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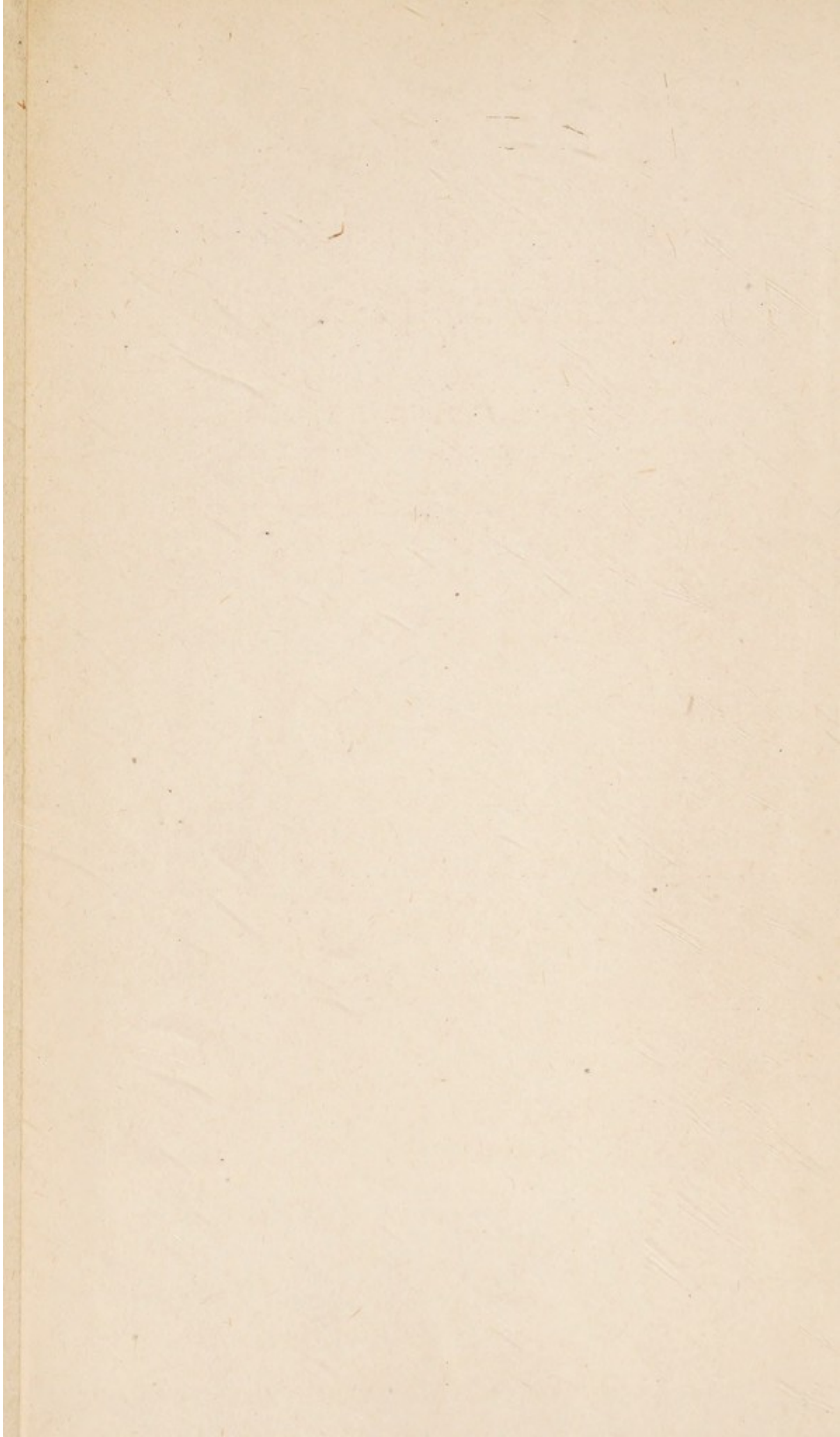
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THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

WITH NOTES ON THE PHARMACOLOGY
AND THERAPEUTICS OF THE MORE
IMPORTANT DRUGS

AND AN
INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

BY

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Member of the British Pharmacopœia Reference Committee
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WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

ARTHUR LATHAM, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Physician and Lecturer on Medicine
at St. George's Hospital

TENTH EDITION



LONDON

J. & A. CHURCHILL

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1915

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PREFACE TO THE TENTH EDITION

THE years that have elapsed since the last edition was reprinted have seen an enormous number of drugs brought into use. Of these, some have had an ephemeral existence, others have proved their worth. The more important of the latter are included in the new edition of *The British Pharmacopœia*, and these are fully dealt with in the text. Still newer remedies which seem to be of service and of which reliable data can be found, have been incorporated, and prescriptions illustrating their employment appended. On the other hand, remedies which were either redundant or have dropped out of use have been deleted. By this means the size of the book is not materially altered. In accordance with modern nomenclature the term "mil" has been substituted for "cubic" centimetre.

LONDON, 1915.



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PREFACE TO THE EIGHTH EDITION

THE very large number of additions to materia medica during recent years has completely altered the character of the prescriptions written at the present day. In this impression the general lines which earlier editions have followed have been adhered to, but an attempt has been made to bring the book up to date. While all the more important synthetic and other remedies are mentioned, specific examples of prescriptions containing those only which have been proved to be of some service are given.

In the following prescriptions the quantities according to the imperial system are placed side by side with their practical equivalents according to the metric system. It is not claimed that the equivalents given are exact, but it is believed that the gain in simplicity more than compensates for any slight loss in accuracy of conversion. For instance, an ounce has been rendered throughout as 30 cubic centimetres, or 30 grammes; a drachm as 4 cubic centimetres, or 4 grammes; a grain as $\cdot 06$ of a gramme; a minim as $\cdot 06$ of a cubic centimetre.

As there is a considerable range between the maximum and minimum pharmacopœial doses, and as the doses given

in the examples fall within those limits, no good purpose would have been served by using exact but cumbersome equivalents.

In accordance with the general practice of physicians, the directions are in every instance rendered in English; for, as the patient must sooner or later be made acquainted with the dose, no advantage is gained by writing them in Latin.

LONDON, W. : *March* 1905.

INTRODUCTION

MEDICAL students of the present day have seldom mastered the difficult art of prescribing at the time at which they obtain their qualification to practise. The cause of this undesirable state of affairs may be traced to our system of medical education. The student is taught to aim at passing the necessary examinations rather than to learn what will be essential to him once he has embarked definitely on his life's work. No great stress is laid by examining boards on the capacity for writing a prescription to meet the requirements of a given case or of a particular set of circumstances. Again, the student is ignorant, more often than not, of the best way of prescribing a particular medicine so as to make it acceptable to the patient. What may be termed "forced feeding" supplies, as a rule, such knowledge as may be required, of the action or of the chemical or physical characteristics of drugs, a few weeks before the examination.

In consequence of this defect in our medical training the qualified man starts on his career imperfectly informed in a necessary part of his business. He discovers the shortcomings of his knowledge at a time when it is hard to remedy them. He has to learn laboriously when his opportunities may be few, and in certain in-

stances he is tempted to rely too much on various proprietary mixtures, solutions, compressed tablets, and other forms of factory-made physics. It is true that many drugs can be compressed into tablets the portability of which renders them useful both to medical men and to the public. Those which dissolve readily in water lose little, if any, of their efficiency by compression, but tablets of compressed animal and vegetable powders, or of insoluble chemical substances, often pass through the alimentary canal unaltered. Another serious objection to the use of compressed tablets is the ease with which the public are enabled to indulge in the fashionable vice of prescribing for themselves. This vice is the source eventually of much additional work to the medical profession, but it is not good for the public. Nor is it dignified for us to allow manufacturing chemists to dictate the combination or the form of the drugs which we prescribe.

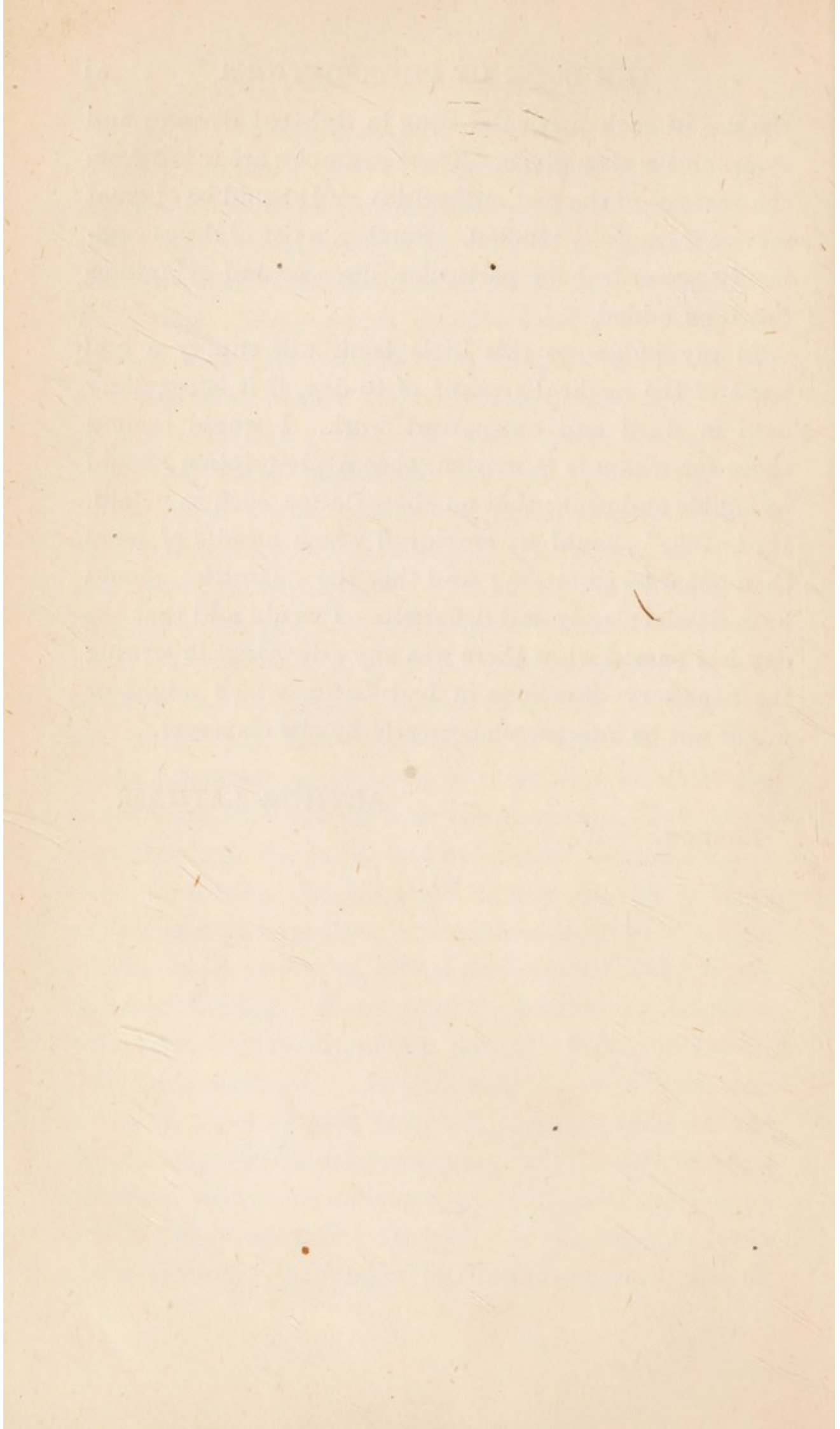
The following pages have been written to assist the senior student in his work at the hospital. If they are used rightly in the wards and out-patient department, in association with the standard text-books, on *materia medica* and therapeutics, the student will enter on the practice of his profession with a working knowledge of the art of prescribing. Every drug in common use has been included in the present edition, but antiquated substances have been omitted. In the case of each drug the necessary physical and chemical characteristics of the various preparations are mentioned, the therapeutical and medicinal values are indicated precisely, and the dose is stated clearly according to both the imperial and the metric systems. A number of illustrative examples of

the use of each particular drug in different diseases and symptoms is then given. These examples are taken from the practice of the best authorities, and should be of great service if carefully studied. Further, a list of drugs commonly prescribed for particular diseases and symptoms has been added.

In my judgment this little book will supply a real want of the medical student of to-day, if it is regularly used in ward and out-patient work. I would remind those for whom it is written, that a prescription should be legible and neat ; that no abbreviation, such as "Acid. Hyd. Dil.," should be employed which admits of more than one interpretation ; and that the quantities should be indicated clearly and definitely. I would add that the day has passed when there was any advantage in writing the necessary directions in bad Latin, which might or might not be interpreted correctly by the dispenser.

ARTHUR LATHAM.

LONDON.



**TABLE OF APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS
IN TERMS OF
IMPERIAL AND METRIC SYSTEMS**

Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils	Grains or Minims	Grammes or mils
$\frac{1}{200}$. . .	= 0.0003	10 . . .	= 0.6
$\frac{1}{100}$. . .	= 0.0006	12 . . .	= 0.8
$\frac{1}{64}$. . .	= 0.001	15 . . .	= 1.0
$\frac{1}{32}$. . .	= 0.002	20 . . .	= 1.2
$\frac{1}{16}$. . .	= 0.004	30 . . .	= 2.0
$\frac{1}{12}$. . .	= 0.005	60 . . .	= 4.0
$\frac{1}{8}$. . .	= 0.008	120 . . .	= 8.0
$\frac{1}{6}$. . .	= 0.01	240 . . .	= 15.0
$\frac{1}{4}$. . .	= 0.015	480 . . .	= 30.0
$\frac{1}{3}$. . .	= 0.02		
$\frac{1}{2}$. . .	= 0.03	Ounces	
1 . . .	= 0.06	2 . . .	= 60.0
2 . . .	= 0.12	4 . . .	= 115.0
3 . . .	= 0.2	6 . . .	= 170.0
4 . . .	= 0.25	8 . . .	= 230.0
5 . . .	= 0.3	10 . . .	= 280.0
6 . . .	= 0.4	15 . . .	= 420.0
8 . . .	= 0.5	20 . . .	= 568.0

57.5
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INCOMPATIBLES

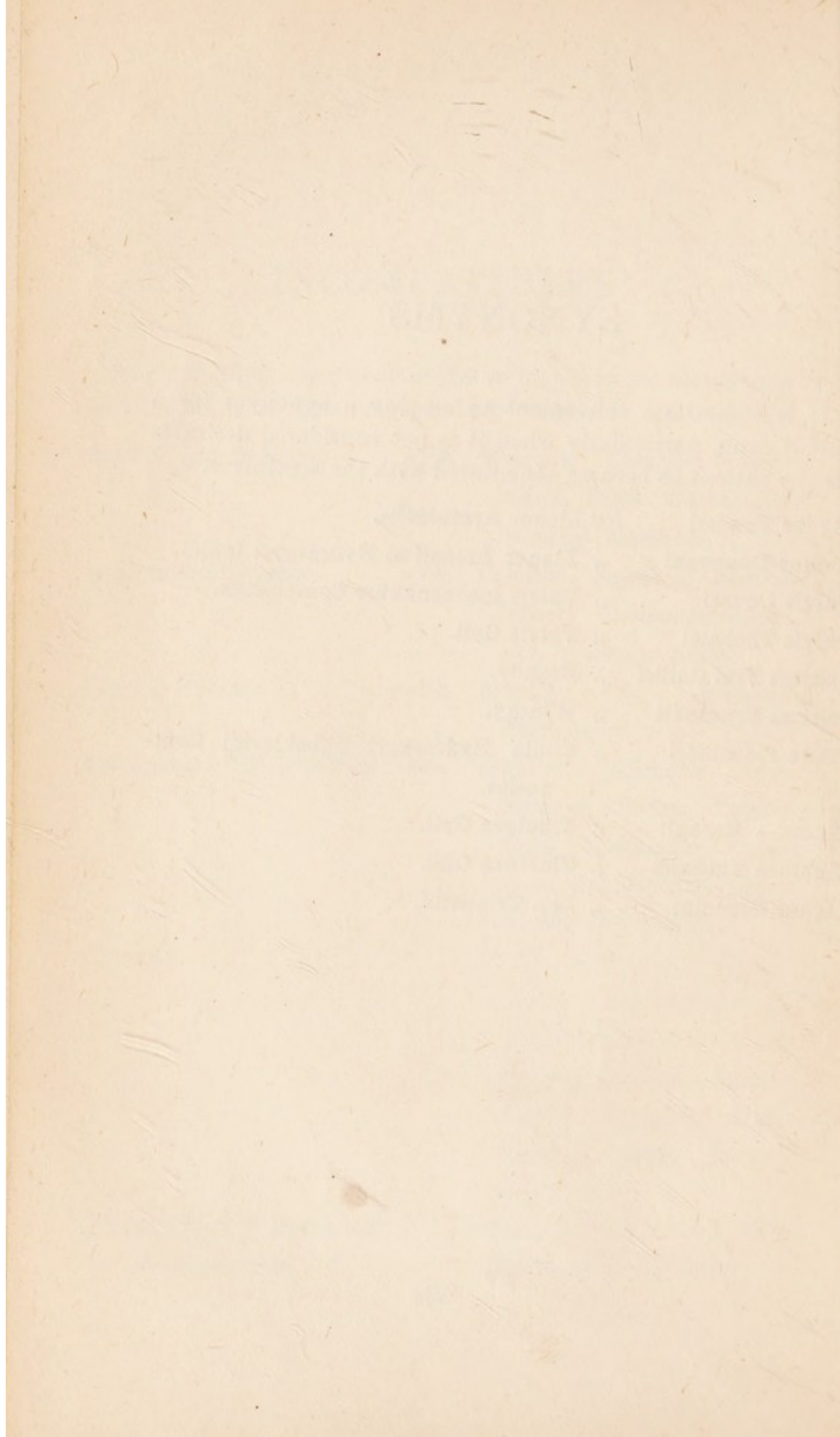
The following *combinations* are or may become dangerous, and should in no circumstances be prescribed :

Arsenic and its Salts	with	Mercuric Chloride, Magnesia, Lime Water, Astringent Tinctures.
Bromides or Iodides	with	Calomel, Spirit of Nitrous Ether, Potassium Chlorate, or Strong Acids.
Chloral Hydrate	with	Alkalies or Alkaline Carbonates.
Poisonous Alkaloidal Salts	with	Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates, Borax, Tannic Acid, Astringent Tinctures, Iodides, Bromides, or Mercuric Chloride.
Chlorates		should never be rubbed together with any readily oxidisable substance, as Sulphur, Creosote, Sugar, Iodine, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Tannic Acid, &c.
Chromic Acid or Potassium Permanganate		should not be mixed with Glycerin or Alcohol.

SYNONYMS

It is sometimes convenient to employ a synonym for a potent drug, particularly when it is not considered desirable for the patient to become acquainted with the treatment.

Liquor Fowleri	for Liquor Arsenicalis.
Liquor Donovanii	„ Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi.
Pulvis Doveri	„ Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus.
Pulvis Thebaici	„ Pulvis Opii.
Spiritus Vini Gallici	„ Brandy.
Spiritus Frumenti	„ Whisky.
Pilula Plummeri	„ Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita.
Tinctura Meconii	„ Tinctura Opii.
Tinctura Thebaici	„ Tinctura Opii.
Liquor Glonoini	„ Liq. Trinitrini.



THE BOOK OF PRESCRIPTIONS

ACACIA

Gum Arabic

A GUMMY exudation obtained from various species of *Acacia* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and somewhat nutritive. A piece allowed to dissolve in the mouth acts as a protective of inflamed mucous membrane in laryngitis, pharyngitis, gastritis, &c. Its principal use is in the manufacture of lozenges and pastilles; in dispensing, to suspend insoluble powders, resins, resinous tinctures, and to emulsify oils.

One part of powdered acacia will emulsify 4 parts of a fixed oil or 3 parts of a volatile oil.

Incompatibles. Alcohol, borax, ferric salts, lead subacetate.

℞ Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj	4·0 mils.
Syr. Mori ℥xx	1·2 „
Aq. Dest. ad ʒiv	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

℞ Mucil. Acaciæ ʒj	4·0 mils.
Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. v.	0·3 gramme.
Dec. Tritici ad ʒj	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water three times a day. *Cystitis.*

GUMMI INDICUM. *Ghatti Gum.* Used in India in place of Gum Arabic.

ACACIÆ CORTEX

Acacia Bark

The dried matured bark of Australian acacias, known as black wattle. It contains about 22 per cent. of tannic acid, and in Australia, India, and the Far East it is used for the

preparation of astringent mixtures, gargles, lotions, &c., much in the same way as oak bark is used in this country.

Dose of Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils.)

R Bismuthi Salicylatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Mucil. Tragacanth. \bar{z} ij	0·8 mil.
Tinct. Opii \mathbb{M} v	0·2 „
Dec. Acaciæ ad. \bar{z} j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

ACETANILIDUM

Acetanilide. Phenylacetamide. Known as Antifebrin.

Acetanilide occurs in colourless, odourless crystals. It is analgesic, antipyretic, antirheumatic. Must be given with caution, as toxic effects have been produced by quite small doses. It is commonly given in migraine, and is the active constituent in many of the proprietary headache powders and nostrums for neuralgia, &c.

Acetanilide is a useful antiseptic, and at one time it was in good repute as a dusting powder for small wounds. It is contained in several of the advertised preparations of Witch-Hazel, and to it the valuable properties ascribed to them are chiefly due.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme) in cachet or pill.

Solubility. 1 in 200 cold water, more so in hot; freely soluble in alcohol.

Antidotes. Hot blankets, hot-water bottle to feet, artificial respiration, oxygen; strychnine, atropine.

R Acetanilid. gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Quinin. Salicyl. gr. j	0·06 „
Caffeinæ Citratis gr. j	0·06 „

For one cachet. Not more than two to be taken in six hours.

Migraine.

R Acetanilid. gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Caffeinæ Cit. gr. j	0·06 „
Sp. Armoraciæ Co. \bar{z} j	4·00 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad \bar{z} j	to 30·00 „

The draught to be taken when pain comes on and repeated if necessary in four hours.

Neuralgia.

EXALGIN. *Methyl acetanilid.* Soluble 1 in 60 of water, freely in alcohol. A useful analgesic in neuralgia, lumbago,

sciatica, &c. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·1 gramme). Large doses are somewhat dangerous.

R Exalgin. gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Syrup. Aromat. $\bar{3}$ ss	2·00 mils.
Dec. Cinchonæ ad $\bar{3}$ ss	to 15·00 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Acute Neuralgia.

ACIDUM ACETICUM

Acetic Acid

A colourless, volatile, pungent liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Largely diluted and applied as a lotion, it produces a soothing effect on the skin. It is the safest antidote in cases of poisoning by alkalies. Glacial acetic acid is sometimes used for the removal of corns and warts; its use is attended by a good deal of pain.

Dose of Acidum Aceticum Dilutum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM

Arsenious Acid. White Arsenic.

Occurs as a heavy, white, inodorous powder. All its soluble preparations are irritant poisons, and the insoluble compounds are probably so far acted on by the gastric juice as to become so. In very small doses it is alterative, anti-periodic, and tonic. Certain organic compounds are much less toxic and of late have come into general use.

Externally arsenious acid is a powerful caustic; made into a paste with charcoal and starch mucilage, it is sometimes used to destroy superficial morbid growths.

Internally it is of service in the treatment of chronic skin affections, especially when the skin is dry and scaly; in pemphigus, acne, lichen, chronic urticaria; in chronic malaria and as a prophylactic it is frequently beneficial when quinine fails or is not tolerated; in chlorosis; in pernicious anæmia, especially when injected subcutaneously; in chorea, rheumatoid arthritis, dysmenorrhœa, and as a general tonic in debility, arsenic, combined with general treatment, is often beneficial.

Preparations of arsenic should always be taken immediately after a meal. The course of treatment, commencing with a

very small dose, should not extend over more than three weeks at a stretch; after a rest of a week or so, it may again be commenced.

Dose, $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.001 to 0.004 gramme).

Solubility. 1 in 100 water; 1 in 5 glycerin.

Incompatibles. Salts of iron and magnesia, lime water, tannic acid.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach syphon; freshly precipitated ferric hydrate (made by adding calcined magnesia to ferric chloride), dialysed iron, milk and white of egg, magnesia.

Preparations of Arsenic in general use :

Liquor Arsenicalis (<i>Fowler's Solution</i>)	} Dose, 2 to 8 minims (0.1 to 0.5 mil.).
Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus	
Liquor Sodii Arsenatis	
Liquor Arsenici Bromatus (<i>Clemens' Solution</i>)	

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi (*Donovan's Solution*).
Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mils.).

Ferri Arsenas. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.004 to 0.016 gramme).

Sodii Arsenas. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.002 to 0.006 gramme).

Arsenii Iodidum. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0.003 to 0.012 gramme).

R Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	0.005 gramme.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 „
Morph. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 „
P. Carbo Lig. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.030 „

Make into a paste with oil of cloves; after placing over the nerve, plug the cavity tightly.

For destroying the pulp in Carious Teeth.

R Liq. Arsenicalis ℥iv	0.25 mil.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. viij	0.50 gramme.
Sp. Chloroformi ℥v	0.30 mil.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30.00 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after food.

Chronic Eczema.

R Liq. Arsenicalis ℥iij	0.2 mil.
Potassii Citratis gr. xv	1.0 gramme.
Vin. Colchici ℥v	0.3 mil.
Tr. Cimicifugæ ℥viij	0.5 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after food.

Rheumatoid Arthritis.

R Liq. Arsenici Hydrochlor. ℥ iij	0·2 mil.
Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. ℥ v	0·3 „
Tinct. Quininæ ℥ ss	2·0 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after meals.
Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis.

R Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·002 gramme.
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. ij	0·100 „
Ext. Gentianæ q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day, after food.
Chlorosis.

R Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·002 gramme.
Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·030 „
Quininæ Sulph. gr. j	0·060 „
Ext. Taraxaci q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken three times a day, after food.
Typhoid Diarrhœa.

R Ferri Ammon. Cit. Virid.	8 parts.
Sodii Arsenatis	1 „
Aq. Dest. ad	200 „

This closely resembles *Zambeletti's Injection of Iron Asrenate*, with which excellent results have been recorded in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, chorea, and chronic malaria. Dose, 0·5 to 1 mil. To be injected deeply into the gluteal region every third day. If a piece of ice is held against the buttock for a minute or two, the insertion of the needle is scarcely noticed.

R Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	0·001 gramme.
Pil. Ferri gr. v	0·300 „

For one pill. To be taken after each meal for three weeks, then discontinued for a week.
Anæmia.

R Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·002 gramme.
Ferri Redacti gr. ij	0·120 „
Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j	0·060 „
Ext. Gentianæ q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice daily, after food.
Chronic Malaria.

R Liq. Donovanii ℥ x	0·6 mil.
Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥ xxx	2·0 „
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥ v	0·3 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times daily, after meals.
Syphilis.

R Sodii Arsenatis gr. $\frac{5}{24}$	0.0025 gramme.
Pulv. Guaiaci gr. ij	0.1000 „
P. Antim. Sulphurati gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0300 „

For one pill. To be taken twice daily, after food.

Chronic Eczema.

R Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	0.0025 gramme.
Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.0300 „
Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	0.0010 „
Pil. Ferri gr. iv	0.2500 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day, after food.

Tonic and Antiperiodic.

CACODYLATES, or *dimethylarsenates*, have been recommended for the treatment of chronic skin diseases, anæmia, malaria, tuberculosis, &c. Although cacodylic acid contains the equivalent of more than 70 per cent. arsenious acid, its toxicity is comparatively low. After an extended trial, numerous observers report that the value of cacodylates is not nearly so great as at first stated, and at the present time they are being superseded.

Ferri Cacodylas	} Dose, by mouth, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme).
Lithii „	
Sodii „	
Guaiacol „	

Hypodermically these salts may be given dissolved in sterilised water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain in 10 or 15 minims (0.03 to 0.06 gramme in 1 mil.) once in twenty-four hours.

ARRHENAL. *Disodium Methylarsenate* closely resembles sodium cacodylate both in properties and doses.

SODIUM p. AMINOPHENYLARSONAS, *Syn. Arsamin, Atoxyl, Soamin, Sodium-Arsanilate.* Dose, *per os*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains) 0.5 to 0.2 gramme) in a day for several days, then omit for a week. Must be used with caution. *Intramuscular injections* into the buttock, 2 to 5 grains (0.12 to 0.3 gramme) in water. Ten per cent. solutions are best and should be perfectly sterile. Used as a substitute for mercurial treatment in syphilis. Doubtful if as useful as mercury.

Note.—*Mercurials must not be given at the same time.*

Atoxyl is also given in many skin diseases (lichen, psoriasis), in sarcoma, malaria, and trypanosomiasis. It is said to possess about $\frac{1}{40}$ the toxic effect of arsenious acid.

TRIOXY-DIAMINO-ARSENO-BENZOL-DI-HYDROCHLORIDE, *Salvarsan, Arsenobenzol, Arsenphenolamine, Ehrlich-*

Hata or "606." Introduced as a steriliser of the system. For full particulars of Salvarsan treatment the reader is referred to the excellent chapter in "The Extra Pharmacopœia 'Martindale.'" *The importance of not only sterilising the water but of removing the bodies of all dead micro-organisms must be insisted upon.* Salvarsan is given in all forms of syphilis, in malaria, yaws, leprosy, plague, pernicious anæmia, &c.

Average intramuscular or subcutaneous dose, 0·5 gramme for an adult, 0·2 gramme for children.

Average intravenous dose, 0·4 gramme for males, 0·3 gramme for females.

Patients should be warned that unpleasant symptoms may supervene.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM

Benzoic Acid

In feathery, silky crystals with an aromatic odour. It may be made artificially from toluene, but the *natural acid*, obtained by sublimation from benzoin, is to be preferred. It is antiseptic, expectorant, stimulant, antipyretic, and diuretic. Employed in inflammation of the urinary tract, nocturnal incontinence of urine, calculous affections, acute rheumatism, &c. In the system it is converted into hippuric acid.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

Solubility. 1 in 400 cold water; freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, the fixed and volatile oils. Its solubility in water is increased by the addition of borax or sodium phosphate, but the benzoic acid does not exist free.

R Acid. Benzoici gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Acid. Tannici gr. xv	1·0 „
Acid. Carbolici gr. xx	1·2 „
Collodii ℥iv	15·0 mils.

The pigment. To be applied to the affected parts.

Ulceration Cervix Uteri.

R Acidi Benzoici gr. ij	0·120 gramme.
Camphoræ gr. j	0·060 „
Ext. Bellad. gr. ¼	0·016 „

For one pill. To be taken every night.

Nocturnal Incontinence of Urine.

The action of the benzoates on the system is similar to that of benzoic acid. Those most commonly used are :

AMMONII BENZOAS. Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

SODII BENZOAS. Freely soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes).

℞ Sodii Benzoatis gr. xv	1 gramme.
Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥j	4 mils.
Syrupi Aurantii ℥xxx	2 „
Aq. Gaultheriæ ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken every hour.

Acute Rheumatism.

℞ Ammon. Benzoatis gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥v	0·3 mil.
Syrupi Mori ℥ss	2·0 „
Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day in linseed tea.

Cystitis ; Nephritis.

℞ Sodii Benzoatis gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Tinct. Buchu ℥ss	2·0 mil.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥xv	1·0 „
Spirit. Chloroform. ℥x	0·6 „
Dec. Pareiræ ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours in barley water.

Irritable Bladder.

SODII HIPPURAS. *Sodium Hippurate.* Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes). Given in gout, gravel, and calculus as solvent for urates. **AMMONIUM HIPPURATE** is used for similar purposes.

ACIDUM BORICUM

Boric Acid

A mild antiseptic and astringent. *Externally* a hot solution containing about 4 per cent. is useful as a fomentation for sloughing ulcers. A cold saturated solution—boric lotion—is used to wash out cavities after operations. The powdered acid, either alone or mixed with an equal weight of talc, is used as a dusting powder for perspiring feet and axillæ. *Internally* it is given as a urinary disinfectant, the bladder being washed out at the same time with a 2 per cent. solution.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

Solubility. 1 in 30 cold water, 1 in 3 boiling; 1 in 4 glycerin.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI BORICI. A combination of boric acid and glycerin. Useful as an antiseptic paint in throat affections. The proprietary compounds *Boro-glyceride* and *Branalcane* are closely allied preparations.

PULVIS ACIDI BORICI COMPOSITUS. A dusting powder containing boric acid 1, zinc oxide 3, starch 3. Useful for excoriated and chafed surfaces.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI. This, the official ointment, is suitable for many skin affections, but as a dressing for wounds it should be diluted with an equal weight of paraffin ointment.

PULVIS MAGNESII BORO-CITRATIS COMPOSITUS. This compound is one of the most useful remedies in diseases of the bladder irritability, cystitis, dysuria, enuresis, decomposing urine, gravel, &c. **Dose,** half to one teaspoonful in half a pint of water three times a day.

BORAX is milder and more sedative than boric acid, probably owing to its alkaline reaction. It is especially useful in aphthous conditions of the mouth, and in dilute solution is a soothing collyrium to irritable eyelids. **Dose,** 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

GLYCERINUM BORACIS. Useful in aphthæ, tonsillitis, and sore throat.

SODII PERBORAS. *Sodium Perborate.* A powerful and very useful antiseptic and deodorant. The dry salt may be mixed with talc and used as a dusting powder or with chalk for brushing the teeth. Lotions may contain from 2 to 5 per cent. of the salt.

℞ Acidi Borici gr. viij	0·6 gramme.
Aq. Laurocerasi ℥iv	15·0 mils.
Aq. Sambuci ad ℥ viij	to 250·0 „

The astringent lotion for the eyes.

℞ Thymol. gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Sp. Cinnamomi ℥ss	2·00 mils.
Glyc. Acid. Borici ad ℥ j	to 30·00 „

The paint. To be applied to the throat every four hours in early stage of measles or scarlet fever.

R Pulv. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. ℥j 4 grammes.
To be taken three times a day in a tumbler of water.
Fetid Urine ; Gravel.

R P. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. ℥j 4.0 grammes.
Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. v 0.3 gramme.
To be taken three times a day in half a tumbler of water.
Urinary Disinfectant.

R Pulv. Boracis gr. v 0.3 gramme.
Sodii Benzoatis gr. ij 0.1 „
Sodii Chlorid. gr. v 0.3 „
Aq. Gaultheriæ ad ℥iv to 100.0 „
The lotion. To irrigate the nostrils every four hours.
Chronic Catarrh.

R Glycerin. Boracis ℥iv 15 mils.
Potassii Chloratis ℥ss 2 grammes.
Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥j 4 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij to 60 „
The lotion. *Apthous Mouth.*

R P. Boracis ℥iv 15 grammes.
Glyc. Acid. Carbol. ℥ss 2 mils.
Aq. Ment. Pip. ad ℥viij to 200 „
The gargle. *Sore Throat.*

R Pulv. Boracis gr. viii 0.5 gramme.
Sodii Benzoatis gr. x 0.6 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j to 30.0 mils.
To be taken in a cup of linseed tea every four hours.
Cystitis

R Glycerin. Acid. Boric. ℥j 30.0 mils.
Glycerin. Acid. Carbol. ℥j 4.0 „
Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥xv 1.0 mil.
Ol. Ment. Pip. ℥xv 1.0 „
Eucalyptol. ℥xv 1.0 „
Thymol. gr. iij 0.2 gramme.
Spirit. Rect. ℥iij 100.0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥viij to 250.0 „
Mix, stand twenty-four hours, shaking occasionally. Filter.
Diluted with a little water this forms a pleasant antiseptic
mouth wash and gargle, and may be used in a similar manner
to the American specialities known as **Glycothymoline** and
Listerine.

ACIDUM CARBOLICUM

Carbolic Acid. Phenol.

Obtained in the fractional distillation of coal-tar oil. It is caustic, antizymotic, antiseptic, and disinfectant. *Externally* it is used as a general disinfectant of sick-room utensils, drains, &c. Undiluted it acts as a caustic. Accidental burns by carbolic acid should be freely washed with methylated spirit and then covered with boric ointment, *quarter strength*. A solution of 2 per cent. may be applied locally to allay itching, but not over too great an area. For cleansing the hands, surgical instruments, washing wounds, &c., the strength should not be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *Internally* it is occasionally of service in heartburn or painful dyspepsia with flatulence, and small doses sometimes check sickness and diarrhœa.

Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0·06 to 0·12 gramme) in pill.

Solubility. Freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, the fixed and volatile oils. With water it behaves in a very peculiar way, but 5 per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solutions are stable. Mixed with about 10 per cent. of water it forms Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum, which remains liquid at comparatively low temperatures.

Antidotes. Emetic of zinc sulphate or apomorphine hypodermically; good dose of sodium or potassium sulphate; raw white of egg; lime water; chalk; brandy or ether subcutaneously; hot-water bottles.

GLYCERINUM ACIDI CARBOLICI contains 20 per cent. phenol. Diluted with ten times its volume of glycerin, it is useful in aphthous stomatitis; or, with 30 parts of water, as a gargle in foul throat.

R Acidi Carbolic	gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Glycerini	℥j	30·0 mils.
Aq. Rosæ	℥j	30·0 „

The lotion.

Impetigo or Acne.

R Acidi Carbolic	1 part.
Tincturæ Iodi	1 „
Pulv. Boracis	2 parts.
Aq. Camphoræ	to 100 „

A stimulant antiseptic lotion employed as gargle, nasa douche, or intra-uterine injection.

R Acidi Carbolici gr. j 0·06 gramme.
 Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij 0·12 „

For one pill. To be taken after each meat meal.

Flatulence.

R Acidi Carbolici gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ 0·03 gramme.
 Extract. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ 0·01 „
 Bismuth. Salicylatis gr. iij 0·20 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Summer Diarrhœa.

R Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. viij 0·5 gramme.
 Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ζ s 2·0 mils.
 Glycerini ζ iv 15·0 „
 Lot. Carbol. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % ad ζ viij to 250·0 „

The lotion to be dabbed on three times daily.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

R Glycerini Acidi Carbolici ζ ij 60 mils.
 Glycerini Acidi Tannici ζ vj 180 „

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of tepid water and used as an injection night and morning.

Fetid Vaginal Discharge.

See also **Zinci Sulphocarbolas.**

ACIDUM CHROMICUM

Chromic Acid. Chromic Anhydride.

In orange-red deliquescent crystals. It is a very powerful caustic, and when freely diluted an efficient antiseptic. One gramme made up to the measure of 1 mil. with water may be applied with a pointed rod to warts, condylomata, syphilitic affections of the tongue and throat. A 3 per cent. solution is used for bathing sweaty feet.

It is important to see that this preparation is free from sulphuric acid—a common impurity.

Solubility. Very freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles. Alcohol or alcoholic preparations; ether; glycerin; arsenious acid; almost all organic substances. When a strong solution of chromic acid has been applied as an escharotic, it should after a few minutes be washed off with solution of aluminium acetate.

R Acid. Chromici gr. x 0·6 gramme.
 Aq. Dest. ad ζ j to 30·0 mils.

The application. To be painted on with a camel-hair brush
 ce a day. *Superficial Glossitis, syphilitic or otherwise.*

ACIDUM CITRICUM

Citric Acid

Citric acid in dilute solution with a little sugar forms a refreshing drink in febrile states; it is frequently employed for the extemporaneous preparation of fresh citrates in effervescing draughts. Lime juice is commonly given in scurvy. Lemon juice contains about 40 grains of citric acid in each fluid ounce.

17 grains of citric acid neutralise about :

24 grains	Potassium Bicarbonate.
20 „	Sodium Bicarbonate.
13 „	Ammonium Carbonate.
11 „	Magnesium Carbonate.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Solubility. Freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

℞ Potassii Bicarb. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	0·1 „
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·6 mil.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

The alkaline mixture.

℞ Acidi Citrici gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken with an equal quantity of the alkaline mixture, while effervescing, three times a day.

Dyspepsia and Sickness.

ACIDUM FORMICUM

Formic Acid

Given in doses of 2 to 10 minims (0·12 to 0·6 mil.) freely diluted to give tone to the muscles. Sodium Formate and Calcium Formate are the salts in general use. Both are freely soluble in water. Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme), increased to as much as 1 drachm (4 grammes in the day). Potassium and Lithium Formates are used similarly. Of the preparations Elixir Formatum Comp., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mils.), and Syrup. Formatum Comp., 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils.), are those in common use.

ACIDUM GALLICUM

Gallic Acid

In pale fawn-coloured or white silky needles. It does not possess the local astringent properties of tannic acid, but as it is converted into the latter in the system it is occasionally given as a hæmostatic in hæmoptysis, pyrosis, uterine hæmorrhage, &c.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in solution or cachet.

Solubility. 1 in 100 water ; 1 in 5 alcohol ; 1 in 12 glycerin.

Incompatibles. Metallic salts ; spirit of nitrous ether.

R Acidi Gallici gr. v	0·300 gramme.
Morphinæ Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	0·006 „

In one cachet. *Uterine Hæmorrhage.*

R Acidi Gallici gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Pulv. Ergotæ gr. viij	0·5 „

For one cachet, every four hours. *Menorrhagia.*

R Acidi Gallici gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Glycerini ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Inf. Aurantii ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours. *Intestinal Hæmorrhage.*

R Acidi Gallici gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Spirit. Rect. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Tinct. Opii ℥iij	0·2 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ij	to 8·0 „

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose. *Hæmoptysis.*

ACIDUM GLYCEROPHOSPHORICUM

Glycerophosphoric Acid

Glycerophosphoric acid is rarely prescribed alone, but its salts have come into very general use ; they are of service in rickets, scrofula, and all cases of deficient nutrition, especially when associated with nervous diseases. *For young children the Compound Syrup introduced by Dr. Robin is of more value than the better known "Chemical Food," and is certainly more palatable.*

The following salts are given :

Calcii Glycerophosphas	}	Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme).
Ferri		
Lithii		
Magnesii		
Manganesii		
Quininæ		
Sodii		
Potassii		

All except the last two appear in scales or amorphous powder, and are moderately soluble in water and wine. The sodium and potassium salts are hygroscopic, and are prepared in 50 per cent. solutions.

The most convenient methods of prescribing the glycerophosphates are :

Elixir Glycerophosphatum Compositum.	}	Dose, half to one teaspoonful or more	
Syrupus			Compositus.
Vinum			Compositum.
Glycerinum			"

It is important to add the name " Robin " to the prescriptions as so many worthless preparations are on the market.

They are all palatable, and are readily taken by young children or fastidious persons. Each fluid drachm contains a medicinal dose of the glycerophosphates of calcium, iron, magnesium, sodium, and potassium, together with a *very small* dose of diastase, pepsin, and strychnine. For those who are run down through over-work or are subjects of nervous debility there is no doubt these preparations do good.

Where any of the above liquid preparations are objected to, Pulvis Glycerophosphatis Compositus may be given *in cachet*. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).

℞ Syr. Glycerophosph. Co. " Robin " ℥ss 2 mils.
Syr. Calcii Lactophosph. ℥ss 2 "

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day.

Rickets ; Scrofulous Diseases.

℞ Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. " Robin " ℥j 4 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Deficient Nutrition or Brain Fag.

℞ Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. " Robin " ℥ss 2 mils.
Syrup. Hypophosph. Co. ℥ss 2 "

A teaspoonful to be taken three times a day, after meals.

Nerve Tonic.

R Pulv. Glycerophosph. Co. "Robin" gr. x 0.6 gramme.
For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Nervine Tonic.

LECITHIN. *Choline di-stearo-glycerophosphate.* A yellowish pasty substance extracted from egg-yolk employed in the same manner as the glycerophosphates just described.

Dose of Lecithin, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 gramme).

Lecithin Emulsion, 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 16 mils.).

Lecithin Elixir, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

Lecithin Powder (50 per cent.), 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

CEREGEN. A compound of specially purified and sterilised milk proteid with glycerophosphates. Unlike most casein bodies Ceregen is very palatable, and it has been found of enormous service in all cases of defective nutrition. After influenza, wasting diseases, &c., it is very beneficial. For business men and others who do not keep regular meal hours Ceregen is invaluable. For convalescents it is an excellent tonic and is largely used in the wards of the Royal Naval Hospitals.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM

Dilute Hydrobromic Acid

An aqueous solution containing 10 per cent. of hydrogen bromide. The acid is a nervine tonic, and is given in much the same cases as its salts. Administered with salts of quinine it is reputed to prevent quinism.

Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils.). The larger dose may be considered the equivalent of 10 grains (0.6 gramme) of potassium bromide.

R Acidi Hydrobrom. Dil. ℥xxx	2.00 mils.
Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j	0.06 gramme.
Syrup. Aurant. ℥xxx	2.00 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.00 „

To be taken three times a day, before meals.

Nervous Exhaustion.

R Acid. Hydrobrom. Dil. ℥xxx	2.0 mils.
Tinct. Quininæ ℥xxx	2.0 „
Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xx	1.2 gramme.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	0.3 mil.
Syr. Zingiberis ℥xxx	2.0 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Nervine Tonic.

ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM

Hydrochloric or Muriatic Acid

A colourless, fuming liquid containing 31·79 per cent. hydrogen chloride. When suitably diluted it is antiseptic, tonic, astringent, and refrigerant. It is given in scarlet and typhoid fevers, hepatic affections, in some forms of sore throat, and in cases of phosphatic urinary deposits.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates; salts of silver and lead.

Antidotes. Magnesia, chalk, alkaline carbonates, white of egg, demulcent drinks. If none of these is at hand, give soap and water.

Dose of Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mils.).

R Acidi Hydrochlor. Dil. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Syr. Aurantii ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Inf. Gentianæ Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

An acid tonic after typhoid when hydrochloric acid is deficient in stomach.

Acidi Hydrochlor. Dil. ℥xv	1 mil.
Syrup. Mori ℥xxx	2 mils.
Decoct. Hordei ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of water.

Phosphatic Urinary Deposits.

R Acidi Hydrochlor. Dil. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	4·0 grammes.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·6 mil.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every morning in half a tumbler of water, before breakfast.

Torpid Liver.

R Acidi Hydrochlorici Dil. ℥j	4 mils.
Potassii Chloratis ℥ij	8 grammes.
Glycerini ℥iv	15 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij	to 250 „

Gargle the throat with a tablespoonful and reject it. Repeat with another tablespoonful, which swallow.

Sore Throat.

R Acidi Hydrochlor. Fort. ℞x	0.6 mil.
Potassii Chloratis gr. xl	2.5 grammes.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij	to 250.0 mils.

Allow the acid and chlorate to react for ten minutes in a well-corked bottle; add the water quickly, and shake until the chlorine is dissolved.

Chlorine Gargle and Mouth Wash.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid

An aqueous solution containing 2 per cent. by weight of hydrogen cyanide. It has a characteristic penetrating odour and is a deadly poison. It is antispasmodic and sedative; applied to the unbroken skin in a lotion it is a local anæsthetic. Small doses quieten dry irritable cough, allay vomiting and gastric pain generally.

Dose, 2 to 6 minims (0.1 to 0.35 mils.).

Skin lotions should not contain more than 10 minims in the fluid ounce (0.6 mil. in 30 mils.), and must never be applied if the skin is broken.

Antidotes. Prussic acid acts so rapidly that antidotes are generally of no avail. If possible give strong emetic; ether or brandy subcutaneously with $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.006 gramme) of atropine sulphate; fresh air, cold affusions, artificial respiration, inhalation of ammonia. If at hand give hydrogen peroxide solution, chlorine water, or solution of chlorinated lime.

SCHEELE'S PRUSSIC ACID is of uncertain strength, and should never be prescribed.

POTASSII CYANIDUM. Dose, $\frac{1}{18}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0.004 to 0.01 gramme). May be substituted for prussic acid in skin lotions—not to be stronger than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. A few drops $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution remove silver nitrate stains from conjunctiva, &c.

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℞iij	0.2 mil.
Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℞v	0.3 „
Syr. Tolutan. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Aq. Anisi ad ℥ij	to 10.0 „

A dessertspoonful every four hours.

Dry Irritable Cough.

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Liq. Bismuthi ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Liq. Morphinae Acet. ℥viiij	0·5 mil.
Sp. Chloroform. ℥viiij	0·5 „
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Gastric Irritability.

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iv	0·25 mil.
Potassii Bicarb. gr. xx	1·20 gramme.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xv	1·00 mil.
Liq. Bismuthi ℥xxx	2·00 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·00 „

Take three times a day with a dessertspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing.

To allay Vomiting.

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥j	0·06 mil.
Sp. Ammon. Fetid. ℥viiij	0·50 „
Tinct. Hyoseyam. ℥iv	0·25 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥xv	1·00 „
Aq. Anisi ad ℥ij	to 10·00 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Laryngismus Stridulus.

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iv	0·25 mil.
Creosoti ℥j	0·06 „
Terebeni ℥v	0·30 „
Mucil. Acaciae ℥xxx	2·00 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥iv	to 15·00 „

Take a tablespoonful at once and repeat at the end of an hour if not relieved.

Spasmodic Asthma.

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥j	5 mils.
Liq. Plumbi Dil. ad ℥viiij	to 250 „

The lotion. *To allay itching in cutaneous affections when skin is unbroken.*

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Liq. Plumbi Fort. ℥j	4·0 „
Acid. Carbolic. Liq. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Crem. Lactis ad ℥ij	to 60·0 mils.

The paint. To be smeared thinly over the irritable part.

Not to be applied on mucous membrane or where the skin is broken.

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij	0.20 mil.
Creosoti ℥j	0.06 „
Liq. Morph. Hyd. ℥xx	1.20 mils.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx	1.20 gramme.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2.00 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.00 „

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

Gastrodynia with Vomiting.

ACIDUM HYDROFLUORICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Hydrofluoric Acid

A solution containing 0.5 per cent. of hydrogen fluoride. The B.P.C. suggests 0.2 per cent. solution, but the former is more generally used. It must be kept and dispensed in gutta-percha bottles. Has been recommended in goitre.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.) well diluted.

The fluorides of ammonia, iron, calcium, and sodium have been put forward as specific for enlarged spleen, phthisis, and whooping cough, but there is little evidence of their value in these complaints. Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.0025 to 0.03 gramme).

ACIDUM LACTICUM

Lactic Acid

A syrupy liquid containing 75 per cent. of hydrogen lactate. It increases the appetite and promotes digestion when the acid of the gastric juice is deficient. It has been recommended in phosphatic diathesis, as a spray or paint in croup and diphtheria, tuberculous ulceration of tongue or pharynx, and for the treatment of diabetes. Large doses are sometimes attended by acute pains simulating articular rheumatism.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.).

of Acidum Lacticum Dilutum, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 mils.).

R Acidi Lactici Dil. ℥LX	4 mils.
Glycerini ℥xxx	2 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Simple Indigestion.

R Acidi Lactici ℥ij	8 mils.
Glycerini ℥ij	8 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥i	to 30 „

The paint, after several applications, to be gradually increased in strength until equal parts of lactic acid and glycerin are employed. *Tuberculous Ulceration of Tongue.*

LACTATES and **LACTOPHOSPHATES** are given as mild tonics and digestives. Calcium lactophosphate is a favourite remedy in rickets.

R Ferri Lactatis gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Syr. Calcii Lactophosph. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Rickets.

ACIDUM NITRICUM

Nitric Acid

A fuming liquid containing 70 per cent. of hydrogen nitrate. It is exceedingly corrosive; is sometimes applied to warts, vascular growths, sloughing phagedænæ, hæmorrhoidal excrescences, &c.; diluted it is applied to superficial ulcers which are indisposed to cicatrise, to offensive sores, and caries of the bones. It should be applied on a pointed glass rod, the surrounding parts being protected by paraffin ointment. Dilute nitric acid is tonic, refrigerant, antiseptic, and acts as a cholagogue. Is given in chronic hepatitis, dyspepsia associated with uric and phosphatic urinary deposits, in serofulous constitutions, and febrile diseases.

Dose of Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

Incompatibles. Alkalies, alkaline salts.

Antidotes. Whiting, chalk, magnesia, strong soap-suds, white of egg, demulcent drinks, sodium bicarbonate.

R Acid. Nitric. Dil. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4·0 mils.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Typhoid; Chronic Hepatitis.

R Acid. Nitric. Dil. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Ext. Taraxaci Liq. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Dec. Cinchonæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken twice a day, before meals.

Tonic; useful in Oxaluria.

R Acid. Nitric. Dil. ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Tinct. Cardam. Co ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Vin. Pepsini ℥ xxx	2.0 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Tonic ; Dyspepsia.

ACIDUM NITRO-HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM

Diluted Nitro-hydrochloric Acid

A colourless compound of nitric and hydrochloric acids. It is alterative, tonic, stomachic, and is one of the most useful hepatic stimulants. It is given in cases of torpid liver whether acute or chronic.

Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.).

R Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥ x	0.6 mil.
Liq. Strychninæ ℥ iij	0.2 „
Sp. Chloroformi ℥ v	0.3 „
Syr. Zingiberis ℥ ss	2.0 mils.
Aq. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Tonic ; useful in Oxaluria.

R Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥ v	0.3 „
Ext. Taraxaci Liq. ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Hepatic Tonic.

R Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil.	1 to 2 parts.
Aquæ	98 to 99 „

For sponging the hepatic region, calves of the legs and thighs, three times a day.

ACIDUM OLEICUM

Oleic Acid

A straw-coloured liquid, with faint acid reaction, obtained by the action of superheated steam on fats and oils. It dissolves alkaloids as well as the oxides of lead, mercury, zinc, &c. It is sometimes added to alcoholic liniments to assist penetration.

Solubility. Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils; insoluble in water.

℞ Cocainæ gr. x	0·60 gramme.
Atropinæ gr. v	0·30 „
Aconitinæ gr. ij	0·12 „
Acid. Oleici ℥j	4·00 mils.
Adip. Benz. ad ℥j	to 30·00 grammes.

A piece the size of a filbert to be rubbed into the painful spot. *Neuralgia.*

℞ Lin. Aconiti ℥j	30 mils.
Lin. Belladonnæ ℥j	30 „
Acid. Oleici ℥ss	15 „

The liniment.

Neuralgia, Lumbago, &c.

ACIDUM OSMICUM

Osmic Acid

In yellowish crystals, emitting a pungent and irritating vapour. Injections of $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (1 to 6 milligrammes) dissolved in water have been given in neuralgia, goitre, and rheumatism twice or three times per week. It is little used.

Osmic acid finds its chief use as a 1 per cent. solution in hardening microscopical preparations.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM

Phosphoric Acid

A syrupy liquid containing 66·3 per cent. of hydrogen orthophosphate. It is caustic and astringent, but less so than sulphuric acid. Very freely diluted it is employed as a cooling drink in fevers and to relieve thirst in diabetes. Phosphoric acid in medicinal doses rarely disturbs the digestion. It may be given to render the urine acid, and when taken *after* a meal is sometimes of service in alleviating that form of indigestion in which the patient complains of acid eructations and heartburn (Hale White). The phosphates are dealt with under the headings of their respective bases.

Dose of Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

℞ Acid. Phosph. Dil. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Limonis ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv	to 15·0 „

One tablespoonful in a tumbler of water when thirsty.

Diabetes.

ACIDUM PICRICUM

Picric Acid. Carbazotic Acid

Occurs in yellow crystals which dissolve in water, forming a deep yellow and intensely bitter solution. It stains the skin. *Externally* a saturated solution of great service in burns, relieving pain and acting as an antiseptic. A 2 per cent. ointment in white vaseline of service in burns of the eye due to quicklime, &c., especially after application of cocaine. *Internally* it has been tried in malaria, but there is little evidence that it does good.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0.15 to 0.12 gramme).

Solubility. 1 in 100 cold water.

NOTE.—Picric acid and its salts explode violently when heated or even when rubbed vigorously in a mortar.

ACIDUM PYROGALLICUM

Pyrogallol. Pyrogallic Acid.

In small white crystals. Has been given as an astringent in hæmoptysis, but is a somewhat dangerous remedy. *Externally* it is used in parasitic skin affections; it leaves dark-brown stains.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme) in pill.

Solubility. Freely soluble in water and alcohol.

Antidotes. Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. in 20 to 30 drop doses, well diluted.

R Acid. Pyrogallic. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Adipis Præp. ℥j	30 grammes.

This is a weaker form of Jarisch's Ointment.

R Pyrogallic Acid	5 parts.	<i>Psoriasis.</i>
Salicylic Acid	2 "	
Ammoniated Ichthyol	5 "	
Soft Paraffin	88 "	

This is Unna's Ung. Pyrogallol. Co. for cutaneous affections.

NOTE.—*Pyrogallol ointment must not be applied over extensive areas.*

PYROGALLOL OXIDATUM. *Pyroloxin.* A black powder introduced by Unna as being less toxic than ordinary pyro-

gallol. Used in the treatment of leprosy in 5 to 10 per cent. ointment.

EUGALLOL, SALIGALLOL, LENIGALLOL. Acetic derivatives suggested as substitutes for pyrogallol. Ointments may be made of 5 per cent. strength.

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM

Salicylic Acid

A crystalline acid obtained from the oils of sweet birch and wintergreen, or synthetically. It is antiseptic, antipyretic, and to a certain extent antiperiodic. *Externally* it is employed in the treatment of various skin affections—eczema, psoriasis, pruritis, ringworm, sweaty feet, &c.; as a pigment for the removal of hardened epidermis (corns and warts); as an ointment for inflamed rheumatic joints; and generally for the preparation of antiseptic surgical dressings. *Internally* it is rarely given alone being too irritating, but the sodium and other salts find many uses. Sodium salicylate is one of the most useful remedies available for the treatment of acute rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, and quinsy. In subacute, chronic, and gonorrhœal rheumatism it is of less service, although some cases are undoubtedly benefited. Salicylates are occasionally employed as antiseptics to the urinary tract, but they are *contra-indicated* in cases of renal inflammation; combined with quinine they are of service in malaria.

Although both *natural acid* obtained from oil of wintergreen and *synthetic acid* from phenol are official, the former should when possible be employed internally. When this is impracticable on account of the high price, *the physiologically pure acid* or its salts should be insisted upon, as the cheaper crude salts often give rise to unpleasant symptoms.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Solubility. Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol and ether.

Incompatibles. Spirit of nitrous ether, salts of quinine iron salts, ammonia, ammon. carb., spirit of sal volatile.

R Ung. Acid. Salicylic ℥j 30 grammes.

The ointment. *Acne; Ringworm; Seborrhœa Capitis.*

R Acid. Salicylic. gr. XL 2·5 grammes.

Ext. Cannabis Ind. gr. v 0·3 gramme.

Collod. Flexile ad ℥j to 30·0 mil.

The paint. *For removing Corns and Warts.*

R Acid. Salicylic. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Zinci Oxidi ℥ij	8 grammes.
P. Amyli ℥ij	8 "
Paraff. Moll. ℥vi	22 "

To be spread thickly over the affected parts.

Dry Eczema.

R Ung. Acid. Salicylici ℥j	30 grammes.
Ung. Eucalypti ℥iv	15 "

The ointment.

Pruritus Ani.

R Ung. Acid. Salicylic. ℥j	30 grammes.
Ung. Picis ℥j	30 "
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ℥j	30 "

The ointment.

Lichen Planus ; Psoriasis.

R P. Acid. Salicylic. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
P. Amyli ℥j	4·0 grammes.
P. Talcii ℥j	30·0 "
P. Acidi Borici ℥iv	15·0 "

The dusting powder.

For Fœtid Perspiration of the Feet.

R P. Acid. Salicylic. ℥ss	2·0 grammes.
Acid. Carbol. ℥ss	2·0 "
Chinosol. gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Adipis Præp. ℥j	30·0 grammes.

The ointment.

For Ringworm.

SODII SALICYLAS internally has all the physiological properties of salicylic acid, but is less likely to derange digestion. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes).

Solubility. Freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles. Iron salts, spirit of nitrous ether, quinine salts, acids, ammonia, ammonium carbonate, spirit of sal volatile.

R Sodii Salicylatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Salicin gr. v	0·3 "

For one cachet. To be taken every four hours.

Influenza.

R Sodii Salicylatis gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Tinct. Aurantii ℥xx	1·2 "
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Acute Rheumatism ; Quinsy.

R Sodii Salicylatis gr. xv	1.0 gramme.
Tinct. Belladon. ℥v	0.3 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Erythematous Skin Affections.

R Sodii Salicyl. Efferv. ℥j	4 grammes.
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To be taken in half tumbler of water while effervescing.

AMMONII SALICYLAS is used similarly to sodium salicylate, but is less depressing. Useful in influenza. Moderately soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

R Ammonii Salicylatis gr. xv	1.0 gramme.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥v	0.3 mil.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	0.6 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Influenza.

FERRI SALICYLAS possesses styptic properties; is but slightly soluble in water. Recommended in cachets for tonsillitis. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

POTASSII SALICYLAS. Dose, &c., as the sodium salt, over which it possesses no advantage.

QUININÆ SALICYLAS is antiseptic, antipyretic, and analgesic. Specially useful in malaria, influenza, rheumatism, and lumbago. Sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

MESOTAN. An oily preparation stated to be a methoxymethyl ester of salicylic acid. Like oil of wintergreen and methyl salicylate, it is used, either alone or mixed with an equal volume of olive oil, as an outward application in rheumatism. It is directed to be painted once a day on the affected parts, which are then wrapped very lightly in flannel.

ACIDUM ACETYLSALICYLICUM

Acetylsalicylic Acid. Salacetic Acid.

May be obtained by the action of acetic anhydride on salicylic acid. A white crystalline powder; faintly acid taste. Passes through the stomach unchanged, but is decomposed by the alkaline secretions of the duodenum,

salicylates and acetates being formed. Thus while reacting in a similar manner to salicylic acid and salicylates it produces less gastric disturbance.

Acetyl-salicylic acid enjoys considerable popularity as an anti-rheumatic, being useful in both acute and chronic affections of the joints, in gouty complaints, neuralgia, pleurisy, influenza, &c.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachets or tablets. The latter should always be crushed before swallowing. It should not be given on an empty stomach.

Incompatibles. Free acids and alkalies, salts of iron. Thus, with sodium bicarbonate, it forms a clear solution of sodium acetate and salicylate.

Solubility. Sparingly soluble in water; 1 in 5 of alcohol (90 per cent.).

R. Acid. Acetyl. Salicylic. gr. x	0.60 gramme.
Caffeinæ gr. j	0.06 "
Quinin. Sulph. gr. iij	0.20 "

For one cachet. Take every four hours. *Influenza.*

SALACETOL. An ester of salicylic acid introduced as a urinary and intestinal antiseptic. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes)** in cachet.

SALOPHEN. Another salicylic ester, said to contain about 50 per cent. of salicylic acid. Recommended in rheumatism, influenza, and neuralgia. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 grammes)** in cachet.

DITHION. *Sodium Di-thio-salicylate.* A yellowish white powder, recommended in rheumatism. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme).**

ACIDUM DIHODOSALICYLICUM. A white, crystalline powder containing about 50 per cent. iodine. Reputed to be analgesic and to do good in rheumatism where ordinary salicylates have failed. Sparingly soluble in water. **Dose, 10 to 15 grains (0.6 to 1 gramme).**

METHYL SALICYLAS. This, the *synthetic* oil of winter-green, is scarcely distinguishable in its odour and effects from the natural oil of *Gaultheria*. It is given in rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. Mixed with an equal volume of oil, is used for the relief of rheumatic pains, orchitis, mumps, &c. **Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil.)** in gelatin capsule.

Solubility. Insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils.

R Methyl. Salicylatis } $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ pts. $\bar{a}q.$ equal parts.
Ol. Olivæ

The painful part to be painted once daily, and then covered with a layer of cotton wool or lint. No friction should be used, and the part must *not* be wrapped tightly.

To relieve Rheumatic Pains.

R Methyl Salicylatis. } $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ pts. $\bar{a}q.$ equal parts.
Ætheris Acetici
Ol. Amygd. Dulc.

To be painted on the affected area and lightly covered with flannel.

To relieve Rheumatic Pains.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM

Sulphuric Acid. Oil of Vitriol

Concentrated sulphuric acid contains 98 per cent. of hydrogen sulphate. It is exceedingly corrosive, charring and destroying all organised tissue. The diluted acid is astringent, antihidrotic, and tonic. Small doses are of service in summer diarrhœa, and good results have been reported of its use in cholera. Five drops in a tumbler of water forms a pleasant cooling drink in febrile cases, and it is the drink generally supplied in lead works to prevent lead poisoning. Dilute sulphuric acid will often stop small hæmorrhages.

Dose of Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

Incompatibles. Alkalies, their carbonates and bicarbonates; salts of lead and calcium.

Antidotes. Magnesia, chalk, whiting, bicarbonate of soda, washing soda, soap and water, white of egg, copious draughts of milk and linseed tea.

R Acidi Sulphuric. Arom. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Opii ℥v	0·3 „
Tinct. Capsici ℥ij	0·2 „
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Summer Diarrhœa.

R Acidi Sulphuric. Dil. ℥xv	1 mil.
Magnes. Sulph. ℥j	4 grammes.
Syrupi ℥j	4 mils.
Inf. Rosæ Acid. ℥iv	15 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Epistaxis.

Acidi Sulphuric. Dil. ℥xv	1 mil.
Syrup. Mori ℥j	30 „
Aq. Dest. ad Oj	to 500 „

A wineglassful occasionally when thirsty.

Feverish.

R Acidi Sulphuric. Arom. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Ext. Cinchonæ Liq. ℥x	0·6 „
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	0·3 „
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM

Sulphurous Acid

A colourless, pungent liquid containing 5 per cent. of sulphurous anhydride. It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used externally as a parasiticide.

The undiluted acid (which should be quite freshly prepared) may be used as a spray or paint in tonsillitis, thrush, pruritis, chloasma, ringworm, &c. Doses of half to one teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water are of service in forms of dyspepsia set up by decomposing food, and will sometimes check the vomiting in sarcinæ ventriculi. *See also Magnesii Sulphis, Sodii Sulphis, Sodii Hyposulphis.*

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mil.).

R Acidi Sulphurosi ℥xxx	2 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken in a wineglassful of water three times a day.

Dilated Stomach.

R Acidi Sulphurosi	} āā pts. æq.	equal parts.
Glycerini		
Aq. Dest.		

The paint.

Erysipelas.

R Acidi Sulphurosi ℥iv	100·0 mils.
Acidi Salicylici ℥j	3·5 grammes.
Quininæ ℥j	3·5 „
Spirit. Rect. ad. ℥viij	to 200·0 mils.

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every night until the scalp is nearly clean. Every third day the head must be well rinsed with hot water and then shampooed with this lotion :

Sapon. Molis ℥ij	60 grammes.
Spirit. Rect. ℥iv	100 mils.
Liq. Ammoniā ℥iv	15 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij	to 200 „

Care must be taken to wash away every trace of soap before resuming the acid treatment. When the scalp is clean—about seven or eight dressings usually suffice—the following ointment may be used twice a week :

Hydrarg. Oleatis ℥ij	8 grammes.
Paraff. Moll. ℥ij	8 „
Adipis Præp. ℥j	30 „
Ol. Rosæ gtt. ij	2 drops.

NOTE.—*Some people cannot use the sulphurous acid lotion, as it sets up bronchitis ; but where it can be used it is a specific for seborrhœa. No ill effect on the hair has been noticed.*

ACIDUM TANNICUM

Tannic Acid

Occurs in pale brown glistening scales. It is a powerful local astringent and hæmostatic, and it may be employed to stop bleeding from the nose, gums, stomach, rectum, uterus, &c. Glycerin of tannic acid is applied as an astringent paint in pharyngitis, to sore nipples, &c. Lotions of tannic acid are of service in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, ozæna, weeping eczema, &c.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme), but to stop gastric bleeding doses up to 30 or 40 grains (2 or 2·5 grammes) may be safely given.

For the treatment of diarrhœa the preparations of krameria, hamamelis, catechu, logwood, and kino are generally preferred to tannic acid ; they are discussed under their respective headings.

Incompatibles. Mineral acids, alkalies, lead, silver, antimony, ferric salts, alkaloids, and gelatin.

Solubility. Very freely soluble in water, glycerin, and alcohol.

R. P. Acidi Tannici	1 part.
P. Kaolini	9 parts.

The dusting powder. *For drying up and checking discharge in moist eczema and other weeping skin diseases.*

R Acid. Tannici gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Glycerini ℥xxx	2 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken at once. *Gastric Hæmorrhage.*

R Glycerin. Acid. Tannic. ℥j	30 mils.
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The paint. To be applied twice a day with a camel-hair brush. *Tonsillitis; Pharyngitis.*

R Acidi Tannici gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Aq. Dest. ℥j	4 mils.

Solve et adde—

Cocain. Oleat. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Ung. Lanolini ℥j	30.0 grammes.

The ointment. *For Piles.*

TANNALBIN. A brownish insoluble powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and albumen. An intestinal astringent, recommended in diarrhoea. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0.6 to 1.2 gramme) in cachet.

TANNIGEN. *Acetyl Tannin.* Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet. A whitish insoluble powder given as an astringent in gastro-enteritis and infantile diarrhoea.

TANNOCOL. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet. A greyish powder obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and gelatin. An intestinal astringent similar to tannalbin;

TANNOFORM. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). A light brown insoluble powder, obtained by the interaction of tannic acid and formaldehyde. A harmless astringent and antiseptic; said to liberate formaldehyde.

R Tannoform.	1 part.
P. Kaolin.	4 parts.

The dusting powder. *Sweaty Feet; Moist Eczema; Ozæna.*

R Tannoform. ℥j	4.0 grammes.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Adipis Præp.	} āā ℥iv 15.0 grammes.
Adipis Lanæ Hydrosi	

The ointment. *Pruritus and Itching Piles.*

R Tannoform. gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Bismuth. Salicyl. gr. v	0·3 „

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Summer Diarrhœa.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM

Tartaric Acid

In colourless prisms, obtained from cream of tartar. It has the same therapeutic action as citric acid, for which it is occasionally employed. It is, however, more irritant, and in doses of a few drachms has proved fatal. It is often employed with potassium bicarbonate to make effervescing saline draughts.

Solubility. Very soluble in water; 1 in 3 of alcohol.

Incompatibles. Vegetable astringents, salts of potassium, lime, mercury, lead.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Table of Equivalents

18 grains of Tartaric Acid neutralise about:	
24 grains	Potassium Bicarbonate.
20 „	Sodium Bicarbonate.
13 „	Ammonium Carbonate.

R Potassii Bicarb. gr. xij	0·70 gramme.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	0·15 „
Syr. Zingib. ℥xxx	2·00 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·00 „
R P. Acid. Tart. gr. x	0·06 gramme.

Take two tablespoonfuls of the mixture with a powder while effervescing, three times a day.

A mild effervescing saline in Feverish Conditions.

ACIDUM TRICHLORACETICUM

Trichloroacetic Acid

Occurs in deliquescent crystals, freely soluble in water. It is incompatible with albuminous compounds. Applied to corns or venereal warts it is a rapid escharotic. It is preferable to chromic acid, causing less pain and inflammation.

ACONITUM

Aconite. Monkshood

The root of *Aconitum Napellus* (Ranunculaceæ). Aconite is a violent poison. It is cultivated in gardens, and its root, eaten in mistake for horseradish, has caused death. Its preparations unless very dilute produce a sensation of tingling and numbness in the mouth and throat. A dose of one or two minims of the tincture every hour is frequently of service in the early stages of ordinary cold, tonsillitis, laryngitis, gonorrhœa (to prevent chordee), and in *the very earliest* stage of sthenic pneumonia, if there is great arterial excitement. Very small doses frequently repeated give much better results than one large dose. Tincture of aconite also relieves the joint pain in acute rheumatism, and does good in neuralgia, nervous palpitation, and cardiac hypertrophy.

Externally preparations of aconite and aconitine relieve neuralgic, rheumatic, and superficial pain of almost every kind. *They must not, however, be applied if the skin is broken.*

Dose of *Tinctura Aconiti*, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.) or if frequently repeated 1 to 3 minims (0·06 to 0·2 mil.). Not more than 30 minims (2 mils.) should be given in twenty-four hours.

ACONITINA. The active principle of aconite. It is a most active poison, and if administered internally it must be with the very greatest care. The commencing dose should not exceed $\frac{1}{240}$ grain (one-fourth of a milligramme), and should not rise to more than $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (1 milligramme).

Antidotes. Wash out stomach with pump or syphon. Inject ether, followed by alcohol and digitalis. Inject atropine or strychnine $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0·003 gramme); keep prone, with feet higher than head, and maintain bodily warmth. Employ artificial respiration and administer amyl nitrite inhalation (cautiously). Emetics are somewhat dangerous, as vomiting may cause cardiac failure.

R. Tinct. Aconiti ℥j	0·06 mil.
Tinct. Digitalis ℥ij	0·12 „
Tinct. Belladon. ℥ij	0·12 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥iv	to 15·00 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Nervous Palpitation of Heart.

R Tinct. Aconiti ℥ij	0·12 mil.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥v	0·30 „
Salicin. gr. v	0·30 gramme.
Aq. Camph. ad ℥ss	to 15·00 mils.

To be taken every two hours for four doses.

Commencement of ordinary Cold.

R Linim. Aconiti ℥iv	15 mils.
Linim. Belladon. ℥iv	15 „

To be painted over the painful part. *Facial Neuralgia.*

R Chlorof. Aconiti ℥j	30 mils.
Chlorof. Belladonnæ ℥j	30 „
Lin. Camphoræ ℥j	30 „

The liniment. To be well rubbed into the affected parts.
Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pain.

Known as A.B.C. Liniment.

R Aconitinæ gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Atropinæ gr. iij	0·2 „
Morphinæ gr. iij	0·2 „
Cocainæ gr. v	0·3 „
Acid. Oleici ℥j	4·0 mils.
Ung. Lanolini ℥vj	22·0 grammes.

A piece the size of a small bean to be gently rubbed into the affected part. *Not to be used if skin is broken.*

Neuralgia and Sciatica.

ADEPS

Lard

The purified fat from the abdomen of the hog, *Sus scrofa*, is a useful ointment base. It melts at the temperature of the body, and is rapidly absorbed.

ADEPS BENZOATUS. *Benzoated Lard.* Consists of lard which has been heated with benzoin. Benzoic acid and its esters remain in solution and confer antiseptic properties. It is a favourite basis, but should not be used for eye ointments on account of the discomfort it occasions.

ADEPS LANÆ. *Wool-fat, known as Anhydrous "Lanolin."* The purified cholesterin-fat of sheep's wool. A yellowish, unctuous, and very tenacious substance. Too sticky for use alone

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS. — *Hydrous Wool-fat, known as "Lanolin."* Wool-fat combined with 30 per cent. of water. It is less tenacious than anhydrous wool-fat, but still too sticky for use in ointments alone.

Mixtures of lard and wool-fat form the most absorbent ointment base at disposal.

UNGUENTUM LANÆ COMPOSITUS. *Compound Lanolin Ointment.* An excellent and very emollient basis consisting of lard, lanolin, and paraffin ointment.

UNGUEMOL. A hydrated paraffin ointment basis, more readily absorbed than lard or even lanolin. Keeps well at all temperatures, and may be impregnated with any medication. The combined water is slowly liberated in contact with the warm skin, producing a grateful cooling effect. Especially suitable for hot, dry skins.

ADRENALIN. See SUPRARENAL GLAND

ÆTHER

Ether

A highly inflammable volatile liquid obtained by the interaction of alcohol with sulphuric acid. *Internally* it is a powerful diffusible stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative, and anæsthetic. Injected subcutaneously it is a reliable stimulant in syncope. Inhalation of a small quantity controls spasmodic asthma.

The use of ether for producing local and complete anæsthesia for surgical operations does not come within the scope of this work.

It should be noted that æther (ordinary ether) while suitable for *internal* use is not intended for producing anæsthesia. For this purpose æther purificatus (purified ether) should alone be used.

Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.) for repeated administration, but as much as 60 minims (3·5 mils.) may be given with safety for a single dose.

of Spiritus Ætheris, 30 to 90 minims (2 to 6 mils.).

Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, 20 to 40 minims (1 to 2·5 mils.).

Solubility. 1 in 10 of water; freely soluble in alcohol.

R Sapon. Mollis	2 parts.
Spirit. Rect.	1 part.
Æther.	3 parts.

Ethereal Soap Solution used for cleansing the hands prior to operations. It has been noticed that after using this solution and rinsing, ointments are very rapidly absorbed. It is therefore suggested that prior to mercury or iodine inunction the skin should be thoroughly cleansed from natural fat with the above.

R Ætheris ℥ viij	0·5 mils.
Ol. Terebinth. ℥ v	0·3 „

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day.

Gall-stone.

R Sp. Ætheris ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥ xxx	2 „
Syr. Zingiberis ℥ j	4 „
Aq. Anethi ad ℥ j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Hysteria ; Syncope ; Tympanitis.

R Sp. Ætheris ℥ ij	8 mils.
Liq. Morph. Hydroch. ℥ xxx	2 „
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥ iss	to 50 „

The draught.

Spasmodic Colic.

R Spirit. Ætheris Comp. ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Ammon. Carb. gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥ j	4·0 mils.
Inf. Cascariillæ ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Bronchitis.

R Æther. Purif. ℥ x	0·6 mil.
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For a glass capsule covered with silk. To be broken and contents inhaled when required. *Spasmodic Asthma.*

ÆTHER ACETICUS

Acetic Ether

A colourless ethereal liquid of pleasant odour. It is anti-spasmodic, diaphoretic, stimulant. *Externally* it is used as a liniment in gout.

Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1 to 2·5 mils.) for repeated administration, but as much as 90 minims (6 mils.) may be given for a single dose.

Solubility. 1 in 10 of water ; freely soluble in alcohol.

R. Ætheris Acetici ℥xxx	2 mils.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥j	4 „
Syrupi Mori ℥j	4 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours until the skin acts freely.

To promote Diaphoresis.

R. Ætheris Acetici ℥ij	8 mils.
Ol. Cajuputi ℥xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Opii ℥j	4 mils.

Ten or fifteen drops every two hours on a lump of sugar.

Choleraic Diarrhœa.

R. Sapon. Mollis ℥iv	15 grammes.
Spirit. Rect. ℥iv	15 mils.
Æther. Acetic. ad ℥iv	to 125 „

The liniment. To be rubbed *very gently* into the painful parts.

Gouty Rheumatism.

ETHYL BROMIDUM. *Ethyl Bromide.* A colourless, non-inflammable liquid of unpleasant odour. It decomposes on keeping, especially in sunlight, and should be stored in amber-coloured bottles. It has been used to produce both general and local anæsthesia.

Glass capsules containing 5 minims, encased in a wrapping of cotton-wool and silk, are made. One may be snapped between the fingers and the vapour inhaled for nervous headache.

ETHYL CHLORIDUM. *Ethyl Chloride.* A colourless, inflammable liquid used for producing anæsthesia. Generally supplied in glass tubes with a suitable nozzle for directing a stream of the liquid on to the part to be anæsthetised.

Ethyl and methyl chlorides are sold under fanciful names as Antidolorin, Anestile, Anæsthol, Kelene, &c.

ETHYL IODIDUM. *Ethyl Iodide.* A colourless, non-inflammable liquid. Acts as an antispasmodic when inhaled. Conveniently prescribed in glass capsules containing 5 minims, protected with cotton-wool and silk. One may be broken between the fingers and the vapour inhaled as before described. Useful in dyspnœa of bronchial and spasmodic asthma.

AGARICUS

White Agaric. Larch Agaric

A fungus growing on the larch, which, after preparation, occurs in white, spongy, friable pieces. In large doses it is purgative; in small, astringent. It has been given to check night sweats in phthisis.

Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes).

of Tinctura Agarici, 20 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils.).

ACIDUM AGARICUM. *Agaric Acid. Agaricin.* The most usual form of employing agaric. Dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ to 1 grain (0·01 to 0·06 gramme) in pill.

R̄ Acidi Agarici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 gramme.
Acidi Camphorici gr. iij	0·200 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime. *Night Sweats.*

R̄ Tinct. Agarici ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Tinct. Ergotæ ℥ xv	1 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15 „

One tablespoonful at bedtime.

To check profuse Perspiration.

AGROPYRUM

Couch Grass. Triticum

The dried rhizome of *Agropyrum repens* (Graminaceæ). The decoction and liquid extract are reputed to be sedative and demulcent, diuretic, and are frequently given in irritable conditions of the bladder and genito-urinary tract.

Dose of Decoctum Agropyri, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils.)

Extractum Agropyri Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (3 to 7 mils.)

R̄ Potassii Citratis gr. xv	1 gramme.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ xv	1 mil.
Dec. Agropyri ad ℥ j	to 30 mils.

To be taken every four hours in a wineglassful of water.

Irritable Bladder.

R Ext. Agropyri Liquid. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Hexaminæ gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Glycerin. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad. ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times daily in half a tumbler of water.
Irritable Bladder.

ALLIUM

Garlic

The bulb of *Allium sativum* (Liliaceæ). Stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant. Generally given as a syrup.

Dose, one teaspoonful.

ALOE

Aloes

The evaporated juice of various species of *Aloe* known as Socotrine (Zanzibar Aloes) or Barbados (Curaçao Aloes).

In full doses aloes is cathartic and a hepatic stimulant; in small doses, stomachic and tonic. Administered by the rectum, anthelmintic. Useful in constipation, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, hepatic congestion, flatulence, ascarides, &c.

Aloes alone is apt to cause griping. This may be corrected by the addition of oil of cloves, oil of cinnamon, extract of belladonna, or extract of henbane. Combined with soap or an alkali, its operation is quickened and the tendency to rectal irritation decreased. Aloes is contra-indicated in pregnancy. Its habitual use may lead to piles.

Dose of Powdered Aloes, 2 to 5 grains (0·12 to 0·3 gramme).

Extractum Aloes, 1 to 4 grains (0·06 to 0·25 gramme).

Decoctum Aloes Compositum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces (15 to 60 mils.).

Tinctura Aloes, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.)

ALOIN. The purgative principle of aloes. Occurs in pale yellow crystals. **Dose**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 0·13 gramme).

R Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. ij 0·12 gramme.

P. Ipecac. gr. ss 0·03 „

P. Zingiberis gr. ij 0·12 „

For one pill. To be taken before dinner.

Constipation.

℞ Ext. Aloes Soc.
 Ext. Hyoscyami
 P. Rhei
 P. Ipecac.
 P. Sap. Cast. āā gr. ss of each 0·03 gramme.

For one pill. One or two for a dose. *Constipation.*

℞ Ext. Aloes Barb. gr. j 0·060 gramme.
 Ferri Sulph. gr. ij 0·120 „
 Ol. Sabinæ
 Ol. Rutæ āā ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ of each 0·015 „
 P. Capsici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0·015 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.
Amenorrhœa.

Sodii Bicarb. gr. x 0·6 gramme.
 Ext. Taraxaci gr. xx 1·2 „
 Sp. Pimentæ ℥ xxx 2·0 mils.
 Dec. Aloes Co. ad \bar{z} j to 30·0 „

For one dose. *Habitual Constipation.*

NOTE.—The decoction should be old and mellow. When freshly made it is very nauseous.

℞ Aloini gr $\frac{1}{6}$ 0·010 gramme.
 Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ 0·001 „
 Ext. Bellad. Alc. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ 0·008 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.
Laxative and Tonic.

℞ Aloini
 Ext. Nucis Vom.
 P. Myrrhæ
 Ferri Sulph.
 P. Saponis āā gr. ss of each 0·03 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken shortly before dinner.
Dinner Pill.

℞ Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ
 Pil. Asafet. Co. āā gr. iiss of each 0·15 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.
Constipation with Nervous Debility.

ALSTONIA

Alstonia

The dried bark of *Alstonia scholaris* and *A. constricta*, known as Fever or Dita Bark. Employed in the East as a tonic and for malaria and dysentery, though it is doubtful if it is of much use in either of the latter diseases.

Dose of Infusum Alstoniæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Tinctura Alstoniæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥viii	0.5 mil.
Tinct. Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0.3 „
Syrup Zingib. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Inf. Alstoniæ ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken three times a day.

Tonic in Dysentery.

R Ext. Alstoniæ Liq. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Quin. Hydrochlor. gr. iij	0.2 gramme.
Salicin. gr. iij	0.2 „
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Aq. Dest. ad. ℥j	to 30.0 mils.

Malaria.

ALUMEN

Alum

In colourless transparent crystals. It is astringent and hæmostatic; useful in hæmaturia, menorrhagia, and other hæmorrhages; in chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, and in atonic discharges generally. It is purgative and irritant in large doses; an emetic in repeated doses. *Externally* it is applied in a saturated solution as a styptic, and in a weaker solution as a lotion to ulcers and chilblains; as a gargle in relaxed sore throat and excessive salivation, &c.; as a collyrium in chronic ophthalmia, and as an injection in gleet and leucorrhœa. Alumen Exsiccatum (Alumen Ustum), dried or burnt alum, is used as a caustic to check unhealthy granulations.

Solubility. 1 in 10 of water; freely soluble in glycerin. Insoluble in alcohol.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates, borax, tannic acid, and vegetable astringents.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

R Aluminis
 Ferri Sulph.
 Zinci Sulph. āā gr. iij of each 0·2 gramme.
 Aq. ad ℥j to 30·0 mils.

The lotion. *Bronchocele.*

R Aluminis gr. vj 0·40 gramme.
 P. Ipecacuanhæ gr. iv 0·25 „

For one cachet. *Dysentery.*

R Aluminis gr. iv 0·25 gramme.
 Aq. Rosæ ad ℥iv to 100·00 mils.

The eye lotion. *Chronic Ophthalmia.*

R Glycerin. Aluminis ℥iv 15 mils.
 Inf. Rosæ Acid. ad ℥viij to 250 „

The gargle. To be used frequently. *Relaxed Sore Throat.*

Liq. Aluminii Acet. ℥ij 8 mils.
 Aq. Rosæ ad ℥j to 30 „

The mouth lotion and gargle. Dilute with a little water.
Relaxed Throat ; Spongy Gums.

FERRO-ALUMEN. *Iron Alum.* Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme). In amethyst-coloured crystals; freely soluble in water. Is a more powerful hæmostatic than alum. An injection containing 2 grains to an ounce of water is employed in gleet.

LAPIS DIVINUS. *Divine Stone. Aluminate of Copper.* A popular hæmostatic, astringent, and antiseptic.

ALUMINII ACETAS (BASIC). *Basic Aluminium Acetate.* A gummy mass or granular powder insoluble in water. Given in dysentery. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) in cachet.

ALUMINII ACETO-TARTRAS. *Aluminium Aceto-tartrate.* In yellowish granules, freely but slowly soluble in water. Astringent and disinfectant. A 50 per cent. solution is used to paint chilblains; 1 to 2 per cent. solution may be used as a gargle or mouth wash.

R P. Aluminii Aceto-Tart. ℥j 4 grammes.
 P. Acid. Boric. ℥j 4 „
 Lycopodii ℥ij 8 „

ALUMINII CHLORIDUM. *Aluminium Chloride.* Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme). A deliquescent amorphous salt. Suggested in locomotor ataxy. It is disinfectant and antiseptic, and may be used in the sick-room for cleansing utensils, in the same manner as zinc chloride, over which it possesses the advantage of being non-poisonous.

ALUMINII SULPHAS. *Aluminium Sulphate.* Used for the same purposes as ordinary alum, but is a more powerful astringent.

ALUMNOL. *Aluminium Naphthol-sulphonate.* Freely soluble in water and glycerin. A 2 per cent. gargle useful in pharyngitis and tonsillitis; 1 per cent. injection in gonorrhœa and gleet.

The snuff. To be used frequently.

Nasal Catarrh.

AMMONIACUM

Ammoniacum

A gum resin obtained from *Dorema Ammoniacum* (*Umbelliferæ*). Occurs in tears or masses of a pale yellowish-brown colour. It is antispasmodic, diaphoretic, diuretic, emmenagogue, expectorant, stimulant. It is chiefly given as an expectorant in affections of the chest unassociated with inflammation. *Externally* it is applied to indolent ulcers.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

of *Mistura Ammoniaci*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

R Oxymel Scillæ ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Vin. Antimonial. ℥vj	0·4 „
Mist. Ammoniaci ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken occasionally.

Chronic Cough.

R Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Vin. Antimonial. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Syr. Tolutani ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Mist. Ammoniaci ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken when required.

Pituitous Asthma.

R Tinct. Castorei ℥v	0·30 mil.
Tinct. Opii ℥j	0·06 „
Syr. Tolutani ℥xv	1·00 „
Mist. Amygdalæ ℥j	4·00 mils.
Mist. Ammoniaci ad ℥ij	to 8·00 „

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Whooping Cough.

R Hyd. Subchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 gramme.
Pil. Ipecac. c. Scillâ gr. iij	0·20 „
For one pill. Three times a day.	<i>Chronic Cough.</i>

AMMONITHYOL. *See* ICHTHYOL

AMMONIUM

Ammonium

LIQUOR AMMONIÆ. *Solution of Ammonia* (sp. gr. 0·959). Contains 10 per cent. by weight of ammonia gas. *Liquor Ammoniæ Fortis* (sp. gr. 0·880) is three times the strength of the preceding.

Solution of ammonia is stimulant, expectorant, antacid, antispasmodic, rubefacient, and counter-irritant. It is useful in dyspepsia and bronchitis, and is given to counteract the effects of alcohol and tobacco; in low states of the system, in typhoid, scarlet fever, &c.; as an antidote to prussic acid, sedatives, and the bites of poisonous reptiles; used as a rubefacient and counter-irritant in pain and stiffness of the joints.

The vapour of ammonia is applied to the nostrils as a stimulant in fainting, nervous headache, vertigo, suspended animation, &c. It should not be used in too concentrated a form, especially in cases of insensibility, as the after-effects have sometimes proved serious.

Dose of Liquor Ammoniæ, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.). For a snake-bite 10 to 15 mils., diluted with an equal volume of water, although not a true antidote, should be injected subcutaneously without loss of time.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FÉTIDUS. *Fetid Spirit of Ammonia.* Is stimulant and antispasmodic. Given in hysterical and nervous affections. **Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils.).**

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS. *Spirit of Sal Volatile.* One of the favourite preparations of ammonia. It is a valuable general and cardiac stimulant, expectorant, and antacid. Given in syncope, bronchitis, dyspepsia, &c. **Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1·2 to 2·5 mils.),** but for a single dose as much as 90 minims (6 mils.) may be given in water.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ. *Liniment of Ammonia.* Employed as a counter-irritant and rubefacient. If used too vigorously acts as a vesicant.

R Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Tinct. Zingiberis ℥ xv	1 mil.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ j	to 30 mils.

To be taken an hour after each meal.

Antacid and Stimulant.

R Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥ xxx	2 „
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ xxx	2 „
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥ j	to 30 „

Two tablespoonfuls occasionally.

Stimulant and Carminative.

R Spirit. Ammon. Fetid. ℥ xx	1.2 mil.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Spirit. Anisi ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Hysterical Affections.

R Spirit. Ammon. Fetid. ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Tinct. Castorei ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Tinct. Moschi ℥ x	0.6 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Hysteria.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS. *Mindererus Spirit.* A safe and reliable diaphoretic and diuretic. Given in renal disease and all kinds of febrile conditions. *Externally* it is applied to bruises and inflammations, and as a collyrium (diluted) in chronic ophthalmia. For this last purpose it is most important for the solution to be neutral. **Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mils.).**

R Liq. Ammonii Acetatis ℥ ij	8.0 mils.
Tinct. Aconiti ℥ iij	0.2 mil.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥ v	0.3 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken at bedtime.

Diaphoretic in Simple Cold.

R Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥ iij	12 mils.
Syr. Tolu. ℥ ss	2 „
Aq. Camph. ad ℥ j	to 30 „

The draught.

A mild Diaphoretic.

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥iij	12 mils.
Vin. Antimonial. ℥xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Opii ℥xv	1 „
Aq. Camph. ad ℥j	to 30 mils.

The draught. To be taken at bedtime.

Acute Rheumatism.

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥iiss	6 mils.
Sp. Ætheris Nit. ℥xv	1 mil.
Vin. Antimonial. ℥xv	1 „
Syr. Tolutani ℥ss	2 mils.
Mist. Amygdalæ ℥ij	8 „
Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours.

Bronchitis.

℞ Liq. Ammon. Acetatis ℥iij	90 mils.
Spirit. Rect. ℥ss	15 „
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viiij	to 250 „

The lotion.

Lichen.

℞ Liq. Ammonii Acetatis ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Ammon. Benzoatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Dec. Scoparii ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Acute Nephritis.

AMMONII BROMIDUM. *Ammonium Bromide.* Occurs in small, colourless crystals. Its action is analogous to that of potassium bromide, but is less depressing. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes).**

Incompatibles. Acids, acid salts, spirit of nitrous ether.

℞ Ammon. Bromid. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 „

The draught. To be taken at bedtime.

Soporific.

℞ Ammon. Bromid. gr. xx	1·20 gramme.
Liq. Arsenicalis ℥j	0·06 mil.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥viiij	0·50 „
Inf. Caryoph. ad ℥ss	to 15·00 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Epilepsy.

R Ammon. Bromid. gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Syr. Papav. Alb. ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥ ij	to 8.0 mils.

To be given at bedtime, *if the child is inclined to wake up screaming.*

R Ammon. Bromid. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. v	0.3 „
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥ xx	1.2 „
Tinct. Lavand. Co. ℥ j	4.0 grammes.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Neuralgia.

AMMONII CARBONAS. *Ammonium Carbonate.* Occurs in translucent crystalline masses of characteristic odour. In large doses it is emetic; in small, a valuable gastric and cardiac stimulant; it is also given as a stimulating expectorant in bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, croup, &c. A tablespoonful of lemon juice or 17 grains of citric acid neutralises 13 grains of ammonium carbonate. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme).**

Solubility. 1 in 4 of water.

Incompatibles. Acids, alkalies, lime water.

R Ammonii Carbonatis gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	0.6 „
Sp. Chlorof. ℥ xij	0.8 mil.
Inf. Quassiaæ ad ℥ ss	to 15.0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Indigestion with Acidity.

R Ammon. Carb. gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Syr. Tolu. ℥ ss	2.0 „
Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken as directed.

Stimulant and Diaphoretic.

R Ammon. Carb. gr. iv	0.25 gramme.
Ammonii Bromid. gr. xv	1.00 „
Syr. Papaveris ℥ ss	2.00 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30.00 „

Take at once, and repeat in a quarter of an hour if not relieved.

Spasmodic Asthma.

R Ammon. Carb. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.030 gramme.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. v	0.300 „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.008 „
Ol. Menth. Pip. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0.010 „

Make a tablet. Two or three to be taken for *Indigestion and Flatulence*.

R Caffein. Cit. gr. iij	0.2 gramme.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Tinct. Valerian. Ammon. ℥ xv	1.0 „
Syrup. Zingib. ℥ ss	2.0 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken when required. *Nervous Headache.*

AMMONII CHLORIDUM. *Ammonium Chloride. Sal Ammoniac.* Appears in small white crystals of unpleasant taste. This to a certain extent may be covered by liquid extract of liquorice. *Internally* it acts as a mild cholagogue, diaphoretic, diuretic, and general gastric stimulant. It stimulates the mucous membrane of the pharynx, larynx, lungs, &c. especially when inhaled as a vapour from a suitable apparatus. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

Solubility. Freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkaline carbonates; lead and silver salts.

R An Ammonium Chloride Inhaler.

The fumes to be inhaled every three hours for five minutes at a time. *In Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, and Chronic Bronchitis, especially when the secretion is tough.*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥ v	0.3 mil.
Syr. Tolutani ℥ ss	2.0 mils.
Mist. Ammoniaci ℥ ij	8.0 „
Aq. Anisi ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr. xv	1.0 gramme.
Tinct. Gelsemii ℥ x	0.6 mil.
Tinct. Aconiti ℥ ij	0.1 „
Ext. Kolæ Liquid. ℥ ss	2.0 mils.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liquid. ℥ ss	2.0 „
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken every four hours. *Neuralgia.*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr. xv	1.0 gramme.
Tinct. Valerianæ Amm. ℥xv	1.0 mil.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥x	0.6 „
Tinct. Ignatiæ ℥v	0.3 „
Syrup. Aromatici ℥j	4.0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours for three doses. *Neuralgia.*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Elixir Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Aq. ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken twice a day. *Albuminuria.*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Vin. Antimonial. ℥vj	0.4 mil.
Ext. Glycyrrhiz. Liq. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Aq. Anisi ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken every four hours. *Pleurisy, Mucous Congestion, &c.*

R Ammonii Chloridi gr. xij	0.8 gramme.
Ext. Taraxaci Liq. ℥j	4.0 mils.
Tinct. Gent. Co. ℥ss	2.0 „
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	2.0 „
Inf. Sennæ Co. ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken twice a day. *Cirrhosis of Liver.*

R Ammonii Chloridi ℥j	4 grammes.
Sp. Rect. ℥j	30 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥vj	to 200 „

The lotion. Keep soaked lint on the painful part. *Swelled Testicles.*

For producing local effect on larynx and pharynx, Trochisci Ammonii Chloridi T.H.P. may be prescribed. One to be slowly sucked every hour.

LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS. *Solution of Ammonium Citrate.* A neutral solution made by dissolving citric acid in solution of ammonium carbonate. A mild diaphoretic and diuretic used in a similar manner to solution of ammonium acetate. Dose, 2 to 6 fluid drachms (8 to 24 mils.).

R Liq. Ammonii Citratis ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	0·1 gramme.
Syr. Tolu. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Camph. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours.

Febrifuge and Expectorant.

R Ammon. Carb. gr. viij	0·50 gramme.
Sp. Chlorof. ℥v	0·30 mil.
Tinct. Aconiti ℥j	0·06 „
Aq. ad ℥ss	to 15·00 mils.

To be taken every three hours with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing.

Febrifuge.

AMMONII IODIDUM. *Ammonium Iodide.* A granular white salt gradually turning yellow on keeping. Its action is similar to that of potassium iodide, but is not so depressing. **Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0·2 to 1 gramme).**

Solubility. Freely soluble in water and rectified spirit.

AMMONII PHOSPHAS. *Ammonium Phosphate.* A salt occurring in colourless prisms, becoming opaque on exposure to air, and losing ammonia and water. It is antilithic, diaphoretic, and a hepatic stimulant. It is given in rheumatism, gout, to prevent lithic deposits, and in cases of uric acid calculus. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).**

Solubility. 1 in 4 of water; insoluble in rectified spirit.

R Ammonii Phosphatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Ammonii Salicylatis gr. x	0·6 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Acute and Subacute Rheumatism.

R Ammonii Phosphatis ℥j	4 grammes.
P. Mag. Boro-Citratis Co. ℥j	30 „

The powder. Take a teaspoonful three times a day in aerated lithia water.

Gout and Gravel.

AMYGDALA AMARA

Bitter Almond

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var. *amara* (Rosaceæ). It contains a bland fixed oil, and when bruised with water a

volatile oil is formed (oleum amygdalæ volatile) together with prussic acid. The powdered seeds rubbed with water and strained yield a milk-like emulsion which is grateful in certain skin affections.

On account of the variable yield of hydrocyanic acid, bitter almonds should not be used internally.

R Glycerini ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. ij	0·1 gramme.
Tinct. Benzoin. Simp. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Amygd. Amaræ (Decort.) ℥ij	8·0 grammes.
Aq. Sambuci ad ℥viij	to 250·0 mils.

A Soothing Lotion for Sunburn and Chapped Skins.

AMYGDALA DULCIS

Sweet Almond

The ripe seed of *Prunus Amygdalus* var. *dulcis* (Rosaceæ), known as the Jordan almond. When triturated with water almonds form an emulsion which is emollient and demulcent. The expressed oil is bland and slightly laxative. The emulsion is a useful adjunct to cough mixtures.

R Acetomorph. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·002 gramme.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥v	0·300 mil.
Syr. Tolu ℥ss	2·000 mils.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15·000 „

To be taken every four hours. *Troublesome Cough.*

R Oxymel Scillæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥viij	0·5 mil.
Syr. Pruni Virg. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Cough.*

R. Potass. Cit. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Ext. Agropyri Liq. ℥j	4 mils.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥j	to 30 „

Take in a wineglassful of water every four hours.

Renal and Urinary Irritation.

AMYL NITRIS

Amyl Nitrite

An ethereal liquid of somewhat fragrant odour. It is a powerful antispasmodic, giving speedy relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic and uræmic asthma, and all kinds of paroxysmic cardiac pain. It is useful for the relief of sea-sickness, migraine, neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, whooping cough, laryngismus stridulus, &c. It averts syncope from sudden fright, shock, or anæsthetics. In syncope, if the first few whiffs are of no avail it should not be pushed. For the relief of tetanic convulsions it must be administered *between* the spasms.

Inhalations of amyl nitrite are valuable in hæmoptysis, being in fact almost a specific. Menorrhagia is controlled by a single inhalation a day. Good results in post-partum hæmorrhage. If not efficacious at first, provided sufficient has been inhaled to induce full physiological action, subsequent inhalations rarely do any good.

Amyl nitrite decomposes on keeping or exposure, and cannot be dispensed in mixtures except for immediate use. A few drops may be inhaled from a handkerchief, but it is most conveniently prescribed in glass capsules, containing 3 or 5 minims (0·3 or 0·3 mil.). These are encased in cotton-wool and silk, and when snapped between the fingers permit inhalation without danger of overdose. The vapour should be directed to be inhaled slowly at first, and continued for three or four minutes.

See also Erythrol and Mannitol Nitrates ; Nitro-glycerin.

AMYLUM

Starch

Starch obtained from maize, wheat, or rice is used for various purposes. *Internally* it is nutritive and demulcent. As a dusting powder it is the safest application to prevent excoriation in infants. Alone or mixed with talc, fullers' earth, boric acid, &c., it is employed to absorb secretions, prevent chafing, and allay inflammation. *Freshly prepared* enemas of starch, with or without opium, are commonly employed in irritable states of the rectum, dysentery, &c.

R Glycerin. Amyli ℥iv	15 grammes.
Unguemol. ℥iv	15 „
Ol. Rosæ gtt j	1 drop.

A soothing application for chapped hands. It is especially useful to surgeons for counteracting the effects of strong antiseptics on the hands.

R Zinci Oxidi ℥ss	2 grammes.
Adipis Benzoatis ℥ij	8 "
Paraff. Moll. Alb. ℥ij	8 "
Liq. Calcis ℥ij	8 "
Glycerin. Amyli ℥ij	8 "
Ol. Rosæ gtt. j	1 drop.

An emollient cream for irritable skin.

R P. Zinci Oxid.	5 parts.
Pulv. Iridis	5 "
Pulv. Amyli	90 "

The dusting powder. For infants or sensitive skins.

ANALGEN

A crystalline white powder, insoluble in water. It is a derivative of oxychinoline, and has been used in acute rheumatism and neuralgic affections. It is but little used.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

ANETHI FRUCTUS

Dill Fruit

The ripe fruit of *Anethum graveolens* (Umbelliferæ). It is aromatic, carminative, stimulant. Of service in the flatulent disorders of infancy, hiccough, &c., and as a vehicle for more active or less agreeable remedies, especially to disguise the taste and to prevent the griping effects of purgatives. The distilled saturated water is preferable for children.

AQUA ANETHI. Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mils.)

OLEUM ANETHI. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mils.).

ANISI FRUCTUS

The ripe fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (Umbelliferæ). Like dill and caraway, it is a useful carminative, stomachic and flavouring agent. The distilled water or spirit is a useful addition to cough mixtures, especially for children.

AQUA ANISI. Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mils.).

OLEUM ANISI. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).

SPIRITUS ANISI. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.)

ANTHEMIDIS FLORES

Chamomile Flowers

The dried flower-heads of *Anthemis nobilis* (Compositæ). Aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and tonic. They are useful in dyspepsia, and are a popular domestic remedy. *Externally* the hot decoction or the flowers themselves made into a poultice are used to relieve pain.

℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Pil. Coloc. Co. gr. iij	0·20 ,,
Ol. Anthemidis gr. ss	0·03 ,,

For one pill.

Antibilious Pill.

℞ Pulv. Rhei gr. iij	0·200 gramme.
Ext. Anthemidis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 ,,
Ol. Anthemidis gr. ss	0·030 ,,

For one pill. Every night after dinner.

Carminative Pill.

℞ Tinct. Carminativæ ℥v	0·3 mil.
Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Syr. Zingib. ℥j	4·0 ,,
Inf. Anthemidis ad ℥j	to 30·0 ,,

Take three times a day.

Tonic and Stomachic.

ANTIMONIUM

Antimony

LIQUOR ANTIMONII CHLORIDI. *Solution of Antimony Chloride.* A reddish liquid coloured by impurity. The pure solution is colourless but possesses no advantage over the preceding. *Externally* it has been applied as an escharotic to cancerous growths. Is reported to cause but little pain or inflammation, and to leave a clean and healthy surface.

ANTIMONII OXIDUM. *Antimony Oxide.* A greyish-white, insoluble powder, possessing emetic, alterative, and diaphoretic properties. It is generally prescribed as Pulvis Antimonialis. Antimony compounds are external and internal irritants. They are depressants. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0·06 to 0·12 gramme)

Antidotes. Emetics; strong solution of tannin; stimulants and demulcents.

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS. A mixture of antimony oxide and calcium phosphate. Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0·2 to 0·4 gramme).

James's Powder is an analogous preparation, but with some slight unascertained difference of composition.

℞ Pulv. Antimonialis gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	0·03 „
Ext. Hyoscyami gr. iss	0·10 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Chronic Rheumatism.

ANTIMONIUM SULPHURATUM. *Sulphurated Antimony.* A dull red powder consisting of a mixture of antimony sulphides and oxides. It is alterative, diaphoretic, emetic. Its action is uncertain, being dependent upon the acidity of the stomach. Used in chronic rheumatism, syphilis, and cutaneous eruptions. Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0·06 to 0·1 gramme).

Incompatibles. Acids, acidulated food, &c.

Solubility. Insoluble in water.

Antidotes. Emetics; strong tannin solution; stimulants and demulcents.

℞ Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij	0·10 gramme.
Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co. gr. iij	0·20 „
P. Sapo. Cast. gr. j	0·06 „

For one pill. Every other night.

Bilious Dyspepsia.

℞ Antim. Sulphurati gr. ij	0·10 gramme.
Pulv. Ipecac. Co. gr. ij	0·10 „
Pulv. Guaiaci gr. j	0·06 „

For one pill. Three times a day

Skin Affections.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARATUM. *Tartarated Antimony.*
Tartar Emetic. A combination of acid potassium tartrate and antimonious oxide. It is emetic, diaphoretic, and a powerful depressant. Useful in the *early* acute stage of bronchitis and pneumonia, but should not be continued after free secretion of mucus has been established. Its administration has been largely abandoned in favour of ipecacuanha. **Dose**, as a diaphoretic, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.0025 to 0.008 gramme); as an emetic, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.1 gramme).

Solubility. 1 in 17 cold water; almost insoluble in alcohol.

Antidotes. Strong tannin solution; stimulants and demulcents.

R Antim. Tart. gr. $\frac{1}{24}$	2.5 mils.
Potass. Nitratis gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mils.

Take every three hours.

Early Acute Bronchitis.

VINUM ANTIMONIALE. *Antimonial Wine.* Sherry wine containing 2 grains (0.12 gramme) of tartarated antimony in each fluid ounce (30 mils.). **Dose**, 10 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 mils.) as a diaphoretic, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils.) as an emetic.

R Vin. Antimonial. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Syrup. Papaveris ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Aq. ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

Take every four hours.

Spasmodic Cough

APIOL

Apiol

A greenish oily liquid obtained from common parsley, *Apium Petroselinum*. Used as an emmenagogue, and stated to be of service in malaria.

Dose, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mils.).

Solubility. Freely soluble in alcohol and ether; insoluble in water.

On account of its pungency and insolubility it should be prescribed in gelatin capsules or perles, 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil.) in each.

CRYSTALLINE APIOL is sometimes substituted in the same doses, but its composition is not well defined.

R Ext. Ergotæ gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Apiol. ℥iij	0·20 ,,

For one capsule. One to be taken three times a day.
Amenorrhœa and Dysmenorrhœa.

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM

Canadian Hemp

This root is known in America as Indian hemp, but it must not be confounded with *Cannabis indica*. It is emetic, diaphoretic, diuretic, and cathartic. Good results have attended the use of apocynum in cases of feeble heart action accompanied by dropsy, due to defective compensation when the pulse is feeble and either slow or rapid.

The preparation used is the tincture (1 in 10). Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0·6 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Apocyni ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	0·3 ,,
Liq. Strychninæ ℥ij	0·1 ,,
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Uræmia.*

APOCYNIN. An eclectic resinoid prepared from the root. Used like the above. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0·03 to 0·06 (gramme in pill).

APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM

Apomorphine Hydrochloride

An alkaloid obtained by heating morphine hydrochloride in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. Occurs in greyish white acicular crystals. A powerful and prompt emetic, and hence valuable in cases of poisoning; it is usually injected hypodermically. In very small doses a useful expectorant and sedative in bronchitis and cough.

Dose, $\frac{1}{32}$ grain (0·002 gramme) as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0·016 gramme) or less as an emetic. Hypodermically as an emetic, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0·003 to 0·006 gramme).

Incompatibles. Alkalies; iodides and bromides; ferric salts.

Antidotes. Strychnine; chloral; chloroform.

SYRUPUS APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDI. *Syrup of Apomorphine Hydrochloride.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.). Useful in cough and bronchitis.

R Syr. Apomorph. Hyd. ℥ss	2 mils.
Syr. Pruni Virg. ℥ss	2 „
Aq. ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Dry irritable Cough.*

R Syr. Apomorph. Hyd. ℥j	4 mils.
Syr. Picis Liq. ℥ss	2 „
Syr. Papav. Alb. ℥ss	2 „
Aq. ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Irritable Cough.*

ARGENTUM

Silver

The continued internal use of all silver salts causes discoloration of the skin.

ARGENTI CHLORIDUM. *Silver Chloride.* A white, insoluble powder, blackening on exposure to light. It is antiseptic and a nerve sedative. Given in chronic dysentery, gastralgia, syphilis, epilepsy, and various neuroses. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in pill.

ARGENTI CITRAS. *Silver Citrate. Itrol.* A white, slightly soluble powder. Astringent and antiseptic. Used in Crede's antiseptic treatment as a dusting powder with kaolin as diluent, or as an ointment (strength 1 to 2 per cent.). In lotion for gonorrhœa (strength 1 in 4000). *Solutions do not keep.*

ARGENTI LACTAS. *Silver Lactate. Actol.* A white powder. Astringent and antiseptic. Used in ointment (5 to 10 per cent.) or as a lotion for surgical use 1 in 1000 to 1 in 500. For injection in gonorrhœa or for a gargle 1 in 1000 is strong enough.

Solubility. 1 in 20 of water. *Solutions do not keep.*

ARGENTI NITRAS. *Silver Nitrate. Lunar Caustic.* In colourless, tabular crystals. *Externally* is astringent, escharotic, and hæmostatic. *Internally* is said to be astringent, alterative, and tonic. Used in epilepsy, chorea, &c. It is applied

directly to ulcers, morbid growths, &c. Weak lotions are used to paint bedsores, the affected parts in laryngitis, pharyngitis, &c. Still weaker solutions are used as injections in gonorrhœa and gleet, and as lotions in ophthalmia. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·016 to 0·03 gramme) in pill.

Solubility. Freely soluble in water.

Incompatibles. Organic matter of any kind; chlorides; phosphates; tannic acid, &c.

Antidotes. Solution of common salt; emetics; milk; white of egg; demulcents.

The stains produced on the *unbroken* skin may be removed by solution of potassium cyanide. The latter should be quickly and thoroughly washed off.

R Argenti Nitratis gr. iv	0·25 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·00 mils.

The application. To be painted on the affected part.
For Bedsores; Laryngitis.

R Argenti Nitratis gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·00 mils.

The lotion. To be injected twice a day.
Gleet; or may be applied as drops for Granular Eyelids.

R Acidi Pyrogallie. gr. xxiv	1·5 gramme.
Sp. Vin. Rect. $\bar{3}$ ss	15·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{3}$ ij	to 60·0 „

Sol. No. 1.

R Argenti Nitratis $\bar{3}$ j	4 grammes.
Liq. Ammoniaë $\bar{3}$ j	4 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{3}$ ij	to 60 „

Sol. No. 2.

Apply No. 1 Solution to the hair by means of a comb and a tooth-brush, then apply No. 2 solution in the same way.

To prevent coloration of the surrounding skin, it should be smeared with stiff paraffin ointment.

A useful hair dye. Applied full strength it stains the hair black; by suitable dilution brown shades may be obtained.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM. *Silver Cyanide.* A white insoluble powder. It is antiseptic and sedative. Given in epilepsy and chorea. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0·001 to 0·003 gramme) in pill.

Antidotes. Emetic, stomach tube, ammonia, and stimulants; artificial respiration.

ARGENTI IODIDUM. *Silver Iodide.* A yellowish insoluble powder given in gastralgia, syphilis, and epilepsy. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme) in pill. Its protracted use is stated not to cause discoloration of the skin, but this statement requires corroboration.

ARGENTI OXIDUM. *Silver Oxide.* A brownish insoluble powder. Astringent, sedative, and tonic. It is not so powerful an escharotic as the nitrate. Given in dyspepsia, gastrodynia, uterine hæmorrhage, chronic diarrhœa. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·12 gramme) in pill.

Incompatibles. Ammonia, creosote, tannic acid, extracts, and organic substances generally.

ARGENTAMINE. A nearly colourless alkaline liquid turning yellow on exposure; said to consist of silver phosphate dissolved in solution of ethylene-diamine. It is antiseptic and astringent. Used as a gonorrhœal injection, strength 1 in 4000 to 1 in 8000.

ARGONIN. A silver-casein compound containing 4·25 per cent. silver. It is antiseptic, and is chiefly used in gonorrhœa as an injection—strength 1 to 5 per cent. For conjunctivitis $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. solution.

ARGYROL. *Silver Vitellin.* Stated to contain 30 per cent. of silver. It is freely soluble in water; the solution does not coagulate albumen. Used as an injection in gonorrhœa, commencing with 2 per cent. solutions, gradually increased to 5 per cent. For purulent conjunctivitis, &c., the solution may be even stronger. Is favourably reported upon.

COLLOGARLUM. *Colloid Silver.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·016 to 0·06 gramme). Antiseptic and bactericide. Lotions may be ·01 to 1 per cent., ointments 5 to 10 per cent. Soluble 1 in 20 of water.

ICHTHARGAN. *Silver Thio - hydrocarburo - sulphonate.* Powerful antiseptic and bactericide, said to contain 20 per cent. silver. Soluble in water. Both the salt and its solution rapidly decompose on exposure.

LARGIN. A grey compound of silver and albumen, containing 11 per cent. of silver. Soluble 1 in 10 water, and in glycerin. Antiseptic, astringent, and bactericide. Useful in gonorrhœa and purulent ophthalmia. Strength $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. solutions.

PROTARGOL. A yellow powder readily soluble in water, consisting of a proteid compound of silver. Antiseptic and bactericide. Used in gonorrhœa, conjunctivitis, and purulent ophthalmia. Lotions may be made from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 per cent., ointments up to 10 per cent. with unguentum paraffini.

ARMORACIÆ RADIX

Horseradish Root

The fresh root of *Cochlearia Armoracia* (Cruciferæ). Diaphoretic and stimulant, having properties similar to mustard. The compound spirit is frequently given in atonic dyspepsia and rheumatism, and is a pleasant flavouring agent. The compound syrup is used for whooping cough, and seems to be beneficial.

Dose of **Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus**, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

Syrupus Armoraciæ Compositus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R̄ Sp. Armoraciæ Co. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥xx	1·2 „
Inf. Rhei Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic in Dyspepsia.*

ARNICA

Arnica

The dried flowers of *Arnica montana* (Compositæ). Arnica is an irritant both to the stomach and intestinal tract and may induce paralysis of the nervous centres. It is rarely given internally, and even externally the tincture should be very largely diluted with water before application to sprains or bruises. On some skins it produces extensive dermatitis and should never be employed when the skin is broken.

Dose of **Tinctura Arnice Florum**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

ASAFETIDA

Asafetida

A gum-resin obtained from the root of *Ferula fætida* and other species (Umbelliferæ). Antispasmodic, stimulant, and laxative; given in hysterical and nervous affections, in flatulent distension of the bowels.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) ; of *Tinctura Asafetidæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Asafetidæ ℥xx	1·2 mils.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥ss	2·0 „
Moschi gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
P. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 grammes.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥iss	to 40·0 mils.

The draught.

Hysteric or Spasmodic Colic.

R Pil. Aloes et Asafetidæ gr. v 0·3 gramme.

To be taken every night as an intestinal stimulant.

Flatulency.

R Pil. Asafetidæ Co. gr. v 0·3 gramme

To be taken twice a day as a laxative and stimulant.

Flatulency.

R Asafetidæ gr. xv	1 gramme.
Ovi Vitelli ℥j	30 mils.
Inf. Valerianæ ℥ij	50 „

The enema.

Flatulent Distension of Bowel.

Asafetida is extremely disagreeable, and there is no way of disguising it completely; when possible it should be given in pill.

ASPARAGIN

Asparagin. Althein

In colourless crystals having a slight acid reaction. Soluble 1 in 50 of water, almost insoluble in alcohol. Diuretic. Is given in dropsy, cardiac dropsy, and gout.

Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0·06 to 0·1 gramme) in pill or in aqueous solution.

ATROPINA. *See* BELLADONNA

AURANTII CORTEX

Bitter Orange Peel

The fresh and dried outer part of the pericarp of *Citrus Aurantium* var. *Bigaradia* (Rutaceæ). Orange peel is a bitter tonic, carminative, and stomachic.

Dose of Infusum Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Infusum Aurantii Compositum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Syrupus Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Syrupus Aurantii Floris, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Aurantii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.)

The foregoing preparations of bitter orange peel are all agreeable flavouring agents, and may be used freely. Syrup of the flowers is rather sickly, and is sometimes objected to.

In the same category may be classed Syrupus Aromaticus, dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.), and Elixir Aromaticus, dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Aurantii	℥j	4·0 mils.
Spirit. Chlorof.	℥x	0·6 „
Inf. Cascariillæ ad	℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Mild Tonic and Stomachic.

R Sodii Bicarb. gr.	xv	1 gramme.
Syrup. Zingiberis	℥ss	2 mils.
Sp. Ammon. Arom.	℥ss	2 „
Inf. Aurantii Co. ad	℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day, an hour after meals.

Tonic in Dyspepsia.

AURUM

Gold

AURI BROMIDUM. *Auric Bromide. Gold Tribromide.* A dark-brown powder, soluble in water. Given in hysteria, epilepsy, nervous dyspepsia, Bright's disease, migraine, alcoholic neurasthenia, &c. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (·001 to ·004 gramme) in pill or mixture. Small and frequent doses give the best results.

R Auri Tribromidi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·001 gramme.
Kaolini gr. j	0·060 „
Ung. Paraffini q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken every three hours.

Hystero-epilepsy.

Liquor Auri et Arsenii Bromidi	} Dose, 5 to 10 minims (0·3 to 0·6 mils.).
Liquor Auri et Hydrargyri Bromidi	

Given in the same cases as Auric Bromide.

AURI et SODII CHLORIDI. A yellow hygroscopic salt. Used in solution as a caustic, and has been given in tubercular affections. Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0·002 to 0·01 gramme). Injections of $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain used successfully in treatment of lupus.

AURI CYANIDUM. *Gold Tricyanide.* A colourless, very hygroscopic salt. Has been given in tuberculosis. Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·001 to 0·005 gramme).

BALSAMUM DIPTEROCARPI

Gurjun Balsam. Wood Oil

A viscid oleo-resin obtained from *Dipterocarpus turbinatus* and other species (Dipteraceæ). In its properties Gurjun balsam resembles copaiba. In the East it has a reputation for the treatment of leprosy, eczema, and other skin diseases.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.) in mixture or gelatin capsule.

R Bals. Dipterocarpi ζ ss	2·0 mils.
Liq. Potassæ \mathcal{M} v	0·3 „
P. Acaciæ gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ζ j	to 30·0 mils.

Chronic Eczema.

R Bals. Dipterocarpi ζ j	4·0 mils.
Ung. Lanolin Co. ζ j	30·0 grammes.

Chronic Eczema.

BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM

Balsam of Peru

A balsam obtained from the trunk of *Myroxylon Pereiræ* (Leguminosæ). It is disinfectant, antiseptic, carminative,

and expectorant. Applied *externally* to sore nipples, to chilblains, to indolent ulcers, and as a parasiticide.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Solubility. Freely soluble in chloroform; mixes with an equal bulk of 90 per cent. alcohol, but is thrown out on the addition of a larger quantity.

R Bals. Peru. ℥j	4 mils.
Ung. Resinæ ℥j	30 grammes.

The application, to be spread on lint. *Bed-sores.*

R Bals. Peruvian. ℥j	4 mils.
Ung. Lanolin Co. ℥j	30 grammes.

The ointment. *For Sore Nipples.*

R Sapon. Sulphur., Camphor., et Bals. Peru.

To be used in place of ordinary toilet soap. *Skin Diseases.*

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM

Balsam of Tolu

A balsam obtained from *Myroxylon toluifera* (Leguminosæ). Is closely allied to Balsam of Peru in properties; used almost entirely as an expectorant in cough mixtures, &c.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1·0 gramme).

of Syrupus Tolutanus, *Tolu Syrup*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Tolutana, *Tincture of Tolu*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Bals. Tolu. ℥i	4 grammes.
Ovi Vitelli ℥j	30 mils.
Tr. Camph. Co. ℥ij	8 "
Syr. Pruni Virg. ℥iv	15 "
Aq. Santali ad ℥viiij	to 200 "

An eighth part to be taken in a little water every four hours. *Bronchial Expectorant.*

R Tinct. Tolu. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥iij	0·2 "
Mist. Amygdalæ ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Aq. Anisi ad ℥ss	to 15·0 "

To be taken in a little water when cough is troublesome.

R Syrup. Tolu. ℥ss	2 mils.
Syrup. Scillæ ℥ss	2 „
Inf. Senegæ ad ℥iv	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Old Bronchitis.

BAPTISINUM

Baptisin

An eclectic resinoid obtained from *Baptisia tinctoria* (Wild Indigo) (Leguminosæ). Appears as a brown powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. Purgative and emetic in large doses, mild laxative and hepatic stimulant in small.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) in pill.

TINCTURA BAPTISIÆ. *Tincture of Baptisia.* Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0·3 to 2 mils.).

R Baptisini gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Aloini gr. ss	0·03 „
Ext. Cascaræ gr. j	0·06 „
Ext. Hyoscy. gr. ss	0·03 „

For one pill. To be taken every other night.

Cholagogue and Laxative.

R Tinct. Baptisiæ ℥xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Podophyll. Amm. ℥xv	1 „
Syrup. Zingib. ad ℥j	to 4 mils.

One teaspoonful at bedtime, in a little water.

Cholagogue.

BARBITONUM

*Barbitone, Malourea, Diethylbarbituric Acid,
Diethylmalonylurea*

A synthetic body introduced as Veronal. Occurs as a white crystalline powder. Inodorous, faintly bitter taste, slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water and alcoholic liquids.

Malourea is a useful hypnotic in insomnia and nervous restlessness inducing sound sleep without subsequent depression. Of special service in delirium tremens, mania, and cardiac troubles. Without effect on temperature or respiration. It is best given in cachets followed by a draught of hot milk or tea. Large doses are attended with danger, 60 grains (4 grammes) having proved fatal.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 grammes).

MEDINAL. *Veronal-Sodium.* Freely soluble in water.
Dose, 5 to 15 grains in water (0·3 to 1 gramme).
 Three hours before bedtime.

BARII SULPHIDUM

Barium Sulphide

Barium sulphide is only used as a depilatory, for which purpose, if perfectly fresh, it is efficient.

℞ Barii Sulphidi Recentis ℥ij	8 grammes.
Pulv. Amyli ℥ij	8 „

Mix and preserve in a stoppered bottle. For use, make a little into a thin paste with water and spread over the skin; after five or ten minutes (according to the strength of the sulphide) scrape off with a bone knife and bathe the part with warm water. If there is any soreness or inflammation, apply a little cold cream after bathing.

BEBERINA

Beberine

The active principle of Bebeeru bark, *Nectandra Rodiæi* (Lauraceæ). Occurs as an amorphous brown powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol; is supposed to be identical with Buxine and Pelosine. Antiperiodic and tonic, suggested as a substitute for quinine, but is seldom used. Given in pill.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) as a febrifuge,
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (·03 to ·06 gramme) as a tonic.

BEBERINÆ SULPHAS. *Beberine Sulphate.* Reddish brown scales, soluble in water. **Dose,** as for the alkaloid.

℞ Beberinæ Sulphat. gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Syr .Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken every six hours.

Periodic Headache and Neuralgia.

BELÆ FRUCTUS

Bael Fruit

The dried half-ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos* (Rutaceæ).

The *fresh* fruit is largely used in India in the treatment of diarrhœa and dysentery.

Confection of the fresh fruit is sometimes to be obtained, and is reputed to preserve some of its original efficacy.

Dose of Extractum Belæ Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.). Stated to be of little value.

BELLADONNA

Belladonna. Deadly Nightshade

All parts of the plant *Atropa Belladonna* (Solanaceæ) contain practically the same mydriatic principle, atropine. This alkaloid, a violent poison, acts on the skin as an anodyne and local anæsthetic, and is of service in relieving neuralgic, osteo-arthritic, and other pain.

Belladonna is diuretic and antispasmodic, and is given for cardiac palpitation, dysmenorrhœa, constipation, laryngismus stridulus, collapse, the night sweats of phthisis, nocturnal incontinence of urine, cystitis, spasmodic asthma, and whooping cough; it is employed both *externally and internally* in neuralgic affections; to check secretion of milk; to relieve cramp whether of body or limbs, spasm of sphincter of uterus, bladder, or rectum; in chordee, &c. Instilled into the eye it dilates the pupil. Some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy towards belladonna, quite moderate doses producing delirium and occasionally an erythematous rash.

Dose of Extractum Belladonnæ, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme).

Succus Belladonnæ, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Tinctura Belladonnæ, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, tannic acid and astringent tinctures, mercuric chloride.

Antagonists. Morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine, aconitine, eserine.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, large doses of charcoal and water; $\frac{1}{4}$ grain pilocarpine nitrate hypodermically (this is the best).

R Tr. Belladonnæ ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Bromoform. ℥ij	0·1 „
Vin. Ipecac. ℥v	0·3 „
Mist. Amygdalæ ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Aq. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken every four hours. *Whooping Cough.*

R Tr. Belladonnæ ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Tr. Lobeliæ Æther. ℥x	0·6 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

The draught. *Spasmodic Asthma.*

R Tr. Belladonnæ ℥viiij	0·5 mil.
Ext. Kavaæ Liq. ℥xv	1·0 „
Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in half a tumbler of barley water every six hours. *Irritable Bladder.*

R Emp. Belladonnæ, 6 in. diameter, on thin leather.

To be applied to the breasts.

To check Flow of Milk.

R Chlorof. Belladonnæ ℥j	30 mils.
Linim. Belladonnæ ℥j	30 „

To be painted several times a day over the painful part. *Lumbago.*

R Linim. Belladonnæ	
Linim. Chloroformi	
Linim. Aconiti āā ℥j	of each 30 mils.

The liniment. A tablespoonful to be well rubbed into the painful area; the part then to be covered with hot spongipiline. *Lumbago.*

R Ammonii Benzoatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Liq. Ammonii Citratis ℥j	4·0 mils.
Tr. Belladonnæ ℥viiij	0·5 mil.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥viiij	0·5 „
Dec. Agropyri ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

Two tablespoonfuls in a wineglassful of water every four hours. *Nephritis.*

R Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 gramme.
P. Capsici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „
Ext. Cascaræ gr. iij	0·200 „

For one pill. One every night when required.

Constipation.

R Tr. Belladonnæ ℥v	0·3 mil.
Tr. Cacti Grandiflor. ℥v	0·3 „
Ext. Kolæ Liq. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Cardiac Weakness.

ATROPINA. *Atropine.* The active principle of belladonna. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·0003 to 0·0006 gramme). In acute mania larger doses are given—up to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0·030 gramme). **Solubility.** 1 in 300 water, 1 in 40 olive oil; freely soluble in chloroform, alcohol, ether, glycerin, and oleic acid.

ATROPINÆ SULPHAS. *Atropine Sulphate.* Best antidote in fungus and opium poisoning. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·0003 to 0·0006 gramme). **Solubility.** 1 in 10 alcohol; freely soluble in water; insoluble in chloroform, ether, and oils. **Incompatibles.** Alkalies, alkaline carbonates, salts of mercury.

LIQUOR ATROPINÆ SULPHATIS. *Solution of Atropine Sulphate.* Contains 1 gramme of salt in 100 mils. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0·03 to 0·06 mil.); hypodermically 1 to 2 minims (0·06 to 0·12 mil.).

R Lamellæ Atropinæ gr. $\frac{1}{5000}$	0·013 milligramme.
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One disc to be placed in the inner lid every night.

To dilate the Pupil.

R Atropinæ gr. iv	0·25 gramme.
Cocainæ gr. viij	0·50 „
Acid. Oleici ℥iv	15·00 mils.
Methyl. Salicyl. ad ℥j	to 30·00 „

The Pigment. 30 drops to be gently rubbed into the affected part.

Neuralgia and Lumbago.

R Atropinæ gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Ol. Ricini ℥ij	8·00 mils.

A drop to be applied to the inner lid.

For dilating the Pupil.

It is not so irritating as Liq. Atropinæ Sulph.

R Atropinæ Sulphatis gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. ij	0·12 „
Aq. Dest. Steril. ad ℥c	to 10·00 mils.

The eye drops. The R.O.H. formula.

HOMATROPINA. *Homatropine.* This has practically superseded atropine as a mydriatic, dilating the pupil as quickly and as certainly. The effects pass off quicker, the eye regaining its normal condition in about one-fourth the time. A 2 per cent. solution of homatropine, or 2 per cent. each of cocaine and homatropine in castor oil, may be dropped into the lower lid in place of watery solutions, and are not so readily washed out by the tears.

HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM. *Homatropine Hydrobromide.* Dose, $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0.0008 to 0.003 gramme).

INJECTIO HOMATROPINÆ HYPODERMICA. 1 per cent. solution. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil.).

LAMELLÆ HOMATROPINÆ. Gelatin discs containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grain in each.

EUPHTHALMINE HYDROCHLORIDE. A synthetic mydriatic. Brought forward as a substitute for homatropine, mydriasis being stated to be still more evanescent, while it disturbs the accommodation but little. Used in 3 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution.

MYDRINE. A combination of the alkaloids ephedrine and homatropine. Employed in 5 to 10 per cent. aqueous solution as an evanescent mydriatic. It is not much used.

BENZOINUM

Benzoin

A balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* and other species (Styraceæ). *Externally* it is antiseptic and styptic; *internally* an expectorant. Burned in the form of benzoinated paper, it is a useful deodorant in the sick room, while the vapours relieve cough and hoarseness. A teaspoonful of the simple tincture added to a quart of water forms a milk—*Lait Virginal*—largely employed in the toilet, and for bathing irritable skin eruptions.

Solubility. Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and caustic alkalies.

Dose of *Tinctura Benzoini*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

The latter is the well-known *Friar's Balsam*. Applied on lint to cuts and small wounds, it is a popular household remedy.

R Tinct. Benzoini Co. ℥j 4 mils.

Add to a pint of water at 150° F. in a suitable vessel, and inhale the vapours for five minutes several times a day.

Pharyngitis.

R Tinct. Benz. Co. ℥ss 2.0 mils.
 Vin. Ipecac. ℥viii 0.5 mil.
 Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss 2.0 mils.
 Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss 2.0 „
 Aq. Anisi ad ℥j to 30.0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Chronic Bronchitis.

BENZOLUM

Benzol. Benzene.

For *internal* use benzol should readily crystallise in cold weather. It is miscible with alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed oils. It is an antiseptic and antispasmodic; occasionally given in catarrh, cough, influenza, and whooping cough.

Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil.) in gelatin capsule or in an emulsion.

R Benzol. Puriss. ℥v 0.3 mil.
 Sp. Anisi ℥v 0.3 „
 Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss to 15.0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Pertussis.

Benzol destroys pediculi. A single application is generally sufficient. Care must be taken not to use benzol near a light or fire, as it is exceedingly inflammable.

A little sprinkled about the room is said to be useful in whooping cough.

BERBERIS

Berberis

The dried stem of *Berberis aristata* (Berberideæ), an Indian shrub. Is used in India and the East as a bitter tonic in intermittent fevers.

Dose of Tinctura Berberidis, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Berberidis ℥ss 2.00 mil.
 Quinin. Hydrochlor. gr. j 0.06 gramme.
 Syr. Zingib. ℥ss 2.00 mil.
 Inf. Alstoniæ ad. ℥ss to 15.00 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Malaria.

BERBERINA. *Berberin.* Obtained chiefly from *Berberis vulgaris* (Berberidaceæ). It is antiperiodic, tonic, and stomachic. The salts in use are the carbonate, hydrochloride, phosphate, and sulphate. They are sparingly soluble in water. Given in malaria, vomiting of pregnancy, and dyspepsia.

Dose of the salts, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) in pill.

R Berberin. Sulph. gr. ij	0·120 gramme.
Ext. Anthemidis gr. j	0·060 „
Ol. Anthemidis ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 mil.

For one pill. Twice a day.

Dyspepsia.

BETEL

Betel

The dried leaves of *Piper Betle* (Piperaceæ), an Indian and Malayan shrub. Betel is stimulant and carminative, and is commonly chewed throughout the East.

BUTEÆ GUMMI

Butea Gum. Bengal Kino

The dried juice obtained from *Butea Frondosa*, growing in India. It is highly astringent and is generally used for the same purposes as Kino (q.v.).

BUTEÆ SEMINÆ. *Butea Seeds.* The seeds of *Butea Frondosa* possess aperient and anthelmintic properties and answer the same purpose as Santonin. The ordinary dose is from 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) according to age.

BISMUTHUM

Bismuth

AIROL. *Bismuth Oxyiodogallate.* A greyish, odourless powder introduced as a substitute for iodoform. May be applied directly or in an ointment.

BISMUTHI BENZOAS. *Bismuth Benzoate.* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water. Has been used *externally* as an antiseptic in place of iodoform. *Internally* it is a gastro-intestinal antiseptic and mild astringent. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

BISMUTHI CARBOLAS. *Phenol-bismuth.* An insoluble powder containing about 20 per cent. phenol. Given as a gastric and intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes).

BISMUTHI CARBONAS. *Bismuth Oxycarbonate (Sub-carbonate).* An odourless and tasteless white powder, insoluble in water. Useful in dyspepsia, diarrhoea, and chronic vomiting. *Externally* is a soothing dusting powder. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

BISMUTHI CITRAS. *Bismuth Citrate.* A white, tasteless, and odourless powder, almost insoluble in water; stomachic and astringent. Given in diarrhoea, dyspepsia, &c. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).

BISMUTHI ET CERII SALICYLAS, *Bismuth and Cerium Salicylate.* A double salt, supposed to combine the virtues of both metals; given to check vomiting and summer diarrhoea, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

BISMUTHI NITRAS. *Bismuth Trinitrate.* In colourless hygroscopic crystals with very acid reaction; is decomposed by water, but freely soluble in glycerin. Dissolved in the latter it is used as an application in eczema.

BISMUTHI OXYCHLORIDUM. *Bismuth Oxychloride.* An insoluble, tasteless, and perfectly smooth white powder. Is used in the manufacture of face powders. Applied in a lotion to the mucous membrane or raw places, it acts as a soothing protective. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

BISMUTHI OXYIODIDUM. *Bismuth Subiodide.* Brownish red, tasteless, odourless, insoluble powder. An *internal* and *external* antiseptic, applied as a dusting powder in place of iodoform. Given in gastritis, typhoid fever, &c. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).

BISMUTHI OXYNITRAS. *Bismuth Oxynitrate (Sub-nitrate).* An insoluble white powder with acid reaction. Possesses the general properties of bismuth, but its acidity is a drawback. It should not be prescribed with alkaline carbonates. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

BISMUTHI SALICYLAS. *Bismuth Salicylate.* A white, tasteless, and odourless powder, insoluble in water. An *internal* and *external* antiseptic. May be dusted on wounds

and suppurating sores; is useful in diarrhoea and typhoid fever. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme). Thioform is stated to be dithio-salicylate of bismuth. Recommended as a desiccant antiseptic powder.

BISMUTHI SUBGALLAS. *Bismuth Subgallate. Dermatol.* A tasteless, odourless, insoluble yellow powder. A useful antiseptic and siccative. Employed in gastro-intestinal affections, and may be dusted on clean wounds. As a dusting powder and ointment is useful in eczema. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0·25 to 0·5 gramme).

BISMUTOSE. A compound of bismuth and albumen. A sedative in gastric disturbance. Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0·6 to 4 grammes).

LIQUOR BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRATIS. *Solution of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.* Given in dyspepsia. Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

ORPHOL. *Bismuth β -Naphthol.* Introduced as an intestinal antiseptic and astringent. Given in diarrhoea and dysentery. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

XEROFORM. *Tribrom-phenol-bismuth.* An almost tasteless, insoluble powder, introduced as a surgical antiseptic in place of iodoform. Is administered *internally* as an intestinal antiseptic in summer diarrhoea, &c. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

R Bismuth. Carb. gr. x	0·60 gramme.
Vin. Pepsini ℥j	4·00 mils.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥ viij	0·50 mil.
P. Acaciæ gr. iv	0·25 gramme.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30·00 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Dyspepsia.

R Bismuth. Carb. gr. x	0·60 gramme.
P. Acaciæ gr. iv	0·25 "
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥ iv	0·25 mil.
Liq. Morphinæ Hyd. ℥ x	0·60 "
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15·00 "

To be taken three times a day when necessary.

Subacute Gastritis.

R Bismuth. Carb. gr. xv	1.00 gramme.
Hyd. c. Cretâ gr. ij	0.10 „
P. Pepsini gr. ij	0.10 „
P. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.02 „

For one cachet. To be taken twice a day. *Gastritis.*

R Liq. Bism. et Am. Cit. ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Vin. Pepsini ℥ xxx	2.0 „
Ferri Pyrophosph. gr. viij	0.5 gramme.
Elixir Aromatici ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Liq. Strychninæ ℥ iij	0.2 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Gastric Tonic.*

R Bismuthi Salicylat. gr. xij	0.8 gramme.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1.0 „
Liq. Morphinæ Hyd. ℥ x	0.6 mil.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ xxx	2.0 grammes.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken every four hours while sickness continues.

Diarrhœa with Vomiting.

R Bismuthi et Cerii Salicyl. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Pulv. Cinnam. Co. gr. viiss	0.5 „
Tinct. Camphor. Co. ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Tinct. Chlorof. Co. ℥ xx	1.2 „
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥ xx	1.2 „
Ess. Ment. Pip. ℥ x	0.6 „
Mist. Cretæ ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken every three or four hours.

Anti-cholera Mixture, R.C.P.

R Bismuthi Salicylatis gr. iij	0.200 gramme.
Tannigen gr. ij	0.120 „
Ol. Carui gr. $\frac{1}{12}$	0.005 „

For one powder. Give a teaspoonful of castor oil with one drop of liq. hydrarg. perchlor. After a little time let one powder be given every four hours.

Diarrhœa of Infants.

R Bismuth. Carb. gr. ij	0.12 gramme.
Salol. gr. ss	0.03 „
P. Tragac. Co. gr. iij	0.20 „
Syr. Aurant. ℥ viij	0.50 mil.
Aq. Anethi ad ℥ j	to 4.00 mils.

One teaspoonful every three hours.

Diarrhœa of Infants.

BOLDO*Boldo*

The leaves of *Peumus Boldus* (Monimiaceæ). Tonic, stimulant, and stomachic, and in large doses emetic; credited with anthelmintic properties. Given in atony of stomach and liver.

Dose of Tincture, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

BROMUM*Bromine*

Bromine is not used medicinally in the free state. The bromides are considered under the headings of their respective bases.

BROMIPIN. *Brominol.* A bromine addition-product of sesame oil. Occurs as a yellow oily liquid. Used as a nervine sedative; recommended as being more readily assimilated than alkaline bromides.

R Bromipin (33 per cent.) ℥xxx	2 mils.
P. Acaciæ gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2 mils.
Aq. Carui ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day.

Epilepsy.

If preferred, the 33 per cent. compound may be given in capsules 15 minims (1 mil.) each, or rectally in a little soap and water, or in linseed tea.

BROMOFORMUM. *Bromoform.* A heavy, colourless liquid, having a sweet taste similar to chloroform. Soluble in alcohol and ether; insoluble in water. A powerful sedative and antispasmodic. Chiefly used in whooping cough. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.) according to age. May be administered in capsules containing $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0·03 to 0·06 mil.) dissolved in oil; or in emulsion, as—

R Bromoform. ℥j	0·06 mil.
Tinct. Aurant. ℥v	0·30 „
Tinct. Senegæ ℥iij	0·20 „
Mucil. Tragac. ad ℥j	to 4·00 mils

Take four or five times a day, shaking well before each dose.

Pertussis.

BRUCINA

Brucine

An alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Strychnos Nux Vomica* (Loganiaceæ). It is analogous to strychnine, but less powerful. Insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol. It should be free from all but the merest traces of strychnine.

Antidotes. Chloral, chloroform, tannic acid.

Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.006 to 0.02 gramme) in pill, or in solution in dilute acid.

BRYONIA

White Bryony. Vitis Alba

A tincture made from the fresh roots of *Bryonia alba* or *Bryonia dioica* (Cucurbitaceæ) has been resuscitated. In small doses it is given in pleurisy and for cough; in large doses it is a hydragogue cathartic.

Dose of Tinctura Bryoniæ, B.P.C., 1 to 10 minims (0.06 to 0.6 mil.).

BUCHU

Buchu. Bucco

The dried leaves of *Barosma betulina* (Rutaceæ). Buchu acts as a diuretic and astringent disinfectant to the urinary tract. It is useful in irritable bladder, especially in catarrh, in incontinence of urine, in dyspepsia and gastric debility.

The most useful preparation is the infusion. **Dose,** 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

Dose of Tinctura Buchu, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mil.).

R Potass. Bicarb. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 mils.
Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Catarrh of Bladder.*

R Tinct. Buchu ℥j	4.0 mils.
Acid. Boric. gr. viij	0.5 gramme.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥v	0.3 mil.
Dec. Agropyri ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken every six hours in water. *Cystitis.*

R Potassii Acetatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Tinct. Scillæ ℥ viij	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Digitalis ℥ v	0·3 „
Inf. Buchu ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

Take every four hours.

Diuretic.

R Sodii Benzoatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Sp. Chloroform. ℥ x	0·6 „
Inf. Buchu ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

Take every four hours.

Cystitis.

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRAS

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate. Croton-Chloral Hydrate

Occurs in pearly white scales possessing a pungent odour and unpleasant taste. It is analgesic, hypnotic, and anti-spasmodic, and is one of the most useful remedies for facial neuralgia.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

of Syrupus Butyl-Chloral, B.P.C., 1 to 4 fluid drachms
(4 to 15 mils.).

Solubility. 1 in 50 water; freely soluble in glycerin and strong alcohol.

Antidotes. Atropine, strychnine, caffeine; artificial respiration.

R Butyl-Chloral Hyd. gr. x	0·6000 gramme.
Gelsem. Hydrochl. gr. $\frac{1}{200}$	0·0003 „

For one cachet. Take one at once. Repeat in thirty minutes if necessary, but not again within six hours.

Acute Facial Neuralgia.

R Butyl-Chloral Hyd. gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Phenazoni gr. v	0·3 „
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

Take every two hours for three doses, but not again until after six hours.

Facial Neuralgia.

CHLORETONE. *Trichlor - tertiary - butyl - alcohol. Acetone Chloroform.* Occurs in white needles slightly soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0·1 to 0·6 gramme) in cachet. Is hypnotic, and *externally* a local anæsthetic and weak antiseptic. A saturated aqueous solution may be used for spraying the throat and nostrils.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS

Night-blooming Cereus

By some prescribers cactus is regarded as a more generally applicable heart tonic than digitalis. It is given in cardiac weakness associated with defective nutrition, so is especially valuable in cases of extreme irregularity of the heart's action due to debility, but is to be avoided if this action is of nervous origin. Cactus lowers the temperature in fever, but in certain cases with a subnormal temperature it restores it more quickly than strychnine; this apparently contradictory action is due to the effect on the heart.

Dose of *Tinctura Cacti Grandiflori*, 3 to 15 minims (0·2 to 1 mil.).

℞ Tinct. Cacti Grandiflor. ℥x	0·60 mil.
Tr. Nucis Vom. ℥iv	0·25 „
Sp. Chloroformi ℥xv	1·00 „
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥ss	to 15·00 mils.

Take one tablespoonful when pain is felt in the heart.

Cardiac Tonic.

℞ Tinct. Cacti Grandiflor. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Caffein. Cit. gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Liq. Strychninæ Hyd. ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Dyspeptic Palpitation. ☐

CAFFEINA

Caffeine. Theine. Guaranine.

An alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Camellia Thea* (Ternströmiaceæ). In colourless silky needles. Caffeine is a diuretic and a cardiac stimulant. Much used in heart disease, especially as a stimulant in aortic or mitral obstruction, but it does not take the place] of] digitalis. As a diuretic is

valuable in cardiac dropsy; in migraine and bronchial asthma. Apt to induce insomnia.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill or cachet.

Solubility. 1 in 80 water; freely soluble in alcohol.

CAFFEINÆ CITRAS. *Caffeine Citrate.* A white powder (not a true salt) with bitter acid taste. Soluble 1 in 32 water. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme). This salt may be prescribed for headache in the granular effervescent form—**CAFFEINÆ CITRAS EFFERVESCENS**—dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

CAFFEINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM. *Caffeine Bromide.* Occurs in glassy crystals, discolouring on exposure. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme).

CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOAS

CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLAS

are soluble in 2 parts of water. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme). For *Hypodermic Injection* 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme).

} The sodio-benzoate
and sodio-salicylate

CAFFEINÆ VALERIANAS. Given in hysteria and whooping cough. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme) in pill.

MIGRAININ. Said to be *Caffeine-antipyrin Citrate.* Recommended in headache and migraine. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

℞ Caffeinæ Citratis gr. iv	0.25 gramme.
Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	0.30 mil.
Decoct. Agropyri ad ʒj	to 30.00 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Diuretic.

℞ Caffeinæ Sodio-Benzoatis gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Ammonii Benzoatis gr. viij	0.5 "
Sp. Chlorof. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Inf. Pareiræ ad ʒj	to 30.0 mils.

Take every three hours.

Partial Suppression of Urine.

℞ Caffeinæ gr. iij	0.20 gramme.
Antipyrin. gr. iv	0.25 "
Phenacetin. gr. v	0.30 "

For one cachet. Take one at once, and repeat if necessary in an hour.

Migraine.

R Caffeinæ Citratis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Tinct. Cacti Grand. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥v	0·3 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

Take three times a day.

Cardiac Tonic.

THEOCIN. A synthetic body said to be identical with a rare alkaloid, theophylline, contained in tea-leaves; introduced as a diuretic in place of caffeine. **Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0·2 to 0·4 gramme),** in dilute solution, immediately after meals.

THEOCIN - SODIUM and **THEOCIN - SODIUM ACETATE** are more soluble compounds. Dose as preceding.

CAJUPUTI OLEUM

Oil of Cajuput

A bluish-green oil distilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Leucadendron* (Myrtaceæ). Is stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and is given in flatulent colic, gastric spasm, &c. As a liniment it is employed as a gentle irritant for rheumatic pains, chilblains, and similar inflammatory conditions.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).

of **Spiritus Cajuputi, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).**

Solubility. Freely soluble in alcohol and in the fixed and volatile oils.

R Spirit. Cajuputi ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Tinct. Chlorof. et Morph. Co. ℥x	0·6 „
Sp. Armoraciæ Co. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest ad ℥iiss	to 40·0 „

The draught. To be taken at once.

Colic.

R Spirit Cajuputi ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Tinct. Carminativæ ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Syr. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken in a little water when required.

Flatulent Colic.

R Ol. Cajuputi	} pts. æq.	equal parts
Lin. Belladon.		
Lin. Chloroformi		

The liniment.

Chronic Rheumatism.

CALAMINA

Prepared Calamine

A pinkish impalpable powder, consisting of zinc oxide or carbonate coloured with iron earths, &c. It is slightly astringent, and is largely employed in skin lotions and dusting powders. A well-prepared lotion should leave a smooth, closely adherent film.¹

R Calaminæ ℥iv	15 grammes.
Glycerini ℥ss	2 mils.
Liq. Picis Carbonis ℥xxx	2 „
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viiij	to 250 „
	<i>Chronic Eczema.</i>

R Calaminæ ℥iv	15·00 grammes.
Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Aq. Laurocerasi ℥ss	15·00 mils.
Glycerin. ℥ss	2·00 „
Aq. Sambuci ad ℥vj	to 200·00 „

The lotion. *Pityriasis.*

Calaminæ ℥ij	8·0 grammes.
Ol. Olivæ ℥iv	15·0 mils.
Ol. Caryoph. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥v	0·3 „
Liq. Calcis ad ℥ij	to 60·0 mils.

To be painted on and covered with gauze.

Irritable Eczema.

Should calamine alone yield too dark-coloured a film when dry, a proportion of zinc oxide may be substituted, the therapeutic effects being identical. *Consult also Zinci Oxidum.*

CALCIUM

Calcium

CALCII CHLORIDUM. *Calcium Chloride.* A crystalline deliquescent salt which for medicinal purposes is generally desiccated. *Internally* it is given for the reduction of lymphatic glands, profuse menstruation, chorea, and intes-

¹ *It is important to note that calamine and zinc oxide lotions for weeping surfaces, as in chronic eczema, should be spread very thinly, otherwise a sensation of heat is produced.*

tinal hæmorrhage; *externally* it acts as a hæmostatic and styptic. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).**

R Calcii Chloridi gr. xv	1 gramme.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ℥ss	2 mils.
Aq. Anisi ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Intestinal Bleeding.*

CALCII GLYCEROPHOSPHAS. *See Acidum Glycerophosphoricum.*

CALCII HIPPURAS. *Calcium Hippurate.* An almost insoluble white powder. Is antilithic, and is given in cystitis, &c. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme)** in cachet.

CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS. *Calcium Hypophosphite.* Like the sodium salt, this is given as a nervine tonic. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme).** It is most conveniently given as the compound syrup with other hypophosphites. *See Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus.*

Solubility. 1 in 8 cold water.

CALX SULPHURATA. *Calcium Sulphide.* A greyish-white powder with strong odour of hydrogen sulphide. Is administered in small but frequent doses for boils, carbuncles, acne, &c. **Dose, ½ to 1 grain (0·03 to 0·06 gramme)** in pill.

CALCII LACTAS. *Calcium Lactate.* Occurs as a granular white mass soluble about 1 in 20 of cold water. Almost without taste. It increases the coagulability of the blood and is given before operations. Useful to prevent chilblains; in rickets and in tubercular disease.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (½ to 4 grammes).

R Calcii Lact. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Syrup. Aurant. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Tr. Calumbæ ℥xx	1·2 „
Aq. Dest. ad. ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Chilblains.*

SYRUP. CALCII LACTOPHOSPH. A pleasant and excellent method of administering lime and phosphates to children. **Dose, ½ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).**

CALCII PERMANGANAS. *See Manganesium.*

LIQUOR CALCIS. *Lime Water.* Added to new milk this frequently enables a milk diet to be tolerated when the stomach would otherwise refuse it. It is a useful addition to the regular diet of infants brought up on cow's milk—a tablespoonful to about half a pint of the diluted milk. Mixed with an equal part of olive or linseed oil, it forms a creamy emulsion (*Carron Oil*), very soothing for burns, scalds, eczematous affections, &c.

R Liq. Calcis ℥j	30 mils.
Zinci Oxidi ℥j	4 grammes.
Adipis Præp. ℥iv	15 „
Adipis Lanæ Anhydros. ℥j	4 „
Ol. Amygdalæ ℥iv	15 mils.

To be applied to the irritable patches.

Eczema.

CALCII CARBONAS. *Calcium Carbonate. Creta Præparata. Prepared Chalk.* Should be absolutely free from gritty particles. It is antacid and astringent, and is given in heartburn, diarrhœa, rickets, &c. **Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0·6 to 4 grammes).** In the form of *whiting* it is the readiest antidote to poisoning by corrosive acids. *Externally* it is mildly astringent, and is sometimes employed as a dusting powder to moist eczema; it is the basis of almost all tooth powders.

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS. *Aromatic Chalk Powder* is prepared chalk associated with aromatics and carminatives. **Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0·6 to 4 grammes).** It is a safe remedy for simple diarrhœa, especially in children. Combined with 2½ per cent. of opium, it constitutes **PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO.** **Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0·6 to 2·5 grammes).**

MISTURA CRETÆ. *Chalk Mixture.* Consists of chalk suspended in sweetened cinnamon water by the aid of gum acacia. Useful in simple diarrhœa. **Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).**

R Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Tinct. Card. Co. ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Mist. Cretæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Simple Diarrhœa.

R P. Cret. Arom. c. Opio gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Tinct. Catechu ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Syr. Zingiberis ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Pimentæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours until diarrhœa ceases.

R Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Ammonii Carbonatis gr. iij	0·2 „
Bismuth. Subgall. gr. v	0·3 „
Spirit. Cajuputi ℥v	0·3 mil.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water every four hours while diarrhœa continues.

R Tinct. Coto ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Bismuth. et Cerii Salicyl. gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Mist. Cretæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken every three hours while needed.

Diarrhœa.

See also the Royal College of Physicians' "Anti-cholera Mixture," under **Bismuth**.

A mixture of chalk and oil with a *little* vinegar (to liberate carbonic acid gas), well stirred in and applied promptly, alleviates pain of burns and scalds almost at once.

CALENDULA

Marigold

The flowers of *Calendula vulgaris* (Compositæ). Said to be slightly stimulant and diaphoretic, but chiefly used, diluted with water, as an application to clean wounds, to promote cicatrisation.

Dose of Tinctura Calendulæ, B.P.C., 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

CALUMBÆ RADIX

Calumba Root

The dried root of *Jateorhiza Calumba* (Menispermaceæ). It is a bitter stomachic and mild *non-astringent* tonic. Useful in simple dyspepsia and debility of convalescence. Its preparations are compatible with iron salts, and are generally acceptable to the stomach.

Dose of Infusum Calumbæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Tinctura Calumbæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Calumbæ ℥ xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Aurantii ℥ xv	1 „
Syr. Aurantii ℥ ss	2 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ ss	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day, before meals.
Tonic for Children.

R Pulv. Calumbæ gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Pulv. Rhei gr. v	0·3 „
Pulv. Cinnam. Co. gr. v	0·3 „
Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	0·6 „

For one cachet, an hour after each meat meal.
In Atonic Dyspepsia.

R Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Tinct. Aurantii ℥ x	0·6 mil.
Syrup. Mori ℥ j	4·0 mils.
Infus. Calumbæ ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

Take three times a day.
Tonic in Convalescence.

R Tinct. Calumbæ ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥ viij	0·5 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water three times a day.
Mild Hepatic Tonic.

COSCINIUM FENESTRATUM. In the East this drug is used as a substitute for calumba. It contains a large amount of berberine, and is decidedly unpleasant to the taste.

Dose of *Tinctura Coscinii*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).
Infusum Coscinii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (8 to 30 mils.).

CAMBOGIA

Gamboge

A gum resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* (Guttiferæ). It is a powerful hydragogue and drastic purgative. Causes griping, and action is uncertain. Rarely used now, and never alone. It enters into the composition of *Pil. Cambogiæ Co.*
Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0·25 to 0·5 gramme).

CAMPHORA

Camphor

Obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* (Lauraceæ). *Externally* camphor is a mild rubefacient, anæsthetic, and antiseptic. *Internally* it is sedative, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac, diaphoretic, and carminative; in large doses it is deliriant and poisonous. It is a favourite ingredient in liniments for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, &c. Dissolved in olive oil (*camphorated oil*) it is a popular application for the milder chest affections of children. A saturated alcoholic solution (*Rubini's Essence*) is a household remedy for colds—3 or 4 drops on sugar.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme).

of Spiritus Camphoræ, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Camphoræ gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij	0·1 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime and repeated in an hour if required. *Chordee.*

R Spirit. Camphoræ ℥ xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Valerianæ Amm. ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ ss	2 „
Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥ j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Hysteria.*

R Camphoræ gr. j	0·060 gramme.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „
Morphinæ Hyd. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 „
Plumbi Acet. gr. ij	0·100 „

For one pill. Every three hours. *Diarrhœa.*

R Camphoræ ℥ j	4 grammes.
Chloral. Hydrat. ℥ j	4 „
Acid. Carbolic. Cryst. ℥ j	4 „
Thymol. gr. xv	1 gramme.

To be applied to the hollow tooth on cotton-wool, and changed every hour. *Toothache.*

R Spirit. Camphoræ ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Tr. Belladonnæ ℥ x	0·6 mil.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Potass. Bromid. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

The draught. To be taken at the commencement of a
Spasmodic Asthma.

R Linim. Camphoræ ℥ j	30 mils.
Olei Terebinth. ℥ j	30 „

The liniment. *Lumbago.*

R Linim. Camph. Co. ℥ j	30 mils.
Linim. Saponis ℥ j	30 „
Linim. Aconiti ℥ j	30 „

Stimulating Liniment.

ACIDUM CAMPHORICUM. *Camphoric Acid.* In colourless needles or scales, practically insoluble in water, freely soluble in alcohol and ether. Is anticatarrhal and antiseptic. Given in gonorrhœa, chronic cystitis, and as an intestinal disinfectant. Recommended for night sweats of phthisis. **Dose,** 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) in cachet.

CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA. *Camphor Monobromide.* Is well spoken of as a hypnotic in lumbago, delirium tremens, whooping cough, &c. Has been suggested in chorea, spermatorrhœa and epilepsy. **Dose,** 2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme) in cachet or pill. Must not be given where there is gastric irritation.

CANNABIS INDICA

Indian Hemp

The dried flowering or fruiting tops of *Cannabis sativa* (Cannabinaceæ). It is exhilarant, narcotic, and anodyne. It is useful in insomnia, dysmenorrhœa, migraine, and painful neuralgic and rheumatic affections. An overdose produces a peculiar delirium and catalepsy.

Dose of Extractum Cannabis Indicæ, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·016 to 0·06 gramme).

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

R Tr. Cannabis Ind. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Phenazoni gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

The draught. *Sciatica or Neuralgia.*

R Ext. Cannabis Ind. gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Pulv. Opii gr. ss	0·03 „
Camphoræ gr. ij	0·10 „

For one pill. *Dysmenorrhœa.*

R Ext. Cannabis Ind. gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Ext. Hydrastis gr. j	0·06 „
Camphoræ gr. j	0·06 „

For one pill. *Menorrhagia.*

CANNABIN TANNAS. *Cannabin Tannate.* A brownish powder, insoluble in water. A somewhat uncertain hypnotic. Suggested in hysteria, dysmenorrhœa, and menorrhagia. **Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0·1 to 0·6 gramme) in pill or cachet.**

CANNABINON. A purified resinous powder obtained from cannabis; used in insomnia, hysteria, &c. **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·016 to 0·06 gramme) in pill.**

CANTHARIS

Cantharides. Lytta. Spanish Fly

The dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria* (Coleoptera). *Externally* cantharides act as an irritant and vesicant, and are employed as a counter-irritant in neuritis, pleurisy, pericarditis, &c. Weak preparations are used as stimulants to promote the growth of hair. As absorption takes place fairly rapidly, the areas treated must not be extensive. *Internally* very small doses (of the tincture) are said to stimulate the genito-urinary tract, and are given as a uterine stimulant in atonic amenorrhœa, in chronic parenchymatous nephritis, pyelitis, chronic cystitis, gleet, and impotence; in incontinence of urine of the aged, &c.; but are *contra-indicated* if there is inflammation of any kind.

Dose of Tinctura Cantharidini, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Antidotes. Stomach tube, emetics, opium, morphine subcutaneously.

EMPLASTRUM CALEFACIENS. A mild counter-irritant. A plaster may be applied in pericarditis, pleurisy, severe gastric pain, &c.

The following are **BLISTERING AGENTS** :

Collodium Vesicans, Liquor Epispasticus (the most active), **Emplastrum Cantharidini.**

CANTHARIDIN. A crystalline principle obtained from cantharides ; is a powerful vesicating agent, only suitable for outward application. Not more than $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain should be prescribed in an ounce (30 grammes or mils.) of ointment or lotion.

R Emp. Cantharidin, for the right ear.

After-Treatment. Wash the blister with tepid water, prick with a sterilised needle, and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one-quarter strength.

R Liq. Epispastici ℥iv 15 mils.

Paint twice over the neuralgic spot (area must not be larger than a shilling). Prick bleb with a sterilised needle and cover with Boric Acid Ointment one-quarter strength, spread on lint.

R Emp. Calefaciens 4 in. × 6 in.

Place over stomach for gastric pain.

R Aceti Cantharidin ℥ij 8 mils.
Spirit. Myrciæ Co. ℥ij 8 „
Aq. Rosmarini ad ℥vj to 200 „

The stimulating hair wash.

R Cantharidin. gr. j 0.06 gramme.
Spirit. Rosmarini ℥iv 15.00 mils.
Ol. Ricini ℥ij 8.00 „
Spirit. Rect. ad ℥vj to 170.00 „

A *small quantity* to be rubbed into the scalp every night for six times ; the head must then be thoroughly washed with soap and water containing a little ammonia, to prevent the cantharidin accumulating. *Alopecia.*

R Unguent. Cantharidin ℥iv 15 grammes.
Adipis Præp. ℥j 30 „
Ol. Neroli gtt. j 1 drop.
Ol. Rosæ gtt. j 1 „

The stimulating pomade for the hair.

CAPSICI FRUCTUS

Capsicum Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum minimum* (Solanaceæ). *Externally* it is a powerful rubefacient, stimulant, and irritant. *Internally* it is stomachic and carminative. Useful in atonic dyspepsia, diarrhœa, &c.

Dose of Tinctura Capsici, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).
the powdered fruit, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·016 to 0·06 gramme) in pill.

R Pulv. Capsici gr. ss	0·030 gramme.
Pil. Saponis Co. gr. iij	0·200 „
Ol. Anthemidis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „

For one pill, after each meat meal. *Painful Dyspepsia.*

R Tinct. Capsici ℥j	4 mils.
Decoct. Cinchonæ ad ℥vj	to 200 „

The gargle. *Hoarseness and Simple Sore Throat.*

R Ung. Capsici ℥j	30 grammes.
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To be well rubbed into the affected part. *Sciatica.*
This resembles *Smedley's Chillie Paste.*

R Tinct. Capsici ℥v	0·3 mil.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x	0·6 „
Tinct. Opii ℥v	0·3 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Camph. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Diarrhœa.*

CARDAMOMI SEMINA

The dried ripe seeds of *Elettaria Cardamomum* (Scitamineæ). They are stomachic, carminative, and generally cordial. The compound tincture is one of the most pleasant and grateful of adjuvants.

Dose of Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

TINCTURA CARMINATIVA B.P.C. *Carminative Tincture.* A compound tincture of cardamoms, ginger, cinnamon, caraway, and clove. A useful and pleasant addition to purgatives to prevent griping. **Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0·1 to 0·6 mil.).**

R Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss	2 mils.
Syr. Zingiberis ℥j	4 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Carminative.*

R Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss	2 mils.
Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥ss	2 „
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 mils.

Take three times a day. *Atonic Dyspepsia.*

R Tinct. Carminativæ, B.P.C., ℥x	0·6 mil.
Glyc. Papainæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Vin. Pepsini ℥j	4·0 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

Take three times a day. *Digestive Tonic.*

CARUI FRUCTUS

Caraway Fruit

The dried fruit of *Carum Carvi* (Umbelliferæ). Is aromatic, stimulant, and carminative. A pleasant flavouring agent and corrective of purgatives. Locally the oil is antiseptic and is applied to carious teeth.

Dose of *Oleum Carui*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).

Aqua Carui, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

AQUA CARUI is sometimes given to infants as a carminative in teaspoonful doses.

R Pil. Coloc. c. Hyoseyam. gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j	0·06 „
Ol. Carui ℥ss	0·03 „

For one pill, at bedtime. *Antibilious or Liver Pill.*

CARYOPHYLLUM

Cloves

The dried flower buds of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (Myrtaceæ). Cloves are aromatic, carminative, and stimulant. The oil is antiseptic, stimulant, and irritant. Applied locally it causes tingling followed by anæsthesia. It is a popular and useful remedy for carious teeth. Preparations of cloves are used in a similar manner to those of caraway.

Dose of *Oleum Caryophylli*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).

Aqua Caryophylli, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

Infusum Caryophylli, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

R Tr. Cardam. Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Sp. Myristicæ ℥viii	0·5 mil.
Sp. Ammon. Arom. ℥xv	1·0 „
Syr. Zingiberis ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Inf. Caryophylli ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken in a little water when required.

Carminative Stimulant.

R Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Tr. Zingiberis ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Sp. Chloroform. ℥v	0·3 „
Tr. Calumbæ ℥xv	1·0 „
Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours. *Antacid and Carminative.*

CASCARA SAGRADA

Cascara. Sacred Bark

The dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshianus* (Rhamnaceæ). It is a simple laxative and aperient, hepatic and intestinal tonic, and is especially useful in chronic constipation. Provided *old and mature* bark has been used in its preparation, the extract does not cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. Unlike other laxatives, the dose of cascara does not need to be increased, even when the drug is used habitually.

The most reliable preparation is the liquid extract. This is very bitter and nauseous, but the taste may be almost covered by suitable aromatics. Equally efficacious and more pleasant to take is *Cascara Aromatica*. Of all the preparations of cascara probably compressed tablets are the least satisfactory. These are at times made so hard that they leave the bowel unchanged, and even when the pressure on the tablet has been correctly adjusted the extract is sometimes dried at so high a temperature as to be inactive.

For the treatment of chronic constipation cascara should be administered in small but frequently repeated doses.

Dose of *Extractum Cascaræ*, 2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme).

Extractum Cascaræ Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Elixir Cascaræ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

Syrupus Cascaræ Aromaticus, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms
(2 to 8 mils.).

Cascara Aromatica, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Cascaræ Aromaticæ $\bar{\text{z}}\text{iv}$ 100 mils.

Thirty drops in a little water three times a day. The treatment to be persevered in for some time, and the frequency of the dose lessened as soon as possible.

Chronic Constipation.

R Cascaræ aromaticæ $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$	30 mils.
Syrup. Rhei $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$	30 "
Syrup. Sennæ $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ij}$	60 "

A laxative syrup for children. Fifteen drops to a teaspoonful, according to age, at bedtime. *Constipation.*

R Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij	0.120 gramme
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "
Ext. Bellad. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0.008 "

For one pill. To be taken every night. *Constipation.*

R Ext. Cascaræ gr. iij	0.200 gramme.
Strychninæ Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	0.001 "
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime.

Chronic Constipation.

R Ext. Cascaræ Liq. \mathbb{M} xxx	2.0 mils.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. \mathbb{M} xxx	2.0 "
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. \mathbb{M} v	0.3 mil.
Aq. Carui ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ss}$	to 15.0 mils.

One tablespoonful every night at bedtime.

Laxative.

R Ext. Cascaræ Liq. \mathbb{M} xxx	2.0 mils.
Syr. Zingiberis \mathbb{M} xxx	2.0 "
Aq. Cinnam. ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ss}$	to 15.0 "

One tablespoonful for a dose.

Laxative.

R Ext. Cascaræ Liq. \mathbb{M} xxx	2.0 mils.
Sp. Anisi \mathbb{M} ij	0.1 mil.
Sp. Chlorof. \mathbb{M} iij	0.2 "
Sp. Armoraciæ Co. \mathbb{M} viij	0.5 "
Glycerinum ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$	to 4.0 mils.

One teaspoonful (more or less) at bedtime. *Laxative.*

R Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij	0·100 gramme.
Oleo-Resin. Piperis gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 „
Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 „
P. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·010 „

For one pill, at bedtime.

Constipation.

CASCARILLA

Cascarilla

The dried bark of *Croton Eluteria* (Euphorbiaceæ). Is aromatic, stomachic, carminative, and a mild stimulant expectorant; a useful addition to cough mixtures.

Dose of Infusum Cascarillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Tinctura Cascarillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xx	1·2 mils.
Sp. Chlorof. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Infus. Cascarillæ ad \bar{z} j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

R Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥viij	0·5 mil.
Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥xv	1·0 „
Vin. Ipecac. ℥v	0·3 „
Infus. Cascarillæ ad \bar{z} j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Expectorant Cough Mixture.

R Tinct. Cascarillæ ℥xxx	2 mils.
Tinct. Lupuli ℥xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥xv	1 „
Syr. Zingiberis ℥xxx	2 mils.
Aq. Carui ad \bar{z} j	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water immediately after each meal.

Dyspepsia.

CASEIN. See ACID. GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC.

CASTOREUM

Castor

The dried preputial follicles of the Beaver, *Castor Fiber*, and their secretion. Is reputed to be anti-spasmodic, emmenagogue, and a nervine stimulant. It is very unpleasant to the taste.

Dose of Tinctura Castorei, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils.)

R Tinct. Castorei ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Tinct. Pulsatillæ ℥ v	0.3 mil.
Tinct. Carminativæ ℥ viij	0.5 „
Syr. Aurantii ℥ j	4.0 mils.
Inf. Valerianæ ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken twice daily when required.

Hysteria.

CATECHU NIGRUM

Black Catechu. Cutch

Prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu* (Leguminosæ). In India, the East, and in the North American colonies it is generally used in place of *Pale Catechu*.

CATECHU PALLIDUM

Pale Catechu

An extract prepared from the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria Gambier* (Rubiaceæ). It is a powerful astringent. Given in diarrhœa, chronic dysentery, and as a remote astringent in hæmorrhages. As a gargle or in a lozenge it may be employed for relaxed sore throat.

Dose of Tinctura Catechu, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Pulvis Catechu Compositus, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes).

Incompatibles. Alkalies, metallic salts, gelatin, ferric salts.

R Pulv. Catechu Co. gr. xv	1.00 gramme.
Syrup. Zingib. ℥ xxx	2.00 mils.
Tinct. Opii ℥ iv	0.25 mil.
Mist. Cretæ ad ℥ j	to 30.00 mils.

To be taken in a little water every four hours while diarrhœa continues.

R Pulv. Catechu ℥ij	8·0 grammes.
Pulv. Myrrhæ ℥j	4·0 „
Cretæ Præcip. ℥j	30·0 „
Ol. Caryoph. ℥iij	0·2 mil.

The tooth powder. *Spongy Gums.*

R Tincturæ Catechu ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Tincturæ Opii ℥v	0·3 mil.
Tincturæ Coto ℥x	0·6 „
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥iij	0·2 „
Aq. Pimentæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water every six hours.

Chronic Dysentery.

CAULOPHYLLUM

Blue Cohosh

CAULOPHYLLIN. A resinoid powder obtained from *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (Berberidaceæ); is diaphoretic, diuretic, and anthelmintic. Chiefly used as an emmenagogue and parturient.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) in pill.
of **Extractum Caulophylli Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims**
(0·6 to 2 mils.).

R Caulophyllini gr. iij	0·020 gramme.
Ext. Viburni gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „
Ext. Heloniadis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „
Ext. Ergotæ gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 „

For one pill. Every six hours. *Uterine Tonic.*

R Caulophyllini gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Ext. Aletridis Liq. ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Ext. Hydrastis Liq. ℥x	0·6 „
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every six hours just before the periods.

Dysmenorrhœa.

R Ext. Caulophylli Liq. ℥xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Pulsatillæ ℥xv	1 „
Ext. Viburni Liq. ℥xv	1 „
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥j	4 mils.
Dec. Tritici ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours.

Dysmenorrhœa.

CEREGEN. *See* ACID. GLYCEROPHOSPHORIC.

CEREVISÆ FERMENTUM

Beer Yeast

Fresh beer yeast was included in the B.P. 1885. It is a popular remedy for boils.

Dose, one or two tablespoonfuls.

NUCLEIN. A liquid prepared from yeast and stated to contain 5 per cent. nucleinic acid. **Doses** of 1 fluid drachm (4 mils.) three times a day, persisted in for some time, are stated largely to increase the number of the leucocytes, which destroy noxious bacilli. Good results are reported in tuberculosis, tonsillitis, diphtheria, &c.

LEVURINE is a French preparation made from yeast. It is recommended for boils and carbuncles. **Dose**, 1 fluid drachm (4 mils.) with meals.

CERII OXALAS

Cerium Oxalate

An insoluble granular white powder. Is always contaminated with traces of lanthanum and didymium. Said to be a nervine sedative. Given in vomiting of pregnancy and hysteria, seasickness, and other forms of gastric disturbance.

Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0·1 to 0·6 gramme) in pill or cachet.

R Cerii Oxalatis gr. iij	0·200 gramme.
Creosoti ℥ss	0·030 ,,
Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0·001 ,,

For one pill every three hours. *Obstinate Sickness.*

R Cerii Oxalatis gr. iv	0·25 gramme.
Bismuth. Salicylatis gr. v	0·30 ,,
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0·01 ,,

For one cachet. Every four hours. *Vomiting of Pregnancy.*

CHAULMOOGRÆ OLEUM

Chaulmoogra Oil. Gynocardia Oil

The fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Taraktogenos Kurzii* (Bixineæ). Generally appears as a soft fat. The ointment has been recommended in psoriasis, eczema and other chronic skin diseases. Given internally and applied externally in leprosy. Success of treatment is doubtful.

Dose in capsules 5 to 10 minims, gradually increased to half or even half a fluid drachm (0·3 to 0·6 mils. increased to 2 to 4 mils.).

UNGUENTUM CHAULMOOGRÆ contains 10 per cent. of the oil, but this proportion is much increased by some practitioners.

R Ol. Chaulmoogræ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day in a wineglassful of milk.
Leprosy.

R Ol. Chaulmoogræ ℥j	4 grammes.
Paraff. Dur. ℥j	4 ,
Adipis ℥vj	24 ,,

The ointment. *Chronic Eczema.*

CHINOSOL

Oxychinoline-Potassium-Sulphate

A yellow crystalline powder, freely soluble in water. It is a powerful antiseptic, germicide, and disinfectant. For cleansing surgical instruments, catheters, &c., solutions may be used 1 in 1000; in midwifery 1 in 2000 for irrigations; for cleansing wounds 1 in 2000 to 1 in 1000.

Chinosol	1 part.
Powd. Boric Acid	9 parts.
Powd. Talc	10 ,,

The dusting powder. *For Perspiring Feet, &c.*

CHIRATA

Chiretta

The dried plant of *Swertia Chirata* (Gentianaceæ). A simple bitter tonic; free from tannin, and can therefore be given with iron. Is prescribed like *Calumba*, *q.v.*, but is less pleasant.

Dose of *Tinctura Chiratæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Infusum Chiratæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

R Tinct. Aurantii \bar{z} ss	2 mils.
Tinct. Chiratæ \bar{z} ss	2 „

Take one teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of sherry before each meat meal.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

R Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. viij	0.5 gramme.
Syrup. Aurantii \bar{z} ss	2.0 mils.
Inf. Chiratæ ad \bar{z} j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Iron Tonic.

CHLORAL HYDRAS

Chloral Hydrate

Occurs in colourless crystals possessing a pungent but not acrid odour and taste. It is a powerful hypnotic, antispasmodic, and general depressant. *Externally*, when combined with morphine, cocaine, camphor, menthol, &c., it is used as a local anodyne in neuralgia. It may be given in simple and febrile insomnia, cerebral congestion, mania, delirium tremens. Most useful in tetanus and strychnine poisoning. Best results are obtained by injection *per rectum*, the chloral being dissolved in starch mucilage. If necessary keep patient under chloroform until remedy is absorbed from the bowels.

Chloral hydrate is *contra-indicated* in Bright's disease, cardiac affections, or for the aged. It is of no use in insomnia accompanied by pain.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

of *Syrupus Chloral*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Solubility. Freely soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It dissolves alkaloids, forming oily compounds.

Antidotes. Stomach tube, emetics, stimulants; hot strong coffee; $\frac{1}{6}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically. Maintain bodily heat by hot-water bottles.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates. It liquefies on rubbing with camphor, menthol, thymol, or phenol. With alkaloids, phenazone, phenacetin, and similar bodies it is liable to form oily insoluble compounds.

R Chloral. Hydrat. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4 mils.
Aq. ad ℥j	to 30 „
The draught, at bedtime.	<i>Hypnotic.</i>
R Chloral. Hydrat. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Potass. Bromid. gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥xxx	2 mils.
Aq. Caryophylli ad ℥j	to 30 „
The sleeping draught.	<i>Hypnotic in Mania.</i>
R Cocainæ gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Menthol. gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Chloral Camphor. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.
To be painted over the affected part.	<i>Neuralgia.</i>
R Chloral. Hydrat. gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Potass. Bromid. gr. x	0·6 „
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥x	0·6 mil.
Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Carui ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „
One tablespoonful for a dose. This is said to resemble the speciality <i>Bromidia</i> .	

CHLORAL FORMAMIDUM

Chloral Formamide. Chloralamide

Colourless crystals of bitter taste. Sedative and hypnotic, and said to be of special service in sea-sickness. Useless where there is pain. **Dose, 10 to 45 grains (0·6 to 3 grammes)** in cachet or wine.

R Chloralamid gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Potass. Bromid gr. xxx	2 „
Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. ℥ss	2 mils.
Vin. Xerici ℥iv	15 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 „

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

Hypnotic, or to prevent Sea-sickness.

CHLORALOSE. Insoluble crystals of bitter taste. Put forward as a hypnotic. Said not to possess disagreeable after-effects. Is little used. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme)** in cachet.

CHLOROFORMUM

Chloroform

A colourless volatile liquid of characteristic etherea odour. When inhaled under suitable conditions chloroform is a general anæsthetic, and special works must be consulted regarding its administration.

Applied to the skin it produces a sensation of cold followed by local anæsthesia; used as a liniment it acts as a rubefacient, and is of service in chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. *Internally* it is sedative and carminative, and is commonly added to mixtures as a sweetening agent, especially when it is inadvisable to give sugar.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0·06 to 0·3 mils.) in solution or capsule.
of **Aqua Chloroformi**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils.).

Spiritus Chloroformi, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·3 mils.).

Solubility. Sparingly soluble in water, freely in ether, alcohol, the fixed and volatile oils.

Antidotes. Stomach tube, emetics, cold douche, artificial respiration, inversion of the body, amyl nitrite inhalation.

R Chloroformi ℥iij 0·2 mil.

One capsule every three hours. *Whooping Cough.*

R Spirit. Chloroformi ℥xv 1·0 mil.

Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xx 1·2 „

Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥xx 1·2 „

Aq. Ment. Pip. a ʒj to 30·0 mils.

To be taken when required. *Carminative and Stimulant.*

R Chloroformi c. Camph. ʒj 4·0 mils.

Cocainæ gr. v 0·3 gramme.

Ung. Paraffini ʒj 30·0 grammes.

The application. *Prurigo.*

A.C.E. Mixture for producing general anæsthesia :

A mixture of Alcohol	1 volume.
Chloroform	2 volumes.
Ether	3 „

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA. *Compound Tincture of Chloroform.* Is principally used as a flavouring agent and stomachic. Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0·6 to 4 mils.).

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.) well diluted with water. This preparation represents the active ingredients of Chlorodyne. In addition to flavouring agents and stomachics each 10-minim dose contains—

Chloroform.	$\frac{3}{4}$ minim.
Morphin. Hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{11}$ grain.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil.	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim.
Tinct. Cannabis Ind.	1 „

Of service in diarrhœa, colic, &c. In case of overdose of chlorodyne, give or inject atropine, strychnine; stimulants.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI. Chloroform liniment either alone or combined with belladonna and aconite liniments is useful in chronic rheumatism. The following often gives relief in neuralgia :

R Menthol.	} equal parts.
Chloral.	
Camphor.	
Chloroform.	

To be frequently painted over the affected part.

Neuralgia and Sciatica.

CHRYSAROBINUM

Chrysarobin

A crystalline yellow powder obtained from *Andira Araroba* (Leguminosæ). It consists chiefly of chrysarobin, but contains varying proportions of chrysophanic acid. *Internally* it is a powerful irritant and purgative, and its use has been discontinued. *Externally* it is irritant and anti-parasitic, and is used in ringworm, psoriasis, eczema, acne, dhobie itch, &c.

The stains on the skin may be removed with benzol or dilute solution of chlorinated lime.

Solubility. Practically insoluble in water. Hot benzol, oil of turpentine, chloroform, fats, and oils dissolve it freely, but most of the chrysarobin comes out again on cooling.

R Chrysarobini	5 parts.
Acid. Salicylic.	2 „
Ichthyol.	5 „
Paraff. Moll.	to 100 „

Constitutes Unna's *Ung. Chrysarobin. Co.* *Psoriasis.*

R Hydrarg. Ammon. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Ung. Picis Liq. ℥ij	8.0 grammes.
Ung. Chrysarobini ℥iv	15.0 „
Ung. Paraffini ℥iv	15.0 „

The ointment. *Psoriasis and Eczema.*

R Chrysarobini ℥j	4.0 grammes.
Ol. Caryophylli ℥x	0.6 mil.
Adipis Benz. ℥j	30.0 grammes.

This ointment is almost a specific for *dhobie*, or washerman's itch, so common in the East. This strength is also suitable for ringworm of the body.

PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI. *Chrysarobin Paint.*

Is made by dissolving from 5 to 10 parts of chrysarobin in solution of gutta percha (*Traumaticin*). This localises the action and is very cleanly. *Traumaticin* sometimes causes such tension as to become unbearable; in such cases the following may be tried:

Chrysarobin	5 to 10 parts.
Vernisol	to produce 100 „

It is easily applied and as readily removed by warm water.

EUROBIN. *Chrysarobin Tri-acetate.* A brownish powder, introduced as being more active than chrysarobin without the objectionable staining properties. It is used in ointments 2 to 5 per cent. with benzoated lard.

LENIROBIN. *Chrysarobin Tetra-acetate.* This also may be substituted for chrysarobin. It does not stain, and is said not to irritate. Ointments may be made 1 to 5 per cent.

CIMICIFUGÆ RHIZOMA

Cimicifuga. Actæa. Black Snake Root. Black Cohosh.

The dried rhizome of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Ranunculaceæ). It acts on the gastric secretion like a bitter, and is credited with anodyne, antirheumatic, and antineuralgic properties.

Has been recommended in chorea, amenorrhœa, rheumatism, neuralgia, &c.

Dose of *Tinctura Cimicifugæ*. 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).
Extractum Cimicifugæ Liquidum, 5 to 30 minims
 (0·3 to 2 mils.).

R Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Sodii Bromidi gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Sodii Salicylatis gr. x	0·6 ,,
Syrup. Aurantii ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 ,,

Take every four hours.

Lumbago.

R Ext. Cimicifugæ Liq. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Sodii Salicylatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Tinct. Colchici ℥v	0·3 mil.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

Take three times a day.

Chronic Rheumatism.

R Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Ammon. Chlorid. gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Tinct. Aconiti ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Amenorrhœa with Headache ; Ovarian Neuralgia.

CIMICIFUGIN. A yellowish-brown resinoid powder obtained from cimicifuga. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) in pill. May be given in place of other preparations of cimicifuga.

R Cimicifugin gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Ext. Gossypii gr. ss	0·03 ,,
Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j	0·06 ,,
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	0·06 ,,

For one pill. To be taken twice a day when needed.

Amenorrhœa.

CINCHONA

Cinchona

The dried bark of various species of *Cinchona* (Rubiaceæ) is used for the manufacture of galenical preparations and for the extraction of the alkaloids. Red Bark (*Cinchona succirubra*) is now official, and its preparations only need be considered. It should contain not less than 2·5 per cent.

of quinine. Various other species have been used from time to time, but their therapeutic effects do not differ in any material degree.

Cinchona is stomachic, astringent, tonic, antineuralgic, antipyretic, and antiperiodic. It is a useful tonic in dyspepsia, neuralgia, and debilitated conditions generally; in intermittent and remittent fevers (malarial types) it is almost a specific.

Dose of *Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum*, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Infusum Cinchonæ Acidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Tinctura Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Decoctum Cinchonæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

Syrupus Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Elixir Cinchonæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Incompatibles. Alkalies and their carbonates; metallic salts; iodides.

R <i>Tincturæ Cinchonæ</i> ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	0·1 gramme.
Glycerini ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Mucilag. Acaciæ ℥ xv	1·0 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

Take three times a day.

Alkaline Tonic.

R <i>Extract. Cinchonæ Liquid.</i> ℥ viij	0·5 mil.
<i>Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil.</i> ℥ x	0·6 „
<i>Syrup. Aurantii</i> ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Acid Tonic.

R <i>Syrup. Cinchonæ</i> ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
<i>Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co.</i> ℥ ss	2·0 „

One teaspoonful three times a day.

A mild Tonic in Nervous Debility.

R <i>Potassii Chloratis</i> gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Glycerini ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
<i>Dec. Cinchonæ</i> ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

Use to gargle the throat; it may be swallowed.

R Tincturæ Cinchonæ Co. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥viii	0·5 mil.
Liq. Strychninæ ℥iij	0·2 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *A strong Tonic.*

R Ferri Pyrophosph. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Liq. Strychninæ ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Vin. Pepsini ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Elixir Cinchonæ ℥ij	8·0 „
Aq. Carui ad ℥iv	to 15·0 „

Take three times a day, immediately after meals.
In Atonic Dyspepsia.

R Syrup. Hypophosph. Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Elixir Cinchonæ ad ℥ij	to 8·0 „

Take twice a day, after the principal meals.
A light Tonic.

TINCTURA WARBURGII. *Warburg's Tincture. Tinctura Antiperiodica.* A remedy in high repute in the East. It may be regarded as a tincture of cinchona combined with small doses of opium, camphor, aloes, rhubarb, and numerous aromatics and carminatives. It certainly is of value as an antiperiodic in ague and malaria. **Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils.).**

ELIXIR CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ. A preparation of good repute as a mild tonic and general stimulant. Particularly useful for those requiring a stimulant, but who refuse any of the ordinary alcoholic drinks. It consists of brandy medicated with cinchona and pleasant aromatics as caraway, coriander, &c. **Dose, ½ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).**

R Ext. Cocæ Solubil. Liq. ℥ss	2 mils.
Elixir Cinchonæ ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water four times a day.
Stimulant.

CINNAMOMI CORTEX

Cinnamon Bark

The dried inner bark obtained from *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Lauraceæ). It is stomachic, carminative, antispasmodic, and somewhat astringent. Oil of cinnamon is a powerful antiseptic. It is useful in atonic dyspepsia,

flatulence, diarrhœa, and dysentery, and is commonly used as a flavouring agent. Applied on cotton-wool to a carious tooth, it frequently alleviates toothache.

Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0·6 to 1·2 gramme).

of Aqua Cinnamomi, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus, 10 to 40 grains (0·6 to 2·5 grammes).

Tinctura Cinnamomi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Oleum Cinnamomi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mils.).

Spiritus Cinnamomi, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mils.).

R Bismuth. Carb. gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
P. Cinnamomi Co. gr. xv	1·0 „

For one cachet. Take one when required. *Dyspepsia.*

R Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Sp. Cinnamomi ℥x	0·6 „
Tinct. Opii ℥v	0·3 „
Inf. Cascariillæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

Take every four hours. *Diarrhœa.*

R Pulv. Cinnamomi Co. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. xv	1·0 „

For one cachet. Take every night. *Dysentery.*

R Pulv. Cinnamomi gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Bismuth. Salicyl. gr. x	0·6 „
Salol. gr. iij	0·2 „

For one powder. To be taken three times a day. *Diarrhœa.*

OLIVERI CORTEX. *Oliver's Bark. Black Sassafras.* The bark of *Cinnamomum oliveri* (Laurineæ), commonly used in Australia in place of cinnamon, q.v.

Dose of Tincture Oliveri, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

COCA

Coca. Cuca

The dried leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca* and its varieties (Linaceæ). The physiological action depends chiefly upon the alkaloid cocaine. It is given as a general stimulant and tonic.

The leaves when chewed, or small doses of the liquid extract, are stated to facilitate muscular exertion.

Dose of Extractum Cocæ Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Cocæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

Liquid extract of coca forms a turbid and unsightly mixture with water. For this reason Ext. Cocæ Liq. "Miscible" should be prescribed in its place. It contains all the active principles of the leaves, yet forms a clear mixture with water.

VINUM COCÆ. *Coca Wine.* As a rule this preparation is not made of medicinal strength, but if made with good port wine it constitutes an excellent method of administering alcohol to persons who could not ordinarily be induced to take it. **Dose,** one to two tablespoonfuls.

R Extract. Kolæ Liq. $\bar{3}$ ss	2·0 mils.
Extract. Carnis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Ext. Malti $\bar{3}$ j	4·0 mils.
Vin. Cocæ ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three or four times a day.

Nutritive and Stimulant.

R Extract. Cocæ gr. ij	0·100 gramme.
Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	0·001 „
Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	0·001 „
Quin. Sulph. gr. ss	0·030 „
For one pill twice a day.	<i>Tonic.</i>

R Ext. Cocæ Liq. "Miscible" $\bar{3}$ ss	2 mils.
Elixir Cinchonæ ad $\bar{3}$ ss	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water three or four times a day.

Stimulant.

COCAINA. *Cocaine.* An alkaloid obtained from coca leaves. The crystals are colourless, and have a bitter taste, which is succeeded by a sensation of tingling and numbness. Injected hypodermically or applied to the mucous membrane, cocaine produces local anæsthesia. Hypodermic solutions should be made with sterile salt solution (0·6 per cent.), and not with distilled water. To obtain the full physiological effect, take 10 minims of a 5 per cent. solution of the hydrochloride into the syringe and insert the nozzle under the skin, press out one or two minims, and leave the syringe *in situ*. After two minutes the needle may be pushed further on in two or three different directions, several minims being injected into each place (Rowell). For extractions a cotton wad soaked in a 10 per cent. solution should be pressed

around the gum for at least five minutes. In ophthalmic practice 2 per cent. solutions are strong enough to produce complete local anæsthesia. A little pad soaked in 5 per cent. solution of the hydrochloride affords speedy relief in cases of wasps' stings, &c.

Dose of Cocainæ Hydrochloridum, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·01 to 0·03 gramme).

NOTE.—Solutions of cocaine cannot be sterilised by boiling, as decomposition takes place.

Solubility of the Alkaloid. Insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; about 1 in 10 of the fixed oils; 1 in 100 of liquid paraffin.

Solubility of the Hydrochloride. Freely soluble in water; less so in glycerin and alcohol; insoluble in fats.

Antidotes. Stomach syphon; emetics; inhalation amyl nitrite; ammonia; $\frac{1}{60}$ grain strychnine hydrochloride hypodermically.

OLEUM COCAINÆ. A 2 per cent. solution in almond oil is useful in earache. The same strength in castor oil is used for the eye, for smearing catheters, &c.

VERNISOL COCAINÆ contains 2 per cent. of cocaine. Smear'd thinly over eruptions, as shingles, herpetic patches, chilblains, &c., and allowed to dry to a thin film, it affords instant relief. There is no sensation of tension as with collodion and it is easily removed by water.

INJECTIO COCAINÆ HYPODERMICA contains 10 per cent. of cocaine hydrochloride; should be made with 0·6 per cent. sterilised salt solution. **Dose, 2 to 5 minims (0·1 to 0·3 mils.).**

R Cocainæ gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Acid. Oleic. gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Camphoræ gr. xxx	2·0 „
Spirit. Rect. ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Adip. Lanæ Hyd. ℥iv	15·0 grammes.
Paraff. Moll. ℥iv	15·0 „

The ointment.

Hæmorrhoids.

R Cocainæ gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Ol. Olivæ ℥iv	15·0 grammes.
Liq. Calcis ℥iv	15·0 „

The soothing application.

Burns, Sore Nipples, Pruritus, &c.

R Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. ij	0·100 gramme.
Acid. Salicylic gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 „
Aq. Dest. Steril. ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·000 mils.

The lotion. One drop to be instilled into the eye when discomfort is felt. *Conjunctivitis.*

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Spirit. Rect. $\bar{3}$ ij	8·0 mils.
Glycerin. Acid. Carbolie. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Aq. Rosæ ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·0 mils.

To be painted over the affected part. *Pruritus Vaginæ.*

R Cocainæ Nitrat. gr. x	0·600 gramme.
Hydrarg. Pernitrat. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „
Liq. Plumbi Dil. ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·000 mils.

To be painted over the affected part. *Itching Eczema.*

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 gramme.
Sodii Bromid. gr. iij	0·200 „
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{3}$ ss	to 15·000 mils.

To be taken every half-hour for three or four doses.

Sea-sickness. Also of service in Vomiting of Pregnancy.

R Cocaine Hydrochlor.	0·75 gramme.
Atropin. Sulph.	0·10 „
Sodii Nitris	3·50 „
Glycerin	33·00 mils.
Methyl Salicylate	0·10 mil.
Aq. Dest. to produce	100·00 mils.

Closely resembles a popular spray remedy for asthma and hay-fever.

ALYPIN. A crystalline powder freely soluble in water. Solutions may be sterilised by boiling. For minor dental operations up to 2 mils. of a 1 per cent. solution is sufficient. If desired 1 or 2 drops of adrenalin solution (1 in 1000) may be added.

BENZAMINÆ LACTAS. *Benzamine Lactate. Betacaine Lactate.* Benzamine lactate, a local anæsthetic, originally introduced as *B. eucaine*, is the salt of benzoyl-vinyl-diaceton-alkamine. A white crystalline powder soluble in 5 parts of water.

Dose. $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·005 to 0·03 gramme).

The anæsthetic action takes about twenty minutes for full development, but the toxic power is only about one-fifth

that of cocaine. Solutions may be boiled without decomposition.

The following solutions are commonly employed. For ophthalmic operations and dentistry, 2 to 3 per cent.; for infiltration anæsthesia, 0.1 (one-tenth) per cent.; for regional anæsthesia, 2 to 3 per cent.; for operations on nose, throat, and ear, 10 to 15 per cent. Solutions containing under 1 per cent. of benzamine lactate should be made up with sodium chloride solution, 0.8 per cent., which is practically isotonic.

BENZAMINE ADRENALIN COMPOUND for serious operations is made as follows :

Benzamine Lactate	0.2 gramme.
Sodium chloride	0.8 „
Distilled Water to produce	100.0 mils.

Boil two or three minutes just before use and add 0.6 mil. of adrenalin solution (1 in 1000).

R Benzamin. Lact. gr. xxx	2.0 grammes.
Menthol gr. x.	0.6 gramme.
Ol. Amygd. Dulc. ʒj	4.0 grammes.
Adipis Lanæ Hydros. ad. ʒj	to 30.0 „

The ointment.

For pruritus.

HOLOCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. *Holocaine Hydrochloride.* Occurs in white needles, soluble 1 in 90 of water. Quicker and stronger than cocaine. Used in solutions of about 2 per cent., *but should not be injected subcutaneously.*

NOVOCAIN. A substitute for cocaine. Occurs as a colourless crystalline salt freely soluble in water. A very powerful but transient local anæsthetic, 0.25 to 2 per cent. solutions being used for hypodermic use. **Hypodermic dose** is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.01 to 0.06 gramme).

ORTHOFORM “NEW.” The methyl ester of Meta-amido-para-oxy-benzoic acid. Only slightly soluble in water. **Dose, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.1 to 0.2 gramme).** Has been given in cancer and ulcer of the stomach as an analgesic and antiseptic.

ORTHOFORM. Allied to nirvanin. A white, odourless powder, sparingly soluble in water, possessing antiseptic and local anæsthetic properties. **Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme)** as an internal anodyne and antiseptic. Has been applied as an ointment (5 to 10 per cent.) to burns and scalds. Has little action on sound epidermis.

STOVAINE. *Benzoyl-ethyl-dimethyl-aminopropinol Hydrochloride.* In powdery white crystals m.p. 175° C. An important local anæsthetic and vaso-dilator comparatively non-toxic because so slowly diffusible. Stated to be free from disagreeable after-effects, not causing syncope, nausea or vertigo.

Dose. By the mouth and hypodermically, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0·02 to 0·05 gramme). For lumbar anæsthesia from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·02 to 0·1 gramme). The maximum dose should not exceed 2 grains (0·13 gramme).

Solubility. In distilled water at 15° C., about 1 in 12. More freely in alcohol.

Injections for Spinal Anæsthesia

Chaput's Solution. Stovaine, 10; Sodium Chloride, 10; Distilled Water, 80.

Barker's Solution. Stovaine, 5; Glucose, 5; Distilled Water, 90. The average dose is 1 mil.

Tuffler's Solution. Stovaine, 10 per cent., in normal salt-solution (0·9 per cent.).

TROPACOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE. *Benzoyl-pseudo-tropeine.* Occurs in colourless crystals, freely soluble in water. A 3 per cent. solution produces rapid local anæsthesia, but it is not so prolonged as by cocaine. Is less toxic than cocaine, is very costly, and little used.

CODEINA

Codeine

An alkaloid obtained from opium or from morphine. Occurs in colourless crystals. Is a hypnotic. Useful in cough, whooping cough, and in diminishing glycosuria in diabetes.

Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0·016 to 0·12 gramme).

Solubility. 1 in 80 of water; freely in alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids.

CODEINÆ PHOSPHAS. *Codeine Phosphate.* The salt in most general use. Freely soluble in water. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0·016 to 0·12 gramme).

SYRUPUS CODEINÆ. *Codeine Syrup.* **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

PASTILLI CODEINÆ. *Codeine Pastilles.* Contain $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (.008 gramme) of codeine in each. **Dose,** one sucked slowly, for irritable cough.

R Syrup. Codeinæ ζ_{ss} 2 mils.
Syrup. Pruni Virg. ζ_{ss} 2 „

The linctus. A teaspoonful occasionally.

Troublesome Cough.

R Syrup. Codeinæ ζ_{ss} 2.0 mils.
Liq. Picis Aromat. \mathbb{M}_x 0.6 mil.
Elixir Heroin. Terpin. Co. ad ζ_j to 4.0 mils.

The cough syrup. A teaspoonful occasionally.

Phthisical Cough.

R Codeinæ gr. j 0.060 gramme.
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.016 „
Ext. Cascaræ gr. ss 0.030 „

For one pill. Take three times a day.

Diabetes.

APOCODEINE. The hydrochloride has been used as an expectorant and sedative in chronic bronchitis. Not emetic like apomorphine. It is weaker than codeine. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme).

COLCHICUM

Colchicum. Meadow Saffron

The corm and seeds of *Colchicum autumnale* (Melanthaceæ) are used in medicine, both containing the same alkaloid, colchicine. Colchicum is a gastro-intestinal irritant, and in large doses acts as a purgative and emetic. It controls the pain and inflammation of gout, rheumatism, and allied affections.

Dose of Extractum Colchici, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme).

Vinum Colchici, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mils.).

Tinctura Colchici Seminum, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.).

Colchici Semina, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme).

Antidotes. Emetics; stimulants and demulcents.

☞ **COLCHICINA.** *Colchicine.* The active principle of colchicum. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, &c. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ grain (0.001 to 0.0025 gramme).

COLCHICINÆ SALICYLAS. *Colchicine Salicylate.* Dose, $\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ grain (0.001 to 0.0025 gramme). *Hypodermically* not more than $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.002 gramme) at one time.

R Ext. Colchici gr. j	0.06 gramme.
Ext. Rhei gr. j	0.06 „
Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j	0.06 „
Ext. Belladon. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0.01 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Gout.*

R Vin. Colchici ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Magnes. Sulph. gr. xxx	2.0 grammes.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. xxx	2.0 „
Sodii Salicylatis gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

Two tablespoonfuls with a teaspoonful of lemon juice, while effervescing, three times a day. *Gouty Rheumatism.*

R Pulv. Sem. Colchici gr. iij	0.2 gramme.
Sodii Salicylatis gr. v	0.3 „
Magnes. Calc. gr. v	0.3 „

For one cachet. Take every four hours. *Gout.*

R Tinct. Colchici ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥ iij	0.2 „
Lithii Citratis gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Syr. Glycerophos. Co. ad ℥ j	to 4.0 mils.

Take one teaspoonful three times a day, after food. *Gout.*

R Colchicin. Salicylat. gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	0.001 gramme.
Acid. Acetylsalicyl. gr. iij	0.200 „

For one pill. To be taken every four hours. *Gouty Rheumatism.*

R Colchicinæ Salicyl. gr. $\frac{1}{64}$	0.001 gramme.
Methyl. Salicyl. ℥ v	0.300 mil.
Ol. Ment. Pip. ℥ j	0.060 „

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day. *Gout.*

R Tinct. Colchici ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥ v	0.3 „
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥ iij	0.2 „
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1.0 gramme.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken in a little water every four hours. *Gout.*

COLLODIUM

Collodion

A colourless, inflammable solution of pyroxylin in a mixture of ether and alcohol. When applied to the skin it dries rapidly to a thin transparent film. Occasionally causes a good deal of pain, especially if applied to a large surface.

COLLODIUM FLEXILE is collodion containing Canada balsam and castor oil, and, as its name implies, it leaves a more pliable film.

R Acid. Salicylic.	15 parts.
Extract. Cannabis Ind.	2 "
Collodii Flex.	to 100 "

The application.

Solvent for Corns and Warts.

R Acid. Tannici	10 parts.
Acid. Benzoici	5 "
Bals. Peru.	2 "
Collodii Flex.	83 "

A useful Styptic.

R Iodi Resub. gr. x	0.6 mil.
Collodii ad ℥ij	to 8.0 mils.

The pigment.

Ringworm.

COLOCYNTHIS

Colocynth

The dried pulp of the fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis* (Cucurbitaceæ). It is a drastic hydragogue cathartic; occasions griping, and should not be prescribed alone. Combined with milder purgatives and carminatives it usually operates without inconvenience.

Dose of **Extractum Colocynthis Compositum**, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme).

Pilula Colocynthis Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme).

Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami, 4 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme).

R Ext. Colocynthis Co. gr. iij	0.20 gramme.
Pulv. Saponis gr. j	0.06 "
Ol. Ment. Pip. ℥ss	0.03 mil.

For one pill, at bedtime occasionally.

Constipation.

R Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. ss	0·03 „
Ext. Hyoseyami gr. j	0·06 „
P. Capsici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·02 „

For one pill. Take one or two at bedtime. *Aperient.*

R Pil. Coloc. Co. gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0·01 „
P. Piperis Nig. gr. j	0·06 „

For one pill. *Aperient.*

R Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. iij	0·200 gramme.
Podophyllin. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0·010 „
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	0·030 „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „
Ol. Cinnam. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „

For one pill. One or two for a dose.
Antibilious Aperient Pill.

CONDURANGO

Condurango

The bark of *Gonolobus Condurango* (Asclepiadaceæ) was originally introduced as a specific for cancer, but is quite useless. Appears to be an alterative, and is given in syphilis and dyspepsia.

Dose of *Tinctura Condurango*, 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 mils.).

Extractum Condurango Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.).

R Tinct. Condurango ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Potass. Iodid. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day. *Syphilis.*

CONIUM

Conium. Hemlock

Both the dried seeds and the fresh tops of *Conium maculatum* (Umbelliferæ) are used in medicine. Conium is a narcotic poison, and was formerly supposed to possess anodyne and other properties, and was used as an application to wounds and sores. It was also given in phthisis, whooping cough,

syphilis, neuralgia, &c. It has now almost fallen into disuse.

Dose of **Succus Conii**, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

Tinctura Conii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Extractum Conii Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

CONINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM. *Conine Hydrobromide.*

Freely soluble in water. Dose, $\frac{1}{24}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0·002 to 0·008 gramme). In tetanus doses up to 1 grain have been given.

• *Hypodermically* $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0·01 gramme). Given in acute mania, neuralgia, and whooping cough.

Antidotes. Stomach pump, emetics; atropine, strychnine, picrotoxin, caffeine.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS

Lily of the Valley

The entire plant is used in medicine. Convallaria controls the heart's action when the derangements of the organ are due to reflex influence; it diminishes the number of pulsations, relieves the pressure, improves the tone of the arteries, and renders respiration easy and regular.

Dose of **Extractum Convallariæ**, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme).

Extractum Convallariæ Liquidum, 2 to 10 minims (0·1 to 0·6 mil.).

Tinctura Convallariæ, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

R Tincturæ Convallariæ ℥ viij	0·5 mil.
Caffeinæ Citratis gr. ij	0·1 gramme.
• Liq. Strychninæ ℥ iij	0·2 mil.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours. *Mitral Regurgitation.*

R Tincturæ Convallariæ ℥ v	0·30 mil.
Liq. Trinitrini ℥ j	0·06 "
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥ iij	0·20 "
Sp. Æther. Co. ℥ xv	1·00 "
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30·00 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Cardiac Stimulant.*

COPAIBA

Copaiba. Balsam Copaiva.

The oleo-resin obtained from *Copaifera Langsdorfi* and other species (Leguminosæ). Is diuretic and stimulant to the mucous membrane generally; it is used in diseases of the genito-urinary organs, as gonorrhœa and gleet, and occasionally as a disinfectant-expectorant in bronchitis. It is unpleasant to take, and causes disagreeable eructations; sometimes sets up an erythematous rash.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

of **Oleum Copaibæ**, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

R Copaibæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Sp. Æther. Nit. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Liq. Potassæ ℥x	0·6 „
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

R Copaibæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Liq. Pancreatis ℥ss	2·0 „
Vin. Pepsini ℥ss	2·0 „
Liq. Potassæ ℥xij	0·8 mil.
P. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 grammes.
Aq. Pimentæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day, immediately after food.

Gonorrhœa.

R Copaibæ ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Bals. Peru. ℥ij	0·2 „
Tinct. Benzoin. ℥x	0·6 „
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥i	4·0 mils.
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	2·0 „
Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day, diluted with an equal volume of water.

Later stages of Gonorrhœa.

R Copaibæ ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j	4·0 mils.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥ij	0·2 mil.
Ext. Santali Liq. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Dec. Tritici ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken in a wineglassful of water three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

R Ol. Copaibæ	
Ol. Cubebæ	
Ol. Santali āā ℥iij	of each 0·2 mil.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Syrup. Tolu ℥ss	20 „
Dec. Hordei ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

A disinfectant Expectorant in Bronchitis.

R Ol. Copaibæ ℥v	0·3 mil.
Salol. gr. v	0·3 gramme.

For one capsule, three times a day.

Gleet.

R Ol. Copaibæ ℥v	0·3 mil.
Methylene Blue gr. iij	0·2 gramme.

For one capsule, twice daily.

Gleet.

R Bals. Copaibæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Pulv. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 grammes.
Ext. Kavæ Liq. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Ext. Sabal et Santal. Liq. ℥ss	2·0 „
Inf. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day, diluted with water.

Gonorrhœa.

CORIANDRI FRUCTUS

Coriander Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Umbelliferæ). Chiefly used as a flavouring agent. It is carminative and stomachic. As a stomachic in pills, to prevent griping 1 minim (0·06 mil.) of oil of coriander may be given. In mixtures coriander water (aq. coriandri) is pleasant and grateful.

COTO CORTEX

Coto Bark

The bark of an undetermined species. The tincture and liquid extract are given in diarrhœa and dysentery, and to check night sweats.

Dose of *Tinctura Coto*, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.).

Extractum Coto Liquidum, 2 to 8 minims (0·1 to 0·5 mil.).

R Tincturæ Coto ℥ xv	1·00 mil.
Ol. Cajuputi ℥ j	0·06 „
Salol. gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ ss	2·00 mils.
Aq. ad ℥ j	to 30·00 „

Take every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

R Tincturæ Coto ℥ xx	1·2 mil.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥ iij	0·2 „
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥ iij	0·2 „
Tinct. Krameriæ ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Dec. Tritici ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

Take every four hours.

Chronic Dysentery.

R Ext. Coto Liq. ℥ v	0·30 mil.
Acid. Agaric. gr. ½	0·02 gramme.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥ v	0·30 mil.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ ss	2·00 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15·00 „

To be taken in a little water every night.

To check Night Sweats, Phthisis.

COTOIN. A pale yellow powder obtained from coto bark. Dose, ½ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·1 gramme) in pill. Action same as tinctura coto.

COUMARINUM

Coumarin

A crystalline odorous principle contained in Tonkin beans, *Dipterix odorata* (Leguminosæ), but manufactured synthetically; sparingly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and fats. Used to perfume ointments, and pomades—¼ grain to 1 ounce (0·016 to 30 grammes). One part will modify, but not entirely mask, the odour of 50 parts of iodoform. The following is occasionally used: Iodoform, 95 parts; Bals. Peru, 3 parts; Coumarin, 2 parts.

CREOSOTUM

Creosote

A mixture consisting principally of guaiacol with other phenols obtained in the distillation of wood tar. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. To a certain extent it is escharotic, and produces slight local anæsthesia. It is

useful to check sickness, diarrhoea, and cholera; in the treatment of phthisis, both *internally* and when inhaled either from a dry inhaler or from boiling water. For phthisis the quantity should be gradually augmented.

Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil.) in mixture or capsule.

Solubility. Very sparingly soluble in water; freely in alcohol, ether, and glycerin.

Antidotes. Emetics; stomach tube; Epsom or Glauber's salt.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE. *Creosotal.* A light brown oily liquid insoluble in water, soluble in the fixed and volatile oils, alcohol, chloroform, &c. **Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.)**. Is decomposed in the system into creosote and carbonic acid. It does not appear to possess any great advantage over creosote.

CREOSOTE PHOSPHATE. *Phosphote.* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil.)**.

CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE. *Phosphotal.* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil.)**. Brought forward as a substitute for creosote, but does not appear to be superior in any way.

CREOSOTE VALERIANATE. *Eosote.* **Dose, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil.)**. Used like creosote. Said to be useful in phthisical diarrhoea.

GUAIACOL. The principal constituent of beechwood creosote. An almost colourless, oily liquid. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil.)**. It is also prepared synthetically from pyrocatechin, and appears as colourless crystals. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme)**. Guaiacol is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin, and all fixed and volatile oils; it is also sufficiently soluble for medicinal purposes in sherry wine, orange wine, elixir of orange, &c. Guaiacol is used principally in phthisis as a substitute for creosote. It is said to cause less indigestion.

GUAIACOL BENZOATE. *Benzosol.* In colourless crystals. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme)** in cachet. Is slowly decomposed in the system.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE. *Duotal.* An insoluble white powder containing over 90 per cent. guaiacol. Undergoes

slow decomposition, and is an unirritating method of exhibiting guaiacol. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme) in cachet.

GUAIACOL CINNAMATE. *Styracol.* White crystals insoluble in water. Given in intestinal phthisis and vesical catarrh. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

GUAIACOL POTASSIUM SULPHONATE. *Thiocol.* Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme), Soluble in water. Recommended in phthisis.

GUAIACOL SALICYLATE. *Guaiacol-Salol.* A crystalline powder useful in phthisis and as an intestinal antiseptic and disinfectant. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.

GUAIACOL VALERIANATE. *Geosote.* A liquid compound. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0·06 to 0·3 mil.) in capsule.

THIOL. *Potassium-guaiacol-sulphonate.* A soluble white powder. Dose, 8 grains (0·5 gramme), gradually increased to 30 grains, in cachet or in solution. Used in phthisis, chronic cough, &c.

R Creosoti ℥j	0·06 mil.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0·01 gramme.
Cerii Oxalat. gr. ij	0·10 „

For one pill. One pill on rising, followed by another later in the day if necessary.

Sickness of Pregnancy.

R Creosoti ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Tinct. Card. Co. ℥xv	1·0 „
Tinct. Carminativæ ℥v	0·3 „
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Flatulent Dyspepsia.

R Creosoti ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Ol. Morrhuæ ad ℥j	to 4·0 mils.

One teaspoonful three times a day, after food. *Phthisis.*

R Creosoti ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Paraffini Liq. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Ol. Morrhuæ ℥j	4·0 „
P. Acaciæ gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day, after food.

Phthisis.

℞ Creosoti ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Menthol. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Spirit. Chlorof. ad ℥iv	to 15·0 mils.

Ten drops to be placed on the cotton of an oro-nasal respirator, which should be worn for ten minutes six times a day.

To lessen Cough in Phthisis.

Instead of the foregoing 20 drops or more of the mixture may be dissolved in a pint of water and vaporised from an ordinary bronchitis kettle into the room.

℞ Guaiacol ℥ijj	0·2 mil.
Tinct. Card. Co. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Glycerini ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Vin. Xerici ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day, after meals.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

℞ Guaiacol ℥ijj	0·2 mil.
Syrup. Picis Aromat. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours. *Phthisis.*

℞ Guaiacol ℥ijj	0·2 mil.
Tinct. Benz. Co. ℥xv	1·0 „
Syrup. Tolu. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Cough.

℞ Bismuth. Carbonatis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Guaiacol Salicyl. gr. x	0·6 „

For one cachet. Every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

℞ Guaiacol Carbonatis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
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For one cachet. Three times a day for six months.

Phthisis.

℞ Guaiacol ℥j	4·0 grammes.
Cocainæ gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Paraff. Moll. ad ℥iss	to 40·0 grammes.

The ointment. To be smeared over the testicles and covered loosely with lint.

Orchitis.

CRESOL. See PIX

CROCUS

Saffron

The dried stigmas and tops of the styles of *Crocus sativus* (Iridaceæ). Saffron was formerly reputed emmenagogue and antispasmodic, but is now only employed as a colouring agent (yellow). The flavour is not pleasant.

TINCTURA CROCI. *Tincture of Saffron.* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

CROTONIS OLEUM

Croton Oil

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium* (Euphorbiaceæ). *Externally* it is irritant and vesicant. *Internally* it is one of the most powerful of hydrogogue cathartics, the motions frequently being stained with blood. It is only suitable for obstinate constipation when not caused by organic obstruction; it may be given in dropæy, apoplexy, paralysis, and in other cases where a speedy relief of the intestines is desired. A drop, or at most two drops, dissolved in three or four drops of almond oil, placed upon the back of the tongue of a patient who cannot, or will not, take an ordinary purgative, is swallowed reflexly. Except in the cases mentioned, it is rarely given.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0·03 to 0·06 mil.) on a lump of sugar.

LINIMENTUM CROTONIS. *Croton Liniment.* A very powerful irritant and counter-irritant. It induces such painful inflammation that it is now rarely employed.

CUBEBÆ FRUCTUS

Cubebæ

The dried unripe fruits of *Piper Cubeba* (Piperaceæ). Cubebæ are stimulant, carminative, and diuretic; they are employed as a stimulant and disinfectant to the genito-urinary tract, as in gonorrhœa, and as a remedy in bronchitis, laryngitis, &c. Many of the so-called bronchial lozenges depend for their usefulness upon cubebæ.

Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes).

of *Tinctura Cubebæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

Oleum Cubebæ, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

Oleo-Resina Cubebæ, 5 to 30 minims (0·3 to 2 mils.).

Trochisci Cubebæ, one every two or three hours.

R Pulv. Cubebæ ℥j	30·0 grammes.
Pulv. Sacchari ℥j	30·0 „
Ol. Limonis ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Syr. Aurant. q.s.	a sufficiency.

Make an electuary. Take a teaspoonful three times a day.

Gleet.

R Ol. Cubebæ ℥iv	0·25 mil.
Copaibæ ℥iv	0·25 „
Ol. Santali ℥iv	0·25 „
Mist. Amygd. ad ℥ss	to 15·00 mils.

Take three times a day

Gonorrhœa.

R Ol. Cubebæ ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Ext. Piscidiæ Liq. ℥x	0·6 „
Tinct. Senegæ ℥xv	1·0 „
Terebeni ℥iij	0·2 „
Mist. Amygd. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Chronic Bronchitis.

R Oleo-Resinæ Cubebæ ℥v	0·30 mil.
Copaibæ ℥ij	0·10 „
Ext. Buchu gr. j	0·06 gramme.

For one capsule. To be taken twice a day.

Last stage Gonorrhœa.

CUCURBITÆ SEMINA PRÆPARATA

Melon Pumpkin Seeds

The prepared fresh ripe seeds (not more than a month old) of cultivated plants of *Cucurbita maxima* (Cucurbitaceæ). Used as a tænicide. Given fasting and followed by a brisk saline purge. About **3 to 4 ounces (80 to 120 grammes)** constitute a dose, the seeds being crushed and mixed with a pint of water.

CUPRUM

Copper

CUPRI ARSENIS. *Copper Arsenite.* A yellowish-green powder soluble in alkalis. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0·0006 to 0·002 gramme). Given for chlorosis and anæmia, and recommended as an intestinal antiseptic in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and typhoid. Rarely used.

CUPRI OLEAS. *Copper Oleate.* A dark-green pasty solid. Diluted 1 in 10 with soft paraffin, it is employed as a parasiticide in ringworm. A 50 per cent. ointment may be used for removing corns and warts.

CUPRI SULPHAS. *Copper Sulphate.* Occurs in blue crystals (*Blue Stone*), freely soluble in water and glycerin. It is a mild caustic, and is sometimes substituted for silver nitrate. In small doses it is astringent, and is given in diarrhœa; in large doses it is emetic. In dilute solution ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.) it is used as an injection in gonorrhœa and as an astringent lotion for the eyes. Dose as an astringent, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0·016 to 0·12 gramme); as an emetic, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkaline carbonates iodides, vegetable astringents.

Antidotes. If vomiting has not occurred, use stomach pump or syphon. Give milk and white of egg freely. Poul-tice the abdomen.

CUPRUM ALUMINATUM. *Lapis Divinus. Wound Stone.* A fused mass of copper sulphate, saltpetre, and alum, with a trace of camphor. Used as an astringent in lotions in place of copper sulphate. It is employed as a mild caustic in tinea tarsi, and is a popular remedy for touching small ulcers, &c.

R Cupri Sulphatis gr. ss	0·030 gramme.
P. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 „
P. Myrrhæ gr. j	0·060 „

For one pill. Every six hours. *Chronic Diarrhœa.*

R Cupri Sulphatis gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·00 mils.

Astringent Eye Lotion.

Cupri Aluminat. gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{3}$ j	to 30·00 mils.

injection. To be used twice a day. *Gleet.*

Cupri Sulphatis	
Ferri Sulphatis	
Zinci Sulphat. āā gr. ij	of each 0·12 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{3}$ ij	to 90·00 mils.

The injection. To be used four times a day. *Gonorrhœa.*

CURARA

Curare. Wourali.

Occurs as a brownish-black dry extractive almost entirely soluble in water; used as an arrow poison. It paralyses the muscles, and is used as an injection in tetanus and hydrophobia.

INJECTIO CURARÆ HYPODERMICA. Dose, 1 to 6 minims (0·06 to 0·4 mil.).

CUSPARIÆ CORTEX

Cusparia Bark

The dried bark of *Cusparia febrifuga* (Rutaceæ). It is an aromatic bitter, and may be prescribed in place of calumba or chiretta.

Dose of Infusum Cuspariæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mls.).

Tinctura Cuspariæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mls.).

R Tincturæ Cuspariæ ℥ss	2·0 mls.
Tincturæ Capsici ℥v	0·3 mil.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Inf. Rhei ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mls.

To be taken three times a day.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

R Tinct. Aurantii ℥xxx	2 mls.
Sp. Ammon Arom. ℥xv	1 mil.
Syr. Zingiberis ℥xxx	2 mls.
Inf. Cuspariæ ad ℥j	to 30 ..

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

CUSSO

Kousso

The dried panicles of pistillate flowers of *Brayera anthelmintica* (Rosaceæ). Only used as a tænicide, and now rarely employed.

Dose, of the powder, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) in half a pint of hot water or mixed with syrup of orange as a confection.

CYPRIPEDINUM

Cypripedin

A brownish resinoid powder obtained from the root of *Cypripedium rubescens* (Orchidaceæ). It is sedative and antispasmodic. Given in hysteria, chorea, and migraine.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0·03 to 0·2 gramme).

R Cypripedin. gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Cimicifugin. gr. ss	0·03 „
Caffeinæ gr. j	0·06 „
Ext. Bellad. Alc. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 „
For one pill. Twice a day.	<i>Hysteria and Headache.</i>

DAMIANA

Damiana

The leaves of *Turnera aphrodisiaca* (Portulacæ) appear to act as a nervine tonic and perhaps diuretic. Credited with aphrodisiac properties.

Dose of **Extractum Damianæ**, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme).

Extractum Damianæ Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Damianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

R Extract. Damianæ gr. iij	0·200 gramme.
Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·002 „
Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·002 „
For one pill. Three times a day.	<i>Sexual Debility.</i>
R Extractum Damianæ gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Quininæ Sulph. gr. ss	0·03 „
Extract. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 „
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	0·06 „
For one pill. Three times a day.	<i>Nervine Tonic.</i>
R Tinct. Damianæ ℥j	4 mils.
Tinct. Phosphori ℥xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Quininæ ℥ss	2 mils.
Syr. Aurantii ℥ss	2 „
Vin. Aurantii ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Nervine Tonic.

R Ext. Damianæ Liq. ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Syr. Glycerophosph. Co. ℥ xxx	2 „
Syr. Hypophosph. Co. ℥ xxx	2 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Aphrodisiac.

DATURÆ FOLIÆ ET SEMINÆ

Datura Leaves and Seeds

The dried leaves and seeds of *Datura fastuosa* (Solanaceæ). They contain an alkaloid hyoscine (scopolamine) and their preparations are used in India and elsewhere in place of belladonna or stramonium (q.v.).

Dose of **Tinctura Daturæ Seminum**, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

DIGITALIS FOLIÆ

Digitalis Leaves. Foxglove

The dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (Scrophulariaceæ). *The leaves must be not only dried very carefully, but must be preserved from contact with moist air or the drug becomes uncertain and valueless.* Digitalis is a cardiac stimulant, but is not suitable for all kinds of heart failure. Its prescription should be limited to cases characterised by a weak, rapid, easily depressible pulse, with cyanosis, dyspnœa, or œdema, accompanied by valvular or mitral insufficiency. It may be administered, either alone or combined with strychnine or nitroglycerin, in sudden heart-failure. It is a useful diuretic in cardiac dropsy, renal congestion, &c. *It is contra-indicated in all cases where it is undesirable to increase arterial tension, as in aneurism, fatty degeneration of heart, apoplexy, &c.* It should be borne in mind that digitalis is not excreted rapidly, and is therefore cumulative, toxic symptoms sometimes appearing after prolonged administration, although the individual doses be small.

Note on Physiological Standardisation. Various methods have been suggested, but none are reliable. The dose required to kill an animal is no proof of therapeutic value.

Dose of **Pulvis Digitalis**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·12 gramme)

Infusum Digitalis, 1 to 4 drachms (4 to 15 mils.).

Tinctura Digitalis, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Antidotes. Emetics (not after absorption is presumed), stomach syphon, tannic acid, strong coffee, alcohol; external heat; recumbent posture, which must be maintained for some days after acute symptoms have disappeared.

Incompatibles. Preparations of cinchona, iron salts, and iodides.

℞ Infus. Digitalis ℥j	4·0 mils.
Potassii Acetatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Tincturæ Opii ℥v	0·3 mil.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Cardiac Dropsy.*

℞ Succii Digitalis ℥x	0·6 mil.
Syr. Aurantii ℥j	4·0 mils.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

The draught. *Nervous Palpitation.*

℞ Pulv. Digitalis gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Pulv. Scillæ gr. j	0·06 „
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. j	0·06 „
Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij	0·12 „

One pill. Twice a day. (This is St. Bart's Pil. Hydrarg. et Digitalis Co.)

℞ Tinct. Digitalis ℥x	0·6 mils.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥xv	1·0 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Cardiac Debility.*

℞ Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	0·30 mil.
Liq. Trinitrini ℥j	0·06 „
Tinct. Strophanthi ℥iij	0·20 „
Caffein. Hydrobrom. gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ad ℥j	to 4·00 mils.

To be taken in half a wineglassful of water twice or three times a day. *Cardiac Tonic.*

℞ Tinct. Digitalis ℥viii	0·5 mil.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥iij	0·2 „
Syr. Glycerophosph. Co. ad ℥j	to 4·0 mils.

One teaspoonful three times a day. *Mitral Regurgitation.*

DIGALEN. A proprietary solution said to contain in each dose of 1 mil. (15 minims) $\frac{1}{3}$ milligramme of a digitalis glucoside closely allied to digitoxin. For œdema or cardiac debility.

DIGITALINUM. Under the name *Digitalin* various principles of very uncertain composition and action have been introduced into medicine, the doses varying enormously. Some of these compounds appear to be almost devoid of action upon the heart, and it is proposed therefore only to describe—

DIGITOXIN (*Digitaline Crystallisée*). This is undoubtedly the most active and reliable of the glucosides. It is soluble in alcohol and chloroform, but insoluble in water. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{240}$ to $\frac{1}{120}$ grain (0.25 to 0.5 milligramme). It is cumulative in action and very potent. Maximum dose in twenty-four hours should not exceed $\frac{1}{64}$ grain (1 milligramme). It may be prescribed as follows :

R Digitoxin gr. $\frac{1}{240}$	0.25 milligramme.
Sp. Chloroformi ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Glycerini ℥ j	4.0 mils.
Vin. Aurant. ad ℥ ij	to 8.0 ,

Two teaspoonfuls for a dose.

DUBOISINA

Duboisine

A mydriatic alkaloid obtained from the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides* (Solanaceæ). **Dose,** $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.5 to 2 milligrammes). It is used in the same way as hyoscine with which it appears to be identical.

DUBOISINÆ SULPHAS. *Duboisine Sulphate.* A soluble salt. Dose and uses the same as the alkaloid.

ELATERIUM

Elaterium

A dried sediment from the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber, *Ecballium Elaterium* (Cucurbitaceæ). Elaterium depends for its action upon the principle, elaterin, a violent hydragogue cathartic, and in large doses an irritant poison. It is occasionally given in ascites, but owing to the risk attending its use is not often prescribed.

Dose of Elaterium, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.005 to 0.03 gramme).

Elaterinum, $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.0016 to 0.0065 gramme).

Pulvis Elaterini Compositus, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme).

EMBELIA

Embelia

The dried fruit of *Embelia Ribes* (Myrsinæ). Used in India and the East as an anthelmintic, especially for tape worm. From one to two teaspoonfuls are given fasting in a drink of water, followed later by castor oil or a saline purge.

ERGOTA

Ergot

The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fungi) originating in the ovary of common rye. Very opposite views are held as to the value of ergot either as an ebolic or as a hæmostatic. It induces continued tonic contraction of the pregnant uterus, but has little action in non-pregnancy. Very small doses (5 to 15 drops) of the liquid extract may be given *during labour* when parturition is simply retarded by insufficient uterine action, but not if there is the slightest impediment to delivery. *After labour* it is administered to prevent hæmorrhage, when the dose may be much larger. If bleeding is severe, it is customary to employ a *freshly prepared* hypodermic injection.

As a general hæmostatic ergot is given (although by many its value is questioned) in epistaxis, menorrhagia, dysentery with bloody stools, renal and pulmonary hæmorrhage.

When ergot is employed only reliable preparations should be used. Unsound material or too high a temperature during manufacture results in preparations almost devoid of activity. Concentration must be conducted *in vacuo*, and temperature should not rise above 100° F. If *reliable* ergotin or liquid extract is not obtainable, the freshly made infusion should be employed (1 ounce to a pint of boiling water).

Dose of Pulvis Ergotæ, 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 3·5 grammes).

Extractum Ergotæ, *Ergotin*, 2 to 8 grains (0·12 to 0·5 gramme).

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.).

Injectio Ergotæ Hypodermica, 3 to 10 minims (0·2 to 0·6 mils.).

Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata, 10 to 60 minims (0·6 to 3·5 mils.).

Infusum Ergotæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

CORNUTINÆ CITRAS. *Cornutine Citrate.* A hygroscopic principle obtained from ergot. Recommended as a genito-urinary hæmostatic, and in paralytic spermatorrhœa. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain (0·004 to 0·01 gramme). It is very expensive and little used.

R Ext. Ergotæ gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Ext. Gossypii gr. ss	0·03 „
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	0·06 „
Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j	0·06 „
For one pill. Twice daily.	<i>Emmenagogue.</i>
R Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ℥ xl	2·5 mils.
Acid. Gallic. gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.
The draught.	<i>Uterine Hæmorrhage.</i>
R Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Liq. Strychninæ ℥ iij	0·2 mil.
Aq. Pimentæ ad ℥ ss	to 15·0 mils.
To be taken every three hours.	<i>Retained Placenta.</i>
R Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ℥ xxx	2·00 mils.
Potass. Iodid. gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	0·12 „
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.
To be taken twice daily.	<i>Uterine Fibroid.</i>
R Ext. Ergotæ Liq. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Tinct. Belladon. ℥ v	0·3 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
Inf. Cascarrillæ ad ℥ ss	to 15·0 „
To be taken three times a day.	<i>Antigalactagogue.</i>

ERYTHROL TETRANITRAS

Erythrol Tetranitrate

Occurs in hard crystals, insoluble in water. It explodes violently on percussion and requires to be handled with care. It should be powdered with a wooden pestle, when it may be made into pills with chocolate and cocoa butter. Like nitroglycerin it is a vaso-dilator and antispasmodic, but is less powerful and much less prompt. It may be given in angina pectoris, asthma, and dyspnœa.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0·03 to 0·06 gramme), gradually increased to 2 grains (0·12 gramme).

MANNITOL HEXANITRATE. Is equally as dangerous to handle (except under special precautions) as the former. Used in the same cases, but not so powerful. **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.06 gramme).**

ERYTHROPHLÆUM

Casca or Ordeal Bark

The bark of *Erythrophlæum guineënsæ* (Leguminosæ). A powerful cardiac tonic and narcotic. By some it is preferred to digitalis, which it resembles in therapeutic effects. Useful in mitral disease and cardiac dropsy.

Dose of Tinctura Erythrophlæi, B.P.C., 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mils.).

R Tincturæ Erythrophlæi ℥v	0.30 mil.
Asparagin. gr. j	0.06 gramme.
Caffeinæ Citratis gr. ij	0.12 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	to 15.00 mils.

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Cardiac Dropsy.

EUCALYPTUS

Eucalyptus

TINCTURA EUCALYPTI FOLIORUM. *Tincture of Eucalyptus Leaves.* **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).** Given occasionally in bronchitis, asthma, and in malarial complaints. Practically valueless.

OLEUM EUCALYPTI. *Eucalyptus Oil.* **Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mils.).** *Externally* it is slightly irritant and rubefacient, and, if applied to the skin on lint and covered up, produces vesication. It is antiseptic and disinfectant. *Internally* it is antiperiodic, and is inhaled for diphtheritic throat and bronchitis. When sprayed into the air of a sick-room it is a deodorant. It is a popular remedy for influenza, relieving migraine to some extent.

EUCALYPTOL. *Cineol.* Has no advantage over Eucalyptus oil. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil.).**

UNGUENTUM EUCALYPTI. *Eucalyptus Ointment.* Contains 10 per cent. of the oil, and may be used as an antiseptic dressing.

EUCALYPTI GUMMI. KINO EUCALYPTI. *Eucalyptus Gum. Red Gum.* Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·12 to 0·3 gramme). Occurs in reddish grains or masses. A powerful astringent and styptic. Used in diarrhœa, dysentery, relaxed throat, &c.

EXTRACTUM EUCALYPTI GUMMI LIQUIDUM. *Liquid Extract of Red Gum.* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils).

SYRUPUS EUCALYPTI GUMMI. *Syrup of Red Gum.* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

TINCTURA EUCALYPTI GUMMI. *Tincture of Red Gum.* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

TROCHISCI EUCALYPTI GUMMI. *Red Gum Lozenges.* Contain 1 grain of red gum in each. Useful in relaxed throat.

R. Ol. Eucalypti ℥j	30 mils.
Lin. Terebinth. Acet. ℥ij	60 „

The liniment. Use twice a day. *Rheumatism.*

R. Eucalyptol. ℥iv	15·0 mils.
Menthol. ℥ij	7·5 „
Chloroform. ℥ij	7·5 „

A few drops to be inhaled three times a day from an oronasal inhaler. *Influenza Cold.*

R. Ol. Eucalypti ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Syrupi ℥ss	2·0 „
Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Pyelitis.*

R. Ext. Eucalypti Gummi Liq. ℥ij	10 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij	to 250 „

To be used frequently. *Relaxed Throat.*

The same strength may be used as a rectal or vaginal injection.

R. Naphthalin. Puriss. gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Eucalypti Gummi gr. iij	0·20 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Dysentery.

R. Ol. Eucalypti ℥ iij	0·2 mil.
Tinct. Eucalypti ℥ ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Ext. Gummi Rub. Liq. ℥ xxx	2·0 „
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ j	4·0 „
Dec. Hordei ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours . *Chronic Diarrhœa.*

R. Ol. Eucalypti ℥ v	0·3 mil.
Ol. Cinnam. ℥ v	0·3 „
Menthol gr. x	0·6 „
Methyl. Salicyl. ℥ v	0·3 „
Atoleine ad. ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

Used for spraying into the nostrils several times a day.

Catarrh.

EUONYMI CORTEX

Euonymus Bark. Wahoo

The dried root-bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus* (*Celastrinæ*). In large doses it is cathartic; in small, a mild aperient and hepatic stimulant. Useful in chronic constipation. Not so irritating as podophyllin.

Dose of **Extractum Euonymi Siccum** (*Euonymin*), 1 to 2 grains (0·06 to 0·12 gramme).

Extractum Euonymi Liquidum, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.).

Tinctura Euonymi, 10 to 60 minims (0·6 to 4 mils.).

R. Euonymin gr. j	0·60 gramme.
Ext. Cascaræ gr. j	0·06 „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 „
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·01 „

For one pill. To be taken every night.

Chronic Constipation.

R. Euonymin gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Iridin. gr. j	0·06 „
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyosey. gr. ij	0·12 „

For one pill. Every night.

Hepatic Congestion.

R. Tinct. Euonymi ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Sodii Sulphatis ℥ j	4 grammes.
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ ss	2 mils.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥ j	to 30 „

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Hepatic Stimulant.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA

Snakeweed

The dried plant of *Euphorbia pilulifera* (Euphorbiaceæ). Recommended in diseases of the respiratory organs, angina pectoris, dyspnœa, whooping cough, &c.

Dose of *Tinctura Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ*, B.P.C., 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.).

R Tinct. Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥v	0·3 „
Spirit. Æther. Co. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Dec. Senegæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours.

Bronchial Asthma.

FEL BOVINUM PURIFICATUM

Purified Ox Bile

Is a laxative cholagogue, useful in chronic constipation. Too nauseous to be given except in pills or gelatin capsules.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

R Fel. Bovini gr. iv	0·25 gramme.
Pancreatin. gr. j	0·06 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day, after meals.

Cholagogue.

R Fel. Bovini gr. v	0·30 gramme
Euonymin gr. j	0·06 „
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. ½	0·02 „
Pil. Ferri gr. iij	0·20 „

For one capsule. To be taken every night.

Cholagogue and Tonic.

R Fel. Bovini gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Dec. Hordei ℥ij	60 mils.

The rectal injection.

In cases of Impacted Fæces.

FERRUM

Iron

Many compounds of iron are employed in medicine. Most of the salts, especially the persalts, are powerful astringents and hæmostatics; they are tonic, and in large doses are constipating. All the preparations of iron are hæmatinics,

increasing the hæmoglobin and the number of red corpuscles. The administration of iron causes blackening of the teeth and tongue. Headache or a sensation of fulness in the head is a sign that iron does not agree or has been pushed too far.

TINCTURA FERRI ACETATIS. *Tincture of Iron Acetate.* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.). Is little used.

FERRI ARSENAS. *Iron Arsenate.* Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0·004 to 0·016 gramme). This preparation can only be administered in such small doses as to be valueless for the iron effect. It is tonic and alterative. See **Acidum Arseniosum**.

FERRI ALBUMINAS. *Iron Albuminate.* A brown stable salt, soluble in water. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme) in cachet or pill. A pleasant method of prescribing this for children is **LIQUOR FERRI ALBUMINATIS**. Contains 0·4 per cent. of iron in a readily assimilable condition. It is free from astringency and does not discolour the teeth. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils.) in milk, shortly after a meal.

FERRI BROMIDUM. *Ferrous Bromide.* Is tonic and alterative; recommended in bronchocele and uterine hæmorrhage. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme) in pill. It is more commonly presented as *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi, B.P.C.*, the dose being $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm (2 to 4 mils.), or the compound syrup, *Syrupus Ferri Bromidi cum Quinina et Strychnina*, in the same dose.

FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS. *Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate.* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes) in cachet. Useful in anæmia.

A popular method of taking iron carbonate is **PILULA FERRI**, or *Blaud's Pill*. When properly made the pills should be fairly soft and dark olive-green inside, and contain 20 per cent. of ferrous carbonate. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme). They are largely given in anæmia, commencing with one after each meal, gradually increased to nine or twelve in the day.

In cases of amenorrhœa iron carbonate may be given as **MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA**, *Griffith's Mixture*. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.) three times a day.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS. *Iron and Ammonium Citrate.* Occurs in thin deep-red scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme). A valuable chalybeate and tonic, useful in all cases where the stomach is too debilitated to assimilate a more astringent preparation.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS. *Iron and Quinine Citrate.* In greenish-golden scales containing 15 per cent. of quinine. A favourite tonic, combining the properties of both iron and quinine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).

FERRI GLYCEROPHOSPHAS. *Iron Glycerophosphate.* In scales or powder. Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme) in cachets or dissolved in cinnamon water. Exceedingly useful in deficient nerve nutrition. See **Acidum Glycerophosphoricum.**

FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS. *Ferrous Hypophosphite.* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) in pill.

FERRI IODIDUM. *Ferrous Iodide.* Is tonic and alterative. Given in syphilis, rheumatoid arthritis, and atonic amenorrhœa. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme). It may be conveniently given as *Pilula Ferri Iodidi*, dose 3 to 8 grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme), or as *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi* (which contains about 10 per cent. ferrous iodide), dose $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

FERRI LACTAS. *Ferrous Lactate.* In greenish crystals, soluble 1 to 60 of water. Said to be very easily assimilated. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0·1 to 0·6 gramme).

FERRUM OXIDATUM SACCHARATUM. *Saccharated Iron Oxide.* A brown powder, soluble in water, containing nearly 3 per cent. of iron. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes). It is a useful chalybeate, and is an antidote to arsenic.

FERRUM PEPTONATUM. *Peptonated Iron.* Contains about 5 per cent. of iron oxide, and is soluble in water. Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme). It is readily assimilable and does not injure the teeth.

LIQUOR FERRI PEPTONATI. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils.). Is held in esteem on the Continent.

FERRI PERCHLORIDUM. *Ferric Chloride.* The salt itself is not often used, but in solution as **LIQUOR FERRI PERCHLORIDI** and **TINCTURA FERRI PERCHLORIDI** it is one of the most useful preparations of iron. It is a powerful local astringent and styptic; a plug of cotton soaked with the solution is efficient in arresting hæmorrhage from the nose, piles, uterus, &c., and instantly stops the bleeding from leech-bites. *Internally* it does not interfere with

digestion, and the tonic and anti-anæmic effects are of the greatest value. It is *incompatible* with vegetable astringents, mucilage of acacia, alkalies and their carbonates, and arsenious acid. *It may, however, be prescribed with the tincture or infusion of either calumba or quassia without darkening.* Dose of **Tinctura Ferri Perchloridj**, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.); of **Liquor Ferri Perchloridi**, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

FERRI PERNITRAS. *Ferric Nitrate.* The salt is not used *per se*, but the solution, **LIQUOR FERRI PERNITRATIS**, is occasionally substituted for the perchloride.

FERRI PHOSPHAS SACCHARATUS. *Saccharated Iron Phosphate.* A slate-coloured powder containing nearly 60 per cent. of ferrous phosphate. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme). Used as a nervine tonic. It is generally prescribed in solution, the following being favourite combinations:

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.). Popularly known as *Chemical Food*, and contains the phosphates of iron, lime, potassium, and sodium. It is frequently given to children for malnutrition, rickets, &c.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA. *Easton's Syrup.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.). Each fluid drachm contains 1 grain of ferrous phosphate, $\frac{1}{5}$ grain of quinine, and $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of strychnine. It is a powerful hæmatinic, and is a useful tonic in convalescence.

FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS. *Ferric Pyrophosphate.* A soluble salt occurring in golden scales. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme). Readily assimilated.

FERRI SUCCINAS. *Iron Succinate.* A red-brown powder, sparingly soluble in water. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme), gradually increased. Given in cachet as a solvent of biliary calculi.

FERRI SULPHAS. *Ferrous Sulphate.* In bluish-green crystals. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme). **FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS.** Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0·03 to 0·2 gramme). Is a whitish powder left after driving off most of the water of crystallisation. Both of these are astringent

chalybeates useful in anæmia. The latter salt, when made up into pills with syrup of glucose, dissolves very slowly, and is generally well tolerated provided the commencing dose is small.

FERRI SUBSULPHAS. *Monsel's Salt.* This, the basic sulphate, is largely used in America. It is said to be better tolerated than the pharmacopœial salt. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme)** in pill.

FERRI VALERIANAS. *Iron Valerianate.* A brick-red powder of strong odour and styptic taste. **Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0·12 to 0·6 gramme)** in pill. Useful in anæmia with hysterical affections.

FERRUM REDACTUM. *Reduced Iron.* Should contain at least 75 per cent. of finely divided metallic iron. **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme)** in cachet or pill. Tonic and hæmatinic. The medicinal value of iron in this form is generally attributed to arsenic always present as an impurity.

FERRUM TARTARATUM. *Tartarated Iron.* In deep garnet-red scales, slowly but freely soluble in water. It does not derange the digestion. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).**

R Tinct. Ferri Acetatis ℥ viij	0·5 mil.
Acid. Phosph. Dil. ℥ x	0·6 „
Tinct. Calumbæ ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Sp. Chloroformi ℥ v	0·3 mil.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Mild Tonic.

R Liq. Ferri Albuminat. ℥ j	4 mils.
Vin. Ferri ℥ j	4 „
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥ ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day, immediately after food.

Suitable for delicate persons ; Dyspeptic Debility.

R Liq. Ferri Albuminati ℥ j	4 mils.
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To be taken in a tablespoonful of milk four times a day.

For Young Children.

R Ferri Bromidi gr. iij	0·200 gramme.
Quininæ Bromidi gr. ss	0·030 „
Strychninæ Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{32}$	0·002 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Tonic.

R Syr. Ferri Quin. Strych. Brom. ℥ss 2 mils.

To be taken in a little water. *Tonic.*

R Mist. Ferri Co. ℥j 30 mils.

Take twice a day for a week, and every other night a 5-grain pill of Aloes and Myrrh. *Amenorrhœa.*

R Ferri Carb. Sacch. gr. x 0.60 gramme.
Pulv. Calumbæ gr. ij 0.10 „
Pancreatin. gr. j 0.06 „

For one cachet. Take three times a day. *Anœmia.*

R Dec. Aloes Co. ℥iv 15 mils.
Mist. Ferri Co. ℥iv 15 „

Take twice a day when required. *Amenorrhœa.*

R Ferri et Ammon. Citratis gr. viij 0.5 gramme.
Tinct. Gentianæ Co. ℥ss 2.0 mils.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥v 0.3 mil.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Mild Tonic.*

R Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. v 0.30 gramme.
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij 0.12 „
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx 2.00 mils.
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥xxx 2.00 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30.00 „

Take three times a day. *Debility with Flatulence.*

R Ferri Ammon. Cit. gr. viij 0.5 gramme.
Tinct. Quininæ ℥xxx 2.0 mils.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j 4.0 „
Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ℥j to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

R Ferri et Quininæ Citratis gr. v 0.3 gramme.
Syrup. Mori ℥ss 2.0 mils.
Inf. Aurantii ad ℥ss to 15.0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Tonic.*

R Ferri et Quin. Citratis gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ss	2.0 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

R Ferri Glycerophosph. gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4.0 mils.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken twice a day.

Nerve Tonic.

R Ferri Hypophosphitis gr. iij	0.20 gramme.
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.02 „
Ext. Kavæ gr. j	0.06 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Tonic

R Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 gramme.
Pil. Ferri Iodidi gr. iv	0.250 „

For one pill. Twice a day.

Tonic and Alterative.

R Ferri Lactatis gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Acid. Phosph. Dil. ℥viii	0.5 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4.0 mils.
Inf. Quassiaæ ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Chlorosis with Weak Digestion.

R Liq. Ferri Peptonati ℥j	4 mils.
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A teaspoonful to be taken in milk four times a day.

Tonic for Children.

R Ferri Peptonati gr. iij	0.200 gramme.
Pancreatin. gr. j	0.060 „
Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Debility with Weak Digestion.

R Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi ℥iv	15 mils.
Glycerini ℥iv	15 „

The pigment. To be applied four times a day.

Relaxed Sore Throat.

R Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Glycerini ℥ ss	2.0 mils.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥ ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Astringent Tonic.*

R Liq. Ferri Perchloridi ℥ v	0.3 mil.
Liq. Ferri Dialysati ℥ x	0.6 mil.
Glycerini ℥ xx	1.2 „
Inf. Quassiæ ad ℥ ss	to 15.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.
A tonic in cases where the perchloride alone is not tolerated.

R Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi ℥ xx	1.2 mil.
Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xxx	2.0 grammes.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ x	0.6 mil.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Erysipelas.*

R Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Tinct. Strophanthi ℥ v	0.3 „
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ x	0.6 „
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken every six hours. *Functional Palpitation.*

R Liq. Ferri Pernitratis ℥ x	0.6 mil.
Liq. Strychninæ ℥ v	0.3 „
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ x	0.6 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Chlorosis.*

R Ferri Phosphatis gr. ij	0.100 gramme.
Quininæ Phosphatis gr. j	0.060 „
Strychninæ Phosphatis gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 „
Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.
Alterative and Tonic.

R Syrup. Ferri Quin. et Strychninæ	
Phosph. ℥ ss	2 mils.
Glycerini ℥ ss	2 „

One teaspoonful three times a day.
Non-constipating Tonic.

R Ferri Pyrophosph. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Tinct. Gent. Co. ℥ _{xxx}	2·0 mils.
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ _{xxx}	2·0 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ _{ss}	to 15·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

A readily assimilated Tonic

R Ferri Succinatis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Fel. Bovini gr. iij	0·2 „
Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	0·6 „

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Biliary Calculi

R Ferri Sulphatis gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Magnesii Sulphatis ℥j	4·00 grammes.
Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	4·00 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·00 mils.

To be taken in half a pint of tepid water before breakfast.

Chalybeate Aperient.

R Ferri Sulphatis gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Pil. Aloes et Myrrh. gr. ij	0·12 „
Ol. Rutæ ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 mil.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Amenorrhœa.

R Ferri Sulphatis Exsicc. gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Ext. Aloes gr. j	0·06 „
P. Saponis gr. ij	0·12 „
Ol. Anthemidis ℥ $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 mil.

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Amenorrhœa.

R Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. ij	0·100 gramme.
Strychninæ Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	0·001 „
Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{60}$	0·001 „
Syrup. Simp. q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day for two weeks; afterwards to be reduced to once a day.

Anæmia.

R Ferri Subsulphatis gr. ij	0·120 gramme.
Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „
Ext. Ergotæ gr. j	0·060 „
Ext. Gossypii gr. ss	0·030 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Emmenagogue.

R Ferri Valerianatis gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Zinci Valerianatis gr. j	0·06 „
Quininæ Valerianatis gr. j	0·06 „

One pill three times a day.

Chlorosis with Hysteria.

CARNIFERRIN. Is stated to consist of *Ferric Phosphocarnate*. Does not derange the stomach. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme)** in pill or cachet.

FERRATIN. A compound of albumen and iron, said to contain 7 per cent. of iron in a readily assimilable form. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme)** in pill or cachet.

FERRO-SOMATOSE. A compound of *Albumose* with 4·5 per cent. of *Ferric Oxide*. It is easily assimilated. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes)** in cinnamon water, milk, or cachet.

TRIFERRIN. Stated to be *Paranucleinate of Iron* with phosphorus. **Dose, 5 grains (0·3 gramme)** in cachet. Recommended as a hæmatinic in anæmia.

TRIFERROL is a liquid preparation of the preceding. **Dose for adults, one tablespoonful.**

FILIX-MAS

Male Fern

The dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix-mas* (Filices). It is anthelmintic, and is chiefly used to destroy tapeworm, for which purpose it is almost a specific. In cases where it fails pelletierine should be tried.

Dose of Extractum Filicis Liquidum, 45 to 90 minims (3 to 6 mils.) taken fasting, and followed after six hours by an aperient.

R Extract. Filicis Liq. ℥iiss	6 mils.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥iiss	6 „
Aq. Cinnamomi ad ℥iiss	to 50 „

The draught to be taken in the morning before food, and followed in the afternoon by a tablespoonful of castor oil or a teaspoonful of Epsom salt in half a tumbler of warm water.

For an adult.

Tapeworm.

FŒNICULI FRUCTUS

Fennel Fruit

The dried ripe fruit of *Fœniculum capillaceum* (Umbelliferæ). It is aromatic, stomachic, and carminative. The volatile oil is a useful corrective in aperients to prevent griping. Fennel water is given in the flatulent disorders of childhood and as a vehicle for less agreeable remedies.

Dose of *Oleum Fœniculi*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mils.).

Aqua Fœniculi, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

For infants a teaspoonful of fennel water is sufficient.

FORMALDEHYDUM

Formic Aldehyde. Formalin. Formol

An aqueous solution containing about 40 per cent. of formic aldehyde. It is a powerful germicide and disinfectant. It is not suitable for the treatment of wounds, but being non-corrosive it finds many uses, when suitably diluted, for sterilising surgical instruments and the hands of operators, and for disinfecting sick-rooms. It is also largely used for hardening microscopic objects and preserving anatomical specimens.

It may be employed in the strengths mentioned for the following purposes :

1 part in 20 of water for disinfecting bed linen and sterilising surgical instruments.

1 part in 100 for bathing sweaty feet.

1 part in 5 of glycerin for painting the throat in parasitic diseases. *It should not be applied freely.*

For disinfecting untenanted sick-rooms the 1 in 20 solution may be used freely on wet sheets, which should be hung up and the rooms closed for twenty-four hours.

Formaldehyde has been recommended in catarrh and influenza as a nasal inhalation, 15 drops being added to half a pint of water at 130° F. and slowly inhaled three or four times a day.

LIQUOR FORMALDEHYDI SAPONATIS. Solution of formaldehyde with soap. A soapy solution of formaldehyde for use as a disinfectant. A similar article was introduced under the name **Lysoform**. Highly antiseptic and relatively non-poisonous. Used in solutions $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent.

PARAFORM. *Paraformic Aldehyde. Tri-oxymethylene.* A polymer of formic aldehyde. Occurs as a white powder

or in small crystals. Heated in a special apparatus, it yields the vapour of formic aldehyde and is an efficient disinfectant. For convenience paraform is usually supplied in compressed tablets, one or more being vaporised at a time.

AMYLOFORM. A compound of formaldehyde and starch. An insoluble white powder, recommended as an antiseptic dressing for wounds and sores.

DEXTROFORM. A compound of formaldehyde and dextrin, soluble in water. Suggested as an injection in gonorrhœa.

GLUTOL. A compound of formaldehyde and gelatin. A whitish, insoluble powder, recommended as a dressing for burns, suppurating ulcers, &c.

FUCHSINE

Rosaniline Hydrochloride. Magenta

Occurs in iridescent crystals, which, dissolved in water, form a brilliant red stain. *For medicinal purposes it should be free from arsenical compounds.* It is antiseptic, and is given in nephritis and cystitis.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains (0.03 to 0.25 gramme) in pill.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS

Bladder Wrack

Preparations of bladder wrack have long been used in the treatment of goitre, obesity, and menstrual derangement, but any virtues they possess are probably due to traces of iodine compounds.

Dose of *Extractum Fuci Vesiculosi Liquidum*, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 mils.).

R Ext. Fuci Vesiculosi Liq. ℥j	4.0 mils.
Sodii Iodidi gr. iij	0.2 gramme
Liq. Thyroidei ℥v	0.3 mil.
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥ss	to 15.0 mils.

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Obesity.

GALBANUM

Galbanum

A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua* (Umbelliferæ). It is stimulant, expectorant, carminative, and antispasmodic. *Externally* it is stimulant, and may be used in plasters instead of ammoniacum. *Internally* it is generally prescribed with asafetida and myrrh.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

of *Pilula Galbani Composita*, 4 to 8 grains (0·25 to 0·5 gramme).

Tinctura Galbani, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Pil. Galbani Co. gr. iv	0·250 gramme.
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·008 „
Pepsini gr. ss	0·030 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Indigestion and Flatulence.

R Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Pil. Galbani Co. gr. iij	0·20 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Anæmia.

GALLA

Galls

Excrescences on the oak, *Quercus infectoria* (Cupuliferæ), caused by a species of *cynips*. Galls are astringent and hæmostatic, but are not so much used as formerly, preference being shown for the definite principles tannic and gallic acids, of which they contain over 75 per cent.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).

of *Tinctura Gallæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO.

R Cocainæ gr. v	0·3 gramme.	} Useful in hæmorrhoids.
Morphinæ gr. v	0·3 „	
Acid. Oleic. $\overline{3j}$	4·0 grammes.	
Ung. Gallæ $\overline{3x}$	40·0 „	
The ointment.		<i>Hæmorrhoids.</i>

Does not discolour the linen like Ung. Gallæ c. Opio.

MYROBALANUM. *Myrobalans.* The dried immature fruits of *Terminalia Chebula* (Combretaceæ). Official in India and the East as a substitute for galls, the principal constituent of the drug being tannin. **Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes).** Myrobalans ointment and myrobalans and opium ointment take the place of the corresponding gall preparation.

GELANTHUM

Introduced by Unna as a water-soluble skin varnish. Spread in a thin layer on the skin, it leaves when dry a smooth but extremely thin film. It takes up most of the drugs intended for skin treatment, but is too watery and leaves too poor a covering to be of much practical value.

VERNISOL is somewhat similar to gelanthum, but is superior as a water-soluble skin varnish. It appears to be a compound of vegetable gum with gelatin, and as sent out is a tenacious jelly, which, when evenly distributed on the skin, dries in a few moments, leaving a transparent flexible coating.

For the exhibition of remedial agents in which inunction is not desired the Vernisol compounds appear to be the most cleanly and economical method of application. Vernisol is miscible with aqueous and spirituous liquids, fats, ichthyol, carbolic acid, the fixed and volatile oils, and most medicaments. The film is easily removed with a little warm water.

The directions for application are to smear a small quantity *thinly* over the affected part and allow it to dry. The result should be a thin, flexible, and perfectly smooth film which does not crack or peel off. It is not suitable for the axillæ or other parts where there is much perspiration.

Mercury	5·0 parts.
Phenol	2·5 „
Mercuric Chloride	1·0 part.
Zinc Oxide	5·0 parts.
Vernisol	86·5 „

This corresponds with Unna's No. 88 Plaster.

Sulphur	5·0 parts
Camphor	2·5 „
Bals. Peru	2·5 „
Vernisol	90·0 „

Acne.

Ichthyol	5 parts.
Sulphur	5 „
Vernisol	90 „

Chronic Psoriasis and Eczema.

Ichthyol	5 parts.
Zinc Oxide	5 „
Vernisol	90 „

Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis.

Salicylic Acid	5 parts
Creosote	5 „
Vernisol	90 „
Resorcin	3 parts.
Vernisol	97 „
Boric Acid	5 parts.
Vernisol	95 „
Ammoniated Mercury	5 parts.
Vernisol	95 „

GELATINUM

Gelatin

GLYCO-GELATIN. A combination of gelatin, glycerin, and water. Is a favourite basis for pastilles, pessaries, and suppositories. With the addition of zinc oxide it constitutes **ZINC GELATIN "UNNA"**: this may be combined with almost any medicament, and the various preparations have been found of considerable value in the treatment of skin diseases. The compounds in most general use are :

Zinc Gelatin (plain)	
„ „	with Sulphur 5 per cent.
„ „	„ Ammoniated Mercury 5 per cent.
„ „	„ Ichthyol 1, 2, 3, or 5 per cent.

It is usually dispensed in little cubes, and the patient should be directed to place them in a pot surrounded by boiling water. As soon as the mixture is liquid it should be spread thinly on the affected part with a camel-hair brush and immediately covered with a thin layer of cotton-wool. The application is very cleanly, and is readily peeled off when required

GELSEMII RADIX

Gelsemium Root

The dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium nitidum* (Loganiaceæ). Gelsemium is a powerful muscle-paralyser: it has been used for toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism; it is sometimes prescribed in cases of tumultuous action of the heart due to temporary nervous excitement. The alkaloid gelsemine is a violent poison.

Dose of *Tinctura Gelsemii*, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Extractum Gelsemii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·12 gramme).

Antidotes. Emetics, atropine, strophanthin, artificial respiration.

R. <i>Tincturæ Gelsemii</i> ℥ viij	0·5 mil.
Sodii Bromidi gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Syr. Ferri Bromidi ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥ ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken every four hours.

Neuralgia.

GELSEMINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0·5 to 2 milligrammes).

R. Gelsemin. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	1·0 milligramme.
Butyl-Chloral. Hyd. gr. x	0·6 gramme.

For one cachet. Take at once and repeat in thirty minutes if necessary. An interval of six hours must elapse before taking another dose.

Facial Neuralgia.

GELSEMIN (resinoid). Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·12 gramme). When ordering this preparation care must be taken to distinguish it from the alkaloid gelsemine.

GENTIANÆ RADIX

Gentian Root

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Gentiana lutea* (Gentianaceæ). Gentian is a pleasant bitter and gastric stimulant: it excites appetite and operates generally as a tonic.

Dose of *Extractum Gentianæ*, 2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme).

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Dose of *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm
(2 to 4 mils.).

Mistura Gentianæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce
(15 to 30 mils.).

R Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Inf. Gentianæ Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

R Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥xxx	2 mils.
Mist. Gentianæ Co. ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

R Tinct. Gentianæ Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Tinct. Chlorof. Co. ℥xv	1·0 „
Aq. Carui ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Stomachic and Tonic.

R Aloini gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Quininæ Sulph. gr. ss	0·03 „
Ext. Gentianæ gr. iij	0·20 „

For one pill. Twice a day.

Laxative and Tonic.

GLUCOSE

Pure glucose is used for artificial feeding, and before severe operations to prevent shock. It maintains strength and relieves thirst. About one pint of a 5 per cent. solution in distilled water (this strength is isotonic with the blood) is injected beneath the skin of the arm near the axilla. Reservoir, tube, needle, and solution must be sterilised. May also be given by the rectum. This form of feeding specially useful in cases of gastric ulcer.

GLUSIDUM

Saccharin. Glucosimide. Gluside

A sweet compound derivable from toluene. It is antiseptic, but it finds its chief use as a substitute for sugar in cases of diabetes, obesity, &c. If used for long periods it sometimes causes indigestion, and the sweet taste becomes persistent.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·12 gramme).

Solubility. 1 in 400 cold water, more readily in hot water and alcohol. Freely soluble in dilute alkalies and alkaline carbonates.

SOLUBLE SACCHARIN is used in the manufacture of compressed tablets, and is advertised under all sorts of fancy names. Half a grain is equivalent in sweetening power to a good-sized lump of sugar.

ELIXIR SACCHARINI. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.). The larger quantity is sufficient to sweeten a 4-ounce (100-mil.) mixture.

GLYCERINUM

Glycerin. Glycerol

Externally glycerin is emollient when diluted with water, and is employed in many forms of skin applications. As glyco-gelatin suppositories weighing 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes), or as an enema, it is useful in simple constipation. *Internally* it enters into the composition of throat pastilles, and is used as a solvent for many substances, as carbolic acid, alum, borax, &c. These glycerin compounds are considered under the respective drugs. Glycerin may be employed as a sweetening agent in diabetes in place of sugar. It is an especially useful adjuvant in iron mixtures, neutralising to a considerable extent the constipating effect without prejudicing the tonic properties.

Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.); as an enema, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (7·5 to 15 mils.).

R Glycerini ℥j	30·0 mils.
Acid. Borici gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Aq. Rosæ ℥ij	60·0 mils.

The lotion.

For Chapped Hands.

R Glycerini ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Acid. Salicylic. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Ovi Vitelli ℥iv	15·0 grammes.
Ung. Lanolini Co. ℥j	30·0 "
Ol. Neroli gtt. ij	0·1 mil.

The application.

For Chapped Hands and Fissures.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

See ACID. GLYCEROPHOSPORIC

GLYCYRRHIZÆ RADIX

Liquorice Root

The peeled root and subterranean stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* (Leguminosæ). It is demulcent and slightly laxative, and is useful to disguise the taste of nauseous remedies. It is of service in catarrhal affections and in irritation of the mucous membrane of the alimentary and urinary tract.

Dose of **Extractum Glycyrrhizæ**, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

Incompatibles. Acids and acid salts

GLYCYRRHIZINUM AMMONIATUM. *Ammoniated Glycyrrhizin.* In scales of a brownish-red colour, soluble in water and possessing a very sweet taste. It is expectorant and demulcent. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme). As a flavouring agent 1 grain (0·06 gramme) is quite sufficient for one dose. It must not be prescribed with acid mixtures.

EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ LIQUIDUM. *Liquid Extract of Liquorice.* Of this preparation $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.) may be used to disguise the taste of an average dose of quinine sulphate, magnesium sulphate, sodium sulphate, ammonium chloride, liquid extract of cascara sagrada, or tincture or infusion of senna. It should always be prescribed with sufficient ammonium carbonate to keep the mixture faintly alkaline.

℞ **Extract. Glycyrrhizæ Liq.** ℥ss 2 mils.
Decoct. Althææ ad ℥ij to 60 „

To be taken three times a day.

Demulcent.

GOSSYPII RADICIS CORTEX

Cotton-root Bark

The dried root bark of *Gossypium herbaceum* (Malvaceæ). It is said to be emmenagogue and to induce uterine constriction with as much certainty as ergot. Of service in amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa.

Dose of **Decoctum Gossypii** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils.).

Extractum Gossypii, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme).

Extractum Gossypii Liquidum, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Gossypii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

R Extract. Gossypii gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Apol. ℥iij	0·20 mil.

For one capsule. To be taken twice a day.

Dysmenorrhœa.

R Extract. Gossypii Liq. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥ xv	1·0 „
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ x	0·6 „
Inf. Valerianæ ad $\frac{2}{3}$ ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Dysmenorrhœa.

GRANATI CORTEX

Pomegranate Bark

The dried bark of the stem and root of *Punica Granatum* (Myrtaceæ). It is astringent; chiefly used to expel tapeworm.

Dose of **Decoctum Granati Radicis**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 50 mils.), followed by a brisk purge a few hours afterwards.

PELLETIERINA. *Pelletierine.* An alkaloid obtained from pomegranate bark. Of its salts the *sulphate* and *bromide* are liquids, and are rarely used, but the *tannate* is an amorphous powder, and is considered a reliable anthelmintic for tapeworm. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme), followed in three hours by a dose of castor oil.

GRINDELIA

Gum Plant

The dried herbs of *Grindelia robusta* and *Grindelia squarrosa* (Compositæ). *Grindelia* is a cardiac sedative, but is chiefly employed as an antispasmodic and expectorant. Of service in asthma, bronchitis, and whooping cough. It may also be smoked in a cigarette with or without stramonium.

Dose of *Extractum Grindeliæ*, 2 to 3 grains (0·12 to 0·2 gramme).

Extractum Grindeliæ Liquidum, 10 to 20 minims (0·6 to 1·2 mil.).

R	Extract. <i>Grindeliæ</i> Liq. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
	Tinct. <i>Belladonnæ</i> ℥ x	0·6 „
	<i>Sodii</i> Bromid. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
	Mucil. <i>Acaciæ</i> ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
	Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

The draught.

Spasmodic Asthma.

R	Extract. <i>Grindeliæ</i> Liq. ℥ x	0·6 mil.
	Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
	Tr. <i>Lobeliæ</i> ℥ x	0·6 mil.
	Spirit. Chlorof. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
	Mist. <i>Ammoniaci</i> ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day.

Bronchial Asthma.

GUAIACI RESINA

Guaiacum Resin

The resin obtained from the stem of *Guaiacum officinale* or of *Guaiacum sanctum* (*Zygophyllaceæ*). It is a mild purgative, useful in chronic constipation, and is considered to be alterative and antirheumatic. The lozenges are of service in syphilitic sore throat. Combined with a small dose of sulphur, guaiacum is valuable in warding off attacks of gout. In dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa it is often given with excellent results.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in mixture or cachet.

of *Mistura Guaiaci*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Trochisci Guaiaci Resinæ. Each lozenge contains 3 grains (0·2 gramme).

R	<i>Apiol.</i> Cryst. gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
	Pulv. <i>Guaiaci</i> gr. xv	1·00 „

For one cachet. To be taken just before the expected period.

Dysmenorrhœa.

R *Troch. Sulph. et Guaiaci Co.*

Two lozenges to be taken every night.

To ward off attacks of Gout.

℞ Pulv. Guaiaci gr. xij	0·8 gramme
Ext. Petroselini Liq. ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	0·6 „
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day when required. *Amenorrhœa.*

℞ Tinct. Guaiaci Ammon. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Tinct. Cinchonæ ℥j	4·0 „
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j	4·0 „
Lithii Citratis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Aquæ Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Gout.*

℞ Pulv. Guaiaci gr. viij	0·50 gramme.
Pulv. Ext. Cascariæ gr. ss	0·03 „

For one cachet. To be taken every night.

Mild Laxative.

GUARANA

Guarana

A dried paste made from the seeds of *Paullinia* ~~Cupana~~ *Cupana* (Sapindacæ). It is slightly astringent, and contains from 2·5 to 5 per cent. of caffeine. It is a nervine tonic, and may be used for most purposes for which caffeine is suitable.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0·6 to 4 grammes).

of Tinctura Guaraniæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Elixir Guaraniæ, B.P.C., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

℞ Phenacetin. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Pulv. Guaraniæ gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.

For one powder. Take at once and repeat in an hour if necessary. *Sick Headache.*

℞ Tinct. Guaraniæ ℥j	4·0 mils.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day with a teaspoonful of lemon juice while effervescing. *Bilious Headache.*

GUTTA PERCHA

Gutta Percha

A solution of gutta percha in chloroform—**LIQUOR GUTTA PERCHA** is useful as a protective covering for small cuts and abrasions. As the film left on evaporation is unaffected by

water, it forms an excellent method of applying, and localising the effects of, certain remedies to the skin, thus :

PIGMENTUM CHRYSAROBINI.

Chrysarobin	1 part.
Liquor Gutta Percha	9 parts.

HÆMATOXYLI LIGNUM*Logwood*

The heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum* (Leguminosæ). A mild astringent, given in diarrhœa, dysentery, and some forms of hæmorrhage.

Dose of Decoctum Hæmatoxyli, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils.).

Extractum Hæmatoxyli Liquidum, B.P.C., $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

R Cretæ Præp. gr. xv	1.00 gramme.
Pulv. Tragacanth. gr. ij	0.12 "
Syrup. Simp. ℥ss	2.00 mils.
Tinct. Warburgii ℥ss	2.00 "
Dec. Hæmatoxyli ad ℥j	to 30.00 "

To be taken three times a day.

Diarrhœa.

R Bismuthi Salicylat. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Mucil. Tragac. ℥ij	8.0 mils.
Dec. Hæmatoxyli ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

R Ext. Hæmatoxyli Liq. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Tinct. Opii ℥v	0.3 mil.
Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Chronic Diarrhœa.

R Creosoti ℥ij	0.1 mil.
Ext. Hæmatoxyli Liq. ℥j	4.0 mils.
Mist. Cretæ ad ℥j	to 30.0 "

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

SAPPAN. *Sappan.* The heart-wood of *Cæsalpinia sappan* (Leguminosæ). Sappan contains astringent principles analogous to logwood, and its preparations are employed for similar purposes throughout India.

Dose of Decoctum Sappan, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils.).

R Bismuthi Salicylat. gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Mucil. Tragac. ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Tr. Zingib. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Dec. Sappan ad. ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Diarrhœa.

For other formulæ *vide* **Hæmatoxyli Lignum.**

HÆMOGLOBIN

The principal constituent of red blood-corpuses. In brownish powder or scales, soluble in water, containing iron in a readily assimilable form. Administered as a hæmatinic in secondary anæmia, chlorosis, &c.

Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes) in mixture or cachet. Like the following, *it is supposed* to be absorbed and transformed into blood-colouring matter.

HÆMOL is hæmoglobin reduced by zinc. **Dose** as a hæmatinic, **2 to 8 grains (0·12 to 0·5 gramme)** in cachet, before meals.

HÆMOGALLOL is hæmoglobin reduced by pyrogallol. **Dose** as a hæmatinic **2 to 8 grains (0·12 to 0·5 gramme)** in cachet, before meals.

R Hæmoglobin. gr. v	0·30 gramme.
Liq. Sodii Arsenatis ℥j	0·06 mil.
Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ℥j	4·00 mils.
Aq. Anisi ad ℥j	to 30·00 „

To be taken three times a day.

Anæmia.

HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis. Witch-hazel

The dried bark and dried and fresh leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* (Hamamelideæ). Hamamelis is rich in tannic acid, and is a powerful astringent; in great repute as a hæmostatic and for checking mucous discharges.

Dose of Extractum Hamamelidis, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme).

Extractum Hamamelidis Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Tinctura Hamamelidis, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

LIQUOR HAMAMELIDIS. *Distilled Extract of Witch-hazel.* This, the official preparation, is obtained by distilling the fresh leaves and young tops with weak spirit. It contains a very minute trace of volatile oil, and is of little use as a remedial agent.

Most of the advertised preparations of *witch-hazel*, which this is intended to imitate, are manufactured in a similar manner; but some at least contain acetanilide in solution, and to this substance most of the virtues attributed to *witch-hazel distillate* are probably due.

UNGUENTUM HAMAMELIDIS. *Witch-hazel ointment.* A useful ointment for piles.

HAMAMELIN. A dry resinous extractive. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme).

R Ext. Hamamelidis Liq. ʒj	4 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒij	to 60 „

To be injected into the bladder. *Hæmorrhage.*

R Tincturæ Hamamelidis ʒj	4 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ʒij	to 60 „

The lotion. *For Bruises and Abrasions.*

R Ext. Hamamelidis gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Ol. Theobromatis gr. x	0.6 „

For one suppository. *Piles.*

R Ext. Hamamelidis Liq. ʒij	8.0 mils.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Ung. Lanolin. Co. ʒj	30.0 grammes.

The ointment. *Piles.*

HEMIDESMI RADIX

Hemidesmus Root. Indian Sarsaparilla.

The dried root of *Hemidesmus indicus* (Asclepiadaceæ). Used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Reputed to be alterative and tonic, but there is little evidence of its value.

Dose of **Syrupus Hemidesmi**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

HEXAMINA

Hexamine. Hexamethylenetetramine. Urotropine.
Aminoform. Formin. Formamine

Occurs in colourless crystals having an alkaline reaction; soluble in water. A valuable diuretic, uric acid solvent, and genito-urinary antiseptic. It is given in cystitis, pyelitis, phosphaturia, and whenever the urine is decomposing; for nocturnal enuresis of children when due to *B. coli*; and is especially useful to destroy the large number of typhoid bacilli present in the urine after the second week of the disease. Has been used in gout and rheumatism.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in a wineglassful of water, or in cachets.

℞ Hexaminæ gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours. *Foul Bladder.*

℞ Hexaminæ gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day in half a tumbler of aerated water. *Decomposing Urine.*

BROMALIN. *Hexamethylenetetramine Brom-ethylate.* A white powder, soluble in water; suggested substitute for the alkaline bromides as a nerve sedative. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes).**

FORMAMOL. *Formamine-methylene Citrate. Hexamethylenetetramine-anhydro-methylene Citrate.* A white crystalline powder with slight acid taste. Soluble in water 1 in 5. May be given for the same purposes as Hexamine.

Dose, 7 to 15 grains (0·5 to 1 gramme).

HETRALINE. Closely allied to hexamethylenetetramine. Dosage and therapeutic effects practically the same.

TANNOPINE. A fawn-coloured, insoluble, and almost tasteless powder produced by the combination of tannic acid and hexamethylenetetramine. Introduced as an intestinal astringent and antiseptic. **Dose, 4 to 15 grains (0·25 to 1 gramme),** according to age.

CITARIN. *Anhydromethylene Sodium Citrate.* A white salt, freely soluble in water; said to form a soluble compound with uric acid in the system, and hence has been put forward as a remedy in gouty affections. **Dose, 30 grains (2 grammes)** in water three times a day.

HELMITOL. Said to be *Anhydromethylene Citrate of Hexamethylenetetramine.* In colourless crystals, freely soluble in water. Put forward as a urinary antiseptic and disinfectant. **Dose, 15 grains (1 gramme)** in water three times a day. Soluble 1 in 7 of water.

HYDRARGYRUM

Mercury. Quicksilver

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA. *Grey Powder.* **Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme).**

PILULA HYDRARGYRI. *Blue Pill.* **Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).**

The mercury in the foregoing preparations is mildly irritant and acts as a purgative, and indirectly as a cholagogue. In large doses it is a sialagogue. To prevent mercury acting on the bowels when given for long periods (syphilis) it should be combined with black pepper and opium. *Grey Powder* is a favourite means of administering mercury to children in diseases attended with deficient biliary secretion. It is especially useful in very small doses in allaying the childish ailment of vomiting after food. *Blue Pill* or *Grey Powder* taken at night and followed by a saline purge before food next morning is an excellent remedy in hepatic dyspepsia.

R Hydrarg. c. Cretâ gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0.01 gramme.
Pulv. Sacchari gr. j	0.06 „

The powder. To be placed on the tongue immediately after food. *To allay Vomiting in children.*

R Hydrarg. c. Cretâ gr. ij	0.120 gramme.
Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.008 „
Pulv. Piper. Nig. gr. j	0.060 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day—and reduced to once a day if the gums become sore. *Syphilis.*

R Hydrarg. c. Cretâ gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Pulv. Rhei gr. ij	0·12 „
P. Cinnam. Co. gr. ij	0·12 „

The powder.

Furred Tongue and Headache of Children.

R Pil. Hydrargyri gr. iv	0·25 gramme.
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To be taken at bedtime and followed next morning before food by a tablespoonful of Effervescent Sodium Sulphate in a tumbler of tepid water.

Hepatic Dyspepsia.

R Pil. Hydrargyri gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij	0·20 „

For one pill. To be taken every third night.

Hepatic Dyspepsia.

R Pil. Hydrargyri gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyoscyam. gr. iij	0·20 „

For one pill. To be taken occasionally at bedtime.

Liver Pill.

R Pil. Hydrargyri	
Pil. Rhei Co.	
Pil. Colocynth. Co.	
Ext. Hyoscyami āā gr. j	of each 0·06 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime once or twice a week.

Liver Pill.

R Pil. Hydrargyri gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{6}$	0·01 „
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 „
Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. ij	0·12 „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime occasionally.

Cholagogue Cathartic.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI. *Mercury Ointment. Blue Ointment.* Chiefly used for mercurial inunction in syphilis. Diluted with two parts of lard destroys *Pediculus pubis*.

Unguentum Hydrargyri cum Lanolin. is more rapidly absorbed. A piece the size of a filbert should be rubbed into the palm of the hand or sole of the foot at night.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. *Scott's Dressing.* Is applied to chronic inflammation of the joints and enlarged glands, chronic synovitis, syphilitic nodes, &c. It is best smeared thinly over the affected areas and covered with lint.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI.
EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM
HYDRARGYRO.

} *Mercury Plaster* and
 its combination with
 Ammoniacum are

but little used nowadays. They may be applied in chronic synovitis or over enlarged joints and glandular swellings.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI. *Huile Grise. Grey Oil. Oleum Cinereum.* Prepared properly gives a sterile product. An injection of 2 to 3 grains (equivalent to $\frac{2}{3}$ to 1 grain of mercury) is given every eight days for six weeks for syphilis.

INJECTIO HYDRARGYRI. *Staff-Surgeon Adams' Formula.*

Mercury	20 by weight.
Anhydrous Lanolin	30 " "
Chlorbutol	2 " "
Liquid Paraffin	to produce 100 fluid.

Dose, 5 minims = 1 grain of mercury once a week.

INJECTIO. HYDRARG. SUCCINIMID., *vide Hydrarg. Succinimid.*

LINIMENTUM HYDRARGYRI. *Mercury Liniment* is very rarely used. Spread over lint it has been employed in chronic peritonitis with good effect.

HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM. *Ammoniated Mercury. White Precipitate.* An insoluble white powder. The ointment is employed in various skin diseases and for destroying pediculi.

HYDRARGYRI BENZOAS. *Mercuric Benzoate.* Dose, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.002 to 0.008 gramme) in pill, or injected hypodermically, in syphilis.

R Thymol. gr. xx	1.2 gramme.
Alcohol. Absolut. ℥xxx	2.0 mils.
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ℥j	30.0 grammes.

To be rubbed in twice a day.

Lichen Planus.

R Zinci Boratis ℥j	4 grammes.
Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥ss	2 "
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ℥iv	15 "
Ung. Lanolini Co. ℥iv	15 "

The ointment.

Eczema.

R Ung. Chrysarobini ℥j	4 grammes.
Ung. Acid. Salicylici ℥j	4 „
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ℥j	30 „

The ointment.

Eczema.

R Ol. Sassafras ℥j	4 grammes.
Sapo. Mollis ℥j	4 „
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. ℥j	30 „

The ointment.

For destroying Pediculi.

HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM. *Mercuric Cyanide.* An active germicide and antisyphilitic. Occurs in colourless crystals soluble in water. It is very poisonous. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.003 to 0.008 gramme) in pill, or injected deeply into gluteal muscle, in syphilis. Combined with zinc cyanide and coloured with an aniline dye it constitutes *Lister's Antiseptic*, a powerful and unirritating germicide. This is used in lotions varying from 1 in 5000 to 1 in 1000. Mercury zinc cyanide gauze and wool are valuable dressings for wounds. When required they may be damped with 5 per cent. carbolic lotion.

R Hydrarg. et Zinci Cyan. gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Ung. Lanolini Co. ℥j	30.0 grammes.

The ointment.

For Syphilitic Sores.

R Hydrarg. et Zinci Cyanidi gr. j	0.06 gramme.
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥ xvj	to 500.00 mils.

The gargle. To be used three or four times a day. It must not be swallowed.

Syphilitic Sore Throat.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM. *Mercuric Iodide. Mercury Biniiodide.* A powerful antiseptic, and in large doses an irritant poison. Is given in cases of old syphilis. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme) in pill. Dilute solutions are frequently employed in surgical operations, in place of mercuric chloride. Said to be quite as effective, while less irritating. Cannot be used for surgical instruments.

Gauze and absorbent cotton containing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of mercuric iodide are used as surgical dressings. Superfatted soap containing 1 per cent. sometimes useful in eczema, acne, &c.

Strengths in use :

1 in 3500 (20 grains in a gallon) for cleansing the hands before operations.

1 in 7000 (10 grains in a gallon) for washing infected wounds.

1 in 10,000 (7 grains in a gallon) for irrigating mucous surfaces.

1 in 500 is used for destroying pediculi; must be thoroughly washed off in an hour's time.

Solubility. Practically insoluble in water and alcohol by itself, but dissolves readily if mixed with double its weight of potassium iodide. Soluble in castor oil.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach pump, reduced iron or finely-sifted iron filings.

R Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub. gr. $\frac{1}{18}$	0·004 gramme.
Pulv. Piperis Nig. gr. j	0·060 „
Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·004 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Old Syphilis.*

R Hydrarg. Iod. Rub.	1 part.
Potassii Iodidi	2 parts.
Aq. Dest.	10,000 „

This gives a solution suitable for intra-uterine injection.

R Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Adipis Benzoat. $\frac{3}{j}$	30·0 grammes.

The ointment. This is one-fourth the strength of the B.P. preparation, which is much too strong for general skin application.

R Hydrarg. Iodidi Rub.	1 part.
Potassii Iodidi	1 „
Tinct. Benzoini	98 parts.

The pigment to be thinly and cautiously applied to *small* patches of ringworm. It is not suitable for large surfaces.

HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM VIRIDE. *Mercurous Iodide. Green or Yellow Mercury Iodide.* If prepared with slight excess of mercury and preserved from the light, this salt is perfectly stable, and is frequently prescribed in cases of syphilis. It should be given as early as possible and continued for some time after all apparent traces of the disease have disappeared. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{8}$ to 1 grain (0·008 to 0·06 gramme) in pill.

Incompatibles. Potassium iodide and other soluble iodides, *the red iodide being formed.*

R Hydrargyri Iodidi Virid. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·020 gramme.
Pulv. Piperis gr. j	0·060 „
Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·006 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Syphilis.*

This is one of the most useful formulæ: the pepper and opium, acting as correctives, enable the mercurous iodide to be taken for a long period without unpleasant effects.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS ACIDUS is a powerful caustic, generally diluted two or three times with water before use. For warts, venereal ulcers, and morbid growths it may be applied on a little pad of cotton-wool or with a glass rod.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS. *Citrine Ointment.* Too strong for most purposes, generally being diluted with soft paraffin—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum.* It is used in eczema, in psoriasis, and in parasitic skin diseases generally, but must not be applied too freely, or salivation results.

HYDRARGYRI OLEAS. *Mercuric Oleate.* Made into ointment with lard or paraffin, 10 to 20 per cent., it is a parasiticide, and is useful in some forms of eczema, syphilitic papular lesions, sycosis, and for destroying pediculi.

R Ol. Sassafras ζj	4 grammes.
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis ζj	30 „

The ointment. *For Pediculi.*

R Eucalyptol. ζss	2·00 mils.
Pilocarpinæ gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis ζj	30·00 grammes.

The ointment. A little to be rubbed in twice a day.
Alopecia Circumscripta.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM. *Yellow Mercuric Oxide.* The pharmacopœial ointment—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi*—is used for dressing venereal sores and as an application for enlarged cervical glands, eczema, &c. It is an excellent remedy for inflamed eyelids. When the ointment is prescribed for the eyes it should be made with moist oxide, the proportion of water being calculated and allowed for. By this means an ointment quite free from grit is obtained.

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr. iv 0.25 gramme.
 Paraffini Mollis ℥j 30.00 grammes.

The ointment. *Inflammation of the Eyelids.*

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi gr. ij 0.12 gramme.
 Paraffini Liq. ℥ij 8.00 mils.
 Paraffini Mollis ad ℥j to 30.00 grammes.

To be applied to the nasal chambers. *Rhinitis.*

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI FLAVA. *Yellow Wash* is used as an application for venereal sores.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM. *Red Mercuric Oxide. Red Precipitate.* The ointment.—*Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri*—is used as a parasiticide and for inunction over syphilitic nodes, enlarged glands, and goitre, and is of service in obstinate acne, whitlow, &c. It is not suitable for ophthalmic use, being too gritty.

R Ung. Hydrargyri Ammoniat. ℥j 4 grammes.
 Ung. Hydrargyri Oxidi Rub. ℥ij 8 „
 Ung. Lanolini ad ℥j to 30 „

The ointment. *Chronic Eczema.*

HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDUM. *Mercuric Chloride. Corrosive Sublimate.* Mercuric chloride is of the greatest value in antiseptic surgery. Solutions 1 in 1000 kill anthrax spores in 15 minutes. Anthrax bacilli are killed in 1 minute by 1 in 15,000. It may be used in lotions of the strengths specified under Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum and for the same purposes. It has the disadvantage of combining with and precipitating albumin. This may be overcome by adding 4 or 5 parts of hydrochloric acid to each part of the salt in solution. *No solution of a mercurial salt should be used for cleansing surgical instruments.* Dose, $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.002 to 0.004 gramme).

Solubility. 1 in 16 cold water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, and glycerin.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach syphon; white of egg, plenty of milk, reduced iron or finely-sifted iron filings.

Incompatibles. Reduced iron, sulphurous acid; alkalies and alkaline carbonates, albumin, vegetable substances containing tannin.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDE. *Solution of Mercuric Chloride.* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥j 30 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥xij to 400 „

The gargle. *Not to be swallowed.* *Syphilitic Throat.*

℞ Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. ij 0.12 gramme.
Calaminæ ℥iij 12.00 grammes.
Zinci Oxidi ℥iij 12.00 grammes.
Glycerini ℥ss 2.00 mils.
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥vj to 200.00 „

The lotion. *An Astringent Lotion for the Face.*

℞ Hydrarg. Perchloridi gr. ij 0.12 gramme.
Acid. Carbolicæ gr. xx 1.20 „
Ung. Zinci ℥j 30.00 grammes.

The ointment. *Lichen Planus.*

℞ Corrosive Sublimate ½ ounce.
Hydrochloric Acid 1 „
Soluble Aniline Blue 5 grains.
Water 3 gallons.

This is the Local Government Board disinfectant for cholera, and may be conveniently employed for disinfecting bedpans, chamber utensils, &c., used by typhoid patients.

℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥ss 2 mils.
Liq. Sarsæ Co. ℥j 4 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss to 15 „

To be taken three times a day. *Syphilis.*

℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥ss 2.0 mils.
Potassii Iodidi gr. iij 0.2 gramme.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss 2.0 mils.
Dec. Cinchonæ ad ℥ss to 15.0 „

Shake the bottle. To be taken in a little water twice a day. *Syphilitic Arthritis.*

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi gr. j 0.06 gramme.
Spirit. Rosmarini ℥j 4.00 mils.
Acid. Acetic Dil. ad ℥j to 30.00 „

The application. *For destroying pediculi and their ova.*

℞ Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Tincturæ Opii ℥v	0·3 „
Aq. Cinnamomi ad ℥j	to 30 mils.

Shake the bottle. To be taken in a little water twice a day. *Diarrhœa.*

℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi	1 part.
Acid. Carbolic	5 parts.
Tinct. Tolutanæ	94 „

The pigment. *Ringworm.*

SAL ALEMBROTH. A double chloride of mercury and ammonium. It is a powerful antiseptic, and in the preparation of antiseptic cotton and gauze is preferred to corrosive sublimate, as being less irritating. As a solution it is used in the same strength as, or perhaps a little stronger than, mercuric iodide or chloride. *Sal Alembroth Cotton and Gauze* are tinted blue, and contain 2 per cent. of the double salt.

HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDUM. *Mercurous Chloride. Calomel.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains (0·03 to 0·3 gramme). The most useful purgative and indirect cholagogue in hepatic derangement; it is always safe to give when there is loss of appetite, headache, furred tongue, dyspepsia, and general feeling of heaviness; given at night, it should always be followed by a saline purge next morning. Finely powdered calomel is used as a stimulating dusting powder to ulcers and many skin diseases, and is sometimes blown on to the throat in diphtheria.

LOTIO HYDRARGYRI NIGRA. *Black Wash.* Used for syphilitic sores and condylomata.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLORIDI. *Calomel Ointment.* Mildly stimulating.

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 gramme.
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For one powder. To be taken every hour for six hours, and followed next morning by a Seidlitz Powder in a full tumbler of tepid water. *The best method of obtaining the physiological effect of calomel in biliousness.*

℞ Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Aloini gr. ss	0·03 „
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyoseyam. gr. iij	0·20 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime. *Antibilious and Aperient Pill.*

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Oleo-Resin. Piperis gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 „
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ss	0·03 „
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij	0·20 „

For one pill. One or two for a dose at night.

Mild Aperient.

R Hydrargyri Subchloridi gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 „
Quininæ Sulphatis gr. ss	0·03 „
Ext. Gentianæ q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime, followed in the morning by

Mist. Sennæ Co. ℥iss	45 mils.
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Dyspepsia.

HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDUM. *Mercury-imidosuccinate.* A white powder, soluble 1 in 25 of water. **Dose, hypodermically,** not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0·016 gramme) in 10 mils. of water. Recommended as an antisyphilitic and alterative. It does not precipitate albumen, and is not so irritating as the perchloride or red iodide.

HYDRARGYRI SALICYLAS. *Mercury Salicylate.* Slightly soluble in water. *Externally* it is used as an application to venereal sores. **Dose, $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0·02 gramme).**

HYDRARGYRI SUBSULPHAS. *Turpeth Mineral.* **Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme).** Given to children in laryngeal diphtheria or croup in the above doses, it is said to produce prompt emesis and expulsion of the membrane from the larynx.

HYDRARGYRI TANNAS. *Mercurous Tannate.* A greenish-grey, insoluble powder. Used as an antisyphilitic. **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0·06 to 0·12 gramme)** in pill, with or without a small dose of opium.

MERCUROL. A compound of mercury with yeast-nuclein. Used as an injection in gonorrhœa in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. normal salt solution.

HYDRARGYRI SOZIODOLAS. *See Soziodol.*

MERLUSAN. A mercury albumin compound first produced by Buchtala. Contains 52 per cent. mercury in combination with tyrosin. Has been found of great service

in the treatment of syphilis and gonorrhœa. Given in the form of tablets (containing 0.03 gramme) and also employed as urethral injection or bougies. Merlusan is rapidly absorbed and eliminated, and compares favourably in this respect with inunction methods.

Merlusan is one of the most useful remedies for gonorrhœa, at first as a urethral injection, afterwards in bougies. As a germicide in ophthalmia it is excellent, not being affected by the fluids of the eye.

HYDRASTIS RHIZOMA

Golden Seal

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis* (Ranunculaceæ). Golden seal is a bitter gastric tonic, stimulating the intestinal secretions and the liver. It is a mild uterine hæmostatic. *Externally* it is used in lotions to unhealthy ulcers and chronic inflammation of mucous membranes. As an ecboic it is decidedly inferior to ergot.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).

of Extractum Hydrastis, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme).

Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.).

Tinctura Hydrastis, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

HYDRASTIN RESINOID. Consists principally of berberine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.12 gramme). Used as a biliary tonic in the same way as berberine.

HYDRASTINA. *Hydrastine.* A white alkaloid obtained from hydrastis. **HYDRASTINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM.** *Hydrastine Hydrochloride.* Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme). It is alterative and antiperiodic. Administered in typhus fever and in uterine hæmorrhage, especially in combination with cotarnine hydrochloride.

HYDRASTININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. The hydrochloride of an oxidation-product of hydrastine. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016 to 0.03 gramme). Given as an emmenagogue and uterine hæmostatic. It acts very much quicker than hydrastine.

R Tincturæ Hydrastis ʒj 4 mils.

To be added to half a pint of water and used as an injection.
Gonorrhœa and Leucorrhœa.

R Ext. Hydrastis Liq. ℥ss 2 mils.
 Ung. Zinci ℥j 30 grammes.

The ointment. *For an unhealthy Ulcer.*

R Extract. Hydrastis Liq. ℥iv 15 mils.
 Glycerini Acid. Boric. ℥iv 15 „
 Mucil. Acaciæ ℥iv 15 „
 Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij to 200 „

The lotion. *For Cracked Nipples.*

This may also be used as a gargle or throat paint in *Follicular Pharyngitis*.

R Tinct. Hydrastis ℥xxx 2·0 mils.
 Mucil. Acaciæ ℥xxx 2·0 mils.
 Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij 0·2 mil.
 Tinct. Opii ℥v 0·3 „
 Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Gastric Catarrh.*

R Ext. Hydrastis gr. ss 0·03 gramme.
 Ext. Hamamelidis gr. j 0·06 „
 Ext. Ergotæ gr. j 0·06 „
 Ext. Cimicifugæ gr. $\frac{1}{3}$ 0·02 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Menorrhagia.

R Hydrastininæ Hydrochlor. gr. ss 0·03 gramme.
 Cotarnin. Hydrochlor. gr. ss 0·03 „
 Sacchari Lactis gr. j 0·06 „

For one pill. To be taken at once.

Uterine Hæmorrhage.

COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE. *Stypticine.* Occurs in yellow hygroscopic crystals. It is allied to hydrastinine, and is employed as a hæmostatic and uterine sedative. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·015 to 0·03 gramme) in all cases of uterine hæmorrhage. In urgent cases it should be administered hypodermically.

STYPTOL. *Cotarnine Phthalate.* Uses as above.

HYDROGENII PEROXIDI LIQUOR

Solution of Hydrogen Peroxide (10 volumes)

An odourless, colourless, and in dilute solution almost tasteless liquid. Possesses marked antiseptic and disinfectant properties. Is innocuous, and does not precipitate

albumen. Useful as a spray in sore throat of scarlet fever or diphtheritic sore throat, as a mouth wash, and as an application to ulcers, abscesses, &c. *Internally* it is given in whooping cough, atonic dyspepsia, and flatulence.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.), well diluted with plain water.

For lotions, mouth washes, and sprays it may be diluted with one or two volumes of water. For discharging ears syringe with weak boric lotion, then fill the meatus with solution of hydrogen peroxide diluted with an equal quantity of water. Allow to remain 15 minutes, syringe again and dry.

Dioxogen, Oxydol, Pyrozone, Hydrozone, &c. Proprietary names under which solutions of hydrogen peroxide of various strengths are sold.

OZONIC ETHER. An ethereal solution of hydrogen peroxide. *Internally* it has been recommended in diabetes and Bright's disease. **Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils.)** well diluted with water. A drachm mixed with an ounce of lard has been suggested for anointing the body in scarlet fever.

HYOSCYAMI FOLIÆ

Henbane Leaves

The flowering tops of *Hyoscyamus niger* (Solanaceæ) are used in both the dried and the fresh states. Henbane resembles belladonna physiologically, but is much less poisonous. It is chiefly used for its narcotic and sedative properties. In pills the extract is added to prevent the griping of purgatives, about 1 grain (0.06 gramme) being the usual dose.

Dose of Extractum Hyoscyami, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme).

Succus Hyoscyami, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Hyoscyami, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Antidotes. As for belladonna.

R Ext. Hyoscyami gr. iij 0.20 gramme.

P. Camphoræ gr. ij 0.12 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime. *Chordee.*

R Ext. Hyoscyami gr. ij 0.12 gramme.

Zinci Valerianatis gr. ij 0.12 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Nerve Sedative.

R Sodii Bromidi gr. xv	1 gramme.
Succi Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 mils.
Syr. Papaveris ℥j	4 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken at bedtime.

Insomnia.

R Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Sodii Benzoatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Elixir Saccharini ℥v	0·3 mil.
Inf. Buchu ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Cystitis ; Pyelitis.

HYOSCINA. *Hyoscine.* An alkaloid identical with scopolamine. It is a powerful mydriatic poison. Used *hypodermically* as a cerebral depressant in acute mania and delirium tremens. It is also given in simple insomnia, chorea, asthma, whooping cough, paralysis agitans, &c. **Dose of Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum,** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·25 to 0·5 milligramme). *Hypodermically,* $\frac{1}{400}$ to $\frac{1}{200}$ grain (0·12 to 0·25 milligramme). For the *insane* these doses may be doubled.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach pump, or any of the following *hypodermically*: pilocarpine nitrate $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·016 to 0·03 gramme); muscarine nitrate $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0·002 gramme); or caffeine sodio-salicylate 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme).

R Hyoscinæ Hydrobrom. gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·50 milligramme.
P. Sacchar. Lact. gr ij	0·12 gramme.

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime.

Paralysis Agitans.

LIQUOR HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDI. *Solution of Hyoscine Hydrobromide.* 1 in 1000 in sterilised water. For dilating the pupil may be used in this strength or diluted with an equal bulk of water.

HYOSCYAMINA. *Hyoscyamine* is the second important alkaloid obtained from henbane and possibly other solanaceous plants. Its action is similar to that of atropine, but more sedative. It is given to quiet the insane, and has been employed in chorea and other convulsive diseases; but it is little used, and does not appear to possess any advantage over hyoscine. **Dose of Hyoscyamine Sulphate,** $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·25 to 0·5 milligramme).

ICHTHYOL

Ichthyol

A thick, brown liquid, of disagreeable odour, containing about 15 per cent. of combined sulphur. The compound in general use is *Ammonium Sulpho-ichthyolate*. The Sodium, Zinc, and Lithium compounds are less frequently used. *Externally* ichthyol is an antiseptic, and finds many applications in skin diseases; it is useful in psoriasis, eczema, erysipelas, acne, and cracked nipples. In gynecological practice it is applied on tampons, in inflamed conditions of the uterus and ovaries, pruritus vulvæ, &c. Injections of 1 to 3 per cent. are used in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and cystitis. It is often given *internally* in conjunction with outward application, and appears to be of some service in skin diseases and rheumatism. It also acts as an intestinal antiseptic, and good results are recorded from its exhibition in dyspepsia and constipation.

Dose of Ichthyol-Ammonium	}	5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in pill or capsule.
Ichthyol-Sodium		
Ichthyol-Lithium		

Ichthyol-zinc is only employed in lotions for external application.

Solubility. Freely soluble in water, glycerin, ether, chloroform, fats, and oils.

℞ Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥j	4 grammes.
Ung. Lanolini Co. ℥j	30 „

The ointment. *Chronic Eczema and Psoriasis.*

℞ Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥j	4 grammes.
Ung. Chrysarobini ℥j	4 „
Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥ss	2 mils.
Ung. Paraffini ℥j	30 grammes.

The application. *Acne.*

℞ Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥ss	2 grammes.
Ol. Amygdalæ ℥iv	15 mils.
Liq. Calcis ℥iv	15 „

The application. *Cracked Nipples.*

℞ Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥j	4 grammes.
Ung. Acid. Boric. ℥iv	15 „
Ung. Paraffini ℥j	30 „

The ointment. *Superficial Burns.*

R Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥j	4 grammes.
Vernisol. ℥j	30 „

The skin varnish. A small quantity to be spread thinly over the affected parts and allowed to dry.

Acne Rosacea.

R Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥ij	8 grammes.
Liq. Plumbi Fort. ℥j	4 mils.
Aq. Laurocerasi ℥ij	8 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv	to 125 „

The lotion.

Pruritus Vulvæ.

R Ichthyol. Ammon. ℥iv	15 grammes.
Ung. Paraffini ℥ij	60 „

The application. To be spread thickly on lint and applied to the affected areas.

Erysipelas.

ICHTHALBIN. A combination of ichthyol and albumen. Contains 75 per cent. of ichthyol, and appears as a nearly odourless and tasteless insoluble brown powder. It may be substituted for ammon-ichthyol generally, but is probably more suitable for internal administration. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)** in powder or cachet.

THIOL. A mixture of sulphonated hydrocarbons somewhat similar to ichthyol. Is not used *internally*. Thiol liquid may be substituted for ichthyol in any of the foregoing *external* preparations.

IODOFORMUM

Iodoform

Occurs in yellow crystalline scales or as an amorphous powder, possessing a very persistent and disagreeable odour. *Externally* it acts as an antiseptic, anodyne and disinfectant. It is of the greatest value in the treatment of almost all kinds of sores and wounds, especially tuberculous and syphilitic ulcers. The introduction of an iodoform suppository a few minutes before defæcation generally affords relief in anal fissure and hæmorrhoids.

Dusting powders for venereal sores and wounds should be made with the powdered crystals, as the amorphous variety clogs the holes of the dredger.

Internally iodoform is occasionally given in tertiary syphilis and in the early stage of hepatic cirrhosis. Has also been

recommended in gastro-intestinal catarrh, as a tænicide, and in muscular rheumatism.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0·03 to 0·2 gramme).

For injections iodoform may be sterilised by shaking with 5 per cent. carbolic solution or with 10 per cent. formaldehyde solution for several days, allowing to stand and decanting.

Solubility. 1 in 8 absolute ether, 1 in 12 chloroform, 1 in 12 collodion, and about 1 in 60 liquid paraffin and the fixed and volatile oils.

Incompatible. Calomel.

The odour of iodoform is not easy to cover, but several of the most successful mixtures are given below. To remove the odour from the hands they should be thoroughly cleansed with "Ethereal Soap Solution," rinsed, and well rubbed with a soft doughy mixture of linseed meal and freshly ground coffee.

R P. Iodoformi \bar{z} j	30·00 grammes.
Creolini gr. v	0·30 gramme.
Ol. Betulæ Pyrolog. gr. ij	0·15 ,,
	<i>Aromatic Iodoform.</i>

R P. Iodoformi \bar{z} j	30·0 grammes.
Coumarini gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Vanillini gr. v	0·3 ,,
	<i>Aromatic Iodoform.</i>

R P. Iodoformi gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Collod. Flexil. ad \bar{z} j	to 30 mils.

The pigment

Venereal Sores and Wounds.

R Iodoform. Præcip. gr. xxx	2·00 grammes.
Coumarini gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Vernisoli \bar{z} iss	45·00 grammes.

The varnish. To be thinly spread over the affected part and allowed to dry. The film may be removed with warm water.

Erysipelas.

R Iodoformi Præcip. \bar{z} j	4 grammes.
Mucil. Tragac. \bar{z} iv	15 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad \bar{z} j	to 30 ,,

The injection. This requires to be made with great care, and should be strained through fine muslin. A tablespoonful to be mixed with a little tepid water and injected into the bladder.

Cystitis.

℞ Pulv. Iodoformi ℥ij	8 grammes.
P. Acid. Borici ℥j	4 „
P. Amyli ℥vj	24 „

The insufflation. *Rhinitis ; Ozæna ; Otorrhœa.*

℞ Iodoformi Præcip. gr. XL	2.5 grammes.
Camphor. gr. xxx	2.0 grammes.
Ol. Theobromatis ℥iij	12.0 „
Ung. Lanolin. Co. ℥j	30.0 „

A useful dressing for burns, scalds, and wounds.

℞ Iodoform. Præcip. gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Ol. Theobromatis q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one urethral bougie. One to be inserted twice a day and retained as long as possible. The meatus should be covered with a thick pad of boric wool. *Gonorrhœa.*

℞ Iodoform. Præcip. gr. v	0.2 gramme.
Ol. Theobromatis q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one rectal suppository. One to be introduced five minutes before soliciting the bowels.

Anal Fissure or Hæmorrhoids.

ARISTOL. *Dithymol Iodide.* A bulky, reddish-brown powder containing 46 per cent. of iodine. Insoluble in water and glycerin; soluble in chloroform, ether, fats, and oils. It may be generally substituted for iodoform as a dressing for wounds, &c. Useful in the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, rhinitis, and ozæna. Its only practical advantage over iodoform is its freedom from smell. *It decomposes when heated or exposed to light.*

DI-iodoform. *Ethylene Tetraiodide.* Said to contain 95 per cent. of iodine. Occurs in yellow, almost odourless crystals. It may be substituted as a dusting powder for syphilitic sores. It is a very dense powder.

EUROPHEN. *Isobutyl-o-cresyl-iodide.* A bulky, yellow, almost inodorous powder, containing 27 per cent. iodine. Insoluble in water and glycerin; soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils. Used as substitute for iodoform. *Like aristol it is decomposed by light and heat.*

iodoformin. A white, insoluble compound of iodoform and hexamethylenetetramine. Possesses but a faint odour, and is recommended as a substitute for iodoform.

IODIFORMOGEN. *Iodoform Albuminate.* A brown-yellow, non-agglutinative, and almost inodorous powder. May be used as a dusting powder in place of iodoform, but is less powerful.

IODOL. *Tetra-iodo-pyrrhol.* A bulky, light-brown powder of pleasant odour containing 89 per cent. of iodine. Almost insoluble in water; soluble in alcohol, ether, collodion, chloroform, and oils. *It is decomposed by light and heat.* An efficient substitute for iodoform, especially for dusting venereal sores. In ointments it may be used in strengths up to 10 per cent. **Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme)** in syphilis and scrofula.

LORETIN. An insoluble, inodorous, yellow powder possessing antiseptic properties; used as a substitute for iodoform. It is stated to be non-toxic.

LOSOPHAN. *Tri-iodo-cresol.* In colourless needles of peculiar odour. Contains 80 per cent. iodine.

NOSOPHEN. *Tetra-iodo-phenolphthalein.* A yellow, odourless powder containing 60 per cent. iodine. Almost insoluble in alcohol and water; soluble in ether and chloroform. Used as a surgical antiseptic.

ANTINOSIN is the sodium salt of nosophen. Occurs as a bluish-green powder, freely soluble in water. Used in vesical catarrh in $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution. The same strength may also be used as a gargle, as a mouth wash, and for washing out the bladder in cystitis.

EUDOXINE is the bismuth salt of nosophen. **Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 gramme)**, in cachet, as an intestinal antiseptic in diarrhoea, &c.

SANOFORM. *Methyl-iodo-salicylate.* In bulky, white, feathery crystals. Soluble in oils, ether, and collodion; insoluble in water. Recommended as a non-poisonous substitute for iodoform. Appears to be little used.

IODUM

Iodine

Iodine is a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant, and parasiticide. *Externally* it acts as an irritant, staining the skin and causing a sensation of heat and pain. The weaker preparations induce desquamation, the superficial cuticle

peeling off; but if applied too strong vesication and deep inflammation with scarring ensue. The yellow stain may be removed by solution of sodium thiosulphate ("hypo").

Externally it is used as an irritant or counter-irritant and general lymphatic stimulant. The tincture is employed as a paint for chilblains, chronic inflammation of the joints, sprains, spongy and receding gums, pleurisy, &c. In glandular enlargements stainless iodine ointment (*Idione*) is preferred.

Free iodine is rarely administered *internally*, although *very small* and frequent doses sometimes allay obstinate vomiting.

Tincture of iodine is largely employed for sterilising the skin before operations, and for disinfecting wounds of all kinds. The wound should be thoroughly soaked with the tincture and afterwards packed with gauze (also saturated with tincture) and allowed to remain for two or three days before opening.

It is important that the tincture be freshly prepared, then there is little smarting or pain and no cell destruction.

Dose of Tinctura Iodi Mitis, 2 to 5 minims (0.1 to 0.3 mil.), well diluted.

Great care must be taken to distinguish the above from Tinct. Iodi Fortis, which is not given internally.

Antidotes. One or two teaspoonfuls of saccharated solution of lime; large draughts of mucilage of starch; starchy foods; emetics; copious draughts of warm milk; morphine subcutaneously.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, oil of turpentine, starch, and tannin.

External Applications :

Liquor Iodi Fortis, equivalent to Linimentum Iodi; Unguentum Iodi; *Idione*.

R Ung. Iodi ʒj

30 grammes.

A small piece to be *gently* rubbed into the glandular enlargement. If supervening pain becomes troublesome, apply a little of the following :

R Sodii Hyposulph. ʒj

4 grammes.

Aq. Dest. ʒj

4 "

Ung. Lanolini ʒvj

24 "

R Iodi gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Potassii Iodidi gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Glycerin. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

Morton's Fluid. Inject ℥ss to ℥j (2 to 4 mils.) according to size of tumour.
Spina Bifida.

R Iodi gr. xv	1 gramme.
Collodii Flexile ad ℥iv	to 15 mils.

The pigment. Not to be applied over large areas.

Ringworm.

R Idione ℥j	30 grammes.
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To be well rubbed into the knees.

Rheumatism.

R Tincturæ Iodi ℥xv	1 mil.
Glycerini Boracis ℥j	4 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv	to 125 „

A teaspoonful to be snuffed up the nostrils frequently.

Catarrh.

R Tinct. Iodi ℥j	0·06 mil.
Acid. Carbolic. Liq. ℥j	0·06 „
Glycerin. ℥xv	1·00 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 4·00 mils.

One teaspoonful in a little water every four hours.

Typhoid.

R Liquor. Iodi Fort. ℥LX	4 mils.
Acid. Carbolic. ℥xv	1 mil.
Glycerin. ad ℥ij	to 60 mils.

A teaspoonful to be mixed with a teacupful of water and used as a gargle every few hours. *Chronic Follicular Pharyngitis.*

R Tincturæ Iodi ℥j	0·06 mil.
Glycerin. ℥ss	2·00 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·00 „

To be taken every hour.

To allay Obstinate Vomiting.

TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA, B.P.C. *Decolorised Tincture of Iodine.* An almost useless preparation. All the iodine exists in combination.

IDIONE. A stainless non-vesicant fatty compound containing 10 per cent. of free iodine. When rubbed into the skin is rapidly absorbed and specific effect is almost immediately apparent. Used in enlarged joints and glands, sciatica, chilblains, sprains, rheumatism, &c.

AMYLUM IODATUM. *Iodised Starch.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms (2 to 8 mils.). Used in cases of syphilis, &c., where metallic iodides are not tolerated. Has also been employed as an antiseptic dusting powder, but does not replace iodoform or its congeners.

PASTA AMYLI IODAT. *Iodised Starch Paste.* Strong starch paste with combined iodine. Used as an application to syphilitic sores and ulcers. Not so good as iodoform or aristol.

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM DILUTUM. *Diluted Hydriodic Acid.* A colourless, aqueous liquid containing 10 per cent. by weight of hydrogen iodide with a trace of hypophosphorus acid to preserve it. The solution has a tendency to decompose on long keeping, and should not be used unless perfectly colourless. It has the properties of iodides, but possesses no advantage over potassium and sodium iodides.

Dose, 8 to 30 minims (0.5 to 2 mils.).

R Acid. Hydriodic. Dil. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Glycerin. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Syr. Zingib. ℥ss	2.0 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

Two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDRIODICI. *Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.* Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.2 to 4 mils.) well diluted. A mild preparation; of service where potassium iodide disagrees.

IODIPIN. *Iodinol.* An iodine addition-product of sesame oil. A yellow, oleaginous liquid. Dose of the 10 per cent. solution, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils.) in the day, in capsule or in mixture. Iodipin is very rapidly assimilated, iodine being detected in the urine fifteen minutes after taking. Useful in syphilis and scrofula.

R Iodipin (10 per cent.) ℥ij	8.0 mils.
P. Acaciæ ℥ss	2.0 grammes.
Sp. Chlorof. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Scrofula.

IPECACUANHÆ RADIX

Ipecacuanha

The dried root of *Psychotria Ipecacuanha* (Rubiaceæ). In full doses ipecacuanha is a certain emetic; in small doses it is stomachic and cholagogue; an expectorant and mild diaphoretic. Ipecacuanha powder is a specific remedy for dysentery, abscess of the liver, sprue. In bronchial affections ipecacuanha is of great service, causing a watery exudation through the mucous membrane, consequently of the greatest service when secretion is scanty.

Dose of the powder—as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grains (0·016 to 0·12 gramme); as an emetic, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes); in dysentery, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes).

Dose of *Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Liquidum*—as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0·03 to 0·1 mil.); as an emetic, 15 to 20 minims (1 to 1·3 mil.).

Acetum Ipecacuanhæ, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.).

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ—as an expectorant, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.); as an emetic, 4 to 6 fluid drachms (15 to 22 mils.).

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus, *Dover's Powder*, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ Aceticus, B.P.C., $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluid drachms (1 to 8 mils.).

R Vin. Antimonial. ℥ij	8 mils.
Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥iij	12 „
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥iss	to 40 „

The draught. To be taken at once. *Emetic for Adult.*

R Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥v	0·3 „
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Expectorant and Diaphoretic.

R Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥ij	10·00 mils.
Oxymel. Scillæ ℥ij	10·00 mils.
Inf. Senegæ ad ℥iij	to 100·00 „

Ten to 15 drops every quarter of an hour while required.

Croupy Cough of Infants.

R Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. xxx 2 grammes.

To be taken at night fifteen minutes after the following draught :

Tinct. Opii ℥x	0·600 mil.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 gramme.
Aq. Cinnam. ad. ℥j	to 30·000 mils.

Dysentery and Liver Abscess.

In place of this draught the patient may be given 20 grains of chloral. In no case should anything be eaten for two hours before or after the dose. After four nights the ipecacuanha should be gradually reduced.

R Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥x	0·60 mil.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥xv	1·00 „
Ammon. Carb. gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Tinct. Belladon. ℥j	0·06 mil.
Sp. Chloroformi ℥iv	0·25 „
Aq. Anisi ad ℥ij	to 10·00 mils.

Two teaspoonfuls every hour for three doses; afterwards every four hours. *Acute Bronchitis of young Children.*

R Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥ij 0·12 mil.

To be taken every hour in a little water.

To allay Vomiting in Pregnancy.

R Pulv. Ipecac. Co. gr. x 0·6 gramme.

Take at bedtime and follow by hot drink.

Diaphoretic in early stage of common Cold; next morning give quinine.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ SINE EMETIN. *De-emetinised Ipecacuanha* It is stated that the alkaloid-free powder acts as well in tropical diseases like dysentery as the ordinary powder, but this is not certain. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

IRIDINUM

Iridin. Irisin

A resinoid extractive obtained from *Iris versicolor* (Iridaceæ). It is a cholagogue purgative, and may be given in most affections arising from torpid liver. Being slightly diuretic it is of service in dropsy, and is frequently given in malarial jaundice.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme) in pill.

R Iridini gr. ij	0·120 gramme.
Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 "
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·020 "
Ol. Caryoph. gr. ss	0·030 "

For one pill. Every other night. *Biliousness.*

R Iridini gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	0·03 "
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyosecy. gr. ij	0·12 "

For one pill. At bedtime occasionally, followed next morning by a saline purge. *Torpid Liver.*

ISPAGHULA

Ispaghula

The dried ripe seeds of *Plantago ovata* (Plantaginaceæ). The principal constituent is mucilage and the decoction, is used throughout the East as a demulcent drink in place of barley water or linseed tea. The crushed seeds are also drunk with water in dysentery and diarrhœa; mixed with hot water they are employed as a poultice.

Dose of *Decoctum Ispaghulæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid ounces (15 to 60 mils.).

JABORANDI FOLIÆ

Jaborandi Leaves

The dried leaves of *Pilocarpus Mycophyllus* (Rutaceæ). Jaborandi is a powerful sialagogue and diaphoretic, large doses causing profuse sweating and increased salivary secretion, accompanied by some cardiac depression. Is of service in dropsy, renal disease, asthma, diabetes, and to promote the secretion of milk. Applied to the scalp it is said to promote the growth of the hair. The preparations, more especially the active principle pilocarpine, are strongly antagonistic to belladonna (atropine) and morphine.

Dose of *Extractum Jaborandi Liquidum*, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Tinctura Jaborandi, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS, Pilocarpine Nitrate, **PILOCARPINÆ HYDRO-CHLORIDUM**. *Pilocarpine Nitrate* and *Hydrochloride*. The salts of the principal alkaloid of jaborandi. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0·003 to 0·03 gramme) by the mouth or hypodermically. Pilocarpine is generally used subcutaneously in

dropsy, uræmic convulsions, pneumonia, &c. When given in Bright's disease, to promote sweating, the patient must be immediately rolled in hot blankets and a hot-water bottle applied to the feet. Cannot be employed where heart is very weak. Injection of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015 to 0.03 gramme) most successful antidote in atropine poisoning. Dilute lotions or ointments stimulate the growth of the hair. A 1 per cent. solution is used as a collyrium; contracts the pupil.

R Tinct. Jaborandi ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Ext. Malti Liq. ℥ iv	15.0 „
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

To promote Flow of Milk.

R Pilocarpin. Nit. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Quinin. Hydrochlor. gr. x	0.6 „
Tinct. Cantharidin. ℥ j	30.0 mils.
Aq. Rosmarini ad ℥ iv	to 125.0 „

To be rubbed into the roots of the hair with a soft tooth-brush every day.

Alopecia.

R Pilocarpinæ Nitratis gr. iv	0.25 gramme.
Spirit. Coloniensis ℥ j	4.00 mils.
Adipis ℥ j	30.00 grammes.

A piece the size of a bean to be rubbed into the bald patches every day.

Alopecia.

JALAPA

Jalap

The dried tubercles of *Ipomœa purga* (Convolvulaceæ). It is a powerful hydrogogue cathartic, producing copious watery evacuations. Frequently causes nausea and griping, and is rarely given alone; never in cases where the mucous membrane is easily inflamed. Pulv. Jalapæ Co. is given in dropsical affections.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 gramme).

of **Extractum Jalapæ, 2 to 8 grains (0.1 to 0.5 gramme).**

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, 20 to 60 grains (1.3 to 4 grammes).

Tinctura Jalapæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Jalapæ Resinæ Resina, *Jalapin*, 2 to 5 grains (0.1 to 0.3 gramme).

R Pulv. Jalapæ gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j	0·06 "
Ol. Caryoph. ℥ss	0·03 mil.

For one pill. Two to be taken at bedtime.

Obstinate Constipation.

R Jalapæ Resinæ gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
P. Saponis gr. v	0·30 "
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. ss	0·03 "
Oleo-Resinæ Zingib. gr. ss	0·03 "

For two pills. To be taken at bedtime.

Severe Constipation.

R Tinct. Jalapæ ℥ij	8 mils.
Ext. Cascaræ Liq. ℥j	4 "
Syrup. Zingib. ℥ij	8 "
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥iss	to 40 "

The purgative draught.

R Pulv. Jalapæ Co. gr. xx	1·3 gramme.
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For one cachet. To be taken at bedtime.

In Dropsical Affections or Cerebral Congestion.

R Pulv. Jalapæ Co. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. xxx	2 grammes.

The powder.

Cirrhosis of Liver.

R Pulv. Jalapæ Co. gr. xx	1·3 gramme.
Tinct. Sennæ ℥j	4·0 mils.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ℥j	4·0 grammes.
Syrup. Zingib. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥iss	to 40·0 "

To be taken every other morning.

Anasarca.

KALADANA. *Kaladana. Pharbitis Nil.* The dried seeds of *Ipomœa hederacea* (Convolvulaceæ). Kaladana is the Indian equivalent of Jalap, and its preparations generally take the place of that drug in the East.

Dose of Pulv. Kaladanæ, 2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme).

Kaladanæ Resina, 2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme).

Pulvis Kaladanæ Compositus, 20 to 60 grains (1·5 to 4 grammes).

Tinctura Kaladanæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

TURPETHUM. *Turpeth.* The dried root and stem of *Ipomœa Turpethum* (Convolvulacæ), a plant used in India and the East in place of Jalap. Turpeth resin behaves like jalapin, but is said to be stronger in action.

Dose of Turpeth, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 grammes).

JAMBUL

Jambul

The seeds of *Eugenia Jambolana* (Myrtacæ). Are credited with the property of arresting formation of sugar in diabetes. In the East the juice of the fresh bark and leaves is used as an astringent in diarrhœa.

Dose of the powdered leaves, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes) in cachet; gradually increased.

Extractum Jambul Liquidum, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

R Pulv. Jambul gr. xx 1·3 grammes.

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day. *Diabetes.*

R Ext. Jambul Liq. ℥j 4·0 mils.
Elixir Saccharini ℥v 0·3 mil.
Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ℥j to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Diabetes.*

R Ext. Jambul Liq. ℥j 4·00 mils.
Codeinæ Phosph. gr. ss 0·03 gramme.
Glycerin. Glycerophosph. Co. ℥j 4·00 mils.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j to 30·00 „

To be taken three times a day. *Diabetes.*

JUGLANDINUM

Juglandin

A resinoid extractive obtained from the root-bark of *Juglans cinerea* (Juglandacæ). In properties it is identical with iridin, *q.v.*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme) in pill.

SPIRITUS JUGLANDIS. A spirit distilled from the leaves or fruits of *Juglans regia*, the walnut; is reputed to be antispasmodic and to be of service in checking sickness of pregnancy. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

R Spirit. Juglandis ℥ss	2·00 mils.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥j	0·06 mil.
Ext. Cocæ Liq. ℥xv	1·00 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ss	to 15·00 mils.

To be taken every hour while sickness continues.

Vomiting in Pregnancy.

JUNIPERUS

Juniper

The fruit of *Juniperus communis* (Coniferæ) is rarely employed in medicine, but the volatile oil is a powerful renal stimulant and diuretic. Like most essential oils, in small doses it is stomachic and carminative. Combined with other diuretics it is of service in hepatic ascites and chronic Bright's disease, &c.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mils.).

of Spiritus Juniperi, 20 to 60 minims (1·3 to 4 mils.).

R Potass. Acetatis gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Potass. Iodidi gr. iij	0·2 „
Spirit. Juniperi ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Bright's Disease.

R Tinct. Cannabis Ind. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Caffeinæ Citratis gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Spirit. Juniperi ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Inf. Scoparii ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Hepatic Ascites.

KAMALA

Kamala

A red glandular powder obtained from the fruits of *Mallotus philippinensis* (Euphorbiaceæ). Of great repute in the East for expelling tapeworm.

Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0·6 to 4 grammes).

R Kamalæ gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Mucil. Tragacanth. ℥iv	15 mils.
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥j	4 „
Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥iss	to 40 „

The draught at bedtime, followed next morning by a brisk purge of castor oil or black draught. *Tapeworm.*

KAOLINUM

Kaolin. China Clay

Native white aluminium silicate, thoroughly dried and sifted. An unctuous, white, absorbent powder. Used as a dusting powder and for irritable conditions of the skin generally.

Allied substances are :

FULLERS' EARTH.

TALC or **FRENCH CHALK.** Native white magnesium silicate; unctuous to the touch. A mixture of talc 5 and boric acid 2, is a capital powder for sweaty feet.

CIMOLIA. Native white aluminium silicate. This is not so unctuous as the foregoing, and is more suitable for dusting infants or persons with tender skins. It frequently allays itching, especially when made into a thin cream with glycerin and water.

R P. Cimoliæ ℥iv	15 grammes.
Glycerini ℥ss	2 mils.
Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥xv	1 mil.
Liq. Plumbi Fort. ℥ss	2 mils.
Cremor. Frigid. ℥j	30 grammes.

CALORIT. A highly pure form of kieselguhr with very long fibre. It is impregnated with a substance which, in contact with purulent discharges, liberates nascent oxygen. Specially recommended for poultices, replacing with advantage linseed meal and bread. Calorit may be made into a poultice with hot water or it may be heated on a shovel over a fire and used as a *dry pack*. For bronchitis and similar affections *dry hot packs* are much to be preferred to wet poultices. The *dry pack* retains heat longer than a wet poultice, while the patient does not so readily take a chill when the pack is changed.

KAVÆ RHIZOMA

Kava Rhizome. Kava Kava

The dried peeled rhizome of *Piper methysticum* (Piperaceæ). Used in the Australian Colonies. Resembles pepper in its local action as a stimulant diuretic in gonorrhœa.

Dose of **Extractum Kavæ Liquidum**, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

Extractum Kavæ, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme).

R Potass. Citratis gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Tinct. Buchu ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Ext. Santali Solub. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Ext. Kavæ Liq. ℥xxx	2·0 „
Aq. Dest. ad. ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours in a tumbler of water.

Stimulant diuretic.

KINO

Kino

The dried juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium* (Leguminosæ). It is astringent, and is used in mouth washes, gargles, diarrhœa mixtures, &c., in place of tannic acid.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·3 gramme).

of **Tinctura Kino**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Kino ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Tinct. Opii ℥v	0·3 mil.
Tinct. Zingib. ℥xv	1·0 „
Mist. Cretæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

R Tinct. Kino ℥xxx	2 mils.
Bismuth. Oxychloridi gr. xv	1 gramme.
Pulv. Cretæ Aromat. c. Opio gr. xv	1 gramme.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken every four hours.

Diarrhœa.

R Tinct. Kino ℥iv	15 mils.
Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥iv	15 „
Glyc. Acid. Boric. ℥j	4 „
Aq. Coloniensis ad ℥ij	to 60 „

The tincture. Half a teaspoonful in half a wineglassful of water for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning and night.

Spongy Gums.

KOLA

Kola

The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata* (Sterculiaceæ). Contain the alkaloids caffeine and theobromine, and are stimulant, diuretic, and tonic. Preparations of kola are frequently of value in relieving headache, and are of service in mitral disease and dropsy. As, however, the proportion of alkaloids is variable, in the latter cases it is safer to give caffeine or its preparations directly.

Dose of **Extractum Kolæ Liquidum**, 10 to 20 minims (0·6 to 1·3 mil.).

R Extract. Kolæ Liquid. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Phenazoni gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ ss	2·0 mils.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours. *Neuralgic Headache.*

R Extract. Kolæ Liquid. ℥ ss	2 mils.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ ss	2 „

One teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, with a dessert-spoonful of citrate of magnesia, while effervescing, when required. *Headache.*

KRAMERIÆ RADIX

Krameria Root. Rhatany Root

The dried root of various species of *Krameria* (Polygalaceæ). It is astringent, behaving similarly to tannic acid.

Dose of **Extractum Kramerisæ**, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

Infusum Kramerisæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Tinctura Kramerisæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Trochisci Kramerisæ
Trochisci Kramerisæ et Cocainæ } one occasionally.

R Tinct. Kramerisæ ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Tinct. Opii ℥ v	0·3 mil.
Mist. Cretæ ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Diarrhœa.*

℞ Potassii Chloratis ℥ij	8 grammes.
Glycerini ℥iv	15 mils.
Inf. Krameriaæ ad ℥x	to 250 „

The astringent gargle.

Relaxed Sore Throat.

℞ Pulv. Krameriaæ ℥ij	8 grammes.
Pulv. Myrrhæ ℥j	4 „
Pulv. Camphoræ ℥j	4 „
Cretæ Præcip. ℥ij	60 „

The dentifrice. Use twice a day.

Bleeding Gums.

LACTUCARIUM

Lactucarium

The dried juice of *Lactuca virosa* (Compositæ). A mild hypnotic and anodyne. It is sometimes prescribed with calomel.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·3 gramme).

℞ Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Lactucarii gr. iij	0·20 „

For one pill. Twice a week at bedtime.

LAUROCERASI FOLIÆ

Cherry Laurel Leaves

The fresh leaves of *Prunus Laurocerasus* (Rosaceæ). The leaves, when bruised and distilled, yield a volatile oil and a small amount of hydrocyanic acid. The distilled water, **AQUA LAUROCERASI**, is sometimes added to eye and skin lotions for its sedative action. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

℞ Pulv. Boracis gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Aq. Laurocerasi ℥iv	15·0 mils.
Aq. Sambuci ad ℥ viij	to 200·0 „

The eye lotion.

℞ Aq. Laurocerasi ℥j	4·0 mils.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥xx	1·2 „
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day.

Flatulence and Dyspepsia.

R Aq. Laurocerasi ℥j	30 mils.
Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥xv	1 mil.
Glyc. Plumbi Subacet. ℥iv	15 mils.
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij	to 200 „

The soothing skin lotion.

Sunburn.

LAVANDULÆ OLEUM

Oil of Lavender

Oil of lavender (*Lavandula Vera*, Labiatæ) is aromatic and carminative. Added to liniments it is a mild stimulant.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mils.).

of Spiritus Lavandulæ, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·3 mil.).

Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Lavand. Co. ℥ss	2 mils.
Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥ss	2 „
Spirit. Armoraciæ ℥ss	2 „
Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken occasionally.

Gastric Stimulant.

R Zinci Sulphatis gr. xx	1·3 gramme.
Tinct. Lavand. Co. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥x	to 250·0 „

The “Red Lotion.”

For Ulcers. Raw Surfaces, &c.

LEPTANDRINUM

Leptandrin

A resinoid powder obtained from *Leptandra virginica*, Culver's Root (Scrophulariaceæ). It is employed as a cholagogue and alterative.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·12 gramme).

R Leptandrini gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Aloini gr. ss	0·03 „
Ext. Hyoseyami gr. j	0·06 „

The liver pill. To be taken at bedtime twice a week.

R Leptandrini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·030 gramme.
Juglandini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·030 „
Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „
Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·016 „
Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥j	0·060 mil.

For one pill. At bedtime occasionally.

Cholagogue.

R Leptandrini gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Euonymini gr. ss	0·03 ”
Creosoti ℥j	0·06 mil.

For one pill. Every night after dinner. *Dyspepsia.*

LIMON

Lemon

CORTEX LIMONIS. *Lemon Peel.* The outer peel of *Citrus medica* var. *β-limonum* (Rutaceæ). The tincture is given as a tonic and flavouring agent. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

OLEUM LIMONIS. *Oil of Lemon.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.). Is mildly stimulant and stomachic. Added to ointments in the proportion of 2 or 3 drops to the ounce, it imparts an agreeable perfume.

SUCCUS LIMONIS. *Lemon Juice.* One fluid ounce contains about 35 grains of citric acid, and neutralises about 50 grains of potassium bicarbonate, 40 grains of sodium bicarbonate, or 24 grains of ammonium carbonate. Diluted with water it is used to assuage thirst and to form effervescing mixtures. Lemon juice in doses of 2 to 4 fluid ounces (60 to 120 mils.) daily is of the greatest service in scurvy.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS. *Lemon Syrup.* A pleasantly acidulated syrup in great favour as a flavouring agent in mixtures. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

LINUM

Linseed. Flaxseed

The dried ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* (Linaceæ). The crushed seeds, *Lini Farina*, are used for making poultices—about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to a pint of boiling water. The vessel in which the poultice is mixed should be previously made as hot as possible.

As a means of applying warmth and heat for the relief of pain, or to accelerate torpid abscesses, &c., linseed poultices are invaluable. To prevent their sticking to the skin the enveloping fabric should be smeared with oil.

LINSEED TEA. Linseed a tablespoonful, liquorice-root a small piece, sugar two lumps, and boiling water half a pint, infused until cold—is a favourite household demulcent. It relieves cough and sore throat, and is a useful drink in irritable bladder.

OLEUM LINI. *Linseed Oil.* Mixed with an equal volume of lime water, forms *Carron Oil*, a favourite application for burns and scalds.

LITHIUM

Lithium

LITHII BENZOAS. *Lithium Benzoate.* A bulky, white powder, freely soluble in water. Given in gout. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) largely diluted.

LITHII BROMIDUM. *Lithium Bromide.* A granular white powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol. Given in epilepsy, Bright's disease, &c. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) largely diluted.

LITHII CARBONAS. *Lithium Carbonate.* A white powder, slightly soluble in water, more so in aerated water. It is antacid and diuretic, and a reputed solvent of uric acid, a relatively small quantity being sufficient to form a soluble salt. Of service in gouty and rheumatic affections. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme) in cachet or dissolved in aerated water.

LITHII CITRAS. *Lithium Citrate.* A white powder, freely soluble in water. May be given in place of the carbonate in gout and rheumatism. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).

LITHII GLYCEROPHOSPHAS. *Lithium Glycerophosphate.* A white powder, freely soluble in water. It is a nerve tonic, readily assimilated, and may be given in all gouty affections. Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme).

LITHII GUAIACAS. *Lithium Guaiacate.* A compound of guaiacum-resin and lithia. Occurs in deep-brown flakes. Of use in chronic rheumatism and gout; a small daily dose sometimes wards off attacks of the latter. Dose, 3 to 5 grains (0·2 to 0·3 gramme) in pill.

LITHII HIPPURAS. *Lithium Hippurate.* A white powder, soluble in water. May be substituted for the benzoate. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

LITHII SALICYLAS. *Lithium Salicylate.* A white powder, very soluble in water. As salicylic acid increases the excretion of uric acid, this salt is recommended in all gouty affections.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme).

THIALION. A proprietary mixture said to contain lithia associated with some purgative salt. Recommended in uric acid diathesis. Dose, one teaspoonful in hot water every morning.

URICEDIN. A German speciality; supposed to be a mixture of lithium and other alkaline citrates with sodium sulphate. Occurs in yellowish granules, soluble in water. Recommended in gout and rheumatism. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

UROPHERIN B. Said to be a weak compound of theobromine and lithium benzoate. Diuretic. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in cachet. *Decomposes on exposure.*

UROPHERIN S. The corresponding lithium salicylate combination. Dose, &c., as above.

UROSIN. Said to be *Lithium Quinate.* Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in gout.

R Lithii Bromidi gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Tinct. Cannabis Ind. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	0·3 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Epilepsy.

R Lithii Carbonatis gr. XL	2·5 grammes.
Aq. Rosæ ℥x	250·0 mils.

The lotion. Apply on lint and cover with gutta-percha tissue. *To relieve Pain of Gouty Inflammation.*

R Lithii Carbonatis gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
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The powder. To be taken in half a tumbler of aërated water three times a day. *Gouty Rheumatism.*

R Lithii Citratis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
P. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Hexamin. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in half a tumbler of water three times a day.

Uric-Acid Gravel.

R Lithii Guaiacatis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
For one pill. To be taken twice a day.	
	<i>Gouty Rheumatism.</i>
R Lithii Salicylatis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Bromalini gr. v	0·3 „
Tinct. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ss	2·0 „
Aq. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „
To be taken twice a day.	
	<i>Rheumatism.</i>

LOBELIA

Lobelia

The dried flowering herb of *Lobelia inflata* (Lobeliaceæ). In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing purging, vomiting and finally respiratory failure. In small doses it is diaphoretic and expectorant. Chiefly employed in spasmodic asthma and in other affections of the pulmonary tract attended with dyspnæa.

Dose of Tinctura Lobeliæ Ætherea, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.). In spasmodic asthma larger doses may be given, but must be discontinued immediately nausea occurs, which is usually coincident with relief.

R Tinct. Lobeliæ Æthereæ ℥xxx	2 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30 mils.

To be taken every half-hour until relieved. Stop on the *slightest* feeling of nausea. Two or three doses generally suffice.

Spasmodic Asthma.

R Tinct. Lobeliæ Æthereæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Aconiti ℥v	0·3 „
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Spasmodic Asthma.

R Tinct. Lobeliæ Æthereæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·6 „
Tinct. Scillæ ℥x	0·6 „
Ammon. Carb. gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Inf. Senegæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours.

Cardiac Asthma.

PULVIS LOBELIÆ COMPOSITUS. *Asthma Powder.* This is a mixture of lobelia, stramonium, tea, and nitre. Half a teaspoonful or so, ignited, allowed to smoulder and the fumes inhaled, frequently affords relief in asthma.

LUPULUS

Hop

The dried strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus* (Cannabinaceæ). Preparations of hops are slightly soporific, stomachic, carminative, and tonic. Well brewed ale prepared with malt and hops, and *not* with substitutes, taken with meals, is often given with the best results to convalescents. A pillow of hops is sometimes used to induce sleep.

Dose of Tinctura Lupuli, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Extractum Lupuli, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme).

Infusum Lupuli, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

LUPULINUM. *Lupulin.* A brownish-yellow powder, consisting of the lupulinic glands. It is given in doses of 2 to 5 grains (0·12 to 0·3 gramme) as a sedative.

R Tincturæ Lupuli ℥ss	2 mils.
Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xxx	2 „
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ss	2 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Digestive Stimulant.*

R Tinct. Carminativæ ℥v	0·3 mil.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·6 mil.
Inf. Lupuli ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Carminative and Tonic.*

MAGNESIUM

Magnesium

MAGNESII CARBONAS. *Magnesium Carbonate.* This appears in two forms, the *light* and the *heavy*. The former is exceedingly bulky. When calcined they yield:

MAGNESIA LEVIS and **MAGNESIA PONDEROSA.** Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes). Both magnesia and the carbonate are antacid, mildly alkaline, and laxative. Useful in dyspepsia, heartburn, gouty affections, and as an aperient for children.

LIQUOR MAGNESIÆ CARBONATIS. *Solution of Magnesium Bicarbonate.* May be safely given as an antacid and laxative to young infants.

The most useful and reliable preparation, however, is **CREMOR MAGNESIÆ**, *Cream of Magnesia*. Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils.). This consists of the hydrated oxide suspended in water. It does not separate on standing, *instantly* neutralises acidity, and is a mild and useful laxative. It is also of service for brushing the teeth, as it not only acts as a cleansing and whitening agent, but neutralises the acid secretions, and thus prevents incipient decay.

Magnesia and, especially, Cremor Magnesiae are the first remedies to be given in cases of poisoning by corrosive acids arsenic copper, and mercury salts.

R Magnesiae Levis gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Pulv. Rhei gr. v	0·3 „
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Ment. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken when required. *Dyspepsia and Heartburn.*

R Magnesiae Pond. gr. x	0·60 gramme.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. x	0·60 „
Pulv. Rhei gr. v	0·30 „
Ol. Carui gr. j	0·06 „

To be divided into two cachets. One or two for a dose.
Dyspepsia.

R Pulv. Rhei gr. v	0·300 gramme.
Ol. Anethi ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 mil.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥v	0·300 „
Cremor. Magnesiae ad ℥iv	to 15·000 mils.

One to four teaspoonfuls for a dose according to age.
Laxative for young Children.

R Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Cremor. Magnesiae ad ℥iv	to 125·0 „

For brushing the teeth night and morning.

MAGNESII BORO-CITRAS. *See Acidum Boricum.*

MAGNESII SULPHAS. *Magnesium Sulphate. Epsom Salt.* This is one of the most useful saline purgatives, giving the best results when taken in a warm, very dilute solution. It is given in constipation, especially when associated with gouty or hepatic affections. It is the promptest antidote to poisoning by lead or barium. When given in *concentrated* solution it is a useful purge in anasarca and ascites.

Epsom Salt is given in dysentery (evacuant method). It is an important ingredient in *Mist. Sennæ Co.* Dose for repeated administration, 15 to 120 grains (1 to 8 grammes); for a single dose, 2 to 4 drachms (8 to 15 grammes).

Solubility. Soluble in its own weight of cold water.

Incompatibles. Alkaline carbonates and phosphates.

R Magnesii Sulphatis ℥iss	6 grammes.
Magnesiæ Levis gr. xv	1 gramme.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30 mils.

The salient aperient. To be taken every morning before food.

R Magnesii Sulphatis ℥ij	8·0 grammes.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Aq. Menth. Virid. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every morning before breakfast. *Aperient.*

R Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xxx	2 grammes.
P. Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co. ℥i	4 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30 mils.

To be taken in half a tumbler of water twice a day.

Gouty Affections.

R Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Tinct. Euonymi ℥xxx	2 mils.
Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥xxx	2 „
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Constipation.

R Magnesii Sulphatis gr. xx	1·20 gramme.
Ferri Sulphatis gr. ij	0·10 „
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x	0·60 mil.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·60 „
Quininæ Hydrochlor. gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·00 mils.

To be taken twice a day.

Anæmia.

R Magnesii Sulphatis Effervescentis ℥iv	120 grammes.
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One or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of tepid water every morning on rising.

A mild Aperient, and useful in Gouty Troubles.

MAGNESII LACTAS. *Magnesium Lactate.* May be given in place of the calcium salt. Useful as a hæmostatic in bleeding gums. **Dose, 15 to 60 grains (1 to 4 grammes).**

Solubility. 1 in 30 of water.

MAGNESII SULPHIS. *Magnesium Sulphite.* **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).** Used as an *internal* parasiticide in place of sulphurous acid, q.v.

℞ Magnesii Sulphitis ℥iv 12 grammes.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ viij to 200 mils.

The gargle. To be used three times a day.

Ulcerated Sore Throat.

MAGNESII PEROXIDUM. *Biogen.* An insoluble white powder consisting principally of magnesium dioxide. It dissolves in acidulated water with liberation of oxygen.

MALTUM

Malt. Byne

Powdered malt possesses the property of dissolving gelatinised starchy matter. This property is due to an enzyme diastase, which in neutral or alkaline solution converts gelatinised starch into dextrin and maltose. Preparations of malt are most active at about 135° to 140° F.; the activity is destroyed at 212° F. or even lower.

EXTRACTUM MALTI. *Malt Extract.* A useful food in debility, wasting diseases, and in all cases where the salivary and pancreatic secretions are poor. It should be taken in doses of a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful *about two hours after food.* Although much has been written concerning the diastasic value of malt, it seems probable that the maltose value is the more important, as malt sugar is the final product of digestion of starch, and the form in which it is absorbed into the blood. Extract of malt is sold under a variety of fancy names.

EXTRACTUM MALTI LIQUIDUM. *Liquid Extract of Malt.* Is prepared from the former by dilution with a small quantity of alcohol.

POWDERED EXTRACT OF MALT appears as a light-brown granular powder, readily soluble in water, of very pleasant taste, and seldom disagrees. For very young children it may be sprinkled on bread and milk, porridge, bread, &c. For adults it may be taken dry or dissolved in wine or milk. **Dose, one teaspoonful to two tablespoonfuls.**

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD-LIVER OIL. A useful preparation in wasting diseases. Dose, one to four teaspoonfuls.

DIASTASE OF MALT. } These enzymes have the pro-
TAKA-DIASTASE. } perty, as before described, of
 digesting gelatinised starch. The dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains (0.03 to 0.3 gramme) with farinaceous foods.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATED DIASTASE. Granulated extract of malt, combined with the glycerophosphates of lime, magnesia, soda, iron, and manganese. A useful nervine tonic. Dose, a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful between slices of bread.

MANGANESIUM

Manganese

Manganese salts are less astringent than the corresponding iron salts, and have been represented as possessing the same hæmatinic properties. This has not been justified by experience, and at the present time manganese is rarely prescribed. By some it is supposed to be a useful adjuvant to iron preparations.

MANGANESII PEROXIDUM. *Manganese Peroxide.* Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in cachet.

MANGANESII HYPOPHOSPHIS. *Manganese Hypophosphite.* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme) in pill or cachet.

MANGANESII IODIDUM. *Manganese Iodide.* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill. Given as a substitute for potassium iodide in syphilis.

MANGANESII PEPTONAS. *Manganese Peptonate.* Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1.2 to 4 grammes).

FERRI ET MANGANESII PEPTONAS. *Iron and Manganese Peptonate.* Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in mixture.

Both the latter are given in chlorosis.

POTASSII PERMANGANAS. *Potassium Permanganate.* The disinfecting properties of this salt are well known. It is not an ideal germicide on account of the readiness with which it parts with its oxygen to the media in which the micro-organisms may be flourishing. A 1 per cent. solution

is of value as a disinfectant and deodorant of drains, bed-pans, utensils, &c., but is not suitable for purifying linen and clothing on account of the deep-brown stains. Accidental stains may be removed with sodium sulphite or sodium hyposulphite (hypo). Dilute solutions are used for dyeing the hair brown. Potassium permanganate in solution (**3 or 4 grains for a dose**) is an antidote to phosphorus, morphine, muscarine, colchicum, and oxalic acid. *Internally* it is given in anæmia and amenorrhœa, $\frac{1}{2}$ to **1 grain** in pill three times a day. For gargles and for urethral injections it may be used $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in an ounce.

Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme) in pill massed with kaolin ointment.

Incompatibles. Sugar, glycerin, alcohol, and other readily oxidisable matters, as vegetable extracts, &c.

For the purification of water, when no other means are at hand, solution of potassium permanganate may be added until a faint permanent red tinge remains; then, if a little powdered alum is added, and the water allowed to stand, the oxidisable substances are destroyed, and the finely suspended matter deposits as a brown film.

CALCII PERMANGANAS. *Calcium Permanganate.* Is rather more powerful as an oxidising agent than the potash salt. It occurs in very deliquescent brown crystals.

ZINCI PERMANGANAS. *Zinc Permanganate.* Occurs in violet-brown, very deliquescent crystals. Is astringent and antiseptic. Has been used as an injection in gonorrhœa, 1 grain in 8 fluid ounces of water.

MANNA

Manna

A concrete juice obtained from *Fraxinus Ornus* (Oleaceæ). It has a sweetish taste, and is given to children as a laxative.

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes).

R Mannæ gr. ʒj	4 grammes.
Syrup. Sennæ ʒij	8 mils.
Syrup. Tamarindi Co. ʒij	8 „
Aq. Anethi ad ʒj	to 30 „

A teaspoonful or more according to age.

Laxative for young Children.

MARRUBIUM

Horehound

Marrubium vulgare (Labiatae) is a bitter tonic and demulcent. It is a frequent ingredient in popular cough remedies.

Dose of *Infusum Marrubii*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

R Vin. Ipecacuanhæ ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ℥ xxx	2.0 mils.
Syrup. Tolutani ℥ xxx	2.0 "
Inf. Marrubii ad ℥ j	to 30.0 "

One or two tablespoonfuls for a dose.

Demulcent Cough Mixture.

MASTICH

Mastic

A resin obtained from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Anacardiaceae). Is reputed to be stimulant and diuretic, and is frequently prescribed with aloes, &c., in dinner pills.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme).

R P. Mastich gr. j.	0.060 gramme.
P. Ext. Aloes Socot. gr. j.	0.060 "
Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 "

One pill with dinner each night.

MATICÆ FOLIÆ

Matico Leaves

The leaves of *Piper angustifolium* (Piperaceae). Matico is aromatic, stimulant, and astringent. The powder is applied locally to check hæmorrhage. Internally it is used in affections of the genito-urinary tract.

Dose of *Pulvis Maticæ*, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).

Infusum Maticæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

Tinctura Maticæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tincturæ Kramerisæ ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Syrup. Papav. Alb. ℥ xxx	2 "
Inf. Maticæ ad ℥ j	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day.

Diarrhæa of Tuberculosis.

R Ext. Maticæ gr. ij.	0·1 gramme.
Copaibæ gr. iij	0·2 "
Ol. Santal. ℥v	0·3 mil.

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day.
Gonorrhœa.

MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ, OLEUM

Oil of Peppermint

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha piperita* (Labiatae). It is antiseptic, carminative, stomachic, and stimulant; produces a sensation of coldness in the mouth. It is a favourite remedy in dyspepsia and flatulence; to prevent the griping of purgatives and to cover the taste of less pleasant medicines. Owing to the large amount of menthol it contains, peppermint oil has very decided anodyne properties, and is used as a paint in neuralgia.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).
of Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

MENTHÆ VIRIDIS, OLEUM

Oil of Spearmint

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha viridis* (Labiatae). Its properties somewhat resemble those of peppermint oil, but it is less agreeable. It does not contain any menthol.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).
of Aqua Menthæ Viridis, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

MENTHÆ PULEGII, OLEUM

Oil of Pennyroyal

The volatile oil distilled from *Mentha Pulegium* (Labiatae). In its properties it resembles the foregoing, but in addition is reputed to be emmenagogue.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).

MENTHOL

Menthol

A crystalline substance obtained from oil of peppermint. It is antiseptic, deodorant, stimulant, and carminative, but is used principally as an external application. When rubbed on the skin or applied in solution it leaves a sensation of cold and induces local anæsthesia. This property makes it a useful application in congestive headache, rheumatism, and neuralgia, especially if a superficial nerve is involved. Menthol liquefies when rubbed with camphor, chloral or phenol.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme).

R Menthol. \bar{z} j	30 grammes.
Chloral. Hydratis \bar{z} ij	8
Chlorof. Belladonnæ ad \bar{z} ij	to 60 mils.

The pigment. Paint over the affected part every two hours. *Superficial Neuralgia.*

R Menthol.	} $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ pts. æq.	equal parts.
Chloral. Hydratis		
Acid. Carbolicæ		

The application for carious teeth.

R Menthol. \bar{z} j	30 grammes.
Lin. Chloroformi ad \bar{z} ij	to 60 mils.

The liniment. To be smeared over the affected part and covered lightly with lint. *Rheumatism.*

R Menthol. \bar{z} j	4 grammes.
Vernisol. ad \bar{z} j	to 30 "

The skin-paint. Smear over the affected part and allow to dry. *To allay Itching in Urticaria.*

R Menthol. \bar{z} j	4 grammes.
Paraffin. Liquid. ad \bar{z} j	to 30 mils.

Introduce frequently into each nostril with a camel-hair pencil. *Of service as a paint in Nasal Catarrh and Pruritus.*

R Menthol. gr. xxx	2 grammes.
P. Acidi Borici gr. xxx	2 "
Bismuth. Oxychlorid. gr. xxx	2 "
Lycopodii \bar{z} iv	15 "

The snuff. To be used frequently. *Nasal Catarrh.*

R Menthol. ℥ij	8·00 grammes.
Atropinæ gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Aconitinæ gr. ij	0·12 „
Chloroform. ℥xv	1·00 mil.
Collod. Flex. ad ℥j	to 30·00 mils.

The Paint. This is frequently of service in neuralgia and allied affections, the collodion increasing and prolonging the physiological effect.

R Menthol. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Eucalyptol ℥v	0·3 mil.
Chloroform ℥xv	1·0 „
Atoleine ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

The spray.

Acute Laryngitis.

VALIDOL. A speciality said to contain menthol valerianate; it is a syrupy liquid possessing a cool and somewhat bitter taste. Put forward as a nerve sedative and carminative. Dose, 10 to 15 minims (0·6 to 1 mil.) on sugar or in wine.

METHYLENE BLUE

Not to be confounded with methyl blue or pyoktanin. For medicinal purposes it must be free from zinc chloride, a common impurity. Has been recommended in malaria, malignant growths, neuralgia, rheumatism, gonorrhœa, cystitis, nephritis, &c. There does not appear to be much evidence of its value. It colours the urine and fæces blue.

Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0·06 to 0·25 gramme) in capsule or pill.

MEZEREI CORTEX

Mezereon Bark

The dried bark of *Daphne Laureola* or *Daphne Gnidium* (Thymelacææ). *Externally* mezereon bark is rubefacient and vesicant. *Internally* in large doses it is an irritant poison; in small doses it is a gastric stimulant; it is also credited with alterative properties, which probably accounts for its inclusion in the official formula for *Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus*. It is never prescribed alone, and its value in this last combination is exceedingly doubtful.

MORPHINA. *See* OPIUM

MORRHUÆ OLEUM

Cod-liver Oil

The oil extracted from the fresh liver of the cod, *Gadus morrhua*, from which the solid fat has been separated at a low temperature.

Cod-liver oil is a valuable fatty food. It is the most readily absorbed of all fats, and when it is not tolerated in the stomach benefit is experienced by rubbing it over the chest: the smell of the dried oil is, however, unpleasant. It is useful in tuberculous diseases, in rickets, chronic bronchitis and eczema of childhood, and in all cases of defective nutrition. As a rule, large doses should not be encouraged, even when easily digested, one to two teaspoonfuls twice or three times a day producing the most permanent benefit. It has been noticed that the fat put on during a course of cod-liver oil often begins to disappear when the remedy is discontinued, but it certainly increases the resisting power of the individual to infective disease. Cod-liver oil and malt extract combines both a fatty and a carbohydrate food.

Dose, 1 to 4 fluid drachms (4 to 15 mils.) about an hour after food.

R Olei Morrhuae ℥j	4 mils.
Vin. Ferri ℥j	4 „
Lactis ad ℥j	to 30 „

Shake well. Take three times a day.

R Olei Morrhuae ℥xxx	2·00 mils.
Creosoti ℥j	0·06 mil.

For one capsule. Two capsules to be taken twice a day.
Tuberculosis.

R Olei Morrhuae ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Pulv. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 grammes.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Calcii Hypophosph. gr. ij	0·1 gramme.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Rickets.

R Olei Morrhuæ ℥iv	120·0 mils.
Pancreatin. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Ovi Vitelli ℥j	30·0 mils.
P. Tragacanthæ gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Sodii Bicarb. gr. v	0·3 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥iv	15·0 mils.
Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ℥viij to	250·0 „

One dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful to be taken three times a day. *Deficient Nutrition.*

R Olei Morrhuæ ℥j	4 mils.
P. Acaciæ gr. xv	1 gramme.
Syrup. Hypophosph. Co. ℥ss	2 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day.

R Olei Morrhuæ ℥j	4·0 mils.
Liq. Arsenicalis ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Sodii Glyceroph. gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

R Ol. Morrhuæ ℥j	4 mils.
Syr. Glycerophos. Co. ℥ss	2 „
P. Acaciæ gr. xv	1 gramme.
Tinct. Aurant. ℥xv	1 mil.
Aq. Anethi ad ℥ij	to 8 mils.

Two teaspoonfuls three times a day.

Rickets.

MOSCHUS

Musk

The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of the musk deer. Musk is an antispasmodic and diffusible stimulant, acting principally on the heart and nervous system. Its very high price precludes its general use. Benefit attends its employment in extreme weakness, as that following typhoid and other fevers, and as a nerve sedative in spasmodic diseases, as tetanus, hysteria, and epilepsy. It is essential that only pure musk should be used.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) in pill, capsule, or mixture.

R Moschi gr. v	0·3 gramme.	
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.	
Sp. Ætheris ℥xv	1·0 mil.	
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.	
To be taken every four hours.		<i>Collapse.</i>
R Moschi gr. v	0·3 gramme.	
P. Camphoræ gr. ij	0·1 "	
Tinct. Valer. Ammon. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.	
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.	
Syrupi Aurantii ℥xxx	2·0 mils.	
Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30·0 "	
To be taken three times a day.		<i>Hysteria.</i>
R Moschi gr. v	0·3 gramme.	
Zinci Valerianatis gr. v	0·3 "	
P. Asafetidæ gr. iij	0·2 "	
For one capsule. To be taken twice a day.		<i>Hysteria.</i>
R Moschi gr. v	0·3 gramme.	
Tinct. Castorei ℥xxx	2·0 mils.	
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j	4·0 "	
Syrupi Zingiberis ℥ss	2·0 "	
Inf. Valerianæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 "	
To be taken occasionally.		<i>Hysteria.</i>
R Tinct. Moschi ℥xxx	2·0 mils.	
Tinct. Sumbul ℥xxx	2·0 "	
Tinct. Cannabis Ind. ℥v	0·3 mil.	
Tinct. Valer. Ammon. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.	
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j	4·0 "	
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30·0 "	
To be taken twice a day.		<i>Hypochondriasis.</i>

MYRISTICA

Nutmeg

The dried seed, divested of its testa, of *Myristica fragrans* (Myristicaceæ). The preparations of nutmeg are aromatic, stomachic, and carminative, and are generally given as flavouring agents. The expressed oil is added to pomades to stimulate the growth of the hair.

Dose of *Oleum Myristicæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).
Spiritus Myristicæ, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

MYRRHA

Myrrh

A gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Myrrha* and other species (Burseraceæ). It is a stimulant tonic, stomachic, and carminative, especially exciting peristalsis. It is sometimes given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchial affections. Myrrh is a popular emmenagogue, especially when combined with iron as in Mist. Ferri Co. The tincture is a frequent ingredient in mouth lotions and gargles, while the powder is added to dentifrices for spongy gums.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes).

of Tinctura Myrrhæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils).

Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ, 4 to 8 grains (0·25 to 0·5 gramme).

R Pulv. Myrrhæ gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Aloini gr. ss	0·03 „
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	0·06 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Amenorrhœa.*

R Pulv. Myrrhæ gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
P. Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij	0·1 „

To be taken every night. *Chronic Constipation.*

R Apiol. ℥ iij	0·2 mil.
Tinct. Nucis Vomicae ℥ iij	0·2 „
Mist. Ferri Co. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day. *Dysmenorrhœa.*

R Pulv. Myrrhæ gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Pulv. Rhei gr. iij	0·2 „
P. Ext. Cascaræ gr. ij	0·1 „

For one cachet. To be taken every other night. *Constipation.*

R Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥ vj	25·0 mils.
Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥ x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Quillaiæ ℥ iv	15·0 mils.
Tinct. Krameriæ ad ℥ ij	to 60·0 „

The mouth tincture. Half a teaspoonful to be added to a wineglassful of water and used for brushing the teeth and rinsing the mouth every morning. *Spongy Gums.*

R Pulv. Myrrhæ ℥ij	8·0 grammes.
Pulv. Krameriaē ℥ij	8·0 "
Pulv. Saponis ℥j	4·0 "
Cretæ Præcip. ℥j	30·0 "
Olei Caryoph. ℥iij	0·2 mil.

The tooth powder.

Spongy and Receding Gums.

NAPHTHOL

β-Naphthol

β-Naphthol is a powerful *external* and *internal* antiseptic and germicide. It is nearly odourless. A 10 per cent. solution in olive oil or lard is efficient for scabies and pediculi. It is employed as a gastric antiseptic in diarrhœa, the early stage of cholera, and typhoid. Occasionally it acts successfully as a vermifuge.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme).

Solubility. Insoluble in cold water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzol; 1 in 8 of lard and olive oil; less so in soft paraffin.

R <i>β-Naphthol.</i> ℥j	4 grammes.
Sapon. Mollis ℥ij	8 "
Adipis Benz. ℥vj	25 "

The ointment. To be thoroughly rubbed in after the affected parts have been scrubbed with soap and hot water.

Scabies.

R <i>β-Naphthol.</i> ℥j	4 grammes.
Ol. Sassafras ℥xv	1 mil.
Adipis Benz. ℥j	30 grammes.

The ointment.

Pediculi.

R <i>β-Naphthol.</i> gr. v	0·300 gramme.
P. Opii gr. ¼	0·015 "

For one cachet.

Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa.

ALPHOL. *α-Naphthol Salicylate.* Employed as an *internal* antiseptic and as an antirheumatic. Resembles betol, q.v. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) in cachet.

ASAPROL. *Abrastol. Calcium β-Naphthol Sulphonate.* A greyish powder, freely soluble in water and alcohol. Introduced as an analgesic, antipyretic, and antirheumatic. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in cachet or mixture.

BENZONAPHTHOL. *β -Naphthol Benzoate.* A whitish powder darkening with age. Soluble in alcohol and chloroform; insoluble in water. It is an *internal* antiseptic. Given in diarrhœa, dysentery, typhoid fever, &c. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme)** in cachet. For summer diarrhœa the following combination is useful:

R Benzonaphthol. gr. v	0·30 gramme.
Bismuth. Salicyl. gr. v	0·30 „
Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0·02 „

For one cachet.

BETOL. *Naphthalol. β -Naphthol Salicylate.* An insoluble and almost inodorous, tasteless, white powder. Like the *α -derivative Alphol* it is used *internally* as an antiseptic; also in articular rheumatism, cystitis, &c. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme)** in cachet.

EPICARIN. A derivative of β -naphthol. A pale yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, ether, and acetone. On keeping it turns pink. Recommended in scabies, pediculi, pityriasis rubra, &c. Used in ointment 5 to 10 per cent.

HYDRONAPHTHOL. A speciality closely resembling β -naphthol.

MICROCIDINE. *Sodium β -Naphtholate.* A soluble salt of β -naphthol. 1 in 200 to 1 in 100 recommended as antiseptic lotion.

NAPHTHALIN. This hydrocarbon when purified for medicinal use is by some preferred to β -naphthol. It occurs in glistening white plates of persistent odour. Soluble in ether, fats, and the fixed and volatile oils. Employed as an intestinal disinfectant in typhoid, dysentery, and phthisical diarrhœa. A 10 per cent. ointment is efficacious in scabies and for destroying pediculi. **Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme)** in pill or cachet.

α -NAPHTHOL, Recommended as being more active than β -Naphthol. It is, however, spoken of as being more irritating. **Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme)** as an *internal* antiseptic.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN. *Dihydroxyphthalophenone.* A derivative of phthalic acid much used as a purgative. Combined with minute doses of strychnine and belladonna is an improvement. In doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0·03 to 0·2 gramme)

it is a quick aperient, and so far no ill effects appear to have been noticed. Owing to its insolubility it should only be given in cachets or pills, as compressed tablets often pass through the intestine unchanged. Proprietaries under the names *Purgen*, *Laxoin*, *Laxatol*, *Laxans*, *Phenolax*, &c., consist principally if not entirely of phenolphthalein.

NITRO-GLYCERINUM

Nitro-glycerin. Glonoin. Trinitrin

This explosive compound is a potent medicinal agent. Its action closely resembles that of amyl nitrite, but is slower and more persistent. The effects of a medicinal dose usually pass away in from one to two hours. It is chiefly given in angina pectoris, both to ward off and to relieve the attacks. Nitro-glycerin is also of service in pulmonary, cardiac, and uræmic dyspnœa.

Dose of *Liquor Trinitrini*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0.03 to 0.1 mil.). This must not be diluted with water, but with brandy or other weak spirit.

Incompatibles. Water, alkalies, and alkaline carbonates.

TABELLÆ NITRO-GLYCERINI. *Nitro-glycerin Tablets.* Dose, one or two. Sufferers from angina find them convenient to carry about. Half a tablet immediately before exertion is sufficient to ward off an attack, while one-sixth or one-fourth of a tablet every three or four hours frequently confers sufficient immunity for gentle exercise to be taken. In the headache of Bright's disease a quarter of a tablet should be tried. In ordinary and neuralgic headache this dose sometimes acts successfully but may aggravate the symptoms.

NUX VOMICA

Nux Vomica

The dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica* (Loganiaceæ). Their medicinal properties depend upon the alkaloids strychnine and brucine, the former being by far the more important. Strychnine is a bitter stomachic and carminative; it increases peristalsis and is a valuable adjuvant to aperients; it is a powerful nervine tonic and stimulant. In sudden collapse, after chloroformic anæsthesia, after shock, &c., $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of strychnine sulphate or chloride is of great value. It is given in pyrosis and other forms of dyspepsia,

obstinate constipation, paralysis, amaurosis, debility after acute disease, hysteria, chorea, dyspnoea, and other chronic spasmodic affections, and in impotence from nervous exhaustion.

Strychnine is a violent poison, comparatively small overdoses sometimes exciting spinal convulsions; less than $\frac{1}{2}$ grain has caused death.

Incompatibles. Alkalies and alkaline carbonates; iodides, bromides; mercuric chloride, tannic acid.

Antidotes. Put under chloroform; empty stomach by tube and wash with potassium permanganate solution, 5 grains in half a pint of water; apomorphine hydrochloride $\frac{1}{10}$ grain hypodermically; 20 grains tannic acid in water; draught of potassium bromide 60 grains, chloral hydrate 30 grains, by mouth or rectum; amyl nitrite between spasms, or even hypodermically.

Dose of Pulvis Nucis Vomicae, 1 to 4 grains (0.06 to 0.25 gramme).

Extractum Nucis Vomicae, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme).

Extractum Nucis Vomicae Liquidum, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 mil.).

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.).

Strychnina and its Salts, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$ grain (0.001 to 0.004 gramme); *hypodermically* $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.003 to 0.006 gramme).

Liquor Strychninae Hydrochloridi, 2 to 8 minims (0.1 to 0.5 mil.) or *hypodermically* 1 to 4 minims (0.06 to 0.25 mil.).

R Extract. Nucis Vomicae gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.02 gramme.
Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 "
Ext. Belladonnae gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.02 "
P. Ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 "

For one pill. To be taken every evening after dinner.

Dinner Pill.

R Ext. Nucis Vomicae gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	0.020 gramme.
Ext. Rhei gr. ij	0.100 "
Ext. Aloes Barb. gr. j	0.060 "
Ol. Anthemidis ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 mil.

For one pill. Every night.

Constipation.

R Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 gramme.
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij	0.200 „
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. ij	0.100 „

For one pill. Two to be taken when required, followed next morning by a saline draught. *Bilious Dyspepsia.*

R Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 gramme.
Ferri Redact. gr. ij	0.100 „
Acid. Arseniosi gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 „
Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. j	0.060 „
Oleo-Resin. Capsici gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

R Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 gramme.
Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0.002 „
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	0.060 „
Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscy. gr. j	0.060 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Nervous Exhaustion.

R Tinct. Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0.3 mil.
Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥x	0.6 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Inf. Aurantii ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

R Liq. Strychninæ ℥v	0.3 mil.
Bismuth. et Ammon. Cit. gr. ij	0.1 gramme.
Ferri et Quin. Cit. gr. iij	0.2 „
Vin. Pepsini ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Elix. Cinchonæ ad ℥iv	to 15.0 „

To be taken twice a day.

Dyspepsia.

R Liq. Strychninæ ℥v	0.3 mil.
Liq. Ferri Perchlor. ℥x	0.6 „
Glycerini ℥xxx	2.0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

R Tinct. Nucis Vomicae ℥v	0.3 mil.
Ext. Damianæ Liq. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Ferri Pyrophosph. gr. ij	0.1 gramme.
Glycerini ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Elixir Cinchonæ ad ℥iv	to 15.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Aphrodisiac.

The following preparations contain strychnine, and are frequently prescribed.

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS CUM QUININA ET STRYCHNINA. *Easton's Syrup.* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of strychnine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.). A powerful and useful tonic.

SYRUPUS FERRI BROMIDI CUM STRYCHNINA. *Syrup of Bromide of Iron with Strychnine.* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{64}$ grain of strychnine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS. *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{160}$ grain of strychnine. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.). One of the most useful general tonics.

FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS. *Citrate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.* In golden scales, containing 1 per cent. of strychnine. Dose, 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 gramme) in mixture.

OLIVÆ OLEUM

Olive Oil

The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europæa* (Oleaceæ). The best olive oil is bland and pleasant to the taste, and as salad oil is used as an article of food. In considerable doses it acts as a gentle laxative. Alone, or emulsified with starch mucilage, it forms a non-irritating enema. When warmed it is used to remove the crusts of psoriasis and eczema.

Dose. The official dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.), but much larger doses are commonly given. For constipation, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.) may be given; for gallstone, 2 to 8 fluid ounces (60 to 240 mils.) in the day; for rectal injection, 2 to 5 fluid ounces (60 to 120 mils.).

OLEUM ARACHIS, *Arachis oil,* and **OLEUM SESAMI,** *Sesame oil,* may be used if desired in place of olive oil.

OPIUM

Opium

The dried juice obtained from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). It contains numerous alkaloids, the principal of which are morphine, about 10 per cent.,

and codeine, about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Opium is anodyne, soporific, sudorific, a vascular and nervine stimulant. Given in small doses, it induces a sense of drowsiness, followed by sound sleep, with more or less perspiration. On awakening there is a feeling of headache accompanied by nausea and some tendency to constipation. In an overdose it is a narcotic poison.

Opium is given to relieve pain of almost every kind; in inflammation unaccompanied by dyspnoea, especially of an asthenic type; in typhus, typhoid, and smallpox; in nervous diseases (insanity, delirium tremens, tetanus, sciatica, and other neuralgic affections); in pneumonia, advanced phthisis, asthma, bronchitic and other coughs, pleurodynia, acute pleurisy; peritonitis, appendicitis, dropsy, gastric ulcer, colic and spasmodic affections; nervous and sympathetic vomiting; cholera, hepatitis; coryza, influenza, gastric catarrh; diarrhoea, dysentery; gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea; inflammation and irritable states of the kidney, cystitis, painful and irritable bladder, spasmodic stricture, acute orchitis; in calculous disorders arising in the urinary bladder, gall-bladder, kidney, and intestines; amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, neuralgia, threatened abortion; hæmorrhages; ear, eye, and throat affections; gout, rheumatism, syphilis, diabetes; in surgical cases—mortification, carbuncle, chronic ulceration, strangulated hernia, cancer, &c.

The administration of opium is *contra-indicated* in acute inflammation of the sthenic type occurring in plethoric patients; in cerebral affections with suspected vascular congestion; in pulmonary disorders with hard dry cough and scanty expectoration or with excessive secretion; in states with suspected venous congestion; in pregnancy; in heart disease.

Children are very susceptible to opium, and only minute doses should be given. Habitual opium-takers, on the other hand, tolerate a very large amount without inconvenience. For cure of the *opium habit* Sparteine sulphate is recommended, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015 gramme) four times a day combined with camphor. Hyoscine is probably more useful.

Incompatibles. Astringents, alkaline carbonates, salts of copper, iron, mercury, lead, and zinc.

Antidotes. Stomach pump or syphon; emetic of zinc sulphate or $\frac{1}{6}$ grain of apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically; 5 grains or so of potassium permanganate in half-pint of water; strong coffee both by mouth and rectum; $\frac{1}{20}$ grain of atropine sulphate hypodermically. Keep patient awake by walking about between attendants; flick bare

skin with towels; faradic battery; if respirations become very slow, $\frac{1}{20}$ grain strychnine hypodermically. Alcohol and ammonia as stimulants. Treatment and finally artificial respiration should be continued as long as there is the *slightest* chance of recovery.

	Morphine strength
Dose of Pulvis Opii, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.1 gramme)	10.0 per cent.
Extractum Opii, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme)	20.0 per cent.
Extractum Opii Liquidum (<i>corresponds to Liquor Opii Sedativus</i>), 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.2 mil.)	1.00 per cent.
Tinctura Opii (<i>Laudanum</i>), 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.).	1.00 per cent.

The official compound preparations of opium are :

PILULA IPECACUANHÆ CUM SCILLA. Dose, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 20.
Given as a Sudorific and Diuretic, and in Cough.

PILULA PLUMBI CUM OPIO. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 8
Given in Diarrhœa.

PILULA SAPONIS COMPOSITA. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0.1 to 0.25 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 5. It is sometimes convenient to give opium under this title without the patient's knowledge. *Given only for the Opium Effect.*

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO. Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0.6 to 2.5 grammes). Contains opium 1 part in 40.
Given in Diarrhœa.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS. *Dover's Powder.* Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 10.

Given as a Diaphoretic in Common Cold, &c.

PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 20.
Given in Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

PULVIS OPII COMPOSITUS. Dose, 2 to 10 grains (0.1 to 0.6 gramme). Contains opium 1 part in 10, associated with aromatic carminatives.

Given in Diarrhœa, Colic, and Intestinal Pain.

TINCTURA CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITA. *Paregoric.* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.). Contains opium 1 part in 240.

TINCTURA OPII AMMONIATA. *Scotch Paregoric* Dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.). Contains opium about 1 part in 100.

SUPPOSITORIA PLUMBI COMPOSITA. Contain 1 grain (0·06 gramme) of opium in each suppository weighing 15 grains (1 gramme).

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ CUM OPIO. Contains 7·5 per cent. of opium. *Piles.*

℞ Tincturæ Opii ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Tinct. Carminativæ ℥ xv	1 mil.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ xv	1 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30 mils.

The draught. *Colic.*

℞ Pulv. Opii gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Pulv. Camphoræ gr. iij	0·20 „

The pill to be taken at bedtime. *Chordee.*

℞ Extracti Opii gr. ¼	0·015 gramme.
Ext. Valerianæ gr. j	0·060 „
Moschi gr. ij	0·120 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Hysteria.*

℞ Pulv. Cretæ Arom. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Pulv. Kino Co. gr. xv	1 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ j	to 30 mils.

To be taken three times a day while required. *Diarrhœa.*

℞ Pulv. Opii gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Ol. Theobromatis gr. xv	1·00 „

For one suppository. To be used at bedtime.
To produce Sleep in Pain.

℞ Pil. Plumbi c. Opio gr. v	0·3 gramme.
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One every six hours. *Intestinal Hæmorrhage.*

℞ Pulv. Opii gr. ss 0.03 gramme.

For one pill. One to be taken three times a day for a month, then twice a day. *Diabetes.*

℞ Ext. Opii Liquid. ℥v 0.3 mil.
 Acid. Sulph. Aromat. ℥x 0.6 „
 Tinct. Senegæ ℥ss 2.0 mils.
 Inf. Cascariillæ ad ℥ss to 15.0 „

To be taken three times a day.
Pleuritic Cough when unattended by Lividity.

℞ Pil. Saponis Co. gr. v 0.3 gramme.

For one pill. Two to be taken for a dose.
Renal or Biliary Colic when the Pain is very severe.

℞ Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Co. gr. viij 0.5 gramme.

The powder. To be taken at bedtime with a teaspoonful of Mindererus' spirit. *At commencement of Common Cold.*

℞ Ext. Opii Liq. ℥xv 1 mil.
 Dec. Agropyri ad ℥ij to 60 mils.

The draught. To be taken at night.
Cystitis and Pyelitis.

℞ Ext. Opii Liq. ℥ij 8.0 mils.
 Liq. Plumbi Fort. ℥j 4.0 „
 Cupri Sulphatis gr. ij 0.1 gramme.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij to 60.0 mils.

The injection. To be used three times a day.
Gonorrhœa.

MORPHINA. *Morphine.* As previously stated, the chief therapeutic action of opium is due to morphine. The alkaloid is only slightly soluble in water, but all the salts are sufficiently soluble in water or weak alcohol for medicinal purposes. As the general uses and therapeutic effects of opium and morphine are almost identical, it is unnecessary to repeat them. In cases of dyspepsia, for which it is occasionally given, morphine is less likely to increase discomfort. For hypodermic injection the salts of morphine are used alone, or, in cases of heart disease, combined with sufficient atropine to counteract the depressant effect.

Antidotes. The same as for opium.

The salts in general use are :

MORPHINÆ ACETAS.	} Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.008 to 0.032 gramme).
MORPHINÆ HYDRO- CHLORIDUM.	
MORPHINÆ MECONAS.	
MORPHINÆ SULPHAS.	
MORPHINÆ TARTRAS.	

The corresponding solutions are :

LIQUOR MORPHINÆ ACETATIS.	} These are 1 per cent. solutions. Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.6 to 3.5 mils.).
LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYDRO- CHLORIDI.	
LIQUOR MORPHINÆ MECONATIS.	
LIQUOR MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS.	
LIQUOR MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS.	

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ ACETATIS. Strength 10 per cent. Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 mil.).

INJECTIO MORPHINÆ TARTRATIS. Strength 5 per cent. Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.06 to 0.3 mil.).

SUPPOSITORIA MORPHINÆ. Contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015 gramme) morphine hydrochloride in each.

TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ COMPOSITA. Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.). See Chloroformum. This is a modified "Chlorodyne."

TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ.	} Contain $\frac{1}{33}$ grain (0.0018 gramme) of morphine hydrochloride in each.
TROCHISCI MORPHINÆ ET IPECACUANHÆ.	

R Liq. Morphinæ Hydrochlor. ℥ xv 1.0 mil.
 Bismuth. Carbonatis gr. x 0.6 gramme.
 Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ xxx 2.0 mils.
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥ j to 30.0 "

To be taken three times a day. *Painful Dyspepsia.*

R Liq. Morphinae Acetatis ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥ ij	0.1 „
Liq. Bismuthi ℥ ss	2.0 mils.
Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Vin. Pepsini ℥ j	4.0 mils.
Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Dyspepsia.

R Liq. Morph. Hydrochlor. ℥ x	0.6 mil.
Phenazon. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Tr. Chlorof. Co. ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Aq. Camph. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa.

R Liq. Morph. Tart. ℥ xx	1.2 mil.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥ viij	0.5 „
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥ iij	0.2 „
Bismuth. Salicylatis gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥ ss	to 15.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Gastric Catarrh.

R Atropinae Sulphatis	1 part.
Injectio. Morphinae Acet.	200 parts.

Dose by hypodermic injection, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 mil.). *As an anodyne in cases where there is much cardiac pain.*

R Liq. Morph. Hydroch. ℥ iv	0.25 mil.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥ viij	0.50 „
Syrup. Tolutani ℥ ss	2.00 mils.
Syrup. Pruni Virg. ad ℥ j	to 4.00 „

A teaspoonful to be taken when the cough is troublesome.

R Liq. Morph. Hydroch. ℥ x	0.6 mil.
Sodii Bromidi gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Chloral. Hydratis gr. v	0.3 „
Sp. Chlorof. ℥ xv	1.0 mil.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥ v	0.3 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Whooping Cough of Adults.

ETHYL-MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE. *Dionin.* Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.016 to 0.06 gramme) in mixture. This salt is freely soluble in water, and was introduced as a substitute for morphia. Suggested to be given in morphine habit, and that

it can in time be discontinued. May be given in troublesome cough with advantage.

R Ethyl-morphinæ Hydrochloridi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 gramme.
Syrup. Tolutani \mathfrak{z} ss	2·000 mils.
Syrup. Pruni Virg. \mathfrak{z} ss	2·000 „

A teaspoonful to be taken occasionally when cough is troublesome.

DIACETYL-MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE. *Diamorphinæ Hydrochloridum. Acetomorphine.* Originally introduced as *Heroin*. Dose, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0·006 to 0·01 gramme). Like codeine, this salt is of service in cough and chronic bronchitis. Combinations with and without terpin hydrate have been put forward under various fanciful names.

R Diamorphin. Hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 gramme.
Acid. Sulph. Aromat. \mathfrak{m} v	0·300 mil.
Syrup. Pruni Virg. ad \mathfrak{z} j	to 4·000 mils.

A teaspoonful occasionally.

Cough.

R Diamorphin. Hydroch. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 gramme.
Terpin. Hydratis gr. iij	0·200 „
Tinct. Pruni Virg. \mathfrak{m} xx	1·200 mil.
Glycerinum \mathfrak{z} ss	2·000 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad \mathfrak{z} ss	

A tablespoonful occasionally.

Cough.

PERONIN. *Benzoyl-morphine Hydrochloride.* Dose, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0·008 to 0·03 gramme) in mixture. Resembles diacetyl-morphine in its therapeutics.

PANCREATINUM

Pancreatin

A dried extract containing amylolytic and proteolytic enzymes of the pancreas of the hog. It is capable of emulsifying fats, converting starch into sugars, and digesting albuminoid foods. Under suitable conditions 5 grains should digest a pint of fresh milk in about an hour. Although the best effects of pancreatin are obtained by allowing it to act on food before it enters the stomach, very good results attend its exhibition in cases of dyspepsia, defective nutrition, &c.

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture.

LIQUOR PANCREATIS. *Pancreatic Solution.* Obtained by treating the fresh pancreas of the hog with dilute alcohol. When properly made this is a very active preparation. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).**

PEPTONISED MILK. To a pint of fresh milk add a quarter of a pint of water and warm to 140° F. Add two teaspoonfuls of Liquor Pancreatis, B.P., and 20 grains of sodium bicarbonate. Either keep at a temperature of about 135° F. for half an hour or stand at the temperature of the room for three hours. Action may be stopped then (or earlier if desired) by just bringing the milk to the boil.

NUTRITIVE ENEMA. The yolk of one egg beaten up with with half a teacupful of milk is digested as above, using a similar quantity of Liquor Pancreatis.

LIQUOR DIGESTIVUS. *Digestive Solution.* Made by exhausting the inner coat of the stomach and the fresh pancreas of the pig with diluted alcohol, to which aromatics are added. Of service in defective nutrition, assisting the digestion of both starch and albuminoids. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).**

GLYCERINUM PANCREATINI. Glycerinated extract of the fresh pancreas of the hog. **Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).**

R Liquor. Digestivi ℥j	4.0 mils.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	0.3 mil.
Liq. Bismuthi ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken in a little water three times a day.

Dyspepsia.

R Pancreatini gr. iij	0.2 gramme.
Calcii Lactophosph. gr. viij	0.5 „
Sodii Bicarb. gr. viij	0.5 „

For one cachet. To be taken half an hour after each meal.

Weak Digestion.

PAPAIN

Papain. Papayotin

An amorphous extractive obtained from the juice of *Carica Papaya* (Papayaceæ). It contains a proteolytic enzyme which acts in acid or alkaline solution. Useful in weak diges-

tion. *Test.*—It should peptonise milk as quickly as Pancreatin, q.v.

Dose, 2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme) with meals.

GLYCERINUM PAPAIN. *Glycerin of Papain.* Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.) with meals. Used as paint for enlarged tonsils, fissured tongue, &c. Recommended for removing tattoo marks, but is useless for the purpose.

ELIXIR PAPAIN. *Papain Elixir.* Dose same as the preceding.

PAPAVERIS CAPSULÆ

Poppy Capsules

The dried capsules of *Papaver somniferum* (Papaveraceæ). They contain narcotic principles similar to those of opium, but less powerful and certain. The *decoction* of poppy capsules is used as an anodyne fomentation to bruises and painful swellings.

PARAFFINUM

Paraffin

The various mixtures of members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons are used in medicine as ointment bases. Their chief recommendation lies in the fact that they do not oxidise and become rancid by keeping. The harder paraffins are not readily absorbed by the skin, but the softer and liquid fractions penetrate readily.

PARAFFINUM MOLLE. Either the yellow or bleached variety (**PARAFFINUM MOLLE ALBUM**) may be used when a *soft* dressing is required. When a *harder* ointment is necessary, **UNGUENTUM PARAFFINI**—a mixture of hard and soft paraffins—may be prescribed.

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM. *Liquid Paraffin* of varying gravities is known under the names *Glymol*, *Adepsine Oil*, *Paroleine*, *Oleum Deelinæ*, *Oleum Vaselineæ*, &c. Liquid paraffin, and especially the variety known as *Atoleine*, has come into general use as a laxative. No trace of the hydrocarbon is absorbed by the system, hence it acts purely as a lubricant to the intestinal tract. From a teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful two or three times daily ensure easy and regular evacuation of the bowels. Liquid paraffin is in fact one of the safest and most satisfactory remedies for habitual constipation. It is entirely without odour and taste, and is

rarely objected to. For the fastidious, liquid paraffin flavoured with lemon, raspberry, &c., is always obtainable.

ATOLEINE CONFECTION is a solid variety flavoured to taste. It is given in the same dose as liquid paraffin, and by many people is preferred. It may be given in habitual constipation, dyspepsia, piles, &c., with the certainty of doing good. Frequent small doses appear to answer better than large doses at bedtime. *Atoleine* is also an excellent basis for nasal and laryngeal sprays—*Nebulæ*. Thus :

℞ Menthol. gr. xx	1.2 gramme.
Atoleini ad ℥j	to 30.0 mils.

For spraying the Nose and Throat.

When desired, 1 or 2 per cent. of cocaine alkaloid may be added by first dissolving in oleic acid. Other medicamentations are : Iodine 1 per cent., thymol 1 to 5 per cent., phenol 1 per cent., camphor 1 to 5 per cent.

EMULSIO PETROLEI. *Petroleum Emulsion.* Has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver and other fatty oils. Although not assimilated, it seems to do good in cases of cough, and is a mild laxative.

℞ Paraffini Liquidi ℥iv	100.0 mils.
Pulv. Acaciæ ℥j	25.0 grammes.
Sodii Hypophosphitis ℥j	3.5 „
Calcii Hypophosphitis ℥j	3.5 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	25.0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥viiij	to 200.0 „

A teaspoonful to a tablespoonful three times a day.

UNGUEMOL. A hydrated paraffin ointment basis much superior to ordinary paraffin ointment. At the body temperature *unguemol* slowly gives up its combined water, producing a cooling effect very grateful to hot dry skins. Keeps well at all temperatures and may be impregnated with any desired medicament. *Unguemol* possesses the great advantage over lard that it does not become rancid, and over paraffin ointment that it is perfectly absorbed and is readily washed off with soap and water. *Unguemol* alone is purely emollient ; as it appears in commerce it is not medicated.

VALSOL and **VASOGEN.** These are said to be oxygenated paraffins, and are put forward as bases for ointments and pigments. The combinations with iodine, menthol, ichthyol, creolin, creosote, &c., are said to be absorbed with great rapidity.

PARALDEHYDUM

Paraldehydye

A colourless liquid crystallising in cold weather. It has a peculiar suffocating odour and warm taste. Given as an anodyne and hypnotic, especially in mania and melancholia. It acts quickly, generally inducing several hours' refreshing sleep without unpleasant after-effects.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

R Paraldehyd. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	2·0 „
Ext. Glycyrrh. Liq. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij	to 60·0 mils.

The draught. At bedtime.

ELIXIR PARALDEHYDI. Dose, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

PAREIRÆ RADIX

Pareira Root

The dried root of *Chondodendron tomentosum* (Menispermaceæ). It is demulcent and diuretic, and is used empirically to allay irritation of the genito-urinary tract in pyelitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, &c.

Dose of **Extractum Pareiræ Liquidum**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

Decoctum Pareiræ, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

R Acid. Nitrici Dil. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥xv	1·0 „
Decoct. Pareiræ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder.

R Ammon. Benzoatis gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Ext. Opii Liq. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Ext. Pareiræ Liq. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours.

Pyelitis.

PEPSINUM

Pepsin

Most of the pepsin is obtained from the stomach of the hog; it should peptonise 2500 times its weight of freshly coagulated egg albumen in six hours. Pepsin combined with hydrochloric acid may be given to aid digestion in debilitated states of the system, anæmia, pulmonary tuberculosis, chronic Bright's disease, &c. It is also of service in permanent damage to the coat of the stomach, and in dilated stomach when unaccompanied by bacterial fermentation.

It should be remembered that pepsin is destroyed by alkalies or alkaline carbonates.

Incompatibles, or substances capable of preventing or hindering proteolytic action (if present in any quantity), alkalies, extract of malt, salts of any kind, hexamethylenetetramine.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) in pill or cachet.

of **Glycerinum Pepsini**, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

Vinum Pepsini, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils.).

Liquor Pepsini, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils.).

℞ Glycerin. Pepsini ℥j	4.0 mils.
Tr. Nucis Vom. ℥v	0.3 mil.
Tr. Card. Co. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.0 ,,

To be taken three times a day.

℞ Pulv. Pepsini gr. v	0.30 gramme.
Calcii Lactophosph. gr. x	0.60 ,,
Acid. Hydrochloric. ℥j	0.06 mil.

Mix thoroughly. For one cachet. To be taken with each meat meal.

PEPTONISED BEEF. *Gerrard's Process :*

Finely Minced Lean Beef	8 ounces.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid	2 fluid drachms.
Pepsin	1 drachm.
Distilled water	1 pint.

Mix and digest for three hours at 130° F., neutralise with sodium bicarbonate and strain. It is too bitter and unpleasant to be taken by the mouth, but is useful for rectal feeding. If desired it may be concentrated on a water-bath.

PHENACETINUM

Phenacetin

A tasteless, inodorous, and almost insoluble compound obtained by the action of acetic acid on para-phenetidin. It is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic; it is not so depressing as either acetanilide or phenazone, and is less toxic. It is given with success in neuralgia, sciatica, migraine, and headache generally. Formerly it was used as an antipyretic, but modern views have led to its disuse for this purpose. It is probably the safest of this class of remedies.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) in cachet.

Owing to its insoluble nature, it should never be given in compressed tablets, which may fail to disintegrate.

When cachets are not available, it may be given in mixture, suspended with mucilage of acacia. In any case it is well to add caffeine to counteract depression.

Antidotes as for Phenazonum (*see* p. 238).

R Caffeinæ Citratis gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Phenacetin. gr. viij	0·50 „
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j	4·00 mils.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30·00 „

For one draught.

Migraine or Neuralgia.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PHENACETIN COMPOUND.

This is citro-tartrate of soda with phenacetin and caffeine. **Dose**, one or two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water while effervescing.

Efficacious in Headache.

CITROPHEN. A compound of citric acid and para-phenetidin. Freely soluble in water, but possesses bitter taste. Is antipyretic and analgesic. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) in cachet.**

LACTOPHENIN. A lactic acid compound with phenetidin, sparingly soluble in water. Is antipyretic and analgesic. Is given in migraine and neuralgia. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in cachet.**

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDUM. A derivative of phenacetin. Used as an antipyretic and analgesic, especially in rheumatism. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) in cachet.**

SALOCOLL. *Phenocoll Salicylate.* Specially recommended in rheumatism, and said not to cause gastric disturbance. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme)** in cachet.

PHENAZONUM

Phenazone. Analgesine

A compound originally introduced under the protected name of *Antipyrine*. Like phenacetin it is a powerful analgesic and antipyretic. It is employed for its analgesic properties in facial neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatic arthritis, migraine, and headache generally. It possesses hæmostatic properties, and a solution is sometimes used as a spray (2 to 4 per cent.) in epistaxis. A lotion of the same strength is also used in acute coryza, but the application causes pain, and should be preceded by spraying with 1 per cent. cocaine solution.

Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) in mixture or cachet.

Solubility. Freely soluble in water or in alcohol, but the taste is very unpleasant.

Incompatibles. Acids, alkalies, preparations of cinchona, syrup of ferrous iodide, spirit of nitrous ether, ferric chloride, or any preparation containing tannin.

Antidotes. Wrap in hot flannels with hot-water bottle to feet; give brandy or inject ether; oxygen inhalations; atropine, strychnine hypodermically if necessary.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PHENAZONE contains 5 grains in each drachm with sodium citro-tartrate. Useful in common headache.

R Phenazon. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Liq. Morph. Hyd. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Castorei ℥xx	1·2 „
Tinct. Valerianæ ℥xx	1·2 „
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken in a little water every four hours. Send three doses. *Spasmodic Dysmenorrhœa.*

FERRIPYRIN. A compound of phenazone and ferric chloride. Introduced as a hæmatinic and local astringent, but is little used. **Dose, 3 to 8 grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme).**

HYPNAL. A compound of phenazone and chloral, sparingly soluble in cold water. It is a rather useful hypnotic and sedative. **Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0·6 to 1·2 gramme)** in cachet, in much the same cases as indicate the use of opium.

SALIPYRIN. *Antipyrine Salicylate.* A compound of phenazone and salicylic acid. Sparingly soluble in water, freely in alcohol. Employed as an analgesic and anti-rheumatic; given in both acute and chronic rheumatism. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes)** in cachet.

PYRAMIDON. Derivative of *Pyrazolon.* Antipyretic and analgesic. **Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme)** in cachet.

PHOSPHORUS

Phosphorus

Phosphorus in minute doses stimulates the growth of bone, and is given to children in rickets and in cases of ununited fracture. It should be administered very cautiously, treatment commencing with a dose of not more than $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·6 milligramme) for adults, less for children, as some persons exhibit idiosyncrasy.

Phosphorus is also regarded as a nerve stimulant, and is given in sexual exhaustion, failure of mental power, &c.

Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, cautiously increased to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain (0·6 to 3 milligrammes) in pill.

Antidotes. Oil of turpentine, 30 drops every hour. Murrell advises 3 grains copper sulphate in water every five minutes until patient vomits. Epsom salt as purgative. Dilute solution of potassium permanganate or of hydrogen peroxide may be drunk.

OLEUM PHOSPHORATUM. *Phosphorated Oil.* 1 per cent. This soon loses its virtues, is most unpalatable, and hence rarely prescribed. **Dose, 1 to 5 minims (0·06 to 0·3 mil.).**

ELIXIR PHOSPHORI, B.P.C. *Elixir of Phosphorus.* Contains $\frac{1}{50}$ grain in each drachm. **Dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils.).** It deteriorates on keeping.

R Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0006 gramme.
Ferri Sulph. Exsicc. gr. j	0·0600 „
Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·0020 „
Ext. Aloes gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0·0300 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Tonic and Stimulant.

R Phosphori gr. $\frac{1}{100}$	0·0006 gramme.
Strychninæ gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·0020 „
Ext. Damianæ gr ij	0·1000 „
Ferri Glycerophosph. gr. ij	0·1000 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Aphrodisiac.

R Ol. Phosphori Recentis ℥j	0·06 mil.
Ol. Morrhuæ ℥ss	2·00 mils.
Calcii Glycerophosph. gr. ij	0·10 gramme.
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xx	1·20 grammes.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥v	0·30 mil.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ij	to 10·00 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Rickets.

AMORPHOUS PHOSPHORUS or **RED PHOSPHORUS** is a dangerous remedy. If absolutely free from white phosphorus, it is probably inert. It is not now given *internally*.

ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM is rarely employed *per se*.

The hypophosphites of lime, iron, and soda are useful nerve tonics, and of service in incipient consumption. They are considered under the headings of their respective bases. The most generally useful preparation is **SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS**. *Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, B.P.C.* This contains the mixed hypophosphites of lime, manganese, iron, potassium, quinine, and strychnine, and is one of the most generally useful of tonics, improving both appetite and digestion, and acting as a pick-me-up to those who are run down through overwork. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 4 mils.).

PHYSOSTIGMATIS SEMINA

Calabar Bean

The ripe seeds of *Physostigma venenosum* (Leguminosæ). They contain a very powerful alkaloid, *physostigmine* (*eserine*). This is a spinal depressant, antitetic, and myotic. The tincture and extract are occasionally given in chronic constipation and chronic bronchitis. Doses of $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of eserine salicylate (half a milligramme) hypodermically are given for acute constipation. Repeat every four hours for not more than six doses. Larger doses induce diarrhœa. The salts of the alkaloid are given as antidote to strychnine poisoning and in traumatic tetanus; used also as local applications

in diseases of the eye to produce contraction of the pupil and diminish presbyopia. Solutions of $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. dropped into the eye produce contraction in five to fifteen minutes. The pupils remain contracted for about twelve hours. When atropine has been used as a dilating agent, physostigmine is sometimes employed to produce contraction, so as to permit of ophthalmoscopic examination. Its most general use is to reduce the intra-ocular pressure in glaucoma and to break adhesions of the iris.

Antidotes. Emetics: belladonna, chloral, strychnine. Stimulants: potassium permanganate (10 grains in a pint of water).

Dose of **Extractum Physostigmatis**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0.015 to 0.06 gramme).

Tinctura Physostigmatis, B.P.C., 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.).

Physostigmina and its Salts, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain (0.6 to 1 milligramme).

Of the salts **PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SULPHAS** is the most commonly used, although it is very deliquescent and does not keep too well in solution. **PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLAS** is somewhat less soluble, but the solution keeps better.

LAMELLÆ PHYSOSTIGMINÆ. *Physostigmine Discs.* Each contains $\frac{1}{1000}$ grain of the sulphate. One may be applied to the conjunctiva, instead of using the solution. The discs keep indefinitely.

PICRORHIZA

Picrorhiza

The dried rhizome of *Picrorhiza Kurroa* (Scrophularinæ). Employed in the East as a bitter tonic in place of Gentian or Calumba.

Dose of **Extractum Picrorhizæ Liquidum**, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils.).

Tinctura Picrorhizæ, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

PICROTOXINUM

Picrotoxin

A neutral toxic principle obtained from the fruits of *Anamirta paniculata* (Menispermaceæ). *Externally* it is a parasiticide, and the ointment is used to kill pediculi. It must not be used where the skin is even slightly abraded, and it is safer to use less poisonous remedies. *Internally*

microtoxin is used empirically to check night sweats of phthisis. It has also been given in epilepsy, paralysis, chorea, and chronic alcoholism, but there is little proof that it does good.

Dose, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain (0.6 to 2 milligrammes) in pill.

Solubility. Sparingly soluble in water; freely in alcohol.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach pump, chloral hydrate, stimulants.

PIMENTA

Pimento. Allspice

The dried fruits of *Pimenta officinalis* (Myrtaceæ) are commonly used as a spice in culinary operations. They are aromatic and stomachic, and the powder may be added to diarrhœa mixtures.

AQUA PIMENTÆ. *Pimento Water.* A pleasant aromatic. **Dose,** 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.). A wineglassful often affords relief in colicky indigestion.

OLEUM PIMENTÆ. *Pimento Oil.* A powerful antiseptic, aromatic, and carminative; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop may be added to a cathartic pill to prevent griping. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil.).

PINI OLEUM

Oleum Abietis. Oil of Siberian Pine or Fir

The oil distilled from the fresh leaves of *Abies Siberica* (Coniferæ). It has practically the same action as oil of turpentine, but is pleasanter and more refreshing. It is used as a stimulating disinfectant in bronchial affections, and topically in rheumatism.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.03 to 0.2 mil.) on sugar or in emulsion.

OLEUM PINI SYLVESTRIS. This should be distilled from the leaves of the Scotch fir, *Pinus sylvestris*, but is probably derived from allied species. It is used for the same purposes as the above.

EXTRACTUM PINI SYLVESTRIS. A thick liquid extract of fragrant odour, obtained from the leaves of pine trees. It is readily soluble in water, and when added to a bath—three or four tablespoonfuls to 20 gallons—is used in hydro-pathic establishments.

R Ol. Pini ℥iiss	75 mils.
Camphoræ gr. ℥iiss	6 grammes.
Sapon. Mollis ℥iiss	10 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv	to 100 mils.

The liniment.

Rheumatism.

R Ol. Pini ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥v	0·3 „
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Bronchitis.

VAPOR PINI :

R Ol. Pini ℥xl	2·5 mils.
Magnes. Carb. Levis gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

A teaspoonful to a pint of water at 140° F. ; to be inhaled.
Chronic Bronchitis and Laryngitis.

PIPER NIGRUM

Black Pepper

The dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Piperaceæ). Is chiefly used as a condiment. *Externally* black pepper is rubefacient and irritant. *Internally* it is stimulant and carminative, and is given in hæmorrhoids and other rectal diseases.

Dose of Oleo-Resina Piperis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains (0·03 to 0·2 gramme).

Oleum Piperis, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).

Confectio Piperis, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

R Confectionis Sennæ ℥ss	2 grammes.
Confectionis Piperis ℥ss	2 „

The confection. One teaspoonful every night at bedtime.
Hæmorrhoids or Anal Fissure.

PIPERINUM. *Piperine.* An almost tasteless alkaloidal mixture obtained from black pepper ; is a mild antipyretic and antiperiodic. It is not pungent. It has been given in ague, gonorrhœa, hæmorrhoids, &c. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme) in pill.

Solubility. Freely soluble in alcohol ; insoluble in water.

PIPERIDINI TARTRAS. *Piperidine Tartrate.* Given as a solvent for uric acid. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) in chloroform water or cinnamon water.

PIPERAZINUM

Piperazine. Diethylene-diamine

An organic base with alkaline reaction. It is a reputed antirheumatic and antipodagric, and was originally given to remove excess of uric acid and insoluble urates from the system.

Dose, 5 grains (0·3 gramme) three times a day, largely diluted.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PIPERAZINE contains 5 grains of the base in each drachm. Dose, one teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water. In painful rheumatic affections 1 grain of phenocoll hydrochloride is added to each dose.

LYCETOL. *Di-methyl-piperazine Tartrate.* Is stated to possess the same properties as piperazine. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) largely diluted.

LYSIDINE, like the foregoing, is also supposed to assist in the elimination of excess of uric acid from the system. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.) largely diluted.

SIDONAL "NEW." Said to consist of quinic anhydride and used for the same purposes as piperazine. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes).

PITUITARY GLAND

Pituitary extract is prepared from the posterior part of the lobe. Dose is $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 mil. of the 20 per cent. extract, corresponding to $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ gramme of fresh material. Is given *intramuscularly*. Causes uterine contraction. Keeps blood-pressure raised for several hours. Must be used cautiously and is essentially an emergency remedy.

PIX

Tar

Several tars and tarry compounds are used in medicine, the most important being :

PIX CARBONIS. *Coal Tar.*

PIX LIQUIDA. *Stockholm Tar.*

OLEUM JUNIPERI PYROLIGNEUM. *Oleum Cadinum.*
Huile de Cade. Juniper Tar Oil.

OLEUM BETULÆ PYROLIGNEUM. *Oleum Rusci. Oil*
of Birch Tar.

OLEUM FAGI PYROLIGNEUM. *Beech Tar.*

COAL TAR. Used in the form of a spirituous extract, the original preparation, *Liquor Carbonis Detergens* (of which *Liquor Picis Carbonis* is an imitation), being probably the most active. It contains all the remedial virtues of the tar in solution, and on pouring into water it forms a milky emulsion. For the relief of prurigo, urticaria, and other itching conditions of the skin it may be used in the proportion of about 10 drops to the ounce of water. The lotion should be dabbed on the skin and allowed to dry. In ointments it may be used in the same proportion. *Liquor Carbonis Detergens* when well diluted is also a useful stimulant in chronic eczema and psoriasis, but is not suitable where there is acute inflammation.

WOOD TARS. *Juniper, Stockholm and Birch.* Like coal tar, these are antiseptic and disinfectant, but do not afford the same relief in itching complaints. The inhalation of the vapours has a beneficial action on the respiratory mucous membrane. For most forms of psoriasis and chronic eczema, tar, or one of its preparations, is perhaps one of the most useful remedies. As some people exhibit idiosyncrasy, applications should not be too strong to commence with.

Internally wood tar is frequently given as a disinfectant expectorant in bronchitis, **LIQUOR PICIS AROMATICUS** being especially useful. This is a concentrated solution containing the active principles of Stockholm tar. It mixes readily with water and has been found of service in coughs particularly when combined with diamorphine, codeine, &c.

R	Liq. Carbonis Detergentis	℥j	5	mils.
	Liq. Plumbi Fort.	℥j	5	„
	Aq. Rosæ ad	℥vj	to 200	„

The lotion.

Eczema.

R	Liq. Carbonis Detergentis	℥j	4.0	mils.
	Plumbi Acet. gr.	xx	1.2	gramme.
	Paraff. Moll. Alb.	℥j	30.0	grammes.

The ointment.

Eczema.

R Liq. Carbonis Detergentis	℥j	4.0 mils.
Hydrarg. Ammon. gr.	℥L	2.5 grammes.
Ung. Hydrarg. Nit.	℥iiss	6.0 „
Paraff. Moll. Alb.	℥iv	120.0 „

The ointment *Eczema.*

R Liq. Carbonis Detergentis	℥j	4 mils.
Zinci Oxidi	℥iv	15 grammes.
Calaminæ Præp.	℥iv	15 „
Glycerini	℥j	4 „
Liq. Calcis ad	℥viiij	to 250 mils.

The lotion. To be applied twice a day. *Eczema.*

R Ung. Picis Liq.	} $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ part. æq.	equal parts.
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon.		
Paraff. Moll.		

The ointment. *Psoriasis.*

R Liq. Carbonis Deterg.	℥iiss	7 mils.
Spirit. Coloniensis	℥j	35 „
Aq. Dest. ad	℥viiij	to 250 „

The lotion. To be applied freely. *Pruritus.*

R Naphthalin.	℥j	4 grammes.
Ung. Picis. Liq.	℥j	30 „
Ung. Sulphuris	℥j	30 „

The ointment. *Scabies.*

R Liq. Picis Aromatici	℥j	4 mils.
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To be added to a pint of hot water and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes several times a day.

R Liq. Picis Aromatici	℥xx	1.2 mil.
Syrup. Pruni Virg.	℥xxx	2.0 mils.
Syrup. Codeinæ	℥xxx	2.0 „
Inf. Cascariillæ ad	℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken twice or three times a day.

Cough or Chronic Bronchitis.

R Ol. Juniperi Pyrolig.	} $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ ℥j	of each 30 grammes.
Sapon. Mollis		
Spirit. Vini Rect.		

To be applied every night and washed off every morning. *Psoriasis.*

The following medicated toilet soaps are useful :

Stockholm Tar Soap.
Birch Tar Soap.
Juniper Tar Soap.
Birch Tar and Sulphur Soap.
Ichthyol and Tar Soap.

Each contains about 5 per cent. active ingredient.

CRESOL. *Cresol. Acid Cresylic. Cresol Hydrate* A mixture of isomeric cresols obtained from coal tar. When fresh it is pale straw-coloured, but darkens on exposure to light. Cresol enters into the composition of many proprietary disinfectants as creolin, lysol, solveol, trikresol, &c. Cresol is employed as an inhalation in whooping cough, bronchitis and other respiratory disorders, the best effects being obtained by vaporising the liquid from a shallow dish by means of a suitable lamp. Perhaps the best apparatus on the market is the "*Cresyl-Bell*," the safely lamp burning quite safely for 24 hours with one filling.

Dose, 1 to 3 minims (0.06 to 0.2 mil.).

Solubility. 1 in 50 water ; freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin and the fixed volatile oils.

LIQUOR CRESOLIS SAPONATUS. *Solution of Cresol with Soap. Compound Cresol Solution.* This solution is a useful antiseptic.

PATHONE. A cresol compound that mixes almost clear with water. Germicidal power about three times that of carbolic acid. One of the most powerful germicides and antiseptics in use ; not nearly as toxic as phenol. Solutions are not slippery, an important point for the surgeon, neither do they attack the hands of the operator like carbolic acid. Suitably diluted may be used with confidence for washing out cavities and as a general antiseptic during operations. *One per cent solution kills most bacteria and spores in five minutes. Half per cent. solutions are fatal to bacteria in ten minutes and to spores in fifteen minutes. Two per cent. solutions are almost instantly fatal to all forms of bacterial life. (Tested by either Rideal-Walker or Thread Culture methods.)*

For sterilising surgical instruments, washing out cavities and as a general antiseptic use $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solution. For sterilising infected linen, utensils, bed pans, surgical dressings, &c., use 2 to 3 per cent. solutions. For gargles, 10 drops to a pint of water. For a full bath use $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful. For ointments in psoriasis, &c., strengths up to 1 per cent. are used, but weaker ointment should be tried first.

CRESYL LIQUID "BELL."—A highly purified cresol for use in vaporisers. Of great service in whooping cough. Does not emit irritating fumes, and the odour is not unpleasant. Toxicity about half that of phenol.

ANTHRASOL is a pale yellow-coloured distillate from coal tar. Used in ointments (10 per cent.) for skin affections. Does not stain linen.

CREOLIN. *Cyllin.* A proprietary germicide. Used in lotions 1 in 200 ; as a douche 1 in 400.

IZAL. Stated to be prepared with "coke oven oil." A powerful antiseptic, not unpleasant odour. Used in lotions 1 in 200 to 1 in 300.

LYSOL. A proprietary germicide and disinfectant resembling Liq. Cresolis Saponatus, q.v.

NOTE.—The foregoing are incompatible with acids.

PLUMBUM

Lead

Internally lead acetate is used for its astringent effect in diarrhoea and intestinal hæmorrhage. For this purpose it is frequently combined with opium as Pil. Plumbi cum Opio. In large doses lead salts are poisonous, and the continual absorption of minute quantities produces *chronic* lead poisoning.

Externally lead acetate, or solution of the oxyacetate (Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis), is prescribed for both its astringent and its sedative effect. On sound skin it has little effect, but when applied to the mucous membrane or to abraded surfaces it is of service. Weeping eczema, leucorrhœa, pruritus, ulcerated sores, &c., are generally benefited by lead applications.

Antidotes. Emetics ; stomach syphon, Epsom salt or other harmless sulphate ; white of egg ; large draughts of milk ; stimulants.

Incompatibles. Sulphuric acid and sulphates ; hydrochloric acid and chlorides ; phosphoric acid and phosphates ; alkalies, iodides, carbonates, astringents, and albuminous preparations ; preparations of opium.

PLUMBI ACETAS. *Lead Acetate. Sugar of Lead.*

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme).

of *Pilula Plumbi cum Opio*, 2 to 4 grains (0·1 to 0·25 gramme).

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS FORTIS. *Goulard's Extract.* This, the *strong* solution, is too concentrated for use alone. When diluted with water—Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus—it forms the well-known *Goulard's Water*, a favourite sedative and astringent lotion.

GLYCERINUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS. *Glycerin of Lead Subacetate.* This also is too strong for use alone, but when diluted with water ten or twelve times may be used in place of *Goulard's Water*. Mixed with soft white paraffin it forms an astringent ointment.

PLUMBI OLEAS. *Lead Oleate.* In fine powder is employed for dusting eczematous patches. Mixed with an equal weight of soft paraffin, it forms *Kaposi's Diachylon Ointment*, a useful dressing for old sores, burns, &c.

PLUMBI STEARAS. *Lead Stearate.* Is preferred by some to the oleate, especially for use as a dusting powder for abraded surfaces.

PULVIS PLUMBI STEARATIS COMPOSITUS. *Compound Lead Stearate Powder.* A mixture of the stearates and silicates of lead and zinc associated with balsam of Peru. Is mildly astringent and antiseptic. It may be advantageously employed for chafes, abrasions, patches of eczema, perspiring axillæ, &c.

PLUMBI IODIDUM. *Lead Iodide.* Is occasionally employed as an ointment for glandular and arthritic swellings.

R Pil. Plumbi c. Opio gr. iv	0.250 gramme.
Oleo-Resin. Zingiberis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0.015 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Severe Diarrhœa.

R Ext. Belladonnæ Virid. ζj	4 grammes.
Ung. Plumbi Acetatis ζj	30 „

The ointment.

Fissure of Anus.

R Liquor. Plumbi Fort. ζss	2.0 mils.
Ol. Amygdalæ ζj	30.0 „
Liq. Calcis ζj	30.0 „
Ol. Caryophylli $\mathfrak{M} iij$	0.2 mil.

This forms a cooling application which is grateful to burns, irritated and inflamed surfaces.

R Liquor. Plumbi Fort. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥v	0·3 mil.
Cremor. Lactis ad ℥ij	to 60·0 mils.

A soothing and cooling application, but must be used only when freshly made.

R Plumbi Acetatis gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Ext. Opii Liq. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij	to 60·0 „

The injection. To be used twice a day. *Gleet.*

R Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥xxx	2 mils.
Liq. Plumbi Sub. Dil. ad ℥x	to 250 „

The soothing lotion. *Eczema.*

R Pulv. Plumbi Stearatis Co. ℥j	30 grammes.
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The dusting powder.

For dusting the Feet and under the Armpits.

R Bals. Peru. ℥xv	1 mil.
Ung. Zinci Oleatis ℥iv	15 grammes.
Ung. Diachyli ℥iv	15 „

The ointment. *Chronic Eczema.*

R Ung. Glyc. Plumbi Subacet. ℥j	30 grammes.
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The application for chapped hands. A small quantity to be applied after ablution.

PODOPHYLLI RHIZOMA

Podophyllum Rhizome.

The dried root portion of *Podophyllum peltatum* (Berberidaceæ). It yields a resinoid, podophyllin, an active cathartic and cholagogue, and in large doses a gastro-intestinal irritant; may be given in cases of disordered liver, whether functional or organic. Podophyllin *per se* is rather slow in action.

Dose of Tinctura Podophylli, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).
Podophyllinum, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme)

R Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 gramme.
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij	0·200 „
Ext. Hyoscyami gr. j	0·060 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime three times a wee

R Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 gramme.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ss	0·030 „
Pil. Coloc. c. Hyoscy. gr. iij	0·200 „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime. *Biliousness.*

R Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 gramme.
Aloini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „
Ext. Belladonnæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „
Ext. Nucis Vom. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „
Oleo-Resin. Piperis gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a week at bedtime.

R Podophyllini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 gramme.
Euonymini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „
Iridini gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „
Ol. Menth. Pip. gr. ss	0·030 „

For one pill. To be taken when required.

Bilious Dyspepsia.

PODOPHYLLI INDICI RHIZOMA

Indian Podophyllum Rhizome

The dried rhizome and roots of *Podophyllum Emodi* (Berberidaceæ) collected in Northern India. The plant yields a *Podophyllin* which is more powerful than that obtained from American *Podophyllum*, although the pharmacopœial doses are identical, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·01 to 0·04 gramme).

POTASSIUM

Potassium

POTASSA CAUSTICA. *Potassium Hydroxide. Caustic Potash.* Solid potash is a powerful caustic, destroying the tissue with which it comes into contact. When thus used, or when used in strong solution, it causes great pain, and care must be taken to localise the action by smearing the sound skin with a thick layer of paraffin ointment. *Very dilute* solutions are sometimes used to remove fatty matter and to cleanse the skin before operations.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ. *Solution of Potash.* Is given occasionally as an antacid and sedative, but is apt to irritate the stomach. Dose, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.) largely diluted.

POTASSA SULPHURATA. *Sulphurated Potash. Liver of Sulphur.* An irritant and parasiticide. It is employed to make sulphur baths for the treatment of chronic eczema and psoriasis when the disease is very widespread, also for chronic rheumatic arthritis. As sulphurated potash is strongly alkaline, the bath should not contain more than 15 to 30 grains per gallon of warm water, in which the patient may remain from ten minutes to half an hour.

Acne rosacea, ringworm, and scabies are treated with an ointment containing 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme) of sulphurated potash to an ounce (30 grammes) of lard.

POTASSII ACETAS. <i>Potassium Acetate</i>	} Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0·6 to 2·5 grammes).
POTASSII CITRAS. <i>Potassium Citrate</i>	

Solubility. Freely soluble in water.

The therapeutic effects of these salts are practically identical. Both act as diuretics and diaphoretics, hence are administered as cooling salines in fevers. In the system they are converted into carbonates, are given in gouty affections, and to prevent puerperal eclampsia.

POTASSII BICARBONAS. *Potassium Bicarbonate.* Is mildly alkaline. It is administered in dyspepsia and gouty affections, but in the treatment of the latter it is inferior to the citrate and acetate. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes).** It is freely soluble in water.

POTASSII BROMIDUM. *Potassium Bromide.* Is considered to be the most efficient of the bromides, and more reliance is placed upon it for the treatment of nervous diseases than upon any other drug. It is hypnotic, depressing the nervous system. It is given in epilepsy, insomnia, mania, chronic hysteria, asthma, whooping cough, dysmenorrhœa, and as an anaphrodisiac. **Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes)** or more. In epilepsy it is necessary to give a daily dose of 60 grains—30 grains twice daily—and regular administration should be continued for at least two years after the last attack, and another year spent in gradually diminishing the dose (Gowers). In mental diseases, Savage recommends large doses—40 to 60 grains—night and morning. In insanity of the maniacal type bromides are generally combined with chloral. Prolonged use of bromides may induce *bromism* accompanied by an acneiform rash, when the administration of the drug must be stopped. It is freely soluble in water.

POTASSII CHLORAS. *Potassium Chlorate.* In the presence of putrefying matter (septic tissue) potassium chlorate is decomposed, the liberated oxygen acting as a disinfectant and antiseptic. This action does not, however, take place under normal conditions, and the drug when taken *internally* is excreted unchanged. Large doses are toxic, but in medicinal doses it is used for stomatitis, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, and other affections of the mouth. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).** It is soluble 1 in 16 of water.

POTASSII IODIDUM. *Potassium Iodide.* The most commonly used iodide. Formerly iodine *per se* was given *internally*, but as the potassium salt is much less irritant it is now always substituted. In syphilis, particularly the tertiary stage, its value is undoubted, and in all skin affections of syphilitic origin it should be tried. Chronic rheumatoid arthritis, gonorrhœal rheumatism, bronchitis, asthma, scrofulous affections of the skin, &c., are frequently benefited by continued treatment. Potassium iodide is specific for actinomycosis and should always be given. Very large doses, 20 to 30 grains, three or four times a day, are necessary. B.M.J. mentions case where 240 grains in a day were given. In cases where the depressing effect is objectionable the sodium or ammonium salts may be substituted. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme)** or more. If *iodism* occurs, the patient should be warned to communicate with the prescriber. It may be relieved by large doses of sodium bicarbonate; belladonna tincture may be given; stimulants; plenty of milk and nourishing food. Freely soluble in water and glycerin.

Incompatibles. Spirit of nitrous ether, bismuth subnitrate, chloral hydrate, calomel, silver nitrate, metallic salts and acids, potassium chlorate.

POTASSII NITRAS. *Potassium Nitrate. Nitre. Saltpetre.* In large doses depresses the heart. In small medicinal doses it acts as a mild diuretic and diaphoretic, but is now little used for these purposes, being superseded by the citrate and acetate. **Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.2 gramme).** Asthmatic subjects sometimes find relief from inhaling the fumes of smouldering *nitre paper*. See also **Pulv. Lobeliæ Co.**

POTASSII NITRIS. *Potassium Nitrite.* **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme).** Action and uses as sodium nitrite, q.v.

POTASSII PERMANGANAS. — See *Manganesium*.

POTASSII SULPHAS. *Potassium Sulphate.* A saline laxative and mild hepatic stimulant. When *freely diluted* and in doses of about 30 grains (2 grammes) it produces easy watery stools unattended by griping. Concentrated solutions are irritant. It may be given as a saline purge in dyspepsia, torpid liver, dropsy, &c. **Dose, 10 to 40 grains (0·6 to 2·5 grammes).**

Solubility. 1 in 10 of water.

POTASSII TARTRAS. *Potassium Tartrate.*

POTASSII TARTRAS ACIDUS. *Potassium Acid Tartrate. Cream of Tartar.* The therapeutical effect of these salts is identical. In full doses they act as purgatives, producing copious watery evacuations without griping. They also act as diuretics, the urine being rendered alkaline. Cream of tartar is a favourite household remedy. **Dose of either salt, 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 4 grammes) or more.**

℞ Potassii Tartratis gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Potassii Phosphat. gr. v	0·3 „
Potassii Chloridi gr. v	0·3 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 4·0 mils.

A teaspoonful to be added to a tumbler of water and drunk as a beverage with each meal. *Dyspepsia with Acidity.*

℞ Potassii Citratis gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	0·3 mil.
Spirit. Æther. Nit. ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Diuretic in Dropsy.*

℞ Potassii Citratis gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Spirit. Æther. Nit. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Syrup. Tolutani ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours. *A simple Diaphoretic.*

℞ Potassii Acetatis gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Copaibæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Spirit. Juniperi ℥x	0·6 „
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Gonorrhœa.*

- ℞ Potassii Acetatis gr. xxx 2·0 grammes.
 Hexamin. gr. viij 0·5 gramme.
 Syrupi ℥ss 2·0 mils.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30·0 „
- To be taken three times a day. *Uric Acid Gravel.*
- ℞ Potassii Bicarbonatis gr. xv 1 gramme.
 Magnes. Calc. Levis gr. xv 1 „
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j to 30 mils.
- To be taken when required. *Dyspepsia and Heartburn.*
- ℞ Potassii Bromidii gr. xx 1·2 gramme.
 Ammonii Bromidii gr. x 0·7 „
 Potassii Iodidii gr. iij 0·2 „
 Tr. Nucis. Vom. ℥iij 0·2 mil.
 Syr. Zingib. ℥xx 1·2 „
 Aq. ad ℥j to 30·0 mils.
- To be taken twice daily. *Epilepsy.*
- ℞ Potassii Bromidi ℥j 4·0 grammes.
 Chloral. Hydrat. gr. xx 1·2 gramme.
 Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j to 30·0 mils.
- The draught. At night. *Mania.*
- ℞ Potassii Bromidi gr. ij 0·1 gramme.
 Syrup. Papav. Alb. ℥v 0·3 mil.
 Aq. Anethi ad ℥j to 4·0 mils.
- A teaspoonful to be given at night. *For Infants when Teething.*
- ℞ Potassii Bromidi gr. xx 1·2 gramme.
 Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥xv 1·0 mil.
 Syrup. Aurantii ℥j 4·0 mils.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30·0 „
- The draught. At bedtime. *Insomnia.*
- ℞ Potassii Bromidi gr. xv 1·0 gramme.
 Ammonii Phosphatis gr. x 0·6 „
 Tinct. Gentianæ Co. ℥xv 1·0 mil.
 Aq. Caryophylli ad ℥ss to 15·0 mils.
- To be taken in a little water twice a day. *Dysuria.*
- ℞ Potassii Bromidi
 Sodii Bromidi
 Strontii Bromidi āā gr. x of each 0·6 gramme.
 Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ℥j 4·0 mils.
 Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j to 30·0 „
- To be taken twice a day. *Epilepsy.*

R Potassii Bromidi gr. xxx 2 grammes.
 Sp. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xxx 2 mils.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30 „

The draught. To be taken at once and repeated in four hours if not relieved. *Migraine.*

R Potassii Chloratis ℥iiss 6 grammes.
 Dec. Cinchonæ ad ℥viij to 250 mils.

One tablespoonful to be used for gargling the mouth three times a day, followed by a dose of one tablespoonful which is to be swallowed. *Stomatitis.*

R Potassii Chloratis ℥iiss 6 grammes.
 Glycerin. Boracis ℥iv 15 mils.
 Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij to 250 „

The gargle. To be used frequently. *Sore Throat.*
 May be also used as a *Mouth Wash in Salivation.*

R Potassii Chloratis ℥ij 8 grammes.
 Syrup. Mori ℥iv 15 mils.
 Inf. Rosæ Acid. ad ℥viij to 250 „

The gargle. *Relaxed Sore Throat.*

R Potassii Chloratis ℥j 4.0 grammes.
 Acid. Hydrochlorici ℥v 0.3 mil.

Warm gently in a corked bottle until evolution of chlorine ceases and add—

Aq. Dest. q.s. ad ℥viij to 250 mils.

The chlorine gargle. *Ulcerated Sore Throat.*

R Potassii Iodidi gr. v. 0.3 gramme.
 Tinct. Cinchonæ ℥j 4.0 mils.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Syphilis.*

R Potassii Iodidi gr. iij 0.2 gramme.
 Potassii Bicarb. gr. x 0.6 „
 Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥viij 0.5 mil.
 Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss 2.0 mils.
 Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Asthma.*

R Potassii Iodidi gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·6 mil.
Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day.

Tertiary Syphilis.

R Potassii Iodidi gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Magnes. Sulphatis gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Potassii Bicarb. gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Inf. Aurant. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day.

Gonorrhœal Rheumatism.

R Potassii Iodidi gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Potassii Citratis gr. x	0·6 „
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Rheumatoid Arthritis.

R Potassii Iodidi gr. ij	0·1 gramme.
Tinct. Cinchonæ ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Syrup. Sarsæ Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Inf. Cascariillæ ad ℥ij	to 8·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Enlarged Lymphatic Glands.

R Potassii Iodidi gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	4·0 grammes.
Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·6 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Lead Poisoning.

R Potassii Iodidi gr. xv	1 gramme.
Potassii Bromidi gr. xv	1 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day with a wineglassful of water on an empty stomach.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

R Potassii Iodidi gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Potassii Bromidi gr. x	0·6 „
Ammonii Chloridi gr. x	0·6 „
Syrup Aurantii ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Lumbago.

℞ Potassii Iodidi gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Liq. Sarsæ Co. ℥ss	2·0 „
Tinct. Cinchonæ Co. ℥ss	2·0 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken twice a day.

Syphilis.

℞ Potassii Nitratis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Potassii Bicarb. gr. xv	1·0 „
Decoct. Hordei ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

℞ Potassii Sulphatis gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Acid. Sulph. Arom. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken in a tumbler of tepid water on rising.

℞ Potassii Tartratis gr. XL	2·5 grammes.
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The powder. To be taken in a tumbler of tepid water every morning on rising.

Saline Purgative.

℞ Potassii Tartratis Acid. ℥j	30 grammes.
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co. ℥iij	90 „

A teaspoonful to be taken at bedtime.

Laxative.

℞ Potassii Tartratis Acid. gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Pulv. Jalapæ Co. gr. xxx	2 „
Syrup. Zingib. q.s.	a sufficiency.

The electuary. A small teaspoonful occasionally.

℞ Potassii Tartratis gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Conf. Sennæ gr. xxx	2 „
Mel. Purif. q.s.	a sufficiency.

A teaspoonful or more at bedtime when required.

℞ Potassii Tartratis Acid. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Mannæ gr. xx	1·2 „
Mel. Purif. ℥j	4·0 grammes.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥iv	to 15·0 mils.

A teaspoonful to a dessertspoonful occasionally at night.

Laxative for young Children.

PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ CORTEX

Virginian Prune or Wild Cherry Bark

The bark of *Prunus serotina* (Rosaceæ). The crushed bark when treated with water yields an essential oil and a trace of hydrocyanic acid. The syrup, in addition to being palatable, is a useful addition to cough mixtures.

Dose of Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Acetomorph. Hydrochlor. gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	0·002 gramme.
Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss	2·000 mils.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥viiij	0·500 mil.
Syrup. Tolu. ℥ss	2·000 mils.
Aq; Dest. ad ℥ij	to 8·000 „

A dessertspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

Dry Hacking Cough.

R Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss	2 mils.
Glycerin. Acetomorph. Co. ℥ss	2 „

A teaspoonful when cough is troublesome.

PULSATILLA

Pulsatilla

The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla* and *A. pratensis* (Ranunculaceæ). In large doses pulsatilla is a gastro-intestinal irritant. In medicinal doses it has been given as a sedative in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epididymitis, &c. It is also recommended as an antispasmodic in convulsive cough and chronic affections of the air-passages.

Dose of Tinctura Pulsatillæ, B.P.C., 1 to 5 minims (0·06 to 0·3 mil.). In amenorrhœa and dsymenorrhœa one drop every hour taken the day preceding the expected periods is beneficial.

ANEMONIN. This principle is insoluble in cold water and alcohol. It may be used for all the purposes of pulsatilla, but does not represent the activity of the tincture. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme) in powder diluted with milk sugar.

PYRETHRI RADIX

Pellitory Root

The dried root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum* (Compositæ). It is a powerful sialagogue, producing when chewed a tingling sensation in the mouth and some numbness. The tincture, combined with an equal volume of tincture of iodine, is sometimes used to allay toothache. It is a favourite ingredient in mouth washes and dentifrices.

R Tinct Pyrethri ℥iv	15·0 mils.
Saponin. gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Spirit. Ment. Pip. ℥ij	8·0 mils.
Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Myrrhæ ℥iv	15·0 mils.
Spirit. Rect. ad ℥ij	to 60·0 „

The mouth wash. To be sprinkled on a moistened toothbrush and used for brushing the teeth night and morning.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM. The powdered unexpanded flowers constitute "insect powder." The following is an excellent application, painted on the skin, to drive away flies, midges, &c. :

Ol. Eucalypti ℥xxx	2 mils.
Menthol. gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Camphor. gr. xxx	2 „
Tinct. Pyrethri Rosei ad ℥ij	to 60 mils.

QUASSIÆ LIGNUM

Quassia

The wood of *Picraena excelsa* (Simarubaceæ). It is a pure bitter tonic, and as it is free from tannin its preparations are not blackened by the persalts of iron. It is given in dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and debility after fevers, &c. The infusion acts as a poison to insects and the lower forms of animal life; injected per rectum (5 to 10 fluid ounces) destroys threadworm.

Dose of Infusum Quassiæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).
Tinctura Quassiæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Quassiæ ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥viii	0·5 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

R Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥ xv	1 mil.
Glycerini ℥ ss	2 "
Inf. Quassia ad ℥ j	to 30 "

To be taken three times a day, after food. *Tonic.*

QUEBRACHO CORTEX

Quebracho

The bark of various species of *Aspidosperma* (Apocynaceæ). In small doses quebracho is a bitter tonic; in larger doses it is administered in asthma and the various forms of dyspnoea, in which it is reputed of service.

Dose of Tinctura Quebracho, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils.).
Extractum Quebracho Liquidum, 5 to 10 minims (0·3 to 0·6 mil.).

R Tincturæ Quebracho ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Caffeinæ Citratis gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Tinct. Stramonii ℥ v	0·3 mil.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ ss	to 15·0 mils.

To be taken every four hours. *Asthma.*

R Tinct. Quebracho ℥ xxx	2 mils.
Spirit. Ætheris ℥ xxx	2 "
Elixir Cinch. Flav. ad ℥ iv	to 15 "

To be taken in a little water when required. *Dyspnoea.*

ASPIDOSPERMINE and other alkaloids derived from quebracho have been advocated, but no single one represents the therapeutic activity of the tincture.

QUILLAIAE CORTEX

Quillaia, or Soap Bark

The dried inner bark of *Quillaia saponaria* (Rosaceæ). Preparations of quillaia have been recommended as expectorants in place of senega, but their use is practically restricted to toilet preparations. A strong watery decoction (or 1 ounce of the liquid extract to half a pint of water) is used for shampooing the scalp. It is not only an effectual cleansing agent, but it is destructive to pediculi. Combined with aromatics and antiseptics it constitutes a very pleasant frothing application for the teeth.

TINCTURA QUILLAIAE. *Tincture of Quillaia.*

EXTRACTUM QUILLAIÆ LIQUIDUM. *Liquid Extract of Quilliaia.*

℞ Spirit. Rosmarini ℥ij	8 mils.
Liq. Ammoniaë ℥ss	2 „
Ext. Quillaiæ Liq. ad ℥ij	to 60 „

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to half a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair.

℞ Tinct Quillaiæ ℥iv	15·00 mils.
Ol. Ment. Pip. ℥iv	0·25 mil.
Ol. Gaultheriæ ℥ij	0·10 „
Ol. Caryoph. ℥ij	0·10 „
Elixir Saccharini ℥ss	2·00 mils.
Spirit. Rect. ad ℥ij	to 60·00 „

The liquid dentifrice.

QUININA

Quinine

Quinine is by far the most important of the alkaloids obtained from cinchona bark. It is a powerful antiseptic and germicide, and is frequently used in affections of the scalp. It has an exceedingly bitter taste, and in small doses acts as a stomachic and tonic. In larger doses it is antipyretic and antiperiodic, and is especially useful in ague, ague-like fevers, malaria, the early stages of common cold, and influenza, acting both as a prophylactic and as a curative. In cases of malaria it is better to give large doses two or three times a day (*e.g.* 10 to 15 grains) than to give 4 or 5 grains every two or three hours. If it causes much gastric irritation the insoluble tannate should be tried.

As a prophylactic better results ensue when 10 to 15 grains are taken in one dose once a week than a daily dose of 2 or 3 grains.

There is much conflicting testimony regarding the ecbolic action of quinine.

The action of the various salts is therapeutically identical, those in most general use being the sulphate, hydrochloride, salicylate, and hydrobromide.

Incompatibles. Alkalies, alkaline carbonates; astringents.

QUININÆ SULPHAS. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) as a tonic and stomachic; 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) as an antiperiodic and antipyretic. This salt, the

disulphate, commonly spoken of as quinine, is manufactured in enormous quantities, and is used much more frequently than any other. It is only slightly soluble in water, but if prescribed with an equal quantity of any dilute mineral acid it may be diluted to any extent.

QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM. *Quinine Hydrobromide.* Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme). Soluble about 1 in 24 of water; supposed not to induce quinism.

QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM ACIDUM. *Acid Hydrobromide of Quinine.* Dose, the same as the neutral salt; it is soluble 1 in 6 of water, and is well adapted for hypodermic injection, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme) for a dose.

QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. *Quinine Hydrochloride.* Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0·06 to 0·6 gramme). Soluble 1 in 34 of water; freely in alcohol.

QUININÆ SALICYLAS. *Quinine Salicylate.* Dose, 1 to 10 grains (0·06 to 0·6 gramme) in pill or cachet. It is only very slightly soluble in water, and must not be dissolved in acids, as the salicylic acid is thrown out.

TINCTURA QUININÆ. *Tincture of Quinine.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.). Contains 2 per cent. of quinine hydrochloride in tincture of fresh orange-peel. An agreeable tonic bitter.

TINCTURA QUININÆ AMMONIATA. *Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.* Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.). Contains 2 per cent. of quinine sulphate in dilute spirit of ammonia. It becomes cloudy on addition of water, but mixes bright with aërated water. A teaspoonful every two hours in half a tumbler of soda water will frequently ward off a cold and mitigate an attack of influenza. Not more than four doses should be taken in a day.

QUINICIN. *Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine with Cinnamon.* Mixes readily with water and is not nearly so unpleasant as the official tincture. The combination of quinine and cinnamon is excellent, especially in common cold and influenza.

R Quininæ gr. v.	0·3 gramme.
Acid. Oleic. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Ung. Sulphuris ℥iv	15·0 grammes.
Adipis Benz. ℥iv	15·0 „

The ointment. To be used every night. The head must be shampooed frequently. *Seborrhæa.*

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j	0·06 gramme.
P. Capsici gr. ss	0·03 „
Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. ss	0·03 „
Ext. Taraxaci gr. ij	0·10 „

For one pill. Every night before dinner.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Ext. Gentianæ gr. j	0·06 „
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij	0·10 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Atonic Dyspepsia.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. j	0·06 gramme.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥v	0·30 mil.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·60 „
Inf. Aurantii ad ℥j	to 30·00 mils.

To be taken three times a day, shortly before meals.

Tonic.

℞ Tinct. Quininæ ℥ss	2 mils.
Syrup. Limonis ℥ss	2 „
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss	2 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15 „

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. x-xx	0·6-1·2 gramme.
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To be taken in a cachet or suspended in milk. *Malaria.*

It is best administered when the temperature has reached its height and is beginning to fall. Or the dose may be given an hour or so before the malarial attack comes on.

℞ Quininæ Sulphatis gr. iiij	0·2 gramme.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥viiij	0·5 mil.
Magnes. Sulphatis gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken every morning.

Prophylactic in Malarious Districts.

℞ Quininæ Hydrochlor. gr. iiij	0·20 gramme.
Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥v	0·30 mil.
Caffeinæ Citratis gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Spirit. Chlorof. ℥x	0·60 mil.
Inf. Aurantii Co. ad ℥j	to 30·00 mils.

To be taken twice a day.

Paroxysmal Headache and Neuralgia after Malaria.

R Quininæ Hydrochlor. gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor. ℥x	0·60 mil.
Glycerini ℥xx	1·20 „
Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·00 mils.

To be taken twice a day, after food.

Debility with Loss of Appetite.

R Sol. Quininæ Sulphatis 1 in 1000.

The lotion. To be snuffed up the nostrils. *Hay Fever.*

R Quininæ Valerianatis gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Ext. Aloes Barb. gr. ss	0·03 „
Caulophyllini gr. ss	0·03 „

For one pill. To be taken morning and night.

Amenorrhœa.

ARISTOCHIN. *Neutral Carbonic Ester of Quinine.* It is a white, tasteless, insoluble powder, containing 96 per cent. of quinine, and is recommended as a substitute for this alkaloid in malarial and other affections in which quinine is indicated. Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0·2 to 1 gramme), according to age, in cachet.

CHINAPHENIN. *Quinine-phenetidin Carbonate.* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in acids, said to combine the properties of phenacetin and quinine. Dose as an antipyretic, 2 to 15 grains (0·1 to 1 gramme), according to age, in cachet.

EUQUININE. *Ethyl Chlorocarbonate of Quinine.* Dose, as quinine sulphate. Introduced as a substitute for quinine. Is less bitter, and its administration is stated to be unattended by any ill effects.

SALOQUININE. *Salicylic Ester of Quinine.* A tasteless white powder, insoluble in water and alcohol, containing 70 per cent. of quinine. Dose, 3 to 15 grains (0·2 to 1 gramme) in cachet or powder, immediately followed by 5 to 10 drops of dilute hydrochloric acid in a wineglassful of water.

SALOQUININE SALICYLATE is also a tasteless and insoluble powder. It contains about 50 per cent. of salicylic acid. Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes) in acute articular rheumatism, &c.

RESINA

Resin. Rosin

Ordinary resin is antiseptic and stimulant, and is added as a stiffening agent to plasters. In the form of resin ointment it is applied to indolent ulcers and sores.

PIX BURGUNDICA. *Burgundy Pitch.* Like resin, in mildly stimulating, and is used as a basis for plasters.

RESORCINUM

Resorcin

Resorcin is a derivative of benzene: it is a powerful antiseptic, finding its chief use in the treatment of skin diseases. It was originally introduced as an antipyretic and internal antiseptic, but its depressing properties render it unsafe.

Incompatibles. Caustic alkalies.

R Resorcin. ℥j	4 grammes.
Quinin. Hydrochlor. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Glycerin. ℥ij	8 mils.
Aq. Coloniensis ℥j	30 „
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij	to 200 „

The lotion. To be rubbed into the roots of the hair every day. *Seborrhœa.*

R Resorcin. gr. xxx	2 grammes.
Sulph. Præcip. ℥j	4 „
Creosoti ℥xv	1 mil.
Adipis ℥ij	60 grammes.

The ointment. To be applied night and morning. *Seborrhœa.*

R Resorcin. gr. xx	1.2 gramme.
Hyd. Perchlor. gr. ij	0.1 „
Ammon. Chlorid. gr. x	0.6 „
Sp. Cheiranthi ℥ij	60.0 mils.
Glycerin. ℥iij	10.0 „
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij	to 200.0 „

To be sponged into the scalp every night. *Seborrhœa Capitis with Alopecia.*

PASTA RESORCINI. *Lassar's Paste.*

R Resorcini	20 parts.
Zinci Oxidi	20 "
P. Amyli	20 "
Paraff. Liq.	40 "

To be applied twice a day.

Eczema and Psoriasis.

RESINOL. A proprietary ointment which, according to the B.M.J., consists of resorcin, oil of birch tar, zinc oxide, and bismuth subnitrate with some maize starch. A similar ointment, frequently found of service in eczema, psoriasis, &c., is Ung. Resorcin. Co. B.P.C.

RHEI RADIX*Rhubarb Root*

The dried rhizome or root of various species of *Rheum* (Polygonaceæ). In small doses powdered rhubarb is stomachic, and is given in atonic dyspepsia. In larger doses it is at first purgative, afterwards astringent, but is rarely administered alone, generally being prescribed with other laxatives and carminatives. Combined with sodium bicarbonate or magnesia it is an excellent remedy for the errors in diet of children, or for the diarrhœa set up by undigested food.

Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme) for repeated administration; 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes) for a single dose.

of Extractum Rhei, 2 to 8 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme).

Infusum Rhei, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Pilula Rhei Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0·25 to 0·5 gramme).

Pulvis Rhei Compositus, *Gregory's Powder*, 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 4 grammes).

Syrupus Rhei, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

Tinctura Rhei Composita, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.) for repeated administration; double this for a single dose.

R Pulv. Rhei gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. x	0·6 "
Pulv. Cinnam. Co. gr. iij	0·2 "

For one powder.

A gentle Purgative for Children.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| R Pil. Rhei Co. gr. iij | 0·20 gramme. |
| Pil. Hydrarg. gr. j | 0·06 „ |
| Ol. Caryoph. ℥ss | 0·03 mil. |
| For one pill. One or two at bedtime. | <i>Dyspepsia.</i> |
| R Pulv. Rhei gr. iij | 0·20 gramme. |
| P. Ext. Aloes Soc. gr. ss | 0·03 „ |
| P. Zingib. gr. j | 0·06 „ |
| For one pill. To be taken after dinner. | <i>Dinner Pill.</i> |
| R Pulv. Rhei gr. ij | 0·10 gramme. |
| Pulv. Saponis gr. ij | 0·10 „ |
| Pulv. Ipecac. gr. ss | 0·03 „ |
| Quininæ Sulphatis gr. ss | 0·03 „ |
| For one pill. At bedtime. | <i>Dinner Pill.</i> |
| R Pulv. Rhei Co. gr. x | 0·60 gramme. |
| Sodii Bicarb. gr. x | 0·60 „ |
| Ol. Anthemidis ℥ss | 0·03 mil. |
| For one cachet. To be taken when required. | <i>Dyspepsia.</i> |
| R Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx | 1·2 gramme. |
| Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xx | 1·2 mil. |
| Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x | 0·6 „ |
| Inf. Rhei ad ℥j | to 30·0 mils. |
| To be taken three times a day. | <i>Indigestion.</i> |
| R Tinct. Rhei Co. ℥j | 4 mils. |
| Tinct. Card. Co. ℥ss | 2 „ |
| Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥xxx | 2 „ |
| Aq. Caryoph. ad ℥j | to 30 „ |
| To be taken when required. | <i>Flatulence.</i> |
| R Syrup. Sennæ ℥xv | 1 mil. |
| Syrup. Rhei ad ℥j | 3 mils. |
| A teaspoonful at bedtime. | <i>Laxative for young Children.</i> |

RHŒADOS PETALÆ

Red Poppy Petals

These are only used for manufacturing Syrupus Rhœados, a harmless red syrup used for colouring cough mixtures, &c.
Dose of Syrupus Rhœados, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

RHUS

Rhus

RHUS AROMATICA is astringent and aromatic; recommended in nocturnal incontinence of urine, atonic diarrhoea, dysentery, &c. Dose of **Extractum Rhois Aromaticæ Liquidum**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

RHUS GLABRA. *Sumach.* Is astringent, and, like the above, is administered in diarrhoea and dysentery. It has also been suggested for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. Dose of **Extractum Rhois Glabræ Liquidum**, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

RHUS TOXICODENDRON. *Poison Oak. Poison Ivy.* *Externally* poison oak is a powerful irritant, causing painful eruptions. *Internally* it is employed in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, &c. It is also given in obstinate skin diseases, incontinence of urine, &c. Dose of **Extractum Rhois Toxicodendron Liquidum**, 3 to 10 minims (0·2 to 0·6 mil.).

Antidotes. *External:* thoroughly wash the affected parts with soap and plenty of water, afterwards with alcohol and water—equal parts. *Internal:* emetic and copious demulcent drinks made slightly alkaline.

RUMEX

Dock

Preparations of *Rumex crispus*, the yellow dock, are tonic, slightly astringent and are believed to possess antiscorbutic properties.

Dose of **Extractum Rumicis Liquidum**, 5 to 20 minims (0·3 to 1·2 mil.).

Tinctura Rumicis, 10 to 30 minims (0·6 to 2 mils.).

R Extract. Rumicis Liq. ℥xxx	2 mils.
Extract. Malti ℥j	4 „
Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ℥j	4 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day.

Scrofulous Affections.

RUMICIN. A dried extract of *Rumex crispus*. Dose, 1 to 4 grains (0·06 to 0·25 gramme) in pill.

RICINI OLEUM

Castor Oil

The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceæ). When of good quality castor oil is bland and is used as a protective. It may be dropped into the eye in conjunctivitis, and is especially useful for dissolving cocaine, homatropine, and other alkaloids used in eye cases. *Internally* it acts as a simple laxative, and is probably the safest we have, producing a soft motion without griping in four to six hours. For adults it is best administered as follows: A little water is placed in a wineglass and gently rotated so as to wet the sides; one or two tablespoonfuls of oil are added, and then a teaspoonful of brandy or sherry poured on the top. If swallowed without hesitation the taste of the oil is practically unnoticed. To children it may be given in the same manner or in emulsion.

The oil when rubbed into the breasts of nursing women is said to act as a galactagogue.

Dose, 1 to 8 fluid drachms (4 to 30 mils.).

℞ Ol. Ricini ℥iv	15 mils.
Pulv. Acaciæ ℥j	4 grammes.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥j	4 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30 „

The draught. *A palatable Emulsion.*

℞ Ol. Ricini ℥vj	22·0 mils.
Sp. Vini Gallici ℥ij	8·0 „
Tinct. Opii ℥x	0·6 mil.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥iiss	to 40·0 mils.

Shake vigorously and take at once.

Diarrhœa caused by undigested food, &c.

ROSÆ PETALÆ

Rose Petals

The petals of *Rosa gallica* (Rosaceæ) are mildly astringent. The acid infusion is employed as a gargle in relaxed sore throat. The infusion is not compatible with borax or alkalies.

OLEUM ROSÆ. *Osso of Rose.* An essential oil obtained by distilling the flowers of *Rosa damascena*, the sweet-scented rose. One drop is sufficient perfume for an ounce of ointment.

AQUA ROSÆ. When fresh Damascus roses are distilled with water to saturation point *Rose Water* is obtained. It is largely employed in lotions, toilet applications, &c.

R Glycerini Aluminis ℥iv 15 mils.
 Inf. Rosæ Acid. ad ℥ viij to 200 „

The gargle. To be used frequently. *Relaxed Throat.*

R Glycerin. Acid. Boric. ℥iv 15 mils.
 Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic. ℥ss 2 „
 Inf. Rosæ Acid. ad ℥ viij to 200 „

The gargle. *Relaxed Throat.*

ROSMARINI OLEUM

Oil of Rosemary

An essential oil of pleasant odour obtained by distilling *Rosmarinus officinalis* (Labiatae). It possesses stomachic and carminative properties, but is rarely given *internally*. *Externally* it is stimulant, and is used in liniments, &c.

AQUA ROSMARINI and **SPIRITUS ROSMARINI** are favourite ingredients in lotions for the scalp, and are believed to promote the growth of the hair.

R Ol. Rosmarini ℥x 0·6 gramme.
 “ Kerosene ” ℥j 4·0 mils.
 Adipis Benz. ℥j 30·0 grammes.
 Liq. Ammon. Fort. ℥iij 0·2 mil.

The pomade for the hair. *Alopecia.*

R Spirit. Rosmarini ℥j 30·0 mils.
 Tinct. Cantharidis ℥j 30·0 „
 Glycerini ℥ij 8·0 „
 Saponin. gr. v 0·3 gramme.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥ viij to 200·0 mils.

The hair wash.

R Spirit. Rosmarini ℥ij 60 mils.
 Sapon. Mollis ℥j 30 grammes.
 Ext. Quillaiæ Liq. ℥ij 60 mils.
 Liq. Ammoniaæ ℥j 30 „
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥ viij to 200 „

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the hair.

R. Ol. Rosmarini ℥j	30 mils.
Ol. Terebinth. ℥j	30 „
Ol. Sinapis Express. ℥ij	60 „

The liniment. To be vigorously rubbed into the affected part twice a day. *Rheumatic Pains.*

RUTÆ OLEUM

Oil of Rue

A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens* (Rutaceæ). It has a somewhat disagreeable odour and taste, and in small doses is carminative and stomachic. In large doses it is a dangerous irritant, and in pregnant women may produce abortion. It has a certain reputation as an emmenagogue.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.).

R. Ol. Rutæ ℥j	0·06 mil.
Apiol ℥ij	0·12 „
Ext. Ergotæ gr. ij	0·12 gramme.

The capsule. One twice a day. *Dysmenorrhœa.*

SABINA

Savin

UNGUENTUM SABINÆ. *Savin Ointment.* Was formerly used as an application to blisters and issues, to maintain the discharge, but is now rarely employed.

OLEUM SABINÆ. *Savin Oil.* A powerful *external* and *internal* irritant; in large doses it sets up fatal gastro-enteritis. *Internally* it is given in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0·03 to 0·2 mil.) as an emmenagogue, but its administration is not unattended with danger.

SALICINUM

Salicin

A crystalline glucoside obtained from various species of *Salix* (Salicaceæ). It is a bitter tonic and febrifuge, and is sometimes substituted for quinine when the latter is not tolerated. It is not as irritating as the salicylates, but on the other hand, is said to be less reliable. It is of value in rheumatism and influenza.

Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme) in mixture or cachet.

Solubility. 1 in 30 of water; less soluble in alcohol.

R Salicin. gr. xv 1 gramme.

For one cachet. To be taken twice a day.

Chronic Rheumatism.

R Salicin. gr. x 0·6 gramme.
Sodii Salicylatis gr. x 0·6 „
Inf. Aurant. ad ℥j to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Influenza.

R Salicin. gr. viij 0·5 gramme.
Tinct. Card. Co. ℥ss 2·0 mils.
Spirit. Chloroform. ℥x 0·6 mil.
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic.

SALOL

Salol. Phenyl-salicylate

Salol is a mild antiseptic. Diluted with an inert powder as talc it is employed as a dusting powder, or with paraffin ointment as an application, in eczema, &c. *Internally* it is administered in rheumatism—especially when complicated with gonorrhœa—and as an intestinal and urinary antiseptic. It should not be given when there is renal inflammation, and the tendency to form intestinal calculi, *especially if taken in compressed tablets*, should not be lost sight of. If suspended with mucilage there is no danger, but if given in powder or cachet it should be mixed with starch or a trace of tartaric acid and sodium bicarbonate to prevent aggregation. Salol renders the urine dark.

Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

Solubility. Almost insoluble in water; soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol; freely in ether, chloroform, and the fixed and volatile oils.

R Salol. gr. v 0·3 gramme.
Pulv. Amyli gr. v 0·3 „

For one cachet. To be taken three times a day.

Rheumatism.

R Salol. gr. viij	0.5 gramme.
Paraff. Liq. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xx	1.2 gramme.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Summer Diarrhœa, Urticaria, Pyelitis, Cystitis, &c.

R Salol. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Paraffin. Liq. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Ol. Santal. ℥x	0.6 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Pulv. Acaciæ gr. xxx	2.0 grammes.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken twice a day.

Gonorrhœal Rheumatism.

Salol	10 parts.
Ether	10 „
Flexible Collodion	80 „

The paint.

Acute Rheumatism.

SAMBUCI FLORES

Elder Flowers

Flowers of *Sambucus Nigra* (*Caprifoliaceæ*) when distilled with water yield *Aqua Sambuci*, a fragrant water frequently prescribed in lotions. *Unguentum Sambuci Floris*—Elder-flower Ointment—is a very sweet preparation, and is a favourite basis for cosmetic ointments, pomades, &c.

R Hydrarg. Perchlor. gr. ss	0.03 gramme.
Spirit. Coloniensis ℥j	4.00 mils.
Glycerini ℥ss	2.00 mils.
Ung. Sambuci Flor. ℥j	30.00 grammes.

The application for sunburn and roughness of skin.

SANGUINARIA

Canadian Blood Root

The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (*Papaveraceæ*). *Sanguinaria* has a powerful stimulating effect upon the secretions. It is given in small doses as an expectorant in asthma and bronchitis, in atonic dyspepsia, dysmenorrhœa, and amenorrhœa. Large doses create a sensation of burning, prostration, and emesis. *Externally* it is an escharotic.

Dose of *Tinctura Sanguinariæ*, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

Extractum Sanguinariæ Liquidum, 1 to 5 minims (0·06 to 0·3 mil.).

SANGUINARIN. The powdered resinoid obtained from *sanguinaria*. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme) in pill.

℞ <i>Tincturæ Sanguinariæ</i> ℥v	0·3 mil.
<i>Tincturæ Lobeliæ Æthereæ</i> ℥x	0·6 „
<i>Tincturæ Belladonnæ</i> ℥v	0·3 „
<i>Vini Ipecacuanhæ</i> ℥viiij	0·5 „
<i>Syrupi Tolutani</i> ℥ss	2·0 mils.
<i>Aq. Chloroformi ad</i> ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis.

℞ <i>Tincturæ Sanguinariæ</i> ℥viiij	0·5 mil.
<i>Tincturæ Pulsatillæ</i> ℥viiij	0·5 „
<i>Dec. Aloes Co.</i> ℥ij	8·0 mils.
<i>Mist. Ferri Co. ad</i> ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken twice a day when required.

Amenorrhœa or Dysmenorrhœa.

SANTALI OLEUM

Sandal Wood Oil

The volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album* (Santalaceæ). Sandal oil is stimulant and disinfectant to the mucous membrane, particularly the bronchial and genito-urinary tracts. Its action resembles that of copaiba, but it is not so unpleasant, and is less likely to cause a rash. Its principal use is in gonorrhœa and gleet, and the later stages of bronchitis.

Dose, 5 to 30 minims (0·3 to 2 mils.) in capsule or mixture.
of *Extractum Santali Solubile*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

℞ <i>Ol. Santali</i> ℥x	0·6 mil.
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For one capsule. To be taken three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

℞ <i>Ol. Santali</i> ℥viiij	0·5 mil.
<i>Salol. gr.</i> v	0·3 gramme.

For one capsule. To be taken three times a day.

Gonorrhœa.

R Ol. Santali ℥ xv	1 mil.	
Ext. Kavæ Liq. ℥ xv	1 „	
Tinct. Maticæ ℥ ss	2 mils.	
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ j	4 „	
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30 „	
To be taken three times a day.		<i>Gonorrhœa and Gleet.</i>
R Ol. Santali ℥ xv	1·0 mil.	
Copaibæ ℥ x	0·6 „	
Mucil. q.s.		
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.	
To be taken three times a day.		<i>Gleet.</i>
R Extract. Santali Solubil. ℥ j	4·0 mils.	
Extract. Sabal Liq. ℥ j	4·0 „	
Vin. Ipecac. ℥ v	0·3 „	
Tinct. Sanguinariæ ℥ v	0·3 „	
Aq. Anethi ad ℥ j	to 30·0 mils.	
To be taken three times a day.		<i>Chronic Bronchitis.</i>

SANTALOL. This alcohol, derived from Sandal Wood Oil, has the advantage of being more readily tolerated, but evidence is not sufficient that it possesses the same remedial effects. Dose, identical with that of the oil.

SANTYL. *Santalol Salicylate.* Has a balsamic odour. Said to be free from irritating properties; recommended in urethritis and cystitis.

Dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils.).

SANTONINUM

Santonin

A neutral principle obtained from *Santonica* (Compositæ). It is only used to destroy *internal* parasites—round worms (*Lumbrici*) and threadworms (*Ascarides*). It does not affect tapeworms (*Tænia*). Large doses are dangerous; even small doses frequently affect the vision, objects appearing yellow. The urine may be coloured yellow if acid, purplish-red if alkaline.

Santonin should be given on an empty stomach and followed about two or three hours afterwards by a brisk purge. *It should never be given in oily solution.*

Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme).

Solubility. Sparingly soluble in water.

R Santonini gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
P. Sacchari gr. x	0·6 „

The powder to be taken in the early morning fasting, and followed two hours afterwards by a dose of Epsom salt in warm water. Repeat in two days.

SAPO

Soap

SAPO DURUS. *Hard Soap. Castile Soap.* Is occasionally added to warm water for rectal injection.

SAPO MOLLIS. *Soft Soap.* Is used in liniments, as Linimentum Saponis, to assist lubrication. Employed as a shampoo it is exceedingly useful for removing scales in skin diseases and for cleansing the scalp.

R Sapon. Mollis ℥ij	60 grammes.
Liq. Ammoniā ℥iv	15 mils.
Sp. Vini Rect. ℥ij	60 „
Aq. Coloniensis ad ℥viiij	to 200 „

Two tablespoonfuls to be added to a pint of warm water and used for shampooing the head.

R Pulv. Saponis gr. iv	0·25 gramme.
Ext. Cascarā gr. ss	0·03 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day.

Constipation.

MEDICATED SOAPS. The use of medicated soaps in skin diseases and as prophylactics has spread considerably in recent years. Numerous formulæ are put before practitioners, the following of which are undoubtedly useful :

Soap with	Carbolic Acid, 5 per cent.
„	Oil of Wintergreen, 3 per cent.
„	Birch Tar, 3 per cent.
„	Birch Tar, 5 per cent., Sulphur 5 per cent.
„	Sulphur, 10 per cent.
„	Sulphur, Camphor, and Balsam of Peru, of each 5 per cent.
„	Thymol, 2½ per cent.
„	Boric Acid, 10 per cent.
„	Ichthyol, 5 per cent.
„	Ichthyol, 5 per cent., Sulphur, 5 per cent.
„	Naphthol, 2½ per cent., Sulphur, 10 per cent.

- Soap with Sulphur, Camphor, and Carbolic Acid, of each
5 per cent.—
 „ Menthol, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
 „ Oil of Eucalyptus, 5 per cent.
 „ Menthol, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Eucalyptus Oil, 5 per cent.
 „ Formaldehyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

SARSÆ RADIX

Sarsaparilla Root

The dried root of *Smilax ornata* (Smilacæ). It formerly enjoyed considerable reputation for the treatment of syphilis and other skin affections, and even now many prescribers believe that better results attend the administration of mercury and potassium iodide when combined with the compound decoction than when given alone. Whether the action is entirely due to the sarsaparilla or to the guaiacum and mezereon is unknown.

Dose of *Extractum Sarsæ Liquidum*, 2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils.).

Liquor Sarsæ Compositus Concentratus, 2 to 8 fluid drachms (8 to 30 mils.).

The latter is the equivalent of the old *Decoctum Sarsæ Compositum Concentratum*.

R Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor. ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Potassii Iodidi gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Liquor. Sarsæ Co. ℥ ij	8·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Syphilis.

R Potass. Iodidi gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Ext. Sarsæ Liq. ℥ j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ i	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Syphilis.

SASSAFRAS

Sassafras

The dried root of *Sassafras officinale* (Lauracæ). Sassafras is a somewhat pleasant carminative. A week infusion when drunk hot is a popular remedy for dysmenorrhœa; it produces free diaphoresis.

OIL OF SASSAFRAS in very small doses ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 drops) is carminative, but in large doses it is decidedly toxic, producing muscular contraction of the uterus and, in pregnant women, abortion. The oil—which contains a large proportion of safrol—is rubefacient, and is commonly employed with stimulating liniments in rheumatism, &c.

℞ Ol Sassafras
Ol. Camphoræ } equal parts.
Ol. Origani

The stimulating liniment.

SCAMMONIUM

Scammony. Virgin Scammony

A gum-resin obtained by incision into the living root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Convolvulaceæ). It is a powerful hydragogue cathartic, causing free watery evacuations; a full dose expels both tape and round worms. As it has a tendency to gripe it is always combined with other purgatives and aromatics.

SCAMMONIÆ RESINA is obtained from the dried root by alcohol, from which it is precipitated by water. It is somewhat stronger than virgin scammony.

Dose of Scammonium, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme).

Scammoniæ Resina, 3 to 8 grains (0·2 to 0·5 gramme).

Pilula Scammonii Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0·25 to 0·5 gramme).

Pulvis Scammonii Compositus, 10 to 20 grains (0·6 to 1·2 gramme).

℞ Pil. Scammon. Co. gr. iij 0·2 gramme.
Pil. Rhei Co. gr. ij 0·1 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime occasionally.

℞ Scammonii gr. iij 0·200 gramme.
Ext. Bellad. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0·016 „
Oleo-Resin. Zingib. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0·016 „
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. j 0·060 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime occasionally.

℞ Pulv. Scammonii Co. gr. viij 0·5 gramme.
Pulv. Cinnam. Co. gr. iij 0·2 „
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. v 0·3 „

The powder. To be taken at bedtime.

R Scammon. Resin. gr. ij	0.12 gramme.
Pil. Hydrargyri gr. j	0.06 „
Pulv. Jalapæ gr. j	0.06 „
Ol. Carui ℥ss	0.03 „

For one pill. To be taken at bedtime.

SCILLA

Squill

The dried bulb of *Urginea Scilla* (Liliaceæ). Although squill resembles digitalis in its action on the heart, it cannot, as a rule, be substituted for the latter drug. It is a powerful diuretic, and gastro-intestinal irritant, in large doses emetic and purgative, and should be given with caution. It finds its chief use in the treatment of cardiac and renal dropsy, ascites, and as a stimulant expectorant in emphysema and chronic bronchitis, especially when the secretion is scanty. It is too irritating to be given in acute Bright's disease.

Dose of Pulvis Scillæ, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme).

Acetum Scillæ, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mils.).

Oxymel Scillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Syrupus Scillæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Scillæ, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.).

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

Pilula Scillæ Composita, 4 to 8 grains (0.25 to 0.5 gramme).

R Pulv. Scillæ	} āā gr. j	of each 0.06 gramme.
Pulv. Digitalis		
Pil. Hydrarg.		

For one pill.

Cardiac Dropsy.

R Tinct. Scillæ ℥ viij	0.5 mil.
Spirit. Juniperi ℥ viij	0.5 „
Spirit. Æther. Nit. ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15.0 „

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Diuretic.

R Pil. Scillæ Co. gr. iv	0.25 gramme.
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. ij	0.10 „

For one pill. To be taken every other night.

Dropsy.

R Oxymel. Scillæ ℥j	4·0 mils.	
Tinct. Digitalis ℥iij	0·2 mil.	
Vin. Ipecac. ℥viii	0·5 „	
Aq. Anisi ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.	
To be taken occasionally.		<i>Chronic Bronchitis.</i>
R Syrup. Scillæ ℥ss	2 mils.	
Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss	2 „	
Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥ss	2 „	
Inf. Cascariillæ ad ℥j	to 30 „	
To be taken three times a day.		<i>Chronic Bronchitis.</i>
R Pulv. Scillæ gr. ij	0·10 gramme.	
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. ss	0·03 „	
Pil. Hydrarg. gr. j	0·06 „	
Ext. Taraxaci q.s.	a sufficiency.	
For one pill. To be taken twice a day.		<i>Dropsy.</i>
R Tinct. Scillæ ℥x	0·6 mil.	
Tinct. Digitalis ℥v	0·3 „	
Inf. Scoparii ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.	
To be taken three times a day.		<i>Nephritis (not acute).</i>

SCOPARII CACUMINA

Broom Tops

The fresh and dried tops of *Cytisus Scoparius* (Leguminosæ). The preparations of broom are used as diuretics in cases of dropsy and nephritis (not acute).

Dose of Infusum Scoparii, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

Succus Scoparii, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

R Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Tinct. Scillæ ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Infus. Scoparii ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Diuretic.*

SPARTEINA. *Sparteine.* A liquid alkaloid obtained from broom. It is a powerful diuretic and general cardiac tonic, and may be given when the heart-beats are unequal, when the rhythm is disturbed, whatever be the valvular lesion. Sometimes useful when digitalis fails. The salt generally employed is **SPARTEINÆ SULPHAS.** Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme).

R Sparteinæ Sulphatis gr. ss	0·03 gramme.
Pulv. Digitalis gr. j	0·06 „
Ext. Gentianæ q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

SENEGÆ RADIX

Senega Root

The dried root of *Polygala Senega* (Polygalaceæ). In some respects senega behaves like digitalis, but affects the heart less strongly and certainly. It is a stimulant expectorant, and is given principally in chronic bronchitis, especially when the secretion is scanty. It is too irritating to be employed in acute bronchitis.

Dose of Infusum Senegæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).
Tinctura Senegæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

R Tinct. Senegæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. ℥j	4·0 „
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Syrup. Tolutani ℥xxx	2·0 mils.
Aq. Anisi ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

R Syrup. Pruni Virg. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Vin. Ipecac. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Ammon. Carb. gr. iij	0·2 gramme.
Inf. Senegæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Bronchial Cough.*

R Tinct. Senegæ ℥xv	1·0 mil.
Tinct. Scillæ ℥v	0·3 „
Tinct. Belladon. ℥iij	0·2 „
Terebeni ℥ij	0·1 „
Tinct. Camph. Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken twice daily. *Chronic Bronchitis of the Aged.*

SENNÆ

Senna

The dried leaflets of *Senna acutifolia* or *S. angustifolia* (Leguminosæ). There appears to be some preference for the former—Alexandrian senna—but it is doubtful if the thera-

peutic effect differs in any way from that of the latter—Indian senna.

Senna is an active purgative; it sometimes causes griping and even nausea, but it is free from astringency and does not induce after-constipation. As *Confection of Senna* or *Compound Liquorice Powder* it is largely used in habitual constipation and the constipation of pregnancy, and is quite safe to give to young children. As *Black Draught* it is by far the most useful purge to give after a dose of mercurial pill, and if properly made and kept for some little time for the ingredients to blend it is not nearly so unpleasant as its reputation would imply.

SENNA FRUITS or **PODS** have of late years come into general use. For children, three to six of the pods should be steeped in a wineglassful of water overnight and the clear liquor drunk the following morning on rising. The draught is quite pleasant and children rarely refuse it. For adults *Confection of Senna Pods* or *Gelaxin*, a palatable *Elixir of Senna Pods*, is recommended.

Dose of **Pulvis Sennæ**, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes).

Confectio Sennæ, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

Infusum Sennæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Mistura Sennæ Composita, *Black Draught*, 1 to 2 fluid ounces (30 to 60 mils.).

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, *Compound Liquorice Powder*, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

R Tinct. Cardam. Co. ʒss 2 mils.

Mist. Sennæ Co. ad ʒi ss to 45 „

The draught. To be taken first thing in the morning, after a mercurial pill overnight.

R Conf. Sennæ } $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ ʒj of each 30 grammes.
Conf. Sulphuris }

One or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime. *Hæmorrhoids.*

R Conf. Sennæ. Legum. } $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ ʒj of each 30 grammes.
Conf. Sulphuris }
Conf. Piperis }

A large teaspoonful at bedtime. *Piles; Hæmorrhoids.*

R Sodii Sulphatis ʒj 4 grammes.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ʒj 4 „
Syrup. Zingiberis ʒj 4 mils.
Inf. Sennæ ad ʒj to 30 „

To be taken in the morning, before breakfast.

R Tinct. Sennæ Co. ℥ xv	1 mil.
Ext. Cascaræ Liq. ℥ xv	1 „
Sodii Sulphatis gr. xv	1 gramme.
Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ℥ ss	to 15 mils.

To be taken in a little water twice a day.

Chronic Constipation.

R Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co. ℥ j	30 grammes.
Potass. Tart. Acid. ℥ ij	8 „

One teaspoonful at bedtime when necessary.

R Syrup. Sennæ	} āā ℥ j	of each 30 mils.
Syrup. Rhei		
Glycerini		

One or two teaspoonfuls at night when required.

Laxative for Children.

R Syrup. Sennæ ℥ j	30 mils.
Mannæ ℥ iv	15 grammes.
Syrup. Aurantii ad ℥ iij	to 90 mils.

A teaspoonful when required.

For young Children.

EXTRACTUM SENNÆ LEGUMINORUM LIQUIDUM. *Liquid Extract of Senna Pods.* This is a favourite preparation of senna and a certain aperient. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

R Extract. Sennæ Legum. Liq. ℥ ss	2 mils.
Cascaræ Aromaticæ ℥ ss	2 „

A teaspoonful or more for a dose. *This is an excellent combination, is not unpleasant, and is well suited for pregnant women and for children.*

GELAXIN. A laxative compound of Senna Pods with the extracts of grapes, figs and prunes. Excellent for children. Dose. 1 to 4 teaspoonfuls at night.

SYRUPUS FICARIUS. *Fig Syrup.* This is a syrup having senna for its base, but combined with tamarinds, prunes, and figs. It is perhaps one of the best aperients for young children. Dose, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

SERPENTARIÆ RHIZOMÆ

Serpentary Rhizome

The dried rhizome of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* or *A. reticulata* (Aristolochiaceæ). Serpentary is an aromatic and stimulant tonic. It is rarely given alone, and has probably little medicinal value.

Dose of Infusum Serpentariæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Tinctura Serpentariæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

SINAPIS

Mustard

Mustard consists of the powdered seeds of *Brassica alba* and *B. nigra* (Cruciferæ). When mixed with water and applied to the skin it is a powerful irritant, and, if left on for some little time, vesicates. Internally, taken in the usual quantities with food, it increases the appetite and stimulates digestion. A large teaspoonful mixed with a tumbler of tepid water is a prompt emetic, and may be given for all poisoning cases except when corrosive acids or alkalies have been swallowed. A poultice made by mixing one part of mustard with eight or more parts of linseed meal and tepid water is useful as a stimulant. Applied over the seat of internal inflammation or local pain it forms one of the best counter-irritants. It is especially useful in bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, abdominal pain, sciatica, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The poultice should not be too small, and may be kept on for several hours.

A mustard foot-bath, deep enough to cover the calves of the legs, is of service to rouse the system in narcotic poisoning and to relieve congestive headache.

OLEUM SINAPIS VOLATILE. *Volatile Oil of Mustard.* A powerful vesicant. Applied to the skin in an undiluted form it blisters at once, and sloughing frequently occurs.

LINIMENTUM SINAPIS COMPOSITUM. *Compound Mustard Liniment.* Is sometimes used as a counter-irritant and as a stimulant to the scalp in alopecia areata.

SODIUM

Sodium

SODII ACETAS. *Sodium Acetate.* Dose, 10 to 60 grains (0·6 to 4 grammes). Occasionally used as a diuretic in place of the potassium salt.

SODII ARSENAS. *See Acidum Arseniosum.*

SODII BENZOAS. *See Acidum Benzoicum.*

SODII CACODYLAS. *See Acidum Arseniosum.*

SODII BICARBONAS. *Sodium Bicarbonate.* Externally lotions containing from 1 to 5 per cent. in rose or elder-flower water are employed to allay the itching of urticaria, &c. Internally, sodium bicarbonate is the most commonly used alkali in the treatment of dyspepsia. Small doses administered immediately before a meal stimulate gastric secretion, while larger doses an hour or so after meals neutralise the excess of acidity and prevent heartburn and acid eructations. Frequent small doses are useful in infantile vomiting. Generally speaking, this salt has the same properties as potassium bicarbonate, but is less depressing to the system. Weak solutions of sodium bicarbonate snuffed up the nostrils or used with an irrigator dissolve mucus and arrest its secretion. Dose, 5 to 30 grains (0·3 to 2 grammes) or more.

Solubility. 1 in 11 of water.

R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Inf. Calumbæ ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken twenty minutes before meals. *Dyspepsia.*

R Sodii Bicarb.	2
P. Boracis	2
Sol. of Phenol ($\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.)	to produce 100.

To be used for irrigating the nostrils. Dissolves mucus and arrests further secretion.

R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Bismuthi Carbonatis gr. x	0·6 „
Tinct. Lavand. Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ss	2·0 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day, between meals. *Dyspepsia.*

R Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xx	1.2 gramme.
Sodii Sulphatis gr. xxx	2.0 grammes.
Sodii Bromidi gr. xv	1.0 gramme.
Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. ℥iij	0.2 mil.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0.6 „
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

Urticaria.

R Sodii Bicarb. gr. ij	0.100 gramme.
Pulv. Rhei gr. j	0.060 „
Hydrarg. Subchlor. gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006 „
Sacch. Alb. gr. v	0.300 „

The powder.

Stomachic Powder for young Children.

SODII CHLORIDUM (Common Salt). Used for the preparation of *Normal Saline Solution*. To be isotonic with the human blood this should be prepared 0.9 per cent. or about 80 grains to the pint. The distilled water must be freshly made and collected out of contact with the air. Preferably, it should be even free from the *dead bodies* of bacteria. *Normal Saline Solution*—known also as *physiological salt solution*—is injected into any convenient vein, and it should be several degrees warmer than the blood temperature.

SODII CINNAMAS. *Sodium Cinnamate.* Possesses anti-septic properties. A 10 per cent. solution in sterilised glycerin recommended for intravenous injection in phthisis, 30 to 60 mils. at a time.

SODII BROMIDUM. *Sodium Bromide.* This is not so depressing as the corresponding potassium salt, and is preferred by many prescribers; otherwise the dose and use are identical. *See Potassii Bromidum.*

SODII CITRAS. *Sodium Citrate.* Preferred by many to Potassium Citrate. Especially useful in the rearing of infants. Added to the milk prevents curdling, especially when combined with a trace of sodium bicarbonate. Infants of three months may start with 1 grain of citrate and 1 grain of bicarbonate dissolved in a little water to each ounce of milk. The citrate may be gradually increased to 2 or even three grains per ounce.

Sodium Citrate is an excellent remedy in scurvy and in many forms of dyspepsia.

SODII CITRO-TARTRAS EFFERVESCENS. *Effervescent Sodium Citro-Tartrate.* Dose, one to two teaspoonfuls in half a tumbler of water, while effervescing. Is an agreeable and gentle purgative, especially when taken in the early morning before food.

LIQUOR SODII ETHYLATIS. *Solution of Sodium Ethylate.* A mild alcoholic caustic solution, occasionally used for the removal of moles, warts, and other vascular growths. It should be applied with a glass rod.

SODII HIPPURAS. *Sodium Hippurate.* Dose, 5 to 30 grains. This salt, which is freely soluble in water, is sometimes employed instead of the benzoate in the treatment of gout, gravel, &c. After a course of hippurates no uric acid, it is stated, can be found in the urine.

SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS. *Sodium Hypophosphite.* Very freely soluble in water. Originally introduced as a curative agent in phthisis, it is now, like the calcium salt, almost exclusively administered as a nervine tonic in general debility. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme).

SODII HYPOSULPHIS. *Thiosulphate of Soda or "Hypo."* Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes). Ten per cent. lotions are employed in chloasma and ringworm of the body. In ringworm of the scalp it is useless. Small doses are frequently of service in cases of gastric disturbance caused by fermenting food, &c.

R Sodii Hyposulphitis gr. x	0·6 gramme.
Tinct. Cardam. Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken about an hour or so after meals.

R Sodi Hyposulphitis ℥vj	22 grammes.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥ss	2 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥x	to 250 „

The lotion. To be freely applied.

Ringworm of the Body.

SODII IODIDUM. *Sodium Iodide.* Freely soluble in water. Its therapeutic action does not differ from the corresponding potassium salt (q.v.) except that it is less depressing. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme). See **Potassii Iodidum**.

SODII NITRIS. *Sodium Nitrite.* Freely soluble in water. Useful in epilepsy, angina, and other cases of irregular action of the heart. It acts more slowly than amyl nitrite, otherwise its behaviour is the same. **Dose, 1 to 2 grains (0.06 to 0.12 gramme).** See *Amyl Nitris.*

SODII PERSULPHAS. *Sodium Persulphate.* **Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 gramme)** in water before meals. A powerful bleaching and oxidising agent. Given in hyper-acid dyspepsia.

SODII PHOSPHAS. *Sodium Phosphate.* A mild cholagogue and saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of water. **Dose, for repeated administration, 1 to 2 drachms (4 to 8 grammes),** but from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) may be taken at one time. The best effects are obtained by slowly sipping a full dose, dissolved in at least a pint of tepid water, immediately on rising. This thoroughly, but not uncomfortably, opens the bowels soon after breakfast. This salt, like the sulphate, is employed in cases of gall-stone and disordered liver. *Sodium Sesquiphosphate* ($\text{Na}_3\text{H}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_8$) is in some vogue, but it has no particular advantage over the official salt.

SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS. *Effervescent Sodium Phosphate.* A palatable combination which is not objected to by the most fastidious. **Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls in a tumbler of water.**

R Sodii Phosphatis $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$	30 grammes.
Potass. Tart. Acid. $\bar{\text{z}}\text{ij}$	8 „

A teaspoonful in a tumbler of water on rising.

R Sodii Phosphatis $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$	4 grammes.
Syrup. Limonis $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$	4 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Sluggish Liver.*

R Sodii Phosphatis gr. xxx	2.0 grammes.
Tinct. Podophylli $\mathbb{M}\text{v}$	0.3 mil.
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat. $\mathbb{M}\text{xv}$	1.0 „
Aq. Chloroformi ad $\bar{\text{z}}\text{j}$	to 30.0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Hepatic Dyspepsia.*

SODII SALICYLAS. *Sodium Salicylate.* Freely soluble in water. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0.6 to 2 grammes).** See *Acidum Salicylicum.*

SODII SULPHAS. *Glauber's Salt.* A mild cholagogue and a valuable saline purgative, soluble 1 in 6 of cold water. It is the active constituent of many natural aperient waters

(Carlsbad, Marienbad, Condal, &c.). **Dose**, for repeated administration, 10 to 120 grains (0·6 to 8 grammes); but for a single dose from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) may be given. To obtain the full purgative and cholagogue effects, a teaspoonful or more of the crystals should be taken in a tumbler of tepid water immediately on rising. The bitter saline taste may be masked by dissolving the salt in aerated water. Sodium sulphate is one of the most useful aperients in habitual constipation, gall-stone, hepatic dyspepsia, gouty and rheumatic affections, &c.

SODII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS. *Effervescent Glauber's Salt.* A palatable effervescing preparation containing about half its weight of the crystallised salt. **Dose**, one or two teaspoonfuls or more.

SODII SULPHAS ACIDUS. *Sodium Bisulphate.* Useful in purifying drinking water—15 grains per pint destroying most bacilli in 20 minutes.

SAL CAROLINUM FACTITIUM B.P.C. *Artificial Carlsbad Salt.* A teaspoonful of this mixture dissolved in a pint of water closely approximates the natural Carlsbad water.

℞ Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	4·0 grammes.
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥viii	0·5 mil.
Succi Taraxaci ℥j	4·0 mils.
Spirit. Chloroformi ℥x	0·6 mil.
Inf. Gentianæ Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day, between meals.

Hepatic Dyspepsia.

℞ Sodii Sulphatis ℥ij	4 grammes.
Potass. Bicarb. gr. xv	1 gramme.
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ℥ss	2 mils.
Mag. Calc. Levis gr. xv	1 gramme.
Inf. Aurantii ad ℥j	to 30 mils.

To be taken three times a day.

℞ Sodii Sulphatis ℥j	4·00 grammes.
Magnesii Sulphatis ℥ss	2·00 „
Ferri Sulphatis gr. ij	0·10 gramme.
Quin. Sulphatis gr. ss	0·06 „
Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥viii	0·50 mil.
Syrup. Zingiberis ℥ss	2·00 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·00 „

To be taken in a wineglassful of water every morning.

Tonic and Purgative.

SODII SULPHIS. *Sodium Sulphite.* Soluble 1 in 4 of water. Dose, 5 to 20 grains (0·3 to 1·2 gramme). It is antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used *externally* and *internally* for precisely the same cases as sodium hyposulphite, q.v.

SODII SULPHOCARBOLAS. *Sodium Sulphocarbolate.* Soluble 1 in 6 of water. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme). It is a gastric antiseptic and disinfectant, and, like the hyposulphite, is administered in fermentation arising from undigested food.

℞ Sodii Sulphocarbolutis gr. viij	0·5 gramme.
Sodii Bicarbonatis gr. xv	1·0 „
Spirit. Ammon. Arom. ℥ xv	1·0 mil.
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co. ℥ xxx	2·0 mils.
Inf. Caryophyllii ad ℥ ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water about an hour after food.

Diarrhœa arising from fermenting food.

SODII TAUROCHOLAS. *Sodium Taurocholate.* Dose, 2 to 6 grains (0·1 to 0·4 gramme) in pill. Is tonic and laxative. Given in deficient biliary secretion and chronic constipation; has been recommended for the treatment of obesity.

℞ Sodii Taurocholatis gr. iij	0·200 gramme.
Ext. Cascaræ gr. j	0·060 „
Ext. Belladonnæ gr. ¼	0·015 „
Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ gr. ¼	0·015 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Chronic Constipation.

SODII VALERIANAS. *Sodium Valerianate.* Freely soluble in water, but is generally given in pill. Of service in flatulence, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections. Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme).

℞ Sodii Valerianatis gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Ext. Cimicifugæ gr. ss	0·03 „

For one pill. To be taken three times a day. *Hysteria.*

SODA TARTARATA. *Rochelle Salt. Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.* Dose, 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 grammes) for repeated administration; ¼ to ½ ounce (8 to 15 grammes) for a single dose. In the smaller doses Rochelle salt acts as a mild diuretic, in full dose as a gentle purgative. Like the phosphate and sulphate, it should be taken freely diluted.

PULVIS SODÆ TARTARATÆ EFFERVESCENS is the official title of the ordinary *Seidlitz Powder.*

SOZOIODOL

Various salts of Soziodol—*Diiodo-paraphenosulphonic Acid*—have been introduced into medicine.

SOZOIODOL MERCURY is recommended as an antiseptic and antisymphilitic. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in either potassium iodide or potassium chloride solution. A 2 per cent. dusting powder with kaolin or starch is used for venereal sores; an ointment containing 3 or 4 per cent. made up with soft paraffin is used for syphilitic ulcers, cracked nipples, parasitic affections, &c. A solution containing 1 grain with 3 grains of potassium chloride in 1 ounce of water is employed as a gonorrhœal injection.

SOZOIODOL POTASSIUM and **SOZOIODOL SODIUM** are sparingly soluble in water. Diluted with an inert powder, as kaolin, to 25 per cent., they have been tried as substitutes for iodoform, but are little used. They have also been employed as astringent antiseptics, and doses of 15 grains (1 gramme) have been given in diabetes, it is said, with good results.

SOZOIODOL ZINC. Soluble 1 in 25 of water. Injections containing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. have been used in gonorrhœa. Insufflations containing 1 per cent. with milk sugar suggested in rhinitis.

SPIGELIA

Pink Root

The rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica* (Loganiaceæ). Spigelia is purgative, anthelmintic, and to a certain extent narcotic. It is but little used.

Dose of **Extractum Spigeliæ Liquidum** as an anthelmintic, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.) for an adult; 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils.) for a child. In either case it should be followed in a few hours by a brisk purge.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI

Spirit of Nitrous Ether. Sweet Spirit of Nitre

Sweet spirit of nitre is a complex solution of ethyl nitrite, aldehyde, and allied compounds in alcohol. It acts as a diffusible stimulant, diaphoretic, and diuretic. It is a popular remedy in common cold and slight feverish conditions. Unfortunately, it deteriorates even when stored under the

best conditions, while in mixtures with water it rapidly undergoes hydrolysis.

Dose, 20 to 40 minims (1·2 to 2·5 mils.) for repeated administration ; **60 to 90 minims (4 to 6 mils.)** for a single dose.

In cases of faintness after large doses of nitrites, the patient should be placed in a recumbent position, and ammonia and brandy given.

R Spirit. Ætheris Nitrosi	℥ss	2 mils.
Tinct. Camph. Co.	℥ss	2 „
Liq. Ammon. Acet.	℥j	4 „
Syrup. Tolu.	℥ss	2 „
Aq. Anisi ad	℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Common Cold.*

R Spirit. Ætheris Nitrosi		
Spirit. Ammon. Aromat.		
Spirit. Armoraciæ Co.	āā ℥ _{xxx}	of each 2 mils.
Aq. Camph. ad	℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *A diffusible Stimulant.*

LIQUOR ETHYL NITRITIS. *Solution of Ethyl Nitrite.* This keeps better than spiritus ætheris nitrosi, but that it is equally efficacious, requires confirmation. **Dose, 20 to 60 minims (1·2 to 4 mils.).**

STAPHISAGRIÆ SEMINÆ

Stavesacre Seeds

The dried ripe seeds of *Delphinium Staphisagria* (Ranunculaceæ). They are only used for the destruction of animal parasites. Unguentum Staphisagriæ, *Stavesacre Ointment*, kills pediculi of all kinds. Oleum Staphisagriæ when diluted with seven or eight parts of olive oil is also used for the same purpose.

DELPHINA. *Delphine.* An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the above seeds. It resembles aconitine in its action, and has been recommended for neuralgia and toothache. **Dose, $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0·001 gramme)** gradually increased.

R Delphinæ gr.	$\frac{1}{60}$	0·001 gramme.
Cocain. Hydrochlor. gr.	$\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 „
Acid. Carbolic. gr.	$\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „

Mix and place in the hollow tooth with a small plug of cotton-wool and protect with gutta-percha stopping.

Toothache.

STRAMONIUM

Stramonium. Thorn Apple

The dried seeds and leaves of *Datura Stramonium* (Solanaceæ). Stramonium is a narcotic poison closely resembling belladonna both in its action and in its active principles. It is chiefly used in the treatment of asthma.

Dose of **Extractum Stramonii**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme).

Tinctura Stramonii, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

PULVIS STRAMONII COMPOSITUS. *Compound Stramonium Powder.* A nitrated mixture of stramonium leaves, &c. A small quantity ignited on a plate in a closed room, and the fumes inhaled, gives immediate relief in paroxysmal asthma. Some persons prefer to smoke stramonium made up into cigarettes, with or without a little tobacco. The smoke must be inhaled.

℞ Tinct. Stramonii ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Aconiti ℥v	0·3 „
Potass. Bromidi gr. xxx	2·0 grammes.
Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 mils.

A tablespoonful for a dose when the attack comes on.

Asthma.

℞ Extract. Stramonii gr. ss	0·030 gramme.
Camphoræ gr. ij	0·100 „
Pulv. Opii gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

Asthma.

DATURINA. *Daturine.* The chief alkaloid of stramonium. It is identical with atropine, and its therapeutic effects are the same. Dose of **Daturine Sulphate**, $\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·0003 to 0·0006 gramme). See **Belladonna**.

STRONTIUM

Strontium

STRONTII BROMIDUM. *Strontium Bromide.* Freely soluble in water. Is given in the same doses as potassium bromide, and is by some considered to be less depressing in its effect. See **Potassii Bromidum**.

STRONTII IODIDUM. *Strontium Iodide.* Freely soluble in water. Is occasionally substituted for potassium iodide. See **Potassii Iodidum.**

STRONTII LACTAS. *Strontium Lactate.* Freely soluble in water. Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0·6 to 1·2 gramme). Given in nephritis, gout and chorea. Said to lessen albumen without diuresis.

STROPHANTHI SEMINÆ

Strophanthus Seeds

The dried ripe seeds of *Strophanthus Kombé* (Apocynaceæ). *Strophanthus* resembles *digitalis* in its action on the heart, but is more powerful, and is sometimes of service in mitral disease when there is no response to *digitalis*. It may be given in cardiac dilatation, and is occasionally of service in valvular insufficiency. Like *digitalis*, it is a cumulative poison, and may cause nausea and diarrhœa, when it must be discontinued.

Dose of **Extractum Strophanthi**, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain (0·015 to 0·06 gramme).

Tinctura Strophanthi, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.).

R Tinct. Strophanthi ℥v	0·3 mil.
Quin. Hydrobrom. gr. ij	0·1 gramme.
Acid. Hydrobrom. Dil. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Tonic after Pulmonary Ailments.

R Tinct. Strophanthi ℥v	0·3 mil.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	0·3 „
Syrup. Aromatici ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Mitral disease when digitalis fails in compensating irregular force and rhythm.

STROPHANTHIN. A glucoside obtained from *strophanthus*. It is freely soluble in water, and is chiefly used in hypodermic injection, as in pneumonia, when it is desired to produce very rapid effect on the heart. Dose, *hypodermically*, $\frac{1}{300}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain (0·2 to 0·6 milligramme) dissolved in a few drops of water.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach syphon, atropine, picrotoxin, camphor.

STRYCHNINA. *See* NUX VOMICA

SULPHONAL

Diethylsulphon-dimethylmethane

Occurs in colourless, tasteless crystals. It is slightly soluble in cold water, but more so in hot. It is a useful hypnotic, but is absorbed somewhat slowly, and the patient may feel rather heavy and drowsy next day. It is of little value in mania or in sleeplessness due to pain.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes) in very hot water or tea. If given in a cachet, it should be administered three or four hours before sleep is desired.

ADALIN. *Bromodiethyl-acetyl-urea.* Mild hypnotic. **Dose, 5 to 15 grains** in cachet (0·3 to 1 gramme) followed by hot drink an hour before bedtime. Almost insoluble in water.

METHYL SULPHONAL. *Trional. Diethylsulphon-ethyl-methylmethane.* Is an even safer and more reliable hypnotic than sulphonal; it also acts much quicker. **Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes)** in cachet. It may be administered in almost all forms of insomnia; but is not of much use when there is acute pain.

TETRONAL. *Diethylsulphon-diethylmethane.* Closely resembles the foregoing, but is little used. **Dose, 10 to 20 grains (0·6 to 1·2 gramme)** in cachet.

SULPHUR

Sulphur

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM. *Precipitated Sulphur. Milk of Sulphur.* **SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM.** *Sublimed Sulphur. Flowers of Sulphur.* Externally sulphur is used in various skin affections. In the form of ointment it is a certain cure for scabies; mild lotions and ointments are also used with benefit in acne, seborrhœa, seborrhœic eczema, &c. Insufflation of finely powdered sulphur has been recommended to remove the false membrane in diphtheria. Internally it acts as a mild

laxative, and as Confection of Sulphur it is useful in piles or fissure of the anus. Cases of chronic gout and rheumatism when treated with small doses of sulphur—*e.g.* the official sulphur lozenges—are generally benefited.

Dose, 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 4 grammes).

of *Confectio Sulphuris*, 60 to 120 grains (4 to 8 grammes).

Trochisci Sulphuris, two to six during the day.

SULPHUR DISINFECTION. Sulphur burned with free access of air forms sulphur dioxide, an exceedingly irritating gas. It is a powerful disinfectant and bleaching agent. The most convenient method of utilising its disinfectant properties is to place the sulphur in an old iron saucepan which is stood in a bucket of water; a little methylated spirit is poured upon the sulphur and a light applied. The chimney and all cracks should be carefully stopped up beforehand, and the person in charge of the operation *must instantly leave the room*, which should be kept closed for six hours. All coloured fabrics should be removed.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS. *Sulphur Ointment.* Is generally employed for scabies, but for the treatment of acne, seborrhœa, &c., it should be diluted three or four times.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM. *Iodide of Sulphur.* An irritant to the skin and a powerful parasiticide. *Unguentum Sulphuris Iodidi* is a good application for ringworm, *tinea tonsurans*, and *circinata*, but if there is much irritation it should be diluted with an equal weight of lard.

SULPHUR HYPOCHLORIDUM. Several compounds of sulphur and chlorine have been introduced into dermatological practice, the safest being a yellow powder known as *Sulphur Hypochloride*. This may be used in acne, but on account of its irritating properties treatment should commence with an ointment not stronger than 5 per cent.

LOTIO CALCIS SULPHURATÆ. *Vleminckx' Solution.* An alkaline solution containing various sulphides of calcium. Used as a paint it is an effectual remedy for scabies. In chronic eczema and psoriasis, chronic rheumatism, &c., a bath containing a dessertspoonful of the solution to each gallon of water may be tried, the patient remaining in the water for about a quarter of an hour.

R Sulphur. Præcip. ℥j	4 grammes.
Zinci Oxidi ℥j	4 „
Liquor. Calcis ad ℥x	to 250 mils.

The affected part to be thoroughly cleansed with soap and warm water and then dabbed with the lotion.

Acne Vulgaris.

R Hydrarg. Ammon. ℥ss	2.0 grammes.
Sulphur. Præcip. ℥ss	2.0 „
Adipis Benz. ℥j	30.0 „
Ol. Rosmarini gtt. v	0.3 mil.

The ointment, to be well rubbed into the scalp every night ; the head must be thoroughly shampooed every third day with the following :

Saponis Mollis ℥iij	90.0 grammes.
Saponin gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Liq. Ammoniaë ℥iv	15.0 mils.
Aq. Coloniensis ad ℥vj	to 200.0 „

The shampoo liquid. One or two tablespoonfuls to a pint of warm water.

Seborrhœa.

R Sulphur. Præcip. ℥iv	15.0 grammes.
Spirit. Coloniensis ℥j	30.0 mils.
Glycerini ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Sapon. Mollis gr. v	0.3 gramme.
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥viij	to 250.0 mils.

The lotion.

Seborrhœa Capitis.

This is a useful lotion, the trace of soap suspending the sulphur and causing even diffusion. Without the soap the lotion is almost unmanageable.

R Ung. Sulphuris ℥iv	120 grammes.
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The ointment. To be thoroughly rubbed into the affected and adjacent areas every night for three times. *Scabies.*

Before the application the patient should be directed to have a hot bath, using plenty of soft soap and friction. After applying the ointment for four days, the bath should be repeated. All clothing must be destroyed or disinfected by boiling for at least twenty minutes.

R Ung. Sulphuris	} āā ℥j of each 30 grammes.
Ung. Zinci	
Ung. Picis	

The ointment. To be applied every night.

Chronic Eczema.

R Sulphuris Hypochlor. ℥ss	2·0 grammes.
Ol. Amygd. Essent. ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Adipis Præp. ℥j	30·0 grammes.

The ointment. To be applied every night. *Acne.*

Before application the skin must be thoroughly washed, using soft soap and plenty of friction.

R Confectionis Sulphuris ℥ij	60 grammes.
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A teaspoonful every night at bedtime.

Piles or Fissure of Anus.

R Pulv. Sulphuris	6 parts.
Pulv. Sinapis	6 „
Pulv. Guaiaci	3 „
Pulv. Rhei	1½ part.
Potass. Nitratis	1½ „
Mel. Purif.	a sufficiency.

Make an electuary. A teaspoonful at bedtime. A useful aperient known as “Chelsea Pensioner.” It is frequently given in *Chronic Gout and Rheumatism.*

R Trochisci Sulphuris Compositi.

Two lozenges taken every night at bedtime act as a mild aperient, and are of service in chronic gout and rheumatism; occasionally they relieve itching in skin diseases.

R Sulphur. Præcip. gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Pulv. Carbonis Salicis gr. v	0·3 „
Potass. Tart. Acid. gr. v	0·3 „
Mel. Purif. q.s.	a sufficiency.

Make a confection. A teaspoonful at bedtime when required. This is a useful laxative, the charcoal mitigating the offensive flatus which prevents many from taking sulphur internally.

SUMBUL RADIX

Sumbul Root

The dried root of *Ferula Sumbul* (Umbelliferæ). It has a peculiar musk-like odour, and is given as a nervine stimulant and antispasmodic. It is carminative, and is sometimes given for flatulence.

Dose of *Tinctura Sumbul*, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils.).

Extractum Sumbul, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme).

R Tincturæ Sumbul ℥ _{xxx}	2·0 mils.
Tincturæ Carminativæ ℥ _v	0·3 mil.
Spirit. Ætheris Co. ℥ _{xx}	1·2 „
Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥ _j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken occasionally. *Antispasmodic.*

R Tincturæ Sumbul ℥ _{xxx}	2 mils.
Tinct. Valerian. Ammon. ℥ _{xxx}	2 „
Tinct. Chlorof. Co. ℥ _{xxx}	2 „
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ _j	to 30 „

To be taken twice a day. *Hysteria.*

R Extract. Sumbul gr. ij	0·10 gramme.
Extract. Valerianæ gr. j	0·06 „
Extract. Cimicifugæ gr. ss	0·03 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.
Hysterical Affections.

SUPPOSITORIA

Suppositories

Rectal suppositories are usually made of the weight of 15 grains (1 gramme) with cocoa butter (*Oleum Theobromatis*) as a basis. In this weight from 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) of vegetable extracts or dry powders may be included.

The suppositories in general use are :

Suppositoria Acidi Borici gr. iij	0·200 gramme.
„ Acidi Carbolici, B.P., gr. j	0·060 „
„ Acidi Tannici, B.P., gr. vj	0·400 „
„ Atropinæ gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·003 „
„ Belladonnæ, B.P., gr. iss	0·100 „
„ Chloral. Hydratis gr. v	0·300 „
„ Cocainæ gr. ss	0·030 „
„ Hamamelidis Ext. gr. iij	0·200 „
„ Ichthyol. gr. iij	0·200 „
„ Iodoformi, B.P., gr. iij	0·200 „
„ Morphinæ, B.P., gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	0·015 „
„ Opii gr. j	0·060 „
„ Plumbi Composita B.P.	
„ Santonini gr. iij	0·200 „

GLYCERIN SUPPOSITORIES are used as simple laxatives. They vary in size from 15 grains (1 gramme) for a child to 30 to 60 grains (2 to 3·5 grammes) for adults.

SUPRA-RENAL GLAND

The dried supra-renal gland, freed from the capsule, of the sheep; 1 part is equivalent to 6 parts of fresh gland. A fresh gland weighs about 30 grains. It has been administered with success in Addison's disease, neurasthenia, exophthalmic goitre, chronic interstitial nephritis, rachitis, &c. Is of the greatest value as a hæmostatic, and is of service as a cardiac stimulant in mitral regurgitation and cases of cardiac failure with irregular pulse.

At the present time the use of the gland has been almost discarded in favour of **ADRENALIN** (*lævo-methylamino-ethanol-catechol*), an active principle first isolated by Jokichi Takamine. It occurs as a greyish-white micro-crystalline substance, very sparingly soluble in water, but freely soluble in dilute acids. For medicinal purposes **ADRENALIN CHLORIDE SOLUTION** is alone used: this contains of the active principle 1 in 1000 of normal salt solution.

ADRENALIN is probably the most powerful astringent and hæmostatic known. When applied to the mucous membrane it blanches the part so that bloodless operations are carried out without difficulty on the eye, ear, nose, mouth, throat, &c. It is efficient only in actual contact with the bleeding surface, thus while it stops hæmatemesis it is of no use for hæmoptysis. In conjunction with β -eucaine painless and bloodless operations are performed without the aid of a general anæsthetic, as for appendicitis, radical cure of hernia, removal of tumours, opening of abscesses, cysts, glands, &c. As a remedy for hay fever, nose bleeding, &c., it may be employed in the form of a spray, 1 in 10,000.

For *internal* administration in gastric, intestinal, urethral, uterine, and vesical hæmorrhage the 1 in 1000 solution may be given in doses of 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mils.). As a cardiac stimulant it resembles digitalis, and in anæsthetic collapse, in mitral regurgitation, and in stenosis with irregular pulsation, the solution may be applied to the tongue, whence it is promptly absorbed, or it may be injected intravenously when largely diluted (1 in 20,000).

Adrenalin appears to be non-irritating and non-cumulative. In cerebral hæmorrhage and hæmoptysis it is contra-indicated, and should never be injected hypodermically unless diluted to at least 1 in 20,000 with sterilised normal salt solution.

Solution for painless and bloodless operations :

β -Eucaine Hydrochloride	3 grains	0.2 gramme
Sodium Chloride	12 grains	0.8 "
Recently boiled Distilled Water	3½ ounces	100.0 mils.
Solution Adrenalin Chloride (1 in 1000)	12 minims	0.8 mil.

From 10 to 50 mils. is injected according to the nature of the operation. For teeth extraction one or at most two drops of adrenalin, 1 in 1000, may be added to the usual dose of cocaine or β -eucaine solution.

HEMISINE, SUPRA-RENALIN, and **EPINEPHRINE** appear to be similar to adrenalin.

Dose of dry **Supra-renal Substance**, ½ to 3 grains (0.03 to 0.2 gramme).

TAMARINDUS

Tamarind

The fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (Leguminosæ). It is pleasantly acid to the taste, and acts as a mild laxative.

SYRUPUS TAMARINDI COMPOSITUS. A syrup composed of tamarinds, figs and prunes, &c. Is specially suitable for young children and delicate persons. Dose, one or two teaspoonfuls, according to age, at bedtime.

TARAXACI RADIX

Dandelion Root

The fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum officinale* (Compositæ). Dandelion is a mild laxative and bitter stomachic, and may be given in dyspeptic conditions in place of calumba.

Dose of **Extractum Taraxaci**, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme).

Extractum Taraxaci Liquidum, ½ to 2 fluid drachms (2 to 8 mils.).

Succus Taraxaci, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

R. Extract. Taraxaci	gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Magnesii Sulphatis	ʒj	4.0 grammes.
Tinct. Rhei Co.	ʒj	4.0 mils.
Syrup. Zingiberis	ʒss	2.0 "
Aq. Dest. ad	ʒj	to 30.0 "

To be taken night and morning. *Aperient and Tonic.*

R Succi Taraxaci ℥j	4·0 mils.
Tinct. Gent. Co. ℥ss	2·0 „
Sodii Bicarb. gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Tinct. Nucis Vom. ℥v	0·3 mil.
Inf. Caryoph. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken three times a day, after meals. *Dyspepsia.*

R Extract. Taraxaci Liq. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Acid. Nit-Hyd. Dil. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Tinct. Chlorof. Co. ℥xv	1·0 „
Inf. Gent. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken three times a day. *Torpid Liver.*

TEREBENUM

Terebene

Terebene is an antiseptic oily liquid ; when inhaled or taken *internally* it acts as a stimulating disinfectant expectorant. It is useful in chronic bronchitis, winter cough, flatulent dyspepsia, &c., and is sometimes administered for its stimulating action on the genito-urinary tract.

Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0·3 to 1 mil.) on a lump of sugar, or, preferably, made up into an emulsion.

R Terebeni ℥v	0·3 mils.
Tinct. Benz. Co. ℥xv	1·0 „
Vin. Ipecac. ℥v	0·3 „
Mist. Amygdalæ ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Chronic Bronchitis or Winter Cough.

R Terebeni ℥j	4 mils.
Mag. Carb. Levis ℥ss	2 grammes.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30 mils.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at 140° F. and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes twice a day.

Chronic Bronchitis with Emphysema.

TERPIN HYDRAS. *Terpene Hydrate.* Appears in colourless prisms. Soluble 1 in 10 of alcohol ; sparingly in water. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme) in pill, cachet, or mixture. It may be used for all the purposes of terebene.

LINCTUS PINI, TERPIN ET HEROIN. Useful for cough. Dose, 1 fluid drachm (4 mils.). Each dose contains $\frac{1}{24}$ grain (0·0025 gramme) of Heroin Hydrochloride.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ. *Oil of Turpentine.* Employed *externally* as a rubefacient, irritant, and counter-irritant in painful affections of the muscles and joints, rheumatism, osteo-arthritis, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica, &c. For the relief of these complaints the official **LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ** is excellent, but for inflammatory conditions of the chest and abdomen the most usual application is a flannel cloth which has been wrung out in hot water and sprinkled with the oil. Turpentine is antiseptic and disinfectant, especially when partially oxidised; it is the basis of several well-known disinfecting fluids.

Internally, although an active diuretic, it has almost dropped out of use, other less irritating and more certain remedies having taken its place. In gastric and intestinal hæmorrhage it is still employed, and in large doses is anthelmintic to the tapeworm. It does not destroy thread-worm unless given as an enema.

Dose, 2 to 10 minims (0·1 to 0·6 mil.); as an anthelmintic, **2 to 4 fluid drachms (8 to 15 mils.)** with a tablespoonful of castor oil to ensure a quick purge.

R Linim. Terebinthinæ ℥iv 100 mils.

To be rubbed into the painful part twice a day,
Rheumatism.

R Ol. Terebinthinæ
Ol. Sinapis "Express." } āā pt. æq. equal parts.
Ung. Capsici

The liniment, to be shaken before use. Rub into the affected part every night and morning. *Lumbago.*

R Ol. Terebinthinæ }
Lin. Belladon. } āā pt. æq. equal parts.
Lin. Saponis

The liniment. *Lumbago.*

R Ol. Terebinthinæ ℥j 30 mils.
Chlorof. Aconiti ℥ss 15 "
Chlorof. Belladonnæ ℥ss 15 "

The liniment. *Sciatica.*

R Ol. Terebinth ℥xv 1·0 mil.
Tinct. Capsici ℥v 0·3 "
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥j 4·0 mils.
Syrup. Aurant. ℥ss 2·0 "
Inf. Maticæ ad ℥j to 30·0 "

To be taken every four hours. *Intestinal Hæmorrhage.*

R̄ Ol. Terebinth. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Ex. Hamamel. Liq. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Potassii Chloratis gr. v	0·3 gramme.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Chloroformi ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken every four hours.

Hæmoptysis.

R̄ Ol. Terebinth. ℥ij	8 mils.
Ol. Ricini ℥iv	15 „
Pulv. Acaciæ ℥j	4 grammes.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥iiss	to 45 mils.

The draught.

Tapeworm.

R̄ Ol. Terebinth. ℥x	0·6 mil.
Mucil. Acaciæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥ss	to 15·0 „

To be taken in a little water every three hours.

Distension of Abdomen through gas ; in Diarrhœa of Typhoid during convalescence.

See also Oleum Pini.

TEREBINTHINA CHIA

Chian Turpentine

An oleo-resin obtained from *Pistacia Terebinthus* (Anacardiaceæ). In its action it resembles turpentine and Canada balsam, but is now little used. At one time it was recommended for cancer, but its value is more than doubtful. Clay's formula for pills was :

Terebinth. Chiæ gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Sulphur. Sublimat. gr. ij	0·12 „

For one pill. Two to be taken three or four times a day.

THEOBROMINA

Theobromine

A base obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma Cacao* (Sterculiaceæ). It is allied to caffeine, but is a more powerful diuretic. It is of value in cardiac and renal dropsy, anasarca, &c., but not of much service in hepatic ascites or nephritis.

Dose, 1 to 5 grains (0·06 to 0·3 gramme) in cachet or pill.

THEOBROMINE SODIUM ACETATE. *Agurin.* Freely soluble in water. Uses as above. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

THEOBROMINE SODIO-SALICYLATE. Known under the trade name *Diuretin.* Freely soluble in water. Uses as theobromine. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

THEOCIN SODIUM ACETATE. Dose, 2 to 4 grains (0·13 to 0·26 gramme). Soluble about 1 in 20 of water. Given in oedema and cardiac dropsy.

UROPHERIN. *Lithium Diuretin.* Freely soluble in water. Uses as theobromine. Dose, 5 to 15 grains (0·3 to 1 gramme).

THYMOL

Thymol

A crystalline substance obtained from various labiate and other plants (*Thymus, Monarda, Carum, &c.*). It belongs to the group of monohydric phenols, and is a more powerful antiseptic than carbolic acid. Its comparative insolubility in water, however, is a drawback, and it has never attained the popularity of the latter. Although not caustic it is capable of irritation. It is used in $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. semi-alcoholic solution as a mouth wash, in saturated solution (about 1 in 1200) as an antiseptic in place of carbolic lotion, and in ointment 1 to 4 per cent. As an anthelmintic large doses kill ankylostoma duodenale, ascaris, tænia, &c. In India 10 to 30 grains doses have been given with success in goitre.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0·03 to 0·1 gramme) in pill as an intestinal and gastric antiseptic and disinfectant; 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes) as an anthelmintic followed by a purgative.

Solubility. Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, fats, and oils; 1 in 200 glycerin, 1 in 600 water. When rubbed with chloral, phenol, menthol or camphor it liquefies.

Thymol	1 part.
Alcohol 90 per cent.	25 parts.
Glycerin	25 "
Distilled water to	1000 "

The antiseptic lotion. May be used as a spray for the throat and nose.

R Thymol. gr. xx 1.2 gramme.

To be taken in a cachet before breakfast ; in the afternoon let a full dose of castor oil be taken. The treatment to be repeated every other day until the worms are expelled.

Anchylostoma.

R Thymol. gr. xx 1.2 gramme.
 Chloroform. ℥j 4.0 mils.
 Atoleine ad ℥j to 30.0 „

To be rubbed into the scalp.

Parasiticide in Ringworm.

R Thymol. gr. ij 0.12 gramme.
 Spirit. Ment. Pip. ℥xxx 2.00 mils.
 Aq. Coloniensis ℥iiss 45.00 „
 Glycerini ℥iv 15.00 „
 Aq. Cinnam. ad ℥iij to 90.00 „

A few drops to a wineglassful of water for rinsing the mouth after each meal.

Antiseptic Lotion.

R Thymol. gr. vj 0.4 gramme.
 Spirit. Rect. ℥j 4.0 mils.
 Magnes. Carb. Levis gr. iij 0.2 gramme.
 Aq. Dest. ad ℥j to 30.0 mils.

A teaspoonful to be added to a pint of water at 140° F., and the vapour inhaled for ten minutes.

Ulcerated Sore Throat.

THYMOLUI CARBONAS. *Thymol Carbonate.* A nearly colourless and tasteless powder ; may be given in doses of 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 gramme) in place of ordinary thymol for intestinal worms.

ARISTOL. *Dithymol-diiodide.* A reddish-brown, nearly odourless and tasteless powder containing 46 per cent. iodine. Soluble in chloroform, ether, fixed oils, and fats ; slightly soluble in water and alcohol. Introduced as a substitute for iodoform. It may be freely used as a dusting powder, either alone or diluted, in eczema, psoriasis, and venereal ulcers. In ointments it may be used up to 10 per cent. with lard or paraffin ointment.

R Aristol. ℥iv 15 grammes.
 Kaolin. ad ℥ij to 60 „
 The dusting powder. *Psoriasis.*

R Aristol. ℥j	4 grammes.
Pastæ Lassar. ℥xij	45 „

The ointment.

Eczema.

OLEUM AJOWAN. *Ajowan or Ptychotis Oil.* Distilled from the fruits of *Carum copticum* (Umbelliferæ). The principal constituent is Thymol and the oil is used in India as an antiseptic and carminative in place of Thymol.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 minims (0.025 to 0.2 mil.).

THYROID GLAND

The thyroid gland of the sheep and its preparations are the most valuable of remedies for the treatment of myxœdema, cretinism, and goitre, and are occasionally of service in obesity.

The most active and reliable preparation is :

THYROIDEUM SICCUM. This consists of the powdered gland freed from *external* fat and connective tissue, and purified by treatment with petroleum ether. Dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.6 gramme) in powder or cachet.

LIQUOR THYROIDEI. This is of no use unless very recently prepared, and the patient should be told to refuse any that is more than a week old. *One hundred minims represent one entire gland.* Dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 mil.). H. Mackenzie recommends treatment of myxœdema to commence with quite small doses, 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 gramme) of the powder or 3 to 5 minims (0.2 to 0.3 mil.) of the liquor once a day. The dose to be very gradually increased so long as no unfavourable symptoms are produced. When recovery is established a small dose once or twice a week is generally sufficient to maintain good health. In cretinism the doses *should not be more than one third* of those just quoted. In both diseases treatment must be continued with small doses once or twice a week during life

IODOTHYRIN, THYROID EXTRACT, THYROCOLLOID, THYROGLANDIN. Under these and similar names various proprietary preparations have been put forward. These may or may not be of service, but as the drug is of such importance and so liable to deterioration when kept, the safest plan is to order the official powder or liquor, and the prescriber should satisfy himself that his patient only obtains them from a perfectly reliable source. As before noted, Liquor Thyroidei should not be more than a week old, and the powdered gland should not be older than a month, to get the best effects.

UREA

Urea or carbamide has been introduced as a diuretic in gouty affections, cirrhosis of the liver, renal calculus, tuberculosis, &c.

Dose, 10 to 30 grains (0·6 to 2 grammes) in cachet.

BROMURAL. *Bromo-iso-valerianyl urea.* Hypnotic. Dose, 5 to 10 grains (0·3 to 0·6 gramme) almost insoluble in water. Recommended to be given immediately before sleep is desired.

URANII NITRAS

Uranium Nitrate

In lemon-coloured crystals; very soluble in water. In doses of 1 to 2 grains (0·06 to 0·1 gramme) slowly increased to 10 grains (0·6 gramme) has been recommended in diabetes. A 1 per cent. or 2 per cent. solution has also been employed as an astringent throat spray, but the drug is little used.

URETHANUM

Urethane

Occurs in colourless crystals having a peculiar salt-like taste; freely soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin. It is hypnotic, sedative, and antispasmodic. Produces normal sleep and is specially suitable for children. Also of service in acute mania, delirium tremens and tetanus.

Dose, as a sedative, 10 to 20 grains (0·6 to 1·2 gramme) in draught; as a hypnotic, 20 to 60 grains (1·2 to 4 grammes) in draught.

Incompatibles. Alkaloids and acids.

EUPHORIN. *Phenylethylurethane.* Occurs in colourless needles, only slightly soluble in water, but soluble in dilute alcohol. Is antipyretic, antiseptic, and antirheumatic. Introduced as an analgesic in neuralgia, rheumatism, sciatica, and headache. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0·1 to 0·3 gramme) in cachet or wine.

HEDONAL. *Methyl-propyl-carbonil-urethane.* Dose as hypnotic, in cachet, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 grammes).

UVÆ URSI FOLIÆ

Bearberry Leaves

The dried leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi* (Ericaceæ). Preparations of bearberry leaves, like those of buchu, are diuretic, and act as astringent disinfectants on the urinary tract. They are especially useful in pyelitis, cystitis, gonorrhœa, and irritable bladder.

Dose of *Infusum Uvæ Ursi*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

R Potassii Bicarb. gr. x	0.6 gramme.
Potassii Citratis gr. xv	1.0 „
Syrup. Aurantii ℥ss	2.0 mils.
Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Cystitis.

R Hexamethylenetetramin. gr. viij	0.5 gramme.
Tinct. Nucis. Vom. ℥v	0.3 mil.
Glycerini ℥xxx	2.0 mils.
Inf. Uvæ Ursi ad ℥j	to 30.0 „

To be taken three times a day.

Cystitis.

ARBUTIN. A glucoside obtained from bearberry. In doses of 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.6 gramme) it may be given in place of the infusion as above.

VALERIANÆ RHIZOMA

Valerian Rhizome

The dried rhizome and rootlets of *Valeriana officinalis* (Valerianaceæ). Valerian is a carminative stimulant and antispasmodic: it is commonly given in hysteria, neuralgia, epilepsy, chorea, and other neurotic conditions.

Dose of *Infusum Valerianæ*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce (15 to 30 mils.).

Tinctura Valerianæ, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm (2 to 4 mils.).

Extractum Valerianæ, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.3 gramme).

Indian Valerian rhizome is used in India and the East in place of *Valeriana officinalis* for the preparation of the tincture and infusion.

OLEUM VALERIANÆ. *Oil of Valerian.* Is used as a carminative in flatulence. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims (0·03 to 0·12 mil.).

℞ Tincturæ Valerianæ ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Tincturæ Cimicifugæ ℥ss	2·0 „
Liq. Arsenicalis ℥iij	0·2 mil.
Inf. Aurant. Co. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day, after meals. *Hysteria.*

℞ Tinct. Valerianæ Ammon. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Tinct. Belladonnæ ℥v	0·3 mil.
Strontii Bromidi gr. xv	1·0 gramme.
Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. ℥ss	2·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥j	to 30·0 „

To be taken occasionally.

Hysteria.

℞ Ext. Valerianæ gr. ij	0·12 gramme.
Pil. Asafetidæ Co. gr. ij	0·12 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day.

℞ Spirit. Ammon. Fetid. ℥ss	2 mils.
Spirit. Ætheris Co. ℥xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Lavand. Co. ℥ss	2 mils.
Tinct. Hyoscyami ℥ss	2 „
Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Hysterical Affections.*

℞ Ol. Valerianæ ℥ij	0·1 mil.
Ethyl. Bromidi ℥iij	0·2 „

In capsule. To be taken twice a day. *Antispasmodic.*

VALYL. *Valerianic diethylamide.* An oily liquid, disagreeable odour and taste. Given in capsules in nervous affections. Dose, 2 grains (0·13 gramme).

VERATRINA

Veratrine

An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids obtained from cevadilla, *Schænocaulon officinale* (Liliaceæ). When applied to the skin, veratrine acts as an irritant, and some pain is felt followed by numbness. It is intensely irritating to the mucous membrane, and is an active poison. As **UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ** it is occasionally used in the same way as

aconitine ointment or aconite liniment, but must not be applied if the skin is broken.

Antidotes. Emetics, stomach syphon, tannic acid, charcoal; morphine and atropine hypodermically; stimulants and recumbent position.

VERONAL

See Acid. Diethylbarbituric

VIBURNUM

Black Haw

The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* (Caprifoliaceæ) is used as a sedative tonic to the uterine nervous system, and is considered valuable in dysmenorrhœa and in preventing miscarriage. It should be given in continuous doses for at least a month before the time at which miscarriage has previously occurred.

**Dose of Extractum Viburni, 2 to 7 grains (0·1 to 0·5 gramme).
Extractum Viburni Liquidum, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils.).**

R Extract. Viburni Liq. ℥xx	1·2 mil.
Extract. Piscidiæ Liq. ℥xv	1·0 „
Extract. Heloniadis Liq. ℥xv	1·0 „
Aq. Chlorof. ad ℥j	to 30·0 mils.

To be taken twice a day for a month.

Threatened Miscarriage.

R Extract. Viburni Liq. ℥xv	1 mil.
Tinct. Hydrastis ℥xxx	2 mils.
Tinct. Sumbul ℥xxx	2 „
Aq. Cajuputi ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day.

Dysmenorrhœa.

R Ext. Viburni gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Apiol ℥j	0·06 mil.
Ext. Ergotæ gr. ss	0·03 gramme.

For one capsule. To be taken twice a day.

Dysmenorrhœa.

YERBA SANTA

The leaves of *Eriodictyon glutinosum* (Hydrophyllaceæ) are aromatic and stimulant to the mucous membrane. As a tonic expectorant the fluid extract is sometimes useful in chronic bronchitis, catarrh, &c.

Dose of *Extractum Yerba Santa Liquidum*, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils.).

Syrupus Yerba Santa, 1 to 2 fluid drachms (4 to 8 mils.).

R Extract. Yerba Santa Liq. ℥xxx	2 mils.
Tinct. Cubebæ ℥xv	1 „
Tinct. Cimicifugæ ℥xxx	2 „
Ext. Glycyrrhizæ Liq. ℥xxx	2 „
Aq. Camphoræ ad ℥j	to 30 „

To be taken three times a day. *Chronic Bronchitis.*

YOHIMBIN

Under this name the hydrochloride of an alkaloid obtained from *Yohimbehe* has been introduced as an aphrodisiac.

Dose, 1 tablet ($\frac{1}{12}$ grain = '005 gramme in each) three times a day.

Latterly yohimbin has been put forward as a local anæsthetic and suggested for ophthalmic use. It is an expensive drug, and is only at present under trial.

ZINCUM

Zinc

ZINCI ACETAS. *Zinc Acetate.* A freely soluble astringent salt; it is used in lotions and injections in much the same cases as zinc sulphate, but is somewhat milder. Dose, 1 to 2 grains ('06 to 1'2 gramme).

ZINCI BROMIDUM. *Zinc Bromide.* Freely soluble. In very dilute solution it has been given in epilepsy. It is not always well tolerated. Dose, 2 to 5 grains (0'1 to 0'3 gramme).

ZINCI BORAS. *Zinc Borate.* An amorphous white powder; astringent and mildly antiseptic. Used as a dusting powder in eczematous affections.

ZINCI CARBONAS. *Zinc Carbonate.* A mild astringent powder, used in face lotions in place of the oxide.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM. *Zinc Chloride.* A deliquescent and exceedingly caustic salt. In dilute solution (1 in 1000 to 1 in 500) it is used as a stimulant to indolent wounds and ulcers, and as an injection in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, &c. **PASTA ZINCI CHLORIDI**, 25 to 50 per cent., is used to

destroy warts, condylomata, lupoid patches, &c., the strength being regulated according to the area of the diseased part. Solutions of zinc chloride are also used as antiseptic disinfectants, being especially useful in cleansing the utensils of a sick-room. **Antidotes.**—Alkaline carbonates, followed by white of egg, milk, starch paste; copious draughts of water; opium; later give stimulants.

ZINCI CYANIDUM. *Zinc Cyanide.* An insoluble and very poisonous salt. Has been given in chorea, cardiac palpitation, rheumatism, &c. **Dose,** $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain ('006 to '01 gramme) in pill. As an antiseptic it is inferior to mercury and zinc cyanide, q.v.

ZINCI LACTAS. *Zinc Lactate.* Soluble 1 in 60 of water. This salt is readily assimilated, and is said to cause but little derangement of the stomach. It is chiefly given in epilepsy and chorea. **Dose,** 2 to 20 grains (0·1 to 1·2 gramme). A small dose should be commenced with and gradually increased.

ZINCI OLEAS. *Zinc Oleate.* This should be in the form of an insoluble satiny powder, almost free from odour. When freshly prepared from olive-oil soap it is a very useful dusting powder in eczema and psoriasis. Mixed with soft paraffin it constitutes **UNGUENTUM ZINCI OLEATIS.** Commercial specimens are frequently quite rancid and unfit for use. Pure, sweet powdered zinc oleate is an excellent preventive of relapse in eczema. Well rubbed into the nails prevents splitting.

ZINCI OXIDUM. *Zinc Oxide.* An insoluble white powder. It is mildly astringent and stimulant, and may be employed as a dusting powder—either alone or diluted with starch or kaolin—for sores, excoriations, and eczema, especially when the skin is moist. **UNGUENTUM ZINCI** is a serviceable application for burns, eczema, and many skin affections. **Dose,** 3 to 10 grains (0·2 to 0·6 gramme) in cachet. It should not be prescribed in pills, as they become very hard and almost insoluble.

Zinc oxide was at one time held in repute for the treatment of epilepsy, but is certainly inferior to the alkaline bromides. At the present time it is administered as an astringent in diarrhoea and for checking mucous discharges. Combined with belladonna it is given to check the night sweats of phthisis.

ZINC-COLLOID. *Gelatinous Zinc Oxide.* This preparation is not obtainable in the dry state without losing its peculiar properties. It appears in the form of a lotion in which the gelatinous zinc oxide is evenly diffused throughout the water. When applied to the skin, instead of leaving a pulverulent covering the zinc remains as a closely adherent and almost transparent film which renders it useful as an application for the hands and face.

℞ Liq. Picis Carbonis ℥xv 1 mil.
 “Zinc-Colloid” ad ℥iv to 120 „

The mildly astringent face lotion.

Powdered Ochre gr. x 0·6 gramme.
 Powdered Bole gr. iij 0·2 „
 Zinc-Colloid to ℥iv to 120·0 mils.

This gives a neutral flesh tint.

℞ Ichthyol. ℥ij 8 mils.
 “Zinc-Colloid” ad ℥iv to 120 „

The lotion.

Erysipelas.

ZINCI PERMANGANAS. *Zinc Permanganate.* In violet-brown, very hygroscopic crystals. Used in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa as an injection 1 in 4000. It explodes when mixed with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, &c.

ZINCI PHOSPHIDUM. *Zinc Phosphide.* Has been recommended as a substitute for phosphorus in sexual exhaustion, cerebral affections, and melancholia. Also in cardiac disease, especially aortic regurgitation. Dose, $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0·004 to 0·016 gramme) in pill.

ZINCI STEARAS. Powdered *Zinc Stearate* is an even more emollient dusting powder than the oleate. Combined with balsam of Peru and talc, it may be used for moist eczema and almost all forms of skin affections.

ZINCI SULPHAS. *White Vitriol. Zinc Sulphate.* Is employed *internally* only as an emetic. In doses of 10 to 30 grains in warm water it produces rapid emesis without much depression. *Externally* it is employed in lotions for its astringent and slightly antiseptic effects on ulcers, sores, and for conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, vulvitis, &c. It is freely soluble in water.

ZINCI SULPHOCARBOLAS. *Zinc Sulphocarbolate.* Occurs in colourless crystals, soluble 1 in 3 of water. It is astringent, disinfectant, and antiseptic, and is chiefly employed in lotions about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as a vaginal douche in leucorrhœa, &c.

ZINCI VALERIANAS. *Zinc Valerianate.* Dose, 1 to 3 grains (0·06 to 0·2 gramme).— A favourite remedy in chorea, epilepsy, neuralgia, hysteria, and other nervous affections of a functional or hysterical nature. It is of considerable service in traumatic diabetes insipidus. It is only suitable for giving as a pill or in a capsule.

R Zinci Acetatis gr. xij	0·8 gramme.
Ext. Opii Liq. ℥j	4·0 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥vj	to 200·0 „

The injection. To be used twice a day. *Gleet.*

R Zinci Chloridi gr. xx	1·2 gramme.
Glycerini ℥iv	15·0 mils.
Aq. ad ℥ij	to 60·0 „

The throat to be painted every day. *Foul Throat.*

Zinc. Chloride	1 part.
Distilled water to	20 parts.

The antiseptic solution.

For painting the edges of Indolent Ulcers.

Zinc Chloride	1 part.
Distilled Water to	500 parts.

The injection. *Gonorrhœa.*

Zinc Chloride	1 part.
Distilled Water to	800 parts.

The eye lotion.

Zinci Oxidi	} āā part. æq.	equal parts.
P. Amyli		

The astringent dusting powder, especially when the skin is moist.

R Zinci Oxidi	1 part.
Ung. Paraff. Moll.	to 20 parts.

The ointment.

For burns, eczema, or any skin disease requiring a mild astringent and stimulating ointment.

R Ung. Zinci Oleatis	} āā pt. æq	equal parts.
Ung. Hydrarg. Oleatis		
Ung. Plumbi Oleatis		

The ointment. *Eczema and Psoriasis.*

R Zinci Oxidi ℥iv	15 grammes.
Liq. Carbonis Deterg. ℥xv	1 mil.
Liq. Calcis ℥j	30 mils.
Aq. Rosæ ad ℥iv	to 120 „

The skin lotion. (*See also Calamina.*)

R Acid. Boric.	} of each equal parts.
Zinci Oxidi	
Talci	

The dusting powder. *Prurigo, Sweaty Feet, &c.*

R Zinci Permanganatis	1 part.
Aq. Dest.	to 4000 parts.

The injection. *Gonorrhœa.*

The same strength may be used as a lotion in conjunctivitis.

R Zinci Phosphidi gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	0·008 gramme.
Ext. Gentianæ q.s.	a sufficiency.

For one pill. To be taken three times a day,
Heart Disease with Aortic Regurgitation.

R Zinci Stearatis ℥j	30·0 grammes.
Plumbi Stearatis ℥j	30·0 „
Bals. Peru. ℥x	0·6 mil.

The dusting powder. *Eczema.*

R Zinci Sulphatis	2 parts.
Tinct. Lavand. Co.	15 parts.
Aq. Dest.	to 500 „

This constitutes the well-known "Red Lotion," a very useful application to sores of all kinds. It may also be used as a vaginal or urethral injection in gonorrhœa, &c.

R Zinci Sulphatis	1 part.
Aq. Rosæ	to 500 parts.

The astringent eye lotion.

R Zinci Sulphatis gr. iij	0·20 gramme.
Plumbi Acetatis gr. ij	0·13 „
Ext. Opii Liq. ℥j	4·00 mils.
Aq. Dest. ad ℥ij	to 60·00 „

The injection. To be shaken and used twice a day.
Gonorrhœa.

R Zinci Sulphocarb. ʒj 4 grammes.

The powder. To be dissolved in a pint of tepid water and used every morning as an injection. *Leucorrhœa.*

R Zinci Valerianatis gr. iij 0·20 gramme.
Pil. Asafetidæ Co. gr. ij 0·13 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Hysteria.*

R Zinci Valerianatis gr. ij 0·130 gramme.
Acid. Camphoric. gr. j 0·060 „
Ext. Belladonnæ gr. ¼ 0·016 „
Cannabin Tannatis gr. ¼ 0·016 „

For one pill. To be taken twice a day. *Hysterical Affections.*

INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES

This Index is intended to assist the memory of the prescriber on the occurrence of an emergency. The majority of the names are in Latin to facilitate reference.

External remedies are in Italics.

ABDOMINAL PLETHORA. Saline purges to relieve portal congestion, Scammony, Jalap; *Massage.*

ABORTION, THREATENED. Codeine, Hydrastis, Morphia, Opium, Quinine, Viburnum.

ACIDITY, GASTRIC. Acids before meals, Alkalies after meals; Sodii Bicarb., Potassii Bicarb., Magnesia and Magnes. Carb., Liquor Calcis, Bismuth. Carb., Ammon. Carb., Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Acid. Carbol. , Calcii Carb., Creosotum, Acid. Sulphuros., Sodii Sulphis, Sodii Hyposulphis; Tonics, as Gentian, Calumba, Quassia, &c.

ACNE. Sulphur, Calcii Sulphid., Arsenic, Magnesii Sulph., Calomel; *Sulphur, Sulphur. Iodid., Sulphur. Hypochlor., Alkaline Soap Lotions, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Aristol, Camphor, Bismuth, Glycerin, Ichthyol, Resorcin, Zinc Oxide Lotions.*

ACTINOMYCOSIS. Salicylates, Iodides; *Iodine Injections, X-Rays.*

ADDISON'S DISEASE. Arsenic, Iron Tonics, Syr. Glycerophosph. Co., Phosphorus, large doses of Glycerin, Suprarenal Gland, Adrenalin.

ADENOIDS. Cod Liver Oil, Iodine, Iron; *Irrigation with Astringent Lotion.*

AGUE. *See Intermittent Fever.*

ALBUMINURIA. Aconite, Acid. Gallic., Belladonna, Scoparius, Caffeine (only in chronic Bright's disease), Digitalis (but not in granular kidney), Glycerophosphates, Hydrastis; Hydragogue Cathartics, as Pulv. Jalapæ Co., Pil. Scammon. Co.

ALCOHOLISM. Cimicifuga, Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Arsenic, Bromides, Chloral, Nux Vomica, Glycerophosphates, Quinine, Sumbul, Bismuth Carb., Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil.

ALOPECIA. Arsenic, Quinine, Pilocarpine; *Carbolic Acid, Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil., Ammonia, Oily and Spirituous Lotions, Paraffinum Liquidum, Quinine, Resorcin, Thymol, Acid. Sulphuros., Hydrarg. Oleas, Pilocarpine.*

AMAUROSIS. Strychnine, Purgatives, Emmenagogues if necessary, Potass. Bromid., Potass. Iodid.; *Blisters to Temple.*

AMENORRHŒA. Aconite if due to cold, Cimicifuga, Aloes, Ammon. Chlorid., Ergot, Mist. Ferri Co., Apiol, Caulophyllin, Pulsatilla, Potass. Permang., Hydrastis, Arsenic, Guaiacum, Quinine, Ol. Rutæ, Saline Purgatives, Ol. Sabinæ; *Hot Sitz Baths, with or without Mustard.*

ANÆMIA. Mineral Acids, Hypophosphites, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Aloes, Bitter Tonics, Calcium Lactophosphate, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Ferri Glycerophosph., Nux Vomica, Hæmoglobin, Injection Iron Arsenate, Iron Preparations, as Pil. Bland., Syrup. Eastonii, Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co., Ferri Albuminas, Ferri Peptonas; Phosphorus, Arsenic, Ferri Perchlor., Pil. Aloes et Myrrh., Iron Somatose.

ANÆMIA, PERNICIOUS. Arsenic; Iron Preparations do harm.

ANÆSTHETICS, GENERAL. Chloroform, Æther, Nitrous Oxide, A.C.E. Mixture, Æthyl Bromid., Æthyl Chlorid.

ANÆSTHETICS, LOCAL. *Camphor, Cocaine, Creosote, Ether Spray, Ethyl Chloride Spray, Eucaine, Ol. Caryoph., Guaiacol, Holocaine, Orthoform, Menthol, Morphine, Nirvanin, Acid. Carbolic, Chloretone, Nozocaine, Stovaine.*

ANEURISM. Potass. Iodid., Aconite, Calcii Chlorid.; *inhalation Chloroform (?), inhalation Amyl Nitrite (?), Inject. Ergotin., Morphine (?).*

ANGINA PECTORIS. Arsenic, Æther, Morphine Inject. Phosphorus, Nitro-glycerin, Sodii Nitris, Erythrol Tetranit. Mannitol Hexanit., Digitalis, Potass. Brom. in full doses, Spirit. Æther. Co., Tonics; *Chloroform inhalation.*

ANKYLOSTOMIASIS. *See Parasites.*

ANTHRAX. Calcium Sulphide (frequent doses), Ichthalbin, Phosphorus, Quinine; *Acid. Carbolica., Acid. Borica., Glyc. Ext. Bellad., Creolin, Liq. Hydrogen. Perox., Iodoform, Potass Permang., Poultices, double Cyanide dressings, Pathone.*

ANTISEPTICS FOR CLEANSING INSTRUMENTS, &c. Alcohol, Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Formaldehyde, Pathone, Thymol.

ANTISEPTICS FOR WOUNDS. *Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Mercuric Chloride, Mercury Binioidide, Iodine, Iodoform, Pathone, Salicylic Acid, Izal, Creolin, Cresol, Potassium Permanganate, Resorcin, Salol, Zinc Chloride and Sulphate, Copper Sulphate, Aristol, Compound Tincture of Benzoin.*

ANTISEPTICS, INTESTINAL. Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid, Sulphites and Sulphurous Acid, Bismuth Salicylates, Salol, Benzonaphthol, Sulphocarbolates, Hexamine, Guaiacol.

ANTISEPTICS, URINARY. Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Carbolic and Boric Acids, Hexamine, Salol.

ANUS, FISSURE OF. Conf. Sennæ, Conf. Sulphuris, Conf. Piper. Nig.; *Ung. Bellad., Ung. Hydrarg. Subchlor., Linim. Calcis, Ung. Cocainæ, Hydrastis, Ichthyol, Ung. Gallæ c. Opio.*

APHONIA. Alum or Potassium Chlorate Gargles, Tinct. Belladonnæ, Borax slowly sucked; *inhalation Tinct. Benzoin., Ammon. Chlorid. inhalation, Sulphurous Acid inhalation.*

APHTHÆ AND STOMATITIS. Alum, Acid. Tannic., Sodii Sulphis, Potassii Chloras, Mel Boracis, Glyc. Boracis, Potass. Permang., or Liquor Sodæ Chlorinat. as local applications; Quinine, Mineral Acids, Grey Powder, Pulv. Rhei Co.

APOPLEXY. Aconite, to relieve blood pressure (?), Belladonna, Croton Oil as purge (1 drop), Calomel, Colocynth, Nitro-glycerin (?), Strychnine; *Electricity, Leeches, Ice-bag to Head; avoid stimulants or excitement.*

ARTHRITIS. Aconite, Alkalies, Pot. Bicarb., Sodii Bicarb., Lithium Salts, Arsenic, Hexamethylenetetramine, Cimicifuga, Iodides, Lycetol, Piperazine, Lysidine, Piperidin, Tartaras, Bromides, Guaiacum, Sulphur, Coto, Colchicum, Quinine in chronic, Belladonna, Saline Purges, Sodii Salicyl., Aspirine, Hydrarg. Subchlor. or Pil, Hydrarg. with Colocynth; *Methyl Salicylas, Mesotan, Belladonna, Cotton-wool, Flannel, Warm Foot-baths.*

ASCARIDES. *See Parasites. Intestinal.*

ASCITES. Hydragogue Cathartics (Pulv. Elaterini Co., Pil. Scammon. Co., Gamboge, Ol. Crotonis, Jalap, Potass. Tart. Acid.), Saline Purges, Pil. Hydrarg., Scilla, Digitalis, Copaiba, Ammon. Benz., Ammon. Chlorid., Taraxacum, Spartein. Sulphas, Pilocarpine, Theobromine Compounds.

ASPHYXIA FROM CHLOROFORM. Oxygen, Adrenalin; *Amyl Nitrite inhalations, Artificial Respiration, Electricity, Cold Douches.*

ASTHMA. Arsenic, Belladonna, Acid. Hydriodic., Aconite (especially in Spasmodic), Chloral, Allyl Tribromid., Asafetida, Ammoniacum, Potass. Bromid., Antimony, Apomorphine, Atropine, Camphor, Cannabis Indica, Chloralamid., Euphorbia Pilulifera, Gelsemium, Grindelia, Ipecacuanha, Lobelia, Stramonium, Nitro-glycerin, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Potass. Iodid., Strychnine, Trional, Quinine, Menthol; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Ethyl Iodide inhalation, Chloroform inhalation, Creosote Vapour, Oxygen inhalation, Fumes of Nitre Paper, Stramonium and Lobelia Cigarettes. Eucalyptus Oil Spray, Cocaine Spray.*

BALANITIS. Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Tannic., Alum, Creolin, Lime Water, Lotio Hydrarg. Flav., Liq. Calcis, Liq. Plumbi, Tannoform, Zinci Sulphas.

BED SORES. Alcohol, Ung. Diachyli, Amylum, Fullers' Earth, Lin. Calcis, Aristol, Boric Acid, Iodoform, Charcoal Poultices, Hydrarg. Perchlor. in Diluted Alcohol, Iodol, Tannoform, Glycerin as prophylactic, Argent. Nit., Bals. Peru., Resorcin, Acid. Tannic., Zinc Oxide.

BERI-BERI. Morphine, Pilocarpine hypodermically, Tonics, Cardiac Stimulants, Nourishing Food; *Cleanliness, Mountain Air.*

BILIOUSNESS. Euonymin., Hyd. c. Cretâ, Hyd. Subchlor., Hydrastin, Iridin, Juglandin, Leptandrin, Sanguinarin, Seidlitz Powders and other Saline Purges, as Sodii Sulphas, Magnesii Sulphas; Sodii Bicarb., Ammon. Chlorid., Calumba, Gentian, Ipecacuanha, Fel Bovinum, Salol, Rhubarb.

BITES AND STINGS OF INSECTS, &c. *Acid. Carbolica., Salicylic Acid in Alcohol, Alum, Ammonia, Liq. Calcis, Menthol, strong solution Cocaine; Argent. Nit. or Potass. Hydroxid. as caustic in bites of animals; Potass. Permang. applied and injected all around snake-bite, followed by large doses of Brandy or Whisky.*

BLACK WATER FEVER. Diaphoretics, Water as hot as can be drunk, Morphine hypodermically, Pilocarpine hypodermically; try Quinine and Cinchona Preps., Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., Salines, Stimulants, Oxygen; Digitalis, Strychnine; Normal Salt Solution intravenously; *Change of Climate.*

BLADDER AFFECTIONS. Benzoic Acid and Benzoates, Boric Acid and Borates, Uva-Ursi, Arbutin, Betol, Juniper, Methylene Blue, Salol, Alkalies, Alkaline Citrates and Bicarbonates, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Buchu, Santal, Sabal, Cantharides, Copaiba, Cubebs, Hops, Pareira.

BOILS AND CARBUNCLES. (*See also Acne and Anthrax.*) Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates and Citrates, Calcium Sulphide, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Yeast, Levurine, Nuclein; *Argent. Nit., Glyc. Belladon., Yeast Poultices, Charcoal Poultices with little Chlorinated Lime Solution, Ung. Cocainæ.*

BRAIN SOFTENING. Glycerophosphates, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Hypophosphites, Syrup. Hypophosphit. Co., Phosphorus, Arsenic, Iron Tonics.

BREASTS, INFLAMMATION OF. *Belladonna Ointment or Plaster, Glycerin Belladonna; Inf. Digitalis as fomentation, massage with Oil, Ichthyol Lotions.*

BREATH, FETID. Charcoal, Bismuth. Phenac., Bismuth. Salicylas, Acid. Carbolica., general treatment; *Carbolic Acid or Boric Lotions, Liq. Sodæ Chlorinat., Thymol, Benzoic Acid, Menthol, Ol. Caryoph., &c., in mouth wash; examination of teeth.*

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. Aconite, Acid. Gallic., Alkaline Bicarbonates, Citrates, and Benzoates, Belladonna, Bromides, Caffeine, Digitalis, Hydragogue Cathartics, Juniper, Ol. Terebinth., Terebene, Theobromine, Hydrastis, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Scoparius, Diuretin.

BRONCHITIS. Aconite, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Liq. Ammon. Cit., Ipecacuanha, Antim. Tart., Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Chlorid., Arsenic, Ammon. Benz., Sodii Benz., Tinct. Benz. Co., Eucalyptus, Grindelia, Ol. Morrhuæ, Prunus Virg., Pulsatilla, Scilla, Senega, Tar, Tolu, Creosote, Anemonin, Terebene, Terpin Hydras, Codeia, Heroin, Dionine, Camphor, Cimicifuga, Ammoniacum, Asafetida, Belladonna, Copaiba, Sandal Oil, Demulcents, Lobelia, Iodides, Paraffinum Liquidum, Acetomorphine.

BRUISES. *Arnica, Ammon. Chlor., Calendula, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Lead Lotion, Dilute Alcohol, Ichthyol, Ice.*

BUBO. *Aristol, Liq. Chlori, Liq. Sodæ Chlorinat., Calomel, Creolin, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ichthyol, Orthoform, Xeroform, Ung. Hydrarg., Liq. Plumbi.*

BURNS AND SCALDS. *Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. Cocainæ, Iodoform, Lin. Calcis, Ung. Paraffin., Zinci Oxid., Zinci Oleas, Ung. Lanolin., Aristol, Bismuth. Subgall., Ichthyol, Sol. Acid. Picric., Sodii Bicarb., any bland fixed oil or lard, strong soap-suds, whiting or chalk and water made into a cream as temporary expedient.*

CALCULI, BILIARY. Alkalies, Fel Bovinum, Sapo, Ferri Succinas, Iridin, Mercury, Morphine, Olive Oil (large doses), Sodii Oleas, Turpentine; *inhalation of Chloroform.*

CALCULI, URINARY. Sodii Bicarb., Potass. Bicarb., Ammon. Benz., Sodii Benz., Lithia, Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Potass. Citras, Piperazine, Lysidine, Hexamethylenetetramine, Magnes. Boro-Cit., Sodii Phosphas, Uva-Ursi, Buchu, Pareira, Lycetol.

CANCER. Arsenic, Chloral, Opium, Tereb. Chia, Condurango, Chelidonium, Coley's Antitoxin, Codeine, Cod liver Oil, Glycerophosphates, Trypsin; *Carbolic Acid, Acid. Lactic., Aristol, Belladonna Oint., Charcoal Poultices made with hot 3 per cent. Chlorate Potash Solution, Creolin, Iodoform, Hydrogen Peroxide, Orthoform, Potass. Permang., Resorcin, Sodii Æthylas, Argent. Nit., Vienna Paste, Zinc Chlorid., Trypsin injections.*

CARBUNCLE. *See Boils.*

CARIES. Calcii Chlorid., Hypophosphites, Calcii Phosphas. Ol. Morrhuæ, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Calcii Glycerophosph., Phosphorus, Potass. Iodid. (if syphilitic), Sarsaparilla; *Acid. Carbolica., Aristol., Iodine, Iodoform, Iodol.*

CATARRH, BRONCHIAL. *See Bronchitis.*

CATARRH, GASTRIC. *See Gastritis.*

CATARRH, GENITO-URINARY. *See Bladder.*

CATARRH, NASAL. Aconite, Camphor, Ammon. Chlorid., Arsenic, Belladonna, Cimicifuga, Vin. Ipecac., Spirit. Æther. Nit., Liq. Ammon. Acet., Nux Vom., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Quinine, Salicin, *Ferrier's Snuff, Cocaine Spray, Tannoform Snuff; Alum Powder, Tannic Acid, or Bismuth. Sub-nit. as snuff; Acid. Carbolica., Ol. Eucalypti, Menthol, Adrenalin Lotions, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Formaldehyde Inhalation.*

CATARRH, VESICAL. *See Bladder.*

CEREBRAL CONGESTION. *See Apoplexy.*

CHANCRE. *Lotio Hydrarg. Flav. et Nig., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrarg. Perchlor., Iodoform, Iodol, Diiodoform, Aristol, Resorcin, Acetanilide, Acid. Carbolica., Camphor, Caustics, Europhen, Liq. Hyd. Nit. Acid., Soziodol Mercury.*

CHAPPED SKIN. *Ung. Acid. Borica., Cold Cream, Glycerin, Ung. Glyc. Plumbi, Ung. Lanolini, Lin. Calcis, Compound Carron Ointment, Unguemol.*

CHICKEN-POX. Mild Purges, Tinct. Aconiti, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Potass. Cit., Effg. Saline.

CHILBLAINS. *Ung. Acid. Borica., Ung. Acid. Carbolica., Ung. Acontinæ, Lin. Bellad. et Aconiti, Ung. Capsici, Ol. Eucalypt., Lin. Terebinth., Tinct. Iodi, Ung. Glyc. Plumbi, Acid. Sulphuros., Tinct. Tannin., Ung. Creosoti, Ichthyol, Liq. Plumbi, Idione.*

CHLOROSIS. *See Anæmia.*

CHOLERA, ASIATIC. Camphor, Chlorodyne, Copper Salts, Coto, Opium, Plumbi Acet., Acid. Sulphuric., Tannic Acid Enema, Arsenic, Betol, Atropine hypodermically, Ol. Cajuputi, Ol. Cinnam., Creosote, Ether hypodermically,

Potass. Brom., Salol, Transfusion Fluid in collapse, Ol. Terebinth., Acid. Carbolic., Calomel, Bismuth. Salicyl., Bismuth. Carb., Bismuth. Subgall., Peptonised Milk, Tannigen, Tannalbin, Morphine hypodermically, rectal injection of warm Salt Solution (1 drachm to a pint of water).

CHORDEE. Aconite, Belladonna, Bromides, Camphor, Hyoseyamus, Chloral Hydras, Opium, Tincture of Cantharides (one-drop doses); *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*.

CHOREA. Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Calcii Chlorid., Chloral, Conium, Ergot, Curare, Ol. Morrhuæ, Bromides, Valerianates, Iron, Phosphorus, Phenazonum, Belladonna, Camphor, Monobrom., Hyoseyamin. Hydrobrom., Musk, Quinine, Salicin, Strontii Lactas, Zinci Sulphas et Valerianas.

COLIC, INTESTINAL. Æther, Belladonna, Ol. Cajuput., Camphor, Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Ol. Menth. Pip., Opium, Tinct. Carminativa, Asafetida if due to flatulence, Chloral and Bromides; Carminatives, as Cinnamon, Caraway, Cloves; *large Poultices sprinkled with Mustard or Turpentine, Calorlt.*

COLIC, LEAD. Acid. Sulph. Dil., Alum, Belladonna, Bromides and Iodides, Chloroform, Opium, Chlorodyne, Magnes. Sulph., Sodii Sulph., Milk Diet; *Sulphur Baths.*

COLIC, RENAL AND HEPATIC. Phenazonum, Belladonna, Calomel, Maidis Stig., Hexamethylenetetramine, Gelsemium, Piperazine, Lysidine, Lycetol, large doses Olive Oil, Opium, Sodii or Ammon. Benz., Sodii Salicyl., Sapo, Sodii Oleas, Ol. Terebinth.; *Chloroform inhalation.*

COLLAPSE AND FAINTING. Ether hypodermically, Spirit. Æther. and Spirit. Æther. Co., Alcohol, Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Tinct. Digitalis, Digitoxin, Strychnine, Adrenalin; *inhalation Ammonia, Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

CONJUNCTIVITIS. Acid. Boric., Alum (not in acute), Belladonna, Hyd. Ox. Flav., Ext. Opii Liq., Resorcin, Zinci Sulphas, Collyr. Adstring. Luteum, Ol. Ricini, Argenti Nitras, Argyrol, Atropine, Cocaine, Eserine, Borax, Zinci Acetas, Merlusan.

CONSTIPATION. Aloes, Aloin, Belladonna, Cascara, Colocynth, Henbane, Sulphur, Senna, Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co., Hyd. Subchlor., Pil. Hydrarg., Iridin, Juglandin, Magnes. Sulphas, Nux Vomica, Podophyllin, Rhubarb, Pulv. Rhei Co., Pil. Rhei Co., Ol. Ricini, Pil. Scammon. Co., Scammony, Seidlitz Powders, Conf. Sennæ, Syrup. Sennæ, Syrup. Ficarius

Mist. Sennæ Co., Dec. Aloes Co., Sodii Phosph., Sodii Sulphas, Effervescent Salines, Sulphur, Conf. Sulphur., Glycerin, Glycerin Suppos. or Injection, Jalap, Jalapin, Pulv. Jalapæ Co., Guaiacum and Sulphur Lozenges, Phenolphthalein, Arsenic, Liquid Paraffin, Ipecac., Cod-liver Oil, Emulsio Petrolei, Myrrh, Asafetida, Soap Pills, Euonymin, Liq. Magnes. Bicarb. for infants, Fel Bovinum, Potass. Tart. Acid.

CONVULSIONS. Camphor Monobrom., Chloral, Bromides, Belladonna, Atropine, Hexamethylenetetraminebromethylate, Pilocarpine in uræmic; *inhalations Amyl Nitrite, Chloroform, or Ether; Hot Bath, Mustard Bath.*

CORNS. *See Warts.*

CORYZA. *See Catarrh, Nasal.*

COUGH. Acid. Hydrobromic., Belladonna, Benzol, Tinct. Camph. Co., Chloral, Codeine, Gelsemium, Hyoscyamus, Morphine, Troch. Morph. et Ipecac., Liq. Picis Aromat., Prunus Virg., Terpin Hyd., Terebene, Heroin, Dionin, Elixir Heroin et Terpin Co., Mist. Amygd. Co., Aconite, Apomorphine, Camphor, Cubebs, Grindelia in spasmodic cough, Iodoform Pastilles, Scilla, Bromides, Syrup. Pruni Virg.; *Creosote inhalation.*

CROUP. Aconite, Alum, Ammon. Carb., Bromides, Vin. Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Zinci Sulphas, Chloral, Hydrarg. Subsulphas, Sanguinaria, Acid. Lactic., Sulphurous Acid Spray, Tannic Acid Spray, Calomel insufflation; *Cresol Vapour.*

CROUP, SPASMODIC. Emetics—Vin. Ipecac., Vin. Antim.; Bromides, Chloral, Belladonna, Bromoform, Codeine, Cod-liver Oil; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

CYSTITIS. *See Bladder.*

DEBILITY. Elixir Cinch. Flav., Kola, Coca, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Mineral Acids, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Arsenic, Strychnine, Quinine, Nux Vomica, Cinchona Preparations, Malt Extract, Cod-liver Oil, Sarsaparilla Compound, Vegetable Bitters, as Gentian, Calumba, Orange, Chiretta, Quassia, Ceregen.

DELIRIUM TREMENS. Ammon. Carb., Bromides, Camphora Monobrom., Chloral Hyd., Digitalis, Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, Belladonna, Opium, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Trional, Auri Chlorid., Auri Bromid., Amylene Hydrate, very strong Beef Tea, Tinct. Capsici, strong Coffee, Valerian Comunds, Paraldehyde.

DIABETES. Acid. Lactic., Codeine, Convallaria, Glycerin, Hydrogen Peroxide, Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Opium, Sodii Salicylas, Thymol, Arsenic, Creosote, Jambul, Phosphorus, Saccharin, Lævulose, Nuclein, Levurine, Rhus Aromat., Strychnine, Nux Vomica, Phosphoric Acid Lemonade, Guaiacol Carb., Iron Preps., Pancreatin, Salicylates, Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates.

DIARRHŒA. Acid. Camphoric., Acid. Carbohc., Acid. Lactic., Acid. Sulphuric., Agaricin, Benzo-naphthol, Bismuth. Salicyl., Bismuth. et Cerii Salicyl., Calcii Carb., Liquor Calcis, Camphor, Catechu, Coto, Pulv. Cretæ Arom., Cupri Sulph., Bismuth Carb., Gummi Rub., Ferri Salicyl., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Kino, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Opium, Plumbi Acet., Quinin. Salicyl., Ol. Ricini, Salacetol, Tannigen, Bismuth. Phenas, Tribromphenol Bismuth., Aconite, Liq. Alum. Acet., Belladonna, Betol, Hyd. c. Cretâ, Bismuth. Subgall., Ol. Cajuput., Charcoal, Hydrarg. Perchlor. (very small doses), Krameria, Rhubarb, Salol, Tannalbin, Tannoform; Beef Juices and Essences.

DIPHTHERIA. Antitoxin, Acid. Salicylic., Ferri Perchlor., Sodii Benzoas, Potassii Chloras, Sodii Sulphis, Aconite, Belladonna, Tinct. Ferri Perchlor., Pilocarpine; Acid. Benzoic., Acid. Carbohc., Lactic Acid Spray, Liq. Chlori as gargle, Formaldehyde Spray, Ozonic Ether Spray, Liq. Hydrogen. Peroxid., Potass. Permang. gargle; *Eucalypt. Oil Vapour, Oxygen inhalation.*

DROPSY. *See Ascites.*

DROPSY, CARDIAC. Asparagin, Caffeine, Convallaria, Convallamarin, Delphine, Digitalis, P. Elaterin. Co., Erythroplœum, Strophanthus, Arsenic, Cactus, Copaiba, Ol. Juniper., Scilla.

DROPSY, HEPATIC. Ammon. Benz., Sodii Benz., Ammon. Chlor., Copaiba, Scoparius, Pil. Hydrarg., Hyd. Subchlor., Sodii Bicarb., Potass. Bicarb., Sparteinæ Sulphas, Taraxacum, Antihydropin, Digitalis, Colchicum, Iron and Salines, Magnes. Sulph., Theobromine.

DROPSY, RENAL. Apocynum, Antihydropin, Buchu, Caffeine, Diuretin, Delphine, P. Elaterin. Co., Pil. Hydrarg., Ol. Juniperi, Jalap, Pilocarpine, Potass. Acet., Potass. Citras, Potass. Tart. Acid., Potass. Iodid., Potass. Nitras, Theocin, Theobromine, Uva-Ursi, Scoparius, Caffeine, Chimaphila, Digitalis, Spirit. Æther. Nit., Pulv. Jalapæ Co., Senega.

DYSENTERY. Bismuth. et Cerii Salicyl., Cannabis, Gummi Rub., Guarana, Hæmatoxyton, Hamamelis, Krameria, Catechu, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ipecacuanha, Ipecacuanha demetinised, P. Ipecac. Co., Opium, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Naphthalin, Plumbi Acet., Terebene, Ol. Terebinth., Acid. Gallic., Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Acid. Tannic., Alum, Liq. Alum. Acet., Arsenic, Belladonna, Bismuth. Subgall., Calomel, Cupri Arsenis, Magnes. Salicylas, Acid. Sulphuric., Quinine, Tannalbin, Tannigen; ice-cold water Enema to relieve tenesmus (?), Potassium Chlorate Enema; *Turpentine Stupes.*

DYSMENORRHŒA. Cimicifuga, Spirit. Æther. Nit., Anemonin, Phenazon., Apiol, Butyl-Chloral, Cannabis, Chloral Hyd., Gossypii Rad., Piscidia, Potass. or Sodii Bromid., Pulsatilla, Salix Nig., Sabal Serrulat., Sodii Salicylas, Viburnum Prunif., Aconite, Aloes, Mist. Ferri Co., Myrrh, Pil. Aloes et Myrrh., Arsenic, Belladonna, Ol. Rutæ; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

DYSPEPSIA. Acid. Carbohc., Acid. Hydrochl. Dil., Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Aloes, Ammon. Carb., Arsenic, Bismuth Compounds, Capsicum, Cerii Oxalas, Creosote, Gentian, Ginger, Oleo-resin. Zingib., Oleo-resin. Capsici, Oleo-resin. Piperis, Pil. Hydrarg., Hyd. c. Cretâ, Hydrastis, Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Nux Vomica, Pepsin, Papain, Pancreatin, Liq. Digestivus, Liq. Pepsin. Neutral., Glyc. Acid. Pepsin., Podophyllin, Quinine, Rhubarb, Sodii Bicarb., Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Sodii Taurocholas, Acid. Sulphuros., Myrrh, Charcoal, Anthemis, Cinchona, Cocaine, Glycerin, Ipecacuanha, Menthol, Opium, Morphine, Hydrastis, Malt Extract, Dried Malt Extract on Bread, Nux Vomica; Tonics, Stomachics, and Carminatives, as Ol. Menth. Pip., Ol. Caryoph., Gentian, Orange, Quassia, Chirata, &c.

DYSPNŒA. Spirit. Æther., Spirit. Æther Co., Erythrol Tetranit., Nitro-glycerin Tablets or Solution in Alcohol, Lobelia, Adonis Vern., Adonidin, Cimicifuga, Æther, Æthyl Iodid., Grindelia, Valerian, Strychnine, Pilocarpine; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Oxygen inhalation.*

EARACHE. Opium, Morphine; *Ung. Lanolin. with Delphin; 5 per cent. Sol. Cocaine in Almond Oil, with or without a little Atropine.*

ECZEMA. Arsenic, Iron Preparations, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Calcii Sulphid., Sulphur, Ammonia and Cinchona mixture, Belladonna, Aperients, Jaborandi, Rhus Tox., Thyroid; *Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbohc., Chrysarobin, Liq.*

Calcis, Lin. Calcis, Ung. Diachyli, Ol. Cadinum, Naphthol, Plumbi Acetas, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearas, Liq. Plumbi Subacet., Glycerin, Tar, Thymol, Zinci Oleas, Aristol, Creolin, Dermatol, Bismuth. Subgall., Europhen, Ichthyol, Adeps Lanæ, Adeps Benz., Creolin, Lysol, Liq. Carb. Deterg., Liq. Picis Carb., Thiol, Zinci Boras, Aq. Laurocerasi, Hyd. Ammon., Hyd. Perchlor., Hyd. Subchlor., Weak Alkaline Lotions, Argent. Nit., Calamine, Black Wash, Yellow Wash, Borax, Camphor, Ung. Hydrarg. Nit., Cocaine, Eucalyptol, Pathone, Vernisol, Iodol, Iodoform, Hydrarg. Oleas, Zinci Oxidum.

ELEPHANTIASIS. Arsamin, Pituitary Extract.

ENDOCARDITIS. Belladonna, Caffeine, Theobromine, Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Antistreptococcus Serum, Aconite at first, Salicylates in rheumatic form, Chloral Hyd., Calomel, Opium, Quinine, Potass. Iodid., Lithium Citrate.

ENTERITIS. See Cholera and Diarrhœa.

EPILEPSY. Ammonii, Sodii, or Potassii Bromid., Amyli Nitris, Argent. Nit., Arsenic, Belladonna, Borax, Camphor. Monobrom., Cannabis, Cypripedin, Iron Preparations, Strychnine, Valerian, Zinci Valerianas, Ferri Valerianas, Amylene Hydras, Auri Bromid., Nitro-glycerin, Strontii Brom., Liq. Auri et Arsen. Bromid., Bromipin, Hexamethylenetetramine-bromethylate, Acetanilid., Acid. Hydrobromic., Phenazonum, Asafetida, Tinct. Castorei, Chloralamid, Cod-liver Oil, Paraldehyde, Sodii Fluorid., Sulphonal, Trional, Sumbul, Zinc Salts.

EPISTAXIS. Aperients, Acid. Gallic., Digitalis, Aconite, Ergot, Iron Preparations; *Acid. Tannic., Adrenalin, Hamamelis, Matico, 1 per cent. Solution of Acetanilide in Liq. Hamamelid. Dest., Cold Water or Ice to Spine, Nose, and Head.*

ERYSIPELAS. Aconite, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor., Antistreptococcus Serum, Sodii Benz., Ammon. Carb., Phenazon., Quinine, Aperients; *Acid. Sulphuros., P. Amyli, Glycerin. Amyli, Argent. Nit., Belladonna Preparations, Calamine, Zinc. Oxid., Cocaine, Creosote, Resorcin, Potass. Silicas Sol., Acid. Picric., Ung. Acid. Salicyl., Creolin, Ichthyol.*

ERYTHEMA. *Glyc. Amyli, Chamomile Fomentations, Ung. Diachyli, Zinci Oxid., Calamine, Liq. Plumbi Dil., Picric Acid, Unguemol, Vernisol, Ung. Lanolini, Cold Cream.*

EXHAUSTION, NERVOUS, SEXUAL. Coca, Kola, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Arsenic, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Eastonii, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Valerianates, Spirit. Armoraciæ Co., Bitter Tonics, Sumbul, Bromides, Quinine, Cinchona Preparations, Validol.

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE. Belladonna, Digitalis, Iron and Quinine Preparations, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Iodides, Thyroid Treatment, Arsenic, Coto, Zinci Valer.

EYE: CONTRACTORS OF PUPIL. *Pilocarpine, Morphine, Physostigmine, Opium.*

EYE: DILATORS OF PUPIL. *Belladonna, Atropine, Cocaine, Daturine, Duboisine, Homatropine, Hyoscyamine, Hyoscine, Scopolamine, Euphthalmine, Mydrine.*

EYELIDS, AFFECTIONS OF. *Argyrol, Zinc Sulphate, Protargol, Copper Sulphate, Acid. Boric., Acid. Tannic., Borax, Alum, Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav., Ung. Hyd. Nitratis Dil., Argent. Nit.*

FAVUS. *See Parasites.*

FISSURE OF NIPPLES. *Glyc. Acid. Tannic., Ung. Carron., Argent. Nitras, Liq. Calcis, Ung. Cocainæ, Hydrastis Lotion, Glycerin. Plumbi Subacet., Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Picric., Bals. Peru., Orthoform, Ichthyol.*

FISTULA. *Ichthyol, Creolin, Bismuth Carb. Ointment, Calomel Ointment, very weak alkaline lotions, Pathone.*

FLATULENCE. Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Sulphuros., Asa-fetida, Mist. Ammoniaci, Capsicum, Charcoal, Tinct. Carminative, Chlorodyne, Creosote, Magnes. Calc., Sodii Bicarb., Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Spirit. Armoraciæ Co., Sodii Sulphocarb., Sodii Hyposulphis, Naphthol., Betol, Salol, Belladonna, Camphor; Essential Oils, as Peppermint, Cinnamon, Cloves; Bitter Tonics, as Gentian, Orange; Aperients; Pepper, Terebene.

GASTRALGIA. (*See also Dyspepsia.*) Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Spirit. Ætheris, Spirit. Æther. Co., Belladonna, Bismuth salts, Liq. Calcis, Cerii Oxalas, Chloroform, Chlorodyne, Cocaine, Creosote, Magnesia, Pepsin, Acid. Carbolic., Sodii Bicarb., Bromides, Codeine, Morphine subcutaneously, Nux Vomica.

GASTRITIS. Acid. Hydrocyanic., Alkaline Bicarbonates, Belladonna, Demulcents, Opium, Ipecacuanha, Bismuth Salts, Papain, Pepsin, Calomel, Caffeine, Cinchona Preparations, Bromides, Calumba.

GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENTS. Calcii Chlorid., Ferri Iodid., Iodides, Cod-liver Oil, Iron Salts, Ammon. Chlorid., Arsenic, Thyroid; *Ung. Hyd. Oleat.*, *Tinct. Iodi*, *Tinct. Iodi Decolor.*, *Idione*, *Ung. Potass. Iodid.*, *Lin. Potass. Iodid.*

GLAUCOMA. *Eserine Solution in water or oil*, *Pilocarpine*, *Adrenalin* (?).

GLEET. See *Gonorrhœa*.

GOITRE. Acid. Hydrofluoric. and Fluorides, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bromides, Convallaria, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Hydrastis, Iodine, Iodides, Phosphorus, Thymus Gland, Thyroid Treatment, Iodipin, Bromides, Strophanthus, Strychnine, Ammon. Chlorid., Osmic Acid Injection; *Ung. Hydrarg.*, *Idione*, *Ung. Hyd. Oleatis*, *Ung. Iodi*, *Tinct. Iodi*.

GONORRHŒA. Copaiba, Cubebs, Ol. Santal., Helmitol, Hexamethylenetetramine, Alkalies and Alkaline Bicarbonates, Potass Citras, Saline Aperients, Kava-Kava, Ext. Santali Solub., Liq. Buchu, Ext. Sabal Serrulat.; Injections of Tannic Acid, Krameria, Argyrol, Argentamine, Argent. Nit., Hyd. Perchlor., Potass. Permang., Zinci Chlorid., Zinci Sulphocarb., Zinci Sulphas, Argonin, Protargol; Iodoform Bougies; *Merlusan Injections and Bougies*.

GOUT. Acid. Quinic., Aconite, Aspirine, Citarin, Citrophen, Colchicum, Colchicine and Salts, Piperazine, Phenocoll, Guaiacum, Sulphur, Kava-Kava, Lithium Salts, Lycetol, Lysidine, Saline Aperients, Piperidin., Potass. Cit., Potass. Iodid., Sidonal, Sodii Benz., Sodii Phosphas, Urosin, Hexamethylenetetramine, Arsenic Alkalies, Glycerophosphates, Magnes. Boro-Cit. Co., Quinine, Salicylates.

GUMS, SPONGY, &c. *Acid. Carbolic.*, *Alum*, *Tinct. Iodi*, *Krameria*, *Listerine*, *Tinct. Myrrh and Borax*, *Potass. Chloras*, *Glyc. Acid. Boric.*, *Tinct. Pyrethri*, *Pigment. Ferri Perchlor.*, *Ext. Hamamelidis Liq.*

HÆMATEMESIS. Acid. [Gallic., Acid. Sulph. Dil., Adrenalin, Alum, Iron Alum, Ergot, Hamamelis, Ferric Salts, Plumbi Acet., Ol. Terebinth., Ammon. Chlorid., Ice, Krameria.

HÆMATURIA. Acid. Gallic., Antimony, Camphor Cannabis, Ergot, Iron Alum, Hamamelis, Ol. Terebinth., Ammon. Benz., Camphor, Copaiba, Creosote, Digitalis, Matico, Rhus Aromat.

HÆMOPTYSIS. See **Hæmatemesis.**

HÆMORRHAGE. Acid. Gallic., Acid. Sulph. Dil., Adrenalin, Calcium Chloride, Cornutine, Ergot, Cupri Sulph., Digitalis, Gummi Rub., Iron Alum, Hæmatoxylon, Hamamelis, Ice, Ferric Salts, Ol. Terebinth., Aconite, Phenazon., Creosote, Hydrastin., Cotarnin.; *Acid. Tannic., Catechu, Alum, Bryonia, Gummi Rub., Ferri Perchlor., Hamamelis, Acetanilid., Monsel's Salt, Zinci Chlorid., Adrenalin.*

HÆMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM. Ergot, Cannabis, Ergotin Inj., Ext. Gossypii Liq., Hydrastis, Hydrastin, Nux Vomica, Opium, Adrenalin, Acid. Gallic., Cotarnin, Atropine, Cimicifuga, Digitalis, emetic dose Ipecacuanha, Quinine; Inj. Ferri Perchlor. or Alum.

HÆMORRHOIDS. Laxatives as Conf. Sennæ, Conf. Sulphur., Conf. Piperis, Cascara, Sulphur, Guaiacum, Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co., Sodii Sulphas in large quantity of water on rising, Glycerin; Suppos. Bellad. et Morph., Suppos. Adrenalin; *Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. Gallæ c. Opio, Ung. Hamamelid, Ung. Ranunculi, Ung. Bismuthi Carb., Ung. Hydrarg. Subchlor., Ung. Cocainæ et Morphinæ, Chlorate Potash Lotion, Hydrastis Lotion, Poultices.*

HAY FEVER. (See also **Catarrh, Nasal**). Ammon. Chlor., Belladonna, Camphor, Grindelia, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Potass. Iodid., Quinine, Salicin, Aconite, Ipecacuanha, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Nux Vomica, Salicylic and Bismuth insufflations, Cocaine Spray, Orthoform insufflation; *Carbolic Smelling Salts, Borax and Iodine Tincture as nasal douche, Menthol, Adrenalin (the best), Sulphurous Acid diluted as douche, Formaldehyde Vapour, Acetanilide in Liq. Hamamelidis Dest.*

HEADACHE. Acetanilide, Phenazone, Saline Aperients, Caffeine Salts, Gran. Effg. Caffeine, Phenacetin, Guarana, Kola, Cimicifuga, Ammon. Chlorid., Hyd. Subchlor., Sodii Salicylas, Bromides; *Menthol locally.*

HEADACHE, NERVOUS. Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Cimicifuga, Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Phenazone, Phenacetin, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Caffeine, Camphor, Guarana, Cannabis, Chloralamid, Chloral, Valerianates, Citrophen, Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Spirit. Chloroform. (full dose), Ignatia.

HEART. See Angina, Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Dropsy (Cardiac), Syncope, &c.

HECTIC FEVER, NIGHT SWEATS. Benzoates, Salicylates, Agaricin, Gelsemium, Picrotoxin, Quinine, Salicin, Acid. Sulph. Arom., Acid. Camphoric., Belladonna, Tinct. *Salviæ*.

HERPES, HERPES ZOSTER. Quinine Preparations, Alkaline Saline Aperients, Effg. Salines, Calomel, Ichthalbin, Belladonna; *Glyc. Amyli*, *Ung. Cocain.*, *Ung. Hyd. Ammon.*, *Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil.*, *Ung. Hyd. Oleat.*, *Ichthyol*, *Menthol*, *Ung. Zinci*; *Vernisol Compounds* (the best); *Acetanilide* and *Starch*, *Bismuth. Subgallas*, *Calomel*, strong *Spirituos Lotions*.

HICCOUGH. Spirit. *Ætheris*, Spirit. *Ætheris Co.*, Spirit. Chloroform., Ext. Ergotæ Liq., Opium, Sodii Bicarb., Apomorphine, Belladonna, Camphor, Cocaine, Valerian; *Amyl Nitrite inhalations*.

HORDEOLUM. *Argent. Nit.*, Belladonna, *Tinct. Iodi*, *Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav.*, *Dilute Pulsatilla Lotion*.

HYDROPHOBIA. Anæsthetics, Cannabis Indica, Chloral, Curare, Morphine, Nitro-glycerine, Eserine, Pilocarpine, Pasteur's Treatment; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation*.

HYSTERIA. Cimicifuga, Asafetida, Bromides, Cannabis Indica, Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Pulsatilla, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Strychnine, Valerian, Valerianates (especially *Zinci Valerianas*), Auri Chlorid. and Bromid., Validol, Acid. Camphoric., Mist. Ferri, Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ, Phenazonum, Belladonna, Bromipin, Chloralamid, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co. and Glycerophosphates, Musk, Castor, Sumbul, Trional.

IMPETIGO. Arsenic, Iron Salts, Mineral Acids, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Zinc Salts, Ichthalbin, Salol; *Glyc. Acid. Tannic.*, *Ung. Hyd. Ammon.*, *Ung. Zinci Oleat.*, *Ung. Zinci*, *Ung. Diachyli*, *Liq. Plumbi*, *Ung. Acid. Boric.*, *Ichthyol*, *Benzonaphthol*, *Sozoiodol Zinc*, *Tar*, *Ol. Cadinum*, *Tannic Acid*.

IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA. Arsenic, Cannabis Ind., Cantharides, Coca, Cocaine, Damiana, Iron Preparations, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Belladonna, Easton's Syrup, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Cimicifuga, Cubebs, *Zinci Phosphas*.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE. Belladonna, Calcii Phosphas, Ergot, Cantharides, Iron Preparations, Phenazonum, Camphor, Monobrom., Acid. Camphoric., Buchu, Chloral, Syr. Ferri Iodid., Bromides, Quinine.

INDIGESTION. *See Dyspepsia.*

INFLUENZA. Cimicifuga, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Spirit. Æther. Nit., Spirit. Ammon. Aromat., Ammon. Carb., Vin. Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Quinine Preparations (especially Tinct. Quininæ Ammon.), Salicin, Sodii Salicylas, Phenacetin, Agaricin, Belladonna, Camphor, Sandal Oil, Cocaine Nasal Spray, inhalation Eucalyptus Oil, painting nostrils with Mentholised Oil.

INSANITY. Chloral, Codeine, Colchicine, Hyoscine, Paraldehyde, Trional, Hyoscyamine, Sulphonal.

INSOMNIA. Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Camphor, Camphor. Monobrom., Cannabis Ind., Chloral, Cocaina, Codeina, Hyoscyamus, Lupulin, Morphine, Opium, Paraldehyde, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Veronal, Amylene Hydras, Chloralamid, Sulphonal, Trional, Tetronal, Urethane, Chloralose, Alcohol, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gelsemium ; *Hop-pillow, Warm Bath.*

INTERMITTENT FEVER. Aconite, Ammon. Chlorid., Phenazonum, Apiol, Arsenic, Atropine, Calomel, Chloral, Cimicifuga, Cinchonidine, Cinchonine, Digitalis, Eucalyptus Preparations, Guaiacol, Hydrastis, Opium, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Pilocarpine, Purgatives, Quassia, Quinine (especially the Sulphate, Bromide, and Salicylate), Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenocoll. Hydrochlor., Strychnine, Warburg's Tincture.

INTERTRIGO. *Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. Lanolini, Ung. Zinci, Glyc. Acid. Tannic., Lotio Zinci Oxidi, Lotio Calaminæ, Liquor Calcis, Creta Præp., Kaolin, Fullers' Earth, Cold Cream, Ung. Zinci Oleatis, Talc, Acetanilide diluted with Starch Powder, Aluminii Stearas, Plumbi Oleas, Plumbi Stearas, Calomel, Tannoform, Zinc Oxide, Unguemol.*

INTESTINAL WORMS. *See Parasites, Intestinal.*

IRITIS. Aconite, Belladonna, Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., Potass. Iodid., Opium ; *Atropine Oil or Ointment.*

ITCH. *See Scabies.*

JAUNDICE. Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Aloes, Ammon. Chlor., Benzoates, Euonymin, Hyd. c. Creta, Pil. Hydrarg., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Hydrastis, Iridin, Podophyllin, Mist. Sennæ Co., Sodii Sulphas, Sodii Phosphas, Taraxacum, Ferri Succinas, Saline Purges, Arsenic, Carlsbad Salt, Lemon Juice, Potass. Bicarb., Rhubarb, Sodii Oleas; daily enema Tepid Water; *Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil. (further diluted) as local application over Liver.*

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS. See Croup, Spasmodic.

LARYNGITIS, ACUTE. Aconite, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Vin. Antim., Hydrarg. Subchlor., Pulsatilla, Bromides, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Gelsemium, Morphine, Quinine, Zinci Sulphas (emetic); Gargle Alum or Tannic Acid, Demulcent Drinks; *Benzoin Vapour, Thymol Vapour, Sulphurous Acid Inhalation, Hot Foot-bath with Mustard.*

LARYNGITIS, CHRONIC. Bismuth Oxychloride insufflation; *Vapour of the following—Creosote, Menthol, Pinus Pumilio, Pinus Sylvestris, or Juniper Oil; Sulphurous Acid Inhalation.*

LEPROSY. Gurjun Balsam, Ol. Gynocardiaë, Serum Treatment; *Ung. Sulphur. Iodid.*

LEUCOCYTHEMIA. Digitalis, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Iodine, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Zinci Phosphid., Arsenic.

LEUCORRHŒA. Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Iron Salts, Arsenic, Quinine, Tonics, as Easton's Syrup, Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Hydrastin.; *Lotio Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Boric., Alum, Hydrastis, Pulsatilla, Potass. Permang., Tannic Acid, Krameria, Zinci Sulphas, Zinci Sulphocarb., Borax, Cupri Sulphas, Resorcin, Ichthyol.*

LOCOMOTOR ATAXY. Argent. Nit., Argent. Oxid., Phosphorus, Cod-liver Oil, Pilocarpine, Physostigma, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Belladonna, Damiana, Glycerophosphates, Bromides, Hypophosphites.

LUMBAGO. Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum, Potass. Iodid., Purgatives, Salicylates, Ammon. Chlorid., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Sulphur and Guaiacum Lozenges; *Linum. Aconiti-Belladon.-Chloroform, &c., Menthol, Eucalyptus and Turpentine Oil in Liniments, Belladonna Plaster, Ung. Capsici; ironing with Hot Iron.*

LUPUS. Iodides, Arsenic, Ol. Gynocardiaë, Ol. Morrhuæ, Phosphorus, Quinine Preparations, Calcium Chloride, Calomel, Ichthalbin, Thyroid Treatment; *Acid. Chromic., Camphor. Salicyl., Ung. Gynocardiaë, Iodoform, Pasta Zinci Chlorid., Acid. Lactic., Lassar's Paste, Resorcin, Acid. Cinnamic., Salicylic Collodion, Thiosinamine, Acid. Carbohc., Aristol, Iodol, Ung. Sulphur. Iodid.*

MALARIA. *See Intermittent Fever.*

MANIA. *See Insanity.*

MEASLES. Saline Aperients, Aconite, Spirit. Æther. Nit., Liquor. Ammon. Acet., Ammon. Carb., Vinum Ipecac., Lemonade, Digitalis, Jaborandi, Quinine; Glyc. Acid. Boric. for Throat and Mouth.

MELANCHOLIA. Bromides, Camphor, Coca, Cocaine, Cannabis, Musk, Valerian and Valerianates, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Damiana, Bromipin, Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Arsenic, Belladonna, Kola, Caffeine, Cimicifuga, Opium.

MENORRHAGIA. *See Hæmorrhage.*

MIGRAINE. *See Headache, Nervous.*

MILK, TO ARREST FLOW OF. Agaricin, Belladonna, Atropine, Ergot, Saline Purgatives, Iodides, Camphor, Bromides, Quinine; *Belladonna Plaster or Glycerin Belladonna to Breasts.*

MILK, TO INCREASE FLOW OF. Acid. Lactic., Jaborandi, Pilocarpine, Ext. Malti, Ol. Morrhuæ, Caffeine, Ext. Galegæ Liq., Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Strychnine; *Massage with Castor Oil.*

MORPHINE HABIT. Cactus, Cocaine, Bromides, Sparteine Sulphate, Valerianates, Bromipin, Capsicum, Eserine, Gelsemium, Strychnine.

MYALGIA. Cimicifuga, Ammon. Chlorid., Atropine, Iron Salts, Salicylates, Camphor. Monobrom., Gelsemium, Opium, Potass. Acet. and Citras, Salol, Iodides; *Linim. and Glyc. Belladonnæ, Lin. and Ung. Capsici, Tinct. Iodi, Menthol, Belladonna Plaster, Ol. Cajuputi in Linim., Hot Poultices.*

MYXŒDEMA. (*See also Goitre.*) Arsenic, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine and Jaborandi, Nitroglycerin, Strychnine, Nux Vomica, Thyroid Treatment (best), Glycerophosphates.

NÆVI. *See* Warts.

NEPHRITIS. Buchu, Copaiba, Dec. Hordei, Dec. Tritici, Dec. Lini, Pareira, Ol. Santal., Ext. Santali Liq., Uva-Ursi, Diuretin, Theobromine Compounds, Alkalies, Belladonna, Copaiba, Scoparius, Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Juniper, Ol. Terebinth., Urea.

NEURALGIA. Aconite, Cimicifuga, Ammon. Chlorid., Arsenic, Bromides, Butyl-Chloral, Gelsemium, Caffeine, Chloral Hyd., Colchicum, Coninæ Hydrobrom., Conium, Iron Salts, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Phosphorus, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Acetanilide, Exalgin, Salicylates, Salol; *Esther Spray; Lin. Bellad., Lin. Capsici, Lin. Chlorof., Chloral c. Camphorâ, Chloral-Menthol-Camphor, Chloroform, Delphin., Oleat. Morphinæ, Oleat. Cocainæ, Ung. Atropinæ, Ung. Aconitinæ, Chlorof. Aconiti, Chlorof. Bellad., Amyl Nitrite Inhalat. from capsule, Blisters, Capsicum Plaster, Linim. Aconiti, Spinal Ice-bag* (?).

NEURASTHENIA. Hexamethylenetetraminebromethylate, Bromipin, Bromides, Codeine, Cocaine, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Phosphorus, Strychnine, Sumbul, Zinc Oxide.

NIGHT SWEATS. Acid. Gallic., Acid. Sulphuric., Agaricin, Atropine, Belladonna, Calcii Chlorid., Coto, Homatropine, Hypophosphites, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Picrotoxin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Acid. Camphoric., Guaiacol Carb., Hyoscine, Ergot, Tinct. Salviæ, Trional.

NIPPLES, SORE. *See* Fissure.

NYMPHOMANIA. Bromides, Camphor, Camphor. Monobrom., Digitalis, Hyoscine, Bromipin.

OBESITY. Alkaline Bicarbonates, Fucus, Iodine, Iodides, Bromides, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Aperients, Lemon Juice, Saccharin in place of Sugar, Thyroid (?), Sulphurous Mineral Waters.

OPHTHALMIA. *See* Conjunctivitis.

ORCHITIS. Ammon. Chlorid., Anemonin, Phytolacca, Belladonna, Morphine, Pulsatilla, Sodii Salicylas; *Guaiacol, Ichthyol, Strapping.*

OTITIS. Aristol, Atropine, Creosote, Cocaine, Iodol, Naphthol, Resorcin, Salol, Europhen.

OTORRHŒA. Bismuth and Alum Insufflation; *Acid. Tannic., Argent. Nit., Calendula, Liq. Carb. Deterg.; Acid. Boric., Iodoform or Iodol Wool, Hydrogen Peroxide, Lead Lotion, Zinc Sulphocarbonate.*

OVARIAN PAIN. Ammon. Chlorid., Phenazonum, Pulsatilla, Sumbul, Castoreum, Atropine, Cannabis Indica, Conium, Valerianates, Anemonin, Opium.

OZÆNA. *See Catarrh, Nasal.*

PARALYSIS AGITANS. Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Phosphoric Acid, Eserine, Strychnine, Hyoscine, Arsenic, Cannabis, Chloral, Gelsemium, Opium, Picrotoxin.

PARALYSIS, PARA-, AND HEMIPLEGIA. Ergot, Iron Salts, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Eserine, Strychnine, Damiana, Hypophosphites, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Eastonii, Belladonna, Capsicum, Lactophosphates.

PARASITES, INTESTINAL. Areca, Filix-Mas, Jalap, Calomel, Pelletierine, Santonine, Ol. Terebinth., Naphthalin, Thymol, Koussou, Papain; Quassia Enema, Sodium Chloride Enema.

PARASITES ON SKIN, ANIMAL. *Hydrarg. Oleas, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Ung. Hydrargyri, Ung. Hyd. Ammon., Naphthol, Ung. Staphisagriæ, Sapo Viride, Hydrarg. Iod. Rub., Sulphur, Lotio Calcis Sulphurat., Ol. Sassafras, Acid. Sulphuros., Benzol, Ol. Cajuputi, Kerosene, Quassia (a strong decoction), Saponin.*

PARASITES ON SKIN, VEGETABLE. *Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbolic., Chrysarobin, Acid. Sulphuros., Quinine, Salicylic Acid, Ung. Hydrarg. Oleat., Sodii Sulphis and Hyposulphis, Thymol, Sulphur, Naphthol, Naphthalin, Resorcin, Tar.*

PERICARDITIS. Digitalis, Levurine, Nuclein, Iodides, Mercury Preparations, Opium, Quinine, Sodii Salicylas, Scilla, Aconite; *Belladonna Plaster, Poultice, Ice-bag over Præcordium (?).*

PERITONITIS. Aconite, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Vin. Ipecac., Ammonia, Calomel, Hyoscyamus, Opium, Salines; *Poultices, Hot Steam Cloths* (?), *Ice and Cold Cloths* (?), *Leeches* (?), *Rubefacients* (?).

PERSPIRATION, EXCESSIVE. *See Night Sweats.*

PERSPIRATION, FETID. *Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Salicylic., Alum, Tannoform, Lin. Bellad., Acid. Chromic., Iodol, Potass. Permang., Zinc Oxide, Acid. Tannic., Borax, Sodium Bicarbonate Lotion.*

PERTUSSIS. Benzoic Acid, Benzoates, Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Alum, Cocaine, Cod-liver Oil, Belladonna, Atropine, Bromides, Bryony, Ipecacuanha, Camphor. Monobrom., Cannabis, Chloral, Conium, Ergot, Gelsemium, Grindelia, Lobelia, Opium, Ozonic Ether, Hydrogen Peroxid., Senega, Stramonium, Zinci Oxid., Phenazone, Apomorphine, Benzol, Bromoform, Naphthalin, Phenacetin, Syrup. Armoraciæ Co., Spirit. Armoraciæ Co., Amyl Tribromid., Valerian, Anemonin, Arsenic; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, inhalation of Vapour of Cresol, Tar, or Fumes of smouldering Lobelia Compound.*

PHTHISIS. (*See also Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Hæmorrhage, Hæmatemesis, &c.*) Acid. Lactic., Lactates, Aconite, Benzoates, Caffeine, Hypophosphites, Calcii Chlorid., Lactophosphates, Codeine, Iron Salts, Cod-liver Oil, Glycerophosphates, Pancreatin, Pepsin, Prunus Virg., Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin and Salicylates, Terebene, Acid. Camphoric., Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Guaiacol and Compounds, Creosote and Compounds, Sodium Cinnamate, Somatose, Cacodylates (*see Arsenic*), Heroin, Dionin, Thiocol, Urea, Cimicifuga, Tar, Liquor Picis Aromaticus, Sandal Wood Oil, Ozone; *inhalation of Vapours of Creosote, Ol. Pini Pumilio or Sylvestris, Tar, Benzoin.*

PILES. *See Hæmorrhoids.*

PITYRIASIS. *Boric Acid Ointment and Lotion, Chrysarobin, Borax, Ol. Cadini, Tar, Lead Lotion and Ointment, Resorcin, Carbolic Oint. and Lotion, Sulphurous Acid Lotion, Hyd. Perchlor. (very weak lotion), Ung. Hyd. Oleat., Sulphur.*

PLEURISY. Aconite, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Vin. Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Ammon. Carb., Jaborandi, Morphine, Iodides, Quinine, Sodii Salicylas, Salicin, Phenazone, Phenacetin, Calomel, Digitalis, Guaiacol; *Ol. Gaultheriæ as paint, Blister, Belladonna Plaster, Cotton-wool Jacket, Strapping.*

PLEURODYNIA. See *Myalgia*.

PNEUMONIA. Aconite, Salicylates, Alcohol (?), Liq. Ammon. Acet., Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Chlorid., Vin. Antim., Vin. Ipecac., Digitalis, Hyoscyamus, Potass. Cit., Quinine Preparations, Salicin, Caffeine, Hypophosphites, Iodides, Belladonna, Camphor, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Guaiacol, Senega, Spirit. Æther. Nit.; *Ice Pack* (?), *Cold Sponging* (?), *Cold Compresses* (?), *Hot Poultices* (?), *Sinapisms* (?).

POISONS. See under heading of individual drug for antidotes.

POST - PARTUM HÆMORRHAGE. See *Hæmorrhage* (Post-partum).

PREGNANCY, VOMITING OF. Belladonna, Iodine Tincture (one-drop doses hourly), Ipecacuanha Wine (one-drop doses hourly), Bismuth Preparations, Cerii Oxalas, Chloroform, Creosote, Acid. Hydrocyanic., Iridin, Menthol, Morphine, Pepsin, Pancreatin, Quinine, Sp. Nucis Juglandis, Arsenic, Aconite, Potass. Bromid., Calumba, Nux Vomica Tincture (one-drop doses hourly), Salicin.

PRURIGO, PRURITUS ANI, VULVÆ, &c. (See also *Eczema*.) Arsenic, Bromides, Iron Salts, Pilocarpine, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Ichthalbin, Phosphorus, Alkaline or Acid Tonics; *Boric or Carbolic Acid Lotions and Ointments*, *Ung. Acid. Salicylic.*, *Sulphurous Acid Lotions and Ointments*, *Alkaline Lotions*, *Alum*, *Argent. Nit.*, *Liq. Carb. Deterg.*, *Liq. Picis Carbonis*, *Pathone Lotions*, *Ung. Chloroformi*, *Lotio Nigra*, *Glycerin. Plumbi Subacet.*, *Cocaine Ointments and Lotions*, *Eucaïne*, *Orthoform*, *Opium*, *Lin. Calcis*, *Carron Ointment*, *Alcoholic Lotions*, *Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil.*, *Aq. Laurocerasi*, *Resorcin*, *Lanolin Cream*, *Ung. Hyd. Subchlor.*, *Hyd. Perchlor.*, *Liq. Plumbi*, *Ung. Picis*; very hot Water, ice-cold Water.

PSORIASIS. Arsenic, Cantharides, Ol. Gynocardia, Hyd. Iodid. Virid., Iron Salts, Cod-liver Oil, Phosphorus, Quinine Preps., Sulphur, Tonics generally, Saline Aperients; *Carbolic Acid*, *Chrysarobin*, *Pyrogallic Acid*, *Salicylic Acid*, *Liq. Carb. Deterg.*, *Liq. Picis Carb.*, *Tar Ointment and Lotion*, *O. Cadini*, *Ol. Betulæ*, *Sulphur*, *Sulph. Hypochlor.*, *Europhen*, *Aristol*, *Ung. Lanolini*, *Cold Cream*, *Naphthol*, *Eurobin*, *Lenigallol*, *Ung. Hyd. Subchlor.*, *Ichthyol*, *Liq. Plumbi*, *Ung. Hyd. Oleat.*, *Sulphur. Iodid.*; *Warm Baths*, *Alkaline Baths*, *Sulphur Baths*, *Pathone*, *Unguemol.*

PUERPERAL FEVER. Opium, Quinine, Pilocarpine, Jaborandi, Aconite, Calumba, Digitalis, Aperients, Ol. Terebinth., Terebene, Phenazonum, Stimulants; *Boric or Carbolic Lotion, Antistreptococcus Serum, Creolin Lotion, Ice (?)*, *Hyd. Perchlor. (very weak lotion)*, *Sulphocarbolates, Potass. Permang.*

PURPURA. (*See also Hæmorrhage.*) Acid. Gallic., Acid. Sulph. Arom., Ergot, Iron Salts, Phosphorus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Ol. Terebinth., Lemon Juice, Calcii Chlorid., Arsenic, Malt Extract, Nux Vomica.

PYÆMIA. Salicylates, Eucalyptus, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Salicin, Antistreptococcus Serum, Levurin, Nuclein, Ammon. Carb., Ol. Terebinth.

PYELITIS. (*See also Bright's Disease.*) Acid. Camphoric., Buchu, Copaiba, Ol. Santal., Ol. Juniper., Pareira, Salol, Scoparius, Benzoates, Hexamethylenetetramine.

PYROSIS. Acid. Hydrocyanic., Acid. Nit.-Hyd. Dil., Acid. Sulphuros., Bismuth Preparations, Charcoal, Cerii Oxalas, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb., Sodii Sulphocarb., Acid. Carbolic., Creosote, Nux Vomica, Chalk, Morphine.

QUINSY. *See Throat.*

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE. Benzoates, Salicylates, Aspirine, Aconite, Cimicifuga, Colchicum, Citrates, Liq. Ammon. Acet., Potass. Bicarb., Opium, Quinine, Salicin, Phenacetin, Phenazonum, Phenocoll, Salol, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Bromides, Ammon. Chlorid., Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Glycerophosphates, Iodides, Lithium Salts, Acetyl-salicylic Acid.

RHEUMATISM, CHRONIC. Cimicifuga, Arsenic, Sulphur Lozenges, Colchicum, Iron Preparations, Guaiacum-and-Sulphur Lozenges, Iodides, Ol. Gaultheriæ, Lithii Hippuras, Lithii Bromid., Pelletierine, Piperazine, Lysidine, Lycetol, Colchicin. Salicyl., Aspirine, Benzoates, Cod-liver Oil, Alkaline Mineral Waters, Rhus Tox.; *Lin. Bellad.*, *Lin. Chlorof.*, *Mesotan*, *Methyl Salicyl.*, *Lin. Terebinth.*, *Lin. Eucalypti*, Acetyl-salicylic Acid.

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS. Cimicifuga, Guaiacol, Arsenic, Acetyl-salicylic acid, Iodides, Guaiacol Carbonate, Lithia, Cod-liver Oil, Bromides, Thyroid.

RICKETS. Phosphates, Lactophosphates, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, as Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co., Syrup. Calcii Lactophosph., Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., singly or combined; Cod-liver Oil with Vin. Ferri, Calcium Lactate.

RINGWORM. *See Tinea.*

SALIVATION. Dilute Mineral Acids, general treatment with Tonics; *Boric Acid, Borax, Potass. Chlorate, Alum, or Carbolic Acid Mouth Washes and Gargles.*

SARCINÆ. (*See also Dyspepsia.*) Acid. Sulphuros., Sodii Sulphis or Hyposulphis, Sodii Salicylas, Calcii Chlorid., Acid. Carbolic., Creosote; *Stomach Syphon.*

SCABIES. *Lotio Calcis Sulphurat., Hyd. Perchlor., Naphthalin, Naphthol, Ung. Potass, Sulphurat., Sulphur, Sapo Mollis, Creolin, Acid. Sulphuros. Hyd. Ammon., Ichthyol Ol. Cajuputi Sulphur Baths, Pathone.*

SCALDS. *See Burns.*

SCIATICA. Cimicifuga, Belladonna, Colchicum, Lithii Cit. and Bromid., Guaiacol, Guaiacum, Acetanilide, Phenazonum, Phenacetin, Exalgin, Salol, Salicylates, Salicin, Quinine, Piperazine, Lycetol, Lysidine, Ammon. Chlorid., Cod-liver Oil, Gelsemium, Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Iodides, Iodipin, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Ol. Terebinth.; Morphine Injection, Ether Spray; *Ung. Aconitinæ, Ung. Atropinæ, Linim. Bellad.-Aconiti-Chlorof., Menthol, Chloral cum Camphor., Ung. Veratrinæ, Blisters, Galvanism.*

SCROFULA. Calcium Salts with Iron, Syrup. Ferri Phosph. Co., Syrup. Calcii Lactophosph., Syrup. Glycerophosph. Co., Syrup. Hypophosph. Co., Ol. Morrhuæ, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Arsenic, Iodides, Iodipin, Syrup. Ferri Iodid., Thyroid, Ext. Malt, Milk and Lime Water; *Blisters or Iodine Paint for enlarged glands, inunction of Fat.*

SCURVY. (*See also Hæmorrhage.*) Lime Juice, Lemon Juice, Phosphorus, Potass. Chloras, Citras, or Tart. Acidus, liberal Diet; Quinine and Citric Acid Tonics; *Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.; Tinct. Myrrh. as Mouth Wash and Gargle.*

SEA-SICKNESS. Chloral, Chlorodyne, Cocain. Hydrochlor., Bromides, Nitroglycerin Tabs., Chloralamid. Phenazonum, Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil., Effig. Caffeine Citrate; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation.*

SEPTICÆMIA. *See Pyæmia.*

SHINGLES. (*See Herpes.*) *Vernisol-Zinc as a covering—
an unfailing remedy.*

SMALL-POX. *See Variola.*

SNAKE-BITE. *See Bites.*

SNEEZING. (*See Hay Fever and Catarrh, Nasal.*) Arsenic ; *pressure beneath nose, over termination of nasal branch of ophthalmic division of fifth.*

SPASMODIC AFFECTIONS. *See Chorea, Angina, Asthma, Colic, Epilepsy, &c.*

SPINA BIFIDA. Iodides ; Iodine injection, Glycerin injection after Tapping.

SPINAL CONGESTION. Aconite, Ergot, Gelsemium, Nux Vomica ; *Cold Affusions to Spine ; Wet Cupping.*

SPINAL IRRITATION. Acid. Phosphoric., Phosphorus and Phosphates, Aconite, Belladonna, Bromides, Ergot if congested, Nux Vomica, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites ; *Massage, Electricity ; Counter-irritation, as Blisters, &c.*

SPINAL PARALYSIS. (*See also Locomotor Ataxy.*) Belladonna, Cod-liver Oil, Ext. Malt. ; Hyoscyamine in Paralysis Agitans, Ergot in Hyperæmia ; Phosphates, Hypophosphites, Glycerophosphates ; Nux Vomica or Picrotoxin after febrile symptoms ; *Electricity, Massage.*

SPRUE. Pulv. Rhei Co., Chalk, Sodii Bicarb., Cinnamon, Pulv. Ipecac. Co., Milk Diet, Carminatives.

STOMACH CATARRH. *See Gastritis.*

STOMACH, SOUR. *See Acidity, Pyrosis.*

STOMATITIS. *See Aphthæ.*

STRUMA. *See Scrofula.*

SUNSTROKE. Apomorphine and Atropine injections, Belladonna, Ergot by mouth or injection, Digitalis, Bromides, Quinine ; *Cold Affusion (?), Venesection (?), Leeches (?), Hot Baths (?), Ice to Back, Chest, and Abdomen (?).*

SYCOSIS. See *Tinea*.

SYNCOPE. (See also *Collapse*.) Alcohol, Atropine, Belladonna, Camphor, Digitalis, or Digitalin hypodermically in sudden collapse after hæmorrhage, Adrenalin; *Ether or Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Ammonia inhalation (cautiously); position head downwards, feet raised.*

SYNOVITIS. Aconite, Vin. Antim., Saline Purges, Calcii Sulphid., Cod-liver Oil, Iodides, Quinine; Injection of Carbolic Acid Solution into Joint, Injection of Ethereal Iodoform Solution into Joint; *Blisters, Strapping, strong Counter-irritants, Ung. Hydrarg. Co., Ung. Hyd. Oleat.*

SYPHILIS. Iodides, Hyd. c. Cretâ, Liq. Hyd. Perchlor., Hyd. Iodid. Virid., Hyd. Iodid. Rub., Pil. Hydrarg., Hydrarg. Tannas, Sarsaparilla, Syrup. Acid. Hydriodic., Arsenic, Liq. Arsenii et Hyd. Iodid., Auri Chlorid., Liq. Arsenii et Hyd. Bromid., Cod-liver Oil, Creosote, Guaiacum, Iodipin, Merlusan, Salvarsan, Arsamin, Tonics and General Treatment; *Acid. Boric., Acid. Chromic., Acid. Trichloracetic., Acid. Nitric., Aristol, Hydrarg. Bicyanid., Calomel, Europhen, Iodoform, Iodol, Lotio Flava, Potassium Chlorate, Thiol, Zinc. Chlorid., Sozoiodol Mercury.*

TÆNIA. See *Parasites, Intestinal.*

TETANUS. Cannabis, Chloral, Conine Hydrobrom., Curare, Gelsemine, Morphine, Opium, Physostigmine, Hydrogen. Peroxid., Pilocarpine, Urethane, Antitoxin, Aconite (large doses), Apomorphine; *Amyl Nitrite inhalation, Anæsthetics.*

THROAT, INFLAMMATION OF; TONSILLITIS. Aconite, Salicylates, Vin. Antim., Belladonna, Quinine, Phenazon., Phenacetin, Opium, Pulv. Ipecac. Co.; Cocaine Paint, Pigment. Liq. Ferri Perchlor., Weak Creolin Paint, Boric Acid, Carbolic Acid; *Benzoin Vapour, Juniper Oil Vapour.*

THROAT, RELAXED SORE. Aconite, Salicylates, Belladonna, Guaiacum Lozs., Cocaine Pastilles, Phenazonum, Glycerophosphates, Hypophosphites, Mineral Acids and Tonics generally; Glyc. Acid. Boric., Glyc. Acid. Tannic., Glyc. Boracis, Glyc. Aluminis, Acid. Sulphuros., Acid. Carbolic., Potass. Chlorate and Borax Gargles, Ferri Perchlor., Inf. Rosæ Acid., very weak Formaldehyde, Hydrastis Gargle, Pigment. Argent. Nit.; *Thymol inhalation, Benzoin inhalation, Ammon. Chlorid. Vapour.*

THRUSH. See *Aphthæ*.

TINEA FAVOSA, SYCOSIS. *Glyc. Acid. Carbolic., Chry-sarobin, Acid. Sulphuros., Cupri Oleas, Hydrarg. Perchlor., Tinct. Iodi, Sodii Hyposulph., Ichthyol, Formaldehyde, Hydrarg. Oleas, Kerosene, Idione.*

TINEA TARSI. *Cupri Sulphas, Liq. Plumbi, Ung. Hyd. Nit. Dil., Ung. Metallorum, Ung. Hyd. Oleat., Ung. Picis, Argent. Nit. Mitig, Idione.*

TINEA TONSURANS. *Acid. Carbolic., Chrysarobin, Acid. Sulphuros., Ung. Hydrarg. Nit., Hyd. Perchlor., Hyd. Oleas, Cupri Oleas, Tinct. Iodi, Formaldehyde, β -Naphthol, Coster's Paste, Acid. Salicylic., Creosote, Menthol, Hyd. Ammon., Ol. Cajuputi, Quinine, Idione.*

TINEA VERSICOLOR. *Acid. Sulphuros., Ung. Hyd. Nit. and Oleat., Tinct. Iodi, Chrysarobin, Calx Sulphurata, Formaldehyde, Corrosive Sublim. Lotions.*

TONSILLITIS. *See Throat.*

TOOTHACHE. *Aperients, Alcohol, Butyl-Chloral, Gelsemium, Gelsemina, Opium, Morphine Inj., Tinct. Quin. Ammon. and Tonics generally; Arsenious Acid and Morphine, Acid. Carbolic., Cocaine, Ol. Caryoph., Menthol, Chlorof. Chloral and Camphor, Creosote, Chlorof. Mastic.*

TRICHINOSIS. *Arsenic, Ergot, Benzol, Glycerin.*

TUBERCULOSIS. *See Phthisis.*

TYPHOID FEVER. *Salicylates, Ammon. Carb., Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Ergot (for Hæmorrhage), Eucalyptus, Chlorates, Arsenic with Opium, Cupri Arsenis, Hydrogen Peroxide, Naphthalin, Naphthol, Thymol, Tribromphenol, Opium, Acid. Phosphoric (freely diluted) as cooling drink, Aconite, Phenazonum (?), Belladonna (only during pyrexia stage), Benzo-naphthol, Calomel (very small but frequent doses), Charcoal, Guaiacol, Iodine Carbolate, Salol, Ol. Terebinth., Xeroform, Liq. Calcis Sacch.*

TYPHUS FEVER. *Vin. Antim., Ammon. Carb., Opium, Belladonna, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Eucalyptus, Hydrastis, Acid. Phosphoric. (very dilute) as cooling drink, Liq. Calcis. Sacch., Camphor, Hyoscyamus, Musk, Chlorates, Ol. Terebinth. (in stupor).*

ULCERS AND SORES. *Acid. Boric., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Salicylic., Argent. Nit., Ol. Eucalypti, Hydrogen Peroxid., Potass. Permang., Ung. Resinæ, Glyc. Bellad., Zinci Chlorid., Zinci Oleas and Stearas, Zinci Sulphas, Lotio Rubra, Iodol, Iodoform, Europhen, Naphthalin, Orthoform, Acetanilide, Alcohol, Alum Ust., Bals. Peru., Borax, Bismuth. Subnit., Lotio Calcis Chlorinat., Liq. Plumbi, Hydrastis, Hyd. Perchlor., Lotio Potass. Chlorat., Sanitas, Izal, Creolin, Pathone.*

URÆMIA. Amyl Nitris, Caffeine, Digitalis, P. Elaterin. Co., Jaborandi, Pilocarpin., Jalap, Nitroglycerin, Scilla, Scoparius, Benzoates, Apocynum, Chloroform, Chloral, Erythrol Tetranit., Saline Purges; *Transfusion, Venesection.*

URINE, INCONTINENCE. *See Incontinence.*

URTICARIA. Bromides, Magnesia, Sodii Bicarb., Alkaline Drinks and Saline Aperients; *Boric or Carbolic Lotions, Liq. Plumbi, Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil., Cocaine Ointment and Lotion, Alkaline Bath, Lin. Calcis.*

VAGINITIS. *See Leucorrhœa.*

VARIOLA. Aconite, Ammon. Carb., Liq. Ammon. Acet., Belladonna, Bromides, Alcohol, Cimicifuga, Quinine; *Ruby Glass Screen, Ung. Acid. Boric., Ung. or Ol. Carbolic., Lin. Calcis, Collodion, Vernisol-Carbolic, Acid. Sulphuros., Cocaine, Glyc. Amyli (stiff), Potass. Permang., Ung. Zinci.*

VERTIGO. Caffeine, Guarana, Quinine, Valerianates, Spirit. Ammon. Arom., Nux Vomica, Strychnine, Amyl Nitris, Hexamethylenetetraminebromethylate, Glycerophosphates, Auri Bromid., Ferri et Quin. Cit.

VOMITING. (*See also Pregnancy.*) *Acid. Carbolic., Tinct. Iodi, Vin. Ipecac., Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Effervescing Mixtures, Liq. Calcis, Milk and Lime Water, Milk-Lime Water and Aëratèd Water, Aërated Water, Chloral, Chloroform, Liq. Magnes. Carb., Morphine, Nux Vomica, Nitroglycerin, Cerii Oxalas, Cocaine, Belladonna, Bromides, Calomel (frequent small doses), Champagne, Orexin Tannas; Chloral Hydrate enema in starch mucilage.*

WARTS AND CORNS. *Acid. Acetic. Glacial., Acid. Carbolic., Acid. Chromic., Acid. Nitric., Collod. Salicylic., Argent. Nit., Lin. Iodi, Liquor Potassæ, Formaldehyde, Arsenical Paste, Acid. Trichloracetic., Liq. Arsenicalis, Pepsin Paste, Liq. Sodii Ethylat.*

WHOOPING COUGH. *See* Pertussis.

WORMS. *See* Parasites (Intestinal).

WOUNDS. *Acid. Benzoic., Acid. Boric., Acid. Carboic., Acid. Salicylic., Alum, Arnica, Benzoin, Calendula, Eucalyptus, Hyd. Perchlor., Iodoform, Iodol, Europhen, Aristol, Plumbi Acet., Liq. Plumbi, Potass. Permang., Resorcin, Acetanilid., Zinci Chlorid., Zinci Permang., Zinci Sulphas, Sal Alembroth, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Hydrarg. et Zinci Cyanid., Naphthalin, β -Naphthol, Camphor, Thymol, Tannoforn, Hydrogen Peroxid., Izal, Creolin, Sanitas, Acid. Chromic., Bals. Peru., Bismuth. Subnit., Bismuth. Subgall., Ol. Cinnam., Ol. Caryoph., Creosote, Charcoal, Argent. Nit., Orthoform, Potass. Chloras, Liq. Sodæ Chlorinat., Zinci Oxid., Pathone.*

YELLOW FEVER. *Acetanilid., Phenazon., Phenacetin, Quinine and Cinchona Preparations, Pilocarpine, Tinct. Warburg., Mineral Acids, Saline Aperients, Chlorodyne, Benzonaphthol, Piperin, Diaphoretics, Diuretics, Ol. Terebinth., Charcoal, Calomel, Stimulants, Liq. Calcis. (See also Hæmorrhage).*

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