stirred, to a flask, and close the neck with a plug of cotton-wool; allow it to stand for twenty-four hours; then strain through linen, with strong pressure; add to the strained liquid sufficient of the 0.5 per cent. solution of phenol to make 100 min. (or 6 c.c.) of the solution for each gland used.

LIQUOR TRINITRINI.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Trinitroglycerin of commerce ..	17½ gr.	1 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
S.G. 0.840		
110 min. contain 1 gr. of trinitroglycerin ; 100 c.c. contain 1 gm.		

LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI.

Granulated zinc ..	1 lb.	400 gm.
Hydrochloric acid ..	44 fl. oz.	1100 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	
S.G. 1.530.		

LITHII CITRAS EFFERVESCENS.

Sodium bicarbonate, in powder ..	58 oz.	580 gm.
Tartaric acid, in powder ..	31 „	310 „
Citric acid, in powder	21 „	210 „
Lithium citrate ..	5 „	50 „

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA.

Mercuric chloride ..	20 gr.	0.46 gm.
Solution of lime ..	10 fl. oz.	100 c.c.
Mix.		

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA.

Mercurous chloride..	30 gr.	0.685 gm.
Glycerin ..	½ fl. oz.	5 c.c.
Mucilage of tragacanth ..	1¼ „	12.5 „
Solution of lime ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Triturate the mercurous chloride with the glycerin and mucilage of tragacanth: transfer to a bottle; add 2 fl. oz. (or 20 c.c.) of the solution of lime; shake well; add sufficient solution of lime to produce 10 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.).

MAGNESII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Magnesium sulphate, in crystals ..	50 oz.	500 grm.
Sodium bicarbonate, in powder ..	36 „	360 „
Tartaric acid, in pow- der	19 „	190 „
Citric acid, in powder	12½ „	125 „
Refined sugar, in powder	10½ „	105 „

MEL BORACIS.

Borax, in fine powder	1 oz.	50 grm.
Glycerin	½ „	25 „
Clarified honey ..	8 „	400 „
Mix.		

MEL DEPURATUM.

Honey of commerce, melted in a water-bath, and strained, while hot, through flannel previously moistened with warm water.

MISTURA AMMONIACI.

Ammoniacum, in coarse powder ..	¼ oz.	5 grm.
Syrup of Tolu ..	4 fl. drms.	10 c.c.
Distilled water ..	7½ fl. oz.	150 „

Triturate the ammoniacum with a little of the water to form a thin paste; gradually add the remainder of the water and syrup of Tolu; triturate; strain through muslin.

MISTURA AMYGDALÆ.

Compound powder of almonds	2 oz.	20 grm.
Distilled water ..	16 fl. oz.	160 c.c.

Triturate the powder with a little of the water to form a thin paste; gradually add remainder of the water; strain through fine muslin.

MISTURA CREOSOTI.

Creosote	16 min.	1 c.c.
Spirit of juniper ..	16 „	1 „
Syrup	1 fl. oz.	30 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Shake the creosote with 14 fl. oz. (or 420 c.c.) of the water; add the syrup and spirit of juniper and sufficient water to produce 16 fl. oz. (or 480 c.c.)

MISTURA CRETÆ.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Prepared chalk ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	..	5 grm.
Tragacanth, in powder ..	15 gr.	..	0.7 „
Refined sugar ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	10 „
Cinnamon water ..	a sufficient quantity.		

Triturate the chalk with the tragacanth and sugar, and gradually add cinnamon water to produce 8 fl. oz. (or 160 c.c.).

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA.

Ferrous sulphate ..	25 gr.	..	2.5 grm.
Potassium carbonate	30 „	..	3 „
Myrrh ..	60 „	..	6 „
Refined sugar..	60 „	..	6 „
Spirit of nutmeg	50 min.	..	4.5 c.c.
Rose water ..	{ 10 fl. oz. .. 437.5 „ or a sufficient quantity.		

Powder the myrrh, and add the potassium carbonate and sugar, triturate with a small quantity of the rose water to form a thin paste; gradually add more rose water and the spirit of nutmeg; continue the trituration with more rose water until 7 fl. oz. (or $306\frac{1}{4}$ c.c.) result; dissolve the ferrous sulphate in 3 fl. oz. (or $131\frac{1}{4}$ c.c.) of the rose water; mix the liquids.

MISTURA GUAIACI.

Guaiacum resin ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	10 grm.
Refined sugar ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	10 „
Tragacanth, in powder ..	35 gr.	..	1.6 „
Cinnamon water..	1 pt.	..	400 c.c.

Triturate the resin with the sugar and tragacanth; add the cinnamon water.

MISTURA OLEI RICINI.

Castor oil..	3 fl. oz.	..	75 c.c.
Mucilage of gum acacia	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	37.5 „
Orange-flower water of commerce, undiluted	1 „	..	25 „
Cinnamon water	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „	..	62.5 „

Mix the waters; place the mucilage of gum acacia in a mortar, and to it add, alternately, the castor oil and the mixed waters, with constant trituration.

MISTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Magnesium sulphate..	5 oz. ..	250 gm.
Liquid extract of liquorice	1 fl. oz. ..	50 c.c.
Compound tincture of cardamoms	2 „ ..	100 „
Aromatic spirit of ammonia	1 „ ..	50 „
Infusion of senna ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the magnesium sulphate in 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) of the infusion of senna; add the mixed liquid extract of liquorice, compound tincture of cardamoms, and aromatic spirit of ammonia; and enough infusion of senna to produce 1 pint (or 1000 c.c.).

MISTURA SPIRITUS VINI GALlici.

Brandy	4 fl. oz. ..	113 c.c.
Cinnamon water ..	4 „ ..	113 „
Refined sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ ..	14 gm.
Two yolks of eggs.		

Rub the yolks of eggs and sugar together; add the cinnamon water and brandy; mix.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ.

Gum acacia, in small pieces	4 oz. ..	100 gm.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Rinse the gum with a little water; then dissolve it in 6 fl. oz. (or 150 c.c.) of water and strain.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.

Tragacanth, in powder	60 gr. ..	5.5 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)..	2 fl. dr... ..	10 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the tragacanth with the alcohol in a bottle; add a sufficient quantity of water to form 10 fl. oz. (for 400 c.c.) and shake immediately.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM.

Heat almond oil in a porcelain dish to about 300° F. (149° C.), for about fifteen minutes, cool, and filter it through paper. Put 99 parts by weight into a stoppered bottle, capable of holding rather more, and add 1 part by weight of dry phosphorus. Immerse the bottle in hot water until the mixture has acquired the temperature of

180° F. (82.2° C.), removing the stopper two or three times to allow the escape of expanded air; then shake until the phosphorus is entirely dissolved.

OXYMEL.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Clarified honey, liquefied.. ..	40 oz.	800 grm.
Acetic acid	5 fl. oz.	100 c.c.
Distilled water	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the honey with the acid and about 5 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of water, or sufficient to produce oxymel having the S.G. 1.320.

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

Squill, bruised	2½ oz.	75 grm.
Acetic acid	2½ fl. oz.	75 c.c.
Distilled water	8 „	240 „
Clarified honey, liquefied	a sufficient quantity.	

PILULA ALOES BARBADENSIS.

Barbados aloes, in powder	2 oz.	40 grm.
Hard soap, in powder	1 „	20 „
Oil of caraway	1 fl. drm.	2.5 c.c.
Confection of roses ..	{ 1 oz.	20 grm.
	or a sufficient quantity.	

Mix.

PILULA ALOES ET ASAFETIDÆ.

Socotrine aloes, in powder	1 oz.	20 grm.
Asafetida, in powder	1 „	20 „
Hard soap, in powder	1 „	20 „
Confection of roses ..	{ 1 „	20 „
	or a sufficient quantity.	

Mix.

PILULA ALOES ET FERRI.

Exsiccated ferrous sulphate	1 oz.	20 grm.
Barbados aloes, in powder	2 „	40 „
Compound powder of cinnamon	3 „	60 „
Syrup of glucose	{ 3 „	60 „
	or a sufficient quantity.	

Mix.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Socotrine aloes, in powder	2 oz. ..	40 grm.
Myrrh, in powder ..	1 „ ..	20 „
Syrup of glucose ..	1½ „ ..	30 „
Mix.	{ or a sufficient quantity.	

PILULA ALOES SOCOTRINÆ.

Socotrine aloes, in powder	2 oz. ..	40 grm.
Hard soap, in powder	1 „ ..	20 „
Oil of nutmeg ..	1 fl. drm. ..	2.5 c.c.
Confection of roses ..	1 oz. ..	20 grm.
Mix.	{ or a sufficient quantity.	

PILULA CAMBOGIÆ COMPOSITA.

Gamboge, in powder	1 oz. ..	25 grm.
Barbados aloes, in powder	1 „ ..	25 „
Compound powder of cinnamon	1 „ ..	25 „
Hard soap, in powder	2 „ ..	50 „
Syrup of glucose ..	1 „ ..	25 „
Mix.	{ or a sufficient quantity.	

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITA.

Colocynth pulp, in powder	1 oz.	..	20 grm.
Barbados aloes, in powder	2 „	..	40 „
Scammony resin, in powder	2 „	..	40 „
Potassium sulphate, in very fine powder	$\frac{1}{4}$ „	..	5 „
Oil of cloves.. ..	2 fl. drm.	..	5 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity		

Triturate the oil with the potassium sulphate ; add the colocynth pulp ; mix ; add the aloes and scammony resin ; after mixing intimately add the water and beat to form a mass.

PILULA COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI.

	IMPERIAL.	METRIC.
Compound pill of colocynth	2 oz.	50 gm.
Extract of hyoscyamus	1 ,,	25 ,,
Mix.		

PILULA FERRI.

Exsiccated ferrous sulphate, in fine powder	150 gr.	15 gm.
Exsiccated sodium carbonate, in fine powder	95 ,,	9.5 ,,
Gum acacia, in powder	50 ,,	5 ,,
Tragacanth, in powder	15 ,,	1.5 ,,
Syrup	150 ,,	15 ,,
Glycerin	10 ,,	1 ,,
Distilled water .. {	20 ,,	2 ,,
or a sufficient quantity.		

To the syrup, glycerin, and water mixed, add the ferrous sulphate; mix; add quickly the sodium carbonate; mix; set aside for fifteen minutes, or until the reaction is complete; add the gum acacia and tragacanth, and incorporate thoroughly.

If divided into 5-gr. pills, each pill will contain about 1 gr. of ferrous carbonate.

PILULA GALBANI COMPOSITA.

(Pil. Asafœtida Co., B.P. 1885.)

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Asafetida	2 oz.	50 gm.
Galbanum	2 ,,	50 ,,
Myrrh	2 ,,	50 ,,
Syrup of glucose .. {	1 ,,	25 ,,
or a sufficient quantity.		

Heat together on a water-bath, stirring until the mass is uniform in consistence.

PILULA HYDRARGYRI.

Mercury	2 oz.	40 gm.
Confection of roses ..	3 ,,	60 ,,
Liquorice root, in fine powder	1 ,,	20 ,,

Rub the mercury with the confection until metallic globules are no longer visible; add the liquorice root; beat together until mixed,

PILULA HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI COMPOSITA.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Mercurous chloride	1 oz.	..	25 grm.
Sulphurated anti- mony	1 ,,	..	25 ,,
Guaiacum resin, in powder	2 ,,	..	50 ,,
Castor oil	180 gr.	..	10·3 ,,
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	{ 1 fl. drm. 3 c.c. or a sufficient quantity.		
Mix.			

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA.

Compound powder of ipecacuanha ..	3 oz.	..	30 grm.
Squill, in powder ..	1 ,,	..	10 ,,
Ammoniacum, in powder	1 ,,	..	10 ,,
Syrup of glucose ..	a sufficient quantity.		
Mix.			

This pill contains about 5 per cent. of opium.

PILULA PHOSPHORI.

Phosphorus	10 gr.	..	1 grm.
White beeswax, melted	125 ,,	..	12·5 ,,
Lard, melted	125 ,,	..	12·5 ,,
Kaolin	115 ,,	..	11·5 ,,
Carbon bisulphide ..	{ 33 min. 3 c.c. or a sufficient quantity.		

Place the melted wax and lard in a warmed mortar, and stir till the consistence of cream. Dissolve the phosphorus in the carbon bisulphide and carefully mix with the melted fats; add the kaolin; mix. Keep immersed in cold water in a bottle from which the light is excluded.

When dispensed, every 3 gr. of the mixture is to be incorporated with 1 gr. of gum acacia in powder, and the resulting pills should be varnished.

Phosphorus pill, including the gum acacia, contains 2 per cent. of phosphorus; hence, is *nearly double the strength* of the phosphorus pill of the British Pharmacopœia of 1885.

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Lead acetate, in fine powder	36 gr.	6 grm.
Opium, in powder ..	6 „	1 „
Syrup of glucose ..	{ 4 „	0.7 „
	or a sufficient quantity.	

Mix.

This pill contains about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of opium.

PILULA QUININÆ SULPHATIS.

Quinine sulphate ..	30 gr.	3 grm.
Tartaric acid, in powder	1 „	0.1 „
Glycerin	4 „	0.4 „
Tragacanth, in powder	1 „	0.1 „

Triturate the quinine with the acid; add to the mixed glycerin and tragacanth; mass.

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA.

Rhubarb root, in powder	3 oz.	60 grm.
Socotrine aloes, in powder	$2\frac{1}{4}$ „	45 „
Myrrh, in powder ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	30 „
Hard soap, in powder	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	30 „
Oil of peppermint ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drm.	3.75 c.c.
Syrup of glucose ..	{ $2\frac{3}{4}$ fl. oz.	55 grm.
	or a sufficient quantity.	

Mix.

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA.

Opium, in powder ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	10 grm.
Hard soap, in powder	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	30 „
Syrup of glucose ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	10 „

Mix.

This pill contains 20 per cent. of opium.

PILULA SCAMMONII COMPOSITA.

Scammony resin ..	1 oz.	25 grm.
Jalap resin	1 „	25 „
Curd soap, in powder	1 „	25 „
Tincture of ginger ..	3 fl. oz.	75 c.c.

Add the tincture of ginger to the soap and resins; dissolve with slight heat; evaporate on a water-bath to a suitable consistence.

PILULA SCILLÆ COMPOSITA.

	IMPERIAL.		METRIC.
Squill, in powder ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	..	25 gm.
Ginger, in powder ..	1 „	..	20 „
Ammoniacum, in powder ..	1 „	..	20 „
Hard soap, in powder	1 „	..	20 „
Syrup of glucose ..	{ 1 „	..	20 „
	or a sufficient quantity.		
Mix.			

PODOPHYLLI RESINA.

Podophyllum rhizome,			
in No. 40 powder	1 lb.	..	400 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	3 pts.	..	1500 c.c.
	or a sufficient quantity.		
Distilled water	} of each a sufficient quantity		
Hydrochloric acid			

POTASSA SULPHURATA.

Potassium carbonate,			
in powder ..	10 oz.	..	100 gm.
Sublimed sulphur ..	5 „	..	50 „

PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS.

Sweet almonds ..	8 oz.	..	200 gm.
Refined sugar, in powder ..	4 „	..	100 „
Gum acacia, in powder ..	1 „	..	25 „

Blanch the almonds, rub to a smooth consistence ; then add to the gum and sugar mixed.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

Antimonious oxide ..	1 oz.	..	25 gm.
Calcium phosphate ..	2 „	..	50 „
Mix.			

PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS.

Catechu, in powder ..	4 oz.	..	100 gm.
Kino, in powder ..	2 „	..	50 „
Krameria root, in powder ..	2 „	..	50 „
Cinnamon bark, in powder ..	1 „	..	25 „
Nutmeg, in powder	1 „	..	25 „
Mix.			

PULVIS CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Cinnamon bark, in		
powder	1 oz.	25 gm.
Cardamom seeds, in		
powder	1 „	25 „
Ginger in powder ..	1 „	25 „
Mix.		

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS.

Cinnamon bark, in		
powder	4 oz.	80 gm.
Nutmeg, in powder ..	3 „	60 „
Cloves, in powder ..	1½ „	30 „
Cardamom seeds, in		
powder	1 „	20 „
Refined sugar in		
powder	25 „	500 „
Prepared chalk ..	11 „	220 „
Mix.		

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO.

Aromatic powder of		
chalk	9¾ oz.	39 gm.
Opium, in powder ..	¼ „	1 „
Mix.		

This powder contains 2½ per cent. of opium.

PULVIS ELATERINI COMPOSITUS.

Elaterin	5 gr.	1 gm.
Milk sugar	195 „	39 „
Mix.		

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS.

Senna, in fine powder	2 oz.	50 gm.
Liquorice root, in fine		
powder	2 „	50 „
Fennel fruit, in fine		
powder	1 „	25 „
Sublimed sulphur ..	1 „	25 „
Refined sugar, in		
powder	6 „	150 „
Mix.		

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Ipecacuanha root, in powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	10 gm.
Opium, in powder	$\frac{1}{2}$,,	10 ,,
Potassium sulphate, in powder	4 ,,	80 ,,
Mix.		

This powder contains 10 per cent. of opium.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS.

Jalap, in powder ..	5 oz.	100 gm.
Acid potassium tartrate, in powder ..	9 ,,	180 ,,
Ginger, in powder ..	1 ,,	20 ,,
Mix.		

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.

Kino, in powder ..	$3\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	75 gm.
Opium, in powder ..	$\frac{1}{4}$,,	5 ,,
Cinnamon bark, in powder	1 ,,	20 ,,
Mix.		

This powder contains 5 per cent. of opium.

PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS.

Opium, in powder ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	30 gm.
Black pepper, in powder	2 ,,	40 ,,
Ginger, in powder ..	5 ,,	100 ,,
Caraway fruit, in powder	6 ,,	120 ,,
Tragacanth, in powder	$\frac{1}{2}$,,	10 ,,
Mix.		

This powder contains 10 per cent. of opium.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS.

Rhubarb root, in powder	2 oz.	50 gm.
Light magnesia ..	6 ,,	150 ,,
Ginger, in powder ..	1 ,,	25 ,,
Mix.		

If a less bulky powder be desired, heavy magnesia may be employed.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Scammony resin, in powder	4 oz.	100 grm.
Jalap, in powder ..	3 ,,	75 ,,
Ginger, in powder ..	1 ,,	25 ,,
Mix.		

PULVIS SODÆ TARTARATÆ EFFERVESCENS

Sodium potassium tartrate, in dry powder	120 gr.	7.77 grm.
Sodium bicarbonate, in dry powder ..	40 ,,	2.59 ,,
Mix. Wrap in blue paper.		
Tartaric acid, in dry powder	38 gr.	2.46 ,,
Wrap in white paper.		

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS.

Tragacanth, in powder	1 oz.	25 grm.
Gum acacia, in powder	1 ,,	25 ,,
Starch, in powder ..	1 ,,	25 ,,
Refined sugar, in powder	3 ,,	75 ,,
Mix.		

PYROXYLINUM.

Cotton	1 oz.	10 grm.
Sulphuric acid ..	5 fl. oz.	50 c.c.
Nitric acid	5 ,,	50 ,,
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

SCAMMONIÆ RESINA.

Scammony root, in coarse powder ..	8 oz.	150 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
Distilled water ..	,,	,,

SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS.

Sodium bicarbonate, in powder	51 oz.	510 grm.
Tartaric acid, in powder	27 ,,	270 ,,
Citric acid, in powder	18 ,,	180 ,,
Refined sugar, in powder	15 ,,	150 ,,

SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Sodium phosphate, in crystals.. ..	50 oz.	.. 500 grm.
Sodium bicarbonate, in powder.. ..	50 ,,	.. 500 ,,
Tartaric acid, in powder	27 ,,	.. 270 ,,
Citric acid, in powder	18 ,,	.. 180 ,,

SODII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS.

Sodium sulphate, in crystals	50 oz.	.. 500 grm.
Sodium bicarbonate, in powder.. ..	50 ,,	.. 500 ,,
Tartaric acid, in powder	27 ,,	.. 270 ,,
Citric acid, in powder	18 ,,	.. 180 ,,

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS.

Ether	10 fl. oz.	.. 500 c.c
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 pt.	.. 1000 ,,
Mix.		

S.G. 0·806 to 0·811.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.

Ether	5½ fl. oz.	.. 137·5 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	78 ,,	.. 1950 ,,
Sulphuric acid	36 ,,	.. 900 ,,
Distilled water	1½ ,,	.. 37·5 ,,
Sodium bicarbonate	a sufficient quantity.	

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

An alcoholic solution containing ethyl nitrite aldehyde, and other substances.

Nitric acid	3 fl. oz.	.. 150 c.c.
Sulphuric acid	2 ,,	.. 100 ,,
Copper	2 oz.	.. 100 gr.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.

Ammonium carbonate	4 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Strong solution of ammonia	8 fl. oz.	.. 200 c.c.
Oil of nutmeg	4½ fl. drms.	.. 14·1 ,,
Oil of lemon.. ..	6½ ,,	.. 20·3 ,,
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	6 pints	.. 3000 ,,
Distilled water	3 ,,	.. 1500 ,,

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FETIDUS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Asafetida	1½ oz.	75 gm.
Strong solution of ammonia	2 fl. oz.	100 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

SPIRITUS ANISI.

Oil of anise	1 fl. oz.	..	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.		
To the oil add alcohol to form 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.).			

SPIRITUS ARMORACIÆ COMPOSITUS.

Horseradish root, scraped	5 oz.	125 gm.
Dried bitter-orange peel, well bruised	5 ,,	125 ,,
Nutmeg, bruised ..	55 gr.	3.15 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1¼ pt.	625 c.c.
Distilled water ..	1½ ,,	750 ,,
Mix, and distil 2 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).		

SPIRITUS CAJUPUTI.

Oil of cajuput	..	1 fl. oz.	..	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)		a sufficient quantity.		
To the oil add alcohol to form 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.).				

SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor	1 oz.	50 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	{ a sufficient quantity to make 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.).	

SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform	1 fl. oz.	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
To the chloroform add alcohol to form 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).		

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.

Oil of cinnamon	..	1 fl. oz.	..	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)		a sufficient quantity.		
To the oil add alcohol to form 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.).				

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI.

Oil of juniper	..	1 fl. oz.	..	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.			
To the oil add alcohol to form 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).				
If the solution be not clear, agitate with a little powdered talc, and filter.				

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Oil of lavender ..	1 fl. oz.	.. 50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
To the oil add alcohol to 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.).		

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.

Oil of peppermint ..	1 fl. oz.	.. 50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
To the oil add alcohol to form 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.).		

SPIRITUS MYRISTICÆ.

Oil of nutmeg ..	1 fl. oz.	.. 50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
To the oil add alcohol to form 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.). If the solution be not clear, agitate with a little <i>powdered talc</i> , and filter.		

SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS.*(Alcohol, 90 per cent.)*

A liquid containing 90 parts by volume of ethyl hydroxide, C_2H_5OH , and 10 parts by volume of water; obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine liquids.

Alcohol (90 per cent.) is only slightly stronger than the rectified spirit of the British Pharmacopœia, 1885, containing by volume 1.35 per cent., or by weight 1.65 per cent., more ethyl hydroxide.

On mixing alcohol (90 per cent.) and water, contraction of volume and rise of temperature occur. When such a mixture is prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia, the cooled liquid should be employed.

Diluted Alcohol.—The four official liquids obtained by diluting "Alcohol (90 per cent.)" with distilled water, contain, respectively, 70, 60, 45, and 20 per cent. of ethyl hydroxide by volume. They may be prepared as follows:—

(1.) *Alcohol* (70 per cent.).—With 100 fl. oz. of alcohol (90 per cent.) mix 31 (more accurately 31.05) fl. oz. of distilled water. Or, with 1000 c.c. of alcohol (90 per cent.) mix 310.5 c.c. of distilled water. S.G. 0.8900.

(2.) *Alcohol* (60 per cent.).—With 100 fl. oz. of alcohol (90 per cent.) mix $53\frac{2}{3}$ (more accurately

53.65) fl. oz. of distilled water. Or, with 1000 c.c. of alcohol (90 per cent.) mix 536.5 c.c. of distilled water. S.G. 0.9135.

(3.) *Alcohol* (45 per cent.).—With 100 fl. oz. of alcohol (90 per cent.) mix $105\frac{1}{3}$ (more accurately 105.34) fl. oz. of distilled water. Or, with 1000 c.c. of alcohol (90 per cent.) mix 1053.4 c.c. of distilled water. S.G. 0.9436.

(4.) *Alcohol* (20 per cent.). With 100 fl. oz. of alcohol (90 per cent.) mix $355\frac{3}{4}$ (more accurately 355.8) fl. oz. of distilled water. Or, with 1000 c.c. of alcohol (90 per cent.), mix 3558.8 c.c. of distilled water. S.G. 0.9760.

SPIRITUS ROSMARINI.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Oil of rosemary ..	1 fl. oz.	..	50 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.		

To the oil add alcohol to form 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.).

SUCCUS BELLADONNÆ.

Bruise the fresh leaves and young branches of *Atropa belladonna*; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one of alcohol (90 per cent.); set aside for seven days; filter.

SUCCUS CONII.

Bruise the fresh leaves and young branches of *Conium maculatum*; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one of alcohol (90 per cent.); set aside for seven days; filter.

SUCCUS HYOSCYAMI.

Bruise the fresh leaves, flowering tops, and young branches of *Hyoscyamus niger*; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one of alcohol (90 per cent.); set aside for seven days; filter.

SUCCUS LIMONIS.

The freshly expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *citrus medica*, var. β *limonum*.

S.G. 1.030 to 1.040. One fl. oz. contains 30 to 40 gr. (or 100 c.c. contain 7 to 9 grm.) of citric acid.

110 minims (or 100 c.c.) of lemon juice are neutralized by about $11\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (or 11.4 grm.) ol. potas-

zium bicarbonate, by about $9\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (or 9.5 grm.) of sodium bicarbonate, and by about $16\frac{1}{2}$ gr. (or 16.5 grm.) of sodium carbonate.

SUCCUS SCOPARII.

Bruise fresh broom tops; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one of alcohol (90 per cent.); set aside for seven days; filter.

SUCCUS TARAXACI.

Bruise fresh taraxacum root; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one of alcohol (90 per cent.); set aside for seven days; filter.

SUPPOSITORIA.

In making suppositories, more or less white beeswax may be used in place of an equivalent amount of theobroma oil, in India and the Colonies.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI CARBOLICI.

		IMPERIAL		METRIC
Phenol	.. ..	12 gr.	..	0.8 grm.
White beeswax	.. ..	24 „	..	1.6 „
Oil of theobroma,	a	sufficient quantity to form, with the phenol and beeswax, a mixture which will fill twelve suitable moulds, each capable of holding 15 to 16 gr. (or about 1 grm.) of oil of theobroma.		
melted				

Dissolve the phenol in the oil and beeswax melted together. Each contains 1 gr. (or 0.067 grm.) of phenol.

SUPPOSITORIA ACIDI TANNICI.

Tannic acid	.. ..	36 gr.	..	2.4 grm.
Oil of theobroma	.. ..	a sufficient quantity to form, with the tannic acid, a mixture which will fill twelve moulds, each holding 15 to 16 gr. (or about 1 grm.) of oil of theobroma.		

Melt the oil; triturate the tannic acid intimately with a little of the oil, and add to the remainder.

Each contains 3 gr. (or 0.2 grm.) of tannic acid.

SUPPOSITORIA BELLADONNÆ.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Alcoholic extract of belladonna ..	18 gr.	1.2 gm.
Oil of theobroma ..	a sufficient quantity for twelve suppositories.	

Proceed as directed for tannic acid suppositories.
Each contains, approximately, $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. (0.001 gm.) of the alkaloids of belladonna root.

SUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI.

Gelatin, cut small ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	14.2 gm.
Glycerin ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „	71.0 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

SUPPOSITORIA IODOFORMI.

Iodoform ..	36 gr.	2.4 gm.
Oil of theobroma ..	a sufficient quantity for twelve suppositories.	

Proceed as directed for tannic acid suppositories.
Each contains 3 gr. (or 0.2 gm.) of iodoform.

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ.

Morphine hydrochloride ..	3 gr.	0.2 gm.
Oil of theobroma ..	a sufficient quantity for twelve suppositories.	

Proceed as directed for tannic acid suppositories.
Each contains $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (or 0.017 gm.) of morphine hydrochloride.

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA.

Lead acetate, in powder ..	36 gr.	2.4 gm.
Opium, in powder ..	12 „	0.8 „
Oil of theobroma ..	a sufficient quantity for twelve suppositories.	

Proceed as directed for tannic acid suppositories.
Each contains 3 gr. (or 0.2 gm.) of lead acetate, and 1 gr. (0.067 gm.) of opium.

SYRUPUS.

Refined sugar .. 5 lb. .. 1000 gm.
Distilled water, boiling a sufficient quantity
Add the sugar to 2 pt. (or 500 c.c.) of the boiling water; heat until dissolved; make the weight of the product $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (or 1500 gm.) by the addition of boiling water.

S.G. 1.330,

SYRUPUS AROMATICUS.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Tincture of orange ..	5 fl. oz.	..	250 c.c.
Cinnamon water ..	5 „	..	250 „
Syrup	10 „	..	500 „

Mix the tincture of orange and cinnamon water ; shake with a little *powdered talc* ; filter ; add the syrup.

SYRUPUS AURANTII.

Tincture of orange ..	1 fl. oz.	..	30 c.c.
Syrup	7 „	..	210
Mix.			

SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORIS.

Orange-flower water of commerce, un- diluted	8 fl. oz.	..	100 c.c.
Refined sugar ..	3 lb.	..	600 gm.
Distilled water, boiling, a sufficient quantity.			

Add the sugar to 16 fl. oz. (or 200 c.c.) of the boiling water ; heat until dissolved ; add the undiluted orange-flower water ; make the weight of the product $4\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (or 900 gm.) by the addition of recently boiled water.

SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS.

Precipitated calcium carbonate	2½ oz.	..	25 gm.
Concentrated phos- phoric acid	4 fl. oz. and 262 min.		46 c.c.
Lactic acid	6 fl. oz.	..	60 „
Refined sugar ..	70 oz.	..	700 gm.
Orange-flower water of commerce, un- diluted	2½ fl. oz.	..	25 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.		

SYRUPUS CASCARÆ AROMATICUS.

Liquid extract of cas- cara sagrada ..	8 fl. oz.	..	400 c.c.
Tincture of orange ..	2 „	..	100 „
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 „	..	50 „
Cinnamon water ..	3 „	..	150 „
Syrup	6 „	..	300 „
Mix.			

SYRUPUS CHLORAL.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Chloral hydrate ..	1600 gr.	91.43 gm.
Distilled water ..	30 fl. drm.	93.75 c.c.
Syrup ..	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the chloral hydrate in the water; add the syrup until the product measures 1 pt. (or 500 c.c.).

1 fl. drm. of this syrup contains 10 gr. of chloral hydrate.

SYRUPUS CODEINÆ.

Codeine phosphate..	40 gr.	4.57 gm.
Distilled water ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.	12.5 c.c.
Syrup ..	$19\frac{3}{4}$ „	987.5 „

Dissolve the codeine phosphate in the water; add the syrup; mix.

1 fl. drm. of this syrup contains $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of codeine phosphate.

SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.

Iron, in wire ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	25 gm.
Iodine ..	726 gr.	83 „
Refined sugar ..	$16\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	825 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

S.G. 1.380 to 1.387.

11 min. of this syrup contain 1 gr. of ferrous iodide.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS.

Iron, in wire ..	75 gr.	8.6 gm.
Concentrated phos- phoric acid	$1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.	62.5 c.c.
Syrup ..	14 „	700 „
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

1 fl. drm. of this syrup represents 1 gr. of anhydrous ferrous phosphate.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA.

Iron, in wire ..	75 gr.	8.6 gm.
Concentrated phos- phoric acid	$1\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.	62.5 c.c.
Strychnine, in powder	5 gr.	0.57 gm.
Quinine sulphate ..	130 „	14.8 „
Syrup ..	14 fl. oz.	700 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

1 fl. drm. of this syrup represents 1 gr. of anhydrous ferrous phosphate, $\frac{4}{5}$ gr. of quinine sulphate, and $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of strychnine.

SYRUPUS GLUCOSI.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Liquid glucose of commerce	1 oz.	25 gm.
Syrup	2 ,,	50 ,,
Mix, by the aid of gentle heat.		

SYRUPUS HEMIDESMI.

Hemidesmus root, bruised	4 oz.	100 gm.
Refined sugar ..	28 ,,	700 ,,
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	500 c.c.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS.

Fresh lemon peel, in thin slices or grated	1 oz.	20 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
Lemon juice..	25 fl. oz.	500 c.c.
Refined sugar ..	38 oz.	760 gm.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANIÆ.

Virginian prune bark, in No. 20 powder..	3 oz.	150 gm.
Refined sugar, in coarse powder ..	15 ,,	750 ,,
Glycerin ..	1¼ fl. oz.	62.5 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

SYRUPUS RHEI.

Rhubarb root, in No. 20 powder..	2 oz.	50 gm.
Coriander fruit, in No. 20 powder ..	2 ,,	50 ,,
Refined sugar ..	24 ,,	600 ,,
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	8 fl. oz.	200 c.c.
Distilled water ..	24 ,,	600 ,,

SYRUPUS RHÆADOS.

Red poppy petals ..	13 oz.	260 gm.
Refined sugar ..	2¼ lb.	720 ,,
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	2½ fl. oz.	50 c.c.
Distilled water ..	a sufficient quantity.	

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Dried red rose petals	2 oz.	..	50 gm.
Refined sugar	.. 30 „	..	750 „
Distilled water, boiling	1 pt.	..	500 c.c.

Infuse the red rose petals in the water for two hours; strain; press; heat the liquid to the boiling point; filter; dissolve the sugar in the liquid by the aid of heat. The product should weigh 2 lb. 14 oz. (or 1150 gm.).

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ.

Vinegar of squill	.. 1 pt.	..	500 c.c.
Refined sugar	.. 38 oz.	..	950 gm.

Dissolve the sugar in the vinegar of squill by the aid of gentle heat. The product should weigh 3 lb. 10 oz.

SYRUPUS SENNÆ.

Senna	.. .. 40 oz.	..	1200 gm.
Oil of coriander	.. 10 min.	..	0·6 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	40 „	..	2·4 „
Refined sugar, in powder	.. .. 50 oz.	..	1500 gm.
Alcohol (20 per cent.)	70 fl. oz.	..	2100 c.c.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.

Balsam of Tolu	.. 1¼ oz.	..	62·5 gm.
Refined sugar	.. 2 lb.	..	1600 „
Distilled water	.. a sufficient quantity.		

Boil the balsam in 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.) of the water for half an hour in a lightly covered vessel, stirring frequently. Then add water, if necessary, so that the liquid when cold shall measure 16 fl. oz. (or 800 c.c.). Filter, add the sugar, and dissolve by the aid of a water-bath. The product should weigh 3 lb. (or 2400 gm.).

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.

Ginger, in fine powder	½ oz.	..	12·5 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	} of each a sufficient quantity		
Syrup			

Prepare 1 fl. oz. (or 25 c.c.) of a strong tincture of the ginger by percolation with the alcohol. To this add syrup to produce 20 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.).

TABELLÆ TRINITRINI.

Tablets of chocolate each weighing 5 gr. (0.324 grm.) and containing $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. (0.00065 grm.) of the trinitroglycerin of commerce.

THYROIDEUM SICCUM.

A powder prepared from the fresh and healthy thyroid gland of the sheep. Remove the external fat and connective tissue from thyroid glands taken from sheep immediately after killing. Cut the glands across, and reject any which contain cysts, are hypertrophied, or otherwise abnormal. Mince finely the healthy glands, and dry at a temperature of 90° to 100° F. (32.2° to 37.8° C.); powder the dried product; remove all fat from it by treatment with *petroleum spirit*; and again dry the residue.

**PROCESSES FOR MAKING
TINCTURES.**

The Process of Percolation.—Moisten the solid materials with the prescribed quantity of menstruum, and set the mixture aside in a closed vessel for twenty-four hours. Pack it in a percolator; lightly, closely, or otherwise, according to the nature of the materials. Pour over the contents, at intervals, further portions of the menstruum, always maintaining a layer of liquid above the materials, and allow percolation to proceed, slowly at first and afterwards less slowly, until a sufficient quantity of the menstruum has been used to produce about three-fourths of the volume of the finished tincture, or until exhaustion of the solid materials has been effected. When liquid ceases to pass, remove the marc from the percolator and submit it to pressure. Filter the expressed liquid, if necessary, either at once or after standing for twenty-four hours; mix the filtrate with the percolate, and then add a sufficient quantity of menstruum to produce the prescribed volume of tincture.

The Process of Maceration.—Place the solid materials in the whole of the menstruum in a closed vessel for seven days, frequently agitating. Strain. Press the marc. Mix the expressed liquid with the strained liquid. Filter if necessary.

TINCTURA ACONITI.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Aconite root, in No.		

40 powder.. ..	1 oz.	50 gm.
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Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
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Moisten the powder with 4 fl. drm. (or 25 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA ALOES.

Extract of Barbados

aloes	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	25 gm.
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Liquid extract of

liquorice	3 fl. oz.	150 c.c.
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Alcohol (45 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
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Place the extract of Barbados aloes in a vessel with 16 fl. oz. (or 800 c.c.) of the alcohol; set aside for forty-eight hours, occasionally shaking until dissolved; add the liquid extract of liquorice; filter; pass sufficient of the alcohol through the filter to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA ARNICÆ.

Arnica rhizome, in

No. 40 powder ..	1 oz.	50 gm.
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Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
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Moisten the powder with 1 fl. oz. (or 50 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA ASAFETIDÆ.

Asafetida, bruised ..	4 oz.	200 gm.
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Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity	
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Place the asafetida in a vessel with 15 fl. oz. (or 750 c.c.) of the alcohol; set aside for seven days, with occasional agitation; filter; pass alcohol through the filter to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA AURANTII.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Fresh bitter-orange peel, cut small ..	5 oz.	.. 250 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Prepare by maceration.		

TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ.

Liquid extract of belladonna ..	2 fl. oz.	.. 60 c.c.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

To the liquid extract of belladonna add alcohol to form 30 fl. oz. (or 900 c.c.); set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.

Benzoin, in coarse powder	2 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Prepared storax ..	1½ „	.. 75 „
Balsam of Tolu ..	½ „	.. 25 „
Socotrine aloes ..	160 gr.	.. 18.3 „
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Place the benzoin, storax, balsam of Tolu, and aloes with 16 fl. oz. (or 800 c.c.) of the alcohol in a closed vessel, set aside for two days, frequently agitating; filter; pass alcohol through the filter to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA BUCHU.

Buchu leaves, in No. 20 powder..	4 oz.	.. 200 grm.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with 4 fl. oz. (or 200 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.

Calumba root, in No. 20 powder ..	2 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Prepare by maceration.		

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Tincture of opium ..	585 min. ..	60·9 c.c.
Benzoic acid ..	40 gr. ..	4·6 grm.
Camphor ..	30 „ ..	3·4 „
Oil of anise ..	30 min. ..	3·1 c.c.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise in 18 fl. oz. (or 900 c.c.) of the alcohol; add the tincture of opium and alcohol to produce 1 pint (or 1000 c.c.); filter if necessary.

This compound tincture of camphor contains in each fl. dr. a proportion of tincture of opium equivalent to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. of morphine hydrochloride, or to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of opium (containing 10 per cent. of anhydrous morphine); or to nearly 0·5 mg. 0·00046 grm. of anhydrous morphine in each c.c.

TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ.

Extract of Indian Hemp 1 oz. .. 50 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) .. a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the extract of Indian hemp in 18 fl. oz. (or 900 c.c.) of the alcohol; filter if necessary; add alcohol to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

Cantharides, in No. 40
powder .. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .. 12·5 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.) .. 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA CAPSICI.

Capsicum .. 1 oz. .. 50 grm.
Alcohol (70 per cent.) .. 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

Cardamom seeds,
bruised .. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. .. 12·5 grm.
Caraway fruit, bruised $\frac{1}{4}$ „ .. 12·5 „
Raisins of commerce,
freed from seeds .. 2 „ .. 100 „
Cinnamon bark, bruised $\frac{1}{2}$ „ .. 25 „
Cochineal, in powder .. 55 gr. .. 6·3 „
Alcohol (60 per cent.) .. 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

IMPERIAL

METRIC

Cascarilla, in No. 40

powder 4 oz. .. 200 gm.

Alcohol (70 per cent.).. a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 3 fl. oz. (or 150 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA CATECHU.

Catechu, in coarse

powder 4 oz. .. 200 gm.

Cinnamon bark,

bruised 1 ,, .. 50 ,,

Alcohol (60 per cent.) 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA CHIRATÆ.

Chiretta, in No. 40

powder 2 oz. .. 100 gm.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA.Chloroform $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. .. 75 c.c.Morphine hydrochloride $87\frac{1}{2}$ gr. .. 10 gm.

Diluted hydrocyanic acid 1 fl. oz. .. 50 c.c.

Tincture of capsicum $\frac{1}{2}$,, .. 25 ,,

Tincture of Indian hemp 2 ,, .. 100 ,,

Oil of peppermint .. 14 min. .. 1.5 ,,

Glycerin 5 fl. oz. .. 250 ,,

Alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Mix the chloroform, tincture of capsicum, tincture of Indian hemp, oil of peppermint, and glycerin, with 9 fl. oz. (or 450 c.c.) of the alcohol, and dissolve the morphine in the mixture; add the diluted hydrocyanic acid; then mix with alcohol to form 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

This preparation contains in a 10 min. dose, $\frac{3}{4}$ min. of chloroform, $\frac{1}{2}$ min. of diluted hydrocyanic acid, and $\frac{1}{11}$ gr. of morphine hydrochloride.

TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Cimicifuga, in No. 40 powder	2 oz.	100 gm.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with 1 fl. oz. (or 50 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.

Red cinchona bark, in No. 40 powder..	4 oz.	200 gm.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the bark with 4 fl. oz. (or 200 c.c.) of the alcohol, set aside for twenty-four hours in a closed vessel; percolate with alcohol until 14 fl. oz. (or 700 c.c.) have been collected; press; add the expressed liquid to the percolate; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

Add to the bulk of the strong tincture such a quantity of the alcohol that 100 c.c. of the resulting tincture shall contain 1 gm. of alkaloids.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.

Dried bitter - orange peel, well bruised	1 oz.	50 gm.
Serpentary rhizome, in No. 40 powder..	$\frac{1}{2}$,,	25 ,,
Cochineal, in powder	28 gr.	3.2 ,,
Saffron	55 ,,	6.3 ,,
Tincture of cinchona	10 fl. oz.	500 c.c.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Mix the solid ingredients with 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) of the alcohol; set aside for seven days, agitating frequently; strain; press; mix; add the tincture of cinchona and alcohol to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.); set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

10 c.c., when treated by the assay process described under "Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum," should yield not less than 0.045 gm. nor more than 0.055 gm. of alkaloids. 2 c.c. of the compound tincture after evaporation should leave a residue which imparts a yellow colour to *chloroform*.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Cinnamon bark, in		
No. 40 powder ..	4 oz.	.. 200 grm.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
Moisten the powder with 4 fl. oz. (or 200 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).		

TINCTURA COCCI.

Cochineal, in powder	2 oz.	.. 100 gm.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Prepare by maceration.		

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINUM.

Colchicum seeds, in

No. 30 powder ..	4 oz.	..	200 grm.
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Alcohol (45 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (or 125 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

Rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times stronger than the tincture in B.P. 1885.

TINCTURA CONII.

Conium fruit, recently reduced to No. 40 powder	4 oz. ..	200 grm.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
Moisten the powder with 4 fl. oz. (or 200 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).		

TINCTURA CROCI.

Saffron	1 oz.	.. 50 gm.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.
Prepare by maceration.		

TINCTURA CUBEBÆ.

Cubebs, in powder ..	4 oz.	.. 200 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	
Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).		

TINCTURA DIGITALIS.

IMPERIAL

METRIC

Digitalis leaves, in

No. 20 powder .. 2½ oz. .. 125 gm.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA ERGOTÆ AMMONIATA.

Ergot, in No. 20

powder 5 oz. .. 250 gm.

Solution of ammonia 2 fl. oz. .. 100 c.c.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Mix the solution of ammonia with 18 fl. oz. (or 900 c.c.) of the alcohol; moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of this mixture, and percolate with the remainder; press; mix the expressed liquid with the percolate; add alcohol to form 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.); set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI.

Strong solution of

ferric chloride .. 5 fl. oz. .. 250 c.c.

Alcohol (90 per cent.) 5 „ .. 250 „

Distilled water .. a sufficient quantity.

Mix the strong solution of ferric chloride with the alcohol; add sufficient water to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA GELSEMI.

Gelsemium root, in

No. 40 powder .. 2 oz. .. 100 gm.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 1 fl. oz. (or 50 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.)

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

Gentian root, cut small

and well bruised .. 2 oz. .. 100 gm.

Dried bitter - orange

peel, well bruised .. ¾ „ .. 37.5 „

Cardamom seeds, bruised ¼ „ .. 12.5 „

Alcohol (45 per cent.) 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Guaiacum resin, in		
powder	4 oz.	200 gm.
Oil of nutmeg ..	30 min.	3.1 c.c.
Oil of lemon ..	20 „	2.1 „
Strong solution of ammonia	1½ fl. oz.	75 „

Mix the strong solution of ammonia with 16 fl. oz. (or 800 c.c.) of the alcohol; add the guaiacum resin; set aside for forty-eight hours, shaking frequently; filter; dissolve the oil of lemon and oil of nutmeg in the filtrate, and pass alcohol through the filter to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.)

TINCTURA HAMAMELIDIS.

Hamamelis bark, in		
No. 20 powder ..	2 oz.	100 gm.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with 1 fl. oz. (or 50 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.)

TINCTURA HYDRASTIS.

Hydrastis rhizome,		
in No. 60 powder	2 oz.	100 gm.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.

Hyoscyamus leaves		
and flowering tops,		
in No. 20 powder	2 oz.	100 gm.
Alcohol (45 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA IODI.

Iodine	½ oz.	25 gm.
Potassium iodide ..	½ „	25 „
Distilled water ..	½ fl. oz.	25 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Place the iodine and potassium iodide in a bottle with the water; when dissolved, add alcohol to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA JABORANDI.

IMPERIAL

METRIC

Jaborandi leaves, in

No. 40 powder .. 4 oz. .. 200 gm.

Alcohol (45 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with $2\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (or 125 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA JALAPÆ.

Jalap, in No. 40 powder 4 oz. .. 200 gm.

Alcohol (70 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol; pack in a percolator; gradually add alcohol until 12 fl. oz. (or 600 c.c.) of percolate has been collected; press; add the expressed liquid to the percolate; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

TINCTURA KINO.

Kino, in powder .. 2 oz. .. 100 gm.

Glycerin .. 3 fl. oz. .. 150 c.c.

Distilled water .. 5 „ .. 250 c.c.

Alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Mix the glycerin and the water; rub the kino in a mortar with the mixture to form a smooth paste, gradually adding the remainder; transfer to a closed vessel; add 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) of the alcohol; set aside for twelve hours, frequently agitating; filter through cotton wool; pass alcohol through to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ.

Krameria root, in No.

40 powder .. 4 oz. .. 200 gm.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA.

Oil of lavender .. 45 min. .. 4·7 c.c.

Oil of rosemary .. 5 „ .. 0·5 „

Cinnamon bark,

bruised .. 75 gr. .. 8·5 gm.

Nutmeg, bruised .. 75 „ .. 8·5 „

Red sanders wood .. 150 „ .. 17 „

Alcohol (90 per cent.) 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration, adding the oils at completion.

TINCTURA LIMONIS.

IMPERIAL

METRIC

Fresh lemon peel (cut small)	.. ..	5 oz.	..	250 gm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	1 pt.			1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA LOBELIÆ ÆTHEREA.

Lobelia, in No. 40

powder 4 oz. .. 200 gm.

Spirit of ether .. a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of spirit of ether, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA LUPULI.

Hops 4 oz. .. 200 gm.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

Myrrh, in coarse

powder 4 oz. .. 200 gm.

Alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Place the myrrh with 16 fl. oz. (or 800 c.c.) of the alcohol in a closed vessel for seven days, with frequent agitation; filter; when the liquid ceases to drop, pass alcohol through the filter to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ.

Liquid extract of nux

vomica 2 fl. oz. .. 100 c.c.

Distilled water .. 3 ,, .. 150 ,,

Alcohol (90 per cent) a sufficient quantity.

Mix the liquid extract of nux vomica with the water; add alcohol to produce 12 fl. oz. (or 600 c.c.) of the tincture; filter.

100 c.c. should yield not less than 0.24 nor more than 0.26 gm. of strychnine, corresponding to about $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. in 1 fl. drm. or $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in 110 min.

Contains about twice the proportion of strychnine present in the tincture of nux vomica, B.P., 1885.

TINCTURA OPII.

	IMPERIAL.	METRIC.
Opium	3 oz. ..	150 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	} of each a	sufficient
Distilled water			} quantity.

Rub the opium to a paste with 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) of water, heated to at least 200° F. (93·3° C.); set aside for six hours; add 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) of the alcohol; mix; set aside for twenty-four hours; strain; press; mix the liquids; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

This preparation contains, on an average, the soluble matter of 32·8 gr. of opium (containing 10 per cent. of morphine, calculated as anhydrous) in 1 fl. oz., or of about 1 gr. of such opium in 15 min.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA.

Tincture of opium ..	3 fl. oz.	..	150 c.c.
Benzoic acid ..	180 gr.	..	20·6 grm.
Oil of anise ..	1 fl. drm	..	6·25 c.c.
Solution of ammonia	4 fl. oz.	..	200 c.c.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.		

Dissolve the oil and the benzoic acid in 12 fl. oz. (or 600 c.c.) of the alcohol; add the tincture of opium and the solution of ammonia; mix well; filter; add alcohol to form 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

This preparation contains the soluble matter of nearly 0·62 gr. of opium (containing 10 per cent. of morphine, reckoned as anhydrous) in 1 fl. drm., or of nearly 5 gr. of such opium in 1 fl. oz.

TINCTURA PODOPHYLLI.

Podophyllum resin ..	320 gr.	..	36·5 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.		

Add the resin to 18 fl. oz. (or 900 c.c.) of the alcohol, and set aside for twenty-four hours, occasionally agitating; filter; pass alcohol through the filter to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

Twice the strength of the tincture in B.P., 1885.

TINCTURA PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.

Virginian prune bark			
in No 20 powder ..	4 oz.	..	200 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	12½ fl. oz.	..	625 c.c.
Distilled water ..	7½ fl. oz.	..	375 c.c.

Mix the powder with the water; set aside for twenty-four hours; add the alcohol, and prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI.

IMPERIAL

METRIC

Pyrethrum root, in

No. 40 powder .. 4 oz. .. 200 grm.

Alcohol (70 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 3 fl. oz. (or 150 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ.

Quassia wood, rasped 2 oz. .. 100 grm.

Alcohol (45 per cent.) 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

Nearly three times stronger than tincture in B.P., 1885.

TINCTURA QUILLAIÆ.

Quillaia bark, in No.

20 powder .. 1 oz. .. 50 grm.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (or 25 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA QUININÆ.

Quinine hydrochloride 175 gr. .. 20 grm.

Tincture of orange .. 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Dissolve the quinine in the tincture.

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA.

Quinine sulphate .. 175 gr. .. 20 grm.

Solution of ammonia 2 fl. oz. .. 100 c.c.

Alcohol (60 per cent) 18 ,, .. 900 c.c.

Mix the solution of ammonia with the alcohol; add the quinine; shake until a clear solution is produced; set aside for three days; filter.

TINCTURA RHEI COMPOSITA.

Rhubarb root, in No.

20 powder .. 2 oz. .. 100 grm.

Cardamom seeds,

bruised .. $\frac{1}{4}$,, .. 12.5 ,,Coriander fruit, bruised $\frac{1}{4}$,, .. 12.5 ,,

Glycerin .. 2 fl. oz. .. 100 c.c.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the solid ingredients with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol; percolate until a volume of 18 fl. oz. (or 900 c.c.) of liquid has been obtained; agitate; set aside for forty-eight hours; filter; mix with the glycerin.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Squill, bruised ..	4 oz.	.. 200 grm.
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA SENEGÆ.

Senega root, in No.

40 powder 4 oz. .. 200 grm.

Alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 4 fl. oz. (or 200 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA SENNÆ COMPOSITA.

Senna, broken small 4 oz. .. 200 grm.

Raisins of commerce,

freed from seeds .. 2 „ .. 100 „

Caraway fruit, bruised $\frac{1}{2}$ „ .. 25 „

Coriander fruit, bruised $\frac{1}{2}$ „ .. 25 „

Alcohol (45 per cent.) 1 pt. .. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA SEPRENTARIÆ.

Serpentary rhizome,

in No. 40 powder 4 oz. .. 200 grm.

Alcohol (70 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 4 fl. oz. (or 200 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA STRAMONII.

Stramonium leaves,

in No. 20 powder 4 oz. .. 200 grm.

Alcohol (45 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the powder with 4 fl. oz. (or 200 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA STROPHANTHI.

Strophanthus seeds,

in No. 30 powder $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. .. 25 grm.

Alcohol (70 per cent.) a sufficient quantity.

Pack the powder in a percolator; moisten with 1 fl. drm. (or 6 c.c.) of the alcohol; set aside for forty-eight hours; pour on successive quantities of the alcohol, allowing percolation to proceed slowly, until a total volume of 10 fl. oz. (or 500 c.c.) has been obtained; filter; add alcohol to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

Half the strength of tincture in B.P. 1885.

TINCTURA SUMBUL.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Sumbul root, bruised	2 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	1 pt.	.. 1000 c.c.

Prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA TOLUTANA.

Balsam of tolu	.. 2 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Place the balsam in 16 fl. oz. (or 800 c.c.) of the alcohol; set aside; agitate occasionally; when dissolved, filter; pass alcohol through the filter to produce 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.

Valerian rhizome, in

No. 40 powder	.. 4 oz.	.. 200 grm.
Oil of nutmeg	.. 30 min.	.. 3.1 c.c.
Oil of lemon	.. 20 „	.. 2.1 „
Solution of ammonia	2 fl. oz.	.. 100 „
Alcohol (60 per cent.)	18 „	.. 900 „

Mix the liquid ingredients, and prepare by maceration.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

Ginger, in No. 40

powder	.. 2 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	a sufficient quantity.	

Moisten the powder with 2 fl. oz. (or 100 c.c.) of the alcohol, and percolate. The resulting tincture should measure 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.).

TROCHISCUS ACIDI BENZOICI.

Benzoic acid	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	.. 0.0324 grm.
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Mix with the fruit basis to form a lozenge.

TROCHISCUS ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Phenol	.. 1 gr.	.. 0.0648 grm.
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Mix with the tolu basis to form a lozenge.

TROCHISCUS ACIDI TANNICI.

Tannic acid..	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	.. 0.0324 grm.
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Mix with the fruit basis to form a lozenge.

TROCHISCUS BISMUTHI COMPOSITUS.

Bismuth oxycarbonate	2 gr.	.. 0.1296 grm
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Heavy magnesium carbonate..	.. 2 „	.. 0.1296 „
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Precipitated calcium carbonate	.. 4 „	.. 0.2592 „
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Mix with the rose basis to form a lozenge.

TROCHISCUS CATECHU.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Catechu	1 gr.	0.0648 gm.
Mix with the simple basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS EUCALYPTI GUMMI.

Eucalyptus gum ..	1 gr.	0.0648 gm.
Mix with the fruit basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS FERRI REDACTI.

Reduced iron ..	1 gr.	0.0648 gm.
Mix with the simple basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS GUAIACI RESINÆ.

Guaiacum resin ..	3 gr.	0.1944 gm.
Mix with the fruit basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS IPECACUANHÆ.

Ipecacuanha root, in powder	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	0.0162 gm.
Mix with the fruit basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ.

Extract of krameria	1 gr.	0.0648 gm.
Mix with the fruit basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS KRAMERIÆ ET COCAINÆ.

Extract of krameria	1 gr.	0.0648 gm.
Cocaine hydrochloride $\frac{1}{10}$..		0.00324 ..
Mix with the fruit basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ.

Morphine hydro-chloride ..	$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	0.0018 gm.
Mix with the tolu basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ

Morphine hydro-chloride ..	$\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	0.0018 gm.
Ipecacuanha root, in powder ..	$\frac{1}{12}$..	0.0054 ..
Mix with the tolu basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS POTASSII CHLORATIS.

Potassium chlorate	3 gr.	0.1944 ..
Mix with the rose basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS SANTONINI.

Santonin	1 gr.	0.0648 gm.
Mix with the simple basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS SODII BICARBONATIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Sodium bicarbonate	3 gr. ..	0.1944 grm.
Mix with the rose basis to form a lozenge.		

TROCHISCUS SULPHURIS.

Precipitated sulphur	2500 gr. ..	162 grm.
Acid potassium tartrate, in powder ..	500 ,, ..	32.4 ,,
Refined sugar, in powder	4000 ,, ..	259.2 ,,
Gum acacia, in powder	500 ,, ..	32.4 ,,
Tincture of orange..	500 min. ..	29.5 c.c.
Mucilage of gum acacia	500 ,, ..	29.5 ,,

Mix the tincture of orange with the powders; add the mucilage of gum acacia to form a suitable mass. Divide into 500 lozenges. Dry them in a hot-air chamber at a moderate temperature.

Each contains 5 gr. (0.324 grm.) of precipitated sulphur.

UNGUENTA.

In India and the Colonies more or less indurated lard, prepared suet, yellow beeswax, or white beeswax may be employed in the preparation of ointments, but the official proportion of the active ingredients must in all cases be maintained.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI.

Boric acid, in very fine powder, carefully sifted.. ..	1 oz. ..	30 grm.
Paraffin ointment, white	9 ,, ..	270 ,,
Mix.		

UNGUENTUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Phenol	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	15 grm.
Glycerin	$1\frac{1}{2}$,, ..	45 ,,
Paraffin ointment, white	$10\frac{1}{2}$,, ..	315 ,,
Dissolve the phenol in the glycerin; add the paraffin ointment; mix.		

UNGUENTUM ACIDI SALICYLICI.

	IMPERIAL,	METRIC.
Salicylic acid, in powder	10 gr	0.5 gm.
Paraffin ointment ..	490 ,,	24.5 ,,
Mix.		

UNGUENTUM ACONITINÆ.

Aconitine	10 gr.	0.5 gm.
Oleic acid	80 ,,	4 ,,
Lard	410 ,,	20.5 ,,
Rub the aconitine with the oleic acid, and gently warm until dissolved; add the lard; mix.		

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ.

Rose water, undiluted	7 fl. oz.	210 c.c.
White beeswax ..	1½ oz.	45 gm.
Spermaceti	1½ ,,	45 ,,
Almond oil	9 ,,	270 ,,
Oil of rose	8 min.	0.5 c.c.
Melt together the white beeswax, spermaceti, and almond oil; pour into a warmed mortar and add the rose water gradually with constant trituration; add the oil of rose; triturate until cold.		

UNGUENTUM ATROPINÆ.

Atropine	10 gr.	0.5 gm.
Oleic acid	40 ,,	2 ,,
Lard	450 ,,	22.5 ,,
Rub the atropine with the oleic acid, and gently warm until dissolved; add the lard; mix.		

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ.

Liquid extract of Belladonna ..	2 fl. oz.	40 c.c.
Benzoated lard ..	2¼ oz.	45 gm.
Evaporate the liquid extract of belladonna on a water-bath until it is reduced to ¼ oz. (or 5 gm.); add the benzoated lard; mix.		

100 parts of this ointment should contain 0.6 part of the alkaloids of belladonna root.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

Cantharides, bruised	1 oz.	30 gm.
Benzoated lard ..	10 ,,	300 ,,
Melt the lard, add the cantharides, and digest at a temperature of about 120° F. (48.9° C.) for twelve hours. Strain through calico and press the residue gently; stir until cold.		

UNGUENTUM CAPSICI.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Capsicum fruit, bruised	120 gr.	..	12 grm.
Spermaceti	60 „	..	6 „
Olive oil	1 oz.	..	44 „

Digest on a water-bath for one hour, occasionally stirring; strain; set aside to cool, without stirring.

UNGUENTUM CETACEI.

Spermaceti	20 oz.	..	200 grm.
White beeswax ..	8 „	..	80 „
Almond oil	72 „	..	720 „
Benzoin, in coarse powder	2 „	..	20 „

Melt the spermaceti, beeswax, and almond oil; add the benzoin, and, frequently stirring the mixture, heat for two hours; then strain, and stir constantly until cold.

UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI.

Chrysarobin	20 gr.	..	2 grm.
Benzoated lard ..	480 „	..	48 „

Triturate the chrysarobin gradually with the lard, previously melted; heat until the chrysarobin is dissolved; stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM COCAINÆ.

Cocaine	20 gr.	..	1 grm.
Oleic acid	80 „	..	4 „
Lard	400 „	..	20 „

Rub the cocaine with the oleic acid, and warm until dissolved; add the lard; mix.

UNGUENTUM CONII.

Juice of conium ..	2 fl. oz.	..	88 c.c.
Hydrous wool fat ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	..	33 grm.

Evaporate the juice on a water-bath to $\frac{1}{8}$ th of its volume, at a temperature not exceeding 140° F. (60° C.); add the hydrous wool fat; mix by trituration.

UNGUENTUM CREOSOTI.

Creosote	1 oz.	..	30 grm.
Hard paraffin ..	4 „	..	120 „
Soft paraffin, white	5 „	..	150 „

Melt the hard and soft paraffins together; add the creosote; stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Oil of eucalyptus ..	1 oz.	..	30 grm.
Hard paraffin ..	4 „	..	120 „
Soft paraffin, white ..	5 „	..	150 „

Melt the hard and soft paraffins together; add the oil of eucalyptus; stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ.

Galls, in very fine powder ..	1 oz.	..	30 grm.
Benzoated lard ..	4 „	..	120 „

Mix.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO.

Gall ointment ..	925 gr.	..	92.5 grm
Opium, in very fine powder ..	75 „	..	7.5 „

Mix.

100 parts of this ointment contain $7\frac{1}{2}$ parts of opium.

UNGUENTUM GLYCERINI PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

Glycerin of lead subacetate ..	1 oz.	..	30 grm.
Paraffin ointment, white ..	5 oz.	..	150 „

Mix.

UNGUENTUM HAMAMELIDIS.

Liquid extract of hamamelis ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz.	..	10 c.c.
Hydrous wool fat ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	..	90 grm.

Mix.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.

Mercury ..	1 lb.	..	160 grm.
Lard ..	1 „	..	160 „
Prepared suet ..	1 oz.	..	10 „

Triturate until metallic globules cease to be visible.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI.

Ammoniated mercury ..	1 oz.	..	30 grm.
Paraffin ointment, white ..	9 „	..	270 „

Mix,

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

	IMPERIAL		METRIC
Mercury ointment ..	10 oz.	..	150 grm.
Yellow beeswax ..	6 „	..	90 „
Olive oil ..	6 „	..	90 „
Camphor, in flowers	3 „	..	45 „

Mix the beeswax, olive oil, and mercury ointment with heat; add the camphor; triturate until cold.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI IODIDIRUBRI.

Mercuric iodide in fine powder ..	20 gr.	..	2 grm.
Benzoated lard ..	480 „	..	48 „
Mix.			

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.

Mercury ..	1 oz.	..	100 grm.
Nitric acid ..	3 fl. oz.	..	300 c.c.
Lard ..	4 oz.	..	400 grm.
Olive oil ..	7 „	..	700 „

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS DILUTUM.

Mercuric nitrate ointment ..	1 oz.	..	25 grm.
Soft paraffin, yellow	4 „	..	100 „
Mix.			

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OLEATIS.

Mercuric oleate ..	1 oz.	..	20 grm.
Benzoated lard ..	3 „	..	60 „
Mix.			

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI FLAVI.

Yellow mercuric oxide, in very fine powder	10 gr.	..	0.5 grm.
Soft paraffin, yellow	490 „	..	24.5 „
Mix.			

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI.

Red mercuric oxide, in very fine powder	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	..	10 grm.
Paraffin ointment, yellow ..	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ „	..	90 „
Mix.			

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Mercurous chloride	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	.. 10 grm.
Benzoated lard ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$,,	.. 90 ,,
Mix.		

UNGUENTUM IODI.

Iodine	20 gr.	.. 1 grm.
Potassium iodide ..	20 ,,	.. 1 ,,
Glycerin	60 ,,	.. 3 ,,
Lard.. ..	400 ,,	.. 20 ,,

Triturate the iodine, potassium iodide, and glycerin in a glass or porcelain mortar; add the lard gradually; mix.

UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI.

Iodoform, in fine powder	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	.. 10 grm.
Paraffin ointment, yellow	$2\frac{1}{4}$,,	.. 90 ,,
Mix.		

UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI.

Hard paraffin ..	3 oz.	.. 90 grm.
Soft paraffin..	7 ,,	.. 210 ,,

Melt together; as the liquid cools triturate constantly, until cold.

When paraffin ointment is used as the basis of white ointment, it should be prepared with the white variety of soft paraffin; and when used in coloured ointments it should be prepared with the yellow variety of soft paraffin.

The proportions of hard and soft paraffins in paraffin ointment may be modified to meet the exigencies of climate and prevailing temperature.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

Tar	5 oz.	.. 100 grm.
Yellow beeswax ..	2 ,,	.. 40 ,,

Melt the beeswax at a low temperature; add the tar; stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI ACETATIS.

Lead acetate, in fine powder	20 gr.	.. 2 grm.
Paraffin ointment, white	480 ,,	.. 48 ,,
Mix.		

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI CARBONATIS.

	IMPERIAL	METRIC
Lead carbonate, in fine powder ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	10 gm.
Paraffin ointment, white ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$,,	90 ,,
Mix.		

UNGUENTUM PLUMBI IODIDI.

Lead iodide, in fine powder ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	10 gm.
Paraffin ointment, yellow ..	$2\frac{1}{4}$,,	90 ,,
Mix.		

UNGUENTUM POTASSI IODIDI.

Potassium iodide ..	50 gr.	5 gm.
Potassium carbonate 3 ,,		0.3 ,,
Distilled water ..	47 ,,	4.7 ,,
Benzoated lard ..	400 ,,	40 ,,

Dissolve the potassium iodide and potassium carbonate in the water; mix gradually, with the lard, in a slightly warmed mortar.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ.

Resin, in powder ..	8 oz.	200 gm.
Yellow beeswax ..	8 ,,	200 ,,
Olive oil ..	8 ,,	200 ,,
Lard ..	6 ,,	150 ,,

Add the lard and olive oil to the melted resin and beeswax; strain; stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ.

Stavesacre seeds ..	2 oz.	40 gm.
Yellow beeswax ..	1 ,,	20 ,,
Benzoated lard ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$,,	170 ,,

Crush the seeds; digest with the lard on a water-bath for two hours; strain and press through calico; add the beeswax; heat to dissolve; stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

Sublimed sulphur, finely sifted ..	1 oz.	30 gm.
Benzoated lard ..	9 ,,	270 ,,
Mix.		

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS IODIDI.

		IMPERIAL		METRIC
Sulphur iodide	..	20 gr.	..	2 gm.
Glycerin	..	20 „	..	2 „
Benzoated lard	..	460 „	..	46 „

Triturate the sulphur iodide and glycerin in a slightly warmed mortar to a smooth paste; gradually add the lard; stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ.

Veratrine	..	10 gr.	..	0.5 gm.
Oleic acid	..	40 „	..	2 „
Lard	..	450 „	..	22.5 „

Rub the veratrine with the oleic acid, and gently warm until dissolved; add the lard; mix.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI.

Zinc oxide, finely sifted	..	3 oz.	..	75 gm.
Benzoated lard	..	17 „	..	425 „

Add the zinc oxide gradually to the melted lard; stir until cold.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATIS.

Zinc sulphate	..	2 oz.	..	60 gm.
Hard soap, in shavings	..	4 „	..	120 „
Distilled water, boiling	..	..	} of each a sufficient quantity.	
Soft paraffin, white	..	..

VINUM ANTIMONIALE.

Tartarated antimony	40 gr.	..	4 gm.
Distilled water, boiling	..	1 fl. oz.	.. 44 c.c.
Sherry	..	a sufficient quantity.	

Dissolve the tartarated antimony in the water; mix the solution with sherry to form 1 pt. (or 875 c.c.).

VINUM COLCHICI.

Colchicum corm, in No. 20 powder	..	4 oz.	..	200 gm.
Sherry	..	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.
Macerate as directed for tinctures.				

VINUM FERRI.

		IMPERIAL		METRIC
Iron in wire	..	1 oz.	..	50 grm.
Sherry	..	1 pt.	..	1000 c.c.

Set aside for thirty days in a closed vessel, the iron being almost, but not quite, immersed in sherry, the vessel being frequently shaken, and the stopper occasionally removed; filter.

VINUM FERRI CITRATIS.

Iron and ammonium

citrate	..	160 gr.	..	18.3 grm.
Orange wine	..	a sufficient quantity.		

Dissolve the iron and ammonium citrate in orange wine to form 1 pt. (or 1000 c.c.). Agitate occasionally for three days; filter.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

Liquid extract of ipe-

cacuanha	..	1 fl. oz.	..	50 c.c.
Sherry	..	19 "	..	950 "

Mix; set aside for forty-eight hours; filter.

VINUM QUININÆ.

Quinine hydrochloride	20 gr.	..	2 grm.
Orange wine	1 pt.	..	875 c.c.

Dissolve; set aside; filter if necessary.

SYNOPSIS OF THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1898.

IN 1900 the General Medical Council issued a supplement to the British Pharmacopœia under the above title, which includes the more important drugs and preparations employed in India and the Colonies. The following is a synopsis of the work.

Acaciæ Cortex. — The dried bark of *Acacia arabica*, Willdenow (N.O. Leguminosæ); also the dried bark of the Sydney black wattle, *A. decurrens*, Willd., or of the Victorian and Tasmanian black wattle (? *A. decurrens*, var. *mollis*, Willd.). Astringent. Contains tannin. An equivalent of oak bark.

Acalypha.—The fresh and the dried herb, *Acalypha indica*. Expectorant, emetic, and laxative. Contains the alkaloid acalyphine. An equivalent of senega root.

Acetum Mylabridis.—Process identical with that for acetum cantharidis, except that mylabris replaces cantharides.

Acetum Urgineæ.—Process identical with that for acetum scillæ, except that urguinea replaces squill. Dose, 10 to 30 min.

Adhatoda.—The fresh and the dried leaves of *Adhatoda vasica*. Contains the alkaloid vasicine in combination with adhatodic acid.

Agropyrum.—The dry rhizome of *Agropyrum repens*. Diuretic and aperient. Contains tritacin, inosite, sugar, mucilage, and malates.

Alstonia.—The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. Bitter tonic, astringent, and antiperiodic.

Andrographis.—The dried plant, *Andrographis paniculata*, Nees (N.O. Acanthaceæ). Bitter tonic and stomachic. Known in India as "kariyât" or "creyat." Contains a bitter principle. An equivalent of chiretta.

Aristolochia.—The dried stem and root of *Aristolochia indica*. Linné (N.O. Aristolochiaceæ). Stimulant, tonic, and emmenagogue. Contains volatile oil, tannin, bitter principle, and starch. An equivalent of serpentary rhizome.

Arnica Flores.—The dried flower-heads of *Arnica montana*, Linné (N.O. Compositæ). Acrid stimulant. Contain arnicin. An equivalent of arnica rhizome.

Aurantii Cortex Indicus.—The fresh and the dried outer part of the pericarp of varieties of *Citrus aurantium*, grown in India and Ceylon. May be employed in making the official preparations for which fresh and dried bitter-orange peel are respectively directed to be used. Tonic and stomachic. Contains volatile oil and hesperidin.

Azadirachta Indica.—The bark of the stem of *Melia azadirachta*. Cathartic, emetic, and anthelmintic. Contains a bitter amorphous resin. An equivalent of quassia.

Belæ Fructus.—The fresh half-ripe fruit of *Ægle marmelos*, Correa (N.O. Rutaceæ). Mild astringent. Contains mucilage, pectin, sugar, and traces of tannin, bitter principle, and volatile oil.

Berberis.—The stem of *Berberis aristata*. Tonic, antiperiodic, and diaphoretic. Contains berberine and starch.

Betel.—The leaves of *Piper betle*. Stimulant, narcotic, and antidysenteric. Contain a volatile oil, which consists of chavibetol (an isomer of eugenol), cadinene, and sometimes chavicol.

Buteæ Gummi.—The inspissated juice obtained from the stem of *Butea frondosa*. Astringent. Contains tannin, pyrocatechuic acid, and gum. May be used in making the official preparations for which East Indian, Malabar, or Madras Kino are directed to be used.

Buteæ Semina.—The seeds of *Butea frondosa*. Vermifuge. Contain an oil which possesses anthelmintic properties, known in India as "Moodooga oil." An equivalent of santonin.

Calotropis.—The root-bark of *Calotropis procera* and of *C. gigantea*, freed from the outer corky layer. Bitter, tonic, emetic. Dose, in powder, 3 to 10 gr. as a tonic; 30 to 60 gr. as an emetic.

Cambogia Indica.—The gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia morella*. Hydragogue cathartic. An equivalent of Siam Gamboge. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 gr.

Catechu Nigrum.—An extract prepared from the wood of *Acacia catechu*. Tonic and astringent. May be employed in making the official preparations for which pale catechu (gambier) is directed to be used. Dose, 5 to 15 gr.

Cissampelos.—The root of *Cissampelos pareira*. Formerly official in the B.P. as the source of pareira root. Tonic and diuretic. Contains the alkaloid pelosine (cissampeline) and a little tannin. An equivalent of Pareira root.

Coscinium.—The stem of *Coscinium fenestratum*. Tonic and stomachic. Contains berberine, but no starch. An equivalent of calumba root.

Cucurbitæ Semina Præparata.—The prepared fresh ripe seeds of cultivated plants of *Cucurbita maxima*. The seeds, which must not be more than one month old, should have been freshly deprived of their yellowish membranous envelope or testa, and of the inner thin brownish rind or tegmen. Anthelmintic.

Daturæ Folia.—The leaves of *Datura fastuosa* and of *Datura metel*. Anodyne and antispasmodic. Contain hyoscyne, with traces of hyoscyamine and atropine. An equivalent of belladonna and stramonium leaves.

Daturæ Semina.—The seeds of *Datura fastuosa*. Diuretic and narcotic. Contain hyoscyne, with traces of hyoscyamine and atropine. An equivalent of stramonium seeds.

Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis.—Acacia bark, bruised, 1.25 oz.; distilled water, 24 fl. oz. Boil for ten minutes, strain, and, if necessary, add water to make 1 pt. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Decoctum Agropyri.—Couch grass, cut small, 1 oz.; distilled water, 24 fl. oz. Boil for ten minutes, strain, and, if necessary, add water to make 1 pt. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Decoctum Cissampeli.—Cissampelos, thinly sliced, 2.5 oz.; distilled water, 24 fl. oz. Boil for fifteen minutes, strain, and, if necessary, add water to make 1 pt. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Decoctum Gossypii Radicis Corticis.—Cotton root bark, bruised, 4 oz.; distilled water, 40 fl. oz. Boil until reduced to 20, strain, and, if necessary, add water to make 1 pt. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Decoctum Hygrophilæ.—Hygrophila, cut small, 2 oz.; distilled water, 60 fl. oz. Boil until reduced to 20, strain, and, if necessary, add water to make 1 pt. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Decoctum Ispaghulæ.—Ispaghula, bruised, 120 gr.; distilled water, 24 fl. oz. Boil for ten minutes, strain, and, if necessary, add water to make 1 pt. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Decoctum Sappan.—Process identical with that for decoctum hæmatoxyli, except that sappan replaces logwood. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Embelia.—The fruit of *Embelia ribes* and of *E. robusta*. Anthelmintic. Contains embelic acid. An equivalent of kousso and male fern. *Dose*, in powder, 1 to 4 dr.

Emplastra. — PLASTERS. — In India and the Colonies more or less hard soap, indurated lard, resin, or yellow beeswax may be employed in the preparation of the plasters of the text of the Pharmacopœia or of the Addendum, when prevailing high temperatures otherwise render the basis too soft for convenient use; but the official proportion of the active ingredient must in all cases be maintained.

Emplastrum Calefaciens Mylabridis.—Process identical with that for emplastrum calefaciens, B.P., except that mylabris replaces cantharides.

Emplastrum Mylabridis. — Process identical with that for emplastrum cantharides, B.P., except that mylabris replaces cantharides.

Extractum Acalyphæ Liquidum. — Dried acalypha in No. 40 powder is exhausted by percolation with 90 per cent. alcohol, and the product adjusted so that each fluid ounce shall represent 1 oz. of the drug. *Dose*, 5 to 30 min.

Extractum Adhatodæ Liquidum.—Dried adhatoda in No. 40 powder is exhausted by percolation with 60 per cent. alcohol and the product adjusted so that each fluid ounce shall represent 1 oz. of the drug. *Dose*, 20 to 60 min.

Extractum Agropyri Liquidum.—Couch grass cut small, 20 oz., is thrice digested with boiling water.

Ispaghula.—The seeds of *Plantago ovato*. Demulcent. Contain mucilage. An equivalent of linseed and barley. *Dose*, in powder, 50 to 150 gr.

Kaladana.—The seeds of *Ipomœa hederacea*. Purgative and anthelmintic. Contain the resin pharbitisin, which resembles the ether-insoluble portion of jalapæ resina. An equivalent of jalap. *Dose*, in powder, 30 to 50 gr.

Kaladanæ Resina.—An equivalent of jalap. *Dose*, 2 to 8 gr.

Kavæ Rhizoma.—The decorticated, dried, and divided rhizome, without the roots of *Piper methysticum*. Stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and tonic. Contains a crystalline body—kavahin or methysticin—analogous to piperin, also gum and starch; an alkaloid named kavaine is also said to be present.

Kino Eucalypti.—An exudation from the stem of various species of *Eucalyptus* having the characters and responding to the tests for kino, B.P. Astringent. Contains catechin, pyrocatechin, kinoin, tannin, phlobaphenes, gum, and sometimes volatile oil. May be employed in making the official preparations for which East Indian, or Malabar, or Madras kino are directed to be used.

Liquor Andrographidis Concentratus.—Process identical with that for liquor chiratæ concentratus, except that andrographis replaces chiretta. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

Liquor Aristolochiæ Concentratus.—Process identical with that for liquor serpentariæ concentratus, except aristolochia replaces serpentary rhizome. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.

Liquor Berberidis Concentratus.—Process identical with that for liquor serpentariæ concentratus, except that berberis replaces serpentary rhizome. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

Liquor Coccinii Concentratus.—Process almost identical with that for liquor calumbæ concentratus, but coccinium replaces calumba root, the quantity of alcohol is increased to 8 fl. oz.; and that of water reduced to 16 fl. oz., half of which is used for each maceration. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

Liquor Epispasticus Mylabridis.—Process identical with that for liquor epispasticus, except that mylabris replaces cantharides.

Liquor Tinosporæ Concentratus.—Process identical with that for liquor calumbæ concentratus, except that tinospora replaces calumba root. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

Liquor Toddaliæ Concentratus.—Process identical with that for liquor cuspariæ concentratus, except that toddalia replaces cuspariæ bark. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

Mucilago Gummi Indici.—Process identical with that for mucilago acaciæ, except that Indian gum replaces gum acacia, and only half the quantity is used. May be employed in making the official preparations for which mucilago acaciæ is directed to be used.

Mylabris.—The dried beetle, *Mylabris phalerata*. Rubefacient, irritant, and vesicant. Contains cantharidin. The beetles are known as Chinese blistering flies. Other species of *Mylabris* may be employed in making the official preparations for which *Mylabris* is directed to be used, provided they contain as much cantharadin as *M. phalerata* (? 1 to 1.2 per cent.). An equivalent of cantharides.

Myrobalanum.—The immature fruits of *Terminalia chebula*, usually distinguished in commerce as *Chebule myrobalans*. Purgative and astringent. Contain gallotannic acid, gallic acid, resin, and mucilage. An equivalent of galls. Dose, in powder, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr.

Oleum Ajowan.—The oil distilled from the fruit of *Carum copticum*. Aromatic, stomachic, and carminative. Contains thymol, cymene, and a terpene boiling at 172°. An equivalent of olea anethi, anisi, carui, and menthæ piperitæ.

Oleum Arachis.—The oil expressed, without the aid of heat, from the seeds of *Arachis hypogæa*. May be employed in making the official liniments, ointments, and plasters for which olive oil is directed to be used.

Oleum Gaultheriæ.—The oil distilled from the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, or from the bark of the sweet-birch, *Betula lenta*. Stimulant, astringent, diuretic, and emmenagogue. Contains methyl salicylate, with traces of a paraffin, a ketone, an alcohol, and an ester, the odour of the last two distinguishing the oil from synthetic methyl salicylate. Dose, 3 to 10 min.

Oleum Graminis Citrati.—The oil distilled from *Andropogon citratus*, also known as *A. schœnanthus*. Carminative. Contains citron, citronellal, methyl heptenone, geraniol, and probably linalol.

Oleum Gynocardiaë.—The fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, or of *G. prainii*. Alterative and emetic. Dose, 5 to 10 min., gradually increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

Oleum Sesami.—The oil expressed from the seeds of *Sesamum indicum*. Demulcent. May be employed in making the official liniments, ointments, and plasters for which olive oil is directed to be used.

Oliveri Cortex.—The dried bark of *Cinnamomum oliveri*. Aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic, alterative. Contains tannin and a volatile oil, of which safrol, cineol, eugenol, and cinnamic aldehyde are constituents. An equivalent of sassafras root.

Oxymel Urgineæ.—Process identical with that for oxymel scillæ, except that urguinea replaces squill. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

Tinctura Urgineæ.—Process as that for tinctura scillæ, except that urguinea replaces squill. Dose, 5 to 15 min.

Tinctura Valerianæ Indicæ Ammoniata.—Process as that for tinctura valerianæ ammoniata, except that Indian valerian replaces valerian rhizome. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. drm.

Tinospora.—The stem of *Tinospora cordifolia*. Tonic, alterative, diuretic, and antiperiodic. Contains berberine, a bitter glucoside, and starch. Known as "gulancha." An equivalent of calumba root.

Toddalia.—The root-bark of *Toddalia aculeata*. Bitter tonic and stomachic. Contains a resin, a bitter principle, and a volatile oil, having a cinnamon and melissa-like odour. An equivalent of cusparia bark.

Turpeth.—The dried root and stem of *Ipomœa turpethum*. Purgative. Dose, in powder, 5 to 20 gr. An equivalent of jalap.

Tylophoræ Folia.—The dried leaves of *Tylophora asthmatica*. Expectorant, diaphoretic, and emetic. Contain the alkaloid tylophorine. Dose, in powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 gr. as an expectorant; 15 to 30 gr. as an emetic. An equivalent of ipecacuanha.

Unguentum Gynocardiaë. — Gynocardia oil, 50 gr.; hard paraffin, 200 gr.; soft paraffin, 250 gr. Melt the paraffins together, add the oil, and stir until cold.

Unguentum Mylabridis.—Formula as that for unguentum cantharidis, except that mylabris replaces cantharides. More or less indurated lard may be employed instead of benzoated lard.

Unguentum Myrobalani.—Formula as that for unguentum gallæ, except that myrobalans replace galls. More or less indurated lard may be employed instead of benzoated lard.

Unguentum Myrobalani cum Opio.—Formula as that for unguentum gallæ cum opio, except that myrobalan ointment replaces gall ointment.

Urginea.—The younger bulbs of *Urginea indica*; also the younger bulbs of *Scilla indica*, taken soon after the plant has flowered. They should be kept in a dry place. Stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic. Contain bitter principles similar to those found in ordinary squill, of which Indian squill is an equivalent.

Valerianæ Indicæ Rhizoma.—The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana wallichii*. Stimulant and antispasmodic. An equivalent of ordinary valerian rhizome.

Viburnum.—The dried bark of *Viburnum prunifolium*. Astringent, antispasmodic, diuretic, tonic, and nervine.

TABLE

GIVING STRENGTHS OF THE MORE POWERFUL
PREPARATIONS OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA,
1898.

Aconite liniment	..	..	1 oz. of root yields 1½ fl. oz.
„ tincture	..	..	1 oz. of root yields 20 fl. oz.
Aconitine ointment	..	..	2 per cent.
Antimonial wine	..	..	2 gr. in 1 fl. oz.
„ powder	..	..	1 „ „ 3 gr.
Arsenic, liquor hydrochlor.	..	1	„ „ 110 min.

Arsenic liquor	.. ..	1 gr. in 110 min.
Belladonna alcoholic extract	..	1 per cent. of alkaloids.
,, liquid extract	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of alkaloids in 110 min.
,, suppositories	..	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr. of alkaloids in each.
,, tincture	..	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. of alkaloids in 110 min.
Cantharides, ointment of	..	10 per cent. nearly
,, plaster	.. ..	35 ,, ,,
,, tincture	.. ..	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in 110 min.
,, vinegar	.. ..	10 ,, ,, 110 ,,
,, blistering liquid	.. ..	50 ,, ,, 110 ,,
Carbolic acid, glycerin of	..	1 oz. in 5 fl. oz.
,, ,, liquefied	..	90.9 per cent. of phenol.
,, ,, lozenge	.. ..	1 gr. in each.
,, ,, ointment	.. ..	4 per cent.
,, ,, suppositories	.. ..	1 gr. in each.
Cherry laurel water	.. ..	$\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. hydrogen cyanide.
Chloric ether	.. ..	5 min. of chloroform in 100 min.
Cocaine ointment	.. ..	4 per cent.
,, injection hypodermic	.. ..	10 gr. hydrochloride in 110 min.
,, and krameria lozenge	.. ..	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr. hydrochloride in each.
Mercuric chloride, solution of	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in 1 fl. oz.
,, iodide ointment	.. ..	4 per cent.
,, iodide solution with arsenious iodide..	.. ..	1 gr. of each in 110 min.
Mercurous chloride, pill compound	.. ..	1 gr. of calomel in 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., nearly.
Mercury with chalk	.. ..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.
,, pill	.. ..	33 $\frac{1}{3}$,, ,,
Morphine acetate solution	.. ..	1 gr. in 110 min.
,, hydrochloride solution	.. ..	1 ,, ,, 110 ,,
,, lozenge	.. ..	$\frac{1}{36}$ gr. in each.
,, ,, with ipec.	.. ..	$\frac{1}{36}$,, ,, ,,
,, tincture, compound of choloform and	.. ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ min. of chloroform, $\frac{1}{2}$ min. acid hydrocyan. dil., $\frac{1}{11}$ gr. morphine hydrochlor. in 10 min.

Morphine suppositories	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. morphine hydrochloride in each.
„ (tartrate) hypodermic injection	..	5 gr. of morphine tartrate in 110 min.
„ solution of	.. ..	1 gr. of morphine tartrate in 110 min.
Nux vomica extract	.. ..	5 per cent. of strychnine.
„ „ liquid extract	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of strychnine in 110 min.
„ „ tincture	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. of strychnine in 110 min.
Opium extract	.. ..	20 per cent. of morphine.
„ liquid extract	.. ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of morphine in 110 min.
„ ointment, gall and	..	$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of opium.
„ pill of lead	.. ..	$12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of opium.
„ powder, aromatic of chalk and	of	$2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of opium.
„ powder of compound	..	10 per cent. of opium.
„ tincture	.. ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. of anhydrous morphine in 110 min. = 1 gr. of opium in 15 min.
„ „ ammoniated		nearly 5 gr. of opium in 1 fl. oz.
„ pill, ipecac. with squill		5 per cent. of opium.
„ compound, of soap	..	20 per cent. of opium.
„ powder, compound of ipecac.	of	10 per cent. of opium.
„ powder, kino	.. ..	5 per cent. of opium.
„ suppositories, compound lead		1 gr. of opium in each.
„ tincture camphor compound		equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. opium in 1 fl. dr.

TERMS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS IN LATIN AND ENGLISH, WITH ABBREVIATIONS.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Absente febris ..	Abs. febr. ..	In absence of fever.
Ad libitum ..	Ad lib. ..	At pleasure.
Ad tertiam vicem ..	Ad 3tm. vicem ..	For three times.
Adde or addendus ..	Add. ..	Add. To be added.
Admove ..	Admov. ..	Apply.
Admoveatur ..	Admov. ..	Let be applied.
Ad recidivum præcavendum ..	Ad.recid.præc. ..	To prevent relapse.
Adstante febre ..	Adst. febr. ..	When the fever is on.
Adversum ..	Adv. ..	Against.
Aggrediente febre ..	Aggred. febr. ..	While the fever is coming on.
Alternis horis ..	Altern. hor. ..	Every other hour.
Ana ..	āā. ..	Of each.
Applicandus ..	Applic. ..	To be applied.
Aqua bulliens ..	Aq. bull. ..	Boiling water.
„ fervens ..	Aq. ferv. ..	Hot water.
Balneum vaporis ..	B.V. ..	A vapour bath.
Bibe ..	Bib. ..	Drink.
Biduum ..	Bidi. ..	Two days.
Bis indies ..	Bis ind. ..	Twice a day.
Brachium ..	Brach. ..	The arm.
Capiat ..	Cap. ..	Let the patient take.
Capiatur ..	Capr. ..	Let it be taken.
Cibos ..	Cib. ..	Meals or food.
Cochlear ..	Coch. ...	Spoonful.
Cochleare magnum or amplum ..	Coch. mag. or ampl. ..	A tablespoonful.
Cochleare modicum or medium ..	Coch. mod. or med. ..	A dessertspoonful.
Cochleare parvum or minimum ..	Coch. parv. or min. ..	A teaspoonful.
Cochleare theæ ..	Coch. theæ ..	A teaspoonful.
Cochleatim ..	Cochleat. ..	By spoonfuls,

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Cœnum ..	.. Cœn. ...	.. Supper.
Cola ..	.. Col. ..	.. Strain.
Collutorium	.. Collut.	.. A mouth wash.
Collyrium	.. Collyr.	.. An eye lotion.
Compositus	.. Co. or comp.	Compound.
Continuenter	.. Cont...	.. Let the medicine be continued.
Coque ..	.. Coq. ..	.. Boil.
Cortex ..	.. Cort. ..	.. A bark.
Crastino ..	.. Crast.	.. To-morrow.
Crastino mane su- mendus	C.M.S.	.. To be taken to-morrow morning.
Crastino nocte ..	.. C.N. ..	.. To-morrow night.
Cujus ..	.. Cuj. ..	.. Of which.
Cum ..	.. C. ..	.. With.
Cyatho theæ	.. Cyath. theæ..	.. In a cup of tea.
Cyathus vinarius..	Cyath. vin. ..	.. A wineglass.
Decanta ..	.. Dec. ..	.. Pour off.
Decubitus..	.. Decub.	.. Lying down.
Deglutiatur	.. Deglut.	.. May be swallowed.
Dejectiones alvi ..	Dej. alvi	.. Liquid stool.
Detur ..	.. Det. ..	.. Let (it be given).
Dextro lateri	.. Dex. lat.	.. To the right side.
Diebus alternis ..	Dieb. alt.	.. Every other day.
Dilue ..	.. Dil. ..	.. Dilute.
Dimidius ..	.. Dim...	.. One half.
Divide in partes æquales	D. in p. æ.	.. Divide into equal parts.
Dolore lateris ur- gente.	Dol. lat. urg.	Pain in the side.
Donec ..	.. Don. ..	.. Until.
Donec alvus dejece- atur	Don. alv. dejec.	Until the bowels have been moved.
Donec dolor exul- averit	Don. dol. exul.	Until the pain shall have removed.
Donec somnus ob- repat	Don. som. obrep,	Until sleep comes on,

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Donec sudor pro- deat	Don. sud. prod.	Until sweat is produced.
Dosis ..	D. ..	Dose.
Ejusdem ..	EjUSD.	Of the same.
Ex paulo aqua ..	E. paul. aq. ..	In a little water.
Esuriens ..	Esur. ..	Fasting.
Ex aqua ..	Ex aq. ..	In water.
Fiat haustus	F.H. ...	Let a draught be made.
Fiat mistura ..	F.M. ..	Let a mixture be made.
Fiat pilula ..	Ft. pil. ..	Let a pill be made.
Fiat secundum ar- tem	F.S.A. ..	Let it be made according to art.
Gargarisma ..	Garg. ...	A gargle.
Gutturi applican- dus	Guttur. appl.	To be applied to the throat.
Habeat ..	Hab. ...	Let him have.
Hâc nocte...	H.N. ...	To-night.
Hebdomada ..	Hebdom. ..	For a week.
Hora somni ..	H.S. ..	The hour of sleeping.
Hora decubitûs ..	H.D. ...	At bedtime.
Horis consuetis ..	H.C. ...	At the accus- tomed hour.
Indies ..	Ind. ..	Daily.
Infricetur ..	Infric. ..	Let it be rubbed in.
Initio ..	Init. ..	At first.
Inter ..	Int. ..	Between.
Jam ..	—	At once.
Jentaculum ..	Jent. ..	Breakfast.
Lagena obturata ..	L.O. ..	A stoppered bottle.
Lateri dolenti ..	Lat. dol. ..	To the affected side.
Luce prima ..	Luc. p. ..	Early in the morning.
Mane nocteque ..	M.N. ...	Night and morning.
Mane primo ..	M. prim. ..	Early in the morning.

Latin	Abbreviation		English
Massa pilularum..	M.P. ..	..	A pill mass.
Media nocte ..	Med. noc.	..	Midnight
Meridies ..	Merid.	..	Noon.
Mica panis ..	Mic. pan.	..	Crumb of bread.
Minimum ..	M. or min.	..	A minim. = $\frac{1}{60}$ part of a fluid drachm.
Misce ..	M. ..	..	Mix.
Mistura ..	Mist. ..	..	A mixture.
Mitte ..	Mitt. ..	..	Send.
Modo præscripto..	Mod. præ.	..	In the manner prescribed.
More dicto ..	M.D. ..	..	As directed.
More solito ..	Mor. sol.	..	In the usual way.
Omni bihoris ..	Om. bih.	..	Every two hours.
Omni hora ..	Om. hor.	..	Every hour.
Omni mane ..	Om. man.	..	Every morn- ing.
Omni nocte ..	Om. noc.	..	Every night.
Omni quadrante horæ	Omn. quad. hor.	..	Every quarter of an hour.
Omni tertia horâ..	Om. ter. hor.	..	Every third hour.
Ovi vitellus ..	Ov. vitel.	..	Yolk of egg.
Parte sexta hora ..	part. six. hora	..	Every ten min- utes.
Parti affectæ appli- candus	P. a. a.	..	To be applied to the affected part.
Pedetentim ..	Ped. ..	..	Gradually.
Perindino ..	Perind.	..	The day after.
Phialâ agitatâ ..	Ph. agit.	..	Shake the bottle.
Pomeridie..	Pomerid.	..	Afternoon.
Post ..	P— ..	..	After.
Post aurem ..	P. aur.	..	Behind the ear.
Post cibum ..	P.C. ..	..	After meals.
Post prandium ..	P.P. ..	..	After dinner.
Postero die ..	Post. die	..	The day after.
Post quamque evacuationem	Post q. q. evac.	..	After each mo- tion.
Primo mane ..	Prim. m.	..	Early in the morning.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Pro re nata	.. P.R.N.	.. If occasion requires.
Pulvis ..	.. Pulv...	.. A powder.
Quadrihorio	.. Quadrih.	.. Every fourth hour.
Quarta quaque hora	4ta q. q. hor.	Every fourth hour.
Quotidianus	.. Quotid.	.. Daily.
Repetatur	.. Rept.	.. Let it be continued.
Sabinde ..	.. Sab. ..	.. Now and then.
Scatula ..	.. Scat. ..	.. A box.
Semel septemane, hebdomada	Sem. sept., hebdom.	Once a week.
Semi hora..	.. S. h. ..	.. Half hour.
Sero nocte	.. Ser. n.	.. Late at night.
Sesquihora	.. Sesquihor.	.. One hour and a half.
Si non somnum capiat	S. n. som. cap.	If the patient does not sleep
Si opus sit	.. S.I.O..	.. If required.
Si per hæc dolor non finitur		If the pain be not allayed.
Si tussis accreverit	S. tuss. acc...	If the cough shall have increased.
Signetur ..	.. Sig. ..	.. Label.
Sine ..	.. S. ..	.. Without.
Singulis horis	.. Sing. hor.	.. Every hour.
Singulorum	.. Sing. ..	.. Of each.
Solus ..	.. Sol. ..	.. Alone.
Spasmos discutere	Spas. discut.	To remove spasm.
Statim ..	.. Stat. ..	.. Immediately.
Stet ..	.. St. ..	.. Let it stand.
Sumat ..	.. Sum. ..	.. Let him take.
Sumatur. sumendus	Sumat. sumend.	To be taken.
Tempore cœnandi	Temp. cœn...	Supper time.
Ter die sumendus	T..d.s	.. To be taken three times a day.
Ter in die	.. T.i.d.	.. Three times a day.
Tere simul	.. Ter. sim.	.. Rub together.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Tertiüs diebus	.. Tert. die.	.. Every third day
Totus ..	.. Tot. ..	.. The whole.
Trihorio ..	.. Trihor.	.. Every third hour.
Tritura ..	.. Trit. ..	.. Triturate.
Trochisa ..	.. Troch.	.. Lozenge.
Urgente dolore	.. Urg. dolor.	.. If the pain be troublesome.
Urgente tussi	.. Urg. tuss.	.. If the cough be troublesome.
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„ „ (as an emetic) ..	10—30 „	
„ valerianas	1—3 „	
Zingiber (pulv.)	10—30 „	

GAUBIUS' TABLE.

For an adult, if the dose be	..	1	or 60	gr.
The dose under 1 year will be	..	$\frac{1}{12}$	„ 5	„
„ „ 2 years „	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	„ 8	„
„ „ 3 „ „	..	$\frac{1}{6}$	„ 10	„
„ „ 4 „ „	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	„ 15	„
„ „ 7 „ „	..	$\frac{1}{3}$	„ 20	„
„ „ 14 „ „	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	„ 30	„
„ „ 20 „ „	..	$\frac{2}{3}$	„ 40	„
„ 21 to 60 „ „	..	1	„ 60	„

OR,

For children under 12 add 12 to the age, and divide the age by the amount thus obtained.

DOSAGE TABLE.

(FROM *Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia*.)

AGE.		ADULT DOSE.		
		1 fl. oz.	60 gr.	20 gr.
1 month	..	30 min.	3 gr.	1 gr.
3 months	..	40 „	4 „	2 „
6 „	..	40 „	6 „	2 „
9 „	..	40 „	7 „	2 „
1 year ..	..	1 fl. dr.	8 „	3 „
2 years..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	10 „	4 „
3 „ ..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „	12 „	4 „
4 „ ..	..	2 „	15 „	5 „
5 „ ..	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ „	18 „	6 „
6 „ ..	..	3 „	20 „	7 „
8 „ ..	..	4 „	30 „	10 „
10 „ ..	..	$4\frac{1}{2}$ „	35 „	12 „
12 „ ..	..	5 „	40 „	14 „
13 „ ..	..	$5\frac{1}{2}$ „	45 „	15 „
15 „ ..	..	6 „	45 „	16 „
18 „ ..	..	$6\frac{1}{2}$ „	45 „	17 „
20 „ ..	..	7 „	50 „	18 „
20—45 years	..	1 fl. oz.	60 „	20 „
50 years..	..	7 fl. dr.	50 „	18 „
60—70 years	..	7 „	45 „	16 „

ADDENDUM.

ADDITIONS TO POISON SCHEDULE.

See p. 176.

From April 12, 1913, the following substances will be deemed poisons and will be included in Part II. of the Schedule to the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908.

Chineonal.	Proponal.
Codeonal.	Reversed sulphonol.
Deba.	Sulphonol.
Diethyl-barbituric acid	Trional.
and its derivatives.	Tetronal.
Hypnogen.	Veronacetin.
Luminal.	Veronal.
Malonyl-urea.	Veronal-sodium.
Malourea.	Ureides (poisonous).
Medinal.	Urethanes (poisonous).

The words actually added to the Schedule are:—

Diethyl-barbituric Acid and other alkyl, aryl, or metallic derivatives of Barbituric Acid, whether described as Veronal, Proponal, Medinal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation; and all poisonous Urethanes or Ureides.

Sulphonol and its homologues, whether described as Trional, Tetronal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation.

From the 1st day of May, 1913, *all liquid preparations sold as Carbolic, or Carbolic Acid, or Carbolic Substitutes, or Carbolic Disinfectant, containing not more than 3 per cent. of phenols*, must be treated as substances to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies, *i.e.*, they must, when sold, be labelled with the name of the substance and the words "Poisonous—Not to be Taken," and with the name and address of the seller. Further, they may not be sold by retail except in bottles or other containers rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers.

ERRATA.

On p. 180 for "carbonic acid" read "carbolic acid."

On p. 180 for "carbolic acid gas" read "carbonic acid gas."

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