

Compendium of the pharmacopoeias and formularies (official and unofficial) : with practical aids to prescribing and dispensing : with addendum / C.J.S. Thompson.

Contributors

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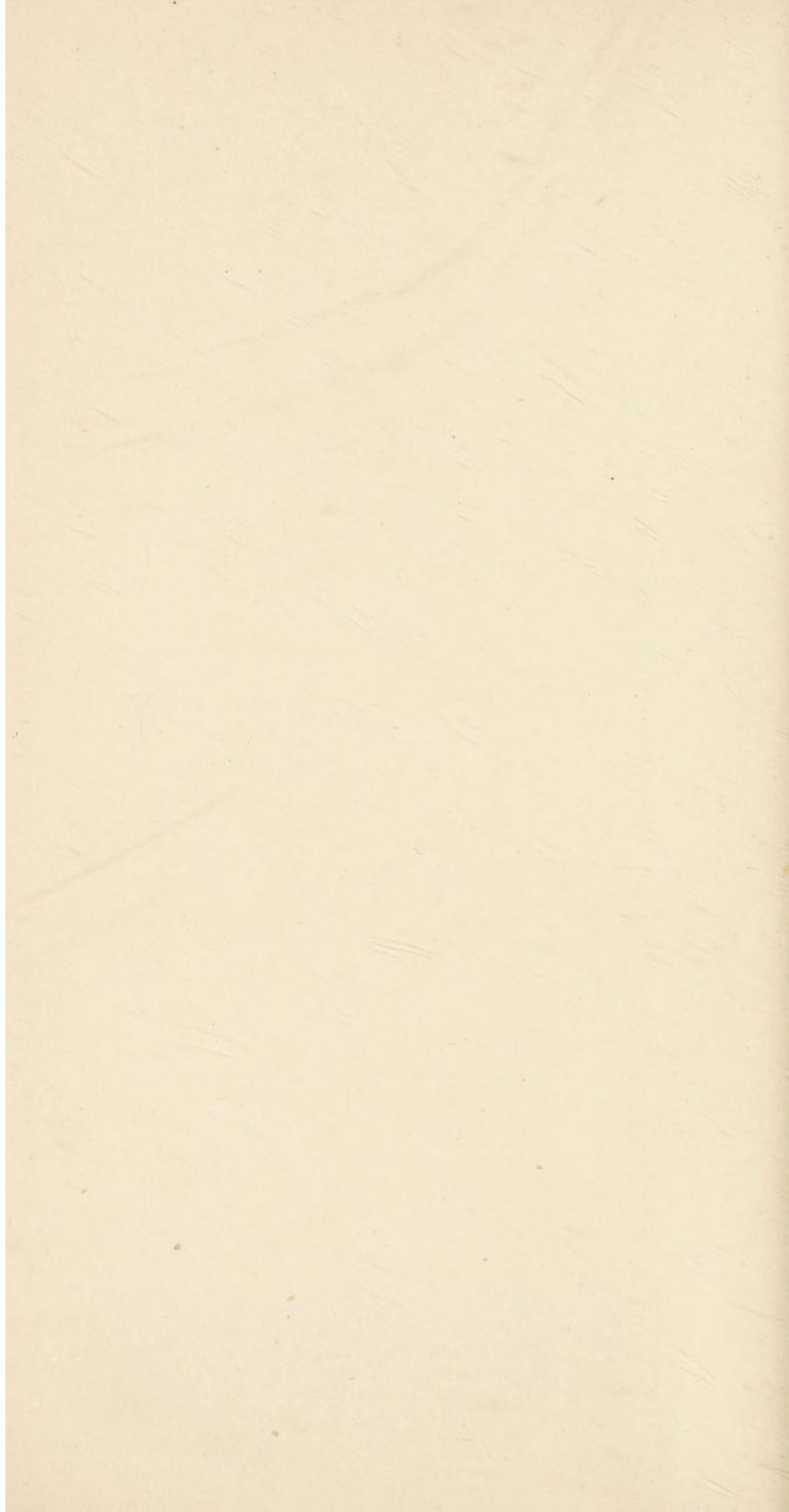


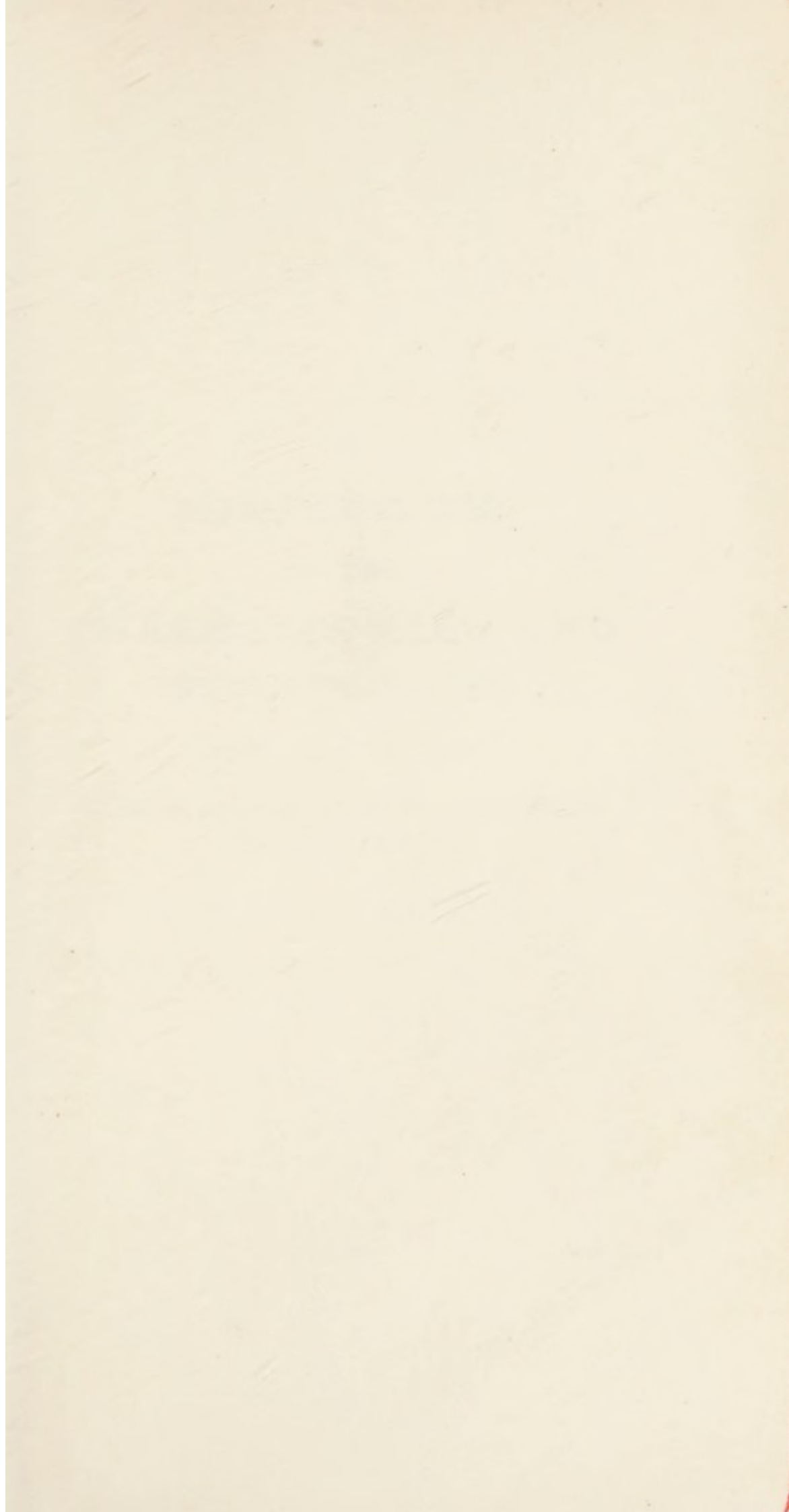
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A
COMPENDIUM
OF THE
PHARMACOPŒIAS AND
FORMULARIES

(Official and Unofficial)

**WITH PRACTICAL AIDS TO PRESCRIBING
AND DISPENSING.**

WITH ADDENDUM.

A
COMPENDIUM
OF THE
PHARMACOPŒIAS AND
FORMULARIES

(Official and Unofficial)

WITH PRACTICAL AIDS TO PRESCRIBING
AND DISPENSING

WITH ADDENDUM

BY

C. J. S. THOMPSON, M.B.E.

Author of

"Practical Dispensing for Pharmaceutical and Medical Students,

"First Aid in Simple Ailments and Accidents,"

"A Manual of Personal Hygiene,"

"Pharmacy and Dispensing,"

&c., &c.

SIXTH EDITION

London

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Page 167, line 20, for "mils" *read* units;
,, 225, under Milk Analysis, line 3, the
Somerset House standard should be
not less than 3 per cent. fat.

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/ 358

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Modern Remedies—Official and Unofficial ..	1
British Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	17
Drugs and Preparations in the Indian and Colonial Addendum	69
United States Pharmacopœia, Synopsis ..	73
French Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	81
Italian Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	91
Russian Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	95
Swiss Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	99
Danish Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	103
Spanish Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	106
Belgian Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	111
Netherlands Pharmacopœia, Synopsis ..	114
Norwegian Pharmacopœia, Synopsis ..	116
Japanese Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	117
Austrian Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	119
German Pharmacopœia, Synopsis	122
Table of Official Maximum Doses of Potent Remedies in Foreign Pharmacopœias ..	129
Unofficial and Useful Formulæ	130
Spray Inhalations	162
Lozenges of the Throat Hospital Pharma- copœia	163
Hypodermic Injections	164
Salvarsan, Neo-salvarsan	166
Diphtheria Antitoxin	167
Stovaine and Solutions for General Spinal Anæsthesia	167
Antiseptic and Medicated Surgical Dressings	170
Salve and Plaster Mulls	172
Medicated Baths	173
Food for Invalids	174
Period of Quarantine in Infectious Diseases	177
Index of Diseases and Remedies	178
Analytical Notes and Special Tests	217
Milk Analysis	225
Colour-tests for Alkaloids	229
Sterilisation	230
Urine Analysis	233

	PAGE
Analysis of Typical Wines	243
Bacteriological Memoranda	244
Stains for Microscopical Work	246
Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908	253
Poisons and Antidotes	259
Incompatible Chemicals and Drugs	267
Terms used in Oculist's Prescriptions	272
Pill Excipients	272-276
Synonyms for Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	277
Table of Solubilities	318
Terms used in Prescriptions, Latin and English	320
Terms and Phrases in French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch, used in Prescriptions, &c.	329
Formulae for Freezing Mixtures	339
Saturation Table	339
Specific Gravity of Liquids, B.P., 1914	340
Oldberg's Table	341
Table for preparation of Solutions of varied Strengths	342
Table for dilution of Alcohol to varied Strengths	342
Table of Melting Points	342
Table of Boiling Points	343
The Thermometer	344
Weights and Measures, Imperial System	345
Weights and Measures, Metric System	345
Table of Approximate Equivalence adopted in stating Doses, Imperial and Metric, in B.P., 1914	348
Midwifery Table.. ..	350
Doses of Drugs for Animals	352
Gaubius' Table of Dosage	360
Dosage Table	360
Doses and Index.. ..	361

A COMPENDIUM OF THE PHARMACOPŒIAS AND FORMULARIES.

MODERN REMEDIES.

(Official and Unofficial.)

THEIR SOLUBILITIES, PROPERTIES, AND DOSES.

ACETONE (*B.P.*) (**Dimethyl-Ketone**). Colourless neutral liquid, miscible with water. Employed in dyspnœa, and as an anthelmintic. Used for disinfecting the hands. *Dose*, 60 to 90 minims.

ACETOPHENONE (**Hypnone**). Insoluble in water. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 1 to 5 minims.

ACETOPYRIN. Soluble in water 1 in 160. Analgesic, antipyretic. Used in rheumatism, sciatica, influenza, &c. *Dose*, 7 to 15 grs.

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

ACETYL-SALICYLIC ACID (*B.P.*) (**Aspirin**, **Salacetin**). Soluble in water 1 in 400. Analgesic and anti-rheumatic. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

ACID NUCLEINICUM. Soluble in water with alkali. *Dose*, 15 minims of 5 per cent. solution.

ACIDUM ACETYL-*o*-COUMARICUM (**Tylmarin**). Colourless crystals. Slightly soluble in water. Used for malignant disease, tuberculosis, and as an intestinal antiseptic. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grs.

ACIDUM AMIDO-ACETICUM (**Glycocoll**, **Glycine**). White crystals. Soluble in water 1 in 42. Diuretic. *Dose* 10 to 30 grs.

ACIDUM CACODYLICUM. Soluble in water about 2 in 1. Used in tuberculosis, syphilis, and skin diseases. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

ACIDUM IODICUM. Readily soluble in water. Deodorant and preservative. *Dose*, 1 to 5 grs.

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

ADALIN (Bromodiethyl-acetyl-urea). Crystalline powder. Hypnotic. Slightly soluble in water. *Dose*, 10 to 15 grs.

ADRENALIN (B.P.) (Lævo - methylamino-ethanol-catechol). Light brown powder. Very slightly soluble in water. An active principle of the suprarenal gland. Used locally as astringent. Given in any form of hæmorrhage.

AGURIN. Soluble in water 1 in 2. Used in sciatica, cardiac dropsy, and neurasthenia. *Dose*, 7 to 15 grs.

ALLANTOIN. Colourless prisms. Slightly soluble in water. Used in treatment of gastric ulcer, and as an application to slow-healing wounds. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

ALLENDRIN (Carbamic ester of Dichlor-isopropyl - alcohol). White crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic.

ALLYL SULPHIDE. Crystalline powder. Slightly soluble in water. Used in tuberculosis. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 mins.

ALMATEN. Product of formaldehyde and hæmatoxylin. Used in typhoid, dysentery and intestinal catarrh.

ALPHOGEN (Alphozone). Soluble in water 1 in 100. Germicide and deodorant. Must be used fresh. *Dose*, 2 grs.

ALUMINII SUBACETAS (Estone, Lenicet). Slightly soluble in water. Antiseptic and astringent. Used in eczema and profuse perspiration. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

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

AMMONII FLUORIDUM. Soluble in water 5 in 6. Used in goitre and phthisis. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims of solution (4 grs in 1 oz.).

AMMONII PICRAS.—Yellow crystals. Soluble in water 1 in 100. Used in ague and malaria. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.

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

AMYGDOPHENIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used in rheumatic fever and neuralgia. *Dose*, 8 to 15 grs.

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

AMYLENE-CHLORAL (Dormiol). An oily liquid. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 5 to 50 minims.

AMYLENE-HYDRATE CARBAMATE (Aponal). Hypnotic. *Dose*, 15 to 20 grs.

ANÆSTHESINE. Nearly insoluble in water, in alcohol (90 per cent.) 1 in 8. Used in dyspepsia, or as insufflations in pharyngeal and laryngeal troubles, and as an ointment for burns, eczema and intertrigo. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grs.

ANÆSTHONE (Para-amido-ethyl-benzoate). Local anæsthetic. Soluble 2 to 3 per cent. in fixed oils and hot water.

APOCODEINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM. Soluble in water. Sialogogue and sedative. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{10}$ slowly increased to 1 gr.

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

ARGENTI LACTUS (Actol). White powder. Soluble in water 1 in 160. Antiseptic. Used in gonorrhœa and for dental abscesses. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. As injection or lotion 1 in 1,000 to 200 of water.

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

ARSINYL (see Di-sodium Methylarsenate).

ASAPROL (Abrastol). Soluble in water. Used in acute articular rheumatism and influenza. *Dose*, 10 to 30 grs.

ASPARAGIN (Althein). Soluble in water 1 in 50. Used in cardiac dropsy and gout. *Dose*, 1 to 2 grs.

ASPIROPHEN. Slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic, febrifuge, and anti-rheumatic. *Dose*, 15 grs.

ATOXYL (Arsamin, Sodii Anilarsenas). Soluble in water about 1 in 6. Used in skin diseases, anæmia, syphilis, sarcoma, malaria, tuberculosis, trypanosomiasis, &c. *Incompatible with salts of mercury.* *Dose*, $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 grs.

ATROPINE METHYL - BROMIDE (Mydriastine). Soluble in water 1 in 1. Used in night sweats, neurasthenia, laryngitis, bronchitis, whooping-cough, &c. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.

BARBITONE (B.P.) (Diethyl-barbituric Acid, Veronal, Malonurea, Hypnogen, Malonal). Soluble in water 1 in 145. Hypnotic. Used in insomnia and depression. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grs.

BENZAMINE LACTATE (B.P.) White crystalline powder. Soluble in water 1 in 5. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

BENZOL. Liquid. Used in influenza and whooping-cough. Rapidly destroys *Pediculi capitis* or *pubis* when applied freely. *Dose*, 5 to 10 minims.

BENZOSALIN (Methyl - benzoyl - salicylate). White crystalline powder. Soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water. Used in rheumatism. *Dose*, 8 to 15 grs.

BETAINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Acidol). Soluble in water. Liberates hydrochloric acid and is given with pepsine. *Dose*, 1 to 8 grs.

BETOL (Naphthalol). Insoluble in water. Used in rheumatism, cystitis and intestinal catarrh. *Dose*, 3 to 8 grs.

BISMUTH OXYTRIBROMPHENATE (Sigma-form). Yellow powder. Insoluble in water. Antiseptic used for wounds and ulcers. Internally used in dysentery and cholera. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

BROMAL HYDRATE. Readily soluble in water. Used in chorea, epilepsy and insomnia. *Dose*, 2 to 5 grs.

BROMALIN (Bromethylformine). Soluble in water 1 in 0·6. Nerve sedative. Used in epilepsy. *Dose*, 10 to 30 grs.

BROMETONE. Slightly soluble in water. Analgesic, antiseptic, and hypnotic. *Dose*, 5 grs.

BROMINOL (Bromipin). Nerve sedative. Used in epilepsy, headache, and sea-sickness. *Dose*, 10 to 60 grs.

BROMOCARPIN. Used as a sedative in epilepsy and nervous diseases. *Dose*, 1 to 2 drachms thrice daily.

BROMOCOLL. Used in epilepsy. *Dose*, 8 grs. increased to 130 grs. daily.

BROMOFORM. Liquid. Used in whooping-cough, also as a nerve sedative. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims.

BROMOPYRIN. Soluble in alcohol. Antipyretic. *Dose*, 5 to 20 grs.

BROMURAL. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grs.

CALCII ACETO - SALICYLAS (Tylcalsin). White amorphous powder. Readily soluble in water. Analgesic and anti-rheumatic. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

CALCII CACODYLAS. — White amorphous powder. Soluble in water 2 in 1. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. *per os* or intramuscularly.

CALCII IODAS (Calcinol). Soluble in water. Deodorant and preservative. An ointment, 10 grs. to 1 oz. Valuable in eczema. *Dose*, 2 to 4 grs.

CALCII IODIDUM. Soluble in water. Used as an application to ulcers and chilblains. *Dose*, 2 to 4 grs.

CALCIUM LACTATE (B.P.). White powder. Soluble in water 1 in 18·5 parts. *Dose*, 10 to 30 grs.

CANNABIN TANNATE. Soluble in alkaline water. Hypnotic and sedative. Used in dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia. *Dose*, 2 to 10 grs.

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

CHINOTROPINE. Soluble in water 1 in 1. Used as solvent of uric acid. *Dose*, 15 to 30 grs.

CHLORAL FORMAMIDE (Chloralamide). Colourless crystals. Soluble in water 1 in 21. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 15 to 45 grs.

CHLORALOSE. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grs.

CHLORETONE. Soluble in water 1 in 200. Hypnotic, antiseptic and local anæsthetic. Used in chorea and sea-sickness. *Dose*, 5 to 24 grs.

CHOLALIC ACID (Colalin). Insoluble in water. Used as a liver stimulant in biliousness, sick headache and intestinal indigestion. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

CIMICIFUGIN. Tonic, antispasmodic. Used in rheumatism, chorea, and amenorrhœa. *Dose*, 15 grs.

CINNALDEHYDUM (Cinnamal).—Liquid, soluble in alcohol. Used in tubercular disease. *Dose*, 1 minim.

CITARIN. Soluble 1 in less than 1 of water. Analgesic and anti-rheumatic. *Dose*, 15 to 30 grs.

CITROPHEN. Soluble in water. Antipyretic and antineuralgic. *Dose*, 3 to 8 grs.

COCAINÆ FORMAS. Soluble in water 1 in 41. Forms a neutral solution. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

COLLARGOLUM. Colloid silver. Black scales, miscible with water. Bactericide. Internally for gastric and intestinal catarrh. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Stypticin). Soluble in water. Used in uterine hæmorrhage, and in stopping profuse menstruation. Solution 1 to 2 per cent. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

COTOIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used in diarrhœa of phthisis, gout and rheumatism. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

CREOSOTE VALERIANATE (Eosote). Soluble in alcohol. Used in phthisis, and gastric fermentation. *Dose*, 4 to 12 minims.

CRYOGENIN.—Soluble in water 1 in 100. Anti-pyretic. *Dose*, 2 to 24 grs.

CULYSOL. A soluble copper citrate. Blue crystalline powder. Soluble in water 1 in 3. Used in ophthalmic work.

CYCLOFORM. Crystalline powder. Insoluble in water. Local anæsthetic.

DIAL-CIBA (Di-allyl-barbituric Acid). White shining scales. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 1 to 2 grs.

DIAMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE (B.P.) (Diacetyl - morphine Hydrochloride, Heroin). White crystalline powder. Soluble in water 1 in 3. Used in phthisis, bronchitis, asthma, and to relieve cough. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.

DIGITALINE AMORPHE (Homolle). Yellowish powder. Insoluble in water. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ gr.

DIGITOXIN. White crystalline body. Insoluble in water. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{250}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$ gr.

DIOGENAL (Dibrompropyl-diethyl-barbituric Acid). White crystalline powder. Sedative. *Dose*, 15 grs.

DI-SODIUM METHYLARSENATE (Arsinyl). Soluble in water about 1 in 1. Used in tuberculosis, ague, emphysema, syphilis, sleeping sickness, &c. *Dose*, $\frac{2}{5}$ to 3 grs. by mouth or hypodermically.

DIURETIN (Theobromine Soda Salicylate). Soluble in water 1 in 2. Diuretic. Used in cough and angina pectoris. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

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

ERGOTOXINE. Very slightly soluble in water. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ gr.

ERYTHROPHLŒINÆ HYDROCHLOR. Soluble in water. As local anæsthetic in ophthalmic work, solution of 0.05 to 0.25 per cent. In dental work is valuable for deadening the sensibility of dentine. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{24}$ gr.

ETHYL - HYDROCUPREINE HYDROCHLORIDE (Optochin Hydrochloride).—White crystalline powder. Soluble in water 1 in 10. *Dose*, 8 grs.

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

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

EUMYDRINE (Methyl - Atropine Nitrate). White powder, soluble in water. Powerful mydriatic. Used in ophthalmic work in solution, 1 to 2 per cent.

EUPHORINE. Slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic and analgesic. Used in headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c. *Dose*, 3 to 6 grs.

EUPHTHALMIN. Mydriatic. Used in ophthalmic work in solution, 5 to 10 per cent.

FÆXIN EXTRACT (Ext. Cerevisiæ Fermenti). Used in acne, erysipelas, leucorrhœa, diabetes, typhoid, phlyctenular keratitis, &c. *Dose*, 3 to 6 grs.

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

FLUOROFORM. Soluble in water 2 to 8 per cent. Used in pertussis, phthisis and lupus. *Dose of solution* (2 to 2½ per cent.), 1 to 4 drachms.

FORMIDIN. White powder. Insoluble in water. Intestinal antiseptic. *Dose*, 1 to 5 grs.

FORTOIN (Methylene Dicotoin). Crystalline powder. Insoluble in water. Used for dysentery and diarrhœa. *Dose*, 4 grs.

GALYL.—(Tetraoxy-diphosphamino-diarsenobenzene).—Yellow powder. Soluble in water with sodium carbonate. Used in syphilis. *Dose*, 8 to 10 grs.

GLYCAPHORM (Syrupus Heroin). Used for coughs, bronchitis, &c. *Dose*, 1 to 2 drachms.

GLYCOSAL. Slightly soluble in water. Antiseptic, anti-fermentive. *Dose*, 5 to 30 grs.

GUAIACETIN. Insoluble in water. Used in tuberculosis. *Dose*, 8 grs.

GUAIACOL BENZOAS (Benzosol). Slightly soluble in water. Used in phthisical diarrhœa and diabetes mellitus. *Dose*, 4 to 12 grs.

GUAIACOL CACODYLAS, Injected hypodermically for tuberculosis. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

GUAIACOL CINNAMATE (Styracol). Insoluble in water. Used in intestinal phthisis and vesical catarrh. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

GUAIASANOL. Soluble in water. Used in phthisical diarrhœa, also as a deodoriser, and in solution, 1 in 2,000 of water, for antiseptic irrigation of the bladder. *Dose*, 10 to 60 grs.

HEDIORITE (Lactone of Alphaglucoheptonic Acid). Soluble in water. Used in diabetes. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grs.

HEDONAL. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic. Used in neurasthenia and hysteria. *Dose*, 15 to 30 grs.

HELMITOL (New Urotropine). Soluble in water, 1 in 7. Urinary antiseptic. Used in cystitis, gonorrhœa and urethritis. *Dose*, 15 grs.

HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDE (*see Diamorphine Hydrochloride*).

HETRALIN. Soluble in water, 1 in 10. Used in urethral diseases, cystitis, &c. *Dose*, 8 to 30 grs.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE TRIBORATE. Soluble in water. Used in gonorrhœa, cystitis, renal calculus, and tuberculosis of the bladder and kidneys. *Dose*, 15 to 60 grs. daily.

HEXAMINE (B.P.) (Hexamethylenetetramine, Urotropin). Soluble in water, 1 in 1.5. Diuretic and solvent of uric acid concretions. Used in cystitis. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

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

HYDRARGYRI BENZOAS. White crystalline powder. Insoluble in water. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.

HYDRARGYRI CARBOLAS. Whitish amorphous powder. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs. daily.

HYDRARGYRI CYANIDUM. White crystals. Soluble 1 in 12 water. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

HYDRARGYRI IODAS. White powder. Antiseptic. Soluble with addition of sodium chloride 2 per cent. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.

HYDRARGYRI SALICYLAS. Slightly soluble in water. Antiseptic and anti-syphilitic. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr.

HYDRARGYRI SUCCINIMIDUM. Soluble in water. Used in syphilis. Hypodermic injection $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solution. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. (hypodermically).

HYDRARGYRI THYMOLACETAS. Insoluble in water. Used in syphilis. *Dose*, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

HYDRIODOL (Cypridol, Mercuric Iodide Oil). Contains 1 per cent. of iodide in sterilised oil for hypodermic injection. *Dose*, 3 to 6 minims.

HYPNAL. Soluble 1 in 10 of water. Hypnotic and sedative. *Dose*, 15 grs.

IODIPIN (Iodinol). Used in syphilis. *Dose*, 30 to 45 grs. of the 25 per cent. preparation.

IODOL (Tetra-iodo-pyrrol). Brownish powder. Contains 89 per cent. iodine. Insoluble in water. *Dose*, 1 to 3 grs.

IODOSTARIN. An organic compound of iodine. White crystalline powder. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. Suggested in place of potass. iodid.

IDO-THEOBROMINE. Soluble in water. Diuretic and heart stimulant. Used in cirrhosis of liver and acute nephritis. *Dose*, 2 to 10 grs.

KINETINE. Quinine combined with Hectin. Used for hay fever and influenza. *Dose*, 5 grs.

LACTOPHENIN. Soluble in water 1 in 380. Analgesic. Used in influenza, neuralgia, rheumatism and scarlet fever. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

LASIOSIPHON. Root of *Lasiosiphon meisneri*. Used in chronic skin affections and eczema. *Dose*, in powder, 2 to 5 grs.; of the tincture, 10 to 60 minims.

LECITHIN. Insoluble in water. Used in neurasthenia, nervous diseases, diabetes, tuberculosis, &c. *Dose*, 3 to 5 grs.

LITHII ACETO SALICYLAS (Tyllithin). White powder. Readily soluble in water. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

LUDYL (Phenyl-disulphamino-tetra-dioxy-diamino-arsenobenzene). Contains 33 per cent. of arsenic. Yellow powder. Insoluble in water except when sodium carbonate is added. Anti-syphilitic.

LYCETOL. Used in gout and rheumatism. *Dose*, 15 to 30 grs.

LYSIDINE. Used in gout, &c. *Dose*, 10 to 30 minims.

MAGNESII BENZOAS. Antipyretic. Soluble in water 1 in 30. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

MANNITOL NITRATE (Hexanitrin). *Explosive: use with great care*. Employed in angina and asthma. *Dose*, 1 gr.

MARETIN. Slightly soluble in water. Febrifuge. Used in headache, neuralgia, phthisis, influenza. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grs.

MEDINAL (Veronal-Sodium). White crystals. Soluble in water 1 in 5. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

MELUBRIN. Soluble in water. Antipyretic, analgesic. *Dose*, 8 to 15 grs.

MERCUROL. Combination of mercury with nuclein. Used in solution $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent. for injection in gonorrhœa.

METHYLSULPHONAL, B.P. (Trional). Soluble in water 1 in 320. White crystalline powder. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grs.

MONOBROMACETANILIDE (Antisepsin). Slightly soluble in water. Used in neuralgia, neuritis and rheumatism. *Dose*, 1 to 8 grs.

NEOQUINOPHAN. Yellowish powder. Readily soluble in water. Used in gout. *Dose*, 7 to 15 grs.

NOVASPIRIN (Methylene-citryl-salicylic Acid). White powder. Slightly soluble in water. Used in influenza, neuralgia and headache. *Dose*, 10 to 15 grs.

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

NUCLEIN (Nucleol). Used as an injection in tuberculosis. *Dose*, 15 grs.

ORTHOFORM (NEW). Slightly soluble in water. Analgesic and antiseptic. Used in cancer, whooping cough, and ulceration of the stomach. *Dose*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.

OXYSPARTEINE HYDROCHLORIDE. Soluble in water. Cardiac stimulant. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

PAPAVERETUM. Yellowish-brown powder. Soluble in water about 1 in 12. Sedative and soporific, *Dose*, $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

PARACOTOIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used in stomachic cartarrh and Asiatic cholera. *Dose*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE. Soluble in water 1 in 16. Used in rheumatoid arthritis, neuralgia, headache, pertussis, and malaria. *Dose*, 7 to 15 grs.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN, B.P. (Purgen, Laxoin). White or yellowish-white powder. Purgative. Soluble in water 1 in 600. *Dose*, 2 to 5 grs.

PHENOSALYL. Composed of phenol 90, acid. salicylic 20, acid. lactic 1, menthol 1. Mixed by heat. Used in form of ointment 1 per cent. for eczema.

PHENOVAL. Crystalline compound. Insoluble in water. Sedative and hypnotic. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

PHENYL URETHANE (Euphorine). White crystal. Slightly soluble in water. Used in rheumatism, neuralgia, &c. *Dose*, 3 to 6 grs.

PROPONAL. Slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic. *Dose*, 2 to 8 grs.

PYRAMIDON. Soluble in water 1 in 9. Antipyretic. *Dose*, 5 to 8 grs.

PYRANUM (Pyrenol). Antipyretic and anti-neuralgic. Used in sciatica and rheumatism. *Dose*, 8 to 30 grs.

PYRIDINE. Liquid, miscible with water. Used in asthma and whooping-cough as a fumigation. *Dose*, 5 to 10 minims.

QUININÆ FLUORIDUM. Used for enlarged spleen and in rickets. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

QUINOLINA. Insoluble in water. Antiseptic and antipyretic. *Dose*, 15 to 30 minims.

SAJODIN. Insoluble in water. Used in arterio-sclerosis, asthma (bronchial), and syphilis. *Dose*, 15 grs.

SALACETOL. Slightly soluble in water. Anti-rheumatic. *Dose*, 10 to 30 grs.

SALICYLAMIDE. Soluble in water 1 in 250. Analgesic. *Dose*, 2 to 6 grs.

SALIGENIN. Soluble in water. *Dose*, 3 to 10 grs.

SALIPYRIN. Slightly soluble in water. Used in chronic rheumatism, sciatica, influenza, &c. *Dose*, 15 to 30 grs.

SALOCOLL (Phenocoll Salicylate). Slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic, anti-neuralgic, and anti-rheumatic. *Dose*, 10 to 15 grs.

SALOPHEN. Slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic and anti-rheumatic. *Dose*, 10 to 30 grs.

SALOQUININE. Insoluble in water. Antipyretic, analgesic. Used in malarial fever. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

SANTALOL (Arhéol). Used in gonorrhœa, cystitis, vesical and bronchial catarrh. *Dose*, 3 minims.

SANTYL. Yellowish oil. Used for urethritis and cystitis. *Dose*, 15 to 30 minims.

SIDONAL (Piperazin Quinate). Soluble in water 1 in 1. Used in gout and rheumatism. *Dose*, 5 to 10 grs.

SODII ACETO-SALICYLAS (Tylnatrin). White crystalline powder. Readily soluble in water. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

SODII BENZO-SULPHO-*p*-AMINOPHENYL-ARSONAS (HECTINE). Colourless needles. Contains 21 per cent. of arsenic. Readily soluble in water. Used in syphilis. *Dose*, 1 to 2 c.c. of a 0·1 per cent. solution.

SODII CACODYLAS. Soluble in water 2 in 1. As an injection per rectum, or hypodermically. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.

SODII FORMAS. Soluble in water. Strong reducing agent and antiseptic. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{8}$ to 3 grs.

SODII GLYCOCHOLAS. Soluble in water 2 in 1. Used in constipation, gallstones, and congestion of the liver. *Dose*, 2 to 6 grs.

SODII ORTHO-COUMARAS. Employed as an injection (22 per cent. in water) in tubercular and malignant diseases. *Dose*, 25 minims.

SODIUM MERCURO-NUCLEINATE. A compound containing 10·21 per cent. of mercury in non-ionisable form. Soluble in water. Used in secondary syphilis. *Dose*, 0·5 to 1 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution injected intramuscularly.

SODIUM TAUROCHOLATE. Soluble in water 2 in 1. Used in gout, obesity and dyspepsia. *Dose*, 2 to 6 grs.

SPIROSAL (Mono - glycol - ester of Acid. Salicyl.). Soluble 1 in 110 in water. Used as a local application diluted with alcohol in rheumatism.

STOYAIN. Soluble in water 1 in 1·3. Anæsthetic and bactericide. For ophthalmic work, 4 per cent. solution. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. (Solutions for spinal anæsthesia, see p. 167.)

STRONTII CINNAMUS. White powder. Soluble in water 1 in 120. *Dose*, 2 to 5 grs.

SUBLAMINE (Mercuric Ethylene-diamine Sulphate). Contains 43 per cent. mercury. Soluble in 1·6 water. Used in solution 1 in 1,000 for disinfecting the hands. Powerful poison.

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

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

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

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

TERPINOL. Insoluble in water. Used in lung diseases. *Dose*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ minims.

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

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

THEOBROMINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE. *B.P.* White amorphous powder. Soluble in water 1 in 1. *Dose*, 10 to 20 grs.

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

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

THERMODIN. Slightly soluble in water. Antipyretic and diuretic. *Dose*, 5 to 15 grs.

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

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

THIOSINAMIN (Rhodallin). Soluble in water 1 in 18. Used for lupus and uterine troubles. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

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

TIODINE (Thiosinamin-ethyl-iodide). White crystals. Readily soluble in water. *Dose*, 3 grs. every other day.

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

TRIBROMOPHENOL - BISMUTH (Xeroform). Yellowish powder. Insoluble in water. Intestinal antiseptic. Useful in cholera. *Dose*, 5 to 20 grs.

TRICHLORPHENOL (Trichlorophenic Acid). White crystals. Soluble in water 1 in 1. Used externally. Antiseptic.

TRIONAL, see METHYLSULPHONAL.

TOLYPYRIN. Soluble in water 1 in 10. Antipyretic, anti-neuralgic and anti-rheumatic. *Dose*, 5 to 20 grs.

TROPACOCAINE (Benzoyl - pseudo - tropine). Soluble in water. Powerful anæsthetic. Used in ophthalmic work 3 per cent. solution. Used also in intra-spinal anæsthesia in 5 to 8 per cent. solutions. *Dose*, 1 c.c.

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

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

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

TYRAMINE (*p* - Hydroxyphenylethylamine). One of the constituents of ergot. *Dose*, $\frac{1}{12}$ gr.

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

VALERIANIC DIETHYLAMIDE (Valyl-Hoechst). Oily liquid. Used in nervous affections. *Dose*, 2 grs.

VERONAL, see BARBITONE.

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

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ, BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1914.

In the last edition of the British Pharmacopœia published in 1914, the metric system has been employed in the formulæ throughout, and the avoirdupois weights and measures excluded.

Doses are given in the metric system and Imperial measures.

On May 1, 1908, the Board of Trade recognized "mil" as a short official designation for the millilitre. This word has now been adopted in place of cubic centimetre in the measures for liquids in the British Pharmacopœia. It will be convenient to remember that approximately 1 mil=16 minims, 4 mils=1 fluid drachm, 30 mils=1 fluid ounce.

Acetum Cantharidini.—Cantharidin, 1 gm.; glacial acetic acid, 200 mils; acetic acid, to 2,000 mils. Dissolve cantharidin in the glacial acetic acid on a water bath, cool, and add the acetic acid.

Acetum Scillæ.—Squill, bruised, 1,000 gm.; acetic acid, 1,000 mils; distilled water, 3,200 mils. Macerate for seven days, press and filter. S.G. 1.070.

Acetum Urgineæ.—Urginea, bruised, 1 000 gm.; acetic acid, 1,000 mils; distilled water, 3,200 mils. Macerate for seven days, press and filter. S.G. 1.070.

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum.—Acetic acid (S.G. 1.044), 152.6 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils. Contains 5 per cent. real acid. S.G. 1.007.

Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum.—Phenol, 100 gm.; distilled water, to 115 gm. S.G. 1.067 to 1.069.

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.—Hydrochloric acid (S.G. 1.160), 330 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils. Contains 10 per cent. real acid. S.G. 1.048.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum.—Nitric acid (S.G. 1.42), 151 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils. Contains 10 per cent. real acid. S.G. 1.057.

Acidum Nitro - Hydrochloricum Dilutum.—Nitric acid, 60 mils; hydrochloric acid, 80 mils; distilled water, 500 mils. Mix the acids with the distilled water, and keep in a glass-stoppered bottle for fourteen days before it is used. S.G. 1.07.

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum.—Concentrated phosphoric acid (S.G. 1.5), 159.5 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils. Contains 10 per cent. real acid. S.G. 1.057.

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum.—Tincture of ginger, 250 mils; spirit of cinnamon 15 mils; sulphuric acid, 70 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), to 1,000 mils. S.G. 0.917 to 0.923.

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum.—Sulphuric acid (S.G. 1.841), 112.5 gm.; distilled water, to 940 mils, or q.s. Contains 10 per cent. real acid. S.G. 1.069. *3.65 per cent. weaker than B.P. 1898.*

Adeps Benzoatus.—Prepared lard, 1,000 gm.: benzoin, in coarse powder, 30 gm. Melt and maintain at temperature of 60° for 1 hour.

Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus (Lanolin).—Wool fat, 70 gm.; distilled water, 30 mils. Mix.

Aquæ.—Anise, caraway, cinnamon, dill, fennel, peppermint, pimento, and spearmint waters may be prepared in India and other tropical countries by triturating the corresponding oil in each case with twice its weight of calcium phosphate, and five hundred times its volume of distilled water, afterwards filtering.

Aqua Anethi.—Dill fruit, 100 gm.; water, 2,000 mils. Distil 1,000 mils.

Aqua Anisi.—Anise fruit, 100 gm.; water, 2,000 mils. Distil 1,000 mils.

Aqua Aurantii Floris.—The orange-flower water of commerce, prepared by distillation from the flowers of the bitter orange-tree, diluted, immediately before use, with twice its volume of distilled water.

Aqua Camphoræ.—Camphor, 1 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 2 mls; distilled water, to 1,000 mls. Dissolve the camphor in the alcohol, add the water in successive portions, shaking well until it is all dissolved.

Aqua Carui.—Caraway fruit, 100 gm.; water, 2,000 mls. Distil 1,000 mls.

Aqua Chloroformi.—Chloroform, 2·5 mls; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Dissolve.

Aqua Cinnamomi.—Cinnamon bark, bruised, 100 gm.; water, 2,000 mls. Distil 1,000 mls.

Aqua Fœniculi.—Fennel fruit, 100 gm.; water, 2,000 mls. Distil 1,000 mls.

Aqua Laurocerasi.—Fresh cherry laurel leaves, crushed, 800 gm.; water, 2,500 mls. Distil 1,000 mls. Should contain 0·1 per cent. by weight HCN.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ.—Oil of peppermint, 1 mil; water, 1,500 mls. Distil 1,000 mls.

Aqua Menthæ Viridis.—Oil of spearmint, 1 mil; water 1,500 mls. Distil 1,000 mls.

Aqua Rosæ.—The rose water of commerce, prepared by distillation from the flowers of *Rosa damascena*, diluted, immediately before use, with twice its volume of distilled water.

Caffeinæ Citras Effervescens.—Sodium bicarbonate in powder, 510 gm.; tartaric acid, in powder, 270 gm.; citric acid, in powder, 180 gm.; refined sugar, in powder, 140 gm.; caffeine citrate, 40 gm. The product should weigh about 1,000 gm.

Collodium.—Pyroxylin, 21 gm.; ether, 750 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.), 250 mls. Immerse the pyroxylin in the alcohol. Shake till dissolved.

Collodium Flexile.—Collodion, 940 mils; Canada turpentine, 40 gm.; castor oil, 20 gm. Mix.

Collodium Vesicans.—Pyroxylin, 25 gm.; powdered cochineal, 10 gm.; blistering liquid, to 1,000 mils.

Confectio Piperis.—Black pepper of commerce, in powder, 100 gm.; caraway fruit, in powder, 150 gm.; purified honey, 750 gm. Mix.

Confectio Rosæ Gallicæ.—Fresh red rose petals, 250 gm.; refined sugar, 750 gm. Beat together in a stone mortar.

Confectio Sennæ.—Senna leaves, in powder, 100 gm.; coriander fruit, in powder, 40 gm.; figs of commerce, 160 gm.; tamarinds, 120 gm.; cassia pulp, 120 gm.; prunes of commerce, 80 gm.; extract of liquorice, 15 gm.; refined sugar, 400 gm.; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 gm. Make the weight of the resulting confection 1,000 gm., either by evaporation or by the addition of more distilled water.

Confectio Sulphuris.—Precipitated sulphur, 450 gm.; acid potassium tartrate powder, 110 gm.; tragacanth powder, 5 gm.; syrup, 210 mils; tincture of orange, 55 mils; glycerin, 170 mils. Mix.

Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis.—Acacia bark, bruised, 60 gm.; distilled water, q.s. to 1,000 mils. Boil the drug with 1,200 mils of water for ten minutes; then strain, and, if necessary, pour sufficient water over contents of strainer to produce required volume.

Decoctum Agropyri.—Couch grass, cut small, 50 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils. Process as Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum.—Extract of aloes, 10 gm.; myrrh and potassium carbonate, of each 5 gm.; extract of liquorice, 40 gm.; compound tincture of cardamoms, 300 mils; distilled water, q.s. to produce 1,000 mils.

Decoctum Gossypii Radicis Corticis.—Cotton root bark, bruised, 200 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils. Boil the bark with 2,000 mils of water

until the volume is reduced to half; then strain and, if necessary, pour sufficient water over contents of strainer to produce required volume.

Decoctum Hæmatoxyli.—Logwood, in chips, 50 gm.; cinnamon bark, bruised, 10 gm.; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Boil the logwood with 1,200 mls of distilled water for ten minutes, adding the cinnamon bark towards the end of the time; strain; pour enough distilled water over the contents of the strainer to produce the required volume.

Decoctum Ispaghulæ.—Ispaghula, bruised, 15 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mls. Process as that for *Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis*.

Decoctum Sappan.—Sappan, in chips, 50 gm.; cinnamon bark, bruised, 10 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mls. Process as that for *Decoctum Acaciæ Corticis*, but the cinnamon is added towards the end of the boiling.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ.—Liquid extract of belladonna, 50 mls; resin plaster, 137·5 gm. 50 per cent. weaker than B.P., 1898. *This plaster contains 0·25 per cent. of the alkaloids of belladonna root.*

Emplastrum Calefaciens.—Cantharidin, 0·2 gm.; chloroform, 20 mls; olive oil, 40 mls; resin plaster, 940 gm. Dissolve cantharidin in chloroform, add the oil, and mix with the previously melted plaster.

Emplastrum Cantharidini.—Cantharidin, 2 gm.; chloroform, 100 mls; yellow beeswax, 450 gm.; wool fat, to 1,000 gm. Dissolve cantharidin in chloroform, add to the previously melted wax and fat, and stir till cold.

Emplastrum Hydrargyri.—Mercury, 328 gm.; olive oil, 18 gm.; sublimed sulphur, 2 gm.; lead plaster, 652 gm.

Emplastrum Menthol.—Menthol, 150 gm.; yellow beeswax, 100 gm.; resin, 750 gm.

Emplastrum Plumbi.—Lead oxide, 400 gm.; olive oil, 800 gm.; distilled water, 400 mls, or a sufficient quantity.

Emplastrum Resinæ.—Resin, 100 gm.; lead plaster, 850 gm.; hard soap, 50 gm. Melt each ingredient separately at as low a temperature as possible; mix.

Emplastrum Saponis.—Hard soap, 140 gm.; lead plaster, 835 gm.; resin, 25 gm. Melt each separately at a low temperature; mix; evaporate, with constant stirring, to a proper consistence.

Extracta Liquida.—In India and other tropical countries any liquid extract containing less than one-fourth of its weight of 90 per cent. alcohol may have the proportion of alcohol increased to an extent not exceeding one-fourth of the weight of the extract.

Extractum Agropyri Liquidum.—Couch grass, cut small, 1,000 gm., boiling distilled water, 10,000 mls. Boil for thirty minutes, strain, evaporate to 750 mls, cool, make up to 1,000 mls with alcohol (90 per cent.), and filter.

Extractum Aloes.—Aloes, in small fragments, 1,000 gm.; distilled water, boiling, 10,000 mls. Macerate, decant, strain and evaporate to dryness.

Extractum Belæ Liquidum.—Bael fruit, bruised, 1,000 gm.; chloroform water, 15,000 mls. Macerate for twelve hours in one-third of the chloroform water, pour off the liquid, and twice repeat the maceration, for one hour in each case, with one-third of the water. Press the marc, strain the mixed liquids through flannel, evaporate to 750 mls, cool, and make up to 1,000 mls with alcohol (90 per cent.) and filter.

Extractum Belladonnæ Siccum.—Exhaust belladonna leaves, in No. 40 powder, with alcohol (70 per cent.) by percolation; the alcohol is recovered by distillation and the residue dried. *Contains 1 per cent. of alkaloids.*

Extractum Belladonnæ Liquidum.—A liquid extract containing 0.75 gm. of the alkaloids of belladonna root in 100 mls. The root is exhausted with a mixture of 7 vols. of alcohol and 1 of water by the repercolation process until from every 3 gm. of the root 1 mil of strong percolate has been obtained.

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ.—Exhaust Indian hemp, in coarse powder, with alcohol (90 per cent.) by percolation; evaporate the percolate to the consistence of a soft extract.

Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Liquidum.—Cascara sagrada, in No. 20 powder, 1,000 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 250 mils; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Exhaust the root with water by percolation, evaporate percolate to 600 mils, add alcohol and water to produce required volume. Make up the volume to 1,000 mils.

Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Siccum.—Exhaust cascara sagrada, in No. 20 powder, with distilled water, by the percolation process—evaporate percolate to dryness on a water bath.

Extractum Cinchonæ Liquidum.—A liquid extract containing 5 gm. of the alkaloids of red cinchona bark in 100 mils. Red cinchona bark, in No. 60 powder, 1,000 gm.; hydrochloric acid, 31 mils; glycerin 125 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), distilled water, of each a sufficient quantity. Prepared by percolation. Finished product measures 100 mils.

Extractum Colchici.—Crush fresh colchicum corms, deprived of their coats; press out the juice; allow the feculence to subside; decant; heat the clear liquid to 100° C.; strain through flannel, and evaporate at a temperature not exceeding 70° C. to the consistence of a soft extract.

Extractum Colocynthis Compositum.—Colocynth pulp, 150 gm.; extract of aloes, 300 gm.; scammony resin, 100 gm.; curd soap, in shavings, 75 gm.; cardamom seeds, in powder, 25 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), 4,000 mils. Macerate the colocynth in alcohol for four days, press, remove the alcohol by distillation, evaporate to dryness, add other ingredients and finally mix the powder with the soap.

Extractum Ergotæ.—Ergot, crushed, 1,000 gm., is twice macerated with distilled water; after straining and pressure, the mixed liquids are evaporated to 500 mils. Add 650 mils of alcohol (90 per cent.), set aside for three days, stirring

occasionally; filter, and evaporate filtrate to a soft extract.

Extractum Ergotæ Liquidum.—Ergot, crushed, 1,000 gm.; distilled water, 7,500 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), 375 mils. Macerate the ergot with part of water for twelve hours; strain, and macerate with remainder; strain and evaporate to 700 mils. When cold add the alcohol. Let it stand; filter. Finished product should measure about 1,000 mils.

Extractum Euonymi.—Euonymus bark, in No. 20 powder; alcohol (45 per cent.), a sufficient quantity. Exhaust the bark with alcohol by percolation process; evaporate, percolate and dry residue, mixing latter with one-fourth its weight of calcium phosphate.

Extractum Filicis Liquidum.—Exhaust male fern rhizome, in No. 20 powder, with ether, by percolation; recover the ether by distillation and evaporate until an oily extract remains. Should contain not less than 20 per cent. of filicin.

Extractum Gentianæ.—Infuse gentian root in ten times its weight of distilled water for two hours; boil for fifteen minutes; pour off; press; strain; evaporate the liquid to the consistence of a soft extract.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ.—Liquorice root, in No. 20 powder, 1,000 gm.; chloroform water, 5,000 mils. Macerate, stand, strain, press, heat to 100°, strain and evaporate to soft extract.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Liquidum.—Liquorice root, in No. 20 powder, 1,000 gm.; chloroform water, 5,000 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), a sufficient quantity.

Extractum Gossypii Radicis Corticis Liquidum.—Cotton root bark, in No. 30 powder, 1,000 gm.; glycerin, 250 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), to 1,000 mils. Percolate with the glycerin mixed with 750 mils of the alcohol, and continue the percolation with alcohol.

Extractum Grindeliæ Liquidum.—Grindelia, in No. 40 powder, 1,000 gm.; sodium bicarbonate, 100 gm.; distilled water, 500 mils; alcohol

(90 per cent.), to 1,000 mils. Exhaust the drug by percolation with alcohol, recover the alcohol by distillation, and neutralize the residue by dissolving in aqueous solution of the sodium bicarbonate. Add distilled water to produce 750 mils and make up to 1,000 mils with alcohol.

Extractum Hamamelidis Liquidum.—Hamamelis leaves, in No. 40 powder, 1,000 gm.; alcohol (45 per cent.) Exhaust by percolation with alcohol, recover latter by distillation, evaporate residue to soft extract and add alcohol q.s. to produce 1,000 mils.

Extractum Hydrastis Liquidum.—Hydrastis rhizome, in No. 60 powder, 1,000 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.) a sufficient quantity. Contains 2 gm. hydrastine in 100 mils.

Extractum Hyoscyami.—Exhaust hyoscyamus leaves, in No. 40 powder, with alcohol (90 per cent.), and proceed as in the case of *Extractum Belladonnæ Siccum*. Contains 0.3 per cent. of alkaloids.

Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Liquidum.—Ipecacuanha root, in No. 120 powder, 1,000 gm., is packed in a conical percolator and alcohol (90 per cent.), 200 mils added. Stand twelve hours, then percolate with successive portions (200 mils each) of alcohol, added at intervals of twelve hours, until the percolate begins to drop. More alcohol is then added, 750 mils of percolate collected and reserved, percolation then continued to exhaustion, the alcohol recovered from the later percolate, and the residual extract dissolved in the reserved percolate. Adjust the strength of the product so that it shall contain 2 gm. of alkaloids in 100 mils.

Extractum Kava Liquidum.—Kava rhizome, in No. 20 powder, 1,000 gm., is percolated with 2,000 mils of alcohol (90 per cent.), and the first 750 mils of percolate reserved. Continue percolation with alcohol (45 per cent.) till the drug is exhausted. Evaporate residue below 80° to a soft extract, dissolve in the reserved percolate, and add sufficient alcohol (90 per cent.) to produce 1,000 mils.

Extractum Krameriae.—Exhaust the root, in No. 10 powder, with distilled water by percolation. Evaporate the percolate to dryness.

Extractum Nucis Vomica Liquidum.—A liquid extract containing 1.5 gm. strychnine in 100 mls of liquid extract. Exhaust the nux vomica with alcohol (70 per cent.) by the repercolation process until 500 mls are obtained; add hard paraffin, 15 gm., to this and heat in closed vessel, shaking. Cool, pour off, percolate thus, free from fat and filter.

Extractum Nucis Vomica Siccum.—A dry extract in fine powder containing 5 gm. of strychnine in 100 gm. of extract. Liq. ext. nux vomica and calcium phosphate, of each a sufficient quantity. Evaporate 10 mls of the liq. ext. and dry at 100°. The weight of the dry extract thus obtained deducted from 3 gm. gives the weight of calcium phosph. to be added to each 10 mls of the liq. ext. Take 100 parts by volume of the liq. ext., recover the alcohol by distillation, add sufficient calcium phosph. as indicated to produce when dried at 100° 30 parts by weight of the dry extract.

Extractum Opii Liquidum.—A liquid extract containing 0.75 gm. of morphine in 100 mls; extract of opium, 37.5 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 200 mls; distilled water sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Mix the extract with 700 mls of water, set aside twenty-four hours; add the alcohol, stand for twenty-four hours; filter and wash with sufficient water to produce 1,000 mls.

Extractum Opii Siccum.—A dry powdered extract containing 20 per cent. of morphine.

Extractum Picrorhizæ Liquidum.—Exhaust picrorhiza, in No. 60 powder, with alcohol (60 per cent.) by percolation. Reserve the first 850 mls. Recover the alcohol by distillation, evaporate the residue and dissolve in the reserved portion of percolate. Add sufficient alcohol to make 1,000 mls.

Extractum Rhei.—Exhaust rhubarb in No. 20 powder, with alcohol (60 per cent.), by the percolation process. Evaporate residue to dryness.

Extractum Strophanthi.—Macerate strophanthus seeds, 25 gm., dried at 45° and reduced to No. 30 powder with ether in a percolator for twenty-four hours, then percolate until liquid passed is colourless. Dry marc and gradually heat to 50°. Powder, repack in percolator and macerate for forty-eight hours with alcohol, then percolate slowly until 250 mls are obtained. Evaporate most of the alcohol and transfer residual liquid to a tared dish, concentrate and add sufficient sugar of milk to produce 50 gm. of extract in powder.

Extractum Taraxaci.—Crush taraxacum root; press out the juice; allow the feculence to subside; decant; heat to 100° C. for ten minutes; strain; evaporate to the consistence of a soft extract.

Extractum Viburni Liquidum.—Exhaust black haw, in No. 60 powder, with alcohol (70 per cent.), and proceed as in the case of *Extractum Picrorhizæ Liquidum*.

Fel Bovinum Purificatum.—Evaporate 500 mls of fresh ox bile to one-quarter of its volume; shake it with twice its volume of alcohol (90 per cent.); set aside until the solid matter has subsided; decant the clear solution, and filter the remainder, washing the filter and contents with a little more alcohol (90 per cent.). Distil off most of the alcohol from the mixed liquids, and evaporate the residue until it acquires the consistence of a firm extract.

Glycerinum Acidi Borici.—Boric acid, 300 gm.; glycerin, q.s., 1,000 gm. Boil until dissolved, constantly stirring, and evaporate until reduced to 500 gm.; then add sufficient glycerin to produce required weight.

Glycerinum Acidi Carbolici.—Phenol, 20 gm.; glycerin, q.s., 100 mls. Mix in warmed mortar.

Glycerinum Acidi Tannici.—Tannic acid, 20 gm.; glycerin, q.s., 100 mls. Triturate in warmed mortar until dissolved.

Glycerinum Aluminis.—Purified alum, 20 gm.; distilled water, 7.5 mls; glycerin, q.s., 120 mls. Triturate and dissolve with slight warmth.

Glycerinum Amyli.—Starch, 20 gm.; glycerin, 130 mils; distilled water, 30 mils. Mix; heat and stir until jelly is formed.

Glycerinum Boracis.—Purified borax, in powder, 20 gm.; glycerin, 120 mils. Triturate with heat until dissolved.

Glycerinum Pepsini.—Pepsin, 100 gm.; hydrochloric acid, 11.5 mils; glycerin, 600 mils; distilled water, q.s., 1,000 mils. Mix the acid, glycerin, and 260 mils of the water; then add the pepsin; dissolve; add water, q.s. to produce required volume; filter. *Ten mils contain 1 gm. pepsin.*

Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis.—Strong solution of lead subacetate, 500 mils; glycerin, 500 mils; distilled water, q.s. Evaporate the lead solution to dryness; add the glycerin; warm until dissolved; cool and add water till the S.G. is 1.48. Filter if necessary.

Glycerinum Tragacanth.—Tragacanth, in powder, 10 gm.; glycerin, 30 mils; distilled water, 10 mils. Mix the glycerin with the tragacanth; add the water; triturate thoroughly.

Hydrargyrum Oleatum (Synonym, Mercuric Oleate).—Yellow mercuric oxide, 20 gm.; liquid paraffin, 5 gm.; oleic acid, 75 gm. Triturate the mercuric oxide with the paraffin and add the oleic acid, stirring well. Heat to 50° C., stirring until combined.

Hydrargyrum cum Creta.—Mercury, 20 gm.; prepared chalk, 40 gm. Triturate together until metallic globules cease to be visible, and the mixture acquires a uniform grey colour.

Injectio Apomorphinæ Hypodermica.—Apomorphine hydrochloride, 1 gm.; diluted hydrochloric acid, 1 mil; distilled water recently boiled, cooled, q.s. 100 mils. Mix the acid with half the water and dissolve the apomorphine, then add sufficient water to make up volume required. *Contains 1 gm. apomorphine hydroch. in 100 mils.*

Injectio Cocainæ Hypodermica.—Cocaine hydrochloride, 5 gm.; salicylic acid, 0.15 gm.; distilled water, 100 mils or q.s. Dissolve the acid

in the boiling water, then dissolve the cocaine in the solution when cool, and make up to volume required. *Contains cocaine hydrochlor. 5 gm. in 100 mils.*

Injectio Ergotæ Hypodermica.—Extract of ergot, 33 gm.; phenol, 1 gm.; distilled water, recently boiled, sufficient to produce 100 mils. This injection should be recently prepared. *110 minims contains about 33 grs. of extract of ergot; 100 mils contains about 33 gm.*

Injectio Morphinæ Hypodermica.—Morphine tartrate, 2.5 gm.; distilled water, recently boiled, a sufficient quantity to produce 100 mils. *This is one-half the strength of the B.P. 1898. Contains 2.5 gm. morphine tart. in 100 mils, or 2.5 grs. in 110 minims.*

Injectio Strychninæ Hypodermica.—Strychnine hydrochloride, 0.75 gm., is dissolved in sufficient recently boiled and cooled distilled water to produce 100 mils. *Contains 0.75 gm. strychnine hyd. in 100 mils, or $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. in 110 minims.*

Jalapæ Resina.—Jalap, coarsely powdered, is exhausted with alcohol (90 per cent.), then most of the alcohol recovered by distillation, and the remaining concentrated solution poured into eight times its volume of distilled water; the separated resin is allowed to subside, then washed, and dried at a gentle heat.

Kaladanæ Resina.—Obtained from kaladana by the same process as that for jalapæ resina.

Lamellæ Atropinæ.—Atropine sulphate, 0.016 gm.; gelatin-glycerin basis, 8.8 gm. The basis is prepared with gelatin, 18 gm.; glycerin, 2 gm.; and distilled water, 88 gm. The finished discs measure nearly 3 mm. ($\frac{1}{8}$ inch) in diameter, each weighing about 1.3 mg. ($\frac{1}{50}$ gr.) and containing 0.013 mg. ($\frac{1}{5000}$ gr.) of atropine sulphate.

Lamellæ Cocainæ.—Cocaine hydrochloride, 1.65 gm.; gelatin-glycerin basis, 15 gm. Proceed as in the case of lamellæ atropinæ. Each disc weighs about 3.5 mg. ($\frac{1}{20}$ gr.), and contains 1.3 mg. ($\frac{1}{50}$ gr.) of cocaine hydrochloride.

INFUSIONS.

		Boiling distilled water 1,000 mls	Infuse 30 mins.	Strain hot
Alstonia ..	.. 50 gm.			
Orange peel ..	.. 50 "	" "	15 "	" "
Orange peel compound—				
Dried bitter orange peel	25 "			
Lemon peel ..	.. 10 "	" "	15 "	" "
Cloves, bruised	.. 5 "			
Buchu leaves ..	.. 50 "	" "	15 "	" "
Calumba root ..	.. 50 "	" "	30 "	" "
Cloves ..	.. 25 "	" "	15 "	" "
Cascarilla (No. 10 powder)	.. 50 "	" "	15 "	" "
Chiretta ..	.. 50 "	" "	15 "	" "
Cinchona, acid infusion—				
Red cinchona bark (No. 40 powder) ..	.. 50 "	" "	60 "	" "
Aromatic sulphuric acid ..	.. 12.5 mls	" "		
Digitalis (No. 20 powder)	7 gm.	" "	15 "	" "
Ergot, freshly crushed ..	50 "	" "	15 "	" "

Gentian compound—		Boiling distilled water 1,000 mls		Infuse 15 mins.		Strain hot
Gentian root ..	12.5 gm.					
Dried bitter orange peel	12.5 "					
Lemon peel ..	25 "					
Krameria root ..	50 "			15 "		"
Quassia wood ..	10 "			15 "		"
Rhubarb ..	50 "			15 "		"
Roses (acid)—						
Red rose petals ..	25 "					
Diluted sulphuric acid ..	12.5 mls			15 "		"
Broom tops ..	100 gm.					
Senega (No. 10 powder) ..	50 "			15 "		"
Senna leaves ..	100 "			30 "		"
Ginger ..	5 "			15 "		"
Bearberry leaves ..	50 "			15 "		"

Lamellæ Homatropinæ.—Homatropine hydrobromide, 0.82 gm. ; gelatin-glycerin basis, 10.1 gm. Proceed as in the case of lamellæ atropinæ. Each disc weighs about 2.1 mg. ($\frac{1}{32}$ gr.), and contains 0.65 mg. ($\frac{1}{160}$ gr.) of homatropine hydrobromide.

Lamellæ Physostigminæ.—Physostigmine sulphate, 0.082 gm. ; gelatin glycerin basis, 8.45 gm. Proceed as in the case of lamellæ atropinæ. Each disc weighs about 1.3 mg. ($\frac{1}{50}$ gr.), and contains 0.065 mg. ($\frac{1}{1600}$ gr.) of physostigmine sulphate.

Linimentum Aconiti.—Aconite root, in No. 40 powder, 500 gm. Exhaust by percolation with alcohol (90 per cent.), reserve the first 750 mls of percolate, and add the syrupy remainder left on evaporating the rest of the percolate to this ; the weight of ether-soluble alkaloids in 15 mls of the liquid is then determined, and sufficient camphor and alcohol added to the mixed percolate to produce a preparation containing 0.2 gm. of the ether-soluble alkaloids and 3 gm. of camphor in 100 mls.

Liniment of Ammonia.—Solution of ammonia, 250 mls ; almond oil, 250 mls ; olive oil, 500 mls. Shake together.

Linimentum Belladonna.—Liquid extract belladonna, 500 mls ; camphor, 50 gm. ; distilled water, 100 mls ; alcohol (90 per cent.), q.s. to produce 1,000 mls. Dissolve the camphor in 300 mls of alcohol, add the belladonna extract and other liquids to produce required volume.

Linimentum Calcis.—Solution of lime, 500 mls ; olive oil, 500 mls. Shake together.

Linimentum Camphoræ (Camphorated Oil).—Camphor flowers, 200 gm. ; olive oil, 800 gm. Dissolve.

Ammoniated Liniment of Camphor (Compound Camphor Liniment).—Camphor, 125 gm. ; oil of lavender, 5 mls ; strong solution ammonia, 250 mls ; alcohol (90 per cent.), q.s. to produce 1,000 mls. Dissolve the camphor and lavender oil in part of the alcohol, add the ammonia gradually and shake. Make up with alcohol to the required volume.

Linimentum Chloroformi.—Chloroform, 500 mils; liniment of camphor, 500 mils. Mix.

Linimentum Crotonis.—Croton oil, 120 mils; oil of cajuput, 440 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), 440 mils. Mix.

Linimentum Hydrargyri.—Ointment of mercury, 50 gm.; solution of ammonia, 40 mils; liniment of camphor, 80 mils. Add the ammonia to the liniment of camphor, shake well; triturate the ointment of mercury with the mixture.

Linimentum Opii.—Tincture of opium, 500 mils; liniment of soap, 500 mils. Mix; set aside for a few days; filter.

Linimentum Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone.—Curd soap, fresh, in shavings, 40 gm.; potassium iodide, 30 gm.; glycerin, 20 mils; oil of lemon, 2 mils; distilled water, 200 mils. Mix the soap with the distilled water and glycerin in a tared dish, and when it is dissolved more water is added to make up to the original weight; triturate the powdered potassium iodide with the liquid until cold, and finally add the oil of lemon.

Linimentum Saponis.—Soft soap, 80 gm.; camphor, 40 gm.; oil of rosemary, 15 mils; distilled water, 170 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.) to 1,000 mils. Dissolve the soap, camphor, and oil in 600 mils of alcohol, add the water and sufficient alcohol to produce 1,000 mils, set aside for a week, and filter.

Linimentum Sinapis.—Volatile oil of mustard, 35 mils; camphor, 55 gm.; castor oil, 125 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), to 1,000 mils.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ.—Soft soap, 75 gm.; camphor, 50 gm.; rectified oil of turpentine, 650 mils. Distilled water q.s. to produce 1,000 mils. Mix the soap with 100 mils of water, dissolve the camphor in the turpentine, gradually add the latter to the former, and make up to the required volume.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum.—Glacial acetic acid, 110 mils; liniment of camphor, 445 mils; rectified oil of turpentine, to 1,000 mils. Mix.

Liquor Acidi Chromici.—Chromic anhydride, 25 gm.; distilled water, q.s., 100 mls. Dissolve.

Liquor Adrenalini Hydrochloricus.—Adrenalin, 1 gm.; chloroform, 5 mls; sodium chloride, 9 gm.; diluted hydrochloric acid, 3 mls; distilled water, recently boiled and cooled, q.s. to 1,000 mls. Dissolve chloroform and salt in 900 mls of the water, add the acid, dissolve the adrenalin in the mixture, and make up to the required volume. *Preserve in amber glass bottles.*

Liquor Ammoniae.—An aqueous solution containing 10 per cent. by weight of ammonia, NH_3 . Strong solution of ammonia 500 mls; distilled water, 1,000 mls. Mix. S.G. 0.959.

Liquor Ammoniae Fortis.—An aqueous solution containing 32.5 per cent. by weight of ammonia, NH_3 . It may be obtained by heating a mixture of ammonium chloride and slaked lime, and passing the resulting ammonia into distilled water. S.G. 0.888.

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis.—Acetic acid 162.5 mls; is mixed with 500 mls of distilled water and neutralized with ammonium carbonate 50 gm., after which sufficient distilled water is added to produce 1,000 mls. S.G. 1.016.

Liquor Ammonii Citratis.—Ammonium carbonate, 87.5 gm., or a sufficient quantity; citric acid, 125 gm.; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Dissolve the citric acid in five times its weight of water; neutralize with ammonium carbonate; add sufficient water to produce the required volume. S.G. 1.057.

Liquor Arsenicalis (Fowler's Solution).—Arsenious anhydride, in powder, 10 gm.; potassium carbonate, 10 gm.; compound tincture of lavender, 30 mls; distilled water, to produce 1,000 mls. Dissolve the arsenic and potass. carb. in half the water with heat, add the lavender and water to produce the required volume. *Contains 1 gm. arsenious anhydride in 100 mls = 1 gr. in 110 minims.*

Liquor Arsenici Hydrochloricus.—Arsenious anhydride, in powder, 10 gm.; hydrochloric acid, 12 mls; distilled water, q.s. to 1,000 mls. Same strength as liq. arsenicalis.

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi (Donovan's Solution).—Arsenious iodide, 10 gm.; red mercuric iodide, 10 gm.; distilled water, q.s. to 1,000 mils. Triturate the solids with 250 mils of the water until dissolved, filter, and make up to volume required. *110 minims contains 1 gr. of each salt = 1 gm. of each in 100 mils.*

Liquor Atropinæ Sulphatis.—Atropine sulphate, 1 gm.; distilled water recently boiled and cooled, q.s. to 100 mils. *Contains 1 gm. atropine sulph. in 100 mils. 110 minims contains 1 gr.*

Liquor Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis.—Bismuth oxynitrate, 70 gm., and citric acid, 52 gm., mixed together in a mortar with 20 mils of distilled water. After standing, with occasional stirring, for half an hour, transfer the mixture to a beaker, using 400 mils of distilled water to rinse the mortar; allow the precipitate to settle, decant the clear liquid, wash the precipitate with three successive quantities each of 400 mils of distilled water, dissolve the washed precipitate by adding just sufficient solution of ammonia, and make up to 1,000 mils with distilled water.

Liquor Calcis (Lime Water).—Calcium hydroxide, 50 gm.; distilled water, a sufficient quantity. Wash the calcium hydroxide with water until free from chlorides; then shake it with 5,000 mils of distilled water in a stoppered green glass bottle: set aside for twelve hours. *Contains approximately 0.1 gm. lime in 100 mils. 110 minims contains $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.*

Liquor Calcis Chlorinatæ.—Chlorinated lime, 100 gm.; distilled water, 1,000 mils. Mix; set aside for three hours, shaking occasionally; filter through calico. *The solution should yield, when fresh, about 3 per cent. of available chlorine.*

Liquor Calcis Saccharatus.—Calcium hydroxide, 50 gm.; refined sugar, in powder, 100 gm.; distilled water, 1,000 mils. S.G. 1.055. *Contains approximately 2 gm. lime in 100 mils. 110 minims contains nearly 2 grs.*

Liquor Cresol Saponatus (Compound Solution of Cresol).—Cresol, 500 gm., mixed with castor oil, 350 gm., and the mixture heated to 80°; a

solution of potassium hydroxide, 80 gm., in distilled water, 70 mls, is then added, and the mixture heated until one volume of it forms a clear liquid with ten volumes of distilled water. Finally, cool and make up to 1,000 mls with distilled water.

Liquor Epispasticus.—Cantharidin, 4 gm.; castor oil, 25 mls; resin, 12 gm.; acetone, to 1,000 mls. Dissolve.

Liquor Ethyl Nitritis.—Solution of ethyl nitrite contains not less than 2.5 per cent. or more than 3 per cent. by weight of ethyl nitrite in a mixture of 95 parts by volume of absolute alcohol with 5 parts by volume of glycerin.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi.—Strong solution of ferric chloride, 250 mls; distilled water, q.s. to 1,000 mls. Mix.

Liquor Ferri Perchloridi Fortis.—Iron, 70 gm.; hydrochloric acid, 410 mls; nitric acid, 30 mls; distilled water, q.s. S.G. about 1.49. *Contains 20 gm. iron in 100 mls. 110 minims contains 20 grs. of iron.*

Liquor Ferri Persulphatis.—Ferrous sulphate, 400 gm.; sulphuric acid, 37.5 mls; nitric acid, 37.5 mls; distilled water, a sufficient quantity. S.G. 1.441.

Liquor Formaldehydi.—An aqueous solution containing from 36 and not more than 38 per cent. of formaldehyde in 100 mls. S.G., 1.079 to 1.081.

Liquor Formaldehydi Saponatus—Soft soap, 400 gm., dissolved in alcohol (90 per cent.), 300 mls, add solution of formaldehyde, 200 mls, and make up the volume to 1,000 mls with distilled water.

Liquor Hamamelidis. — Fresh hamamelis leaves, 1,000 gm.; distilled water, 2,000 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.), 160 mls. Macerate for twenty-four hours and then distil 1,000 mls.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis Acidus.—Mercury, 120 gm.; nitric acid, 150 mls; distilled water, 45 mls. Mix the acid with the water in a flask; dissolve the mercury in a mixture without heat; boil gently; cool, and preserve the solution. S.G. about 2.0.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi. — Mercuric chloride, 1 gm.; distilled water, q.s. to 1,000 mils. *Contains 0.1 gm. mercuric chloride in 100 mils. 110 minims contains $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.*

Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi. — An aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2 , prepared by the interaction of water, barium peroxide, and a dilute mineral acid, at a temperature below $10^\circ C$.

Liquor Magnesii Bicarbonatis (Fluid Magnesia.) — Magnesium sulphate, 40 gm.; sodium carbonate, 50 gm.; distilled water, q.s. Contains the equivalent of about 2 gm. of magnes. carb. in 100 mils or about 10 grs. to 1 fl. oz.

Liquor Morphinæ Acetatis. — Morphine acetate 1 gm., diluted acetic acid, 2 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), 25 mils; distilled water, q.s. to 100 mils. Mix the alcohol with an equal quantity of water, and add the acid; dissolve the morphine in the liquid and make up to required volume. *Contains 1 gm. morphine acetate in 100 mils. 110 minims contains 1 gr.*

Liquor Morphinæ Hydrochloride. — Morphine hydrochloride, 1 gm.; diluted hydrochloric acid, 2 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), 25 mils; distilled water, q.s. to 100 mils. Mix as above. *Contains 1 gm. morphine hydrochlor. in 100 mils or 1 gr. in 110 minims.*

Liquor Morphinæ Tartratis. — Morphine tartrate, 1 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 25 mils; distilled water, q.s. to 100 mils. Mix as above. *Contains 1 gm. morphine tart. in 100 mils. 110 minims contains 1 gr.*

Liquor Pancreatis. — Pancreas, free from fat and external membrane and finely divided, 250 gm., macerate for seven days with a mixture of alcohol (90 per cent.), 250 mils, glycerin, 200 mils, and distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils; filter.

Liquor Picis Carbonis. — Prepared coal tar, 200 gm.; quillaia bark, in No. 20 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.) 1,000 mils. Exhaust the bark by percolation, add the coal tar, and digest at 50° for two days; decant and filter.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus (Goulard's Lotion, Goulard Water).—Strong solution of lead subacetate, 12·5 mls; distilled water, recently boiled and cooled, q.s. to 1,000 mls. Mix.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Fortis (Goulard's Extract).—Lead acetate, 250 gm.; lead oxide, in powder, 175 gm.; distilled water, sufficient quantity, to 1,000 mls. Dissolve the lead acetate and the lead oxide in 750 mls of water, set aside for 48 hours, shaking occasionally, filter, and make up to required volume. S.G. 1·275.

Liquor Potassæ.—Contains potassium hydroxide, 5 gm., in water, 100 mls. S.G., 1·045.

Liquor Potassi Permanganatis.—Potassium permanganate, 10 gm.; distilled water, q.s. to 1,000 mls. Dissolve.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ.—Chlorinated lime, 100 gm.; sodium carbonate, 150 gm.; distilled water, 1,000 mls. Dissolve the sodium carbonate in one-quarter of the water; triturate the chlorinated lime with the remainder of the water; mix the two liquids; shake; filter. S.G. 1·054.

Liquor Sodii Arsenatis.—Anhydrous, sodium arsenate, 1 gm.; distilled water, q.s. to 100 mls. Dissolve. *Contains equivalent 1 gm. anhydrous sodium arsenate in 100 mls. 110 minims contains the equivalent of 1 gr.*

Liquor Strychninæ Hydrochloridi.—Strychnine hydrochloride, 1 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 25 mls; distilled water, q.s. to 100 mls. *Contains 1 gm. strychnine hydrochlor. in 100 mls. 110 minims contains 1 gr.*

Liquor Trinitrini (Solution of Nitroglycerin).—Trinitroglycerin of commerce, 1 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 100 mls. S.G. 0·840. *Contains 1 gm. trinitroglycerin in 100 mls. 110 minims contains 1 gr. of trinitroglycerin.*

Liquor Zinci Chloridi.—Granulated zinc, 400 gm.; hydrochloric acid, 1,100 mls; distilled water a sufficient quantity. S.G. 1·530.

Lithii Citras Effervescens.—Sodium bicarbonate, in powder, 580 gm.; tartaric acid, in powder, 310 gm.; citric acid, in powder, 210 gm.; lithium citrate, 50 gm.

Lotio Hydrargyri Flava (Yellow Wash).—Mercuric chloride, 4·6 gm., solution of lime, 1,000 mils. Mix.

Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra (Black Wash).—Mercurous chloride 6·85 gm.; glycerin, 50 mils; solution of lime, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Triturate the mercurous chloride with the glycerin, and gradually add lime water to produce the required volume.

Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens (Effervescent Epsom Salts).—Magnesium sulphate (crystals), 500 gm.; sodium bicarbonate (powder), 360 gm.; tartaric acid (powder), 190 gm.; citric acid (powder), 125 gm.; refined sugar (powder), 105 gm.

Mel Boracis.—Purified borax, in powder, 10 gm.; glycerin, 5 gm.; purified honey, 85 gm.; mix.

Mistura Ammoniaci.—Ammoniacum, in coarse powder, 30 gm., syrup of tolu, 60 mils; distilled water, to 1,000 mils.

Mistura Amygdalæ.—Compound powder of almonds, 125 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils.

Mistura Cretæ.—Prepared chalk, 30 gm.; tragacanth, in powder, 5 gm.; refined sugar, 60 gm.; cinnamon water, to 1,000 mils.

Mistura Ferri Composita.—Ferrous sulphate, in powder, 6 gm.; potassium carbonate, 8 gm.; myrrh, 15 gm.; gum acacia, in powder, 15 gm.; glucose, 15 gm.; spirit of nutmeg, 10 mils; rose water, to 1,000 mils. Powder the myrrh, add the potassium carbonate, glucose, and gum, and form a smooth paste by triturating the mixture with a small quantity of the rose water; gradually add more rose water and the spirit, continue the trituration and add rose water until the liquid measures 1,000 mils. Finally, add the ferrous sulphate and shake till dissolved.

Mistura Guaiaci.—Guaiacum resin, 25 gm.; refined sugar, 25 gm.; tragacanth, in powder, 5 gm.; cinnamon water, q.s. to 1,000 mils. Triturate the guaiacum with the sugar and the tragacanth, add gradually cinnamon water to produce required volume.

Mistura Olei Ricini.—Castor oil, 375 mils; gum acacia, in powder, 100 gm.; orange-flower water, undiluted, 150 mils; cinnamon water, q.s. to 1,000 mils. Triturate the oil with the gum in a dry mortar, add 200 mils of cinnamon water in one portion, and triturate till the oil is completely emulsified; then, with constant trituration, add the orange-flower water and make up the required volume with cinnamon water.

Mistura Sennæ Composita (Black Draught).—Magnesium sulphate, 250 gm.; liquid extract of liquorice, 50 mils; compound tincture of cardamoms, 100 mils; aromatic spirit of ammonia, 50 mils; infusion of senna, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Dissolve the magnesium sulphate in 500 mils of the infusion of senna; add the mixed liquid extract of liquorice, compound tincture of cardamoms, and aromatic spirit of ammonia; and enough infusion of senna to produce the required volume.

Mucilago Acaciæ.—Gum acacia, in small pieces, 100 gm.; distilled water 150 mils. Rinse the gum with a little water; then dissolve in the distilled water and strain. *Should be recently prepared.*

Mucilago Gummi Indici.—Indian gum, 50 gm.; distilled water, 150 mils. Rapidly rinse the gum with a little water, then dissolve in a closed vessel and strain. *Should be recently prepared.*

Mucilago Tragacanthæ.—Tragacanth, in powder, 1.25 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 2.5 mils; distilled water, to 100 mils. Mix the tragacanth with the alcohol, add the water quickly, and shake vigorously.

Oleum Phosphoratum.—Phosphorus, 1 gm.; almond oil, previously heated to 150°, cooled and filtered, 98 gm.; oil of lemon, 1 gm. Dissolve the phosphorus by adding it to the almond oil in a stoppered bottle, warming to 80°, and shaking; when cool add the oil of lemon. *Contains 1 per cent. by weight of phosphorus. Should be freshly prepared.*

Oxymel.—Acetic acid, 100 mils ; distilled water, 100 mils ; purified honey, 500 mils. Mix. S.G., 1.27.

Oxymel Scillæ.—Vinegar of squill, 200 mils ; purified honey, 500 mils. Mix. S.G., 1.29.

Oxymel Urgineæ.—Vinegar of urguinea, 200 mils ; purified honey, 500 mils. Mix. S.G. 1.29.

Pilula Aloes.—Aloes, in powder, 58 gm. ; hard soap, in powder, 29 gm. ; oil of caraway, 3 mils ; syrup of glucose, 10 gm. or q.s. Mix.

Pilula Aloes et Asafetidæ.—Aloes, in powder, 30 gm. ; asafetida, 30 gm. ; hard soap, in powder, 30 gm. ; syrup of glucose, 10 gm. or q.s.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri.—Exsiccated ferrous sulphate, 10 gm. ; aloes, in powder, 20 gm. ; compound powder of cinnamon, 35 gm. ; syrup of glucose, 35 gm. or q.s.

Pilula Aloes et Myrrhæ.—Aloes in powder, 44 gm. ; myrrh, in powder, 22 gm. ; syrup of glucose, 34 gm., or a sufficient quantity. Mix.

Pilula Colocynthis Composita.—Colocynth pulp, in powder, 20 gm. ; aloes, in powder, 35 gm. ; scammony resin, in powder, 35 gm. ; potassium sulphate, in powder, 5 gm. ; oil of cloves, 5 mils ; distilled water, q.s.

Pilula Colocynthis et Hyoscyami.—Compound pill of colocynth, 50 gm. ; extract of hyoscyamus, 25 gm. ; distilled water, q.s.

Pilula Ferri.—Exsiccated ferrous sulphate, in powder, 33 gm. ; exsiccated sodium carbonate, in powder, 21 gm. ; tragacanth, 2 gm. ; gum acacia, in powder, 8 gm. ; glucose, 31 gm. ; distilled water, 2 mils. Mix the glucose, water, and ferrous sulphate, add the sodium carbonate, mix, and set aside for ten minutes, or until reaction is complete, then add the gums and mix to form a mass. *Contains about 22.5 per cent. of ferrous carbonate.*

Pilula Hydrargyri (Blue pill).—Mercury, 40 gm. ; confection of roses, 60 gm. ; liquorice root, in powder, 20 gm. Triturate the mercury with the

confection until metallic globules are no longer visible; add liquorice root; mix to form a mass.

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi Composita (**Compound calomel pill, Plummer's pill**).—Mercurous chloride, 20 gm.; sulphurated antimony, 20 gm.; guaiacum resin, in powder, 40 gm.; gum acacia, in powder, 1 gm.; tragacanth, in powder, 1 gm.; syrup of glucose, 10 gm. or q.s.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Scilla.—Compound powder of ipecacuanha, 30 gm.; squill, in powder, 10 gm.; ammoniacum, in powder, 10 gm.; syrup of glucose a sufficient quantity. Mix.

This pill contains about 5 per cent. of opium.

Pilula Ipecacuanhæ cum Urginea.—Compound powder of ipecacuanha, 30 gm.; urguinea in powder, 10 gm.; ammoniacum, 10 gm.; syrup of glucose, q.s. *Contains about 5 per cent. of opium.*

Pilula Phosphori.—Phosphorus, 1 gm.; oil of theobroma, 40 gm.; wool fat, 11 gm.; kaolin, 16 gm.; sodium sulphate, dried at 100°, 32 gm.; carbon disulphide, 20 mls. Dissolve the phosphorus and half the oil of theobroma in the carbon disulphide, evaporate till a pasty mass remains, add the remaining ingredients, and mix to form a mass. *Contains 1 per cent. of phosphorus. Should be freshly prepared.*

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.—Lead acetate, in powder, 80 gm.; opium, in powder, 12 gm.; syrup of glucose, 8 gm. Mix. *Contains about 12 per cent. of opium.*

Pilula Quininæ Sulphatis.—Quinine sulphate, 82 gm.; tartaric acid, in powder, 3 gm.; glycerin, 12 gm.; tragacanth, in powder, 3 gm.

Pilula Rhei Composita.—Rhubarb, in powder, 25 gm.; aloes, in powder, 20 gm.; myrrh, in powder, 14 gm.; hard soap, in powder, 14 gm.; oil of peppermint, 2 mls; syrup of glucose, 25 gm. or q.s.

Pilula Saponis Composita.—Opium, in powder 20 gm., hard soap, in powder, 60 gm.; syrup of glucose, 20 gm. Mix. *This pill contains 20 per cent. of opium.*

Pilula Scillæ Composita.—Squill, in powder, 25 gm.; ginger, in powder, 20 gm.; ammoniacum, in powder, 20 gm.; hard soap, in powder, 15 gm.; syrup of glucose, 20 gm., or a sufficient quantity. Mix.

Pilula Urgineæ Composita.—Urginea, in powder, 25 gm.; ginger, in powder, 20 gm.; ammoniacum, in powder, 20 gm.; hard soap, in powder, 15 gm.; syrup of glucose, 20 gm.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus.—Sweet almonds, 60 gm.; refined sugar, in powder, 30 gm.; gum acacia, in powder, 10 gm.

Pulvis Antimonialis.—Antimonious oxide, 25 gm.; calcium phosphate, 50 gm. Mix.

Pulvis Buteæ Seminum.—Butea seeds soaked in water till the integuments can be removed, then dry and powder the kernels.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus.—Catechu, in powder, 40 gm.; kino, in powder, 20 gm.; krameria root, in powder, 20 gm.; cinnamon bark, in powder, 10 gm.; nutmeg, in powder, 10 gm. Mix.

Pulvis Cinnamomi Compositus (Pulvis aromaticus).—Cinnamon bark, in powder, 25 gm.; cardamom seeds, in powder, 25 gm.; ginger, in powder, 25 gm. Mix.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus.—Cinnamon bark, in powder, 10 gm.; nutmeg, in powder, 8 gm.; cloves, in powder, 4 gm.; cardamom seeds, in powder, 3 gm.; refined sugar, in powder, 50 gm.; prepared chalk, 25 gm.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio.—Aromatic powder of chalk, 97.5 gm.; Opium, in powder, 2.5 gm. Mix. *This powder contains 2½ per cent. of opium.*

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus.—Senna leaves, in powder, 16 gm.; liquorice root, in powder, 16 gm.; fennel fruit, in powder, 8 gm.; sublimed sulphur, 8 gm.; refined sugar in powder, 52 gm. Mix.

Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus (Dover's Powder).—Ipecacuanha root, in powder, 10 gm.;

opium, in powder, 10 gm. ; potassium sulphate, in powder, 80 gm. Mix. *This powder contains 10 per cent. of opium.*

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus.—Jalap, in powder, 30 gm. ; acid potassium tartrate, in powder, 60 gm. ; ginger, in powder, 10 gm. Mix.

Pulvis Kaladanæ Compositus.—Kaladana in powder, 30 gm. ; acid potassium tartrate, in powder, 60 gm. ; ginger, in powder, 10 gm. Mix.

Pulvis Kino Compositus.—Kino, in powder, 75 gm. ; opium, in powder, 5 gm. ; cinnamon bark, in powder, 20 gm. Mix. *This powder contains 5 per cent. of opium.*

Pulvis Opii Compositus.—Opium, in powder, 10 gm. ; black pepper of commerce, 15 gm. ; ginger, in powder, 30 gm. ; caraway fruit, in powder, 42 gm. ; tragacanth, in powder, 3 gm. Mix. *This powder contains 10 per cent. of opium.*

Pulvis Rhei Compositus (Gregory's Powder).—Rhubarb root, in powder, 22 gm. ; light magnesia, 66 gm. ; ginger, in powder, 12 gm. Mix.

Pulvis Scammoniae Compositus.—Scammony resin, in powder, 50 gm. ; jalap, in powder, 35 gm. ; ginger, in powder, 15 gm. Mix.

Pulvis Sodæ Tartaratae Effervescens (Seidlitz Powder).—No. 1 (in blue paper), sodium potassium tartrate, in dry powder, 7.5 gm. ; sodium bicarbonate, in dry powder, 2.5 gm. No. 2 (in white paper), tartaric acid, in dry powder, 2.5 gm.

Pulvis Tragacanthæ Compositus.—Tragacanth, in powder, 15 gm. ; gum acacia, in powder, 20 gm. ; starch, in powder, 20 gm. ; refined sugar, in powder, 45 gm.

Pyroxylinum.—Cotton, 10 gm. ; sulphuric acid, 50 mls ; nitric acid, 50 mls ; distilled water, a sufficient quantity. Mix the acids in a porcelain mortar, immerse the cotton in the mixture, stir three minutes, wash in distilled water, drain and dry in a warm room.

Scammoniae Resina.—Process the same as that for Jalapæ Resina.

Sevum Benzoatum.—Prepared suet, 1,000 gm.; benzoin, in coarse powder, 30 gm. Add the benzoin to the previously melted suet, maintain at a temperature of 60° for one hour, with frequent stirring; then strain and stir until nearly cold.

Sodii Citro-tartras Effervescens.—Sodium bicarbonate, in powder, 510 gm.; tartaric acid, in powder, 270 gm.; citric acid, in powder, 180 gm.; refined sugar, in powder, 150 gm.

Sodii Phosphas Effervescens.—Sodium phosphate, in crystals, 500 gm.; sodium bicarbonate, in powder, 500 gm.; tartaric acid, in powder, 270 gm.; citric acid, in powder, 180 gm.

Sodii Sulphas Effervescens.—Sodium sulphate, in crystals, 500 gm.; sodium bicarbonate, in powder, 500 gm.; tartaric acid, in powder, 270 gm.; citric acid, in powder, 180 gm.

Spiritus Ætheris.—Ether, 500 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 mils. Mix. S.G. 0·802 to 0·806.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi (Sweet Spirit of Nitre).—An alcoholic solution containing not less than 1·52 or more than 2·66 by weight of ethyl nitrite, together with aldehyde and other substances. Nitric acid, 150 mils; sulphuric acid, 100 mils; copper, in wire or turnings, 100 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), a sufficient quantity. S.G. 0·838 to 0·842.

Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus (Spirit of Sal Volatile).—Ammonium carbonate, 100 gm.; strong solution of ammonia, 200 mils; oil of nutmeg, 15 mils; oil of lemon, 20 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), 3,000 mils; distilled water, 1,500 mils. The oils are distilled with alcohol and water, and the ammonia carbonate dissolved in the distillate with the strong solution of ammonia. S.G. 0·888 to 0·893.

Spiritus Ammoniae Fetidus.—Asafetida, 75 gm.; strong solution of ammonia, 100 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity to produce 1,000 mils. S.G., 0·842 to 0·850.

Spiritus Anisi.—Oil of anise, 100 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mils.

Dissolve, and when not clear shake with a little powdered talc, and filter.

Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus.—Horseradish root, scraped, 125 gm.; dried bitter-orange peel, well bruised, 125 gm.; nutmeg, bruised, 3 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 625 mls; distilled water, 750 mls. S.G. 0·917 to 0·927. Macerate and distil.

Spiritus Cajuputi.—Oil of cajuput, 100 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls.

Spiritus Camphoræ. — Camphor, 100 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. S.G. 0·845 to 0·850.

Spiritus Chloroformi (Chloric Ether, Spirit of Chloric Ether).—Chloroform, 50 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls.

Spiritus Cinnamomi. — Oil of cinnamon, 100 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls.

Spiritus Juniperi.—Oil of juniper, 100 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. If the solution be not clear, agitate with a little powdered talc, and filter.

Spiritus Lavandulæ.—Oil of lavender, 100 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ.—Oil of peppermint, 100 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls.

Spiritus Myristicæ.—Oil of nutmeg, 100 mls; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. If not clear, shake with a little powdered talc, and filter.

Spiritus Rectificatus (Alcohol, 90 per cent., Rectified Spirit).—A liquid containing 90 parts by volume of ethyl hydroxide, C_2H_5OH , and 10 parts by volume of water; obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine liquids. Contains 85·68 per cent. by weight of ethyl hydroxide. S.G. 0·8337.

Diluted Alcohols.

(1) 70 per cent. — Mix 1,000 mls of alcohol (90 per cent.) with 310·5 mls of distilled water. S.G. 0·8899.

(2) 60 per cent.—Mix 1,000 mils of alcohol (90 per cent.) with 536·5 mils of distilled water. S.G. 0·9134.

(3) 45 per cent.—Mix 1,000 mils of alcohol (90 per cent.) with 1,053·4 of distilled water. S.G. 0·9435.

(4) 20 per cent.—Mix 1,000 mils of alcohol (90 per cent.) with 3,558·0 of distilled water. S.G. 0·9760.

Spiritus Rosmarini.—Oil of rosemary, 100 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mils.

Succus Limonis.—The freshly expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus Medica*, var. β limonum. S.G. 1·030 to 1·040. 100 mils are neutralized by about 11·4 gm. of potass. bicarb., or by about 9·5 gm. of sodium bicarb.

Succus Scoparii.—Bruise fresh broom tops; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one of alcohol (90 per cent.); set aside for seven days; filter.

Succus Taraxaci.—Bruise fresh taraxacum root; press out the juice; to every three volumes of juice add one of alcohol (90 per cent.); set aside for seven days; filter.

Suppositoria.—In making suppositories, more or less white beeswax may be used in place of an equivalent amount of theobroma oil, in India and the Colonies.

Suppositoria Acidi Carbolici.—Phenol, 0·8 gm.; white beeswax, 0·5 gm.; oil of theobroma, melted, a sufficient quantity to form twelve suppositories, each weighing about 1 gm. Dissolve the phenol in the oil and beeswax melted together. *Each contains 1 gr. (0·067 gm.) of phenol.*

Suppositoria Acidi Tannici.—Tannic acid, 2·4 gm.; oil of theobroma, a sufficient quantity to form twelve suppositories each weighing about 1 gm. Melt the oil; triturate the tannic acid intimately with a little of the oil, and add to the remainder. *Each contains 0·2 gm. of tannic acid.*

Suppositoria Belladonnæ.—Liquid extract of belladonna, 1·7 mils; oil of theobroma, q.s. to form twelve suppositories each weighing about

1 gm. Evaporate the extract to a syrupy consistence, and mix with the previously melted oil of theobroma. *Each contains approximately 0.001 ($\frac{1}{60}$ gr.) of the alkaloids of belladonna root.*

Suppositoria Glycerini.—Gelatin, cut small, 14 gm.; glycerin, 70 gm.; distilled water, q.s. Thoroughly soften the gelatin by soaking in the water for five minutes or longer, drain well, add the glycerin, heat on a water-bath until the mixture is complete, and evaporate to 100 gm. This may be formed into suppositories of 2, 4 or 8 gm. each.

Suppositoria Iodoformi.—Iodoform, 2.4 gm.; oil of theobroma, a sufficient quantity to form twelve suppositories of about 1 gm. weight. Proceed as directed for tannic acid suppositories. *Each contains 0.2 gm. of iodoform.*

Suppositoria Morphinae.—Morphine hydrochloride, 0.2 gm.; oil of theobroma, a sufficient quantity to form twelve suppositories of about 1 gm. weight. Proceed as directed for tannic acid suppositories. *Each contains 0.017 gm. of morphine hydrochloride.*

Suppositoria Plumbi Composita.—Lead acetate, in powder, 2.4 gm.; opium, in powder, 0.8 gm.; oil of theobroma, a sufficient quantity to form twelve suppositories of about 1 gm. weight. Proceed as directed for tannic acid suppositories. *Each contains 0.2 gm. of lead acetate, and 0.067 gm. of opium.*

Syrupus.—Refined sugar, 1,000 gm.; distilled water, boiling, sufficient to produce 1,500 gm. Heat until dissolved. Add distilled water to produce required weight. S.G. 1.330.

Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici.—Diluted hydriodic acid, 100 gm.; distilled water, 50 mls; syrup, q.s. to produce 1,000 mls. Mix.

Syrupus Aromaticus.—Tincture of orange, 250 mls; cinnamon water, 250 mls; syrup, 500 mls. Mix the tincture of orange and cinnamon water; shake with a little powdered talc; filter add the syrup.

Syrupus Aurantii.—Tincture of orange, 125 mils; syrup, to 1,000 mils. Mix.

Syrupus Aurantii Floris.—Orange-flower water of commerce, undiluted, 150 mils; refined sugar, 300 gm.; syrup, q.s. to 1,000 mils. Mix the water with the sugar in a closed vessel, and stand in a moderately warm place, shaking occasionally till dissolved; then add the syrup.

Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis.—Calcium lactate, 75 gm.; concentrated phosphoric acid, 45 mils; orange-flower water of commerce, undiluted, 25 mils; refined sugar, 700 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils. Mix the calcium with 400 mils of the distilled water, add the acid, and stir till solution is complete; then add the orange-flower water, dissolve the sugar in the mixture without heating, and make up to the required volume with distilled water.

Syrupus Cascaræ Aromaticus.—Liquid extract of cascara sagrada, 400 mils; tincture of orange, 100 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), 50 mils; cinnamon water, 150 mils; syrup, q.s. 1,000 mils. Mix.

Syrupus Chloral.—Chloral hydrate, 200 gm.; distilled water, 200 mils; syrup, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Dissolve the chloral hydrate in the water; add the syrup. *10 mils of this syrup contain 2 gm. chloral hydrate.*

Syrupus Codeinæ Phosphatis.—Codeine phosphate, 5 gm.; distilled water, 15 mils; syrup, q.s. to 1,000 mils. *Contains 0.05 gm. codeine phosph. in 10 mils.*

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi.—Iron, in wire, 15 gm.; iodine, 41.4 gm.; distilled water, 75 mils; glucose, 100 gm.; syrup, q.s. to 1,000 gm. Place 50 mils of the water in a flask, add the iron and the iodine, shake occasionally (cooling if necessary) till the reaction is completed; then add the glucose, heat on a water-bath for five minutes, mix and filter, while hot, into a tared vessel containing part of the syrup; rinse the flask and wash the filter-paper with the remainder of the water, heated to boiling,

and add sufficient syrup to produce the required weight. *Contains about 0.7 gm. ferrous iodide in 10 mls.*

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis.—Iron, in wire, 8.6 gm.; concentrated phosphoric acid, 62.5 mls; syrup, 700 mls; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. *Contains 0.17 gm. anhydrous ferrous phosphate in 10 mls.*

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina.—Iron, in wire, 8.60 gm.; concentrated phosphoric acid, 62.50 mls; strychnine, in powder, 0.57 gm.; quinine sulphate, 14.80 gm.; syrup, 700.00 mls; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. One fluid drachm of this syrup represents 1 gr. of anhydrous ferrous phosphate, $\frac{4}{5}$ gr. of quinine sulphate, and $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. of strychnine. *10 mls contains .017 gm. anhydrous ferrous phosphate, 0.148 gm. quinine sulph., and 0.057 gm. strychnine.*

Syrupus Glucosi.—Glucose, 250 gm.; syrup, 500 gm. Mix, by the aid of gentle heat.

Syrupus Limonis.—Fresh lemon peel, in thin slices or grated, 20 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.) a sufficient quantity; lemon juice, 500 mls; refined sugar, 760 gm.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ (Syrup of Virginian Prune).—Wild cherry bark, in No. 20 powder, 150 gm.; refined sugar, in coarse powder, 750 gm.; glycerin, 65 mls; distilled water, sufficient quantity to produce 1,000 mls.

Syrupus Rhei.—Rhubarb root, in No. 20 powder, 70 gm.; oil of coriander, 0.5 mil; refined sugar, 840 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 280 mls; distilled water, to 1,000 mls. Mix 270 mls of the alcohol with 810 mls of distilled water, moisten the rhubarb with 70 mls of the mixture, set aside in a closed vessel for twenty-four hours, then pack in a percolator and pass the remainder of the diluted alcohol slowly through the drug; evaporate the percolate to 475 gm., filter, dissolve the sugar in the filtrate by the aid of heat, cool, add the oil of coriander dissolved in 10 mls of the alcohol, mix, and make up to the required volume with distilled water.

Syrupus Rhœados.—Red poppy petals, 260 gm.; refined sugar, 720 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 50 mils; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils.

Syrupus Rosæ.—Dried red-rose petals, 50 gm.; refined sugar, q.s.; distilled water, boiling, 500 mils. Infuse the petals in the water for two hours, strain, press, heat the infusion to boiling point and filter; add to the filtrate twice its weight of sugar and dissolve by the aid of heat.

Syrupus Scillæ.—Vinegar of squill, 175 mils; refined sugar, 650 gm.; distilled water, q.s. to 1,000 gm. Mix the vinegar of squill with an equal volume of the water, dissolve the sugar in the mixture by the aid of heat and add sufficient water to produce the required weight.

Syrupus Sennæ.—Senna leaves, 440 gm.; oil of coriander, 0.2 mil; alcohol (90 per cent.), 2 mils; refined sugar, 540 gm.; alcohol (20 per cent.), 760 mils. Moisten the senna with 440 mils of the weak alcohol, and the marc first with 160 mils and then with the remainder. The evaporated and reserved liquids, when mixed, should measure 440 mils, and distilled water is to be passed through the filter until the filtrate measures 440 mils.

Syrupus Tolutanus.—Balsam of tolu, 25 gm.; refined sugar, 660 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 gm. Add 400 gm. of the water, boiling, to the balsam, cover lightly and heat on a water-bath for half-an-hour, stirring frequently; then add cold distilled water, if necessary, to make the liquid measure 400 mils; when cold, filter, add the sugar, dissolve by the heat of a water-bath and add sufficient water to produce 1,000 gm.

Syrupus Urgineæ.—Vinegar of urguinea, 175 mils; refined sugar, 650 gm.; distilled water, to 1,000 mils. Proceed as in making syrupus scillæ.

Syrupus Zingiberis.—Ginger, in fine powder, 25 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), q.s.; syrup, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Prepare 50 mils of a strong tincture of the ginger by percolation with the alcohol. To this add syrup to produce the required volume.

Tabellæ Trinitrini (Tablets of Nitroglycerin).—Tablets of chocolate each weighing 0.300 gm. and containing 0.0005 gm. (approx. $\frac{1}{130}$ gr.) of the trinitroglycerin of commerce.

Thyroideum Siccum.—A powder prepared from the fresh and healthy thyroid gland of the sheep. Remove the external fat and connective tissue from thyroid glands taken from sheep immediately after killing. Cut the glands across, and reject any which contain cysts, are hypertrophied, or otherwise abnormal. Mince finely the healthy glands, and dry at a temperature of 30° to 40° C.; powder the dried product; remove all fat from it by treatment with *petroleum spirit*; and again dry the residue.

Tinctura Aconiti.—Aconite root, in No. 40 powder, 150 gm., is moistened with alcohol (70 per cent.), 75 mls, and the drug percolated with sufficient of the alcohol to produce 1,000 mls of a strong tincture. The proportion of ether-soluble alkaloids present in 100 mls is then determined, and the strong tincture diluted with alcohol (70 per cent.), so that the product contains 0.04 per cent. of the ether-soluble alkaloids of aconite root. *This tincture is about twice as strong as that of the B.P. 1898.*

Tinctura Alstoniæ.—Alstonia, in No. 20 powder, 125 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), 1,000 mls. Prepare by maceration process.

Tinctura Arnicæ Florum.—Arnica flowers, in No. 20 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (45 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mls. Moisten the drug with 200 mls of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process.

Tinctura Asafetidæ.—Asafetida, bruised, 200 gm.; alcohol (70 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Macerate the asafetida in a vessel with 750 mls of the alcohol; set aside for seven days, with occasional agitation; filter; pass alcohol through the filter to produce required volume.

Tinctura Aurantii.—Fresh bitter-orange peel, cut small, 250 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 mls. Prepare by maceration process.

Tinctura Belladonnæ. — Belladonna leaves, dried and in No. 20 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (70 per cent.) q.s. to 1,000 mils. Moisten the drug with 100 mils of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process; then determine the proportion of alkaloids present in 100 mils of the liquid, and adjust the strength of the tincture by diluting it with more of the alcohol if necessary, so that it contains 0.035 per cent. of alkaloids.

30 per cent. weaker than in the B.P. 1898.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita (Friars' Balsam).—Benzoin, in coarse powder, 100 gm.; prepared storax, 75 gm.; balsam of tolu, 25 gm.; aloes, 20 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Macerate the benzoin, storax, balsam of tolu, and aloes with 800 mils of the alcohol in a closed vessel, set aside for two days, frequently agitating; filter; pass alcohol through the filter to produce the required volume.

Tinctura Berberidis.—Berberis No. 60 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol 60 per cent. q.s. to 1,000 mils. Percolation process.

Tinctura Buchu. — Buchu leaves, in No. 20 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Moisten the powder with 200 mils of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Calumbæ.—Calumba root, in No. 20 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), 1,000 mils. Prepare by maceration process.

Tinctura Camphoræ Composita (Paregoric, Paregoric Elixir).—Tincture of opium, 50 mils; benzoic acid, 5 gm.; camphor, 3 gm.; oil of anise, 3 mils; alcohol (60 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Dissolve the benzoic acid, camphor, and oil of anise in 900 mils of the alcohol; add the tincture of opium and alcohol to produce required volume; filter if necessary. *Contains in 10 mils 0.005 gm. of morphine and in each fluid drachm about $\frac{1}{37}$ gr. of morphine. It is 10 per cent. stronger than the tincture in B.P. 1898.*

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ.—Extract of Indian hemp, 50 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Dissolve.

Tinctura Cantharidini.—Cantharidin, 0.1 gm. ; chloroform, 10 mls ; alcohol (90 per cent.), to 1,000 mls. Dissolve the catharidin in the chloroform, and add the alcohol.

Tinctura Capsici.—Capsicum, 50 gm. ; alcohol (60 per cent.), 1,000 mls. Prepare by maceration process.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita.—Cardamom seeds, in No. 20 powder, 14 gm. ; caraway fruit, in No. 20 powder, 14 gm. ; cinnamon bark, in No. 20 powder, 28 gm. ; cochineal, in No. 20 powder, 7 gm. ; glycerin, 100 mls ; alcohol (45 per cent.), to 1,000 mls. Moisten the mixed powders with 50 mls of the alcohol and prepare, by the percolation process, 850 mls of tincture ; then add the glycerin and sufficient alcohol to produce the required volume.

Tinctura Cascarillæ.—Cascarilla, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm. ; alcohol (70 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Moisten the powder with 150 mls of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Catechu.—Catechu, in coarse powder, 200 gm. ; cinnamon bark, bruised, 50 gm. ; alcohol (45 per cent.), 1,000 mls. Prepare by maceration process.

Tinctura Chiratæ.—Chiretta, in No. 40 powder, 100 gm. ; alcohol (60 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Moisten the powder with 100 mls of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Chloroformi et Morphinae Composita.—Chloroform, 75 mls ; morphine hydrochloride, 10 gm. ; diluted hydrocyanic acid, 50 mls ; tincture of capsicum, 25 mls ; tincture of Indian hemp, 100 mls ; oil of peppermint, 2 mls ; glycerin, 250 mls ; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Mix the chloroform, tinctures, oil of peppermint, and glycerin, with 450 mls of the alcohol, and dissolve the morphine in the mixture ; add the diluted hydrocyanic acid ; then mix with alcohol to produce the required volume. *Contains in 10 minims $\frac{3}{4}$ minim of chloroform, $\frac{1}{2}$ minim of diluted hydrocyanic acid, and $\frac{1}{11}$ gr. of morphine hydrochloride.*

Tinctura Cinchonæ.—Red cinchona bark, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (70 per cent.), a sufficient quantity. Moisten the bark with 200 mls of the alcohol, set aside for seven days in a closed vessel; percolate with alcohol until 700 mls have been collected; press; add the expressed liquid to the percolate; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter. Add to the bulk of the strong tincture such a quantity of the alcohol that 100 mls of the resulting tincture shall contain 1 gm. of alkaloids.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita.—Dried bitter-orange peel, bruised, 50 gm.; serpentary rhizome, in No. 40 powder, 25 gm.; cochineal, in powder, 3 gm.; tincture of cinchona, 500 mls; alcohol, (70 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Mix the solid ingredients with 500 mls of the alcohol; set aside for seven days, agitating frequently; strain; press; mix; add the tincture of cinchona and alcohol to produce 1,000 mls; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

Tinctura Cinnamomi.—Cinnamon bark, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (70 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Moisten the powder with 200 mls of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Cocci.—Cochineal, in powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (45 per cent.), 1,000 mls. Prepare by maceration.

Tinctura Colchici.—Colchicum seeds, in No. 30 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (70 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mls. Moisten the drug with 50 mls of the alcohol and then complete the percolation process.

This tincture is one half the strength of that of the B.P. 1898.

Tinctura Cubebæ.—Cubebs, in No. 20 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Moisten the powder with 100 mls of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Daturæ Semen.—Datura seeds, in No. 20 powder, 250 gm.; alcohol (70 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mls. Moisten the drug with 200 mls of alcohol and then complete the percolation process.

Tinctura Digitalis.—Digitalis leaves, in No. 20 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (70 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mils. Percolation process.

This tincture is 20 per cent. weaker than that of the B.P. 1898.

Tinctura Ergotæ Ammoniata.—Ergot, in No. 20 powder, 250 gm.; solution of ammonia, 100 mils; alcohol (60 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Mix the solution of ammonia with 900 mils of the alcohol; moisten the powder with 100 mils of this mixture, and percolate with the remainder; press; mix the expressed liquid with the percolate; add alcohol to produce required volume; set aside for twenty-four hours; filter.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi.—Strong solution of ferric chloride, 250 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), 250 mils; distilled water, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Mix.

Tinctura Gelsemii.—Gelsemium root, in No. 40 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Moisten the powder with 50 mils of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.—Gentian root, cut small and well bruised, 100 gm.; dried bitter-orange peel, bruised, 37·5 gm.; cardamom seeds, in powder, 12·5 gm.; alcohol (45 per cent.), 1,000 mils. Prepare by maceration.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata. — Guaiacum resin, in powder, 200 gm.; oil of nutmeg, 3 mils; oil of lemon, 2 mils; strong solution of ammonia, 75 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), q.s. to produce 1,000 mils. Mix the strong solution of ammonia with 700 mils of the alcohol; add the guaiacum resin; set aside for forty-eight hours, shaking frequently; filter; dissolve the oils in the filtrate, and pass alcohol through the filter to produce the required volume.

Tinctura Hamamelidis.—Hamamelis bark, in No. 20 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (45 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Moisten the powder with 50 mils of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Hydrastis.—Liquid extract of hydrastis, 100 mils; alcohol (60 per cent.), to 1,000 mils. Mix.

Tinctura Hyoscyami.—Hyoscyamus leaves, in No. 20 powder, 100 gm. ; alcohol (70 per cent.), to 1,000 mils. Percolation process.

Tinctura Iodi Fortis.—Iodine, 100 gm. ; potassium iodide, 60 gm. ; distilled water, 100 mils ; alcohol (90 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mils. Dissolve the potassium iodide and the iodine in the water, and then add the alcohol. *One mil contains 0.1 gm. iodine and one minim about $\frac{1}{11}$ gr. of iodine.*

Tinctura Iodi (Mitis).—Iodine, 25 gm. ; potassium iodide, 25 gm. ; distilled water, 25 mils ; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Dissolve the iodine and potassium iodide in the water ; add alcohol to produce required volume. *One mil contains 0.025 gm. iodine, and one minim about $\frac{1}{44}$ gr. of iodine.*

Tinctura Jalapæ.—Jalap, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm. ; alcohol (70 per cent.), a sufficient quantity. Moisten the powder with 100 mils of the alcohol ; pack in a percolator ; gradually add alcohol until 600 mils of percolate have been collected ; press ; add the expressed liquid to the percolate ; set aside for twenty-four hours ; filter.

Tinctura Jalapæ Composita.—Jalap, in No. 40 powder, 80 gm. ; scammony resin, in powder, 15 gm. ; turpeth, in No. 40 powder, 10 gm. ; alcohol (60 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mils. Moisten the mixed powders with 100 mils of the alcohol, and complete the percolation process.

Tinctura Kaladanæ.—Kaladana, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm. ; alcohol (70 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mils. Moisten with 100 mils of the alcohol, and complete the precolation process.

Tinctura Kino.—Kino, in powder, 100 gm. ; glycerin, 150 mils ; distilled water, 250 mils ; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Mix the glycerin and the water ; rub the kino in a mortar with the mixture to form a smooth paste, gradually adding the remainder ; transfer to a closed vessel ; add 500 mils of the alcohol ; set aside for twelve hours, frequently agitating ; filter ; pass alcohol through to produce required volume.

Tinctura Krameriae (Tincture of Rhatany).—Krameria root, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Moisten the powder with 100 mils of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Lavandulae Composita. — Oil of lavender, 5 mils; oil of rosemary, 0.5 mil; cinnamon bark, bruised, 10 gm.; nutmeg, bruised, 10 gm.; red sanders wood, rasped, 20 gm.: alcohol (90 per cent.), to 1,000 mils. Macerate the solids and oils with 900 mils of the alcohol for seven days, shaking occasionally; then filter and pass sufficient alcohol through the filter to produce required volume.

Tinctura Limonis.—Lemon peel (cut small), 250 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 1,000 mils. Prepare by maceration.

Tinctura Lobeliae Ætherea.—Lobelia, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm.; spirit of ether, sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Moisten the powder with 100 mils of spirit of ether, and percolate.

Tinctura Myrrhæ.—Myrrh, in coarse powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Place the myrrh with 800 mils of the alcohol in a closed vessel for seven days, shaking occasionally; filter; pass alcohol through to produce required volume.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae.—Liquid extract of nux vomica, 50 mils; distilled water, 150 mils; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 600 mils. Mix and filter if necessary. *Each mil contains 1.25 milligrams of strychnine, and each fluid drachm about $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. strychnine. This tincture is one half the strength of that in the B.P. 1898.*

Tinctura Oliveri Corticis.—Oliver's bark, in No. 40 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mils. Moisten the drug with 50 mils of the alcohol and then complete the percolation process.

Tinctura Opii (Laudanum).—Opium, 200 gm., is rubbed to a paste with 500 mils of distilled water at 90° set aside for six hours, and 500 mils of alcohol

(90 per cent.) added. Mix and set aside twenty-four hours; strain, press, and mix the liquids obtained after twenty-four hours' filter. 100 *mils* contains 1 gm. of morphine calculated as anhydrous. 110 *minims* contains 1 gr. morphine.

This tincture is about one-third stronger than that of the B.P. 1898.

Tinctura Opii Ammoniata.—Tincture of opium, 100 *mils*; benzoic acid, 20 gm.; oil of anise, 5 *mils*; solution of ammonia, 200 *mils*; alcohol (90 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 *mils*. 100 *mils* contains 0.1 gm. of morphine calculated as anhydrous. 110 *minims* contains about $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. morphine.

This tincture contains approximately $\frac{1}{10}$ less morphine than that of the B.P. 1898.

Tinctura Picrorhizæ.—Picrorhiza, cut small and bruised, 250 gm.; alcohol (45 per cent.), to 1,000 *mils*. Maceration process.

Tinctura Podophylli.—Podophyllum resin, 36.5 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 *mils*. Add the resin to 900 *mils* of the alcohol, and set aside for twenty-four hours, occasionally agitating; filter; pass alcohol through the filter to produce required volume.

Tinctura Podophylli Indici.—Indian podophyllum resin, 36.5 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 *mils*. Process same as that for Tinctura Podophylli.

Tinctura Pruni Virginianæ (Tincture of Virginian Prune).—Wild cherry bark, in No. 20 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.), 565 *mils*; distilled water, 365 *mils*; glycerin, 100 *mils*. Mix the powder with the water; allow to stand for twenty-four hours; add the alcohol, and complete the maceration process; finally add the glycerin.

Tinctura Pyrethri.—Pyrethrum root, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (70 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 *mils*. Moisten the powder with 150 *mils* of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Quassia.—Quassia wood, rasped, 100 gm.; alcohol (45 per cent.), 1,000 *mils*. Prepare by maceration.

Tinctura Quillaiaæ.—Quillaia bark, in No. 20 powder, 50 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Moisten the powder with 25 mls of the alcohol, and percolate.

Tinctura Quininæ.—Quinine hydrochloride, 20 gm.; tincture of orange, 1,000 mls. Dissolve.

Tinctura Quininæ Ammoniata.—Quinine sulphate, 20 gm.; solution of ammonia, 100 mls; alcohol (60 per cent.), 900 mls. Mix the solution of ammonia with the alcohol; add the quinine; shake until a clear solution is produced; set aside for three days; filter.

Tinctura Rhei Composita.—Rhubarb root, in No. 20 powder, 100 gm.; cardamom seeds, No. 20 powder, 12.5 gm.; coriander fruit, No. 20 powder, 12.5 gm.; glycerin, 100 mls; alcohol (45 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Moisten the solid ingredients with 100 mls of the alcohol and prepare by the percolation process.

Tinctura Scillæ.—Squill, bruised, 200 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.) 1,000 mls. Prepare by maceration.

Tinctura Senegæ.—Senega root, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Percolation process.

Tinctura Sennæ Composita.—Senna leaves, No. 20 powder, 200 gm.; caraway fruit, No. 20 powder, 25 gm.; coriander fruit, No. 20 powder, 25 gm.; glycerin, 100 mls; alcohol (45 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Prepare by percolation process.

Tinctura Serpentariæ.—Serpentary rhizome, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Percolation process.

Tinctura Stramonii.—Stramonium leaves, in No. 20 powder, 200 gm.; alcohol (45 per cent.), sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Percolation process.

Tinctura Strophanthi.—Strophanthus seeds, in No. 30 powder and dried at 45°, 100 gm; ether, q.s.; alcohol (70 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mls.

Pack the powder in a percolator, moisten with ether, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then percolate with ether till it passes colourless, dry the marc (gradually heating it to 50°), powder, again pack in percolator, moisten with alcohol, and macerate for forty-eight hours. Finally pour on successive quantities of alcohol, percolate slowly till the percolate measures 500 mils; then add alcohol q.s. to make 1,000 mils.

This tincture is four times the strength of that of the B.P. 1898.

Tinctura Tolutana.—Balsam of tolu, 100 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Dissolve the balsam in 800 mils of the alcohol; filter; pass alcohol through the filter to produce required volume.

Tinctura Urgineæ.—Urginea, bruised, 200 gm.; alcohol (60 per cent.), q.s. to 1,000 mils. Maceration process.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata. — Valerian rhizome, in No. 40 powder, 200 gm.; oil of nutmeg, 3 mils; oil of lemon, 2 mils; solution of ammonia, 100 mils; alcohol (60 per cent.), 900 mils. Mix the liquid ingredients, and prepare by maceration process.

Tinctura Valerianæ Indicæ Ammoniata.—Formula and process as for Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata, except that the valerian rhizome is replaced by Indian valerian rhizome.

Tinctura Zingiberis.—Ginger, in No. 40 powder, 100 gm.; alcohol (90 per cent.) sufficient to produce 1,000 mils. Moisten the powder with 100 mils of the alcohol, and percolate.

Trochiscus Acidi Benzoici. — Benzoic acid, 0.03 gm. Mix with the fruit basis to form one lozenge.

Trochiscus Acidi Carbolici.—Phenol, in powder, 15 gm.; refined sugar, in powder, 500 gm.; gum acacia, in powder, 45 gm.; tragacanth, in powder, 15 gm.; lemon juice, 45 mils. Mix and divide into 500 lozenges and dry. Each lozenge contains 0.03 gm. or approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of phenol.

Trochiscus Acidi Tannici.—Tannic acid, 0.03 gm. Mix with the tolu basis to form one lozenge.

Trochiscus Bismuthi Compositus. — Bismuth oxycarbonate, 0.15 gm.; heavy magnesium carbonate, 0.15 gm.; precipitated calcium carbonate, 0.30 gm. Mix with the rose basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Catechu. — Catechu, 0.06 gm. Mix with the fruit basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Ferri Redacti. — Reduced iron, 0.06 gm. Mix with the simple basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Guaiaci Resinæ. — Guaiacum resin, 0.2 gm. Mix with the fruit basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Ipecacuanhæ. — Ipecacuanha root, in powder, 0.015 gm. Mix with the simple basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Kino Eucalypti. — Eucalyptus kino, 0.06 gm. Mix with the fruit basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Krameriaæ. — Extract of krameria, 0.06 gm. Mix with the fruit basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Krameriaæ et Cocainæ. — Extract of krameria, 0.060 gm.; Cocaine hydrochloride, 0.003 gm. Mix with the fruit basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Morphinaæ. — Morphine hydrochloride, 0.002 gm. Each lozenge contains approximately $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. morphine. Mix with the tolu basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Morphinaæ et Ipecacuanhæ. — Morphine hydrochloride, 0.002 gm.; ipecacuanha root, in powder, 0.006 gm. Mix with the tolu basis for one lozenge. Each lozenge contains approximately $\frac{1}{32}$ gr. morphine.

Trochiscus Potassii Chloratis. — Potassium chlorate, 0.2 gm. Mix with the rose basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Santonini. — Santonin, 0.06 gm. Mix with the simple basis for one lozenge.

Trochiscus Sulphuris. — Precipitated sulphur, 150 gm.; acid potassium tartrate, in powder, 30 gm.; refined sugar, in powder, 275 gm.; gum acacia, in powder, 30 gm.; tincture of orange, 30 mils; mucilage of gum acacia, 30 mils. Mix the tincture with the powders, add the mucilage to form a suitable mass, divide into 500 lozenges and

dry. Each lozenge contains 0·3 gm. or approximately 5 grs. of sulphur.

Unguenta.—In India and the Colonies more or less indurated lard, prepared suet, yellow beeswax, or white beeswax may be employed in the preparation of ointments, but the official proportion of the active ingredients must in all cases be maintained.

Unguentum Acid Borici.—Boric acid, in powder, 10 gm.; paraffin ointment, white, 90 gm. Melt the ointment, sift in the powder, and stir till cold.

Unguentum Acidi Carbolici.—Phenol, 3 gm.; paraffin ointment, white, 97 gm. Melt the ointment, dissolve the phenol therein, and stir till cold.

Unguentum Acidi Salicylici.—Salicylic acid, in powder, 2 gm.; paraffin ointment, white, 98 gm. Melt, and sift in the acid.

Unguentum Aconitinæ.—Aconitine, 2 gm.; oleic acid, 16 gm.; prepared lard, 82 gm. Triturate the aconitine with the oleic acid, and gently warm until dissolved; add the lard; mix.

Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ.—Rose water, 20 mls; white beeswax, 18 gm.; purified borax, 1 gm.; almond oil, 61 gm.; oil of rose, 0·1 mil. Melt the wax in the oil and add the borax, previously dissolved in the rose water, stirring continually; then add the oil of rose and stir till cold.

Unguentum Atropinæ.—Atropine, 2 gm.; oleic acid, 8 gm.; prepared lard, 90 gm. Triturate the atropine with the oleic acid, and gently warm until dissolved; add the lard; mix.

Unguentum Belladonnæ.—Liquid extract of belladonna, 80 mls; benzoated lard, 60 gm.; wool fat, 20 gm. Evaporate the extract on a water-bath till it weighs 20 gm.; then mix it with the lard and wool fat. *Contains 0·6 per cent. of alkaloids.*

Unguentum Cantharidini.—Cantharidin, 0·1 gm.; chloroform, 10 mls; benzoated lard, 290 gm. Dissolve the cantharidin in the chloroform, add the solution to the previously melted lard, and stir till cold. *Contains 0·033 per cent. of cantharidin,*

which is approximately two-thirds proportion of cantharidin contained in the unguentum cantharidis of the B.P. 1898.

Unguentum Capsici.—Capsicum fruit, bruised, 25 gm. ; hard paraffin, 10 gm. ; soft paraffin, 75 gm. ; prepared lard, 10 gm. Digest on a water-bath for one hour, stirring occasionally ; then strain and stir till cold.

Unguentum Cetacei. — Spermaceti, 20 gm. ; white beeswax, 8 gm. ; liquid paraffin, 72 gm. Melt together and stir till cold.

Unguentum Chaulmoogræ (Gynocardia Ointment).—Chaulmoogra oil, 10 gm. ; hard paraffin, 40 gm. ; soft paraffin, white, 50 gm. Melt the paraffins, add the oil, and stir till cold.

Unguentum Chrysarobini. --- Chrysarobin, in powder, 4 gm. ; soft paraffin, 96 gm. Mix by trituration.

Unguentum Cocainæ.—Cocaine, 4 gm. ; oleic acid, 16 gm. ; lard, 80 gm. Rub the cocaine with the oleic acid, and warm until dissolved ; add the lard ; mix. *Contains 4 per cent. cocaine.*

Unguentum Creosoti.—Creosote, 10 gm. ; hard paraffin, 40 gm. ; soft paraffin, white, 50 gm. Melt the hard and soft paraffins together ; add the creosote ; stir until cold.

Unguentum Eucalypti.—Oil of eucalyptus, 10 gm. ; hard paraffin, 40 gm. ; soft paraffin, white, 50 gm. Melt the hard and soft paraffins together ; add the oil of eucalyptus ; stir until cold.

Unguentum Gallæ.—Galls, in powder, 20 gm. ; benzoated lard, 80 gm. Mix.

Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio.—Gall ointment, 92.5 gm ; opium, in very fine powder, 7.5 gm. Mix. *Contains 7.5 per cent. of opium.*

Unguentum Hamamelidis.—Liquid extract of hamamelis, 10 mls ; wool fat, 60 gm. ; soft paraffin, 30 gm. Mix by trituration in a warm mortar.

Unguentum Hydrargyri.—Mercury, 30 gm. ; benzoated lard, 65 gm. ; prepared suet, 5 gm. Mix by trituration.

This is three-fifths the strength of the ointment in B.P. 1898.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniaci (White Precipitate Ointment).—Ammoniated mercury, in powder, 5 gm.; benzoated lard, 95 gm. Mix by trituration.

This is half the strength of the ointment in B.P. 1898.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Compositum.—Mercury ointment, 40 gm.; yellow beeswax, 24 gm.; olive oil, 24 gm.; camphor, in flowers, 12 gm. Mix the beeswax, olive oil, and mercury ointment with heat; add the camphor; triturate until cold.

This is three-fifths the strength of the ointment in B.P. 1898.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.—Red mercuric iodide in powder, 4 gm.; benzoated lard, 96 gm. Mix.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis.—Mercury, 10 gm.; nitric acid, 30 gm.; prepared lard, 40 gm.; olive oil, 70 gm. Dissolve the mercury in the acid without heat; melt the oil and lard on a sand-bath and transfer to a warm jar; add the mercurial solution very gradually, constantly stirring until cold.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis Dilutum.—Mercuric nitrate ointment, 20 gm.; soft paraffin, yellow, 80 gm. Mix.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oleatis.—Oleated mercury, 25 gm.; benzoated lard, 75 gm. Mix.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi.—Yellow mercuric oxide, in powder, 2 gm.; soft paraffin yellow, 98 gm. Mix.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri (Red Precipitate Ointment).—Red mercuric oxide, in powder, 10 gm.; paraffin ointment, yellow, 90 gm. Melt the ointment; sift in the mercuric oxide; stir till cold.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Subchloridi (Calomel Ointment).—Mercurous chloride, 20 gm.; benzoated lard, 80 gm. Triturate the mercury with a portion of the lard until smooth and add the remainder.

This is twice the strength of the ointment in B.P. 1898.

Unguentum Iodi.—Iodine, 4 gm.; potassium iodide, 4 gm.; glycerin, 12 gm.; prepared lard, 80 gm. Triturate the iodine, potassium iodide, and glycerin in a glass or porcelain mortar; add the lard gradually; triturate and mix thoroughly.

Unguentum Iodoformi.—Iodoform, in powder, 10 gm.; prepared lard, 90 gm. Triturate.

Unguentum Lanæ Compositum (Emollient Ointment).—Prepared lard, 40 gm.; wool fat, 40 gm.; paraffin ointment, 20 gm. Melt together and stir till cold.

Unguentum Myrobalani.—Myrobalans, in powder, 20 gm.; benzoated lard, 80 gm. Mix.

Unguentum Myrobalani cum Opio.—Myrobalan ointment, 92·5 gm.; opium, in powder, 7·5 gm. Mix.

Unguentum Paraffini.—Hard paraffin, 27 gm.; soft paraffin, 70 gm.; white beeswax, 3 gm. Melt together and stir till cold.

Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.—Tar, 70 gm.; prepared lard, 5 gm.; yellow beeswax, 25 gm. Melt together and stir till cold.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi.—Lead iodide, in powder, 10 gm.; benzoated lard, 90 gm. Mix by trituration.

Unguentum Plumbi Subacetatis.—Strong solution of lead subacetate, 12·5 gm.; wool fat, 25 gm.; hard paraffin, 12·5 gm.; soft paraffin, 50 gm. Melt the wool fat and paraffins together, stir till nearly cold, add the solution, and stir till cold.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi.—Potassium iodide, 10 gm.; potassium carbonate, 0·6 gm.; distilled water, 9·4 gm.; benzoated lard, 80 gm. Dissolve the potassium iodide and potassium carbonate in the water; mix gradually, with the lard, in a slightly warmed mortar.

Unguentum Resinæ.—Resin, 26 gm.; yellow beeswax, 26 gm.; olive oil, 26 gm.; prepared lard, 22 gm. Melt together, strain, and stir till cold.

Unguentum Staphisagriæ.—Stavesacre seeds, 20 gm.; yellow beeswax, 10 gm.; benzoated lard, 85 gm. Crush the seeds; digest with the lard on

a water-bath for two hours ; strain and press through calico ; add the beeswax ; heat to dissolve ; stir until cold.

Unguentum Sulphuris. — Sublimed sulphur, 10 gm ; benzoated lard, 90 gm. Mix.

Unguentum Zinci.—Zinc oxide, 15 gm. ; benzoated lard, 85 gm. Mix by trituration.

Unguentum Zinci Oleatis. — Dissolve zinc sulphate, 30 gm. in 60 mls of distilled water, and mix with a solution of hard soap, 90 gm., in 600 mls of distilled water ; heat to boiling, allow the zinc oleate to rise to the surface and cool, pour off the liquid, and boil the oleate with successive quantities of distilled water till almost free from sulphates ; reduce the cake of zinc oleate to coarse powder, dry below 60°, melt on a water-bath with an equal weight of soft white paraffin, and stir till cold.

Vinum Antimoniale. — Tartarated antimony, 4 gm. ; distilled water, boiling, 40 mls ; sherry, q.s. to 1,000 mls.

Vinum Colchici. — Colchicum corm, No. 20 powder, 200 gm. ; Sherry, 1,000 mls. Prepare by maceration process.

Vinum Ferri.—Iron in wire, 50 gm. ; sherry, 1,000 mls. Partially immerse the iron in the wine, and continue the maceration until, according to the test, it contains not less than 0.125 or more than 0.300 gm. of iron in 100 mls of the wine.

Vinum Ferri Citratis.—Iron and ammonium citrate, 18 gm. ; orange wine, sufficient to produce 1,000 mls. Dissolve ; agitate occasionally for three days ; filter.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ.—Liquid extract of ipecacuanha, 50 mls ; sherry, 950 mls. Mix ; set aside for forty-eight hours ; filter.

Vinum Quininæ. — Quinine hydrochloride, 2 gm. ; orange wine, 875 mls. Dissolve ; filter if necessary.

Zinci Oleostearas.—Hard soap, 200 gm. ; curd soap, 100 gm. ; zinc sulphate, 100 gm. ; distilled

water, q.s. Dissolve the soaps in 1,500 mils of distilled water by the aid of heat, and add the zinc sulphate previously dissolved in 200 mils of distilled water; collect the precipitate, wash till free from sulphates, dry, and reduce to fine powder.

PROCESSES FOR MAKING TINCTURES, &c.

Process of Percolation.—Moisten the solid materials with the prescribed quantity of menstruum, set aside for four hours in a well-closed vessel, pack in a percolator, and add sufficient of the menstruum to saturate the materials and leave a layer of liquid above. Macerate for twenty-four hours, then allow percolation to proceed slowly until the percolate measures about three-fourths of the volume required for the finished tincture. Press the marc, mix the expressed liquid with the percolate, and add sufficient of the menstruum to produce the required volume. Clarify by subsidence or filtration if necessary.

Process of Repercolation.—Take one hundred parts by weight of the drug and divide it into five equal portions. Moisten the first portion with the menstruum, set aside in a closed vessel for four hours and pack in a percolator. Add sufficient of the menstruum to saturate the drug and leave a layer of liquid above. Macerate for twenty-four hours, then allow percolation slowly, collecting the percolate in fractions of twenty parts.

Moisten the second portion of the drug with the first fraction of the percolate collected. Set aside, pack in a percolator, macerate and percolate as before, using as menstruum the successive fractions of percolate collected from the portion first treated. Again collect percolate in fractions of twenty parts.

In turn, treat in the manner described above the third, fourth, and fifth portions of the drug with the fractions of percolate obtained in the

percolation of the portion immediately preceding, using the successive fractions of percolate in order, until a liquid extract is obtained of the required strength.

Process of Maceration. — Place the solid materials with the whole of the menstruum in a closed vessel, shake occasionally during seven days; strain; press the marc; mix the liquids obtained. Clarify by subsidence or filtration if necessary.

Formulae for Lozenge Bases.—*Fruit basis*, mix 500 times the quantity of drug ordered for a single lozenge with 6.5 gm. of tragacanth and 26 gm. of refined sugar, both in fine powder, add black-currant paste, q.s. to make 650 gm., beat into a uniform mass, divide into 500 equal lozenges, and dry in a hot-air chamber at a moderate temperature.

Simple basis, for 500 lozenges take refined sugar, 496 gm.; gum acacia, 19.5 gm.; make the mixture into a paste with mucilage of acacia, 35 mils, and distilled water. Divide into 500 lozenges and dry as above.

Rose basis, proceed as in the case of simple basis, but previously mix with the sugar oil of rose, 0.025 mil.

Tolu basis, for 500 lozenges dissolve such salts of alkaloids as may be ordered in distilled water, 10 mils, and use refined sugar, 482 gm.; gum acacia, 19.5 gm.; tincture of tolu, 10 mils; make into a paste with mucilage of acacia, 35.5 mils, and distilled water. Divide into 500 lozenges and dry as above.

DRUGS AND PREPARATIONS IN THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL ADDENDUM NOT INCLUDED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACO- PŒIA, 1914.

Acalypha.—The fresh and the dried herb, *Acalypha indica*. Expectorant, emetic, and laxative. Contains the alkaloid acalyphine. An equivalent of senega root.

Acetum Mylabridis.—Process identical with that for acetum cantharidis, except that mylabris replaces cantharides.

Adhatoda.—The fresh and the dried leaves of *Adhatoda vasica*. Contains the alkaloid vasicine in combination with adhatodic acid.

Andrographis.—The dried plant, *Andrographis paniculata*, Nees (N.O. Acanthaceæ). Bitter tonic and stomachic. Known in India as “kariyât” or “creyat.” Contains a bitter principle. An equivalent of chiretta.

Aristolochia.—The dried stem and root of *Aristolochia indica*. Linné (N.O. Aristolochiaceæ). Stimulant, tonic, and emmenagogue. Contains volatile oil, tannin, bitter principle, and starch. An equivalent of serpentary rhizome.

Azadirachta Indica.—The bark of the stem of *Melia azadirachta*. Cathartic, emetic, and anthelmintic. Contains a bitter amorphous resin. An equivalent of quassia.

Betel.—The leaves of *Piper betle*. Stimulant, narcotic, and antidysenteric. Contain a volatile oil, which consists of chavibetol (an isomer of eugenol), cadinene, and sometimes chavicol.

Calotropis.—The root-bark of *Calotropis procera* and of *C. gigantea*, freed from the outer corky layer. Bitter, tonic, emetic. Dose, in powder, 3 to 10 grs. as a tonic; 30 to 60 grs. as an emetic.

Cambogia Indica.—The gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia morella*. Hydragogue, cathartic. An equivalent of Siam Gamboge. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.

Cissampelos.—The root of *Cissampelos pareira*. Formerly official in the B.P. as the source of pareira root. Tonic and diuretic. Contains the alkaloid pelosine (cissampeline) and a little tannin. An equivalent of pareira root.

Cosciniun.—The stem of *Cosciniun fenestratum*. Tonic and stomachic. Contains berberine, but no starch. An equivalent of calumba root.

Decoctum Cissampeli.—Cissampelos, thinly sliced, 2.5 oz.; distilled water, 24 fl. oz. Boil for fifteen minutes, strain, and, if necessary, add water to make 1 pt. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Decoctum Hygrophilæ.—Hygrophila, cut small, 2 oz.; distilled water, 60 fl. oz. Boil until reduced to 20, strain, and, if necessary, add water to make 1 pt. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.

Emplastra.—PLASTERS.—In India and the Colonies more or less hard soap, indurated lard, resin, or yellow beeswax may be employed in the preparation of the plasters of the text of the Pharmacopœia or of the Addendum, when prevailing high temperatures otherwise render the basis too soft for convenient use; but the official proportion of the active ingredient must in all cases be maintained.

Emplastrum Calefaciens Mylabridis.—Process identical with that for emplastrum calefaciens, B.P., except that mylabris replaces cantharides.

Mylabris.—The dried beetle, *Mylabris phalerata*. Rubefacient, irritant, and vesicant. Contains cantharidin. The beetles are known as Chinese blistering flies. Other species of *Mylabris* may be employed in making the official preparations for which Mylabris is directed to be used, provided they contain as much cantharadin as *M. phalerata* (? 1 to 1.2 per cent.). An equivalent of cantharides.

Tinospora.—The stem of *Tinospora cordifolia*. Tonic, alterative, diuretic, and antiperiodic. Contains berberine, a bitter glucoside, and starch. Known as "gulancha." An equivalent of calumba root.

Toddalia.—The root-bark of *Toddalia aculeata*. Bitter tonic and stomachic. Contains a resin, a bitter principle, and a volatile oil, having a cinnamon and melissa-like odour. An equivalent of cusparia bark.

THE OFFICIAL PHARMACOPŒIAS OF CONTINENTAL AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The text of the national pharmacopœias is generally in the language of their respective countries; thus, the American and British Pharmacopœias are in English, the French is in the French language, those of Denmark and Norway in Danish and Norwegian, respectively, and the Swiss publish one in each language spoken by the people of different parts of that country—namely, in German, French, Italian, and another also in Latin. The pharmacopœias of Germany and Holland are also published in Latin as well as in the native languages of those countries, and an English translation of the pharmacopœia of Japan is obtainable.

In some pharmacopœias, as, for instance, the Russian and Norwegian, the running text is in the national language, but the titles are in Latin, both in the headings and in the working formulæ.

Some pharmacopœias contain directions governing the size of drops of liquids, to be observed in all cases where these are prescribed by drops instead of by weight or volume. The Pharmacopœias of France, Holland, and Switzerland also describe the “droppers” suitable for the purpose. It is usually ordered that the dropper used shall be so constructed that twenty drops of water dropped by the instrument shall weigh 1 gm. The French “Codex” devotes about three pages to the subject of the size of drops, including a table. It describes the “comptegouttes normal” as a glass tube with capillary point with an external diameter of exactly 3 mm.; it is to be such that 20 drops of water at a temperature of 15° C., weigh 1 gm., and the deviation from the standard must not exceed 0.02 gm. The Swiss Pharmacopœia does not mention the temperature, but requires that the dropping instrument shall give from 24 to 25 drops to the cubic centimetre.

In countries where the metrical system is now generally adopted for the dispensing and preparing of medicines, all liquids are weighed, and the terms Gramme, Centigramme, and Kilo-gramme only are used.

In Denmark the Pharmacopœia directs that all remedies must be dispensed by weight—never by volume, unless expressly so prescribed.

The formulæ selected in the following synopses of the foreign pharmacopœias are mainly those which differ or have no equivalents in the British Pharmacopœia.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PHARMACOPŒIA, 1905.

The weights and measures used in the United States Pharmacopœia are expressed in the units of the international system based on the metre, which is identical with that of the French system.

The following formulæ have been selected as being likely to be of use.

ACETUM OPII.

Powdered opium	100 gm.
Nutmeg in No. 30 powder ..	30 „
Sugar	200 „
Diluted acetic acid q.s. to make	1,000 c.c.

Macerate the opium and nutmeg in half the diluted acetic acid for a week, strain, and press. Mix the residue with more acid, and again strain and press. Mix and filter the liquids; dissolve sugar in the filtrate and pass enough acid through the filter to make up to the required quantity.

ACID. HYDROCHLOR. DIL.

Hydrochloric acid	100 gm.
Distilled water	219 „
To make	319 „

ACID. HYPOPHOSPHOR. DIL.

Hypophosphorous acid	200 gm.
Distilled water	400 „
To make	600 „

ACID. NITRIC DIL.

Nitric acid	..	..	..	100 gm.
Distilled water	..	..	..	580 „
To make	..	..	..	680 „

ACID. NITRO-HYDROCHLOR. DIL.

Nitric acid	..	..	..	40 c.c.
Hydrochloric acid	..	..	..	182 „
Distilled water	..	..	..	778 „
To make	..	..	..	1,000 „

ACID. PHOSPHORIC DIL.

Phosphoric acid	..	..	..	100 gm.
Distilled water	..	..	..	750 „
To make	..	..	..	850 „

ACID. SULPHURIC DIL.

Sulphuric acid	..	..	..	100 gm.
Distilled water	..	..	..	825 „
To make	..	..	..	925 „

The **Aromatic Waters** of the U.S.P. are mostly ordered to be prepared by triturating the essential oils with purified talc, adding distilled water gradually and filtering.

AQUA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.

Oil of bitter almond	..	..	..	1 c.c.
Distilled water	..	..	..	999 „
Agitate and filter.				
<i>Dose.</i> —1 fl. drachm.				

AQUA HAMAMELIDIS.

Hamamelis bark	..	..	..	10,000 gm.
Water	..	..	..	20,000 c.c.
Alcohol	..	..	..	1,500 „
To make	..	..	..	10,000 „

Macerate the bark in the water twenty-four hours and distil 8,500 c.c. and add the alcohol.

CERATUM.

White wax	..	..	..	300 gm.
White petrolatum	..	..	..	200 „
Benzoinated lard	..	..	..	500 „

CERATUM CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor liniment	..	..	100 gm.
White wax	..	..	350 „
White petrolatum	..	..	150 „
Benzoinated lard..	..	..	400 „

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS is prepared by mixing solution of lead subacetate and camphor cerate 1 to 4.

COLLODIUM STYPTICUM.

Tannic acid	..	..	20 gm.
Alcohol	..	..	5 c.c.
Ether	..	..	25 „
Collodion	..	q.s. to make	100 „

Dissolve the tannic acid in the alcohol and ether, then add the collodion.

DECOCTA.

An ordinary decoction, the strength of which is not indicated by the prescriber, is directed to be prepared by boiling 50 gm. of the substance, coarsely powdered with 1,000 c.c. of water, for 15 minutes, straining and adding sufficient water to make the product measure 1,000 cc.

EMULSUM CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform	..	..	40 c.c.
Expressed oil of almond	..	..	60 „
Tragacanth in fine powder	..	..	10 gm.
Water..	..	q.s. to make	1,000 c.c.

Dose, 2 fl. drachms.

GLYCERITUM HYDRASTIS.

Hydrastis No. 60 powder	..	..	1,000 gm.
Glycerin	..	..	500 c.c.
Alcohol and water, each	q.s. to	make	1,000 c.c.

GLYCERITUM BOROGLYCERINI. (Solution of Boro-glyceride.)

Boric acid in powder	..	..	310 gm.
Glycerin	..	..	1,000 „

Heat 460 gm. of glycerin, and add the boric acid in portions, stirring. When it is all dissolved, heat till the mixture is reduced to 500 gm.; then add to an equal quantity of glycerin and mix.

INFUSA.

An ordinary infusion, the strength of which is not indicated by the prescriber, is directed to be prepared by adding to 50 gm. of the substance in coarse powder 1,000 c.c. of boiling water, and allowing it to stand for half an hour. After straining, enough water is passed through the strainer to make the product measure 1,000 c.c.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

Ammonia water	350 c.c.
Alcohol	50 „
Cottonseed oil	570 „
Oleic acid	30 „

Mix by agitation.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI.

Chloroform	300 c.c.
Soap liniment	700 „

Mix by agitation.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS MOLLIS.

Soft soap	650 gm.
Oil of lavender flowers	20 c.c.
Alcohol q.s. to make	1,000 „

LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMP.

Cresol	500 gm.
Linseed oil	350 „
Potass. hydroxide	80 „
Water q.s. to make	1,000 „

Dissolve the pot. hydrox. in 50 gm. water, add the oil and mix. Add the cresol and stir until a clear solution is produced, then make up with water.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITÆ.

(Brown mixture.)

Pure extract of glycyrrhiza ..	30 gm.
Syrup	50 „
Acacia gum	30 „
Camphorated tincture of opium	120 c.c.
Wine of antimony	60 „
Spirit of nitrous ether	30 „
Water q.s. to make	1,000 „

Rub the extract of glycyrrhiza and acacia gum in a mortar with half the water till dissolved ; then add the other ingredients.

MISTURA RHEI ET SODÆ.

Sodium bicarbonate	..	..	35 gm.
Fluid extract of rhubarb	..	..	15 c.c.
" " of ipecacuanha	..	..	3 "
Glycerin	..	..	350 "
Spirit of peppermint	..	..	35 "
Water	..	.. q.s. to make	1,000 "

Dose, 1 fl. drachm.

MUCILAGO SASSAFRAS MEDULLÆ.

Sassafras pith	..	..	2 gm.
Water	..	..	100 c.c.

Macerate three hours, and strain.
Dose, 4 drachms.

MUCILAGO ULMI.

Elm bruised	..	..	6 gm.
Water	..	..	100 c.c.

Digest on a water bath for one hour, and strain.

OLEATUM COCAINÆ.

Cocaine	..	..	5 gm.
Alcohol	..	..	5 c.c.
Oleic acid	..	..	50 gm.
Olive oil	..	.. q.s. to make	100 "

OLEATUM QUININE.

Quinine	..	..	25 gm.
Oleic acid	..	..	75 "
To make			100 gm.

OLEATUM VERATRINÆ.

Veratrine	..	..	2 gm.
Oleic acid	..	..	50 "
Olive oil	..	.. q.s. to make	100 "

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ COMPOSITÆ.

Compound extract of colocynth	80 gm.
Calomel	60 "
Resin of jalap	20 "
Gamboge	15 "
Diluted alcohol	q.s.

Make 1,000 pills. *Dose*, 2 pills.

PILULÆ CATHARTICÆ VEGETABILES.

Compound extract of colocynth	60 gm.
Extract of hyoscyamus	30 „
Resin of jalap	20 „
Extract of leptandra	15 „
Resin of podophyllum	15 „
Oil of peppermint	8 c.c.
Diluted alcohol	q.s.
Make 1,000 pills. <i>Dose</i> , 2 pills.	

PILULÆ LAXATIVÆ COMPOSITÆ.

Aloin	1.30 gm.
Strychnine	0.05 „
Extract of belladonna leaves ..	0.80 „
Ipecacuanha	0.40 „
Liquorice	4.60 „
Syrup, q.s. to make 100 pills.	
<i>Dose</i> , 2 pills.	

PILULÆ PODOPHYLLI, BELLADONNÆ ET CAPSICI.

Podophyllum resin	1.6 gm.
Ext. belladonna leaves	0.8 „
Capsicum	3.2 „
Sugar of milk	6.5 „
Acacia powder	1.6 „
Glycerin, syrup, each q.s. to make 100 pills.	
<i>Dose</i> , 1 pill.	

PULVIS ACETANILIDI COMPOSITUS.

Acetanilide	70 gm.
Caffeine	10 „
Sodium bicarbonate	20 „
Mix. <i>Dose</i> , 7½ grains.	

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

Prepared chalk	30 gm.
Powdered acacia	20 „
Sugar	50 „
Mix.	

MISTURA CRETÆ is prepared by triturating 1 part of this powder with 2 parts of cinnamon water, and 2 parts of water.

PULVIS MORPHINÆ COMPOSITUS.

(Tully's Powder.)

Morphine sulphate	.. ..	1.5 gm.
Camphor	.. ..	32 „
Glycyrrhiza in No. 80 powder..	33 „	
Precipitated calcium carbonate	33.5 „	
Alcohol, q.s. to reduce camphor to powder.		
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	100	gm.

Dose, $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.**SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.**

Ammonium carbonate	.. ..	34 gm.
Ammonia water	.. ..	90 c.c.
Oil of lemon	.. ..	10 „
Oil of lavender flowers	.. ..	1 „
Oil of nutmeg	.. ..	1 „
Alcohol	.. ..	700 „
Distilled water	.. q.s. to make 1,000	„

Dissolve the ammonium carbonate in the ammonia water. Add the oils to the alcohol, and mix the solutions gradually.

Dose, 30 minims.**SPIRITUS AURANTII COMPOSITUS.**

Oil of orange peel	.. ..	200 c.c.
Oil of lemon	.. ..	50 „
Oil of coriander	.. ..	20 „
Oil of anise	.. ..	5 „
Alcohol	.. .. q.s. to make 1,000	„

SUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI.

Glycerin	.. ..	30 gm.
Monohydrated sodium carbonate	0.5 „	
Stearic acid	.. ..	2.0 „
Water	.. ..	5.0 c.c.

To make ten suppositories.

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in the glycerin; then add the acid, and heat carefully until dissolved and the escape of carbonic acid gas has ceased. Pour the mass into moulds.

SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ.

Spirit bitter almond	.. ..	10 c.c.
Orange flower water	.. ..	100 „
Syrup	.. .. q.s. to make 1,000	„

Dose, 1 drachm.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ.

Fluid extract of ipecacuanha ..	70 c.c.
Acetic acid	10 „
Glycerin	100 „
Sugar	700 gm.
Water	q.s. to make 1,000 c.c.

Dose, Expectorant, 15 minims; emetic, 4 fl. drachms.

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ.

Fluid extract senega	200 c.c.
Syrup	800 „
To make 1,000 „	

Dose, 1 drachm.

TINCTURÆ.

Tinctures of fresh herbs, when not otherwise directed, are prepared by macerating 500 gm. of the fresh herb bruised with 1,000 c.c. of alcohol for fourteen days; then express and filter.

TINCTURA IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII.

Tincture of deodorized opium .. 1,000 c.c.

Evaporate to 800 c.c. and add

Fluid extract of ipecacuanha ... 100 „

Diluted alcohol q.s. to make 1,000 c.c.

Dose, 8 minims.

STRENGTH OF OTHER TINCTURES.

			Per cent.
Tinctura aconiti ..	10 in 100	Alcohol, 68	
„ belladonnæ fo-			
liorum ..	„	„	49
„ cannabis in-			
dicæ ..	„	„	95
„ colchici sem... ..	„	„	60
„ digitalis ..	„	„	49
„ gelsemii ..	„	„	60
„ hyoscyami ..	„	„	49
„ iodi	70 gm in 1,000 c.c.	„	95
„ lobeliæ ..	10 in 100 grs.	„	49
„ moschi ..	5 in 100 „	„	49
„ nuc. vom. ..	Ext. nuc. vom.,	„	73
	175 grs. in 20		
	oz.; contains		
	0.1 gm. strych-		
	nine in 100		
„ opii	10 in 100	„	49
	contains 1.25 gm.		
	morphine in 100		

Tinctura opii deodorati	10 in 100		
	contains 0.1 gm. in 100	Per cent.	
„ physostigmatis	10 in 100	Alcohol,	95
„ stramonii ..	„	„	49
„ strophanthi ..	„	„	63
„ veratrii viridis	„	„	95

UNGUENTUM.

White wax	..	..	200 gm.
Benzoinated lard	..	..	800 „
Melt and mix.			

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII.

Ext. stramonium	..	..	10 gm.
Alcohol diluted	..	..	5 c.c.
Hydrous woolfat..	..	..	20 gm.
Benzoinated lard	..	..	65 „
To make	..	..	100 gm.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE CODEX, PHARMACOPÉE FRANÇAIS, 1908.

The metrical system of weights and measures is always used, and it must be remembered *that liquids, as well as solids, are to be weighed.*

When compounding a mixture, the bottle is first tared (small shot being generally used for this purpose), and the ingredients weighed into it, the conventional order being first the solids, then the liquids, and finally the vehicle. As may be supposed, the quantities ordered often result in a mixture that will not fill any bottle of the usual capacity; it is, therefore, sent out in a bottle that will hold the quantity nearest to it.

The directions are usually written in French. Of the various forms of preparations met with in dispensing liquids, “sirops,” “drops,” and “mixtures” are perhaps the most common. There are also “electuaire,” “alcoolats,” cachets, pills, granules, &c. Under the name “espèces,” mixtures of various dried leaves, roots, &c., are frequently ordered for the preparation of “tisanes.” The ingredients are cut up small and sent out in

packets. Liniments, lotions, oils, suppositories, gargles, and wines are also met with.

Alcoolats are preparations which result from the distillation of alcohol over one or more medicinal substances, and may be simple or compound. Sometimes the simple alcoolats are replaced by the "solutions d'essences" in alcohol at 90 per cent. and called "teintures d'essences."

ALCOOLAT DE GARUS.

Aloès	..	..	..	5 gm.
Myrrhe	..	..	..	2 "
Clous de Girofles	..	..	..	5 "
Muscades	..	..	..	10 "
Cannelle de Ceylan	..	..	..	20 "
Safran	..	..	..	5 "
Alcool à 80 per cent.	..	..	5,000	"
Prepared by maceration and distillation.				

ALCOOLAT DE MÉLISSE COMPOSÉ.

Mélisse fleur	..	..	..	900 gm.
Zestes frais de citron	..	..	..	150 "
Cannelle	..	..	..	80 "
Clous de girofle	..	..	..	80 "
Muscades	..	..	..	80 "
Coriandre	..	..	..	40 "
Racine d'Angelique	..	..	..	40 "
Alcool, 80 per cent.	..	..	5,000	"

Alcoolatures are prepared by macerating the fresh leaves, flowers, or flowering tops, &c., of certain plants in alcohol at 90°, in the proportion of 1 to 1, for 10 days; then pressing and filtering. For example—

ALCOOLATURE D'ACONIT.

Feuilles fraîches d'aconit napel				
cueillies au commencement de				
la floraison	..	..	..	1,000 gm.
Alcool à 95 per cent.	..	..	1,000	"

Alcoolature of Arnica, Belladonna, Bryony, Colchicum, Digitalis, Stramonium, &c., are prepared in the same manner and strength.

AMMONIUM (ACETATE D') DISSOUS.

(Ammon. Acet. Sol.)

Acid. acétique cristal.	..	..	150 gm.
Eau distillée	..	..	850 "
Sésqui carbonate d'ammoniaque	q.s.		

Apozèmes are preparations made similar to the British decoctions.

APOZÈME PURGATIF.

Fol. séné	10 gm.
Rhubarbe	5 „
Sulf. sodii	15 „
Manna	60 „
Eau distil. bouillante	100 „

AZOTIQUE ACIDE=ACIDE NITRIQUE FUMANT.

CHLORHYDRIQUE ACIDE=ACID HYDRO- CHLORIC.

BAINS MÉDICINAUX

Are **Bain Alcalin**, **De Barèges**, **Gélatineux**, **Sublimé Corrosif**, **Sulfuré**, **De Vichy**.

Cérats have for a basis a mixture of wax and oil, and serve as media for various medicinal substances. For example—

CERAT A LA ROSE.

Pommade pour les Lèvres.

Cire blanche	100 gm.
Vaseline officinale	100 „
Carmin	1 „
Huile de vaseline	4 „
Essence de rose	20 gouttes.

CERAT DE GALIEN.

Cire blanche	100 gm.
Huile d'amande	400 „
Eau distillée de rose	250 „

COLLODION ÉLASTIQUE.

Collodion	95 gm.
Huile de ricin	5 „
Mix.	

COLLYRE A LA PIERRE DIVINE.

Pierre divine	0.4
Eau distillée	100 gm.

Crayons médicamenteux are pencils medicated with nitrate of silver, tannin, or iodoform. They are moulded into small sticks as directed.

EAU ALBUMINEUSE.

Blancs d'œuf	..	..	..	No. 4
Eau distillée	..	..	..	1,000 gm.
„ „ fleur d'oranger	..	..	..	10 „

EAU DE GOUDRON (Aqua picis liq.).

Goudron végétal purifié	..	..	..	5 gm.
Sable siliceux légèrement cal-				
ciné	..	..	..	15 „
Eau distillée	..	..	..	1,000 „

EAU SALINE PURGATIVE (eau dite de Hunyadi-Janos). Aqua purgativa.

Sulfate de magnésium	..	..	..	10 gm.
„ „ sodium officinal	..	..	..	10 „
Eau distillée	..	..	..	650 „

Dissolve and filter.

The **Electuaires** are similar preparations to the confections of British pharmacy.

ELECTUAIRE DE COPAHU COMPOSÉ.

Copahu	..	..	..	100 gm.
Cubèbe pulv.	..	..	..	150 „
Cachou pulv.	..	..	..	50 „
Ess. menthe	..	..	..	3 „

ELIXIR DENTIFRICE.

Essence de cannelle de Ceylan	..	..	..	1 gm.
„ „ badiane	..	..	..	2 „
„ „ girofle	..	..	..	2 „
„ „ menthe	..	..	..	8 „
Teinture de benjoin	..	..	..	8 „
„ „ cochenille	..	..	..	20 „
„ „ gaïac	..	..	..	8 „
„ „ pyrèthre	..	..	..	8 „
Alcool à 80 per cent.	..	..	..	1,000 „

Mix and filter after twenty-four hours.

ELIXIR DE TERPINE.

Terpine	..	..	..	1.25 gm.
Elixir de Garus	..	..	..	100 „

EMULSION DE COAL TAR.

Teinture de quillaya coaltarée	..	..	..	100 gm.
Eau distillée	..	..	..	400 „

Espèces is the name given to a mixture of leaves or other parts of plants, cut up and mixed, and used for making an infusion.

ESPECÈS PECTORALES.

Fleurs de bouillon blanc	..	100 gm.
„ „ coquelicot	..	100 „
„ „ guimauve	..	100 „
„ „ mauve..	..	100 „
„ „ pied de chat	..	100 „
„ „ tussilage	..	100 „
„ „ violette	..	100 „

GARGARISME ASTRINGENT.

Pétales de rose rouge	..	10 gm.
Eau distillée bouillante	..	250 „
Poudre d'alum	..	5 „
Mellité de rose rouge	..	50 „

Infuse the rose leaves in the water for half an hour, dissolve the alum in the liquid, and add the mellité de rose.

GLYCÉRÉ D'OXYDE DE ZINC.

Oxyde de zinc	..	10 gm.
Glycéré d'amidon..	..	20

Mix in a mortar.

LOTION AMMONIACALE CAMPHRÉE.

(Eau Sédativ.)

Ammoniaque liquide	..	60 gm.
Chlor. sodium	..	60 „
Alcool camphré	..	10 „
Eau distillée	..	1,000 „

PILULES CYNOGLOSSE OPIACÉES.

Ext. opii	..	10 gm.
Sem. jusqu'aime pulv.	..	10 „
Ecorce de racine cynoglosse pulv.	..	10 „
Myrrh	..	15 „
Encens pulv.	..	12 „
Safran	..	4 „
Castoreum	..	4 „
Mellite simple	..	35 „

Divide in pilules of 20 cgm.

PILULES DE TÉRÉBENTHINE.

Térébenthine ou pin pur	..	2 gm.
P. hydrocarb. magnésie	..	2 „

Make six pilules.

Pommades are prepared of acid boric, belladonna, calomel, perchloride of mercury, cantharides, iodoform, lead iodide, zinc oxide, &c., &c., with a basis of lard or vaseline, and similar in consistence to ointments.

POMMADE ANTIPSORIQUE.
(Pommade d'Helmerich.)

Soufre sub.	..	..	..	10 gm.
Carb. neut. potass.	..	..	..	5 „
Eau distil.	..	..	..	5 „
Huile d'œillette	..	..	..	5 „
Axonge	..	..	..	35 „

POMMADE DITE BAUME NERYAL.

Moëlle de bœuf pur	..	..	..	350 gm.
Huile d'œillette	..	..	..	100 „
Beurre de muscade	..	..	..	450 „
Ess. girofle	..	..	..	15 „
Ess. romarin	..	..	..	30 „
Camphre pulv.	..	..	..	15 „
Baume de tolu	..	..	..	30 „
Alcohol, 80 per cent.	..	..	..	60 „

Potions are preparations which vary largely in composition. They are always prescribed by the medical practitioner like our mixtures, for immediate administration to the patient. They may take the form of a julep or looch.

The general directions for the proportions of leaves, flowers, &c., for preparing infusions or decoctions used in potions are: for leaves and flowers, 2 in 100; for barks, woods, 4 in 100. Gumwater for use in potions is prepared in the proportion of 4 in 100.

POTION CORDIALE.

Teinture de canelle	..	..	..	10 gm.
Sirop d'écorce d'orange amère	..	..	..	40 „
Vin de banyuls	..	..	..	110 „

Mélez.

POTION DE TODD.

Alcool, 60 pour cent	..	..	..	40 gm.
Tr. canelle	..	..	..	5 „
Sirop simple	..	..	..	30 „
Eau distillée	..	..	..	75 „

POTION GOMMEUSE.

Poudre de gomme	..	..	10 gm.
Sirop simple	..	..	30 „
Eau distillée de fleur d'oranger	..	..	10 „
Eau distillée	..	..	100 „

POUDRE DIURÉTIQUE.**(Poudre des Voyageurs.)**

Poudre d'azotate potass.	..	..	10 gm.
„ de gomme	..	..	60 „
„ „ guimauve	..	..	10 „
„ „ réglisse	..	..	20 „
„ „ sucre de lait	..	..	60 „

Usually made into packets of 10 gm.

SIROP DE CAPILLAIRE.

Capillaire du Canada	..	..	100 gm.
Eau distil.	..	..	1,500 „
Sucre blanc	..	..	q.s.

SIROP DE STYLES DE MAÏS.

Ext. de styles de maïs	..	..	12.50 gm.
Sirop simple	..	..	990 gm.

Tisanes vary much in composition, and are usually made just when required for the patient, according to the order of the medical practitioner. They are mostly prepared by infusing the drug in boiling water for certain periods according to the following table :—

TABLEAU DES TISANES.*(1) Préparées par Solution.*

Gomme du Sénégal	20 gm. par litre.
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(2) Préparées par Macération de 5 heures.

Réglisse (racine)	10 gm. par litre.
Gentiane (racine)	5 „ „
Quassia (bois)	..	..	5 „ „
Rhubarbe (racine)	..	..	5 „ „

(3) Préparée par Infusion de ½ heure.

Anis (fruits)	..	..	10 gm. par litre.
Armoise (feuilles)	..	..	10 „ „
Busserole (feuilles)	..	..	10 „ „
Capillaire du Canada	..	..	10 „ „
Centaurée (petite)	..	..	10 „ „
Chicorée (feuilles)	..	..	10 „ „

Coca (feuilles)	10 gm. per. litre
Eucalyptus (feuilles)	10 " "
Guimauve (fleurs)	10 " "
" (racine)	10 " "
Houblon (cônes)	10 " "
Lierre terrestre (feuilles)	10 " "
Lin (semences)	10 " "
Maïs (styles)	10 " "
Mauve (fleurs)	10 " "
Polygala de Virginie (racine)	10 " "
Thé (feuilles)	10 " "
Tilleul (fleurs)	10 " "
Valériane (racine)	10 " "
Violette (fleurs)	10 " "
Bouillon blanc (fleurs)	5 " "
Bourrache	5 " "
Camomile.. ..	5 " "
Coquelicots	5 " "
Espèces pectorales	5 " "
Hysope (sommités fleuries)	5 " "
Mélicite (feuilles).. ..	5 " "
Menthe	5 " "
Oranger	5 " "
Sauge	5 " "
Tussilage (fleurs)	5 " "
Safran	0.20 " "

(4) *Préparée par Infusion de 2 heures.*

Asperge (racine)	20 gm. par litre.
Consoude (racine)	20 " "
Douce-amère (tige)	20 " "
Pin (bourgeois)	20 " "
Quinquina (écorce)	20 " "
Ratanhia (racine)	20 " "

TEINTURES ALCOOLIQUES

are prepared by maceration of the drug in alcohol of varying strengths.

		Per cent.
Teinture d'Aconit. ..	1 in 10	Alcool, 70
" d'Aloes	1 " 5	" 60
" Arnica	1 " 5	" 60
" Asafœtida	1 " 5	" 80
" Balsamique ..	(Syn. Baume du Commandeur de Permes.)	

Racine d'angélique, 10 gm.; sommités fleuries de millepertuis, 20 gm.; alcool, 80 per cent.,

725 gm. Macerate eight days and add aloes, 10 gm.; myrrh, 10 gm.; encens, 10 gm.; baume de tolu, 60 gm.; benjoin, 60 gm.

			Per cent.
Teinture de Baume de Tolu	1 in 5	Alcool, 80	
„ Belladone ..	1 „ 10	„ 70	
„ Benjoin ..	1 „ 5	„ 80	
„ Cachou ..	1 „ 5	„ 60	
„ C a m p h r e	1 „ 10	„ 90	
Concentrée			
„ C a m p h r e	1 „ 40	„ 60	
Faible			
„ Cannelle ..	1 „ 5	„ 80	
„ Cantharide ..	1 „ 10	„ 70	
„ Cascara Sa-	1 „ 5	„ 60	
grada			
„ Castoreum ..	1 „ 10	„ 80	
„ Coca	1 „ 5	„ 60	
„ Cochenille ..	1 „ 10	„ 80	
„ Cola	1 „ 5	„ 60	
„ Colchique ..	1 „ 10	„ 70	
„ Colombo ..	1 „ 5	„ 60	
„ Digitale ..	1 „ 10	„ 70	
„ Droscéra ..	1 „ 5	„ 60	
„ Essence d'Anis	Ess. Anis, 2 gm.	Alcool, 90 % 98 gm.	
„ Essence de	Ess. Menthe, 2 gm.	Alcool, 90 % 98 gm.	
Menthe			
		Per cent.	
„ Eucalyptus ..	1 in 5	Alcool, 80	
„ Fève de Saint	1 „ 5	„ 70	
Ignace Com-			
posée			
„ Gaiac (Resine)	1 „ 5	„ 80	
„ Gentiane ..	1 „ 5	„ 60	
„ Girofle (Cloves)	1 „ 5	„ 80	
„ Grindélia ..	1 „ 5	„ 80	
„ Hamamelis ..	1 „ 5	„ 60	
„ Hydrastis	1 „ 5	„ 60	
Canadensis			
„ Iode	1 „ 10	„ 95	
„ Ipecacuanha	1 „ 10	„ 70	
„ Jaborandi ..	1 „ 5	„ 60	
„ Jusquiame	1 „ 10	„ 70	
(Hyoscyamus)			
„ Lobélie ..	1 „ 10	„ 70	

			Per cent.
Teinture de Musc	1 in 10	Alcool,	80
„ Noix Vomique	Ext. Noix Vom., 7·81 gm.	„	70 % 500 gm.
„ Opium ..	Ext. Opium, 5 gm.	„	70 % 95 gm.
(Contains 1 per cent. morphine)			
		Per cent.	
„ Orange Amère (écorce)	1 in 5	Alcool,	80
„ Pyrèthre ..	1 „ 5	„	80
„ Quassia ..	1 „ 5	„	60
„ Quillaya ..	1 „ 5	„	80
„ Quillaya Coal-tarée	Goudron de Houille, 1,000 gm.	Teint. de Quillaya, 4,000 gm.	
		Per cent.	
„ Quinquina ..	1 in 5	Alcool,	60
„ Ratanhia ..	1 „ 5	„	60
„ Rhei ..	1 „ 5	„	60
„ Scille ..	1 „ 5	„	60
„ Strophanthus	1 „ 10	„	70
„ Valériane ..	1 „ 5	„	60
„ Vanille ..	1 „ 10	„	80

Approximate value of tea, dessert, and tablespoonfuls given in the French Codex.

Une cuillerée à café d'eau commune équivaut à	5 gm.
Une cuillerée à dessert commune équivaut à	10 „
Une cuillerée ordinaire commune équivaut à	15 „
Une verrée équivaut à 8 cuillerées ordinaires, soit	120 „

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE ITALIAN PHARMACOPŒIA, 1909.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM.

Strong sulphuric acid	..	..	1 part
Water	..	..	4 parts

AQUA BORICA.

Boric acid crystals	..	..	1 part
Water	..	..	25 parts

AQUA PICIS.

Tar (vegetable)	..	..	1 part
Water	..	..	40 parts

The following **Medicated waters** are ordered to be made by distillation: Aniseed, orange flower, chamomile, cinnamon, citron, fennel, pine buds, bitter almonds, melissa, peppermint and rose water.

AQUA HÆMOSTATICA (Acqua del Pagliari).

Alum sulphate	..	..	2 parts
Benzoin, crushed	..	..	1 part
Water	..	..	20 parts

Macerate the solids in the boiling water for six hours with agitation. Filter.

AQUA IMPERIALIS.

Tartrato borico potassico	..	10 parts
Sugar	..	30 „
Water	..	500 „

AQUA PHENICATA.

Phenol crystals	..	2 parts
Distilled water	..	98 „

COLLODIUM IODOFORM.

Iodoform	..	10 parts
Dissolve in alcohol (95 per cent.)	10	„
Collodium	..	80 „

CONSERVA CASSIÆ.

Cassia pulp	..	3 parts
Sugar in powder	..	2 „

Decoctions of marsh mallow root, cinchona, guaiacum, Iceland moss, pomegranate, rhatany, sarsaparilla, dandelion, and bearberry, are directed to be made by macerating 5 parts of the drug for 12 hours in 100 parts of cold water; heat over bain-marie for half an hour and strain.

ELIXIR ACIDUM HALLERII.

Acid sulphuric, conc.	..	..	1 part
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	..	..	1 „

EMULSIO AMYGDALARUM DULCIUM.

Sweet almonds	..	..	5 parts
Sugar	..	..	3 „
Water	..	..	40 „

EMULSIO AMYGDALARUM DULCIUM CUM OLEO.

Oil of sweet almonds	..	..	4 parts
Gum arabic	..	..	4 „
Emulsion of sweet almonds	..	..	40 „
Orange flower water	..	..	1 part

EMULSIO OLEOSA SIMPLEX.

Oil of sweet almonds	..	..	1 part
Gum arabic	..	..	1 „
Water	..	..	4 parts
Simple syrup	..	..	1 part

Extracts, solid and liquid, are prepared of aconite, aloes, wormwood, belladonna, chamomile, cannabis indica, cascara sagrada, cascarilla, centaury, coca, colchicum, calumba, colocynth, male fern, gentian, juniper, hyoscyamus, guaiacum, hamamelis, hydrastis, liquorice, pomegranate, nuxvomica, opium, cubebs, rhubarb, rhatany, savin, squills, ergot, taraxacum, and valerian.

Infusions are prepared by infusing the drug, after being cut up or bruised, in 100 parts of boiling water for fifteen minutes and straining off the clear liquid.

The proportions of the official infusions are as follows:—

Adonide	..	..	4 parts in 100 parts of water
Arnica flowers	..	1 part	„ „ „
Calumba root	..	5 parts	„ „ „
Convallaria	..	4 „	„ „ „
Digitalis	..	1 part	„ „ „

Water fennel	..	6 parts in 100 parts of water			
Ginger	..	3	„	„	„
Ipecacuanha	..	1 part	„	„	„
Kousso	..	6 parts	„	„	„
Iceland Moss	..	5	„	„	„
Senega	..	3	„	„	„
Quassia	..	5	„	„	„
Elder	..	5	„	„	„
Tamarind	..	3	„	„	„
Linden	..	5	„	„	„
Valerian	..	5	„	„	„

INFUSUM RHEI ALCALINUM.

Rhubarb bruised	..	..	3 parts
Sodium carbonate	..	..	1 part
Water	..	..	50 parts

INFUSUM SENNÆ CUM MANNA.

Senna	..	..	..	10 parts
Manna	..	..	..	25 „
Water	..	..	q.s. to 150	„

LAUDANUM.**Tinctura de Oppio Crocata.**

Extract opium	..	..	50 parts
Tincture of saffron	..	..	150 „
Essence of cinnamon	..	..	1 part
Essence of cloves	..	..	1 „
Alcohol (70 per cent.)	..	..	798 parts
Contains 1 per cent. of morphine.			

LIMONATA CHLORHYDRICA.

Acid hydrochloric dilute	..	20 parts
Syrup of orange	..	90 „
Water	..	q.s. to 1,000 „

OLEUM HYOSCYAMI.

Hyoscyamus leaves	..	..	100 parts
Alcohol	..	..	10 „
Ammonia (0.96)	..	..	4 „
Olive oil	..	..	1,000 „

POMATUM CUM SULPHURE ALCALINUM.**Pomata di Helmerich.**

Sublimed sulphur	..	..	17 parts
Potassium carbonate	..	..	8 „
Vaseline c. lanoline	..	..	67 „
Water	..	..	8 „

SIRUPUS CICHORII c. RHEO.

Rhubarb root bruised	..	..	1 part
Juice of chicory leaves	..	..	12 parts
Sugar	..	..	16 ,,

SIRUPUS CINNAMOMI.

Cinnamon bark bruised	..	..	1 part
Distilled water of cinnamon	..	..	5 parts
Sugar	..	..	8 ,,

SIRUPUS DE GIBERT.

Iodide of mercury	..	..	1 part
Iodide of potassium	..	..	50 parts
Water	..	..	50 ,,
Simple syrup	..	..	2,400 ,,

SIRUPUS DE RUSPINI.

Iron and potassium tartrate	..	..	6 parts
Potassium iodide	..	..	6 ,,
Simple syrup	..	..	300 ,,
Orange flower water	..	..	50 ,,

Tinctures.—The official tinctures are prepared by first macerating the drug several times with alcohol, then percolating and making up to 100 parts.

	Parts	Alcohol %	Q.s. to
Tinct. Absinthii	.. 1	.. 60	.. 100 parts
„ Aconite	.. 10	.. 70	.. „
„ Aloes ..	.. 1	.. 70	.. „
„ Anisi ..	.. 1	.. 80	.. „
„ Arnica	.. 1	.. 70	.. „
„ Asafoetida	.. 1	.. 80	.. „
„ Aurant. amari	1	.. 80	.. „
„ Belladonna	.. 10	.. 70	.. „
„ Benzoin	.. 1	.. 80	.. „
„ Calam. Aromat.	1	.. 70	.. „
„ Cannabis Indica	1	.. 60	.. „
„ Cantharid.	.. 10	.. 70	.. „
„ Cascar. Sagrad.	1	.. 70	.. „
„ Cascarillæ	.. 1	.. 80	.. „
„ Castorei	.. 1	.. 80	.. „
„ Catechu	.. 1	.. 70	.. „
„ Chamomile	.. 1	.. 60	.. „
„ Cinchona	.. 1	.. 60	.. „
„ Cinnamon	.. 1	.. 80	.. „
„ Coca ..	.. 1	.. 60	.. „

		Parts		Alcohol %		Q.s. to
Tinct.	Colchici sem.	10	..	70	..	100 parts
„	Colocynth	1	..	80	..	„
„	Calumba	1	..	60	..	„
„	Digitalis	10	..	70	..	„
„	Eucalyptus	1	..	80	..	„
„	Gentian	1	..	60	..	„
„	Hydrastis	1	..	60	..	„
„	Ipecac.	10	..	70	..	„
„	Quassia	1	..	60	..	„
„	Lobelia	10	..	70	..	„
„	Myrrh	1	..	80	..	„
„	Nucis Vom.	10	..	70	..	„
„	Opii	10	..	70	..	„
„	Rhatany	1	..	60	..	„
„	Rhei	1	..	60	..	„
„	Scillæ	1	..	60	..	„
„	Strophanthi	10	..	70	..	„
„	Valerian	1	..	70	..	„
„	Zingib.	1	..	80	..	„

UNGUENTUM TEREBINTH. SIMPLEX.

Olive oil	..	..	..	3 parts
Turpentine	..	..	..	2 „
White wax	..	..	..	2 „

SYNOPSIS OF THE RUSSIAN PHARMACOPŒIA.

It is customary in Russia for the pharmacist to retain the physician's prescription, but it is usually copied on the back of the label. In dispensing all liquids are weighed. The following list shows the difference in nomenclature between some of the chemicals and preparations in the Russian and the British Pharmacopœias:—

<i>Russian Pharm.</i>	<i>British Pharm.</i>
Acidum sulfuricum purum (94 to 98 per cent.)	Acid. sulphuricum
Adeps suillus depuratus	Adeps
Ammonium bromatum	Ammonii bromidum
Ammonium causticum solutum	Liquor ammoniæ
Ammonium chloratum	Ammonii chloridum

<i>Russian Pharm.</i>	<i>British Pharm.</i>
Argentum nitricum fusum	Argenti nitras
Argentum nitricum cum kalio nitrico	Argenti nitras mitigatus
Bismutum nitricum basicum	Bismuthi subnitras
Bismutum salicylicum basicum	Bismuthi salicylas
Calcaria caustica soluta	Liquor calcis
Calcium hypochlorosum solutum	Liquor calcis chlorinatae
Calcium oxydatum	Calx
Chininum hydrochloratum	Quininæ hydrochloridum
Chininum sulfuricum	Quininæ sulphas
Ferrum sulfuricum oxydulatum purum	Ferri sulphas
Ferrum sulfuricum oxydulatum purum siccum	Ferri sulphas exsiccatus
Hydrargyrum amidatobichloratum	Hydrargyrum ammoniatum
Hydrargyrum bichloratum	Hydrargyri perchloridum
Hydrargyrum bijodatum	Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum
Hydrargyrum chloratum levigatum	Hydrargyri subchloridum
Hydrargyrum depuratum	Hydrargyrum
Hydrargyrum oxydatum levigatum	Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum
Hydrargyrum oxidatum via humida paratum	Hydrargyri oxidum flavum
Kali causticum fusum	Potassa caustica
Kalium aceticum	Potassii acetas
Kalium bicarbonicum	Potassii bicarbonas
Kalium bitartaricum depuratum	Potassii tartras acidus
Kalium bitartaricum purum	
Kalium bromatum	Potassii bromidum
Kalium chloricum	Potassii chloras
Kalium hypermanganicum	Potassii permanganas
Kalium jodatum	Potassii iodidum
Kreosotum	Creosotum
Lignum guajaci	Guaiaci lignum
Magnium carbonicum	Magnesii carbonas levis

<i>Russian Pharm.</i>	<i>British Pharm.</i>
Magnium oxydatum	Magnesia levis
Natrio-kalium tartaricum	Soda tartarata
Natrium benzoicum	Sodii benzoas
Natrium bicarbonicum	Sodii bicarbonas
Natrium boricum	Borax
Natrium bromatum	Sodii bromidum
Natrium jodatum	Sodii iodidum
Oleum citri	Oleum limonis
Oleum macidis	Oleum myristicæ
Plumbum aceticum depu- ratum	Plumbi acetas
Plumbum carbonicum basicum	Plumbi carbonas
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ opi- atus	Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus
Resina benzoë (Sumatra)	Benzoinum
Resina colophonium	Resina
Sapo hispanicus albus (15 per cent. H ₂ O)	Sapo durus
Secale cornutum	Ergota
Semina strychni (2·5 per cent. alkaloids)	Nux vomica
Stibio-kalium tartaricum	Antimonium tartaratum
Tubera aconiti (0·8 per cent. alkaloids)	Aconiti radix
Tubera jalapæ	Jalapa

Acetum Camphoratum.—Camphor, 1 ; spts. vini (90 per cent.), 70 ; aceti, 180.

Acid. Hydrochlor. dil., aqua, 1 to 2 strength.

„ **Nitric** „ „ 1 to 1 „

„ **Phosph.** „ „ 1 to 1 „

„ **Sulph.** „ „ 1 to 5 „

Aqua Fœniculi, prepared by distillation.

„ **Menth. Pip.,** prepared from the oil, 1 in 2,000.

„ **Picis.**—℞ Picis liq. pini, 1 ; aqua, 30.

„ **Plumbi.**—℞ Plumbi acet. basic sol. 2 ; aqua, 98.

„ **Rosæ.**—℞ Ol. rosæ, 1 ; aqua destil., 4,000.

Decoctum Quercus Aluminatum. — ℞ Cort. quercus, 10 ; aq. destil., q.s. ; alumin., 2 ; glycerin, 15. Finished product, 150.

Infusum Sennæ Salinum.—℞ Fol. sennæ, 10 ; aquæ destil. ebul., 100 ; natrii sulf., 10 ; mellis depur., 10.

Pulvis pro Infantibus Hufelandii.—℞ Rhiz. valerian pulv., 28 ; rad. glycyrrhiz. pulv., 36 ; rhiz. iridis pulv., 24 ; fruct. anisi pulv., 8 ; mag. carb., 16 ; croci pulv., 1.

Linimentum Ammoniatum.—Ol. olivæ, 3 ; ol. sesam., 1 ; liq. ammon., 1. Mix.

Sirupus Ferri Jodati, 5 per cent. ferri jod. (a little citric acid is added.)

Solutum Ammonium Aceticum, 15 per cent.

„ **Ferrum Aceticum**, 5 per cent. Fe.

„ „ **Sesquichloratum**, 10 per cent. Fe.

„ „ **Sulfuricum Oxydatum**, 10 per cent. Fe.

„ **Kali Causticum**, 15 per cent.

Spiritus Æthereus.—Æther, 1 ; alcohol, 2 (by weight).

„ **Camphor.**—Camphor, 1 ; alcohol, 9 ; water, 3.

„ **Sinapis.**—℞ Ol. sinapis ætherei, 1 ; spt. vini (90 per cent.), 49.

Species Aromaticæ pro Balneo.—℞ Flor. chamomil., flor. lavand., flor. menth., flor. rosmarin, herb. serpylli, rhiz. calam., of each equal parts.

Tincturæ.—

Absinthii, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Aconiti, 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Aloes, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Aloes Comp.—℞ Aloes, 9 ; rad. gent., 1 ; rhiz. rhei, 1 ; croci, 1 ; rhiz. zedoar., 1 ; spt. vin., 70 per cent., 200.

Anisi, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Arnica (flor.), 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Aurant., 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Belladonnæ, 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Benzoës, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 90 per cent.

Cannabis Indicæ, 10 in 120. Spt. vin., 90 per cent.

Cantharidum, 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Capsici, 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 90 per cent.

Cascarillæ, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Castorei Canadensis, 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 90 per cent.

Castorei Russici, 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 90 per cent.

Chinæ, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Cinnamon, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Condurango, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Digitalis, 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Gallarum, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Gentianæ, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Jodi, 1 in 9. Spt. vin., 95 per cent.

Menth. Pip.—℞ Fol. menth. pip., 1 ; ol. menth. pip., 1 ; spt. vin., 90 per cent., 20.

Myrrh, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 90 per cent.

Opii.—℞ Pulv. opii, 4 ; spt. vin., 70 per cent., 19 ; aq. destil., 19.

Ratanhiæ, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Strophanthi, 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

Strychni (Nuc. Vom.), 1 in 10. Spt. vin., 70 per cent. Contains 0·25 per cent. total alkaloids.

Valerian, 1 in 5. Spt. vin., 70 per cent.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE SWISS PHARMACOPŒIA, 1907.

Acidum Aceticum (*Syn.* Acid. Acet. Glaciale).—S.G., 1·064.

Acidum Aceticum Dilutum (*Syn.* Acetum Concentratum).—S.G., 1·041.

„ **Hydrochlor. Dil.**—Acid, 4 ; water 6.

„ **Nitric. Dil.**—Acid, 4 ; water, 6.

„ **Sulfuric Dil.**—Acid, 1 ; water, q.s., 8.

Æther Camphoratus.—Camphora, 1 ; æther, 9.

Aqua Chloroformii.—Chloroform, 5 ; water, 1,000.

„ **Fœniculi, Laurocerasi, Menthæ**, are prepared by distillation.

„ **Phenolata**.—Phenol. liq., 22 ; water, 978.

„ **Sedativa**.—Sodii chlor., 60 ; water, 830 ; spt. camph., 10 ; sol. ammon. hyd., 100.

Ceratum Labiale.—Cera. alb., 30 ; cetaceum, 10 ; ol. amygdal., 60 ; ol. rosæ, 0·1.

- Collodium Cantharidatum.**—Cantharidinum, 1; collodium flexile, 250.
- Elixir Pectorale.**—Succ. liquirit. sol., 40; aqua foeniculi, 40; spt. ammon. anisatus, 20.
- Extractum Belladonnæ,** prepared from the leaves, contains 1·5 per cent. of alkaloids. Maximum dose, 0·05 gm.
- „ **Strychni** (*Syn.* Ext. de Noix Vomique). Contains 16 per cent. of total alkaloids. Maximum dose, 0·05 gm.
- Infusum Sennæ Comp.** (*Syn.* Infus. Sennæ Viennense).—Fruct. foeniculi, 5; fol. sennæ, 10; manna, 10; tart. natron, 10; aqua, q.s. to 100.
- Lin. Ammoniatum** (*Syn.* Lin. Volatile). — Ol. sesami, 75; ammon. hyd. sol. 25.
- „ **Styracis.**—Styrax depur., 50; ol. ricini, 25; spiritus, 25.
- Liquor Carbonis Detergens.**—Pix lithantracis, 20; tinct. quillaie, 80
- Looch Album.**—Ol. amygdal., 10; gum arabic, 10; aq. aurant. 10; syrup simp., 15; aqua, 55.
- Mixtura Oleoso-balsamica** (*Syn.* Balsam Vitæ Hoffmann). — Ol. caryoph., 4; ol. cinnam., 4; ol. citri, 4; ol. lavand., 4; ol. macidis, 4; ol. thymi, 4; bals. Peru, 16; spiritus, 960.
- „ **Solvens.** — Ammon. chlor., 5; suc. liquirit sol., 15; aqua, 180.
- „ **Sulfurica Acidæ** (*Syn.* Elixir Acidum Halleri).—Acid. sulph., 1; spiritus, 3.
- Mucilago Salep.**—Tuber. salep, 1; sacchar. lactis, 1; spiritus, 2; aqua, 96.
- Oleum Chloroformi.**—Chloroform, 1; ol. olivæ, 3.
- „ **Hyoscyami Comp.** (*Syn.* Balsam Tranquilli). — Ol. hyoscyam., 1,000; ol. lavand., 1; ol. menth., 1; ol. rosmar., 1; ol. thymi, 1.
- „ **Phenol.**—Phenol, 1; ol. olivæ, 99.
- Pasta Zinci.**—Zinc oxyd. crude, 25; amyl. trit., 25; vaselin alb., 50.
- Pilulæ Hydragogue Heimii.**—Fol. digital., bulb scillæ, gutti gum arabic, stibium sulf. aurant., ext. gent., āā 2 gm; glycerinum, 8 gtt. ; aqua, q.s. Divide in 100 pills.

Pulvis Effervescens.—Acid tart., 27 ; natrium bicarb., 30 ; saccharum, 43.

„ **Ipecac. Opiatus** contains 10 per cent. of opium.

„ **pro Pedibus.**—Acid. salicyl., 3 ; amyl trit., 10 ; talcum, 87.

Sal Carolinum Factitium.—Natrium sulf. sic., 44 ; natrium bicarb., 36 ; natrium chlorid., 18 ; kalium sulf., 2.

Sapo Jalapinus.—Resin jalap, 1 ; sapo medicatus, 1.

Sirupus Adianti.—Fol. adianti, 10 ; glycerinum, 5 ; aqua, q.s. ; sirup. aurant. flor., 20 ; sirup. simplex, 70.

„ **Ætheris.**—Æther, 2 ; spiritus, 3 ; aqua, 30 ; sirup. simplex, 65.

„ **Cochleariæ Comp.** (*Syn.* Sirup. Antiscorbuticus). — Herb. cochleariæ off. recens, 100 ; herb. nasturtii off. recens, 100 ; rad. armoraciæ recens, 100 ; fol. menyanthidis, 20 ; cort. aurant. fruct., 25.

„ **Ferri Pomati Comp.** (*Syn.* Sirup. Magistralis).—Ext. ferri pomati, 1 ; aq. cinnamonon, 4 ; sirup. aurant. cort., 20 ; sirup. simpl., 24 ; sirup. rhei, 50 ; tr. cinnam., 1.

„ **Opii.**—Ext. opii, 1 ; aqua, 4 ; sirup. simpl., 995.

„ **Picis c. Codeino.**—Aq. picis, 324 ; saccharum, 505 ; glycerinum, 150 ; codeinum, 1 ; spiritus dilutus, 20.

„ **Turionis Pini.**—Turio. pini, 100 ; glycerin, 10 ; spiritus, q.s. ; aqua, q.s. ; sirup. simplex, q.s.

Species Amaræ. — Cort. aurant. fruct., 2 ; fol. menyanthidis, 2 ; herb. absinth, 2 ; herb. centaur., 2 ; herb. cardui benedicti 2.

„ **Laxantes.**—Fruct. anisi, 1 ; fruct. fœniculi, 1 ; tart. natron, 1 ; flor. sambuci, 3 ; fol. sennæ, 4.

Spiritus Ammonii Anisatus (*Syn.* Liq. Ammon. Anisatus).—Oleum anisi, 3 ; spiritus, 77 ; ammon. hydricum sol., 20.

- Spiritus Camphoratus.**—Camphor, 1 ; spiritus, 7 ; aqua, 2.
- „ **Formicæ.**—Acid. formic, 5 ; spiritus, 70 ; aqua, 25.
- „ **Rosmarini Comp.** (*Syn.* Spt. Vulnerrarius).—Flor. lavand., 1 ; fol. menthæ, 1 ; fol. rosmar., 1 ; fol. salviæ, 1 ; herb. rutæ, 1 ; herb. absinth, 1 ; spiritus, 20 ; aqua, 50.
- Tinctura Absinthii.**—Herb. absinthii, 2 ; spt. dil., 10. Prepare by maceration.
- „ **Adonidis.**—Herb. adonidis, 20 ; spt. dil., q.s., 100.
- „ **Aromatica.**—Cort. cinnam., 10 ; rhiz. zingib., 4 ; rhiz. galanga, 2 ; caryoph., 2 ; fruct. cardamom., 2 ; spt. dil., 100. Prepare by maceration.
- „ **Belladonnæ.**—Fol. belladon., 10 ; spt. dil., 100. Prepare by percolation.
- „ **Benzoës Æthereæ.**—Benzoë, 2 ; æther, 10. Prepare by maceration.
- „ **Digitalis.**—Fol. digitalis, 10 ; spt. dil., q.s., 100. Prepare by percolation.
- „ **Ferri Aromatica.**—Ferrum oxyd. sacchar., 70 ; aqua, 580 ; tr. aurant., 3 ; tr. aromat., 1·5 ; tr. vanill., 1·5 ; spiritus, 164 ; sirup. simpl., 180.
- „ **Opii.**—Opium, 10 ; spt. dil., 95. Macerate. Maximum dose, 1·5 gm. Contains 1 per cent. morphine.
- „ **Pimpinellæ.**—Rad. pimpinellæ, 20 ; spt. dil., q.s., 100. Prepare by percolation.
- „ **Strophanthi.**—Sem. strophanthi, 10 ; spt. dil., q.s., 100. Percolate. Maximum dose, 0·5 gm.
- „ **Strychni** (*Syn.* Nuc. Vom.).—Sem. strychni, 10 ; spt. dil., q.s., 100. Percolate. Maximum dose, 1 gm.
- Unguenta Narcotica.**—Ext. narcoticum, 10 ; spiritus 1 ; glycerin, 3.
- Unguentum Camphoratum.**—Camphor, 10 ; paraffin sol., 8 ; vaselin alb., 82.
- „ **Plumbi Tannici.**—Acid tannic, 5 ; plumbi subacet. sol., 10 ; vaselin, 85.

Unguentum Rosmarini Comp. (*Syn.* Ung. Nervinum).—Ol. rosmar., 1 ; ol. terebinth, 3 ; ol. juniper, 6 ; ol. lauri., 10 ; cera flav., 24 ; adeps suillus, 56.

„ **Sulfuratum Comp.** (*Syn.* Ung. ad Scabiem).—Sulfur. sublim., 10 ; zinc. sulf., 10 ; sapo kalinus vernalis, 15 ; adeps suillus, 65.

Vinum Camphoratum.—Camphor, 2 ; spiritus, 3 ; gum arabic, 2 ; vin. album, 93.

„ **Colæ** (*Syn.* Vin de Kola).—Ext. colæ fld., 5 ; vin. merid. austerum, 95.

„ **Gentianæ.**—Rad. gentian, 5 ; vin. merid. austerum, 100.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE DANISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1907.

Following are names of some chemicals and preparations in the Danish Pharmacopœia and their equivalents in B.P.

D.P.	B.P.
Acetus kali	Potassium acetate.
Aqua saturnina	Liq. plumbi subacet. dil.
Bitartras kalicus	Potass. bitartrate.
Brometum ammonicum	Ammonium bromide.
„ kalicum	Potassium bromide.
Chloretum ammonicum	Ammonium chloride.
„ chinicum	Quinine hydrochloride.
Hydrargyricum corrosivum	Hydrarg. perchlorid.
Hydras natricus	Caustic soda.
Hydratocarbonas magnesianus	Magnes. carb.
Hypermanganas kalicus	Potass. permangan.
Jodetum kalicum	Potass. iodide.
„ natricum	Sodii iodide.
Solutio jodi spirituosa conc.	Tinct. iodine.

Acid Hydrochloratum.—S.G. 1·127.

„ **Hydrochloratum Dilutum.** — Acid hydrochlor., 400 parts; distilled water, 600.

„ **Nitricum.**—S.G., 1·180.

„ **Sulfuricum.**—S.G., 1·84.

„ **Sulfuricum Dilutum.** — Acid sulphuric, 125 parts; distilled water, 875 parts.

Æther Spirituosus Camphoratus. — Camphor, 150 parts; ætheris spirituosus, 850 parts.

Aqua Saturnina.—Sol. subacetat. plumbi, 20 parts; aq. destil., 900 parts; spiritus diluti, 80 parts.

Aromatic Waters.—Fœniculi and menthæ pip. are prepared by distillation from the oil, 1 in 2,000, and rose water, 1 in 10,000.

Extracts of Belladonna, Hyoscyamus and Nux Vomica are prepared according to the International Formula.

Granula Dioscoridis.—Acid arsenic, 1 gm.; gum arabic powder, 2 gm.; sacch. lactis, 37 gm.; syr. sacch., q.s.; fiant pilulæ, 1,000.

Guttæ Roseæ. — Chloreti morphici, 20 parts; aq. destil., 880 parts; tr. coccionellæ, 100 parts.

Julapium Salinum.—Sol. carb. kali, 125 parts; aq. menth. pip., 775 parts; syrup sacch., 50 parts; acid citric, 25 parts; aq. destil., 25 parts.

Kermes Mineralis. — Sulfuret stibici, 1 part; carbonatis natrici venalis, 25 parts; aq. destil., 250 parts.

Linctus Boracinus. — Biboratis natrici, 100 parts; glycerin, 900 parts.

Liquor Pectoralis.—Ext. glycyrrhiz., 200 parts; aq. fœniculi, 600 parts; ætherolei anisi, 3 parts; spiritus conc., 162 parts; sol. ammoniaci, 35 parts.

Mixtura Acidi Hydrochlorati. — Acid. hydrochlor. dil., 15 parts; syrup rubi idæi, 185 parts; aq. destil., 800 parts.

„ **Acidi Sulfurici.**—Acid. sulfur. dil., 20 parts; syr. rubi idæi, 180 parts; aq. destil., 800 parts.

Mixtura Alba.—Carbonatis calcici præcip., 30 parts; mucil. gum. arabic, 90 parts; syr. sacchar., 30 parts; aq. cinnamon. spt., 30 parts; aq. destil., 820 parts.

„ **Camphorata.**—Camphoræ, 8 parts; spiritus concentrat., 8 parts; mucil. gum. arabic., 32 parts; syr. cerasi, 120 parts; aq. destil., 832 parts.

„ **Salina Dulcis.**—Chloreti ammonici, 20 parts; ext. glycyrrhiz., 20 parts; aq. menthæ pip., 960 parts.

Rotulæ Menthæ Piperitæ.—Rotulæ sacchari, 995 parts; ætherolei menth. pip., 5 parts; ætheris, 15 parts.

Solutio Subacetatis Aluminici.—Sulfatis alumin., 215 parts; aq. destil., 695 parts; acid acetic, 280 parts; carbonatis calcici præcip., 97 parts.

Spiritus Saponis Camphoratus.—Hydratis kalici, 20 parts; aq. destil., 335 parts; ol. olivæ, 100 parts; spiritus concentrat., 500 parts; camphor, 25 parts; ætherolei rosmar., 10 parts; ætherolei thymi, 10 parts.

Syrupus Cerasi.—Succ. fructus cerasi, 370 parts; sacchari, 630 parts. Fiat syrupus.

TINCTURES.

Tinctura Arnicæ	..	..	strength 1 in 10
„ Asæ fœtidæ	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Aurantii	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Benzoes	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Capsici	..	..	„ 1 in 10
„ Cascarillæ	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Chinæ	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Cinnamomi	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Coccionellæ	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Colchici	..	..	„ 1 in 10
„ Digitalis	..	..	„ 1 in 10
„ „ Ætherea	..	..	„ 1 in 10
„ Gallæ	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Gentian	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Lobeliæ	..	..	„ 1 in 10
„ Myrrhæ	..	..	„ 1 in 5
„ Nuc. Vom.	..	..	„ 1 in 10
„ Pimpinellæ	..	..	„ 1 in 5

Tinctura Pomi Ferrata	..	strength	1 in 5
„ Ratanhiæ	..	..	1 in 5
„ Strophanthi	..	..	1 in 10
„ Thebaica (Opii)	..	..	1 in 10
contains 1 per cent. morphine			
„ Tolu	..	..	strength 1 in 5
„ Valerianæ	..	..	1 in 5
Unguentum Pyrolei Pini.	Carbonatis kalici		
	depurati, 150 parts; aquæ destil.,		
	100 parts; pyrolei pini, 450 parts;		
	adipis loti, 300 parts.		

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE SPANISH PHARMACOPŒIA, 1905.

Aceite de Beleño (Oleum Hyoscyami). — Hyoscyamus leaves, 500 gm. macerated in olive oil, 1,000 gm.

„ **Manzanilla** (Camphorated Chamomile Oil).—1 in 10.

Acido Sulfurico Alcoholizado. — Acid sulfurico 66 per cent., 25 gm.; alcohol, 90 per cent., 75 gm.

Agua Carbonica Ferruginosa.—Tartrato-ferrico potasico, 1 gm.; agua carbonica (Eau de Seltz artificial) 1,000 gm.

„ **Salina Purgante.**—Sulfato de sosa crist., 50 gm.; sulfato de magnesia crist., 10 gm.; agua de fuente, 500 gm.

Cantaridato Potasico.—Cantaridina, 10 gm.; potasa caustica, 5.73 gm.; agua destil., 200 gm.

Cocimiento or Decoctions are made by boiling the drug for fifteen minutes with water. They include decoctum antisepticum, hordei co., condurango cort, punicæ, cornu cervi cum mica panis, lichenis, cinchona, quinae et valerianæ, krameria, taraxaci, sem. psyllii, sarsaparilla.

Electuario include **Diascordium** and **Theriaca**.

Especies correspond to those of the French Codex.

Extracto Alcohólico de Especies de Smith (*Syn. Ext. Sudorificum de Smith*).—Zarzaparilla 500 gm.; rizom. china, regaliz mondado, Leño de guayaco, leño de sasafrás aa, 125 gm.; alcohol 70 per cent. q.s. to produce 200 to 220 gm. approx.

Infusions include **Calumbæ**, 1 in 100 in hot water; **Couso**, 30 in 500; **Quassia**, 1 in 100; **Digitalis**, 1 in 200; **Ipecacuanhæ**, 4 in 300; **Iaborandi**, 1 in 100; **Mana Laxante**.—R. mana, 60 gm.; senna, 20 gm.; mag. sulph., 9 gm.; aqua, 300 gm.

Infusum Arnica, 1 in 100.

„ **Polygalæ**, 1 in 100.

„ **Quinæ Calisayæ**, 15 in 500.

„ **Rhabarbari**, 20 in 500.

„ **Valerian**, 5 in 500.

Jarabe de Achicoria con Ruibarbo (*Syr. Cichorii c. rhabarbaro*).—Hojas di achicoria seca, 30 gm.; ruibarbo, 60 gm.; azucar de pilon, 640 gm.; aqua hirviendo to make 360 gm. of infusion, in which dissolve the sugar. The product should be 1,000 gm.

„ **de Cloruro morfico** (*Syr. Chlorhydrat. Morphinæ*).—Cloruro morfico, 0.05 gm.; jarabe simple, 100 gm.

„ **de Sulfato Estricnico** (*Syr. Sulph. Strichnici*).—Sulfato estricnico, 0.01; aqua destil., 0.50; jarabe simple, 100 gm.

Miel de Sanco (*Mel Sambuci*).—Zumo de sanco, 500 gm.; miel blanca, 1,000 gm.

Oximiel de Colquico (*Oxymel Colchici*).—Vinagre de colquico, 500 gm.; miel depurada, 1,000 gm.

Pildoras de Franck.—Ruibarbo pulv., 1 gm.; acibar (aloes) and jalap, aa. 450 gm.; jarabe simple, q.s. Divide into 100 pills.

„ **de Morison**.—Acibar (aloes) guta gamba, resin jalap, aa. 2 gm.; mirra, ruibarbo, aa. 4 gm. Divide into 100 pills.

Tinctures are made by maceration in alcohol or water.

Tinctura	Aguosa de Quasia Amarga	(Tinct. Quassiae), 1 in 100 water.
"	"	Genciana , 1 in 100 water.
"	"	Quina Calisaya , 20 in 700; water and acid. sulf. alcohol 0.10.
"	"	Ruibarbo , 15 in 500 water.
"	Alcoholica de Acibar	(Aloes), 20 in 100; alcohol, 90 per cent.
"	"	Aconito , 10 in 100; alcohol, 70 per cent.
"	"	Almizele (Musk), 4 in 100; alcohol, 70 per cent.
"	"	Arnica , root and flowers, aa. 50 in 500; alcohol, 70 per cent.
"	"	Azafrán (Saffron). — R Azafrán (saffron), 20 gm.; alcohol, 70 per cent., 100.
"	"	Beleno (Hyoscyamus), 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.
"	"	Belladonna , 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.
"	"	Benjui (Benzoin), 20 in 90; alcohol, 90 per cent.
"	"	Canela (Cinnamon), 1 in 10; alcohol, 80 per cent.
"	"	Cantaridas , 1 in 10 with cochineal, 1.50 gm.; alcohol, 70 per cent.
"	"	Castoreo , 4 in 100; alcohol, 70 per cent.
"	"	Clavo (Cloves), 1 in 5; alcohol, 80 per cent.
"	"	Colombo , 1 in 5; alcohol, 80 per cent.
"	"	Colquico (Colocynth), 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.

Tinctura Alcoholica de Condurango , 1 in 10 ; alcohol, 70 per cent.	
„	„ Corteza de Naranja Compuesta (Tr. Aurant. Co.).—R Raiz gencian, 8 gm. ; quina de Loja, 15 gm. ; epicarpio de naranja fresca, 30 gm. ; alcohol, 90 per cent.
„	„ Digital. , 1 in 10 ; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„ Escila (Squill), 1 in 5 ; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„ Estrofanto (Strophanthus), 1 in 10 ; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„ Eterea de Belladonnæ , 1 in 5 ; eter, 56 per cent.
„	„ Eterea Digital , 1 in 5 ; eter, 56 per cent.
„	„ Eterea Valerianæ , 1 in 5 ; eter, 56 per cent.
„	„ Eucalipto , 1 in 5 ; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„ Genciana (Gentian), 1 in 5 ; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„ Haba de San Ignacio Compuesta. —Hollin, 0·10 ; carbonato potasico, 0·50 ; haba de San Ignacio, 50 gm. ; alcohol, 70 per cent., 100 gm.
„	„ Hamamelis. —Cort. hamamelis, hoja hamamelis, aa. 5 gm. ; alcohol, 70 per cent., 100.
„	„ Hidrastis , 1 in 10 ; alcohol, 70 per cent.

Tinctura Alcoholica de Hipericon Vulneraria		(Balsamum Catholicum). — Rhiz. acoro, mirra, sumidad florida de hypercon, aa. 1.50 gm.; bals. tolu, 6 gm.; benjui, 15 gm.; alcohol, 70 per cent., 90 gm.
„	„	Ipecacuanha , 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„	Jaborandi , 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„	Jalapa Compuesta (Agua Vitæ Germanica). — R Raiz de turbit, 4 gm.; escamonea, 7 gm.; raiz de jalapa, 30 gm.; alcohol, 60 per cent., 400 gm.
„	„	Lobelia , 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„	Kola , 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.
„	„	Mirra (Myrrh), 1 in 5; alcohol, 90 per cent.
„	„	Nuez Yómica , 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.; 100 gm. contains approximately 0.25 alkaloids.
„	„	Opii . — Ext. Opio, 5 gm.; alcohol, 70 per cent., 100 gm.
„	„	Opio Jabonosa (Balsamum Anodynum). — R Azafran, 0.80 gm.; opio, 2.50 gm.; alcanfor, 4 gm.; jabon de aceite de olivas, 5 gm.; alcohol, 70 per cent., 100 gm.
„	„	Quebracho , 1 in 5; alcohol, 80 per cent.

- Tinctura Alcoholica de Quina Calisaya**, 1 in 5; alcohol, 70 per cent.
- „ „ **Quina de Loja**, 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.
- „ „ **Viburno**, 1 in 10; alcohol, 70 per cent.
- Ointments** include ung. balsam Peru, ung. altea, artanita comp., cantaridas, colofonia pallidum, estoraque (styrax), resina elemi.
- Wines** include citrato férrico-amónico, coca del Peru, colombo, aromaticus, kola, pepsina, opio comp., quina, peptona emeticum (antimoniale). Yodo tanico (extracti de Smith). R Escencia de sasafrás, 1 gm.; ext. alcoh. espec. Smith, 50 gm.; vin blanco seco, 950 gm.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA BELGICA, 1906.

The Belgian Pharmacopœia is published in Latin and French. The arrangement is alphabetical, but the preparations, instead of being grouped together, are arranged under the name of the drug.

Aconiti Sirupus.—Aconiti tincturæ, 50
Sirup. simpl., 950

1,000

Aqua Cresolica.—Cresoli saponati, 1; aquæ, 9.

„ **Hæmostatica** (Aq. Pagliari).—R Acid benzoic, 2; benzoës tinct., 10; alumin, 80; aqua feroid., q.s. 1,000.

„ **Sedativa.**—R Natrii chlorati, 60; ammon. hydrici sol., 60; camphor spt., 10; aquæ, 870.

Belladonnæ Sirupus.—Tr. belladonnæ, 50; sirup. simpl., 950.

Bolus Drasticus Anglicus.—R Aloes, 35 gm.; guttæ gummi, 4 gm.; saponis off., 10 gm.; anetholi, 1 gm. Ad. unum bolum.

- Bolus Purgativus.**—℞ Aloes, 15 gm.; magnes. carb., 5 gm.; saponis off., 5 gm.
- Chinæ Sirupus.**—Chinæ extract fld., 100; sirup. simplicis, 900.
- Cinnamomi Sirupus.**—Cinnamoni spt., 30; sirup simplicis, 970.
- Colombo Infusum.**—Colombo ext. fld., 50; aquæ, 950.
- Condurango Infusum.**—Colombo ext. fld., 50; aquæ, 950.
- Digitalis Vinum Compositum.**—℞ Digitalis fol., 5 gm.; scillæ, 7·5 gm.; juniper fruct., 75 gm.; alcohol, 100 gm.; vin. albi, 900. Macerate three days, express, and add kali acet., 50 gm. and filter.
- Gentianæ Sirupus.**—Ext. gentian, 10; sirup. simpl., 990.
- Mellitum Escharoticum.**—Cupri subacet., 5; aceti, 7; mellis., 14. Heat and mix.
- Spiritus Aromaticus.**—℞ Mellissæ ess., 0·50; citri. ess., 2·40; cinnamon ess., 0·10; myristic ess., 2; eugenoli, 2; alcohol, 75 per cent., 993.
- Aromatic Waters,** anisi, fœniculi, menthæ, are made by mixing the spirits of the drugs with water in proportion of 30 to 970.
- Decoctions** are prepared by macerating the drug for six hours and boiling for thirty minutes.
- Infusions** are prepared from the liquid extracts in proportion of 30 to 970.

TINCTURES.

			Per cent.
Tinctura	Absinthi ..	1 in 5	Alcohol, 60
„	Aconiti ..	1 „ 10	„ 70
„	Aloes ..	1 „ 5	„ 70
„	Amara.—℞ Tincturæ absinth., gentian, aurantii and rhei, aa., 100; tr. aloes, 50; alcohol, 60 per cent., 550.		
„	Arnica ..	1 in 10	Alcohol, 60
„	Asæ Fœtidæ	1 „ 5	„ 80
„	Aurantiorum	1 „ 5	„ 60
	Cort.		
„	Belladonnæ	1 „ 10	„ 70
„	Benzoes ..	1 „ 5	„ 80
„	Cantharidis	1 „ 10	„ 70

			Per cent.
Tinctura	Capsici ..	1 in 10	Alcohol, 70
„	Catechu ..	1 „ 5	„ 60
„	Chinæ contains	1 per cent.	alkaloids.
„	Colæ ..	1 in 5	Alcohol, 60
„	Colchici sem.	1 „ 10	„ 70
„	Colocynthis	1 „ 10	„ 70
„	Columbo ..	1 „ 5	„ 60
„	Condurango	1 „ 5	„ 60
„	Croci ..	1 „ 10	„ 60
„	Eucalypti ..	1 „ 5	„ 80
„	Ferri Pomati	1 „ 10 with aq. cin-	nam.
			Per cent.
„	Gentianæ ..	1 in 5	„ 60
„	Hyoscyami	1 „ 10	„ 70
„	Iodi ..	1 „ 10	„ 70
„	Ipecacuanhæ contains	0·20 per cent.	alkaloids.
„	Jalapæ ..	Jalap resin, 20; alcohol of	80 per cent. 980
			Per cent.
„	Lobelia ..	1 in 10	Alcohol, 70
„	Myrrhæ ..	1 „ 5	„ 80
„	Opii ..	1 „ 10 (contains 1 per	cent. morphine) alco-
			hol, 70 per cent.
„	Opii Benzoica (Elixir Paregoricum).		
			Per cent.
„	Polygalæ ..	1 in 5	Alcohol, 60
„	Quassiæ ..	1 „ 5	„ 60
„	Ratanhiæ ..	1 „ 5	„ 60
„	Rhei ..	1 „ 5	„ 60
„	Scillæ ..	1 „ 5	„ 70
„	Strophanthi	1 „ 10	„ 70
„	Strychni	1 „ 10	„ 70
	(Nux Vom.)		
„	Tolu Balsami	Bals. tolu, 200; alcohol of	80 per cent. 800
			Per cent.
„	Valerianæ ..	1 in 5	Alcohol, 60
„	Zingiberis ..	1 „ 5	„ 80

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA NEDER- LANDICA, 1905.

The text and formulæ of the Dutch Pharmacopœia are in Latin and the proportions given in parts.

Acetum Digitalis.—Fol. digital., 10; acid. acet. dil., 90; spiritus, 10.

„ **Rhinacanthi.**—Rhiz. rhinacanthi, 10; acid. acet. dil., 90; spiritus, 10.

„ **Scillæ and Acetum Mydabridum.**—Same proportions as above. The drug is macerated for 5 days, the acid added and finally the spirit.

Balsamum Vitæ Hoffmanni.—Ol. cinnamon, 5; ol. citri, 5; ol. lavand., 5; ol. caryoph., 8; ol. macidis, 8; bals. Peru, 9; spiritus, 960. Mix and filter after 3 days.

Infusions are prepared by heating with water over a water bath for 15 minutes. Infus. sennæ for 30 minutes.

Strengths :—

Infus. Arnicæ.—Flor. arnicæ, 4 in 100.

„ **Digitalis.**—Fol. digitalis, 0·5 in 100.

„ **Ipecacuanha.**—Cort. rad. ipecac., 0·5 in 100.

„ **Secali.**—Secali cornuto, 3 in 100.

„ **Senegæ.**—Rad. senegæ, 4 in 100.

„ **Sennæ.**—Fol. sennæ, 4 in 100.

Mucilago Saleb.—Pulv. saleb, 1; aquæ ebullientis, 20. Mix, then add further boiling water to make 100.

Pulvis Ærophorus.—Pulv. bicarb. natrici, 30; pulv. acid. tart., 30; sacchar., 40.

Rob. Juniperi.—Fruct. juniper, 30; infuse half an hour with aquæ 90, allow to stand twelve hours, express, strain and dissolve in the liquor sacchari, 10 parts. Evaporate in a water bath to consistence of honey.

Sapo Aromaticus (Bals. Opodeldoc). — Saponis kalini, 20; camphor, 2; spiritus diluti, 74; ol. rosmar., 1; ammon. liquid, 3.

Sirupus Diacodii.—Syrup althææ, and syrup papaveris, equal parts.

Tinctures are made by maceration or percolation.

Tinctura Acida Aromatica.—Cort. cinnam., 5 ; rhiz. zingib., 5 ; spiritus diluti, 90 ; acid. sulfurici, 10.

„ **Aconiti**, 1 in 10 spt. dil., 70 per cent.

„ **Aloes**, 1 in 5 spt. dil.

„ **Arnicae**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

„ **Asæ Fœtidæ**, 1 in 5 spiritus, 90 per cent.

„ **Aurantiorum**, 1 in 5 spt. dil., 70 per cent.

„ **Belladonnæ**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

„ **Benzoës**, 1 in 5 spiritus, 90 per cent.

„ **Cantharidum**, 1 in 10 spt. dil., 70 per cent.

„ **Capsici**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

„ **Catechu**, 1 in 5 spt. dil.

„ **Chinae**, 1 in 5 spt. dil.

„ **Chinae Composita** (Tinctura Composita Whytii). — Cort. chinae, 20 ; cort. aurant., 20 ; rad. gent., 20 ; spt. dil., 300.

„ **Cinnamomi**, 1 in 5 spt. dil., 70 per cent.

„ **Colchici**, 1 in 10 spt. dil., 70 per cent.

„ **Digitalis**, 1 in 10 spt. dil., 70 per cent.

„ **Eucalypti**, 1 in 5 spt. dil.

„ **Gallarum**, 1 in 5 spt. dil., 70 per cent.

„ **Gentianæ**, 1 in 5 spt. dil.

„ **Hyoscyami**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

„ **Ipecacuanhæ**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

„ **Lobeliæ**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

„ **Moschi**. — Moschi, 2 ; spt. dil., 50 ; aquæ, 50.

„ **Myrrh**, 1 in 5 spiritus.

„ **Nervina Bestucheffi**. — Sol. chloreti ferrici, 10 ; spiritus, 60 ; ætheris, 30.

„ **Opii**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

„ **Quassia**, 1 in 5 spt. dil.

„ **Ratanhiæ**, 1 in 5 spt. dil.

„ **Rhei Aquosa**. — Rad. rhei, 10 ; carbon. natrici, 2 ; aquæ cinnamomi, 100.

„ **Secalis Cornuti**, 1 in 5 spt. dil., 70 per cent.

„ **Strophanthi**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

„ **Strychni**, 1 in 10 spt. dil.

Tinctura Succini, 1 in 5 spiritus, 90 per cent.

„ **Valerianæ**, 1 in 5 spt. dil.

Unguentum Terebinthinaceum (*Syn.* Balsamum Locatelli).—Ceræ flav., 25; ol sesami, 36; terebinth. laricin, 36; liq. santal, 3; bals. Peru, 3.

The Dutch Pharmacopœia gives the following equivalents of measures for medicines:—

Cochlear cibarium	1	=	15 c.c.
„ pultis	1	=	8 „
„ theæ	1	=	3 „

SYNOPSIS OF THE NORWEGIAN PHARMACOPŒIA, 1913.

The text of the Norwegian Pharmacopœia is in the national language, but names of drugs and chemical substances are also given in Latin.

Aromatic Waters are prepared by triturating one part of the essential oil with 10 parts of talc, then adding 1,000 parts of distilled water and filtering.

Infusions are made from concentrated infusions of the official drugs prepared by percolation. The following are strengths of the

Tinctures :—

Asafoetida, 1 in 5.

Capsici, 1 in 10.

Cascarilla, 1 in 5.

Cinnamon, 1 in 5.

Colchici, 1 in 10.

Digitalis, 1 in 10.

Myrrh, 1 in 5.

Nuc. vom. contains 0·25 to 0·30 per cent. total alkaloids.

Opii, contains 0·95 to 1·05 per cent. morphine.

Ratanhiæ, 1 in 5.

Strophanthi, 1 in 1·0

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF JAPAN, 1907.

Acid. Hydrochloricum Dil.—S.G. 1·05; strength 1 to 2 water.

„ **Nitricum Dil.**—S.G. 1·056; strength 10 to 15 water.

„ **Phosphoricum Dil.**—S.G. 1·057; strength 1 to 1 water.

„ **Sulfuricum Dil.**—S.G. 1·0645 to 1·0670; strength 1 to 9 water.

Aqua Cresolica.—Cresol soap solution, 6 parts; water, 94 parts. Mix.

„ **Formalinata.**—Formalin, 1 part; water, 34 parts. Mix.

Collodium Iodoformiatum.—Iodoform, 1 part. Dissolve it in collodion, 9 parts.

Elæosacchara or Oiled Sugar. Prepared by freshly mixing a volatile oil as prescribed, 1 part, with sugar in medium powder, 50 parts.

Oleum Chloroformi.—Chloroform, 1 part; olive oil, 1 part. Mix.

Spiritus Sinapis.—Oil of mustard, 1 part; alcohol, 49 parts.

Tinctures are mostly prepared by maceration of the drug in alcohol for 7 days.

Tinct. Aconiti Napelli, 1 part to 10 parts of dilute alcohol.

„ **Aloes**, 1 part to 5 parts of alcohol.

„ **Amara.**—℞ Bitter orange peel, 5 parts; Japanese gentian root, 5 parts; zedoary root, 2 parts; dilute alcohol, 100 parts.

„ **Aromatica Acida.**—℞ Sulphuric acid, 10 parts; dilute alcohol, 90 parts; cassia bark, 5 parts; ginger, 5 parts.

„ **Asæ Foetidæ**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol.

„ **Aurantii Cort.**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.

„ **Benzoës**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol.

„ **Cannabis Indicæ**, 1 part of extract to 20 parts alcohol.

„ **Cantharidum**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol.

- Tinct. Capsici**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol.
,, **Cascarillæ**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Catechu**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Chinæ**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Cinnamomi** (cassia bark), 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Colchici** (seed), 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Colocynth** (fruit), 1 part to 10 parts alcohol.
,, **Colombo**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Croci**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Digitalis**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Gallarum**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Gelsemii**, 15 parts ; alcohol, 83 parts ; distilled water, 38 parts.
,, **Gentian Scabræ** (Japanese Gentian), 1 part to 5 parts alcohol.
,, **Ipecacuanhæ**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Iodi**, 1 part to 12 parts alcohol.
,, **Lobeliæ**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Myrrhæ**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol.
,, **Opium**, 1 part ; alcohol dilute, 5 parts ; distilled water, 5 parts.
,, **Quassia**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Ratanhiæ**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Scillæ**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Scopolia**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Serpentariæ**, 100 parts to 894 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Strophanthi**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Strychni** (Nux Vomica), 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Valerianæ**, 1 part to 10 parts alcohol dilute.
,, **Zingiberis**, 1 part to 5 parts alcohol dilute.
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SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA AUSTRIACA, 1906.

Acid Aceticum Concentratum.—S.G. 1·064.

„ „ **Dilutum.**—S.G. 1·041.

„ **Hydrochlor. Conc.**—S.G. 1·124.

„ **Hydrochlor. Dil.**—S.G. 1·061. Acid. hydrochlor. conc., aquæ, aa. 100 parts.

„ **Nitricum Conc.**—S.G. 1·30.

„ **Sulfuricum Conc.**—S.G. 1·84.

„ **Sulfuricum Dil.**—S.G. 1·12. Acid. sulphur. conc., 100 parts; aquæ, 476 parts.

Aqua Carminativa.—Fol. menth. pip., fol. chamomil., fruct. fœniculi, fruct. coriandri, fruct. carvi, pericarp aurant, aa. 15 parts, add water q.s., and distil 1,000 parts.

Aqua Goulardi.—Plumbi acet. basic. sol., 2 parts; spt. vini dil., 5 parts.

Aqua Kresolica.—Kresoli liquefacti, 22 parts; aquæ, 978 parts, and filter.

Ceratum Fuscum.—Emplast. plumbi simpl., 50 parts; ceræ flav., 20 parts; axungię porci, 30 parts.

Collyrium adstringens luteum.—Zinc. sulf., 5 parts; ammon. chlor., 2 parts. Dissolve in aquæ, 890 parts; add camphoræ, 2 parts, dissolved in spt. vini dil., 100 parts, and add florum croci, 1 part. Macerate with shaking twenty-four hours and filter.

Emulsio oleosa.—Ol. amygdal., 10 parts; gum acaciæ, 5 parts; aquæ, 7·5 parts. Mix and add syrup simpl. 20 parts; aquæ, 157·5 parts. Fiat emulsio.

Extracts (solid and fluid) are:—

Aloës, belladonnæ, calami aromatici, calumbæ, cannabis indicæ, centaurii minoris, chinæ, chinæ fld., colæ fld., colocynthidis, condurango fld., cubebæ, dulcamaræ, filicis maris, fungi secalis (ergot), gentianæ, graminis, granati, hamamelidis fld., hydrastidis

fld., hyoscyami, liquiritiæ, liquiritiæ venale, opii, pomi ferratum, quassia, quebracho fld., ratanhia, rhamni purshiani fld., rhei, rhei comp., scillæ, strychni (nuc. vom.), taraxaci.

Globuli Martiales.—Ferri pulv., 1 part; kalii hydrotartarici, 6 parts; aquæ, 4 parts.

Infusions are made 1 in 10 with hot water placed for five minutes over a steam bath and allowed to stand fifteen minutes.

Liquor Capsici Compositus.—Fruct. capsici; fruct. piper nig., aa. 100 parts; saponis kalini, camphor, aa. 25 parts; spt. vini, 800 parts. Digest eight days and express. Then add eugenoli and olei rosmarini, aa. 5 parts; cinnamali, 1 part; ammoniæ, 200 parts.

Mixtura Oleoso-balsamica.—Cinnamali, 1 part; eugenoli, ol. aurant. flor., ol. macidis, aa. 2 parts; ol. citri, ol. lavand., aa. 4 parts; bals. peru., 5 parts; spt. aromat., 980 parts.

Pilulæ Acidi Arsenicosi Compositæ (*Syn.* Pil. Asiaticæ).—Acid. arsen., 1 gm.; piper nig., 20 gm.; rad. liquir., 50 gm.; mucil. gum. acacia, q.s. Fiat massa e qua formentur pilulæ, 1,000. Each contains acid. arsenic., 1 mgm.

Pulvis Dentifricius Albus.—Rad. iridis, magnesi carb., aa., 10 parts; ol. menth. pip., 1 part; calcii carb. precip., 79 parts.

Tinctura Absinthii Comp.—Herb. absinthii, 10 parts; pericarpium aurant., 4 parts; rad. calam. arom., 2 parts; rad. gentian, 2 parts; cort. cinnamon., 1 part; spt. vin. dil., 100 parts.

„ **Aromatica.**—Cort. cinnamon, 10 parts; rad. zingib., 4 parts; rad. zedoariæ, flor. caryoph., sem. cardamom., aa. 2 parts; spt. vin. dil., 100 parts.

„ **Aurantii**, 1 in 5. Spt. vin. dil.

„ **Belladonna Foliorum**, 1 in 10. Spt. vin. dil.

- Tinctura Benzöes**, 1 in 5. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Calcium Aromat.**, 1 in 5. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Cantharidum**, 1 in 10. Spt. vin.
- „ **Cascarilla**, 1 in 5. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Castorei**, 1 in 5. „ „ „
- „ **Chamomillæ**, 1 in 5. „ „ „
- „ **Chinæ Comp.**—Cort. chinæ, 10 parts;
rad. gentian, pericarp. aurant., cort.
cinnamon, aa., 5 parts; spt. vin. dil.,
100 parts.
- „ **Cinnamomi**, 1 in 5. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Colchici Sem.**, 1 in 10. „ „ „
- „ **Digitalis** 1 in 10. „ „ „
- „ **Gallarum**, 1 in 5. „ „ „
- „ **Gentianæ**, 1 in 5. „ „ „
- „ **Guaiaci**, 1 in 5. Spt. vin.
- „ **Iodi**, 1 in 10. Spt. vin. (95 per cent.).
- „ **Ipecacuanhæ**, 1 in 10. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Lobelix**, 1 in 10. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Myrrhæ**, 1 in 5. Spt. vin.
- „ **Opii Crocata**, 1 in 10 nearly. Spt. vin.
dil., 4; aq. cinnam., 60.
- „ **Opii Simplex**, 1 in 10. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Pomi Ferrata**, 1 in 10 of aqua cinnamon.
- „ **Ratanhiæ**, 1 in 5. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Rhei Aquosa**, 1 in 10 nearly. Spt.
vin. dil., 20; aqua, 80.
- „ **Rhei Vinosa**, 1 in 10 nearly. Vin.
Malaga.
- „ **Strophanthi**, 1 in 10. Spt. vin. dil.
- „ **Strychni**, 1 in 10. „ „ „
- „ **Valerianæ**, 1 in 5. „ „ „
- „ **Valerianæ Ætherea**, 1 in 5. Spt.
ætheris.
- „ **Vanillæ**, 1 in 10. Spt. vin. dil.
- The **Unguenta** include **Ung. absinth.** made with
wax, and lard basis, and **Ung. Juniperi**
prepared in same way, with the addi-
tion of oil of juniper.
- Vinum Condurango.**—Ext. condurango fld., 10
parts, in Malaga wine, 90 parts.
- „ **Rhamni Purshiani.** — Ext. rhamnus
pursh. fld., 20 parts; vin. Malaga, 30
parts; syr. aurant., 10 parts.

SYNOPSIS OF FORMULÆ OF THE PHARMACOPŒIA GERMANICA, 1910.

The metric system is universally used in Germany, and *all* ingredients must be weighed. Mixtures predominate in German prescribing, but pills, powders, ointments, syrups, and elixirs are also often met with. In dispensing a mixture, the tare of the bottle is first taken, then the various solids and liquids weighed into it.

The following list shows the difference in the nomenclature of drugs in the P.G. and B.P.:—

<i>P.G.</i>	<i>B.P.</i>
Acetum saturninum	Liq. plumbi subacet.
Ammonium bromatum	Ammonium bromidum
Amylum oryzæ	Rice starch
Aqua amygdalarum amar	Aqua laurocerasi
Aqua calcariae	Liquor calcis
Aqua fontana	Aqua pura
Aqua phagœdenica	Lotio hydrargyri flava
Calcaria usta	Calx
Chininum	Quinina
Coffeinum	Caffeina
Cortex chinæ	Cinchona
Flores benzœes	Acid. benzoicum
Flores cinæ	Santonica
Flores koso	Cusso
Flores naphæ	Flores aurantii
Flores zinci	Zinci oxidum
Fructus carvi	Carui fruct.
Gutti	Cambogia
Hydrargyrum bichloratum	Hydrargyri perchloridum
Hydrargyrum bijodatum	Hydrargyri iodidum rubrum
Hydrargyrum chloratum	Hydrargyri subchloridum
Hydrargyrum oxydatum	Hydrargyri oxidum rubrum
Hydrargyrum oxydatum via humida paratum	Hydrargyri oxidum flavum
Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album	Hydrargyrum ammoniatum

<i>P.G.</i>	<i>B.P.</i>
Hydrogenium peroxydatum solutum	Liquor hydrogenii peroxidi
Jodoformium	Iodoformum
Jodum	Iodum
Kalium bicarbonicum	Potassii bicarbonas
Kalium bromatum	Potassii bromidum
Kalium carbonicum	Potassii carbonas
Kalium chloricum	Potassii chloras
Kalium dichromicum	Potassii bichromas
Kalium jodatum	Potassii iodidum
Kalium nitricum	Potassii nitras
Kalium permanganicum	Potassii permanganas
Kalium sulfuratum	Potassa sulphurata
Kalium sulfuricum	Potassii sulphas
Kalium tartaricum	Potassii tartras
Kreosotum	Creosotum
Liquor ammonii caustici	Liquor ammoniæ
Lithargyrum	Plumbi oxidum
Magnesia usta	Magnesia levis
Magnesium sulfuricum	Magnesii sulphas
Natrium bicarbonicum	Sodii bicarbonas
Natrium bromatum	Sodii bromidum
Natrium carbonicum	Sodii carbonas
Natrium chloratum	Sodii chloridum
Natrium jodatum	Sodii iodidum
Natrium nitrosum	Sodii nitris
Natrium phosphoricum	Sodii phosphas
Natrium salicylicum	Sodii salicylas
Natrium sulfuricum	Sodii sulphas
Oleum carvi	Oleum carui
Oleum citri	Oleum limonis
Phenylum salicylicum	Salol
Pyrazolonum phenyldimethylicum	Phenazonum
Radix colombo	Calumbæ radix
Radix liquiritiæ	Glycyrrhizæ radix
Radax ratanhæ	Krameriæ radix
Secale cornutum	Ergota
Sulfonalum	Sulphonal
Sulfur præcipitatum	Sulphur præcipitatum
Sulfur sublimatum	Sulphur sublimatum
Tartarus depuratus	Potassii tartras acidus
Tartarus natronatus	Soda tartarata
Tartarus stibiatus	Antimonium tartaratum
Tubera jalapæ	Jalapa
Unguentum glycerini	Glycerinum amyli

ACETUM AROMATICUM.

Ol. cinnam.	}	.. ..	aa. 1 part.
„ menthæ pip.			
„ juniper			
„ rosmarini			
„ lavandulæ	}	.. ..	aa. 2 parts.
„ limonis			
„ caryoph			
Spt. vini rect.		.. ..	450 parts.
Dissolve the oils in the spirit and then add—			
Acid. acet. dil.	.. ..	650 parts.	
Aquæ dest.	.. ..	1,900	„

ACETUM SCILLÆ.

Scill. contus.	.. ..	5 parts.
Spt. vini rect.	.. ..	5 „
Acid. acet. dil.	.. ..	9 „
Aquæ dest.	.. ..	36 „

Macerate for three days in a well closed vessel.
Press and filter.

Acidum aceticum contains 96 per cent. real acid.

„ **aceticum dil.** contains 30 per cent. real acid.

„ **hydrochloricum** contains 25 per cent. real acid, S.G. 1·126 to 1·127.

„ **hydrochloricum dil.** contains 12½ per cent. real acid, S.G. 1·061.

„ **nitricum** contains 25 per cent. real acid, S.G. 1·149 to 1·152.

„ **nitricum fumens**, S.G. 1·486.

„ **phosphoricum** contains 25 per cent. real acid, S.G. 1·153.

„ **sulphuricum** contains 94 to 98 per cent. real acid, S.G. 1·836 to 1·841.

„ **sulphuricum dil.** equals acid. sulph. 1 part aqua dest. 5 parts, S.G. 1·114.,

AMMONIUM CHLORATUM-FERRATUM.

Ammon. chlor. 32 parts.

Liq. ferri perchlor. 9 „

Evaporate to dryness, and keep in a dark place.

Aqua Chlorata is equivalent to liq. chlori (B.P.).

Aqua Menth. Pip.—Distilled from leaves 1 in 10.

Aqua Plumbi, equal to liq. plumbi subacet., 1 part; aqua, 49 parts.

Aqua Rosæ.—4 drops of oil in 1,000 of water.

Bolus Alba.—Argel or purified clay.

Carrageen.—Cetraria or Iceland moss.

Decoctions.—When the quantity of the ingredient is not indicated, the proportion of 1 in 10 is taken.

ELEOSACCHARA.

Ol. essent.	..	..	..	1 part.
Pulv. sacchari	..	..	..	50 parts.

ELIXIR AMAR.

Ext. absinth.	..	..	..	2 parts.
Eleosacch. menthæ pip.	..	..	..	1 part.

Mix well with five parts of water and then add—

Tr. aromatic	} aa.	1 part.
Tr. amar.				

ELIXIR AURANTII COMPOSIT.

Cort. aurantii	..	..	..	20 parts.
Cort. cinnam.	..	..	..	4 „
Potass. carb.	..	..	..	1 part
Vinum xericum	..	..	..	100 parts

Macerate for eight days, and to the 92 parts of liquid obtained by pressing add—

Ext. gentian.	} aa.	2 parts.
„ absinth.				
„ trifolii				
„ cascarillæ				

Emulsions.—The seed emulsions are prepared in the proportion of 1 in 10, if not otherwise ordered. The oil emulsions are made with oil, 2 parts; gum acacia, 1 part; and water, 17 parts. Emulsio oleosa is always prepared with almond oil.

EXTRACTUM RHEI CO.

Ext. rhei	..	..	..	6 parts.
„ aloes	..	..	..	2 „
Resin. jalap	..	..	..	1 part.
Pulv. saponis	..	..	..	4 parts.

Extractum Strychni (*Syn.* Ext. Nuc. Vom.) contains 16 per cent. alkaloids.

Infusions.—If no definite proportion is ordered, they should be made in the proportion of 1 in 10.

LIQUOR ALUMIN. ACET.

Alumin	..	..	..	30 parts.
Acid acet. dil.	..	..	..	36 „
Calcii carb.	..	..	..	13 „
Aquæ dest.	..	..	..	100 „

Dissolve the alum in 80 parts of water and add the acid; then mix the solution with calcii carb. and 20 parts of water; allow to stand for twenty-four hours. S.G. 1.04.

LIQUOR AMMON. ANISATUS.

Ol. anisi	..	..	..	1 part.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	24 parts.
Liq. ammon. caustic	..	..	..	5 „

LIQUOR KALI CARBONICI.

Potass. carb.	..	..	..	11 parts.
Aq. dest.	..	..	..	20 „

MIXTURA ACID SULPHURIC VEL MIXTURA HALLERI.

Acid. sulphuric	..	..	..	1 part.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	3 parts.

MIXTURA OLEOSA-BALSAMICA.

Ol. lavandulæ	} aa.	..	..	1 part.
„ caryoph.				
„ cinnam.				
„ thymian				
„ limonis				
„ macis				
Balsam Peru	..	..	..	4 parts.
Spt. vini rect.	..	..	..	240 „

PULVIS GUMMOSUS.

Gum. acaciæ pulv.	..	..	50 parts.
Rad. glycyrrh. pulv.	..	..	30 „
Sacchar. pulv.	..	..	20 „

PULVIS MAGNESIÆ CUM RHEO.

Magnesia levis	..	..	50 parts.
Eleosacch. fœniculi	..	..	35 „
Rad. rhei pulv.	..	..	15 „

SAL CAROLINUM FACTIT.

Sodæ sulph exsic.	..	..	44	parts.
Potass. sulph.	..	..	2	„
Sodii chlorid.	..	..	18	„
Sodii bicarb.	..	..	36	„

One drachm of this powder, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water, closely represents Carlsbad water.

SATURATIONS.

POTIO RIVERI is a type of the preparations called "saturationes." It is composed of citric acid 4 parts, dissolved in distilled water 190 parts, and carbonate of soda crystals 9 parts.

TINCTURES are prepared of the following strengths with alcohol:—

- Tr. absinthii** (herba absinthii), 1 in 5.
- „ **aconiti** (tubera aconiti), 1 in 10.*
- „ **aloes**, 1 in 5.
- „ **arnicæ** (flores arnicæ), 1 in 10.
- „ **aurantii** (aurantii cortex), 1 in 5.
- „ **benzoes** (benzoinum, in coarse powder), 1 in 5 (S.V.R.).
- „ **calami** (rhiz. calami), 1 in 5.
- „ **cantharidis** (cantharides, in coarse powder), 1 in 10 (S.V.R.).
- „ **capsici**, 1 in 10 (S.V.R.).*
- „ **catechu**, 1 in 10.
- „ **chinæ** (tr. cinchonæ), 1 in 5.*
- „ **cinnam.**, 1 in 5.*
- „ **colchici**, 1 in 10.
- „ **digitalis**, 1 in 10.*
- „ **gallæ**, 1 in 5.
- „ **gentianæ**, 1 in 5.
- „ **iodi**, 1 in 10 (S.V.R.).
- „ **ipecac.**, 1 in 10.
- „ **lobeliæ**, 1 in 10.
- „ **myrrh**, 1 in 5.
- „ **strychni**, 1 in 10* contains 0·25 per cent. alkaloids.
- „ **valerianæ** (rad. valerian.), 1 in 5.
- „ **valerianæ æther.** (rad. valer.), 1 in 5 spirit. ætheris.

* Prepared by maceration.

TINCTURA AMARA.

Rad. gentian	..	..	..	3 parts.
Herb. centaurii	..	..	..	3 „
Cort. aurantii	..	..	..	2 „
Fructus aurantii	..	..	..	1 part.
Rhiz. zedoariæ	..	..	..	1 „
Spt. tenuior	..	..	..	53 parts.

TINCTURA AROMATICA.

Cort. cinnam.	..	..	..	5 parts.
Rhiz. zingib.	..	..	..	2 „
Galang. rhiz.	..	..	..	1 part.
Caryophyli	..	..	..	1 „
Sem. cardamom	..	..	..	1 „
Spirit. tenuior	..	..	..	50 parts.

TINCTURA CHINÆ CO.

Cort. cinchon.	..	..	..	6 parts.
Cort. aurantii	..	..	..	2 „
Rad. gentian.	..	..	..	2 „
Cort. cinnam.	..	..	..	1 part.
Spirit. tenuior	..	..	..	50 parts.

UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON VEL HEBRÆ.

Emp. plumbi 1 part, and ol. olivæ 1 part, are liquefied in a water-bath and stirred till cold.

UNGUENTUM GLYCERIN.

Starch	..	..	..	..	10 parts.
Mix with					
Water	..	..	..	..	15 „
Then add					
Glycerin	..	..	..	..	90 „
Powdered tragacanth	..	..	..	..	2 „
Rectified spirit	..	..	..	..	5 „

Heat till all the spirit has evaporated.

TABLE GIVING THE OFFICIAL MAXIMUM DOSES OF SOME OF THE POTENT REMEDIES
IN THE FOREIGN PHARMACOPŒIAS.

(B.P. doses given in brackets)	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	France	Germany	Nether-lands	Italy	Japan	Russia	Switzer-land
Acetanilid (2 to 5 grs.) ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Acid. arsenios. ($1/64$ to $1/16$ gr.) ..	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/20$	$1/12$
Atrop. sulph. ($1/200$ to $1/100$ gr.) ..	$1/64$	$1/64$	$1/64$	$1/64$	$1/64$	$1/64$	$1/64$	$1/64$	$1/64$	$1/64$
Cocain. hydrochl. ($1/10$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.) ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Codein. phosph. ($\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.) ..	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Ext. belladonn. ($\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.) ..	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Fol. digital. ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.) ..	3	3	3	3	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	$1\frac{1}{2}$	3
Hexamine (5 to 15 grs.) ..	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Morphin. hydrochl. ($\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Opium ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.) ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Phenacetin (5 to 15 grs.) ..	15	—	15	15	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	15	15	15
Santonin (1 to 3 grs.) ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Strychnin. nitr. ..	$\frac{1}{6}$	$1/12$	$1/12$	—	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/12$	$1/20$	$\frac{1}{6}$
Theobromin-sodium salicyl. (10 to 20 grs.) ..	15	15	—	—	15	15	15	—	15	15
Tinct. opii (5 to 15 min.) ..	25	25	25	34	25	17	25	25	10	25
Tinct. strophanth. (5 to 15 min.) ..	8	8	4	3	8	8	8	8	8	8

UNOFFICIAL AND USEFUL FORMULÆ.

*Selected from the British Pharmaceutical
Codex, Hospital Pharmacopœias,
Formularies, and other sources.*

A.B.C. LINIMENT.

Aconite liniment..	..	..	1 part
Belladonna liniment	..	..	„
Chloroform	..	..	„
Mix.			

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

Vinegar of ipecacuanha	..	40·00
Refined sugar	.. ..	72·00
Dissolve by the aid of a gentle heat. S.G. about 1·33. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drachms. Expectorant.		

ACETONE COLLODION (B.P.C.).

Pyroxylin..	.. ..	5·00
Oil of cloves	.. ..	2·00
Amyl acetate	.. ..	25·00
Benzol	.. ..	20·00
Acetone	.. q.s. to produce	100·00
Dissolve the pyroxylin in 50 of acetone, add the oil and benzol, and make up with acetone.		
A liquid court plaster for chilblains, cuts, and abrasions.		

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

Liquid extract of cinchona	..	2·00
Diluted nitric acid	.. ..	2·00
Aromatic syrup	.. ..	6·00
Distilled water	q.s. to produce	100·00
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Tonic.		

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

Ammonium carbonate	.. ..	1·00
Ipecacuanha wine	.. ..	2·00
Infusion of senega	.. ..	50·00
Distilled water	q.s. to produce	100·00
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Expectorant mixture.		

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

Resorcin, 40 grs. ; water, 1 oz.

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

Aconitine 0·10

Veratrine 0·60

Flexible collodion q.s. to produce 100·00

Dissolve.

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

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

Liquid extract of cascara sagrada 40·00

Tincture of orange.. .. 10·00

Alcohol 5·10

Cinnamon water 15·00

Syrup 30·00

Mix the cascara with the water, add the tincture and alcohol, and finally the syrup. *Dose, ½ to 2 drachms.*

ARSENICAL PASTE (*Dental*).

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

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN MILK (*Frankland*).

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

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

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

Liquid belladonna extract .. 50·00

Canada turpentine 4·00

Castor oil 2·00

Camphor 1·50

Pyroxylin 2·50

Ether (0·720) q.s. to produce 100·00

BONI'S BLISTER.

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

BOUDIN'S QUININE PESSARIES.

Quinine sulphate, 15 grs.; oil of theobroma, 1½ drachms. To make one pessary.

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

Atropine or atropine sulphate.. 0·10
Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00
Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Belladonna Bougies (B.P.C.).

Extract of belladonna alcoholic 12·00
Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00
Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Bismuth and Lead Bougies (B.P.C.).

Bismuth oxynitrate 60·00
Lead acetate 3·00
Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00
Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Cocaine Bougies (B.P.C.).

Cocaine hydrochloride 3·00
Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00
Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Iodoform Bougies (B.P.C.).

Iodoform 30·00
Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00
Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Iodoform and Belladonna Bougies (B.P.C.).

Iodoform 30·00
Alcohol extract of belladonna .. 3·00
Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00
Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Iodoform and Eucalyptus Bougies (B.P.C.).

Iodoform 10·00
Oil of eucalyptus 20·00
Oil of theobroma q.s. to produce 100·00
Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Iodoform and Morphine Bougies (B.P.C.)

Iodoform 30·00

Morphine hydrochloride .. 1·50

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

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Phenol Compound Bougies.

Phenol 0·032

Boric acid 0·32

Oil of theobroma to make one bougie to weigh about 15 grs.

Tannic Acid and Opium Bougies (B.P.C.).

Tannic acid 6·00

Opium 6·00

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

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

Zinc Sulphate Bougies (B.P.C.).

Zinc sulphate dried 6·00

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

Divide into bougies, each to weigh about 15 grs.

*These bougies can be made with gelatine basis if required.***BRANDISH'S ALKALINE SOLUTION.**

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

CAMPHORATED CHALK (B.P.C.).

Camphor in fine powder 10·00 (1 oz.)

Precipitated chalk .. 90·00 (9 oz.)

Alcohol q.s.

Reduce the camphor to fine powder with a little alcohol, add the chalk gradually and pass through a sieve.

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

Chloral hydrate 45·00

Camphor 45·00

Cocaine 10·00

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

CAMPHORATED CHLOROFORM (B.P.C.).

Camphor	100·00
Chloroform	50·00
Dissolve.	

CAMPHOR BALL OR TABLET.

Camphor flowers	4·00
Spermaceti	4·00
White wax	12·00
Almond Oil	5·00

Melt the fatty bodies in a water-bath and add the camphor. Dissolve. Stir till cooling and pour into a mould.

CARMINATIVE MIXTURE (B.P.C.).

Sodium bicarbonate	2·25
Aromatic spirit of ammonia	2·50
Compound tincture of carda-	
moms	5·00
Glycerin	8·00
Dill water.. .. .	q.s. to produce 100·00

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

CARMINATIVE TINCTURE (B.P.C.).

Cardamom seeds, bruised	7·00
Stronger tincture of ginger	6·00
Oil of cinnamon	1·00
Oil of caraway	1·00
Oil of cloves	1·00
Alcohol	q.s. to produce 100·00

Macerate the cardamoms in 75 of the alcohol for a week, decant, express, and dissolve the oils in the mixed tinctures, and add sufficient alcohol to produce the required volume. *Dose*, 2 to 10 minims.

CATHETER LUBRICANT MODIFIED (KRAUSE).

Powdered tragacanth	15·00
Glycerin	50·00
Distilled water	500·00
Phenol	5·00
or	
Salicylic acid	0·50

CHARTA ANTI-ASTHMATICA.

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

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

CHEYNE'S BOUGIES FOR GONORRHŒA.

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

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

Chloral hydrate	..	..	50·00
Carbolic acid, pure	..	..	50·00

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

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

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

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

CHLORODYNE (B.P.C.).

Chloroform	..	..	6·00
Morph. hydroch.	..	..	0·50
Tr. Indian hemp	..	..	3·00
Tr. capsicum	..	..	1·50
Liq. ext. liquorice	..	..	12·00
Mucil. gum acacia	..	..	12·00
Treacle	..	..	25·00
Glycerin	..	..	22·00
Spt. peppermint	..	..	1·00
Alcohol	..	..	to 100·00

Dose, 15 to 30 minims.

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

Aconite root in No. 60 powder	100·00
Solution of ammonia	.. 25·00
Absolute alcohol and chloroform q.s.	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Iodine	10.00
Chloroform q.s. to produce	100.00

Dissolve.

CODEINE JELLY (B.P.C.).

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

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

Used in chronic laryngitis and chronic cough.

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

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

Mix. Dose, 1 pill.

COMPOUND ALOIN AND PODOPHYLLUM PILLS (Little Liver Pills).

Aloin	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	gr.
Oleoresin of capsicum	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{20}$	gr.
Jalap resin	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$	gr.
Podophyllum resin	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{20}$	gr.
Extract of nux vomica	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{20}$	gr.
Green extract of hyoscyamus	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{20}$	gr.

Mix and make into pills weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. each.
Dose, 1 to 4 pills.

COMPOUND CHLORAMIDE MIXTURE (B.P.C.)

Chloramide	..	..	..	6.75
Potassium bromide	..	..	..	6.75
Alcohol	..	..	..	15.00
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100.00	

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Sedative and hypnotic; also used to allay sea-sickness.

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

Acid salicylic	..	..	..	12.00
Extract of Indian hemp	..	..	..	2.00
Acetone collodion	q.s.	to produce	100.00	

Dissolve.

Application for corns and warts commonly known as "corn solvent."

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

Chloral hydrate	..	..	..	18.00
Tincture of Indian hemp	..	..	..	4.00
Tincture of fresh orange peel	..	..	..	4.00
Juice of henbane	..	..	..	16.50
Syrup	..	..	..	20.00
Liquid extract of liquorice	..	..	..	2.50
Potassium bromide	..	..	..	18.00
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100.00	

Dissolve the bromide of potassium in water, and add to the other ingredients; filter, and wash the filter with sufficient distilled water to produce 100 by volume.

This preparation should be shaken before being dispensed.

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

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

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

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

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

Dissolve, and add

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

Dissolve, filter, and add

Syrup sufficient to produce	..	1 pint.
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Mix. Each fl. drm. contains $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. of strychnine, and $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. of quinine. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drms.

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

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

Dose, 1 to 2 drms.

COPAIBA MIXTURE (B.P.C.).

Copaiba balsam 3·00

Mucilage of gum acacia .. 6·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

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

CREMOR BISMUTHI.

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

DENTIFRICE WATER, BOTOT (Eau de Botot).

Cloves 130 grs.

Cinnamon 130 grs.

Anise 130 grs.

Cochineal 85 grs.

Oil of peppermint 70 mins.

Alcohol (90 per cent.) 20 fl. oz.

Macerate and filter.

DE VALANGIN'S SOLUTION.

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

EAU DE COLOGNE.

Oil of bergamot 1·25

Oil of lemon 0·50

Oil of neroli 0·20

Oil of rosemary 0·15

Oil of thyme 0·05

Orange flower water 4·50

Alcohol add to 100·00

Dissolve the oils in the alcohol and add the water of orange flowers.

EAU DE GOUDRON.

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

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

Liquid extract of aletris .. 25·00

" " liquorice .. 6·00

Simple elixir 45·00

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Mix.

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

Liquid extract of cascara sagrada	34.50
" liquorice	34.50
Glycerin	29.00
Soluble gluside	0.75
Oil of anise	0.05
Oil of peppermint	0.05
Oil of cloves	0.025
Oil of dill	0.025
Oil of cinnamon	0.025
Alcohol	100.00

Dissolve the gluside in the liquid extracts and glycerin, and the oils in the alcohol; then mix.
Dose, 30 to 120 minims.

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

Miscible liquid extract of coca..	16.50
Simple elixir q.s. to produce	100.00
Mix. <i>Dose</i> , 1 to 4 drachms.	

ELIXIR OF FORMATES (COMPOUND) (B.P.C.).

Sodium formate	5.00
Potass. formate	5.00
Sol. strychnine hydroch. ..	2.08
Simple elixir	to 100.00
<i>Dose</i> , 1 to 2 fluid drachms.	

ELIXIR OF LECITHIN.

Lecithin	1.83
Yolk of eggs	12.50
Elixir of lemon	25.00
Glycerin	25.00
Distilled water	add to 100.00

Place the lecithin in a mortar and add the yolk of egg with constant stirring; then add other ingredients. *Dose*, 1 to 4 drachms.

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

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

Macerate the pepsin with the alcohol and water for several days, filter and add the elixir. *Dose*, 30 to 60 minims.

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

Compound tincture of phos-	
phorus	20·00
Glycerin	80·00

Add the tincture to the glycerin, and shake well. *Should be preserved from the light.* Each fluid drachm contains $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. of phosphorus. *Dose*, 15 minims to 1 fluid drachm.

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

Gluside	5·00
Bicarbonate of sodium	3·00
Alcohol	12·50
Distilled water q.s. to produce	100·00

Rub the gluside and bicarbonate of sodium in a mortar, with the water gradually added. When dissolved, add the spirit, filter, and wash the filter with sufficient distilled water to produce 100. *Dose*, 5 to 20 minims.

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

Cod-liver oil	50·00
Yolk of eggs	6·50
Tragacanth, in powder	0·25
Elixir of saccharin	0·75
Simple tincture of benzoin ..	0·75
Spirit of chloroform	3·00
Essential oil of bitter almonds..	0·10
Distilled water, sufficient to produce	100·00

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

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

Cod-liver oil	50·00
Gum acacia (powder)	12·50
Syrup	6·25
Oil of bitter almonds	0·10
Distilled water q.s. to produce	100·00

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

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

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

Triturate the paraffin and the cinnamon with the gum and add 25 per cent. of water. Dissolve the hypophosphites in 15 per cent. of water and mix with the paraffin emulsion, constantly stirring, then add the other ingredients. *Dose*, 1 to 4 drachms.

ENEMA NUTRIENS (L. H.).

Milk, boiled and cooled ..	1½ pints.
Pancreatic solution	½ oz.

Keep at a temperature of 98° F. for twenty-four hours, then add pure dextrose 1½ oz. Inject 5 oz. every four hours.

EXPECTORANT MIXTURE (B.P.C.).

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

Dose, ½ to 1 oz. Diaphoretic and expectorant.

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

Red bone marrow	25.00
Chloroform water	50.00
Glycerin	50.00

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

EYE OINTMENTS (B.P.C.).

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

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

Diluted Ammoniated Mercury Ointment contains ammoniated mercury 1 per cent.

Diluted Atropine Ointment contains 1 per cent. of atropine.

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

Diluted Cocaine Ointment contains 2 per cent. of cocaine.

Iodoform Ointment with Atropine contains precipitated iodoform 10 per cent. and atropine 0·5 per cent.

Precipitated Iodoform Ointment contains precipitated iodoform 10 per cent.

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

Yellow Ointment with Atropine contains atropine 0·5 per cent. and yellow mercuric oxide 1 per cent.

GARGARISMA ÆRUGINIS (St. G. H.).

Copper acetate	..	..	..	20 grs.
Vinegar	..	..	..	120 minims
Glycerin	..	..	..	2½ fl. oz.
Honey	..	..	..	½ oz.
Sol. lime	..	..	..	to 20 fl. oz.

GARGARISMA HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI
(C.C.H. and G.H.)

Sol. mercuric chloride	..	..	..	2½ oz.
Acid. hydrochlor. dil.	..	..	..	200 minims
Glycerin	..	..	..	2½ oz.
Water	..	..	..	to 20 oz.

GARGARISMA HYDROGENII PEROXIDI*(L.H.).*

Sol. hydrogen peroxide ..	..	5 oz.
Glycerin borax ..	..	2½ oz.
Glycerin phenol ..	..	400 minims
Peppermint water ..	..	900 minims
Water ..	..	to 20 oz.

GARGLE OF ALUM *(B.P.C.).*

Alum ..	..	2.28
Acid infusion of roses	add to	100.00

Dissolve.

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

Borax ..	..	4.00
Distilled water	q.s. to produce	100.00

Used for aphthous conditions of the throat and mouth.

GARGLE OF CAPSICUM *(St.B.H.).*

Tr. capsici ..	..	200 minims
Acid. sulph. dil. ..	..	120 minims
Decoct. cinchon...	..	to 20 fl. oz.

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

Potassium chlorate ..	..	2.25
Hydrochloric acid ..	..	0.50
Distilled water ..	q.s. to make	100.00

Used in diphtheria, scarlet fever, and septic throat.

GARGLE OF FORMALDEHYDE *(B.P.C.).*

Solution of formaldehyde ..	..	0.20
Distilled water ..	add to	100.00

Mix.

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

Tincture of myrrh ..	..	5.00
Honey ..	..	5.00
Acid infusion of roses		
	q.s. to produce	100.00

Used as an astringent in aphthous stomatitis and ulcerated throat.

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

Potassium chlorate ..	..	2.00
Diluted hydrochloric acid ..	..	1.00
Distilled water	q.s. to produce	100.00

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

GARGLE POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE*(B.P.C.).*

Solution of potassium perman-
ganate 2·50

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

Used as an antiseptic and deodorant.

GELANTHUM.

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

Medicate this base as desired.

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

Green extract of belladonna .. 50·00

Boiling distilled water .. 6·25

Rub down in a warm mortar and add—

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

Strain.

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

Sodium bicarbonate 1·00

Sodium baborate 2·00

Sodium benzoate 0·75

Sodium salicylate 0·52

Menthol 0·03

Thymol 0·05

Eucalyptol 0·13

Oil of pine 0·05

Oil of wintergreen 0·03

Alcohol 2·50

Glycerin 10·00

Solution of carmine 0·52

Distilled water q.s. to produce 100·00

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

GOUT PILLS. Formula for internal treatment of acute and subacute gout (Luff).

Colchicine	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{70}$ gr.
Sugar of milk	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Nux vomica extract	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
Hyoscyamus extract	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Gentian extract	..	..	..	q.s.

Make 1 pill.

Dose, one every three or four hours.

HEBRA'S OINTMENT (*Ung. Diachylon Hebræ*).

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

HELMERICH'S POMATUM (*Pomatum Antipsoricum*).

Sublimed sulphur	..	..	..	10 parts
Distilled water	..	..	..	5 „
Almond oil	..	..	..	5 „
Potassium carbonate	..	..	..	5 „
Lard	..	..	..	35 „

All by weight. Used for scabies.

HYDRION (*Lissamann's Antiseptic*).

Mercuric chloride	4.375 grs.	0.283 gm.
Calcium chloride	1.86 grs.	0.12 „
Sodium chloride	34.76 grs.	2.252 „
Potassium chloride	0.075 grs.	0.005 „

Made in tablets containing 40 grains, one of which dissolved in one pint of water forms an antiseptic solution suitable for recent wounds.

IHLE'S PASTE (*Ung. Resorcin Comp.*).

Resorcin	..	..	..	20 grs.
Zinc oxide	..	..	..	22 „
Starch	..	..	..	22 „

Soft paraffin add to 1 oz.

Mix. Used for acne.

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

Acid pyrogallie	..	..	..	60 grs.
Adeps prep.	..	..	..	1 oz.

Misce.

KAPOSI'S OINTMENT (*Ung. Naphtholi B.S.H.*).

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

LASSAR'S PASTES, &c.**Linimentum Picis (Lassar).**

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

Pasta Naphtholi (Lassar).

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

Pasta Oleosa (Lassar).

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

Pasta Resorcina Fortior (Lassar).

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

Pasta Resorcini Mitis (Lassar).

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

Pasta Salicylic (Lassar).

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

Pulvis Dentifricus Saponatus (Lassar).

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

Mix.

LINCTUS IPECACUANHA (*B.P.C.*).

Vinegar of ipecacuanha	..	25·00
Syrup of tolu	.. ..	25·00
Glycerin	.. ..	25·00
Mucilage of tragacanth		
Mix.	q.s. to produce	100·00
<i>Dose</i> , 1 drachm.		

LINCTUS SQUILL (*B.P.C.*).

Oxymel of squill	.. ..	25·00
Mucilage of tragacanth	..	25·00
Glycerin	.. ..	25·00
Emulsion of chloroform	..	5·00
Syrup	.. q.s. to produce	100·00
Mix.	<i>Dose</i> , 1 drachm.	

LINIMENTUM METHYL SALICYLATIS
(Martindale).

Methyl salicylate	.. ..	20 parts
Menthol	.. ..	10 „
Chloroform	.. ..	10 „
Camphor	.. ..	10 „
Eucalyptus oil	.. ..	10 „
Turpentine oil	.. ..	10 „
Lavender oil	.. ..	5 „
Liquid paraffin	.. .. add to	100 „
Mix.		

LINIMENT OF METHYL SALICYLATE
(*B.P.C.*).

Menthol	.. ..	5·00
Oil of eucalyptus	.. ..	10·00
Essential oil of camphor	..	25·00
Methyl salicylate	.. add to	100·00
Dissolve the menthol in the liquids.		

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

Carbonate of potash	.. ..	1 drachm
Arsenious acid	.. ..	1 „
Distilled water	.. ..	10 oz.
Boil until dissolved. When cold, add—		
Distilled water	.. .. q.s. to	12 oz.
Bromine	.. ..	2 drachms
Keep in a warm place until decolorised.		
<i>Dose</i> , 1 to 3 or 5 drops, once or twice daily.		

LIQUOR CRESOLI SAPONATUS—*P.G.V.* (Lysol).

Add linseed oil 120 parts, with continuous shaking, to solution caustic potash 27 in water 41. Then add alcohol (90 per cent.) 12. Allow to saponify, shaking frequently, then add crude cresol 200 and dissolve the soap in it by shaking.

LIQUOR KERATINI.

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

LIQUOR PEPTICUS (*B.P.C.*).

Stronger solution of pepsin	..	12.50
Hydrochloric acid, diluted	..	2.50
Alcohol	.. .. .	10.00
Glycerin	.. .. .	2.50
Distilled water	..	add to 100.00

Mix the solution of pepsin, acid, alcohol and glycerin with a little water and make up to required volume.

LIQUOR SAPONIS ANTISEPTICUS (*B.P.C.*). *Antiseptic Soap Solution.*

Mercuric iodide	.. .. .	0.05
Potassium iodide	.. .. .	0.50
Ethereal soap solution	..	add to 100.00

Mix.

LOTIO CANTHARIDIN.

Cantharidin	.. .. .	0.02
Acetone	.. .. .	5.00
Castor oil	.. .. .	20.00
Alcohol	.. .. .	add to 100.00

Dissolve the cantharidin in the acetone and add the other ingredients.

LOTIO CRINALIS (*Kaposi*).

Acid. salicylic	.. .. .	3.00
Spt. vini gallic	.. .. .	300.00
Spt. coloniensis	.. .. .	25.00
Glycerin	.. .. .	10.00

To be applied every other day.

LOTIO RUBRA.

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

LOWNDES' CREAM.

Ammoniated mercury ointment	1·00
Zinc ointment	3·00
Glycerin	2·00
Mix.	

MAGNESIA MILK (B.P.C.).

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

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

Dose, 1 to 4 drachms.

MEGLIN'S PILLS FOR SCIATICA.

Hyoscyamus extract,	
Valerian extract,	
Zinc oxide of each	1 gr.
Make one pill.	

MENTHOL SNUFF, COMPOUND (B.P.C.).

Menthol in powder	5·00
Ammonium chloride	10·00
Boric acid	20·00
Lycopodium	65·00
Mix.	

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

Magnesium carbonate	2·25
Magnesium sulphate	14·00
Peppermint water q.s. to produce	100·00
<i>Dose</i> , $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. Saline, cathartic mixture.	

MISTURA ALKALINA AMARA (*St. M. H.*).

Sodii bicarb.	..	..	200 grs.
Spt. ammon. co.	..	..	400 minims
Infus. gent. co.	..	to	20 oz.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ CUM SENEGA (*B. P. C.*).

Ammonium carbonate	..	..	0.91
Ipecacuanha wine	..	..	2.08
Infusion of senega	..	..	50.00
Distilled water	..	add to	100.00

Mix.

Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid oz.**MISTURA AMMONII CHLORIDI** (*G. H.*)

Ammon. chlorid.	..	..	400 grs.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Aq. chlorof.	..	to	20 oz.

MISTURA ANTI-CATARRHALIS.

Sodii salicylas	..	..	1 drachm
Liq. ammon. acet.	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Aqua camph.	..	ad	6 oz.

Misce, fiat mist., cap. 1 fl. oz. ter die.

MISTURA ANTI-CATARRHALIS (*Burney Yeo*).

Spt. nitros. ether	..	..	1 drachm
Vin. ipecac.	..	..	5 minims
Liq. ammon. acet.	..	..	3 drachms
Tr. opii	..	..	10 minims
Aq. camph.	..	ad	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

To be taken at night, and repeat every four hours during day.

MISTURA BISMUTHI (*C. C. H.*).

Bismuth carb.	..	..	300 grs.
Sodii bicarb.	..	..	200 ,,
P. tragacanth	..	..	40 ,,
Spt. chlorof.	..	..	300 minims.
Aq. menth. pip.	..	to	20 oz.

MISTURA DIAPHORETICA (*L. H.*).

Liq. ammon. acet.	..	..	10 oz.
Spt. æther nit.	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$,,
Aq. camph.	..	to	20 ,,

MISTURA GENTIANÆ ET SODÆ COMPOSITA (B.P.C.).

Sodium bicarbonate	..	..	3.43
Emulsion of chloroform	..	..	1.04
Tincture of orange	..	..	6.25
Compound infusion of gentian			
		add to	100.00

Mix.

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

MISTURA LAXATIVA (U.C.H.).

Sodii bicarb.	..	..	100 grs.
Liq. ext. cascar.	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
„ „ glycyrrhiz.	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Water	..	..	to 20 „

MISTURA SALINA (B.P.C.).

Solution of ammonium acetate			37.50
Potassium nitrate	..	..	2.28
Spirit of nitrous ether	..	..	6.25
Distilled water	..	..	add to 100.00

Mix.

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

MISTURA SASSAFRAS ET OPII (Godfrey's Cordial).

Oil of sassafras	..	..	8 minims.
Tincture opium	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Alcohol (95 per cent.)	..	..	360 minims.
Potassium carbonate	..	..	58 gr.
Treacle	..	..	5 oz.
Water	..	..	to 16 „

Mix.

MISTURA SCILLÆ ET IPECACUANHA (St.T.H.).

Acet. scillæ	..	..	200 minims
„ ipecac.	..	..	200 „
Potass. cit.	..	..	300 grs.
Liq. ammon. acet.	..	..	5 oz.
Aq. anisi	..	..	to 20 „

MISTURA SODII SALICYLATIS (K.C.H.).

Sodii salicyl.	..	..	300 grs.
Ext. glycyrrh. liq.	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Liq. ammon. acet.	..	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ „
Aq. menth. pip...	..	to	20 „

MISTURA TUSSI RUBRA (B.P.C.).

Morph. hydroch.	..	..	0·05
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	..	..	12·50
Chloroform	..	..	0·26
Tr. cudbear	..	..	10·00
Cherry laurel water	..	..	3·12
Syrup of tolu	..	..	25·00
Syrup	..	..	100·00

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

MIXTURE—Gastric Flatulence (Luff).

Aromatic spirit of ammonia	..	100 minims
Spirit of chloroform	..	1 drachm
„ peppermint	..	48 minims
„ cajuput	..	32 „
Water	..	add to 4 oz.

Dose, two tablespoonfuls in water.

MIXTURE—Headache (Luff).

Ammonium bromide	..	40 grs.
Phenacetin	..	40 „
Caffeine citrate	..	20 „
Chloroform water	..	4 oz.

Dose, two tablespoonfuls.

MIXTURE (Peacock's, Stomachic) (St. T.H.).

Sodium bicarbonate	..	200 gr.
Gentian Root (bruised)	..	100 „
Rhubarb „ „	..	40 „
Ginger (bruised)	..	20 „
Peppermint water	..	to 20 oz.

MORTON'S IODO-GLYCERIN SOLUTION.

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

MYNSICHT'S ELIXIR OF VITROL.

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

Digest for 3 weeks.

Dose, 5 to 10 minims.

OIL FOR CATHETERS.

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

OLEUM CINEREUM—Grey Oil (B.P.C.).

Mercury	40·00
Wool fat	10·00
Liquid paraffin, q.s. to produce by weight	100·00

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

Dose, 1 to 2 minims.

PARENOL (B.P.C.).

Soft paraffin	65·00
Wool fat	15·00
Distilled water, warm	

q.s. to produce 100·00

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

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

PAROGEN (B.P.C.).

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

Mix and shake till a clear solution is obtained.

A liquid medium for the application of medicaments.

PEARSON'S CERATE.

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

PETIT'S LIQUOR (Glycero-alcohol).

Glycerin	333
Distilled water	145
Alcohol, 95 per cent.	580

Used as a solvent.

PIGMENTUM ANTISEPTICUM.

Glycerin acid carbolic 1 oz.

Quinine hydrochlor. 30 grs.

Paint for the nasal passages. Useful in hay fever.

PIGMENTUM IODI CARBOLIC (*Iodised Phenol*).

Iodine 1 part

Liquefied carbolic acid 4 parts

Digest till dissolved. Used for ringworm ; also for Intra-uterine medication on cotton wool.

PIGMENTUM IODI ET OLEI PICIS U. C. H.(*Syn. Coster's Paste*).

Iodine 120 grs.

Light oil of wood tar 1 oz.

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

POMMADE GUYON (*Catheter Lubricant*).

Powdered hard soap	} of each	33·00
Glycerin		
Distilled water ..		

Phenol or beta-naphthol .. 1·00

To be made without the aid of heat.

PULVIS ACIDI SALICYLICI COMPOSITUS(*B.P.C.*). (*Pulvis pro Pedibus, Foot Powder.*)Salicylic acid $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.Boric acid $2\frac{1}{2}$ „French chalk $21\frac{3}{4}$ „**PULVIS ALOES ET CANNELLÆ** (*B.P.C.*).(*Hiera Picra*).

Socotrine aloes 16 oz.

Canella bark 4 „

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

Morph. hydrochlor. 2 grs.

Pulv. gum. acac. 2 drachms

Bismuth. subnit. 2 „

Mix.

PULVIS RHEI CUM HYDRARGYRO ET SODA(*B.P.C.*). (*Baird's Aperient Powder*).

Powdered rhubarb root .. 9 oz.

Mercury with chalk 3 „

Sodium bicarbonate 6 „

REGNAULD'S ANÆSTHETIC MIXTURE.

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

RIGA BALSAM.

Oils of lavender, cloves, cinnamon, thyme, mace, and lemon, each 1; balsam of peru, 4; oil of sage, $1\frac{1}{2}$; tincture of saffron, $2\frac{1}{2}$; alcohol (90 per cent.), 250.

SALOL MOUTHWASH.

Salol	..	..	..	2.50
Thymol	..	..	..	0.25
Spirit of anise	..	..	..	1.00
Oil peppermint	..	..	..	0.50
Elixir gluside	..	..	..	2.50
Alcohol add to	..	..	..	100.00

Dissolve the salol and thymol in alcohol, add the other ingredients and filter.

SCHUSTER'S PASTILLES.

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

SIMPLE ELIXIR (B.P.C.).

Tincture of orange	..	..	7.50
Syrup	..	..	40.00
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100.00

Mix the tincture with the syrup and add the water.

SPIRIT OF POTASH SOAP (B.P.C.).

Potash soap	..	..	65.00
Spirit of lavender	..	..	3.00
Alcohol	..	..	add to 100.00

Dissolve the soap in the alcohol and add the lavender.

Used to cleanse the skin before operations.

SPIRITUS MYRCIÆ (Bay Rum).

Oil of myrcia	..	..	16 c.c.
Oil of orange peel	..	..	1 „
Oil of pimenta	..	..	1 „
Alcohol	..	..	1,220 „
Water	..	q.s.	to make 2,000 „

Mix the oils with the alcohol, and gradually add the water. Set aside for 8 days and filter.

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

Syrup of squill	..	..	10·00
Diluted hydrobromic acid	..	..	5·00
Spirit of chloroform	..	..	5·00
Distilled water	q.s.	to produce	100·00

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

STEYENS' POWDERS

(*Pulvis Salinus Anti-choleraicus*).

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

STYPTIC COLLODION.

Benzoin	..	..	..	1·50
Absolute alcohol	..	..	..	16·00
Dissolve and filter. In the filtrate dissolve—				
Tannic acid	..	..	..	16·00
And add—				
Pyroxylin	..	..	..	1·50
Ether	..	q.s.	to produce	100·00

Mix, set aside for three days, and decant.

Used to stop bleeding from small wounds and abrasions.

SYRUP APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE

(B.P.C.).

Apomorphine hydrochlor.	..	0·05
Dilute hydrochloric acid	..	0·25
Alcohol	..	4·50
Distilled water	..	4·50
Syrup	..	q.s. to produce 100·00

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

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

Expectorant in acute and chronic bronchitis.

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

Codeine, in powder	..	..	0.46
Distilled water	..	..	1.25
Syrup	..	..	98.75

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

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

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

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

Dose, 1 to 2 drachms. Mild laxative.

SYRUPUS CALCII HYPOPHOSPHITIS (B.P.C.).

Calcium hypophosphite	..	160 grs.
Hypophosphorous acid	..	24 minims.
Sugar	..	16 oz.
Water	..	to 20 oz. (fl.).

SYRUPUS FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS (N.F.).

Ferric hypophosphite	..	128 grs.
Potassium citrate	..	180 „
Orange-flower water	..	1 oz. (fl.)
Syrup	..	to 16 „

SYRUPUS FERRI PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS (B.P.C.). (*Syrupus Phosphatum Compositus Parrish's Syrup, Chemical Food*).

Iron wire	..	37½ grs.
Phosphoric acid, concentrated	..	1½ oz. (fl.).
Calcium carbonate, precipitated	..	120 grs.
Cochineal	..	30 grs.
Potassium bicarbonate	..	9 „
Sodium phosphate	..	9 „
Sugar	..	14 oz.
Orange-flower water, undiluted	..	1 oz. (fl.).
Water	..	to 20 „

SYRUPUS GLYCEROPHOSPHATUM (B.P.C.).

Calcium glycerophosphate	..	200	grs.
Sodium glycerophosphate	..	100	„
Potassium glycerophosphate	..	100	„
Magnesium glycerophosphate	..	100	„
Iron glycerophosphate	..	50	„
Glycerophosphoric acid, 20 per cent.	.. .. .	200	minims.
Caffeine	.. .. .	50	grs.
Sugar	.. .. .	8	oz.
Glycerin	.. .. .	4	oz. (fl.).
Essence of vanilla	.. .. .	200	minims.
Chloroform	.. .. .	20	„
Alcohol 90 per cent	.. .. .	40	„
Glycerol of saffron	.. .. .	100	„
Cinnamon water	.. .. .	to 20	oz. (fl.).

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS

(B.P.C.). (*Syrupus Ferri Hypophosphitis Compositus*).

Calcium hypophosphite	..	80	grs.
Manganese hypophosphite	..	40	„
Potassium hypophosphite	..	40	„
Quinine hypophosphite	..	20	„
Strychnine	.. .. .	1	gr.
Hypophosphorous acid	..	120	minims.
Strong solution of iron hypophosphite	.. .. .	1	oz. (fl.).
Sugar	.. .. .	14	oz.
Stronger chloroform water	..	to 20	oz. (fl.).

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

Wild cherry bark, in No. 20 powder	.. .. .	15·00
Refined sugar, in coarse powder		75·00
Glycerin	.. .. .	6·25
Distilled water	q.s. to produce	100·00

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

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

UNGUENTUM CYANIDE (*K.C.H.*).

Mercury and zinc cyanide	..	48 grs.
Paraffin ointment	..	16 oz.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI SUBCHLOR. FORT.(*Metchnikoff's Calomel Ointment.*)

Mercurous chloride	..	4 oz.
Hydrous wool fat	..	12 ,,

UNGUENTUM HYDRARG. SULPH. FLAV.(*Bazin's Ointment.*)

Yellow mercuric sulphate	..	240 grs.
Benzoated lard	..	16 oz.

UNGUENTUM METHYL SALICYL. CO.(*Martindale.*)

Methyl salicylate	..	7
Menthol	..	15
Lanolin	..	39

An antiseptic application used in rheumatism, pruritus and neuritis.

UNGUENTUM THYMOLIS CO. (*U.C.H.*).

Resorcin	..	2 oz.
Sulphur sublim.	..	2 ,,
Thymol	..	2 ,,
Hydrous wool fat	..	3 ,,
Lard	..	7 ,,

UNNA'S LIN. POT. IODID. SAPON.

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

UNNA'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

VILLATE'S SOLUTION.

Liq. plumbi subacet.	..	..	1½ oz.
Cupri sulph.	..	..	1 „
Zinc sulph.	..	..	1 „
Acid acet. dil.	..	..	14 „

Decant the clear liquid.

VIN DIURETIQUE.

(Hotel-Dieu or Trousseau's Formula.)

White wine, 900 parts; alcohol (90 per cent.), 100 parts; digitalis leaves, 5 parts; squill, 7½ parts; juniper berries, 75 parts; acetate of potash, 50 parts. Macerate the vegetable matter in the wine and alcohol for fourteen days, stirring frequently. Press, strain, add the acetate and filter.

WARBURG'S FEVER TINCTURE.

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

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

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

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

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

Mix.

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

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

Mix.

Nebula Ferri Perchlorid.	Iron Perchlorid. 3 gr.	Water 1 oz.	Astringent.
„ „ Sulph. ..	Iron Sulphate 2 gr.	„ „	„
„ Ferro-Aluminis	Iron Alum 3 gr.	„ „	„
„ Iodi cum Acid. Tannic	{ Tr. Iodine 3 min. Glycer. Ac. Tan. 12 min. }	„ „	„
„ Iodoformi ..	Iodoform 40 gr.	Ether '7351 oz.	Antiseptic.
„ Menthol Co. ..	{ Menthol and Camphor aa. 20 gr. Cinnamon Oil 5 min. Liquid Paraffin 1 oz. }		Stimulant.
„ Potass. Chlor.	Chlor. Potass. 20 gr.	Water 1 oz.	Antiseptic.
„ „ Perman-gan.	Pot. Permang. 5 gr.	„ „	Antiseptic and soothing.
„ Potassi Bromid.	Pot. Bromid. 20 gr.	„ „	„
„ Sodæ Benzoat ..	Sodæ Benz. 20 gr.	„ „	„
„ „ Salicylas	Sodæ Sal. 20 gr.	„ „	„
„ Sodii Chlorid. ..	Sodii Chlor. 5 gr.	„ „	„
„ Zinci Iodat. ..	Iodat. Zinc Caustic 2 min.	„ „	„
„ „ Chlor. ..	Zinc Chlor. 2 gr.	„ „	„
„ „ Sulph. ..	Zinc Sulph. 5 gr.	„ „	Astringent.
„ „ Sulphocarb.	Zinc Sulph. 5 gr.	„ „	„

LOZENGES OF THE THROAT HOSPITAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

All the lozenges of the T.H.P. are made with fruit paste basis, excepting those containing Acid Carbolic.

Troch. Acid. Benzoici	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in each.
„ „ Carbolic	..	..	1 „ „
„ „ Tannici	..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ „ „
„ Althæa ..	..	..	2 grs. „
„ Ammon. Chlorid.	..	..	2 „ „
„ Boracis ..	..	..	3 „ „

Troch. Catechu	.. ..	2 grs. in each.
„ Cocaine Hydrochlor.	.. $\frac{1}{10}$	„ „
„ Cubebæ	.. .. $\frac{1}{2}$	„ „
„ Guaiaci	.. .. 2	„ „
„ Kino ..	.. .. 2	„ „
„ Krameriæ	.. .. 3	„ „
„ Menthol	.. .. $\frac{1}{10}$	„ „
„ Potass. Chlor.	.. .. 3	„ „
„ „ „ c. Borace, of each	$1\frac{1}{2}$	„ „
„ „ Citras	.. .. 3	„ „
„ Sedativi .. containing	$\frac{1}{10}$ Ext. Opii.	

HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS.

	Strength	Dose
Acid Carbol. ..	1—2 per cent. ..	5—20 min
„ Osmic ..	1 per cent. ..	2—10 „
„ Sclerotic	1 gr. in 6 min.	3—5 „
Aconitine ..	$\frac{1}{640}$ gr. in 8 min.	2—8 „
Antim. Tart.	1 gr. in 24 min.	5 „
Antipyrin ..	1 gr. in 2 min.	8—30 „
Argent. Chlor.	<div> <div>Argent. Chlor.</div> <div>0.5 gm.</div> <div>Soda Hyposulph.</div> <div>3 gm.</div> <div>Aq. Distill. 100 c.c.</div> </div>	2—10 „
Arsen. Iodid. ...	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr. in 6 c.c.	6 „
Atropine ..	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr. in 8 „	2—8 „
Betacaine ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. in 8 min.	2—8 „
Caffeine ..	1 gr. in 3 „	1—3 „
Chloral Hydrate	80 grs. in 160 min.	14—10 „
Codeine Phosph.	Codein Phosph.	2—6 „
	1 gr. in 6 min.	
Codeine ..	1 gr. in 6 „	2—12 „
Colchicine ..	$\frac{1}{32}$ gr. in 15 „	10—15 „
Conine ..	1 gr. in 20 „	1—3 „
Cotoin ..	1 in 4 of acetic ether	15 „
Curare.. ..	5 grs. in 60 min.	1—6 „
Ergotinine ..	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr. in 8 min.	2—16 „
Eucaïne ..	18 grs. in 1 oz.	5—10 „
Homatropine..	1 gr. in 120 oz.	1—6 „
Hydrarg. Per-chlor.	$\frac{1}{32}$ in 10 min.	2—10 „

Hydrarg. Iodid.	{ Mercuric Iodid., 1 gr. Sodii Iodid., q.s. Aq. ad 64 min. }	2—6 min.
Hyoscine ..	1 gr. in 1000 min.	5—10 „
Hyoscyamine	1 gr. in 2 drm.	1—4 „
Iodi	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. free Iodine in 1 min.	3—5 „
Lecithin ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ —2 grs. in sterile olive oil	1 c.c.
Morphine and Atropine	{ Inject. Morph. Acet. \mathfrak{z} iii (1 gr. in 6 min.) Atropin. Sulph., gr. i. }	1—3 „
Physostigmine	1 per cent. ..	1—4 „
Picrotoxine ..	1 gr. in 360 min.	3—6 „
Pilocarpine ..	1 gr. in 20 min. water	2—6 „
Quinine, freshly prepared	12 grs. in 1 drm. of ether	5 „
Quinine Hydro- brom. Acid	1 gr. in 6 min.	3—12 „
Quinine Hydro- chloro-sulph.	1 gr. in 4 „	2—12 „
Sal Alembroth	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr. in 10 „	10 „
Sodii Cacodyl.	$\frac{3}{4}$ gr. in 17 „	17 „
Strophanthine	$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. in 110 „	2—6 „
Strychnine Nit.	1 gr. in 100 „	2—6 „
Suprarenal ..	Liquid Ext. supra- renal glands	1—5 „
Trinitrin ..	{ Trin. Sol., 1%, \mathfrak{z} v. S.V.R., \mathfrak{z} ii. Aq. Destill., ad \mathfrak{z} iss. }	1—4 „

ARSENOBENZOL.

DIOXY-DIAMINO-ARSENO-BENZOL-DIHYDROCHLORIDE,
KHARSIVAN, SALVARSAN, EHRLICH-HATA "606").

Employed in treatment of syphilis, malaria, leprosy, plague, yaws and other diseases. This preparation was patented in England in June, 1910, and first prepared and put up in Germany in hermetically sealed glass tubes containing 0.6, 0.5, 0.3, 0.2, and 0.1 gm. It is in the form of

a bright yellow powder containing 31·6 per cent. approximately of arsenium. When discoloured it must not be used. It is soluble in water 1 in 5 with a strong acid reaction and in methyl alcohol and glycerin 1 in 3. It is claimed to be more rapid than mercury in its action.

Average dose and methods of administration.—Intramuscular into the gluteal muscles or subcutaneous into the tissue adjoining bases of shoulder-blades; from 0·5 gm. is given to men (adults), 0·45 to 0·5 for women, and for children 0·2 to 0·3. An intravenous injection is advisable after a week or two to prevent relapse.

Intravenous, 0·4 gm. to 0·5 gm. for men and 0·3 gm. to 0·4 gm. for women. The dose may be repeated three or four weeks later.

Subcutaneously it is injected into the tissues adjoining shoulder-blades.

Ehrlich states in cases of nerve diseases 0·4 should be considered a maximum, but in ordinary syphilitic cases (primary especially) 0·7 and 0·8 should be given to counteract infection as rapidly and completely as possible.

Ehrlich's views have been questioned by some, who hold it is safer to re-inject about eight days after the first dose than to give repeated doses.

For intramuscular or subcutaneous injection it must be dissolved or suspended, solutions must be *freshly prepared* and be carefully neutralised with sodium hydrate solution. The dose should be diluted to about 200 to 250 c.c.

Novarsenobenzol Neosalvarsan (Salvarsan Acid Sodium Formaldehyde Sulphoxylate) is said to be better tolerated than salvarsan and is given in larger doses. It is said to be two-thirds the strength of salvarsan and is readily soluble in water.

Injected intravenously or intramuscularly the doses are: 0·6 to 0·9 gm. for men, 0·45 to 0·75 gm. for women, 0·15 to 0·3 for children according to age. Solution for intravenous use is made by dissolving 0·9 gm. in 150 c.c. of freshly distilled water.

“**Kharsivan**” Brand Salvarsan and “**Neokharsivan**” Brand Neosalvarsan, which are identical chemically, physically and therapeutically with the salvarsan and neosalvarsan of German manufac-

ture, are made by Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London. The methods of administration and dosage are the same.

DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

Serum Antidiphthericum is now recognised officially in several pharmacopœias of continental countries and in that of the United States. It is used in the prophylactic and direct treatment of diphtheria. The dose injected subcutaneously in the flank or between the scapulæ is from 1,500 units to 2,000 units for an adult or a child, but more is sometimes given. Half this dose is sometimes repeated following day if there is increase in severity of the disease. Before injecting it may be warmed by standing in water at 40° C. for ten minutes. The dose should be given without delay with a sterile glass syringe and small needle, the skin being first washed with ether soap. Care should be taken not to inject air. As a prophylactic 200 to 1,000 mils may be given. The immunity caused is stated to last for three weeks.

The serum, if kept in a cool dark place, is said to retain its activity for ten months.

A dried serum is also prepared in amber-coloured scales to be dissolved in sterilised water according to directions of maker.

STOVAINE AND OTHER SOLUTIONS FOR GENERAL SPINAL ANÆSTHESIA.

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

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

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

Jonnesco's Solution.—The solution must be made at the time when the operation is to be

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

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

" *Strychnine*.—The variation in the quantity of strychnine is not relatively great. For the higher dorsal injection I employ : For children of from one to five years, $\frac{1}{3}$ mg. in 1 c.c. The solution is made by dissolving $3\frac{1}{2}$ cg. of neutral strychnine sulphate in 100 grms. of sterilised water. For children above five years, for adolescents, adults, and aged people the solution contains $\frac{1}{2}$ mg. of neutral strychnine sulphate in 1 c.c., and is made by dissolving 5 cg. of the strychnine salts in 100 gm. of sterilised water. For dorso-lumbar injection, for children from one to ten years old. I use a solution containing 1 mg. of strychnine in 1 c.c. ; for children above ten years, adolescents, adults, and old people a solution containing 1 mg. in 1 c.c., made by dissolving 10 cg. of the neutral strychnine sulphate in 100 grms. of sterilised water.

" *Stovaine*.—The amount of stovaine varies with the site of the injection, the patient's age, and his general condition. For the higher dorsal injection I use for children from one to five years old, 1 cg. ; from five to fifteen years, 2 cg. ; for adolescents, adults, and aged people, 3 cg. For the dorso-lumbar puncture, for children from one to five years, 2 to 3 cg. ; from five to fifteen years,

4 to 6 cg. ; for adolescents from fifteen to twenty years old, 6 to 8 cg. ; and for adults and aged people, 10 cg. The dose of stovaine must also be adapted to the general condition of the patient. In persons who are consumptive, very anæmic, who are suffering from auto-intoxication or grave infections, or who have suffered severe injury, or are ischæmic owing to profuse hæmorrhage, 5 or 6 cg. of stovaine produce deep and prolonged analgesia, and larger doses are badly tolerated, causing pallor of the face, nausea, vomiting, and transient faintness."—For fuller details see *British Medical Journal*, November, 13, 1909, p. 1396.

Richards recommends the following formulæ for solutions of **Novocain**, **Tropacocaine**, &c., for use in spinal anæsthesia :—

Novocain	0.15	gm.
Suprarenin borate ..	0.000325	„
Dissolved in 3 c.c. normal saline.		

Tropacocaine	0.5	gm.
Dissolved in normal saline or water.		

STOVAINE-ADRENALIN (Billon).

Epiprenin borate	0.0026	gm.
Stovaine	0.08	„
Sodium chloride	0.0022	„
Water	to 2.00	c.c.

SCHLEICH'S LOCAL ANÆSTHETIC SOLUTIONS.

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

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

(3) For infiltrating healthy skin or mucous membrane.—Cocaine hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{8}$ gr., morphine hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. The solution should be sterilised and 2 minims of a 5 per. cent. carbolic acid solution added.

ANTISEPTIC AND MEDICATED SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

Antiseptic Dressings.—The strength of the various medicated wools, lints and gauzes in general use is usually as follows: *Boric acid*, 10 to 40 per cent. (pink); *carbolic acid*, 5 per cent.; *iodoform*, 10 to 20 per cent.; *mercuric chloride*, 0.1 per cent.; *mercuric iodide*, 4 per cent.; *mercuro-zinc cyanide*, 3 per cent. (violet); *picric acid*, 3 per cent.; *salicylic acid*, 4 to 10 per cent.; *sal alembroth*, 1 to 2 per cent. (blue); *zinc sulphate*, 5 per cent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Iodol Gauze, 10 and 20 per cent.—Purified gauze, 100. Moisten with one of the following solutions: Iodol, 10 or 20; alcohol (90 per cent.), 10 or 17; glycerin, 10. Dissolve the iodol in the alcohol warmed to 50° C., then add the glycerin. Add the solution to the gauze, wrap in parchment paper and press; after 6 hours unfold and dry.

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

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

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

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

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

SALVE AND PLASTER MULLS.

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

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

The following are some of the formulæ for salve mulls: *Acidi borici*, 10 gm.; *emplast. plumbi* and *acid. carbol.*, 5 gm.; *ichthyol*, 10 gm.; *zinci oxidi*, 10 gm.; *zinci oxidi* and *ichthyol*, 10 gm. and 2 gm.; *zinci oxidi* and *hydrarg. ox. rub.*, 10 gm. and 5 gm.

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

Steatines.—In preparing these, a large piece of wet parchment paper is laid upon the smooth surface of a table and wiped dry with a cloth. A piece of gauze is laid on the paper, and on this the

nearly cold ointment is painted evenly with a brush, a uniform smooth surface being finally obtained by means of a warm spatula. *Boric steatine*, 10 *per cent.*: Benzoated suet, 70; benzoated lard, 20; powdered boric acid, 10. *Carbolic steatine*, 10 *per cent.*: Benzoated suet, 90; carbolic acid, 10. *Sublimate steatine*, 0.2 *per cent.*: Benzoated suet, 900; benzoated lard, 50; sublimate, 2; alcohol (90 *per cent.*), 50. *Sublimate steatine*, 1 *per cent.*: Benzoated suet, 85; benzoated lard, 5; sublimate, 1; alcohol (90 *per cent.*), 9. *Mercury and carbolic steatine*: Benzoated suet, 35; mercurial ointment, 50; carbolic acid, 5. *Ichthyol steatine*, 10 *per cent.*: Benzoated suet, 80; benzoated lard, 10; ichthyol, 10. *Iodoform steatine*, 10 *per cent.*: Benzoated suet, 85; benzoated lard, 10; iodoform, 5.

MEDICATED BATHS.

(The ordinary bath holds approximately
30 gallons.)

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

Nitro hydrochloric acid, dilute	14½ oz.
Water	30 gals.

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

Sodium carbonate (crystals) ..	5-10 oz.
Water	30 gals.

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

Boric acid	60-144 oz.
Water	30 gals.

Bran Bath.

Wheaten bran	64 oz.
Water	30 gals.

Effervescent Bath.-- Used in treatment of heart disease.

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

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

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

Mustard Bath.—Used in chills and febrile conditions.

Mustard	..	..	..	12—24 oz.
Water	..	..	..	30 gals.

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

Salt Bath.—Used in rheumatism and gout.

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

Sulphur and Sodium Bath.

Sodium acid sulphate	..	..	5 oz.
„ thiosulphate crystals	..	..	5 „
Water	..	..	30 gals.

Dissolve the salts separately in water and mix the solutions.

Sulphurated Bath.—Used in scabies and skin diseases.

Sulphurated potash	..	..	4—7½ oz.
Water	..	..	30 gals.

FOOD FOR INVALIDS.

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

Barley Water.—To a teaspoonful of pearl barley washed in cold water, add two or three lumps of sugar, the rind of one lemon and the

juice of half a lemon. On these pour a quart of boiling water and allow it to stand for seven or eight hours. Strain.

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

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

Calf's or Ox Foot Jelly.—Take two calf's feet or one ox foot, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of lump sugar, two lemons, one white and shell of an egg, 2 quarts of water, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of cinnamon stick, and two cloves. Remove all the fat from the feet, wash and cut them up in pieces, then place in a pan and cover with cold water. Bring to the boil and throw away the water. Repeat the washing in cold water and place in the pan again with 2 quarts of water, then simmer slowly for five hours, skimming carefully. Strain off the liquid and allow to stand till cold; when set, remove all fat from the top, put the jelly into a pan with the cloves, cinnamon, sugar, the juice of the two lemons, the finely pared rind of one lemon, the white and shell of one egg, slightly beaten together, and stir constantly till it nearly boils. Draw the pan to the side of the fire, add a wineglassful of sherry and allow to stand till a thick scum appears; then strain through a clean cloth. Pour into a cold mould which has been previously rinsed with water, and allow to stand until cold and set.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Peptonised Beef Tea.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of lean gravy beef and mince it small; add one pint of water and half a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Place in a pan and allow to simmer for two hours. When nearly cold add a tablespoonful of liquor pancreaticus. Let it stand for three hours, stirring occasionally, then decant the liquid portion and heat for a few minutes before using.

Peptonised Groats.—Prepare a fairly thick gruel and while hot thin down with an equal quantity of cold milk. To a breakfastcupful add

a teaspoonful of liquor pancreaticus and a saltspoonful of bicarbonate of soda. Allow to stand in a warm place for two or three hours; heat just to boiling point and strain before using.

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

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

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

PERIOD OF QUARANTINE IN INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

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

Erysipelas.—Twelve days, if rash has disappeared and desquamation stopped.

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

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

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

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

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

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

INDEX OF DISEASES AND REMEDIES.

The following list of diseases and remedies has been compiled in order to suggest to the prescriber some of the more important remedies now employed.

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

Abscess, Dental.—Anthemidis Flores (as a fomentation), Dec. Anthemidis et Papaveris, Ficus (as a poultice), Liq. Hydrogenii Peroxidi, Papain (10 per cent. solution), Dec. Papaveris.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Anæmia.—Arsamin, Arsenic, Arsen-hæmol., Bromo-hæmol., Cacodylates, Calcii et Ferri, Glycerophosph., Calcii Hypophosph., Calcii Phosph., Iron preps., Hæmoglobin preps., Hæmatogen, Hydrogen Peroxide, Liq. Ferri Peptonat., Liq. Ferro-mangesii, Magnes. Peroxid., Manganese Citrate, Nucleinic Acid, Phosphorus, Quinine preps., Sodii Hypophosphis, Syr. Iodo-tannicus, Syr. Tann-iodo Phosph., Tylarsin, Vin. Tann-iodo Phosphoratus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sprays: Nebula Eucalypti et Mentholis et Cocainæ, Nebula Mentholis Comp.

Substances to be Burnt and the Fumes Inhaled: Belladonnæ Folia; Cannabis Indica; Charta Nitrata; Potassii Nitras; Grindelia; Lobelia, Pulv. Lobeliæ Comp.; Stramonii Folia; Pulv. Stramonii Comp.; Tabaci Folia.

Vapours to be Inhaled: Amyl Nitris, Butyl Nitris, Chloroformum, Ethylis Bromidum, Pyridina, Vapor Eucalypti.

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

Beri Beri.—Strychnine.

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

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

Bites, Serpents'.—Serum Antivenosum (subcutaneously in neighbourhood of the bite); Liq. Calcis Chlorinatæ, Potassii Permanganas (to wound when opened up); Sp. Ætheris, Sp. Ammon. Aromat. (by the mouth); Strychninæ Sulphas (subcutaneously).

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

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

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

Breast, Inflammation of.—(*Local*) Collodium Atropinæ, Collodium Belladonnæ, Emplastrum Belladonnæ, Emp. Belladonnæ Mitius, Emp. Belladonnæ Viride, Glyc. Atropinæ, Glyc. Belladonnæ. (*Internal*) Phytolacca.

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

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

Bronchitis, Acute and Chronic.—Acid Benzoic, Aconite, Æther, Ammoniacum, Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Chlorid., Antim. Tart., Apomorphine Hydrochlor., Belladonna, Tinct. Camph. Co., Benzoates and Benzoin Tinct., Codeine, Chloral, Spt. Chlorof., Cimicifuga, Eucalyptus Ol., Ipecacuanha, Dionine, Ferri et Ammon. Cit., Tinct. Ferri Acet., Galbanum, Heroin, Morphine preps., Heroin Hydrochlor., Iodipin, Larix, Lobelia, Oxygen, Peronine, Plumbi Acet., Pulv. Ipec. Co., Senega, Prunus Virgin, Pulsatilla, Syr. Picis cum Codeina, Syr. Picis Liq., Thiocol, Tar, Terebenum Pur., Terpin Hydrate, Terpinol, Tolu Syr. *Vapores.*—Acid. Carbol., Acid. Sulphuros, Benzoini, Camphoræ, Creosoti, Terebene, Guaiacol. (*Local*) Cataplasma Sinapis, Charta Sinapis, Emp. Picis, Gossypium Capsici, Lin. Ammoniae, Lin. Camph., Lin. Succini Comp., Neb. Eucalypti et Menthol et Cocainæ, Neb. Iodi Comp., Neb. Iodi et Menthol, Neb. Menthol Comp., Ol. Terebinth. (in an inhalation), Ung. Oleoresin. Capsici, Vapor Cubebæ, Vapor Eucalypti, Vapor Eucalypti Comp., Vapor Iodi, Vapor Iodi Etherealis, Vapor Ol. Pini.

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

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

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

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

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

Cancer.—(*Internal*) Arsenic preps., Calx Sulphurata, Chelidonium, Chloral Hydras., Exalgin, Opium, Terebinth Chia, Ext. Violæ Liq., Sodii Cinnamas, Tylmarin, Trilactine. (*Local*) Arsenic, Acid. Carbol., Acid. Chromic, Acid. Nitric Fumans, Acid. Sulphuric Fumans, Acid. Salicylic, Glycer. Acid. Tannic, Glycer. Acid. Carbolic, Antim. Chlorid., Coley's Fluid, Conium, Hydrarg. Nit. Acid. Liq., Iodoform, Cupri Oleatis, Finsen Light, Inject. Antim. Cinnamica, Methyl Violet, Michel's Paste, Morphine, Morph. Oleat., Pyoktanin, Potass. Permangan., Quinin. Hydrochlor. Inject., Quin. Salicylas, Radium, Resorcin, Vienna Paste, Sodii Cinnamas, Strontii Cinnamas, Sodii Metavanadas, X-rays, Zinci Chlorid., Trypsin Inject., Ung. Thorii Oleat.

Cardiac Disease.—(*Tonics*) Adonidin, Adrenalin, Barii Chlorid., Caffeine, Carpaine, Convallaria, Digitalone, Digitaline, Digitalis, Erythrophlœum, Nitroglycerin, Oxysparteinae Hydrochlor., Scilla, Sparteinae Sulph., Strophanthus, Strychnine, Uropherin, Veratrum Viride. (*Depressants*) Acetanilide, Aconite, Bromides, Lobelia, Pilocarpine, Veratrine.

Catarrh, Gastro-Intestinal.—Ammon. Chlor., Betol, Bismuth Subnit., Bismuth Carb., Bismuth

Benzoas, Bismuth Nucleinas, Bismuth Salicylas, Eucalyptus, Hydrastis, Hydrocyan. Acid, Lep-
tandra, Opium, Potass. Iodid., Salol, Tylmarin.

Catarrh, Respiratory Passages.—Aconite, Ammon. Chlor. Vapor., Acid Carbolie Vapor., Acid Salicylic Vapor., Ammon. Benz., Antim. Tart., Bals. Tolu, Benzoin Vapor., Glycyrrhiza, Ipecacuanha, Menthol, Spt. Æther. Nit., Pini Oleum, Pix Liquid., Pulv. Ipecac., Quinine Salts, Tinct. Quin. Ammon., Senega, Syr. Pruni Virg. (*Local*) Insuf. Bismuthi et Morphinæ, Insuf. Menthol., Insuf. Menthol. et Cocainæ; Liq. Adreninæ Aromat.; Liq. Thymol. Comp.; Nebula Alkalina Comp., Neb. Antiseptica Alkalina, Neb. Benzoini Comp., Neb. Eucalypti, Neb. Eucalypti et Mentholis et Cocainæ, Neb. Eucalypti et Pini, Neb. Iodi Co., Neb. Mentholis, Neb. Mentholis et Cocainæ, Neb. Sodii Chlorid. Comp., Ol. Cinnamon (in a spray), Ol. Eucalypti (inhaled), Ol. Picis Liq. (in an inhalation), Pigment. Mentholis Comp. (to nasal mucous membrane), Pulv. Alkalina Comp. (in a nasal douche), Pulv. Mentholis Comp. (as a snuff), Sodii Bicarb. (in a spray), Vapor Ammon. Chloridi, Vapor Eucalypti, Vapor Ol. Pini.

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

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

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

Chilblains.—(*Internal*) Calcii Chlorid., Calcii Lactas. (*Local*) Amyli Glycerin, Acid. Boric Ung., Acid. Camphoric, Acid. Carbol. Ung., Aconit Lin., Belladon. Lin., Calcii. Chlorid., Calcis Chlorin. Liq., Cajuput Ol., Collodium Iodi., Capsici. Lin. or

Tinct., Creosote, Eucalyptus Ol. Ung., Glycer. Plumbi Subacet., Ichthyol, Iodi. Ung., Opii Lin., Ung. Glycer. Plumb. Acetat., Picric Acid Sol., Thorii Oleat. Ung.

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

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

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

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

Chorea.—Acid. Aceto-Salicyl., Actea, Antipyrine, Argent. Nit., Arsenic, Ammon. Bromid., Brometone, Bromides, Cacodylates, Cannabis and Chloral, Calcii Chlorid., Camphor Monobrom., Chloral Hydras, Cimicifugin, Codeine, Conium and Coninæ Hydrobrom., Cupri Sulph., Curara, Ferri Phosph., Ferri Bromid., Gelsemium, Hyoscyamus, Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Physostigma and

Physostigmine, Potass. Bromid., Sodii Salicylas, Strychnine, Valerian and Valerianates, Zinc Bromid. and Oxide, Zinc Sulph.

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

Cold in the Head.—*See* Catarrh.

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

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

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

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

Collapse.—*See* Syncope.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Diarrhœa. — Acid Carbol., Acid Gallic, Acid Nitric Dil., Acid Phosph. Dil., Acid Sulph. Aromat., Acid Lactic, Acid Sulph, Dil., Acid

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

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

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

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

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

Dropsy, Renal.—Spt. Æther. Nit., Ammon. Acet. Liq., Apocynum, Buchu, Caffaina, Digitalis, Diuretin, Elaterium, Hemidesimus, Hydrarg. Pil.,

Jalapa, Pilocarpine, Potass. Acet., Potass. Iodid., Potass. Nit., Scilla, Sodium Acet., Sodii Iodid., Theocin, Theophylline, Theobromine-Aceto-Saliycl.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Elephantiasis.—Tylarsin, Arsamin.

Emphysema.—Iodine preps.

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

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

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

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

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

Epistaxis.—Acid Tannic, Acid Gallic, Adrenalin, Alum, Ergot, Ferri Chloroxydi Liq., Hamamelis, Pulv. Kino (as insufflation), Terebinth Ol. (*Applications*) Ice, Matico, Alum, Ferri Perchlor. Liq., Styptic Colloid.

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

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

Exophthalmic Goitre.—Anti-thyroid Serum, Belladonna, Digitalis, Duboisine, Iodine preps., Iron salts, Potass. Iodid., Quinine preps., Spar-teine, Suprarenal Extract. (*Local*) Iodi Ung., Iodi Tinct., Iohydrin.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fever, Typhoid.—Acid. Carbol., Acid. Nit. Dil., Acid. Sulphuros., Acetozone, Acetanilide, Argent. Nit., Belladonna, Calomel, Cinnamon Ol. Iodates, Cusparia, Guaiacum, Hydrogen Peroxide, Magnesii Salicylas, Naphthalene, Naphthol, Opium, Phenacetin, Phenocoll Hydrochlor., Pyramidon, Potass. Permangan., Quinine, Quinaphthol, Salicin, Salicylates, Salol, Thallinæ Sulph., Thymol, Anti-Typhoid Vaccine, Tribromophenol, Zinc Sulphocarb.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gastritis.—Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil., Bismuth Benzoas, Bismuth Carb., Bismuth Salicyl., Mist. Bismuthi, Mist. Bismuthi Comp., Mist. Bismuthi Comp. cum Morphina, Mist. Bismuthi cum Pepsino, Mist. Bismuthi cum Soda, Tab. Bismuthi et Sodii Bicarb., Calcii Permang. and Salicylas, Papainum, Elixir Papaini, Glyc. Papaini, Potassii Bicarbonas, Sodii Bicarbonas.

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

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

Glaucoma.—Physostigmine Sulph., Pilocarpine, Arecoline.

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

Goitre, Exophthalmic.—Ammon. Picras, Digitalis, Ergot, Ferrum, Opium, Strophanthus, Supra-renal Gland, Thyroid Gland preps.

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

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

Gout.—Acid Benzoic, Acid Quinic, Acid Thymic, Aconite, Arsenic preps., Asaprol, Aspirin, Ammon. Benzoas, Ammon. Chlor., Ammon. Phos., Bromal Hydras, Caffein Tri-iodid, Chinotropin, Citarin, Colchicine, Colchicum and Colchicin, Cajaput Ol., Formates, Glycero-phosphates, Guaiacum, Gynocardi Ol., Hyoscyamus, Iodine Tinct., Iron preps., Lithii Carb., Lithii Benzoas, Lithii Bromid., Lithii Citras, Lithii Guaiacas, Lysidine, Magnesia, Morphine (inject hypoderm.), Phenazonum, Piperazine, Piperazine Quinate, Piperidine Tart., Potass. Acet., Potass. Cit., Sabina, Saligenin, Serpentaria, Sidonal, Sodii

Bicarb., Sodii Benz., Sodii Phosph., Sodii Taurocholas, Strontii Salicylas, Sulphur, Tylmarin, Trimethylamin Hydroch., Urea Quinate, Uricedin, Uropherin, Urosin, Ursal, Veratrum. (*Local*) Borax Solution, Chloroform Lin., Cade Oil. (*Mineral Waters*) Buxton, Plombières, Soden, Strathpeffer.

Gums, Inflamed and Spongy.—(*Local*) Acid Carbol., Alum, Boracis Glycerin, Glycothymoline, Gummi Rub. Tinct., Krameria Tinct., Listerine, Myrrh Tinct., Myrrh Tinct. cum Boracis, Potass. Chlorat., Pyrethri Tinct.

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

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

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

Hæmoptysis.—Acid Gallic, Acid Pyrogallic, Acid Sclerotic, Acid Sulph. Dil., Acid Tannic, Alumen, Agaricus, Amyl Nitrite Caps. (inhaled), Antipyrine, Atropine, Bromides, Chloral Hydrat., Digitalis, Ergot, Ergotinin, Ferri Acet. Liq., Hamamelis, Morphine, Nitroglycerin, Opium, Plumbi Acet.

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

Hæmorrhage.—*Local applications to arrest bleeding (dental, &c.)* Acid Sulph. Dil., Acid Tannic, Adrenalin, Albumen, Alumen, Argent. Nit., Benzoin, Bryonia, Catechu, Chinosol, Cinchon. Pulv., Collodium, Cornutin Salts, Styptol

(Cotarnine Phthalate), Creosote, Cupri Sulph., Cupri Sulphocarb., Ergot, Ergotinine, Erigerontis Ol., Ferri Perchlor. Liq., Ferro-Alumen, Gallæ Granati Cort., Gum Rubri Ext. Liq., Hæmatoxylum, Hamamelis, Hydrastis, Hydrastininæ Hydrochlor., Kino, Krameria, Matico, Monsel's Solution, Opium, Quercus, Plumbi Acet., Salipyrin, Styptic Colloid, Suprarenal Ext., Terebinth Ol., Tinct. Benzoin Co., Zinc Acet., Zinc Chlorid. Liq., Zinc Sulph.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pulv. Lobeliæ Comp., Pollantin, Stramonium, Suprarenal Ext., Terebene.

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

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

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

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

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

Hydrocele.—Glycerin et Tinct. Iodi.

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

Hysteria.—Acid. Hydrobrom. Dil., Ammon. Carb., Ammon. Comp. Spt., Ammon. Fœtid Spt., Ammon. Bromid., Ammon. Valerian, Asafetida, Auri Bromid., Auri Chlorid., Bromal, Cajuput Ol., Camphor, Cannabin Tannate, Cannabis Indic., Camphor Monobrom., Castoreum, Cephalopin, Cypripedin, Chloroform et Morphin. Co. Tinct., Lavand. Ol., Lupuli Tinct., Menthol Valerian,

Nux Vomica, Phosphorus, Pilocarpin et Potass. Brom. Syrup., Potass. Bromid., Quin. Sulph., Rosmar. Ol., Pulsatilla, Rutæ Ol., Strychnina, Sumbul, Valerian and Valerianates, Validol. Zinc Phosphid.

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

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

Indigestion.—*See* Dyspepsia.

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

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

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

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

Intertrigo.—Acid Boric and Ung., Acid Tannic Glycer., Alphozone, Calamin Lotio, Calcii Carb., Camphor, French Chalk, Fuller's Earth,

Kaolin, Methylene Blue, Thorii Oleat. Ung., Vaseline, Zinc Cremor and Ung., Zinci Oleat., Zinci Salicyl.

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

Itch.—*See Scabies.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lice.—*See* **Pediculi.**

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

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

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

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

Lumbago.—Ammon. Chlor., Atropine, Belladonna, Camphor Monobr., Capsicum, Cimicifuga Tinct. and Liq. Ext., Cimicifugin, Colchicum, Morphine (inject hypod.), Phenazone, Potass. Iodid., Quinine, Salicylates, Guaiacum and Sulphur., Tylcalsin. (*Local*) Aconit. Lin., Belladonna Lin., Amyl Salicylate, Apolysin, Lin. Capsici, Lin. Chloroform, Lin. Methyl Salicyl.,

Iodum Oleat., Iohydrin, Menthol Lin., Methysal Balm, Oleogen, Camphor, Oleogen Salicyl., Lin. Opii, Methyl Chlorid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meningitis.—Aconite, Antim. Tart., Belladonna, Hydrarg. Subchlor., Digitalis, Ergot, Hyoscyamus, Opium, Potass. Brom., Potass. Iodid. (*External Application*) Ice, also Antiseptic and Mercurial Injections.

Menorrhagia. — Acid Gallic, Aloes, Acid Sclerotic, Acid. Sulph. Dil., Alum, Beberin Sulph., Cannabis Indic., Cannabin Tannate, Cinnam. Ol., Cotarnine, Digitalis, Eumenol, Erigeron Oil, Ergot,

Iron persalts, Hamamelis, Hydratis, Krameria, Plumbi Acet., Salipyrin, Stypticin, Styptol, Vincæ Major, Ext. Fld., Viburnum Prunifol.

Menstruation, Irregular.—*See Amenorrhœa.*

Menstruation, Painful.—*See Dysmenorrhœa.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

Neuralgia.—Acetanilide, Aconite Chlorof., Aconit. Lin., Aconitin Ung., Actæa, Æther (injection or spray), Ammon. Brom., Æthyl Chlorid., Ammon. Chlorid., Amyl Nitris, Analgen, Aspirin, Atropin Valerian, Atropin Salicyl., Belladon. Lin., Butyl Chloral Hydras, Bromides, Bromoprotein, Caffeine, Camphor Lin., Cannabis Indica, Carbon Tetrachlorid., Chloral cum Camphor, Chloroform, Cinchona, Cocaine, Conium, Croton Lin., Cimicifuga, Cinchonine, Colchicine, Delphine, Exalgin, Euphorin, Ferrum salts, Formanilide, Gelsemin. Tinct., Gelsemin, Guaiacol, Hyoscyamine, Iodoform, Lactophenin, Lecithin, Malakin, Menthol, Methyl Chlorid.,

Methyl Salicyl., Migranine, Morphine, Monobromacetanilide, Opium, Papaveris Decoct., Phenacetin, Phenazone, Phosphorus, Phenocoll, Quinine preps., Salicylates, Salol, Sodium Acetate, Salophen, Tylcalsin, Urea-Bromine, Veratrin Ung. (*Local*) Chlorofomum Aconiti, Collodium Anodynum, Lin. Aconiti, Lin. Aconiti Comp., Oleinatum Aconitinæ, Ung. Aconitinæ, Chloroformum Atropinæ, Collodium Atropinæ, Lin. Atropinæ, Lin. Atropinæ cum Chloroformo, Oleinatum Atropinæ, Ung. Atropinæ; Chloroformum Belladonnæ, Collodium Belladonnæ, Emp. Belladonnæ, Lin. Belladonnæ, Lin. Belladonnæ cum Chloroformo, Ung. Belladonnæ; Lin. Betulæ Compositum; Lin. Camph. Ammon., Chloral Camphoratum, Parogenum Chloroformi Camphoratum; Emp. Capsici, Lin. Capsici; Lin. Chloroformi; Oleinatum Cocainæ, Ung. Cocainæ; Ethylis Bromidum (in a liniment); Guaiacol (as a paint); Liq. Epispasticus, Liq. Epispasticus Mylabridis (painted over painful nerve); Menthol, Emp. Mentholis, Lin. Mentholis, Parogenum Mentholis; Methylis Chloridum (applied on cotton wool); Lin. and Ung. Methylis Salicylatis, Ol. Caryophylli (with olive oil); Lin. Crotonis; Oleinatum Veratrinæ, Ung. Veratrinæ.

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

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

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

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

Nymphomania.—Ammon. Bromid., Bromide Salts, Camphor, Chloral Hydrat., Conium, Hyoscine, Potass. Bromid, Tinct. Hyoscyam.

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

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

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

Orchitis.—(*Internal*) Acetanilide, Aconite, Anemonin, Antim. Tart., Hyoscyamus, Phytolacca, Saline aperients. (*Local*) Glycer. Belladonn., Guaiacol, Iodi Tinct., Emplast. Hydrarg.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Strychnine Cacodylas, Terebene, Tuberculin preps., Tylmarin, Tylarsin, Thiocol, Urea.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Psoriasis.—Arsenic preps., Cacodyl. preps., Gynocard Ol., Hydrarg. Iodid. Virid., Iron salts, Phosphorus, Quinine preps., Sulphur. (*Local*) Acid Carbol. Ung., Acid Chrysophanic Ung., Acid Pyrogal. Ung., Acid Salicyl. Ung., Anthrarobin, Aristol, Betulæ Alb. Olei Ung., Carbonis Liq. Lotio, Creosote, Epicarin, Eugallol, Eurobin, Europhen, Gallanol, Gynocard. Ol., Hydracetin, Hydroxylamine, Ichthyol, Iodates, Lenigallol, Mollin, Naphthol, Picis Ung., Potass. Sulphurat, Resorcin, Sulphuris Hypochlor. Ung., Salophen, Thio-resorcin, Thorii Ol. Ung., Thymol Iodid. Ung. Rusci Co.

Puerperal Fever.—Acid Boric, Antifebrin, Antipyrine, Anti-streptococcic Serum, Ferri Perchlor., Jaborandi, Opium, Pilocarpine, Quinine, Veratrum, Terebinth Ol., Nucleinic Acid, Sal Alembroth (vaginal injection).

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

Pyæmia.—Alcohol, Ammonia, Quinine, Antiseptics.

Pyelitis.—Benzoates, Acid Benzoic, Erigeron Ol.

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

Rheumatism, Acute.—Acid Aceto-Salicylic, Acid Salicylic, Acid Benzoic, Aconite, Antifebrin, Acetopyrin, Actæa and Cimicifugin, Antipyrine,

Asaprol, Aspirin, Betol, Canthar. Emplast., Caffeine-chloral, Colchicum, Colchicin, Gaultheriæ Ol., Ferri Perchlor., Formanilide, Guaiacum, Lactophenin, Lithion, Mesotan, Lin. Methyl. Salicylas, Opium, Ozonic Æther, Phenocoll Hydroch., Potass. Acet., Pot. Bicarb., Potass. Cit., Pulv. Ipec. Co., Piperazine Quinate, Pyramidon, Salicylates, Quinine preps., Rubidium Iodid, Salicin, Saligenin, Salocoll, Salol, Salophen, Sodii Dithiosalicylas, Sodii Salicylas, Sodii Biearb., Tylcalsin, Tylmarin, Veratrum.

Rheumatism (Chronic).—Acid Citric, Acid Hydriodic and Iodic, Acid Salicylic, Arsenic, Aconit. Lin., Ammon. Chlor., Ammon. Phosph., Armoracia, Asaprol, Actæa, Amyl Salicylas, Antim. Sulphurat., Aspirin, Aspirophen, Betol, Buchu, Benzosalin, Bisciniol., Caffein. Salicyl., Conium, Cajuput Ol., Citrophen, Gynocard Ol., Chloral, Camphor and Menthol applic., Cimicifuga, Cinchonid. Salicylas, Citarin, Colchicum, Delphine, Ethyl Iodid., Euphorin, Ferri Iodid. Syr., Ferri Salicylas, Formates, Gelsemium, Guaiacum, Hydrarg. Iodid. Rub., Hydrarg. or Morph. Oleas., Iodi Liquor Fort., Lin. Camph. Co., Ichthyol, Ichthyol Salicylas, Lithii, Guaiacas, Lithii Salicylas, Lycetol, Lysidine, Magnesia, Malakin, Menthol Mesotan, Methyl Acetyl Salicylat, Methylene Blue, Morrhue Ol., Myrist. Ol., Naftalan, Opium, Phenacetin, Pini Ol., Piperazine Quinate, Potass. Sulphurat., Potass. Iodid., Pyramidon, Salicylates, Piperidin preps., Salipyrin, Salol, Sodii Iodid., Sodii Salicylat., Sulphur (Chelsea Pensioner), Safrol, Terebin Lin., Ulmaren, Uricedin, Ursal, Xanthoxylum. (*Local*) Chloroform. Aconiti, Lin. Aconiti, Lin. Aconiti Comp., Lin. Aconiti et Chloroformi, Lin. Album, Balneum Alkalinum, Collod. Anodynum, Chloroform. Atropinæ, Collod. Atropinæ, Lin. Atropinæ c. Chloroform, Ung. Atropinæ, Chloroform. Belladonnæ, Collod. Belladon., Emp. Belladon., Emp. Belladon. Mitius, Emp. Belladon. Viride, Lin. Belladon. cum Chloroform, Ung. Belladon., Borneol, Chloral Camphor., Lin. Camph. Ammon., Ol. Camph. Essent., Emp. Calefaciens, Emp. Capsici, Gossypium Capsici, Lin. Capsici Comp., Tinct. Capsici Fort., Ung. Oleoresinæ Capsici, Lin. Chloroformi,

Parogenum Chloroformi Camph., Parogenum Eucalyptol., Emp. Ferri, Guaiacol, Emp. Menthol., Lin. Menthol., Methylis Salicylas, Parogenum Salicyl., Ung. Methylis Salicyl., Ung. Methylis Salicyl. Comp., Ol. Gaultheriæ, Ol. Betulæ, Lin. Betulæ Comp., Ol. Cajuputi, Ol. Crotonis, Lin. Crotonis, Ol. Gynocardia, Ung. Gynocardia, Ol. Pini, Ol. Sassafras, Ol. Sinapis Expres., Ol. Succini, Lin. Succini Comp., Ol. Terebinthinæ, Lin. Terebinth., Lin. Terebinth. Acet., Ol. Thymi, Emp. Opii, Lin. Opii Ammon., Emp. Picis, Lin. Saponis, Sodii Carbonas Exsic. (as a bath salt), Balneum Sodii Chloridi, Atropin Lin., Belladonna Lin., Betol, Camph. Co. Lin., Capsici Emplast., Chloral cum Camphor, Methyl Salicylate Plaster, Opii Lin.

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

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

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

Rodent Ulcer. — Ginger, Iodides, Pepper, Radium and X-rays.

Saliva, to Promote. — Horse-radish, Calcii Permangan. (internally), Jaborandi, Mercurial preps., Mustard, Pyrethrum, Tobacco.

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

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

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

Scarlet Fever.—Acid Salicylic, Aconite, Ammon. Carb., Belladonna, Potass. Chlorat., Calcii Sulphid., Ol. Eucalyptus (rubbed over body), Eucalypti Tinct., Sodii Salicylas. (*Local*) Spray Acid Carbol., Resorcin, Sodæ Chlor. Liq.

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

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

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

Sea Sickness.—Amyl Nitris, Acid Hydrobrom., Ammon. Bromid., Antipyrine, Brometone, Caffeine, Caffein Cit., Chloralamide, Chloral Hydras, Chlorobrom., Camphor, Cerii Oxalas, Creosote, Cocaine Hydrochlor., Hyoscine, Hyoscyamina, Nitro-glycerin, Potass. Bromid., Sodii Bromid., Orexin Tannate, Sodii Nitris.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tetanus.—Acid Carbol., Antitoxin, Amyl Nitris, Anæsthetics (to relax spasms), Bromides, Cannabis Indic., Chloral Hydras, Conin. Hydrobrom., Curara, Eucaine Lactate, Gelsemium, Arsenicalis Liq., Magnes. Sulph. or Sodium Chloride injections, Morphine, Opium, Pelletierine, Phenol (inject. hypod.), Pilocarpine, Serum Anti-tetanic, Strophanthus (Hydrogen Peroxide to wash wound).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uræmic Convulsions.—Bromides and Chloral Hydras.

Urine, Incontinence.—Ammon. Bromid., Antipyrine, Acid Benzoic, Belladonna, Buchu, Chloral Hydras., Creosotum, Calcii Phosph., Camphor Monobrom., Hyoscyamus, Ergot, Ferri Perchlor., Lycopod. Tinct., Nux Vom., Strychnin. Liq., Potass. Citras.

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

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

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

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

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

Whooping-cough.—Acid Carbol., Acid Boric, Acid Sulphurous, Acid Benzoic and Benzoates, Alum, Ammon. Bromid., Antipyrine, Antitussin, Atropine, Amyl Nitris, Apomorphine Hydroch., Auri et Sodii Chlor., Belladonna, Bromoform, Benzol, Bromides, Bryonia, Caryoph. Ol., Chloral, Chlorof. et Morph. Co. Tinct., Camphor Monobrom., Codeine Jelly, Conium, Ergot, Eucalypti Ol., Euquinine, Gelsemium, Grindelia, Ipecac., Lobelia, Morphine preps., Ozonic Ether, Orthoform (New), Pertussin, Phenacetin, Potass.

Bromid., Quinine, Rubidium, Senega, Resorcin, Succin. Lin., Stramonium, Zinc Oxid., Zinc Sulph. Inhalation of Formalin, Pyridine, Hyoscyamus and fumigation with Sulphurous Acid.

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

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

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

DRUGS AND PREPARATIONS WHICH MAY CAUSE AN ERUPTION ON, OR ITCHING OF, THE SKIN.

Antitoxin.	Iodides.
Arsenic.	Opium.
Belladonna.	Quinine.
Bromides.	Salicylic Acid.
Chloral.	Synthetic Compounds.
Copaiba.	Volatile Oils, and drugs containing them.

DRUGS WHICH MAY CHANGE THE COLOUR OF THE URINE.

Drugs that increase its amount cause it to be lighter.

Drugs that irritate the kidneys cause it to be darker.

Methylene-blue causes it to be green, if acid.

Phenol may cause it to be brown (same appearance as bile).

Santonin causes it to be yellow, if acid; purple, if alkaline.

Senna may cause it to be red, if acid; yellow, if alkaline.

Sulphonal may cause it to be very dark.

DRUGS WHICH COLOUR THE FÆCES.

Bismuth salts turn them black or dark grey.

Colchicum turns them greenish.

Iron turns them black.

Mercury colours them green.

Purgatives cause them to be darker.

DRUGS WHICH ARE EXCRETED WITH THE MILK.

Arsenic.

Bromides.

Hexamethylenamin.

Iodides.

Lead.

Mercury.

Opium.

Quinine.

Sulphur.

Vegetable Cathartics.

Volatile Oils.

ANALYTICAL NOTES AND SPECIAL TESTS.

Acetone.—10 mils, to which a few drops of sol. phenolphthalein have been added, require but 1 drop of N/1 sol. sodium hydroxide to give a pink coloration.

Acetyl Salicylic Acid.—0.5 gm. shaken with 20 mils of water and 1 drop T. sol. ferric chloride should not turn violet, proving absence of acid salicylic.

Adrenalin.—A weak solution slightly acid turns emerald green on addition of a trace of ferric chloride. This is changed to purple or carmine by dilute solution of sodium hydroxide.

Benzamine Lactate.—In solution gives a white precipitate with acid salicylic and also with sol. ammonia a white precipitate, soluble in excess.

Betol.—Solution in alcohol becomes violet in colour on the addition of ferric chloride.

Castor Oil.—Should be soluble in all proportions of absolute alcohol and in 3.5 parts of alcohol, 90 per cent. (B.P. test.) If 3 c.c. of the oil be shaken with an equal volume of carbon bisulphide, and 1 c.c. of H_2SO_4 be then added, the mixture on

being shaken should not become brown. This test proves absence of various fixed oils, including cottonseed. For adulteration with rosin oil add a few drops of stannic bromide in carbon bisulphide to the suspected sample of oil in the same solvent. If a red or violet colour be developed, rosin oil is present in proportion to the rapidity and colour produced. As small a quantity as 3 or 4 per cent. of rosin oil may thus be detected.—(Renard's test.)

Finkener's Test for Impurities.—Shake 10 c.c. of oil with 50 c.c. of alcohol, S.G. 0.829, at 17.5°. If a turbidity be produced which does not disappear when the mixture is heated to 20°, at least 10 per cent. of foreign oils have been added.

Chloroform.—S.G. 1.483 to 1.487; should not boil below 60° C. It should not bleach nor redden litmus paper. Should give no colour on addition of 1 mil sol. cadmium iodide. On the addition of silver nitrate it should not become turbid or give a white precipitate. Solution of caustic potash should not turn it brown on heating, and it should mix with ether or alcohol. It should not be coloured after shaking up with sulphuric acid, and should leave no residue or unpleasant odour after evaporation.

Cinchonidine in Quinine Sulphate.—Dissolve 1 gm. of quinine sulphate in 9 gm. of absolute alcohol, and 3 gm. of 5 per cent. sulphuric acid. After standing for a day with occasional shaking, any cinchonidine present will have separated out as tetrasulphate, that salt being only slightly soluble in alcohol. By dissolving in water and precipitating again with caustic soda solution, the cinchonidine can be obtained pure (m.p. 199° C.).—(Schäfer.)

Citric and Tartaric Acids (to distinguish).—On heating 1 gm. of the powdered substance over a water-bath, with 10 gm. of sulphuric acid, citric acid turns lemon-yellow, while tartaric acid becomes brown or black.—(Puscher.)

Citrophen in solution becomes violet on addition of chromic acid.

Codeine Hydrochloride.—0.1 gm. warmed with 1 c.c. sulphuric acid and 1 drop sol. ferric chloride becomes deep blue in colour.

Colchicine.—On addition of a little sulphuric acid and a drop or two of nitric acid becomes yellowish green, changing to blue violet and wine red to yellow.—(Dragendorff.)

Copaiba.—Hirschsohn's test for fatty oils in copaiba. Boil 20 to 40 drops of the copaiba with 1 to 2 c.c. of a solution of 1 part of NaOH in 5 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol. The presence of oils is indicated by a jelly-like mass separating or a turbidity being produced upon cooling, or on the addition of 2 volumes of ether. Pure copaiba should yield a mixture with 3 volumes of 90 per cent. alcohol from which no oil globules should separate within an hour.

Cream of Tartar.—Cream of tartar is sometimes contaminated with lime. To test for this, dissolve a small quantity in dilute hydrochloric acid; if effervescence is caused, add ammonia till the solution becomes slightly alkaline; next add oxalate of ammonia, allow to stand for eight hours, filter, wash the precipitate (if any), and dry, then ignite, and when cool weigh the residue as lime. A ready test is to dissolve 84 grs. of bicarbonate of soda in 2 oz. of water, and add 204 grs. of the cream of tartar; the mixture, after heating, should be neutral to litmus paper. If the sample is of superior quality the mixture will be acid. For adulteration with barium, dissolve 20 grs. of cream of tartar in 1 oz. of distilled water with heat; if any remains undissolved, or a precipitate be thrown down on adding a little sulphuric acid, the presence of barium is indicated. Arsenic limit 2 parts per million.

Diamorphine Hydrochloride.—On addition of a few drops of acid nitric a yellow colour is produced which changes to greenish-blue on warming and finally becomes yellow again.

Emetine.—On addition of sulphomolybdic acid a brown colour is formed which, on addition of acid hydrochloric, is turned to blue.

Ether.—S.G. 0.72. It should be neutral to litmus paper. If it forms an opaque emulsion on shaking up with oil of copaiba, the presence of water and alcohol are indicated. Pure ether should remain clear.

Formaldehyde in Milk.—Trillat's reaction affords conclusive evidence of the presence of formaldehyde. Add to the solution (in the case of milk—a distillate) 0.5 c.c. of dimethylaniline, acidified with a few drops of sulphuric acid, and, after shaking, heat on a water-bath for half an hour. The solution is then alkalized and boiled until the smell of dimethylaniline has disappeared, after which the liquid is filtered through a small filter. The filter is subsequently washed a few times with water, then opened, spread on the bottom of a porcelain dish, and moistened with acetic acid. Finely powdered lead peroxide is then added, and if formaldehyde be present an intense blue colour appears. (See also "Milk Analysis.")

Glycerin.—S.G. 1.26, should be quite neutral to litmus paper, and its solution should not be affected by silver nitrate, ammonium oxalate, or barium chloride. Insoluble in ether, chloroform and in fixed oils. On the addition of ammonium sulphhydrate, if a black or brown colour be formed, the presence of lead, copper, or iron is indicated. A mixture of glycerin 10 mils, water 40 mils, 1 drop sol. ammonia, 1 drop sol. acid tannic should not give more than a faint and transient pink or purple coloration (limit of iron B.P.) Shaken with an equal volume of sulphuric acid it should be unaffected, or only a very pale straw coloration result, which proves the absence of sugar or dextrin. On heating a small quantity in a platinum dish till the glycerin is driven off, a charred residue will remain if sugar be present, but only a black stain if the glycerin be pure, which burns away without leaving ash when heated to redness. Fehling's method is recommended as the best test for the detection of sugars. It is impossible for this substance to occur in glycerin unless employed as an adulterant, and consequently it is only necessary to look for it in a distilled product. Let 5 c.c. of glycerin be mixed with 50 c.c. of water and 10 drops of hydrochloric acid in a small flask and heated for thirty minutes in a water-bath, and then mix 10 c.c. of the liquid with 2 c.c. of sodium hydrate T.S. (= test solution, U.S.P.), and 1 c.c. of alkaline cupric tartrate T.S.

No yellowish-red cloudiness should appear within six hours. Arsenic limit 2 parts per million.

Boettger's Test for Sugar in Glycerin.—Five drops of glycerin are heated to boiling with 100 drops of water, 1 drop of nitric acid, S.G. 1.3, and 0.03 to 0.04 gm. ammonium molybdate. If sugar be present, the solution is coloured intensely blue.

Hager's Glycerin Reaction.—If an aqueous solution of glycerin coloured blue by litmus tincture be mixed with a solution of borax similarly coloured by means of litmus, the mixture assumes a red colour.

Test for Arsenic in Glycerin.—To 20 minims of glycerin in a test-tube add 5 c.c. of hydrochloric acid (1 to 7), 1 gm. of pure zinc, and a few drops of solution of iodine to give very slight yellow coloration. Plug the tube with cotton-wool, and cover with filter paper, on which a drop of mercuric chloride solution has been dried. This should not show a yellow stain in fifteen minutes.—(Siebold.)

Guaiacol.—Solution of guaiacol in alcohol (90 per cent.) to which a trace of T. sol. ferric chloride has been added, immediately turns blue which changes to emerald green, and finally becomes yellowish.

Hexamine.—0.1 gm. warmed with 5 mils acid sulphuric and 0.1 gm. acid salicylic turns carmine in colour.

Hydrocyanic Acid (Dufla's test).—To determine the amount of actual hydrocyanic acid in a sample, mix some silver nitrate with a little ammonia, so that the clear liquid may be slightly acid, then pour it into a weighed portion of the sample of hydrocyanic acid as long as any precipitate is found. Collect the precipitate of cyanide of silver on a small filter, previously dried and weighed at 212° F., wash the precipitate and filter, and dry again at 212° F. and weigh. 133.9 parts of cyanide of silver represent 27 parts of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid.

Malt Extract (determination of diastase).—Take 10 grs. of potato starch or arrowroot, and boil in 2 oz. of water for three minutes, cool to 110° F., and add 10 grs. of the extract to be tested, dis-

solved in 1 oz. of water. Keep the solution at 100° F. until small quantities (about 30 minims), taken out at intervals of one minute, cease to give a blue colour with 1 drop of tincture of iodine. A good extract should not take longer than five to six minutes.

Naphthol.—A hot saturated solution gives a blue fluorescence on adding 1 drop of sol. ammonia.

Narcotic Extracts (simple methods of identification).—*Aconite extract* should produce a sharp and burning taste on the tip of the tongue, followed by long-continued local anæsthesia. *Belladonna extract* is distinguished from that of *hyoscyamus* by the intense green fluorescence produced by shaking out an aqueous solution with chloroform or ether, evaporating, adding a little warm water to the residue, and then a few drops of ammonia solution. *Cannabis indica* extract should yield to ether a soft resinous substance, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzol, and carbon disulphide, and not be capable of saponification by potash. *Conium extract* is easily detected by the mouse-like odour given off on adding to an aqueous solution a little soda or potash solution. It should also yield a residue of minute double refracting needle-shaped or columnar crystals, on dissolving in warm water, shaking out with ether, adding soda solution, again shaking out with ether, evaporating, dissolving residue in semi-normal hydrochloric acid, and evaporating a drop on a glass slide. *Opium extract*, when dissolved in water and acidified with hydrochloric acid, gives an intense blood-red coloration with ferric chloride solution. *Nux vomica extract*, dissolved in 70 per cent. alcohol and the solution evaporated on a water-bath after adding one or two drops of diluted sulphuric acid, is indicated by a residue, the edges of which are violet, turning to red. An aqueous solution, acidulated with diluted sulphuric acid and filtered, should give a curdy white precipitate with ammonia, orange-red with potassium chromate, and is also precipitated by yellow or red potassium prussiate.

Nessler's Reagent for Ammonium Salts.—With ammonia as well as with ammonium salt

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

Olive Oil.—S.G. 0.915 to 0.918 at 60° F. For the detection of cottonseed oil, make a 1 per cent. test solution of silver nitrate in absolute alcohol. Place 5 c.c. of the suspected oil in a glass flask, add to it 25 c.c. of absolute alcohol and 5 c.c. of the test solution. The flask is then heated in a water-bath at 84° C. If there be any cottonseed oil present the mixture will begin to darken, the most minute quantity serving to discolour, and the tint assumed will depend on the amount of cottonseed oil present.—(Bechi's test.)

Hauchecorne's Reaction for Cottonseed Oil in Olive Oil.—Heat oil, 6 gm., with 2 gm. of pure nitric acid (3HNO_3 40° Bé + $1\text{H}_2\text{O}$) on a water-bath for twenty minutes. Pure oil remains unchanged or becomes lighter, and should solidify within twenty-four hours to a flesh-coloured mass. Adulterated oil assumes an orange-brown red. The nitric acid must be free from nitrous acid.

Test for Linseed Oil in Olive Oil.—Mix 40 gm. of olive oil with 60 gm. of a 20 per cent. solution of potassium hydroxide in 70 per cent. alcohol, and heat on the water-bath until the alcohol has evaporated. The resulting soap is dissolved in warm water, the fatty acids are separated out by the addition of diluted hydrochloric acid, and then dissolved in 20 c.c. of 90 per cent. alcohol. If to this solution, after heating to 90°, 2 c.c. of 3 per cent. alcoholic silver nitrate solution be added, a brown colour will result if linseed oil be present in the olive oil.—(Millon.)

Phenacetin.—0.1 gm. boiled with 2 mls acid hydrochloric for thirty seconds and diluted with ten times its volume of water, cooled and filtered, turns a deep red colour on adding sol. acid chromic. Dissolves in acid sulphuric without coloration.

Phenazone.—An aqueous solution (1 in 100) mixed with equal quantity of acid nitric turns yellow, changing to crimson, on warming; 2 mils turns green on adding 2 drops of fuming acid nitric, and colour changes to red on boiling with a few drops more.

Pilocarpine.—Dissolved in concentrated acid sulphuric a little potass. bichromate turns solution to bluish-green.

Quinine Hydrochloride and Sulphate.—10 mils of solution (1 in 1,000) shaken with 0·5 mil sol. bromine and 1 drop sol. of ammon. fort. turns a deep green in colour. An aqueous solution of the sulphate yields a precipitate on adding sol. ammonia which is soluble in ether (B.P.).

Resorcin.—Heat cautiously 0·05 gm. with 0·1 gm. acid tart. and 10 drops acid sulphuric; a thick crimson liquid is formed which becomes yellow on the addition of water.

Soft Paraffin.—Good soft paraffin should be completely volatile when heated, and should not give off any smell of burning fat. When agitated with twice its volume of strong spirit it should remain practically undissolved. The spirit on testing should be neutral.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether.—S.G. 0·838 to 0·842; should not effervesce, or but feebly, when shaken up with bicarbonate of soda. When carefully poured on an acidified strong solution of ferrous sulphate a deep olive-brown colour is produced where the liquids come in contact. The presence of aldehyde is indicated by a brown coloration on heating with caustic potash. It should yield not much less than five times its volume of the gas on keeping. The spirit may be tested with accuracy by the nitrometer, or the following simple method. Prepare two solutions as follows:—

No. 1.

R	Sodii hyposulph.	..	..	gr. iv.
	Sodii chloridi	..	..	gr. xl.
	Potass. iodid.	..	..	gr. xx.
	Aq. ad.	..	..	℥ii.

Solve.

No. 2.

R Spt. æther. nitros. ʒii.
 Acid. sulph. dil. ʒi.

Misce.

Place No. 1 solution in a small porcelain dish ; a two-ounce ointment pot will answer the purpose. Pour into this ʒiiss. of No. 2 solution, and stir till effervescence ceases. This mixture should be free from iodine colour ; if not so, the spirit of nitre is stronger than should be used ; if no iodine has remained free after the effervescence has passed off, add another ʒss. of the No. 2 solution. This should now produce a permanent brown colour if the spirit of nitre is up to its normal strength. If a second addition of ʒss. (total ʒiiss.) is required, it is below its normal, but not unfit for use ; but if this second ʒss. fails to produce a permanent brown colour, the spirit of nitre is too weak to be sanctioned.

Veronal.—A saturated solution to which a little nitric acid has been added gives a white precipitate with Millon's reagent ; soluble in excess.

MILK ANALYSIS.

Chemical Composition.—Averages about 3·5 per cent. of fat and 9·5 per cent. solids not fat. Somerset House standards are 2·75 per cent. fat and 8·5 per cent. solids not fat.

Specific Gravity.—May be taken by means of a hydrometer, Westphal balance or S.G. bottle. Specific gravity is raised by the abstraction of fat, lowered by addition of water. Average 1·031.

Total Solids Determination.—Evaporate 5 gm. in shallow platinum dish till constant in weight and cool. Residue averages 12·8 per cent.

Fat Determination.—By centrifugal machine, Werner-Schmidt's, Adams' or Leffmann-Beam methods. The Werner-Schmidt is performed as follows : place 15 c.c. of the sample in a long-

stoppered tube with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid (S.G. 1.1). Heat by placing tube in boiling water till contents are brown or black. Cool rapidly and add 15 c.c. of ether. Shake well, allow to separate and note volume of ether. Remove two separate 10 c.c. and evaporate. Take the mean, and calculate percentage of fat, which should not be less than 3 per cent. Subtract the fat from total solids. Should not be less than 8.5 per cent.

Adams' Method.—Strips of thick absorbent fat-free paper are required, about 55×6 cm. in dimensions, or good blotting-paper may be dried and thoroughly extracted with ether. One of these strips is rolled up into a loose coil and fastened by a piece of wire; 5 mls or so of the milk is accurately measured or weighed, and slowly poured on to the coil in such a way that it is fairly evenly distributed upon it; the coil is then thoroughly dried by heating for two to three hours in a water oven. Place in a Soxhlet extraction apparatus connected to a flask and a reflux condenser, and thoroughly extracted with dry ether; the ethereal liquid should siphon over at least twelve times, the extraction taking about three hours. The flask is then disconnected and the ether evaporated, and the residue of fat dried in a water-oven for about five hours, or until it loses less than a milligramme in an hour's further heating. It is then weighed and the tare of the flask deducted, giving the weight of the fat, from which the percentage is ascertained by a simple calculation.

Leffmann-Beam Method.—This is carried out with a centrifugal machine. With the Leffmann-Beam centrifuge, special bottles for milk are supplied, holding about 40 mls, and graduated on the neck. Fifteen mls of milk is placed in the bottle, 3 mls of a mixture of equal parts of fusel oil and hydrochloric acid of specific gravity 1.16 is added, and the liquids mixed by shaking, taking care that none gets into the neck; 9 mls of 95 per cent. sulphuric acid is then added, and the bottle again shaken, then enough of a hot mixture of equal volumes of sulphuric acid and water to bring the liquid nearly up to the zero mark; the bottle is now placed in one of the receptacles of

the machine, and filled bottles in the other receptacles in order to balance properly. The handle is then turned, so as to whirl the bottle for one or two minutes at high speed. On now taking the bottle out the fat will be found entirely at the top, and the percentage is read on the graduations of the neck, which are made to read percentages directly without calculation.

Preservatives used in Milk and their Detection: Boric acid, Salicylic Acid, Formaldehyde, Hydrogen Peroxide and Sodium Carbonate.

To detect *boric acid* moisten the ash with alcohol and sulphuric acid and apply a light. In a dark place, boric acid may be detected by the green colour of the flame.

To detect *salicylic acid*, curdle the milk with mercurous nitrate and shake with ether. Evaporate the ether and moisten residue with ferric chloride. If salicylic acid be present a blue spot will be formed.

To detect *formaldehyde*: (1) Distil a small quantity of sample and add a drop of dilute aqueous solution of phenol. Pour the mixture upon some sulphuric acid in a test-tube and a crimson ring will form if formaldehyde be present. (2) Gently pour a small quantity of milk on sulphuric acid to form a layer; a violet or purple ring will be formed if formaldehyde be present; in its absence a slight greenish colouring only appears. (3) Gallic acid test: to 30 mls of the milk add 2 mls of normal sulphuric acid, and distil off 5 mls; to the distillate add 2 to 3 decimils of a saturated solution of gallic acid in pure alcohol, then carefully run in about 4 mls of strong sulphuric acid so as to form a separate layer; in presence of formaldehyde, a green zone appears at the junction of the liquids (preceded by a yellowish colour if much of the aldehyde is present), and gradually changes to a pure blue. This test will detect 1 in 200,000, or even smaller quantities.

Hydrogen peroxide is detected by adding to 15 mls of the milk 3 drops of a 2 per cent. aqueous solution of paraphenylenediamine hydrochloride and shaking. The appearance of a blue colour at once or after a few minutes indicates the presence of this preservative. As the test depends on the

action of an enzyme in the milk the colour is not given if the milk has been boiled; in this case, however, it is only necessary to add to the milk an equal volume of fresh milk known to be free from hydrogen peroxide, before adding the reagent.

Sodium carbonate or *bicarbonate* is shown by effervescence of the ash with hydrochloric acid; for confirmation, 10 mls of the milk is mixed with an equal volume of alcohol and a few drops of 1 per cent. solution of rosolic acid, when a rose-red colour is obtained. With pure milk the colour is brownish-yellow.

Arnold's Reaction for Alkaloids.—I. Certain alkaloids when heated on the water-bath with syrupy phosphoric acid, obtained by dissolving metaphosphoric acid or phosphoric anhydride in phosphoric acid, produce characteristic colour reactions: aconitine — violet; nicotine — yellow; conine — green. II. Others, when triturated with concentrated sulphuric acid, yield characteristic colour reactions upon the addition of concentrated solution of potash in 30 to 40 per cent. alcohol (or in some instances water). III. Arnold-Vitali's reaction. A small quantity of alkaloid is triturated with concentrated sulphuric acid and a grain of sodium nitrate added; then, as in II., strong potash solution. Other alkaloids produce characteristic colour reactions. Thus atropine and homatropine produce with sulphuric acid and sodium nitrate an orange-yellow colour which upon the addition of potash becomes reddish-violet and afterwards fades to rose-red.

Mayer's Reagent for Alkaloids. — Dissolve 13.546 gm. of mercuric chloride and 49.8 gm. of potassium iodide in water, and dilute the solution to 1 litre. With most alkaloids in weakly acid solutions this reagent yields whitish precipitates, and this property permits its use in quantitative determinations.

Millon's Reagent. — Mercury 10, acid nitric (S.G. 1.185) 25 by weight, water 25. Dissolve with slight heat, shake often. Add to it, solution made by dissolving mercury 10, acid. nitric (S.G. 1.3) 22 by weight without heating. This reagent gives a yellow then red coloration on heating with albumin or urea.

TABLE OF COLOUR-TESTS FOR ALKALOIDS.

	HNO ₃		KClO ₃	NH ₃	Residue	KHO	HNO ₃
	Cold	Heated					
Strychnine	—	Pink	Scarlet	Brownish precipitate	Green	Orange	Green
Brucine ..	{ Scarlet Violet }	Yellow	Yellow	Bright yellow	Green	Dark brown	Green, brown
Narcotine		Bright yellow	,,	Dark brown	Dark brown	,,	Reddish-yellow
Morphine	Orange-red	Yellow	,,	Red brown	Light brown	Light brown	Light brown
Quinine ..	—	—	—	Green precipitate	,,	,,	,,
Cinchonine	—	—	—	White precipitate	,,	—	—
Caffeine ..	—	—	Pale yellow	Bleached	Red, yellow	—	—

STERILISATION.

To sterilise necessary beakers, dishes and other apparatus, the articles should be first well washed with hot water and soap, rinsed with plain water, and then with hydrochloric acid, rinsed again, dried and then placed in a dry oven, steriliser or autoclave and heated to 170° C. for an hour at least.

Liquids should be placed in suitable flasks, the necks plugged with wool, then boiled for a half to one and a half hours. Stoppers should be sterilised, allowed to cool, and soaked with soft paraffin before use.

When sterilising *surgical instruments* by boiling, a small quantity of sodium carbonate (about 1 per cent.) should be placed in the water.

Dressings should be wrapped up in cloths or towels and preferably sterilised in an autoclave or in a current of steam for one and a half hours, after thoroughly cleaning with soap, water and nailbrush.

For sterilising the **hands and also wounds**, iodobenzine is said to be efficient and convenient. It is prepared by pouring some tincture of iodine into a certain quantity of benzine; the excess of tincture of iodine sinks to the bottom and a saturated solution of iodobenzine is formed. For sterilising the hands it is sufficient to rub in a small quantity. A ready method of preparing dressings is to soak them in the solution which is then allowed to evaporate; and wounds may be sterilised by the application of tampons medicated in this manner. Iodobenzine is said to have a rapid and immediate action by means of irradiation of nascent iodine vapour by the rapid evaporation of iodine and benzine. The antiseptic action is therefore developed at once, while after a few minutes a simple sterile dressing remains in contact with the wound.

Sterilisation and Testing of Drinking-water for use of Troops on Field or Active Service.—Sims Woodhead suggests the following method of testing and sterilising water in water-cart tanks

for supplying troops on active service: Rinse out a 1 pint Service enamelled mug with some of the water to be tested; add 2 gm. of chlorinated lime (the amount contained in a packet marked "A" of the sterilising outfit), rub it to a smooth paste with a clean rod or similar implement. Then add 18 oz. of water, or enough to fill the mug (No. 1) to within $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of the top, and mix by pouring it backwards and forwards into a second clean mug (No. 2). Then fill up four more clean enamelled Service mugs (Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6) with the water to be tested. From the first mug (No. 1) take, by means of a thick glass tube graduated to 0.15 c.c. so as to form a pipette, that volume of the chlorinated lime solution. Introduce this quantity into the first of the four mugfuls (No. 3) to be tested (Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6), two such quantities or 0.30, into the second mugful, three into the third (No. 5), and so on. Allow the mixtures to stand for fifteen minutes; then introduce into each a crushed small tablet of potassium iodide and another of starch (labelled C and B respectively in the outfit). When a blue colour appears in any of the mugs the water therein is "safe." Should the water in the first of the testing mugs (No. 3) give a blue colour, the chlorinated lime solution in the first mixing mug (No. 1) may be divided into two equal parts, each of which is sufficient to sterilise 110-120 gallons of water. Distribute this amount by pouring equal quantities into each of the four divisions of the Service water tank when about half filled with water, and then fill it up and allow to stand for twenty minutes. For further supplies of the same water one 2-gm. tube (the white label "A" of the outfit) is similarly used. If the blue colour appears only in the second testing mug (No. 4), then the whole of the chlorinated solution in the first mug (No. 1) must be added to 110-120 gallons of water. If No. 4 gives no colour, but the blue tint appears in No. 5, a second sterilising powder "A" must be dissolved in Mug 1, and half its contents added to 110-120 gallons of water. Should No. 5 give no colour but No. 6 become blue, add the whole of the contents of two tubes "A" to each 110-120 gallons of water. Should No. 6 give no colour the water is highly polluted, and it should be boiled

before use. It may be rendered innocuous by adding more bleaching powder up to 6 to 8 gm. to 110 gallons, but it will be less palatable. If for any reason the supply of sterilising tubes "A" of chlorinated lime should fail, it will be found that three times as much loose, dry, chlorinated lime as can be lifted on a sixpence grasped edgewise between the thumb and finger will weigh approximately 2 gm.

Thresh recommends the following method:—¹

(1) Obtain a supply of high quality chlorinated lime in $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. hermetically sealed tins.

(2) A corresponding number of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets of sodium thiosulphate. This salt (usually called hyposulphate of soda, and largely used in photography) is nearly tasteless and combines with all the available chlorine in about half its weight of chlorinated lime. From these the following stock can be quickly prepared.

(3) Add the contents of a tin of No. 1 to one gallon of water and shake until uniformly mixed.

(4) Add one packet of thiosulphate to one gallon of water and shake until dissolved.

A gallon of solution No. 3 will sterilise 8,000 gallons of any ordinary clear well or river water in fifteen minutes, and if at the expiration of that time the one gallon of thiosulphate solution No. 4 be added to the water any excess of chlorine will be eliminated.

In encampments the water would require to be sterilised in the water-carts, and these apparently vary in size from 100 to 150 gallons. As one gallon of the chlorine solution is sufficient under ordinary circumstances for purifying 8 000 gallons, one fluid ounce would suffice for 50 gallons. This being remembered, the quantity to be added to the contents of a water-cart could be calculated instantly by any man in charge who knew the capacity of the tank. The procedure would be as follows: Fill the tank with the water, filtered if necessary and possible, and add 1 oz. of the chlorine solution for every 50 gallons; mix well and allow to stand for fifteen minutes, then add a corresponding quantity of the soda solution and again mix. The water is then ready for use.

¹ See *The Lancet*, September 26, 1914.

URINE ANALYSIS.

The following are some of the chief tests employed in a chemical examination of the urine.

The data usually required are the specific gravity, reaction to litmus, colour, amount of urea, the presence or absence of albumin and glucose, and if present the amount.

Normal urine may be turbid, owing to the presence of urates, phosphates, or mucus. Urates will dissolve on warming with liquor potassæ and phosphates on acidifying with acetic acid.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION.

Quantity Voided.—The normal quantity voided is from 40 to 50 fluid ounces daily. This amount is increased in diabetes and when arterial tension is high, and diminished in volume in Bright's disease.

Specific Gravity varies as a mean between 1·015 and 1·025, but varies largely in certain diseases. A very high S.G. indicates a large percentage of sugar, while a low S.G. may point to diabetes insipidus.

Reaction.—Normal urine is always acid, but after standing it becomes alkaline.

Colour.—High colour usually indicates the presence of either blood, bile, excess of urea, urates, or pigments. Certain drugs also influence the colour. Senna makes it red, rhubarb brownish-yellow, methylene blue turns it blue, and carbolic acid dark green, or almost black.

DEPOSITS.

Cloudy deposit is generally due to mucus. Reddish or dark brown which dissolve on heating, uric acid or urates. Flocculent deposits usually consist of phosphates of lime or magnesium.

TESTS FOR ALBUMIN.

Heat Test.—Fill a test tube one-third full of the urine, add a little acetic acid to ensure acidity, and heat to boiling. If a precipitate is formed, it may be due to albumin or to phosphates. Add 10 or 15 drops of nitric acid; if soluble it is due to phosphates, if insoluble albumin is present.

A rough estimation may be made by allowing the precipitate to settle in a graduated tube and reading off the result.

Nitric Acid Test.—Place a small quantity of nitric acid in a test tube, and pour in slowly and carefully an equal quantity of the urine, so as not to mix with the acid. If albumin be present, a white zone or cloudy appearance will appear at the junction of the liquids, varying in thickness according to the amount of the albumin present.

Ferrocyanic Acid Test.—Acidify the urine with citric acid, and add solution of ferrocyanide of potassium; a precipitate is formed if albumin be present.

Double Iodide of Mercury and Potassium Reagent.—This has the following composition—

Potassium iodide	..	..	3.22 gm.
Mercury bichloride	..	..	1.35 „
Distilled water	q.s.	to make	100 c.c.

For use acidulate the urine, and then add the reagent; 5 c.c. precipitate equals 5 mg. of albumin.

Picric Acid Test.—Place a small quantity of saturated solution of picric acid (7 grs. to 1 oz.), in a test-tube, and add the urine to it gradually, drop by drop. If albumin be present, each drop will be followed by an opaque white cloud.

Salicyl-Sulphonic Acid Test.—Add very carefully to the urine a concentrated solution of salicyl-sulphonic acid; a dense white precipitate is produced with all proteids.

SUGAR.

In cases where a large amount of urine of a pale colour is passed, and the S.G. is above 1.030, sugar may be suspected.

Fehling's Solution Test—

Modified Formula for Fehling's Solution.

I.

Take of			
Sulphate of copper	..	..	34.64
Sulphuric acid	..	..	0.5
Distilled water	..	q.s. to make	500
Dissolve.			

II.

Take of

Sodium hydroxide	..	..	77
Sodium potassium tartrate		..	176
Distilled water	..	..	to 500

Dissolve.

Of a mixture of these two solutions in equal volumes 10 c.c. will be decolorised and reduced by 0.05 gramme (or 53 minims = $\frac{1}{4}$ grain) of glucose or diabetic sugar in solution with a precipitation of yellowish-red cuprous oxide when the two are boiled together. No. 2 solution should not be kept in a very cold place, else it will crystallise.

Gerrard and Allen's Cyano-cupric process.—

10 c.c. of Fehling's solution, or 5 c.c. of each of the constituent solutions should be placed in a porcelain dish, 40 c.c. of water added, and the liquid heated to boiling. A solution of potassium cyanide of about 5 per cent. is gradually added from a pipette, until the deep blue colour of the liquid is nearly destroyed. The addition is continued drop by drop, the liquid being kept boiling and stirred until the blue colour just disappears or only a slight tinge remains. Another 10 c.c. of Fehling's solution should now be added to the contents of the dish, and the urine dropped in *rapidly* from a burette with constant stirring, the liquid being kept in ebullition. The end-reaction is indicated by the disappearance of the blue colour. The volume of saccharine liquid required to decolorize the solution contains 0.050 gramme of glucose. Urine suspected to contain more than 0.5 per cent. of sugar should be diluted with water to a definite measure before being used.

Methylene-Blue Test.—A solution of methylene-blue is made, 1 part in 3,000 parts of distilled water. 6 c.c. is placed in a test-tube and 2 c.c. of a normal solution of caustic potash (or Liq. Potass. B.P.) added. The urine is diluted with ten times its bulk of water and 2 c.c. of the diluted urine added to the methylene-blue solution. The mixture is then boiled for a minute or two, avoiding agitation, when complete discharge of the blue colour will take place if the urine contains 0.5 per cent. or more of sugar.

Pavy's Test is a modification of Fehling's, ammonia being added to the copper solution. The formula is as follows:—

Take of

Crystallised sulphate of copper	34.65 gm., or 533 grs.
Rochelle salt	173 gm., or 2,664 grs.
Caustic potash	160 gm., or 2,464 grs.
Water q.s. to make	1,000 c.c., or 35 fld. oz.

Dissolve.

When 120 c.c. of this solution is mixed with 300 c.c. of ammonia (.880) and diluted to 1,000 c.c., then 10 c.c. may be taken as equivalent to 0.005 gm. of grape sugar.

Böttger's Bismuth Test.—Add to the urine an equal amount of solution of potash and a small quantity of bismuth subnitrate. Boil for a short time, and metallic bismuth will be deposited on the sides and bottom of the tube as a black or brownish precipitate if sugar be present.

Indigo Carmine Test.—Take a small quantity of solution of indigo-carmin (1 to 1,000), and add sufficient soda carb. to make it alkaline; boil with half its volume of the urine. If sugar be present, it will turn from blue to purple, then red, yellow, and finally straw colour.

Phenylhydrazin Test.—Phenylhydrazin hydrochloride (twice as much as will lie on the point of the blade of a penknife) and acetate of soda (half as much more) are placed together in a test-tube containing about a drachm of urine. If the salts do not dissolve when the urine is warmed, a little water is added, and the test-tube with its contents placed for twenty to thirty minutes in boiling water. Then transfer to a vessel of cold water. If sugar be present, even in moderate quantity, there forms directly a yellow crystalline deposit, seen under the microscope to consist of yellow needles detached or arranged in clusters.

NOTE.—This test is reliable even in the presence of albumin—but the latter is better removed.

Indigo Test.—Solution of sodium-*o*-nitrophenyl-propiolate 5 c.c. is added to 1 c.c. of the urine and boiled; an indigo blue colour is produced if sugar is present.

Nylander's Test.—1 c.c. of the urine is added to 10 c.c. of Nylander's reagent, and gently boiled; if even traces of sugar are present, the solution will become black. The reagent is made as follows: 2.5 gm. of pure bismuth oxynitrate (free from silver) and 4 gm. of Rochelle salt are dissolved in 100 c.c. of solution of sodium hydrate, 8 per cent.

Johnson's Test.—4 c.c. of the urine are mixed with an equal volume of a saturated solution of picric acid in a test-tube; add to this mixture 2 c.c. of a 6 per cent. solution of caustic potash. An orange-red colour instantly appears as a result of the incipient reducing action of the kreatinine upon picric acid at ordinary temperatures. The colour is deepened by boiling, and if after the liquid has been kept at the boiling point for about a minute a bright red colour appears through the test-tube when held up to the light, the urine for clinical purposes may be confidently pronounced free from sugar. If an aqueous solution of glucose in the proportion of not more than 2 grs. to the ounce be tested in the manner described, the liquid will be rendered so dark that no light is visible through the full diameter of the tube.

BILE.

Rosin's Modification of Moleschott's Test.—2 or 3 c.c. of a 10 per cent. solution of iodine tincture in alcohol is poured down the side of a test-tube containing the urine, in a manner that the fluids will not mix. Hold the tube very much inclined. If there be any bile pigment present, in a few minutes a fine green ring will appear at the point of contact; if none be present, the reagent destroys the urochrom with the formation of a pale yellow or colourless ring.

Gmelin's Test.—When urine containing bile is cautiously mixed with an equal volume of nitric acid (B.P.), a play of colours is seen, varying from green or blue to violet and red.

Oliver's Test.—1 c.c. of the clear urine (filtered if necessary) is mixed with 3 c.c. of Oliver's reagent. An opalescence appears if bile acids are present.

Oliver's reagent is made as follows ; 2 grammes of peptone, 0.25 gm. salicylic acid, are dissolved in water, to which 2 c.c. of 33 per cent. acetic acid has been previously added. The solution is finally diluted to 200 c.c. The reagent must be rendered perfectly bright by filtration before using.

UREA.

The average quantity of urea in normal urine should be about 2.5 to 3 per cent., or about 500 grs. per day.

Nitric Acid.—Evaporate the urine to one-third of its bulk (normal urine is too dilute for a precipitate of urea to form), add an equal volume of strong nitric acid—or of oxalic acid—and place the test-tube containing the mixture in cold water = crystals of urea nitrate—or urea oxalate—form.

NOTE.—Before testing for urea remove any albumin by boiling and filtering.

Fowler's Test.—Mix urine, 1 part, with Labarraque's solution, 1 part ; there will be considerable effervescence. Shake the jar containing the mixture occasionally for two hours. Take the S.G. of the quiescent fluid, and find the S.G. of the mixture of urine and Labarraque's solution before decomposition. (This is done by multiplying the S.G. of the hypochlorate solution by 7, adding the S.G. of the urine, and dividing by 8.) Subtract the S.G. of the quiescent mixture from this result, and multiply by 77 ; the product will be the percentage of urea.

URIC ACID.

Butte's Test consists of the following—

Cupric sulphate	.. ..	1.484 gm.
Sodium hypophosphite	.. ..	20 gm.
Potassium and sodium tartrate	40	„
Distilled water	q.s. to make	1,000 „

First remove the phosphates from the urine by adding an excess of sodium carbonate and filtering ; now carefully titrate with the test solution,

1 c.c. of which will cause a white precipitate exactly equal to 1 mg. of uric acid.

Hopkin's Test. — To 100 c.c. of the urine add 30 gm. of pure finely-powdered ammonium chloride; allow to stand two hours, collect the precipitate (ammonium urate) upon a filter, wash it with a saturated aqueous solution of ammonium chloride, and dissolve it in a minimum quantity of distilled water. Repeat the operation of precipitating with saturated solution of ammonium chloride and re-dissolving in water several times to purify it. Finally, dissolve in hot distilled water, and decompose the ammonium urate by boiling in excess of HCl. The solution (concentrated, if necessary) is set aside, and the uric acid allowed to separate out. The amount may be determined by any accustomed method—as evaporation, over a water-bath, or weighing on a tared filter, &c.

BLOOD.

Blood renders the urine dark reddish-brown in appearance, and may be detected in the microscopical examination. It may be also confirmed by the guaiacum test as follows: 2 or 3 c.c. of tincture of guaiacum (which must be freshly made from the unoxidised resin), and a like amount of an ethereal solution of peroxide of hydrogen are added to the urine or the deposit. In the presence of blood, a beautiful sapphire blue colour will develop.

Heller-Teichmann's Test. — Urine containing blood, when heated to the boiling-point with a drop of acetic acid, forms a brownish-red to blackish coagulum. If a little caustic soda solution be added to the boiling-hot liquid, it becomes clear, and a sediment of earthy phosphates forms. By the adhering colouring matter of the blood this sediment appears red to brownish-red in diffused light, greenish in direct sunlight.

Mucus occurs more or less after urine has stood for some time as a ropy, tenacious deposit, not mixing uniformly with the liquid when shaken, and coagulated by acetic acid.

[illegible]

Oxalates and Phosphates appear as crystalline deposits, easily distinguishable from the last-mentioned deposit. Oxalates, chiefly oxalate of calcium, are insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid. Phosphates are soluble on the addition of acetic acid. Microscopically, they appear as stellæ, or three-sided prisms, or small, dark granules covered with spines, or large clear knife-rest or coffin-lid forms, or they may be present as *amorphous* phosphates.

Pus occurs as a greenish-yellow deposit of detached granulated corpuscles, easily diffused on agitation, and converted into a gelatinous mass by potassium hydrate. Microscopically, the pus corpuscles are larger than blood discs, and are colourless.

ACETONE AND DIACETIC ACID.

Legal's Test for Acetone.—Add a little liq. potassæ to the urine and then fresh concentrated solution of sodium nitroprusside. A red colour changing quickly to yellow is produced. On adding acetic acid it turns a reddish-violet colour which changes to blue on standing.

Aceto-acetic Acid (Diacetic Acid).—On addition of solution of ferric chloride a red coloration is produced, which disappears on the addition of a few drops of solution of potassium citrate.

ANALYSES OF TYPICAL WINES OBTAINED BY VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

		Specific Gravity at 15.5° C.	Alcohol Percent- age by Weight	Extract	Sugar	Ash	Phosphoric Acid as P ₂ O ₅	Fixed Acid as Tartaric	Volatile Acid as Acetic	Real Tartaric Acid
Red French	..	..	8.5	2.4	..	0.25	0.30	..	..	..
"	..	0.9950	12.0	2.4	0.2	0.22	0.05	0.42	0.17	0.18
White French	..	..	9.4	2.5	..	0.26	0.30	..	..	..
"	..	0.9920	10.8	1.3	0.9	0.20	0.03	0.43	0.17	0.10
Vin Ordinaire	..	..	7.0	5.0	0.1	0.45	..	0.61	0.11	..
St. Julien	..	..	9.8	2.7	0.3	0.40	0.08	0.51	0.14	..
Champagne	..	..	7.9	12.4	10.6	0.30	0.05	..	..	..
Rhenish	..	0.9934	9.2	1.9	0.1	0.20	0.03	0.42	0.11	0.25
Moselle	..	..	8.0	2.1	..	0.22	0.05	..	..	..
Hock	..	..	8.8	2.3	..	0.20	0.04	..	..	..
Sherry	..	0.9979	17.2	5.3	3.0	0.50	0.20	0.52	..	..
"	..	0.9940	17.2	4.2	2.5	0.40	0.02	0.27	0.15	0.18
Port	..	0.9974	17.5	5.4	2.3	0.30	0.03	0.50	..	..
"	..	0.9869	18.3	3.1	1.0	0.20	0.03	0.40	..	..
"	..	1.1004	18.5	7.5	4.3	0.30	0.05	0.31	0.08	0.22
Madeira	..	0.9939	16.7	5.0	2.1	0.40	0.04	0.54	..	..
Marsala	..	0.9966	17.5	5.4	3.2	0.20	0.02	0.32	..	..
Greek	..	0.9031	13.9	2.5	0.4	0.40	0.04	0.23	0.18	0.30
Hungarian	..	0.9921	8.5	1.8	0.0	0.20	0.02	0.53	0.15	0.07
Californian	..	..	10.4	2.1	0.0	0.20	0.02	0.48	0.08	..
"	..	..	9.8	2.1	0.1	0.20	0.02	0.41	0.10	..

Cazeneuve's test for coal tar dyes in wines.—The wine is shaken with yellow mercuric oxide. The filtrate from natural wines is colourless, but if aniline dyes be present it is distinctly coloured.

BACTERIOLOGICAL MEMORANDA.

Examination of Sputum for Tubercle bacilli.

—Films are made on slides in the usual way, and after fixing are stained by the Ziehl-Neelson method as follows:—

(1) Treat with warm carbol-fuchsin solution for three minutes.

(2) Decolorise with 25 per cent. sulphuric acid.

(3) Wash in water.

(4) Counterstain in methylene blue for one minute.

(5) Wash, dry, and mount in xylol balsam, and if a permanent preparation be not required, examine directly without a cover-glass, after putting on a drop of cedar oil.

By this method the bacilli are seen as bright-red slender rods often slightly curved and generally presenting a beaded appearance.

Typhoid Bacillus.—The typhoid bacillus is stained with any of the aniline dyes, but is decolorised by Gram's method.

Diphtheria bacillus is best stained with Loeffler's methylene blue for cover-glass preparations. It is also stained by Gram's method, and gives a positive result with Neisser's method. Neisser's stain is made by dissolving 1 gm. of methylene blue in 20 c.c. of alcohol, then mixing with 950 c.c. of distilled water and 50 c.c. of glacial acetic acid. The preparation is rinsed in water, treated with Gram's iodine solution, and then counterstained in the following for a minute, washed, dried and mounted: Bismarck Brown, 2 gm.; boiling distilled water, 1 litre.

The Klebs-Loeffler bacillus treated as above appears as a delicate rod stained pale brown, and containing two or three inky dots. Most other organisms simply stain brown without dots.

Cholera Spirillum stains best with an aqueous solution of fuchsin or gentian violet. It is not stained by Gram's method.

Gonococcus may be stained by Loeffler's methylene blue. It is decolorised by Gram's method, which serves to distinguish it from the ordinary pyogenic cocci and certain other diplococci that occur in gonorrhœal pus, but not all. The gonococcus is a small organism similar to a coffee bean in shape, usually grouped in pairs, the flattened sides of the two organisms being opposed.

Diplococcus pneumoniae may be stained with the ordinary dyes, Loeffler's or carbol-methylene blue being one of the best, and also by Gram's method. The cocci are surrounded with a marked gelatinous capsule which can readily be demonstrated.

Malarial Blood Examination.—Manson recommends the following method (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, Dec. 1, 1894): cleanse very carefully with alcohol or ether several slips and thin cover glasses. Wash one of the patient's finger tips with soap and water and afterwards with ether, and dry carefully. Ligate the end of the finger and prick the congested pad with a fine, clean needle. Wipe off the first drop of blood that exudes, being careful to leave the skin quite dry. Squeezing the pricked finger-pad gently between finger and thumb express a second and smaller droplet of blood from the puncture. This ought not to exceed in size the head of a large pin. Touch the apex of the droplet with the centre of a cover-glass and immediately lay this on a slip. The blood will now run out between slip and cover-slip in an exceedingly delicate film, in which after a few minutes the red corpuscles will be found to be each of them perfectly isolated and lying flat on their sides. Prepare several such slides, rejecting all in which the corpuscles in any considerable proportion are disposed in rouleaux or are heaped up upon each other.

Perfect cleanliness of finger and slides, minuteness of the droplet of blood, thinness of cover-glass, and a certain quickness of manipulation are the best guarantees for success in obtaining the flat disposition of the blood corpuscles, and are absolutely indispensable

Examine the slides so prepared with a twelfth

immersion lens and in not too bright an illumination. Scrutinise the interior of every corpuscle in the field, looking in them for specks of black pigment surrounded by a pale, hyaline, slightly or markedly amœboid substance; also for smaller pale, unpigmented, hyaline, and more actively amœboid bodies in the same situation. These are the intra-corpuscular and commoner forms of the malaria parasite, and are always present in malarial fevers which have not been treated by quinine.

If no parasitic form be found in the first field, pass to a second, a third, and so on, devoting at least half an hour to the examination before pronouncing definitely in a negative sense on the presence of the parasite.

STAINS FOR MICROSCOPICAL WORK.

LOEFFLER'S ALKALINE METHYLENE BLUE.

Alcoholic solution of methylene	
blue, concentrated	30 c.c.
Solution of caustic potash, 0·01	
per cent.	100 ,,

CARBOL-METHYLENE BLUE (Kühne).

Methylene blue	1·5 grm.
Absolute alcohol	10 c.c.
Aqueous solution carbolic acid	
(5 per cent.)	100 ,,

CARBOL-FUCHSIN (Ziehl-Neelson Solution).

Fuchsin	1 part.
Absolute alcohol	10 parts.
Aqueous solution carbolic acid	
(5 per cent.)	100 ,,

Dissolve the fuchsin in alcohol and add the carbolic solution.

LEISHMAN'S STAIN (Wright's Modification).

Add methylene blue, 1 gm., to solution sodium bicarbonate (0·5 per cent.), 100 c c. Sterilise one hour. Place in a large dish and add while sterilising enough 1 in 1,000 eosin solution until the mixture turns to purple and has a yellowish scum on surface. Collect precipitate formed and dry in an incubator. Dissolve 0·3 gm. of this powder in 100 c.c. of pure methylic alcohol. Filter this saturated solution and add to filtrate 25 per cent. of methyl alcohol and the stain is ready for use.

GRAM'S METHOD.

Iodine	..	..	..	1 part.
Potassium iodide	..	..	..	2 parts.
Distilled water	..	..	..	300 „

Cover-glass specimens are stained for five to ten minutes and sections for ten minutes to thirty minutes in anilin or carbol-gentian violet solution. Drain off the superfluous stain and then immerse without washing in the iodine solution. The purple colour of the gentian violet changes to a dirty yellowish brown. Drain the specimens and immerse in alcohol. The purple colour returns and is dissolved out. When entirely decolorised wash in water, dry and mount, or, after washing, the ground substance may be counter-stained with eosin if required; washed again in water, dried and mounted.

CARBOL THIONINE-BLUE (Nicolle).

Saturated solution of thionine			
blue in alcohol (90 per cent.)	..	..	10 c.c.
Aqueous solution carbolic acid			
(1 per cent.)	..	..	100 „

ROUX'S STAIN FOR BACTERIA.

Dahlia or gentian violet	..	..	0·5 gm.
Methyl green	..	..	1·5 „
Distilled water	..	..	200 grs.
Dissolve.			

CAPSULE STAINING.

Carbol fuchsin	..	..	1 part.
Distilled water	..	..	1 „

Rinse in water and stain for 15 seconds in a very weak solution of gentian violet (0·1 per cent.). Rinse in water, dry, and mount.

FLAGELLA STAINING (McCrorie's Method).**A solution :**

Acid tannic	..	..	..	1 gm.
Potash alum	..	..	..	1 „
Distilled water	..	..	..	40 c.c.

B solution :

“Night” blue	..	..	..	0.5 gm.
Absolute alcohol	..	..	..	20 c.c.

Mix and filter.

The prepared slides should be stained with this solution for two minutes, the solution being changed several times. Then wash gently in running water and counter-stain in aniline gentian violet for one or two minutes ; wash, dry and mount.

TOISON'S FLUID FOR BLOOD COUNTS.

Methyl violet (5 B.)	..	..	0.025
Sodium chloride	..	..	1.000
Sodium sulphate	..	..	8.000
Neutral glycerin	..	..	30 c.c.
Distilled water	..	..	160 „

KLEINENBERG'S HÆMATOXYLIN.

Hæmatoxylin $2\frac{1}{2}$ gm. ; crystallised calcium chloride, 20 gm., in 10 c.c. of distilled water ; alum, 3 gm. in 16 c.c. of distilled water ; rectified spirit, 240 c.c. Dissolve the calcium chloride and the alum in their respective quantities of water by the aid of heat ; mix the solutions and immediately dilute with rectified spirit ; after an hour, filter, and add the hæmatoxylin. This makes a good working solution.

AMMONIATED HÆMATOXYLIN (Squire).

Hæmatoxylin, 15 gm. ; ammonium carbonate, 3 gm. ; proof spirit, 300 c.c. Place in a large bottle and shake at intervals for three days, leaving the stopper out between the shakings. Allow the solution to evaporate to dryness in an open dish at the temperature of the air, and (substituting the crystalline product thus obtained for hæmatoxylin in the ordinary formula) dissolve in the following mixture : absolute alcohol, 750 c.c. ; glycerin, 750 c.c. ; distilled water, 750 c.c. ; ammonia alum, 15 gm. ; glacial acetic acid, 75 c.c.

Colour Produced by Hæmatoxylin.

Hæmatoxylin solutions stain the nuclei violet, and in order to change this into blue it is usual to

soak the sections in water taken from the house supply (not distilled water), but as the alkalinity of the water varies in different localities, a better and more uniform result is obtained by using a weak solution of bicarbonate of sodium ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to the ounce).

AMMONIA PICRO-CARMINE.

Carmine, 1 grm. ; strong solution of ammonia, 3 c.c. ; distilled water, 5 c.c. Dissolve the carmine in the ammonia and water with a gentle heat, then add saturated aqueous solution of picric acid, 200 c.c. ; heat to boiling and filter.

PICRO-LITHIUM CARMINE.

Lithium carmine solution, 100 c.c. ; saturated solution of picric acid, 270 c.c. Mix.

ANILINE NUCLEAR STAINS.

There are several aniline dyes which are used for nuclear staining: methylene blue, methyl green, safranine, gentian violet, vesuvine, fuchsin, and Hoffmann's blue. The usual process is to stain in $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. aqueous solutions, and wash in methylated spirit.

CONTRAST STAINS.

Very frequently other dyes are used to stain the ground a colour which is a good contrast to that employed for the nuclei. Brown, orange or pink are used after nuclear blue or green ; carmine red is generally counterstained yellow or indigo-blue, and fuchsin red, as in tubercle bacilli, is counterstained with nuclear blue. It is important that the ground stain should be made weaker than the principal stain, so that the whole tissue may be shown without detracting from the nuclei or bacilli, as the case may be.

The following colours are used as counterstains for animal sections, but they are not so appropriate to vegetable work : benzopurpurine, eosine, erythrosine, orange, acid rubin, and picric acid.

As examples of specific stains may be mentioned fuchsin, methylene blue, and gentian violet for bacteria ; osmic acid for fatty elements ; victoria blue and rose bengale for demonstrating elastic fibres ; methyl violet, iodine, and safranine for amyloid degeneration.

CELLULOSE REACTIONS.

After the nuclear stains, probably the most important reagents to the worker in botany are those which affect cellulose and its modifications.

Pure cellulose is coloured yellow by iodine, the colour being changed to a blue on the addition of slightly diluted sulphuric acid (about 2 volumes of strong acid to 1 of water), or a strong solution of chloride of zinc.

CHLOR. ZINC IODINE (Improved Formula).

Zinc chloride solution (S.G. 1.85), 70 c.c. ; potassium iodide, 10 gm. ; iodine, 0.1 gm.

The solution can only be used as a reagent, not as a dye. Structures stained with it cannot be mounted in any of the ordinary mounting media, but they can be kept for a short time by mounting them in some of the fluid and ringing the preparation with caoutchouc cement.

Cellulose can be stained permanently by carmine, hæmatoxylin, nigrosine, methylene blue, safranine, and fuchsin.

When picric acid is used with carmine, nigrosine or Hoffmann's blue, the picric acid dyes the ligneous portion, and the others colour the un-lignified structure red, black, and blue respectively.—(Squire.)

HENEAGE GIBBE'S DOUBLE STAIN.

Magenta 2 parts.

Methylene blue 1 part.

Rub well, and add

Aniline oil 3 fld. parts.

Dissolve in rectified spirit .. 15 ,, ,

Then add

Distilled water 15 ,, ,

KOCH'S METHYLENE BLUE STAIN.

Saturated alcoholic solution of

methylene blue 1 fld. part.

Solution of caustic potash

(10 per cent.) $\frac{1}{5}$,, ,

Distilled water 200 fld. parts.

GLYCERIN JELLY MEDIUM.

White French gelatine .. 10 parts.

Chloroform water q.s.

Glycerin 75 parts.

White of fresh egg 5 ,,

BORAX CARMINE STAINING SOLUTION.

Powdered carmine 2 parts ; borax 8 parts ; alcohol 70 per cent. by volume, 200 parts. The mixture is placed in a flask fitted to an upright condenser and heated on the water-bath, so that the alcohol boils for twenty minutes. The liquid is then cooled and filtered. It is essential that the alcohol should be fully 70 per cent. by volume, so that if an efficient condenser be not available the strength should be 71 to 72 per cent. at starting. This carmine solution keeps well in stoppered vessels. Sections should first be macerated for a few minutes in a little 70 per cent. alcohol before being introduced into the stain ; in favourable cases ten minutes at least are necessary to obtain a well-stained result, but the section may be left in the dye indefinitely, without any fear of over-staining. After withdrawing from the stain the sections should first be washed with 70 per cent. alcohol, and then dehydrated with alcohol of greater strength, and finally mounted in an anhydrous medium. This alcoholic borax carmine tincture answers equally well for double staining, using iodine green or methylene violet for the complementary stain.

FIXING AGENT FOR NUCLEI.

Absolute alcohol, 75 c.c., mixed with acetic acid, 25 c.c., serves as an excellent fixing agent for nuclei. Immerse tissues in it for six to twelve hours, then transfer to 90 per cent. alcohol until hardened, afterwards preserving in 70 per cent. alcohol till wanted.

VAN GIESON'S STAIN.

Saturated solution acid fuchsin	2
„ „ acid picric..	100
Mix.	

EHRlich-BIONDI STAIN.

Dissolve separately—

Methyl green, 1 gm., in water	200 c.c.
Acid fuchsin, 1 „ „	80 „
Orange tr. 4 „ „	400 „

Mix.

Should not be further diluted. Sections should be left to stain from six to twenty-four hours.

Dehydration is effected with alcohol, and mount in xylol balsam. With this stain—

Erythrocytes show orange ;

Neutrophile polymorphonuclear granules, violet ;

Neutrophile myelocytes, violet ;

Acidophile granules of the polymorphonuclear cells, brick red ;

Basophiles, not stained ;

Lymphocytes, nuclei, pale greenish-blue.

Cytoplasm, pale pink or grey.

GRENACHER'S ALUM CARMINE (*for nuclei and muscle staining*).

Carmine	..	..	..	..	1
Alum	..	..	..	..	5
Water	..	..	..	..	100

PERENYI'S SOLUTION (*Hardening Reagent*).

Chromic acid, 0.15 gm. ; water, 30 c.c. ; dissolve and add alcohol, 30 c.c., and nitric acid (10 per cent.) 40 c.c.

REAGENTS FOR THE MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODS.

The following reagents will be found useful for the microscopical examination of foods : (1) Chloral hydrate, 5 ; distilled water, 3. This is an excellent clearing medium, and shows the structure of various cells, such as beet in chicory, and chicory in coffee ; also renders detection of inorganic matter mixed with starches more rapid. (2) Aniline, 1 ; acetic acid, 10. Gives a bright yellow tint with schlerenchyma and woody tissue, detects powdered nut shells, olive stones, &c., in pepper. (3) Acetic acid, 1 ; water, 2. Gives a violet tint with fragments of tissue of *Melampyrum* seeds in flour. (4) Potassium iodide, 1 ; iodine, 1 ; water, 50. Renders starch distinct by colouring the granules blue, and therefore making the size and shape more evident for their identification. (5) Potash, 1 ; water, 100. Causes certain grains of starch to swell, and thus distinguishes them from others which are more resistant. Also gives a reddish tint with turmeric and a violet colour to ergoted particles in flour. (6) Methyl violet, 1 ; water, 300. Stains starch granules. (7) Tincture of logwood (1 in 15), 4 ; sodium chloride, 1. Detects presence

of alum in bread, flour, &c. (8) Sulphuric acid, 1; water, 20. Causes effervescence in presence of carbonates or bicarbonates; thus detects such mixtures as chalk in flour. Also gives a blood-red tint to ergoted flour. (9) Eosine, 1; solution of ammonia, 10. Stains altered yeast cells and bacilli. (10) Hæmatoxylin, 1; water, 25; alcohol, 25; sodium chloride, 5. Resembles No. 7 in action. (11) Solution of ferric chloride, 1; water, 5; blackens acorn tissues; also those of leguminous seeds. Gives a greenish tint to powdered date stones and other adulterants in pepper. (12) Copper sulphate, 1; water, 20; ammonia, q.s. to give a clear blue solution. Gives a dirty greenish-blue with some foreign admixtures with rice. (13) Ferrocyanide of potassium, 1; water, 100. Gives a reddish tint with flour or other substances contaminated with copper salts. (14) Fuchsin, 1; alcohol, 100; stains various tissues, notably those of pepper. (15) Chlor-iodide of zinc, 1; water, 50. Reacts like potassium iodide. (16) Solution of ammonia, 1; water, 20. Acts like No. 5, and gives blue tint with copper.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

SCHEDULE OF POISONS.

It is unlawful to sell any poison in this schedule unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover, in which such poison is contained be distinctly labelled (1) with the name of the article, (2) with the word "poison," and (3) with the name and address of the seller; it is also unlawful to sell any article in Part I. of the schedule to any person unknown to the seller, unless introduced by a person known to both parties, and on every sale of such article the seller must, before delivery, enter, or cause to be entered, in the Poison Book (1) the date of sale; (2) the name and address of the purchaser; (3) the name and quantity of the

article sold, and (4) the purpose for which it is required, these entries being attested by the signature of the purchaser and of his introducer, if any.

PART I.

Arsenic, and its medicinal preparations.

Aconite, aconitine, and their preparations.

Alkaloids—All poisonous vegetable alkaloids not specifically named in this schedule, and their salts, and all poisonous derivatives of vegetable alkaloids.

Atropine, and its salts, and their preparations.

Belladonna, and all preparations or admixtures (except belladonna plaisters) containing 0·1 or more per cent. of belladonna alkaloids.

Cantharides, and its poisonous derivatives.

Coca, any preparation or admixture of, containing 1 or more per cent. of coca alkaloids.

Corrosive sublimate.

Cyanide of Potassium, and all poisonous cyanides and their preparations.

Emetic Tartar, and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 or more per cent. of emetic tartar.

Ergot of Rye, and preparations of ergots.

Nux Vomica, and all preparations or admixtures, containing 0·2 or more per cent. of strychnine.

Opium, and all preparations or admixtures containing 1 or more per cent. of morphine.

Picrotoxin.

Prussic Acid, and all preparations or admixtures containing 0·1 or more per cent. of prussic acid.

Savin, and its oil, and all preparations or admixtures containing savin or its oil.

NOTE.—It is unlawful to sell arsenic (including arsenious acid, arsenites, arsenic acid, arsenates, and all other colourless preparations of arsenic), unless, in addition to the requirements of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, the following provisions of the Arsenic Act be observed :—

(1) That the poison, if colourless, be mixed with at least one-sixteenth its weight of soot or indigo, unless sold in a quantity of not less than ten pounds and for a purpose (*not* for use in agriculture) for which such admixture would render it unfit.

(2) That the person to whom the poison is sold or delivered be of mature age.

(3) That the occupation as well as the name and address of the purchaser be entered in a book kept for that purpose.

(4) That when the purchaser is not known to the seller, and is introduced by some person known to both, this person shall be present as a witness to the transaction, and shall enter his name and address in a book kept for that purpose as set forth below.

Day of sale	Name and sur-name of purchaser	Purchaser's place of abode		Condition or occupation	Quantity of arsenic sold	Purpose for which required
1 Sept., 1851	John Thomas	Hendon	Elm Farm	Farm labourer	5 lb.	To steep wheat

(Purchaser's signature) (Witness) (Seller's signature)
 JOHN THOMAS. JAMES STONE. GEORGE WOOD.
 Or, if the purchaser cannot write, seller to put here the words "cannot write." Grove Farm, Hendon.

NOTE.—*Tincture of Opium, B.P. 1914, has been increased in strength and now contains 1 per cent. morphine. It must, therefore, be included in Part I. of the Poison Schedule.*

PART II.

All Preparations or Admixtures which are not included in Part I. of this schedule, and contain a poison within the meaning of the Pharmacy Acts, except preparations or admixtures, the exclusion of which from this schedule is indicated by the words therein relating to carbolic acid, chloroform, and coca, and except such substances as come within the provisions of Section 5 of this Act, *e.g.*, Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric Acid, and Soluble Salts of Oxalic Acid, which must, however, be distinctly labelled with the name of the substance and the word "Poisonous" and with the name and address of the seller.

Almonds, essential oil of (unless deprived of prussic acid).

Antimonial wine.

Cantharides, tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations or admixtures of.

Carbolic acid, and liquid preparations of carbolic acid and its homologues containing more than 3 per cent. of those substances, except preparations for use as sheep-wash or for any other purpose in connection with agriculture or horticulture contained in a closed vessel distinctly labelled with the word "Poisonous," the name and address of the seller, and a notice of the special purposes for which the preparations are intended.

Chloral hydrate.

Chloroform, and all preparations or admixtures containing more than 20 per cent. of chloroform.

Coca, any preparation or admixture of, containing more than 0.1 per cent., but less than 1 per cent. of coca alkaloids.

Diethyl barbituric acid and other alkyl, aryl, or metallic derivatives of barbituric acid, whether described as veronal, proponal, medinal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation, and all poisonous urethanes and ureides.

Digitalis.

Mercuric iodide.

Mercuric sulphocyanide.

Oxalic acid.

Poppies, all preparations of, excepting red poppy petals and syrup of red poppies (*papaver rhœas*).

Precipitate, red, and all oxides of mercury.

Precipitate, white.

Strophanthus.

Sulphonal and its homologues, whether described as trional, tetronal, or by any other trade name, mark, or designation.

NOTE.—Special importance attaches to the first paragraph of Part II. of the schedule, as the effect of that paragraph is to include in Part II. many preparations and admixtures which are not specifically named in the schedule, and even preparations and admixtures of non-scheduled vegetable drugs—such as Calabar bean, colchicum, conium, gelsemium, hyoscyamus, lobelia, stavesacre, stramonium, &c.—which contain poisonous alkaloids.

POISON REGULATIONS.

The following regulations for the keeping, dispensing, and selling of poisons have been prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Society with the consent of the Privy Council.

(1) That in the keeping of poisons each bottle, vessel, box, or package containing a poison be labelled with the name of the article, and also with some distinctive mark indicating that it contains poison.

(2) Also that in the keeping of poisons, each poison be kept on one or other of the following systems, viz.:—

(a) In a bottle or vessel tied over, capped, locked, or otherwise secured in a manner different from that in which bottles or vessels containing ordinary articles are secured in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(b) In a bottle or vessel rendered distinguishable by touch from the bottles or vessels in which ordinary articles are kept in the same warehouse, shop, or dispensary; or

(c) In a bottle, vessel, box, or package kept in a room or cupboard set apart for dangerous articles.

(3) That in the dispensing and selling of poisons all liniments, embrocations, lotions, and liquid disinfectants containing poison be sent out in bottles rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary medicine bottles, and that there also be affixed to each such bottle (in addition to the name of the article, and to any particular instructions for its use), a label giving notice that the contents of the bottle are not to be taken internally.

By Orders in Council (March 24, 1911, as regards Great Britain, and August 12, 1912, as regards Ireland) all retail vendors of the substances mentioned in Sub-section 2 must observe the following regulations:

(1) In the sale by retail of any substance to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies the label required by the said section to be affixed to the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which the substance is

contained shall bear, distinctly printed thereon, the additional words, "Not to be taken."

(2) In the sale by retail of any liquid substance to which Section 5 applies, such substance shall not be delivered or sent out except in bottles or other containers rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers.

From the 1st day of May, 1913, *all liquid preparations sold as Carbolic, or Carbolic Acid, or Carbolic Substitutes, or Carbolic Disinfectant, containing not more than 3 per cent of phenols*, must be treated as substances to which Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, applies, *i.e.*, they must, when sold, be labelled with the name of the substance and the words, "Poisonous—Not to be Taken," and with the name and address of the seller. Further, they may not be sold by retail except in bottles or other containers rendered distinguishable by touch from ordinary bottles or containers.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS.

With a view to the prevention of accidents, the Pharmaceutical Society strongly recommends all Pharmacists to adopt special precautions when dealing with the following articles: Acetanilide, Amyl Nitrite, Antipyrine (Phenazone), Butyl-Chloral Hydrate, Cannabis Indica and its preparations, Elaterium, Phenacetin, and Vermin Killers containing free Phosphorus. The sale of such articles as Adrenine, Lead plaster and salts, Phosphorus and preparations containing it in the free state, poisonous Glucosides and preparations containing such, Potassium Bichromate, strong solution of Ammonia, synthetic Cocaine-substitutes, Zinc salts, &c., also demands special precautions.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

GENERAL TREATMENT.

The first thing to be done is to try *immediately* to remove the poison from the stomach and prevent absorption. If the substance swallowed is *not of a corrosive nature*, wash out the stomach with a soft tube or stomach pump. Then vomiting should be induced by irritation of the fauces or any of the following *Emetics* that are to hand.

Common Salt.—Two tablespoonfuls in a tumbler of warm water.

Mustard.—One tablespoonful in a tumbler of water.

Ipecacuanha Wine.—A tablespoonful for an adult, two teaspoonfuls for a child, in water.

Ipecacuanha Powder.— $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm in 4 ounces of warm water.

Zinc Sulphate.— $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm in half a tumbler of water.

Copper Sulphate.—10 grains dissolved in half a tumbler of water.

Tartrated Antimony.—1 to 2 grains in water.

Antimonial Wine.—2 to 4 drachms in water.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride.— $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. injected hypodermically.

In **Poisoning by Corrosives** an immediate attempt to neutralise the action of the poison should be made by a suitable agent.

In case of **Collapse** apply hot bottles, hot blankets, strong hot coffee by mouth or rectum, intravenous or rectal injection of saline solution* is recommended. Raise the foot of the bed.

In **Syncope**, stimulants, brandy, injection of ether and strychnine, sal volatile diluted, mustard leaves to chest, artificial respiration.

The following table of poisons with a brief note on treatment and antidotes has been arranged alphabetically to facilitate reference.

* *Saline Solution.*—Dissolve Common Salt 83½ grains in 20 ounces of sterilised water at body temperature.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.

POISONS.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES.
Acetanilide.	Stimulants. Ether. Oxygen to inhale.
Acids { Hydrochloric. Oxalic. Phosphoric. Sulphuric. Nitric, &c. Salt of Lemons. Salt of Sorrel.	Lime Water. Oxide or Carbonate of Magnesia stirred to a thin paste and water. Soap Water in large draughts, to be followed by Milk and Egg beaten up. Thick Gruel or Olive Oil. Milk, copious draughts. <i>Stomach pump, tube or emetics must not be used.</i> Whitening, Chalk.
Aconite.	Stimulants, Amyl Nitrite, inhaled.
Alcohol.	Liquor Ammoniae Acetat. Spiritus Ammoniae Aromat. Emetics. Ammonia vapour to the nostrils.
Alkalies. { Caustic Potash. Caustic Soda. Strong Ammonia.	<i>Stomach pump, tube or emetics must not be used.</i> Acetic Acid or Vinegar diluted with water. Lemon Juice. Tartaric Acid. Followed by Milk, Olive Oil or White of Egg.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES.
Antimony and its preparations. Tartar Emetic, &c.	Violent vomiting is usually a symptom, encourage it with gentle emetics. Give Tannic Acid $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm in warm water. Strong Tea. Stimulants if collapse threatens. Followed by Milk or White of Egg.
Arsenic and its preparations.	Empty the stomach by tube or emetics and give fresh Ferric Hydrate <i>frequently</i> , prepared as follows: Add solution Ferric Chloride $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to water 8 oz. and mix with it Sodium Carbonate $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., dissolved in water 5 oz., or Magnesia 2 drachms, and mix.
Belladonna. Atropine.	Emetics. Stimulants. Morphine. Pilocarpine Nitrate, hypodermic injection.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.	Emetics. Caffeine. Stimulants. Coffee. Artificial respiration and Oxygen.
Camphor.	Caffeine, hypodermic injection.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES.
Cantharides , and its preparations.	If throat blistered, administer Apomorphine Hydrochlor. $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. hypodermically. After the vomiting give Milk, White of Egg, or Gruel. <i>Give no fat or oils.</i>
Carbolic Acid.	Wash out stomach. Sulphate of Soda or Magnesia Sulphate dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm water. Liq. Calcis Sacchar. Stimulants. Olive Oil and water, 1 to 4. Milk liberally and White of Egg.
Carbonic Acid Gas.	Fresh air. Ammonia } to the nos- Smelling Salts } trils. Artificial respiration. Oxygen.
Chloral Hydrate.	Empty the stomach. Emetics. Strong Coffee. Stimulants. Oxygen.
Chlorine.	Hoffman's Spirit, both to the nostrils and internally. Spirit. Æther. Nitros.
Chloroform.	Fresh air. Artificial respiration. Ether. Strychnine Sulph. $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. hypodermically. Cold effusion of the head. Oxygen. Stimulants.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES.
Chromates.	Bicarbonate of Soda. Carbonate of Magnesia. Iron in syrup.
Cocaine.	Spt. Ammon. Co. 1 drm. in 2 oz. of water. Amyl Nitrite by inhalation. Brandy and stimulants. Strychnine Sulph. $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. hypodermically.
Colchicum.	Tannin.
Copper Salts.	Empty the stomach. Milk liberally. Emetics. White of Egg. Iron powder and Sulphur in syrup. Yellow Prussiate of Potash 15-30 gr. (6 oz.) water.
Creosote.	White of Egg and Water liberally.
Digitalis.	Empty the stomach. Emetics. Acid Tannic, 10 grs., water 2 oz. given repeatedly. Strong Tea. Stimulants.
Ergot, and its preparations.	Emetics. Castor oil. Acid Tannic, 10 grs., water 2 oz. given repeatedly. Stimulants. Amyl Nitrite, inhaled.
Ether.	Strong Ammonia to the nostrils. Solution of Acetate of Ammonia internally. Artificial respiration.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS,	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES.
Hemlock.	Wash out stomach. Emetics. Stimulants. Apply hot bottles. Artificial respiration.
Iodine , and its preparations.	Starch Paste, thin, frequently. Sodii Bicarb. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in a tumbler of water in frequent draughts. Milk and white of egg.
Lead Salts.	Emetics. Zinc Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm in half a tumbler of water. Magnes. Sulph. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in a tumbler of water. Acid. Sulph. dil. $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm in a tumbler of water. Followed by Egg and Milk, White of Egg, and Purgatives.
Mercury Salts and preparations.	Give White of Egg copiously before emetics. Mix- ture of { Iron powder, 7 parts. { Sulph. Precip., 4 { parts. Starch Paste.
Nicotine.	Empty and wash out stomach. Tannin, 10 grs. in tumbler of water. Vinegar, 5 drachms with water and sugar.
Nux Vomica , see Strychnine.	

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES—*Continued.*

POISONS.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES.
Opium and its Preparations— Morphine. Codeine.	Empty and wash out stomach. Hot strong Coffee. Keep patient walking about. Solution Potass. Permanganate, 10 grs., in a pint of water. For <i>Laudanum</i> , 6 grs. of Potass. Permanganate dissolved in water should be given for each ounce taken. Atropine Sulph., $\frac{1}{30}$ gr. hypodermically.
Phosphorus and its Preparations— Phosphorus paste.	Emetics. Copper Sulphate, 6 grs., in half a tumbler of water. Zinc Sulph., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm in half a tumbler of water. Turpentine, 40 drops in 2 tablespoonfuls of water. Magnes. Sulph. in water. <i>No milk, oil, or alcohol.</i>
Prussic Acid. Aq. Laurocerasi, Potass. Cyanide.	Fresh air. Empty the stomach. Emetics. Cold effusion to head and spine. Strong Ammonia to nostrils. Mix Ferri Sulph., q.s., Tinct. Ferri Perchlor., $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm, Water, 4 oz., and add Magnes. Carb., 2 drachms. Give repeated doses. Stimulants. Brandy enema. Artificial respiration.

POISONS AND ANTIDOTES.—*Continued.*

POISONS.	TREATMENT AND ANTIDOTES.
Ptomaine poisoning. Decomposed meat or fish.	Wash out the stomach. Emetics. Stimulants. Warmth to Abdomen. Purgatives.
Silver and its pre- parations.	Sodium Chloride, 2 table- spoonfuls to a tumbler of water given frequently. White of Egg freely.
Strychnine. Nux Vomica.	Wash out the stomach. Emetics. Tannic Acid ʒss in 4 table- spoonfuls of water. Potass. Bromid. ʒi in half a tumbler of water. Amyl Nitrite inhale.
Sulphonal. Trional. Veronal.	Wash out the stomach. Emetics. Strong Coffee. Strychnine Sulph. hypoder- mically, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$. Stimulants.
Zinc Salts.	<i>No emetics.</i> White of Egg copiously. Bicarbonate of Soda in water freely. Tannic Acid, gr. x in half a tumbler of water. Strong Tea. Magnesia. Milk and white of Egg. Olive Oil.

INCOMPATIBLE CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.

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

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

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

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

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

Acid Carbolic with ferrous sulphate, chloral hydrate and lime.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Acid Sulphurous with hyposulphites.

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

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

Alum with alkalies and alkaline carbonates.

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

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

Ammonium Carbonate with acids and acidulous salts.

Ammonium Chloride with alkalies, lead and silver salts.

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

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

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

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

Arsenium Bromide and Chloride are decomposed by water.

Atoxyl-Arsamin with salts of mercury.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Catechu preparations with alkalies, metallic salts, and gelatin.

Chloralamide with alkalies.

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

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

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

Cinchona preparations with ammonia, metallic salts, and gelatin.

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

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

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

Codeine salts with fixed alkalies except ammonia.

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

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

Creosote with silver oxide.

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

Diuretin with acids and alkalies.

Europen with metallic oxides and mercury salts.

Exalgin liquefies when mixed in powder with sodium salicylate.

Formic Aldehyde with ammonia, bisulphites, and mercuric chloride.

Homatropine salts with alkalies and mercuric chloride.

Hydrogen peroxide with lime water and oxidisable substances.

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

Guaiacum with spirit of nitrous ether and mineral acids.

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

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

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

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

Infusion of Roses with alkalies.

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

Iodoform with calomel.

Ipecacuanha with mercury and lead salts, vegetable acids, and astringent infusions.

Iron (reduced) with metallic and alkaloidal salts.

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

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

Iron Iodide with acids, alkalies, and vegetable astringents.

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

Kino preparations with alkalies, mineral acids, gelatin, and metallic salts.

Krameria with alkalies, salts of iron and lead, and gelatin.

Lead Acetate with acids, albumin, alkalies, carbonates, chlorides, chromates, citrates, iodides, phosphates, sulphates, soap, tannin, and tartrates.

Magnesium Carbonate with acids.

Magnesium Sulphate with alkaline carbonates, lead acetate, and tartarated soda.

Mercuric Iodides with alkalies.

Mercuric Oxides with chlorides.

Mercury Perchloride with alkalies and their carbonates, antim. tart., argent. nit., plumbi acet., potass. iodide, soap, decoct. cinchon., phenazone, sulphurous acid, tannin, and vegetable infusions.

Morphine salts with alkalies, astringent infusions and decoctions and tannin.

Nux Vomica preps. with alkaloidal precipitants.

Opium preps. with alkaline carbonates, lead salts, iron, copper, tannin, zinc and liquor arsenicalis.

Pareira preps. with persalts of iron, salts of lead, and tincture of iodine.

Phenacetin is decomposed by oxidising agents, and forms a soft paste when rubbed with acid salicylic.

Phenocoll salts with alkalies and their carbonates.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride with alkalies, iodine, mercuric chloride, and silver nitrate.

Piperazin with phenocoll hydrate in quantities of over 10 gr. of the former and 15 gr. of the latter if some tincture be added.

Potash, Solution of, with acids and metallic salts, preps. of ammonia, belladonna, henbane, and stramonium.

Potassium Bromide with acids and acidulous salts, metallic salts, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Potassium Chlorate *explodes when rubbed with sulphur. Strong sulphuric acid should not be poured upon it.*

Potassium Cyanide with acids, morphine salts, and silver nitrate.

Potassium Iodide with bismuth subnit., spirit of nitrous ether, decoction of liquorice, preps. containing starch or acid, tincture perchloride of iron, lead, mercury, and silver salts.

Potassium Permanganate decomposes when mixed with glycerin, alcohol or other oxidisable substances.

Quinine salts in solution, with alkalies and their carbonates, astringent infusions, salicylic acid, and its salts and tannin.

Resorcin with ammonia.

Salicylates (Alkaline) with acids, ferric salts, and spirit of nitrous ether.

Salol with alkalies.

Sodium Nitrite with weak acids, oxidising agents and vegetable extracts.

Spirit of Nitrous Ether with antipyrin, potassium iodide, iron sulphate, guaiacum tincture, gallic and tannic acids.

Strontium salts with phosphoric and sulphuric acids and their salts.

Strychnine in solution, with alkalies, astringents, liq. arsenicalis, alkaline iodides or bromides.

Sulphocarbolates with ferric salts.

Valerianates with acids.

Zinc Permanganate *explodes when mixed with alcoholic extracts, glycerin, and sugar.*

Zinc Valerianate with acids, soluble carbonates, tannin, and metallic salts.

TERMS USED IN OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

The diopter is the metrical unit of measurement now generally adopted, and represents a lens whose focal strength is 1 metre, written as 1 D.

Stronger lenses are written with whole numbers; thus, one four times as strong is represented by the sign 4 D.

Lenses weaker than the diopter are written as decimals; thus, the half (=) 0.5 D.

The plus sign (+) means "convex"; the minus sign (-) "concave."

SPECIAL EXCIPIENTS FOR MAKING PILLS.

Ammonium Chloride with soluble cream of tartar.

Antipyrine can be massed with glycerin of tragacanth, or powdered gum acacia and water.

Argent. Nit. with kaolin ointment, sugar of milk, or manna.

Bals. Peru with bread-crumbs or beeswax.

Beberiaë Sulph. with sugar of milk, or glycerin tragacanth, pulv. trag. co., and proof spirit.

Benzoic Acid with Canada balsam 1 to 4, or with glycerin, 1 drop to 5 grains.

Bismuth Subnitrate with soluble cream of tartar, pulv. trag., and water.

Calcium Sulphide with glycerin and pulv. trag., or sugar of milk, powdered liquorice, and glycerin of tragacanth.

Calomel with manna or pulv. trag. co.

Camphor with glycer. trag. and soap, castor oil and soap, or with powdered curd soap one-third its weight, and a few drops of S.V.R.

Camphor Monobrom. with Canada balsam 1 to 5 (in warm mortar).

Camphor Salicylate with suet or lard.

Carbolic Acid (1) with powdered liquorice equal parts and mucilage.

- (2) with Pulv. althæa 3 parts.
Glycerin $\frac{1}{4}$ part.
Acid carbolic 2 parts.
(3) with Powdered soap 1 part.
Powdered liquorice 5 parts.
Acid carbolic 1 part.

Cerium Oxalate with glycerin of tragacanth.

Chian Turpentine, with 3 gr. to 2 gr. of sulphur.

Chloral Hydrate, with Canada balsam $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. to 5, or syrup and pulv. trag. With soluble cream of tartar, pulv. trag. and a little water.

Copaiba Balsam.—Mix with magnes. calc. and allow to stand some time, or with magnes. calc. and beeswax. Make an emulsion of the balsam with gum, add a little powdered borax, and allow to stand twelve hours, and work up the jelly formed with liquorice powder.

Creosote, (1) powdered soap and yellow wax in a warm mortar.

(2) Digest with curd soap reduced to powder over a warm bath together, in equal parts, till they combine.

(3) With calcium phosphate and hard soap.

(4) With powdered liquorice and glycerin of tragacanth.

(5) With bread-crumbs (2 to 1).

(6) With powdered soap 1, liquorice powder 5, creosote 1.

(7) Dissolve 5 parts of sugar in 24 of water, and add 11 parts of gelatin. Warm, and use 1 part to emulsify 2 parts of creosote. Work up with powdered liquorice.

(8) Melt over a water-bath. Gelatin, 11 parts; water, 24 parts; white sugar, 5 parts; and while liquid add gradually 40 parts of creosote, and well mix. Work up in warm mortar with powdered liquorice.

Croton Oil with bread-crumbs, magnesia, and soap, or powdered liquorice and mucilage.

Essential Oils.—Cloves, savin, &c., with mag. calc. and powdered soap, or with calc. phosph. and soap. Also with soap and powdered liquorice (1 to 5).

Gallic and Tannic Acids with glycerin and pulv. trag. co.

Phosphorus.—Take of—

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----|----|----------|
| (1) Phosphorus .. | .. | .. | gr. xii. |
| Ol. theobrom. | .. | .. | q.s. |

Heat the oil to 300° F. for five minutes, strain and weigh 1,200 grains into a wide-mouthed bottle with a rubber cork, and when cooled to 130° add the phosphorus. Cork and shake well till solid. Mass contains 1 per cent. phosphorus.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|--------|
| (2) Phosphorus .. | .. | .. | gr. x. |
| Carbon bisulphide .. | .. | .. | m. 50. |

Dissolve and add prepared suet, 90 grains. Mix well, and allow the bisulphide to evaporate. Contains 10 per cent. phosphorus.

(3) Heat 4 grammes of anhydrous wool fat and 6 cg. of phosphorus in a capsule over a water-bath at 45° C. until the phosphorus is melted. Stir with a warm glass rod till cool, then add powdered marsh mallow, q.s. for 120 pills. Roll in French chalk.

Potass. Permangan. with kaolin or resin ointments.

Sulphur, with soluble cream of tartar, pulv. trag., and water.

Tar with lycopodium.

Turpentine Oil with mag. calc. and white wax.

Ung. Hydrarg., with calcium phosphate.

PILL EXCIPIENTS.

According to series of useful experiments carried out by Philips with reference to pill excipients he concluded that in choosing an excipient—

1st. That the substance must be inert and of no medicinal value.

2nd. That it must be compatible with the other ingredients.

3rd. That it must not make the pill too hard to interfere with its solubility or disintegrability in the stomach.

Water may be used when the ingredients possess

sufficient adhesiveness to be developed by the water, as with powdered extracts. When water is employed it is advantageous to judge the amount required and add it all at once.

Simple Syrup is excellent where more adhesiveness is required than can be afforded by water.

Dispensing Syrup (equal parts of syrup, glycerin, spirit and mucilage of acacia) is used for light vegetable powders, e.g., ginger and rhubarb.

Gum Acacia in powder, is a powerful adhesive, and is more often employed in conjunction with other excipients, e.g., syrup.

If used too freely it hardens the pills and prevents disintegration.

Tragacanth, in powder, gives solidity and elasticity to a mass which is on the soft side, but when used too freely toughens the pills. It also retards solubility if used too freely.

Pulv. Tragac. Co. and Glyc. Tragac. are general excipients, the former being a useful binder, and the latter is perhaps the best form in which to use tragacanth for massing pills.

Theriacaanth (a mixture of pulv. tragac., rectified spirit and treacle) is excellent for such intractable powders as reduced iron.

Liquid Glucose and Syrup of Glucose are useful in many cases, but should not be used with copper sulphate on account of the reducing power of glucose.

Glucanth (a mixture of tragacanth, glycerin, water and liq. glucose) is also an excellent binder.

Glycerin is rarely used alone, but is useful in conjunction with other excipients.

Confection of Roses is now rarely used, as it does not possess sufficient adhesive power, and increases the bulk of the pills.

Extract of Gentian, ought not to be used as a general excipient, as it tends to become acid, and may interact with such substances as reduced iron.

Lanolin and Resin Ointment are employed for oxidising substances, such as pot. permang. and silver oxide.

Soap is particularly useful for essential oils. As soap is decomposed by acids, acid salts, metallic

salts and tannin substances, it should not be used for these.

As a general excipient the following formula is recommended and found to be almost invariably successful.

R Gelatini	40 grs. (℥ii.)
Glycerini	2 drs. (by wt.) (℥ii.).
Pulv. sacchari	3 „ (℥iii.)
Aq. destil.	ad 1 oz. (by wt.) ℥i.).

To prepare, place the gelatin in a tared evaporating dish with about half an ounce of distilled water and allow to stand for some minutes. Add the glycerin and heat the mixture until the gelatin is dissolved. Add the sugar in powder and continue the heating until the product weighs 480 grains. Transfer the contents of the dish to a covered pot, and stir the product until cool. As the liquid begins to set to a solid, stir briskly with a spatula in such a way as to work a certain amount of air into the product.

OTHER GENERAL PILL EXCIPIENTS.

R Pulv. tragacanth	℥i.
Rub with S.V.R.	℥ii.
And add treacle	℥iii.
Allow to stand.	

R Powdered acacia	℥i.
Powdered tragacanth	℥ii.
Glucose	℥v.
Glycerin	℥iii.

Mix and thoroughly incorporate, then apply heat to thicken.

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

Abernethy's Draught..	Compound Mixture of Senna
Abernethy's Pill ..	{ Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iii. Ext. Coloc. co. gr. ii.
Acetaldehyde ..	Aldehyde
Acetanilide ..	Antifebrin, Phenyl-acetamide
Acetannin ..	Diacetyl Tannin, Tannigen
Acetate of Ethyl ..	Acetic Ether
Acetomorphine ..	Diacetyl-Morphine, Heroin
Acetone ..	{ Pyro-Acetic Spirit Hastings' Naphtha
Acetophenone ..	Hypnone
Acetopyrin ..	Antipyrine Salacetate
Acetum Epispasticum..	Acetum Cantharidis
Acetum Fuscum ..	Vinegar
Acetum Plumbi ..	Liq. Plumbi
Acetum Propyl-lacticum ..	Aromatic Vinegar
Acetum Rubi Idæi ..	Raspberry Vinegar
Acetum Saturni ..	Liq. Plumbi
Acetylic Acid ..	Acetic Acid
Acetyl-Salicylic Acid ..	Aspirin
Acetysal ..	Salacetic Acid
Acid Carbonate of Potassium	Potassium Bicarbonate
Acid Carbonate of Sodium	Sodium Bicarbonate
Acid of Amber ..	Succinic Acid
Acid of Sugar ..	Oxalic Acid
Acid Solution of Nitrate of Mercury	Acid Solution of Mercuric Nitrate
Acid Solution of Per-nitrate of Mercury	
Acid Sulphate ..	Bisulphate
Acid Sulphate of Potassium	Bisulphate of Potassium
Acid Vitriolated Tartar	Bisulphate of Potassium
Acidum Acetosellæ ..	Oxalic Acid

Acid. Arsenicosum	..	Arsenious Anhydride, B.P.
Acid. Azoticum	..	Nitric Acid
Acid. Borussicum	..	Acid Hydrocyanic Dil.
Acid. Carbazoticum	..	Picric Acid
Acid. Cresylicum	..	Cresol
Acid. Dioxysalicylic	..	Gallic Acid
Acid. Fluoricum	..	Hydrofluoric Acid
Acid. Gallicum Sublimatum	.. ..	Pyrogallic Acid
Acid. Gallo-Tannic	..	Tannic Acid
Acid. Hydrocarbonic	..	Oxalic Acid
Acid. Hydrosulphuric	..	Sulphuretted Hydrogen
Acid. Hydrothionic	..	Sulphuretted Hydrogen
Acid. Limonorum	..	Citric Acid
Acid. Manganesium	..	Black Oxide of Manganese
Acid. Metaphosphoric		Glacial Phosphoric Acid
Acid. Muriaticum	..	Hydrochloric Acid
Acid. Osmicum	..	Hyperosmic Acid
Acid. Phenicum	..	Carbolic Acid
Acid. Phenylicum	..	Carbolic Acid
Acid. Prussicum	..	Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil.
Acid. Tannicum	..	Tannin
Acid. Trichlorphenicum		Trichlorphenol
Acid. Trinitrophenicum		Picric Acid
Acid. Vitrioli Aromat.		Acid. Sulphuric. Aromat.
Acid. Zooticum	..	Acid. Hydrocyanic. Dil.
Acoine	.. ..	Guanicaine
Aconitia	.. ..	Aconitine
Aconitum Ferox	..	Nepaul Aconite
Acor Aceticus	..	Glacial Acetic Acid
Acorus Calamus	..	Calamus Aromaticus
		Cinnamon (or Sweet) Flag
		Cinnamon (or Sweet) Sedge
Actæa Racemosa	..	Cimicifuga Racemosa
		Macrotys Racemosa
		Macrotys Actæoides
Actol	.. ..	Silver Lactate
Adeps Anseris	.. ..	Goose Grease
Adeps Myristicæ	..	Expressed Oil of Nutmeg
Adeps Ovillus	.. ..	Prepared Suet
Adeps Suillus	.. ..	Lard
Adipocera Cetosa	..	Spermaceti
Adnephryn	.. ..	Adrenine

Adrenalin	Adrenine
Ærugo	{ Cupric Oxyacetate, Ver-
Ærugo Aeris	
Æther Butyricus ..	digris
Æther Butyricus ..	Ethyl Butyricus
Æther Chloricus ..	Spirit of Chloricus
Æther Formicus ..	Ethyl Formiate
Æther Methylicus ..	Methyl Oxide
Æther Sulphuricus ..	Ether
Æther Valerianicus ..	Ethyl Valerianate
Æther Vitriolicus ..	Ether
Æthiops Absorbens ..	{ Hydrarg. cum Creta
Æthiops Alkalinatus ..	
Æthiops Cretaceus ..	
Æthiops Mineral ..	{ Sulphide of Mercury
Æthiops Narcoticus ..	
Agar Agar	with Sulphur
Ague Apple	Japanese Isinglass
Agurin	Colocynth
	Theobromine, Sodium-
	acetate
Airol	Bismuth Iodogallate
Alcohol Ethylicum ..	Absolute Alcohol
Alcohol Fortius ..	Rectified Spirit
Alcohol Nitrico-	
Æthereum	Spirit of Nitrous Ether
Alcohol of Sulphur ..	Carbon Bisulphide
Alcohol Terebinthinæ ..	Oil of Turpentine
Alder Buckthorn ..	Rhamnus Frangula
Ale Aliger or Alicar ..	Malt Vinegar
Alembroth Salt ..	Sal Alembroth
Aleppo Galls	Galls
Alexander's Pills ..	Pil. Coloc. Co.
Algaroth's Powder ..	Oxychloride of Antimony
Alkali Causticum ..	Caustic Potash
Alkali Fixum Vegetabile	Potassium Carbonate
Alkali Minerale ..	Sodium Carbonate
Alkali Tartari	Potassium Carbonate
Alkali Volatile Causti-	
cum	Ammonia
Alkalized Mercury ..	Hydrarg. cum Creta
All Heal	Valerian
Allium Cepa	Onion
Allium Sativum ..	Garlic, Churl's Treacle,
	Poor Man's Treacle
Allspice	Pimento
Aloe Depurata	Extract of Aloes
Aloe Perryi	Socotrine Aloes Plant

Aloe Vulgaris ..	..	Bardados Aloes Plant
Aloes, Bombay ..	..	Socotrine Aloes
Aloes, Curaçoa..	..	Bardados Aloes
Aloes, East Indian ..	..	Socotrine Aloes
Aloes, Hepatic..	..	Liver-coloured Aloes
Aloes, Zanzibar ..	..	Socotrine Aloes
Alphacaine ..	..	Alpha-Eucaine
Alum, Cake ..	..	Aluminium Sulphate
Alum, Patent ..	..	Aluminium Sulphate
Alumen Calcinatum ..	..	Dried Alum
Alumen Ustum ..	..	Alum Exsic., B.P.
Alumen Romanum ..	..	Roche Alum
Alumen Rupel ..	..	subs. Lump Alum arti- cially coloured red with Bole
Alumen Rupeum ..	..
Alumina ..	..	Aluminium Oxide
Aluminii Amm.Sulphas	..	Ammonia Alum
Aluminii Potass.Sulphas	..	Ammonia Alum
Aluminii Oxidum ..	..	Alumina
Aluminii Subacetas ..	..	Estone, Lenicet.
Alumnol ..	..	Aluminium Naphthol Sulphonate
Amadou ..	..	German Tinder, Pre- pared Oak Agaric
Amanita Muscaria ..	..	Agaricus Muscaria
Amber ..	..	Ambra Flava
Ambergris ..	..	Ambra Ambrosiaca
Ambra Ambrosiaca ..	..	} Ambergris
Ambra Cinerea..	..	
Ambra Grisea ..	..
Ambra Vera ..	..
Ambra Flava ..	..	Amber, Succinum, Elec- tron, Electrum
Ambra Liquida ..	..	Prepared Storax
American Ashes ..	..	Crude Potass. Carbonate
American Hellebore ..	..	Veratrum Viride
American Indian Hemp	..	Apocynum Cannabinum
American Mandrake ..	..	Podophyllum Peltatum
American White Helle- bore ..	..	Veratrum Viride
Amido-chloride of Mer- cury ..	..	Ammoniated Mercury
Ammonia Præparata ..	..	Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonia, Rock ..	..	Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonia, Water ..	..	Solution of Ammonia
Ammonii Ichthyolas ..	..	Ichthyol

Ammonii Sesquicarb...	Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonii Sulphidum ..	Hydrosulphide of Ammonium
Ammonii Sulphydras ..	Hydrosulphide of Ammonium
Ammonii Sulpho-ichthyolas	Ichthyol
Ammonio-chloride of Mercury	Ammoniated Mercury
Ammonio Ferric Alum	Iron Alum
Amomi Semina ..	Pimento
Amomum Repens ..	Cardamom
Amydricaine	Alypin
Amygdalus Communis, var., Amara	{ Bitter Almond Tree Prunus Amygdalus, var. Amara
Amygdalus Communis, var., Dulcis	{ Sweet Almond Tree Prunus Amygdalus, var., Dulcis
Amygdalus Persica ..	Peach
Amyl Hydrate.. ..	Amylic Alcohol, pure
Amylene-chloral ..	Dormiol
Amylic Alcohol, Crude	Fusel Oil, Potato Oil, Oil of Grain
Amylocaine	Stovaine
Amyloform	Formamylum
Anæsthesine	Benzocaina
Andeer's lotion ..	{ Resorcin, 40 grs. Water, 1 oz.
Anguentum	Carbonate of Lead Ointment
Angostura Bark ..	Cusparia Bark
Anhydrochromate of Potassium	Potassium Bichromate
Animal Charcoal ..	{ Bone Black Ebur Ustum Spodium Nigrum
Annatto.. ..	Orleana, Orleans Earth
Anodyne Balsam ..	Opium Liniment
Anodyne Drops ..	Hoffman's Anodyne
Anodyne Electuary ..	Confection of Opium, B.P. '85
Anodyne Liniment ..	Opium Liniment
Anthos	Rosemary
Antifebrin	Acetanilide, Phenyl-Acetamide

Antimonii Hydrosulph.	Kermes Mineral
Antimonii Oxidum ..	Antimonious Oxide, B.P.
Antimonii Oxysulphuret.	Sulphurated Antimony
Antimonii Potass. Tart.	Tartarated Antimony
Antimonii Sulphuretum	
Aureum	Sulphurated Antimony
Antimonii Sulphuretum	
Præcip.	Sulphurated Antimony
Antimonious Chloride	Liq. Antim. Chlor., B.P. '85
Solution	
Antimonium Trichloride	Butter of Antimony
Solution	
Antimony	Stibium
Antiquarium	Calomel
Apium Graveolens ..	Celery, Smallage, Marsh Parsley
Apozem	A decoction
Apocynum Cannabinum	American Indian Hemp, Canadian Hemp
Apple of Peru	Datura Stramonium
Aq. Anthos	Rosemary Water
Aq. Benedicta Compd.	Aq. Calcis Co. P.D.
Aq. Coloniensis ..	Eau de Cologne
Aq. Dulcis	Chloroform Water
Aq. Flor. Naphæ ..	Orange Flower Water
Aq. Kali Puri	Liquor Potassæ
Aq. Phagedænica ..	Lotio Hydrarg. Flav.
Aq. Phagedænica Mitis	Lotio Hydrarg. Nigra
Aq. Phagedænica Nigra	Lotio Hydrag. Nigra
Aq. Plumbi	Liq. Plumbi Dil.
Aq. Pyrolei Pini ..	Tar Water
Aq. Rabelli	Alcohol 3
Aq. Regia	Acid Sulphuric 1
Aq. Regis	Strong Nitro - Hydro - chloric Acid
Aq. Regia Dil.	Ac. Nitrohydroch. Dil. B.P.
Aq. Saturni	Liq. Plumbi Dil. <i>q.v.</i>
Aq. Tiliæ	Lime Flower Water
Aq. Vegeto-Mineralis..	Liq. Plumbi Dil.
Aq. Vegeto - Mineralis	
Goulardi	Liq. Plumbi Dil.
Aq. Vitæ	Brandy
Aquila Alba	Calomel
Aq. Cœlestis	
Aq. Mercurii	
Aq. Mitigata	

Arcanum Corallinum..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Arcanum Duplicatum	Potassium Sulphate
Arcanum Tartari ..	Potassium Acetate
Archel, Archil	Orchil
Argentum Vivum	Mercury
Argol	Crude Cream of Tartar
Argyrol	Vitellin
Armenian Bole ..	Red Bole, Native Iron Oxide
Aromatic Confection ..	Pulv. Cretæ Aromat.
Aromatic Powder ..	Pulv. Cinnam. Co.
Arrhenal	Sodium Metharsenite
Arsenici Oxidum ..	Arsenious Anhydride, B.P.
Arsenicum Album ..	Arsenious Anhydride, B.P.
Arsenicum Flavum ..	Yellow Sulphide of Arsenium, Orpiment
Arsenicum Rubrum ..	Red Sulphide of Arsenium Realgar
Arsinyl	Sodii Metharsensis
Asa Dulcis	Benzoin
Asaprol	Abrastol
Asparagin	Althein
Aseptol	Sulphocarboll
Asiatic Pills in each	{ Arsenious Acid, gr. $\frac{1}{15}$ Black Pepper, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$
Atoxyl	{ Arsamin Sodii Anilarsenas
Atramentum Heberdenii	Mist. Ferri Aromat.
Atropine Methyl-Bromide	Mydriatine
Avenæ Farina	Oatmeal
Axunge, Axungia ..	Lard
Axungia Suilla.. ..	Lard
Azote	Nitrogen
Azotic Acid	Nitric Acid
Azotic Gas	Nitrogen
Baccæ Actes	Dried Elder Berries
Baccæ Orientales ..	Cocculus Indicus
Baldwin's Phosphorus	Ignited Calcium Nitrate
Balsam of Fern	Liquid Ext. of Male Fern
Balsam of Fir	Canada Turpentine
Balsam of Life.. ..	Comp. Decoction of Aloes

Balsam of Soap ..	Soap Liniment
Balsam of Sulphur ..	Sulphur, 1 ; Olive Oil, 9 (Heated together till combined)
Balsalmic Lozenges ..	Tolu Lozenges
Balsamum Brasiliense	Copaiba
Bals. Canadense ..	Canada Turpentine
Bals. Commendatoris..	Tinct. Benzoin Comp.
Bals. Indicum	Balsam of Peru
Bals. Indicum Nigrum	Balsam of Peru
Bals. Terebinthinæ ..	Dutch Drops
Bals. Thebaicum ..	Opium Liniment
Bals. Tranquillans ..	Ol. Hyoscyami Co. <i>Nat. Form.</i>
Bals. Traumaticum ..	Comp. Tincture of Benzoin
Barege	Sulphurated Potash
Barilla	Crude Sodium Carbonate
Basham's Mixture ..	Mist. Ferri Am. Acet., U.S.P.
Basic Nitrate of Bismuth	Bismuth Subnitrate
Basilicon	Resin Ointment
Basilicon Ointment ..	Resin Ointment
Baume de Vie	Compound Decoction of Aloes
Bay Salt	Sea Salt
Benjamin	Benzoin
Benne Oil	Sesame Oil
Benzocaine	Anæsthesin
Benzocaine Sulphophenate	Subcutin
Benzoline	Petroleum Ether
Benzoyl Hydrate ..	Benzoic Acid
Berlin Blue	Prussian Blue
Berlin Red	Native Ferric Oxide
Bertoni's Ether ..	Tertiary Amyl Nitrate
Betel Nut	Areca Nut
Betol	Naphthalol, Salicylate of Beta-Naphthol-Ether
Biborate of Soda ..	Borax
Bichloride of Methylene	Methylene
Biniodide of Mercury..	Red Iodide of Mercury
Binoxide of Hydrogen..	Peroxide of Hydrogen
Binoxide of Lead ..	Peroxide of Lead
Binoxide of Manganese	Black Oxide of Manganese

Biogen	Manganese Peroxide
Bipotassic Sulphate ..	Potassium Sulphate, B.P.
Bismuthi Nitras ..	Bismuth Subnitrate
Bismuthi Oxycarb. ..	Bismuth Carbonate
Bismuthi Oxynitras ..	Bismuth Subnitrate
Bismuthi Subcarb. ..	Bismuth Carbonate
Bismuthose	Bismuth Albuminate
Bismuthum Album ..	Bismuth Subnitrate
Bisulphate of Potassium	Acid Potassium Sulphate, KHSO_4
Bitartrate of Potash ..	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Bitter Apple	Colocynth Fruit
Bitter Ash	Quassia, <i>Picræna Excelsa</i>
Bitter Cucumber ..	Colocynth Fruit
Bitter Gourd	Colocynth Fruit
Bitter Infusion ..	Comp. Infusion of Gentian
Bitter Wood	Quassia
Black Alder	Rhamnus Frangula
Black Antimony ..	Black Sulphide of Antim.
Black Bryony	Tamus Communis
Black Cohosh	Actæa Racemosa
Black Demino	Pitch Plaster
Black Draught	Comp. Mixture of Senna
Black Drop	Opium, 1; Acid. Acetic. Dil., 4; macerate, filter
Black Haw	Viburnum Prunifolium
Black Hydrate of Iron	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
Black Jack	Comp. Mixture of Senna
Black Jam	Confection of Senna
Black Oxide of Iron ..	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
Black Oxide of Mercury	Mercurous Oxide
Black Precipitate ..	Hahnemann's Mercury
Black Sulphur	Sulphur Vivum
Black Turpeth Mineral	Hahnemann's Mercury
Blanc Fixe	Precipit. Barium Sulphate
Blanc de Baleine ..	Spermaceti
Blanc d'Espagne ..	Bismuth Oxychloride Precip.
Blanc de Fard	Bismuth Oxychloride
Blanchard's Pills ..	Pil. Ferri Iodidi
Blaud's Pills	Pil. Ferri, B.P., '98
Bleaching Liquid ..	Solution Chlorinated Lime
Bleaching Powder ..	Chlorinated Lime

Bleaching Salt..	..	Chlorinated Lime
Blue Butter ..	..	Blue Ointment
Blue Copperas ..	..	Copper Sulphate
Blue Gum Tree ..	..	Eucalyptus Globulus
Blue Mass ..	..	Pilula Hydrargyri
Blue Ointment ..	..	Blue Butter, Blue Unc- tion, Trooper's Oint- ment, Mercurial Oint- ment
Blue Pill ..	..	Pilula Hydrargyri
Blue Stone ..	..	Copper Sulphate
Blue Uncion ..	..	Blue Ointment
Blue Vitrol ..	..	Copper Sulphate
Bole, Red ..	..	Armenian Bole
Bole, White ..	..	Kaolin ; China Clay
Bone Ash ..	..	Crude Calcium Phos- phate
Bone Black ..	..	Animal Charcoal
Bone Earth ..	..	Crude Calcium Phosphate
Borate of Soda..	..	Borax
Borotartrate of Potash		Soluble Cream of Tartar
Brasium ..	..	Malt
British Gum ..	..	Dextrine
Bromalin ..	..	Bromethylformine
Bromide of ethyl ..	..	Hydrobromic Ether
Bromoform ..	..	Formyl Tribromide
Bromol ..	..	Tribromphenol
Burnt Alum ..	..	Exsiccated Alum
Burnt Sugar ..	..	Caramel
Burow's Solution ..	..	Alum. Acet. Sol. $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 8 per cent.
Butter of Antimony ..	..	Antimonious Chloride Sol.
Butter of Tin ..	..	Hydrated Stannic Chlo- ride, $\text{SnCl}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$
Butter of Zinc..	..	Chloride of Zinc
Butyl Chloral ..	..	Croton Chloral
Butyl Chloral Hydrate)		Croton Chloral Hydrate
Butyrate of Ethyl ..	..	Butyric Ether
Byne, Bynes ..	..	Malt
Cacao Butter ..	..	Oil of Theobroma
Cacodylic Acid..	..	Dimethylarsenic Acid
Cadmium Yellow ..	..	Calmium Sulphide
Cake Alum ..	..	Aluminium Sulphate
Calcaria..	..	Calx

Calcii Sulphidum ..	..	Sulphurated Lime
Calcii Iodas ..	..	Calcinol
Calcined Gypsum ..	..	Plaster of Paris
Calcined Magnesias ..	..	Heavy Magnesia
Calcined Mercury ..	..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Calcinol ..	..	Calcium Iodate
Calcis Carbonas Durus		Marble
Calcium Hydrate ..	..	Slaked Lime
Calcium Oxide ..	..	Quick Lime
Calcium Sulphide ..	..	Sulphurated Lime
Calomel.. ..	..	Subchloride of Mercury
Calx Bismuthi.. ..	..	Bismuth Subnitrate
Calx Chlorata ..	..	Calx Chlorinata
Calx Extincta ..	..	Slaked Lime
Calx Hydrargyri Alba..	..	Ammoniated Mercury
Calx Salita ..	..	Calcium Chloride
Calx Viva ..	..	Lime, Quicklime
Cambodium ..	..	Gamboge
Camphine ..	..	Oil of Turpentine
Camphor, Bromated ..	..	Monobromated Camphor
Camphor Julep ..	..	Camphor Water
Camphorated Oil ..	..	Liniment of Camphor
Camphorated Tincture of Soap ..	..	Liniment of Soap
Canton's Phosphorus..	..	Sulphurated Lime
Caoutchouc ..	..	India Rubber
Carbazotic Acid ..	..	Trinitrophenol
Carburet of Sulphur ..	..	Carbon Bisulphide
Carron Oil ..	..	Lime Water, 1 ; Linseed Oil, 1
Caustic Potash ..	..	Potassium Hydroxide
Caustic Soda ..	..	Sodium Hydroxide
Cawlk ..	..	Native Barium Sulphate
Cera Alba Placent. ..	..	White Wax in Cakes
Cerate ..	..	} <i>Generic Names for Oint-</i> <i>ments and Unguenta</i>
Ceratum ..	..
Ceratum Album ..	..	Spermaceti Ointment
Ceresin ..	..	} Paraffin Wax from Ozo-
Ceresin Wax ..	..
Cerussa ..	..	kerit or Fossil Wax
Cerussa ..	..	Carbonate of Lead
Cerussa Acetata ..	..	Acetate of Lead
Cerussa Citrina ..	..	Yellow Oxide of Lead
Calcanthum ..	..	Iron Sulphate
Calcanthum Album..	..	Zinc Sulphate
Calybeate Plaster ..	..	Emplast. Ferri, B.P., '85
Caubert's Oil ..	..	Turps, 3 ; Ol. Hartshorn, 1

Chaulmoogra Oil	..	Oil of Gynocardia Odorata
Chelsea Pensioner	..	Confectio Sulphuris et Guaiaci
Chertier's Copper	..	Chlorate of Copper and Potassium
Child's Ointment	..	Blue Ointment
Chili Saltpetre..	..	Nitrate of Sodium
China Clay	..	Kaolin
Chloric Ether	..	Spirit of Chloroform
Chloride of Lime	..	Chlorinated Lime
Chloride of Mercuric Ammonium	..	Ammoniated Mercury
Chlorhydrate of Ammonium	..	Ammonium Chloride
Chlorhydric Acid	..	Hydrochloric Acid
Chlorine Water	..	Solution of Chlorine
Chloruret	..	<i>Generic name for Chlorides</i>
Chloretone	..	Chlorbutol
Cholalic Acid	..	Colalin
Christison's Pill	..	Pil. Coloc. et Hyoscyami
Chrome Alum	..	Chromium and Potassium Sulphate
Chrome Red	..	Red Chromate of Lead
Chrome Yellow	..	Lead Chromate, PbCrO_4
Chromic Acid	..	Chromic Anhydride, B.P.
Chrysarobin, Crude	..	Goa Powder
Cicutine..	..	Conine
Cimicifuga	..	Actæa Racemosa
Cimolia, Cimolia Terra	..	Fuller's Earth
Cineol	..	Eucalyptol
Cinnabar	..	Native Mercuric Sulphide
Cinnabar, Factitious	..	Vermilion
Citrine Ointment	..	Nitrate of Mercury Oint.
Citron Ointment	..	
Citrophen	..	Phenetidin Citrate
Clemens' Solution	..	Liq. Arsenii Bromid.
Clutton's Febrifuge Spirit	..	Spirit Ætheris Muriaticus
Cobalt Black	..	Protoxide of Cobalt
Colcothar	..	Ferric Oxide
Collodion	Cantharidatum	Blistering Collodion
Collodium Elasticum	..	Flexible Collodion
Collodium Salicylicum	..	Acid. Salicylicum, 30
		Ext. Cannabis Ind., 5
		Collodium Flexile, 240

Collodium Stypticum..	Styptic Colloid
Colloxylinum	Pyroxylin
Commander's Balsam	Tinct. Benzoin. Co.
Confectio Aromatica ..	Pulv. Cretæ. Aromat.
Confect. of Bay Berries	Confectio Rutæ, P.L.
Confect. Thebaica ..	Confection of Opium
Confectio Damocratis	Mithridate, Theriaca
Copper Deutosulphate	Copper Sulphate
Copper Nitrate.. ..	Cupric Nitrate
Copper Oxyacetate ..	Aerugo
Copper Sulphate ..	Cupric Sulphate
Copperas	Sulphate of Iron
Copperas, Blue.. ..	Sulphate of Copper
Copperas, Green ..	Sulphate of Iron
Copperas, White ..	Sulphate of Zinc
Cornu Cervi	Hartshorn
Corrosive Sublimate ..	Mercury Perchloride
Cosmetic Bismuth ..	Bismuth Oxychloride
Cosmetic Mercury ..	Ammoniated Mercury
Coster's Paste	Pigm. Picis c. Iodo
Cotarnine Hydrochloride	Stypticin
Count Palma's Powder	Magnesia Carbonate
Countess Powder ..	Cinchona Bark in powder
Cremor Tartari	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Cresol	Cresylic Acid
Crespigny's, Lady, Dinner Pills	Webster's, Lady, Pills
Creta Fullonica ..	Fuller's Earth
Creta Gallica	French Chalk
Crocus Antimonii ..	Sulphurated Antimony
Crocus Ferri	Peroxide of Iron
Crocus Martis	Peroxide of Iron
Crocus Metallorum ..	Sulphurated Antimony
Croton Chloral.. ..	Butyl Chloral Hydrate
Croton Chloral Hydrate	Butyl Chloral Hydrate
Cubic Nitre	Sodium Nitrate
Cuprum Aluminatum..	Lapis Divinus
Cuprum Vitriolatum ..	Cupric Sulphate
Curara; Curare ..	Woorara, Woorali
Cyanhydric Acid ..	Acid Hydrocyanic, dilute
Cydonium	Quince
Cystogen	Formamine
Daffy's Elixir	Tinct. Sennæ Co.
De Valangin's Mineral Solvent	Liq. Arsen. Chlor. P.L

Decoctum Amyli	..	Mucilage of Starch
Delphinic Acid..	..	Valerianic Acid
Deutojoduretum		
Hydrargyri..		Red Iodide of Mercury
Deutosulphate, Copper		Cupric Sulphate
Deutoxide of Hydrogen		Peroxide of Hydrogen
Devil's Dung	.. ..	Asafoetida
Dextrose	.. ..	Grape Sugar
Diaccordial	.. ..	Syrup of Poppies
Diacode	.. ..
Diacodion	.. ..
Diacodium	.. ..
Diacordeion	.. ..
Diachylon Plaster	..	Lead Plaster
Diapalme	.. ..	Lead Plaster
Diapente	.. ..	{ P. Rad. Gentian, 8 P. Bayberries, 1
Dicodium	.. ..	Syrup of Poppies
Digestive Salt of Sylvius		Potassium Chloride
Diiodoform	.. ..	Ethylene Periodide
Dinitrocellulose	..	Pyroxylin
Dionin	.. ..	Ethyl-morphine
Dippel's Acid Elixir	..	Acid Sulph. Aromat.
Di-sodium Methyarsenate	.. ..	Arsinyl
Diuretin	.. ..	Theobromine Soda Salicylate
Diuretic Salt	.. ..	Potassium Acetate
Dolomite	.. ..	Magnesian Limestone
Donovan's Solution	..	Liq. Arsen. Hydr. Iod., B.P.
Dover's Powder	..	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
Draco Mitigatus	..	Calomel
Duotal	.. ..	Guaiacol Carb.
Dutch Drops	.. ..	subs. Oil of Turpentin, 5 ; Balsam of Sulphur, 1
Dutch Liquid	.. ..	{ Chloride of Olefant Gas Ethylene Chloride
Earl Warwick's Powder		Pulv. Scammon. Co.
Eau de Luce	.. ..	Tinct. Ammonia Comp., P.L.
Eau de Rabel	.. ..	{ Sulphuric Acid, 1 Rectified Spirit, 3 by weight, mix with caution

Eau Sedative	Aqua Sedativa
Ebur Ustum	Animal Charcoal
Electron, Electrum ..	Amber
Elixir Acid, Dippeli ..	Dippel's Acid Elixir
Elixir Acid, Halleri ..	Haller's Acid Elixir
Elixir ad Longam Vitam	Tinct. Aloes Co., P.L.
Elixir Aloes	
Elixir de Vie	
Elixir of Longevity ..	
Elixir of Vitriol ..	Aromatic Sulphuric Acid
Elixir Proprietatis ..	Tinct. Aloes Co., P.L.
Elixir Saccharini ..	Solution of Saccharin, 1 in 20
Elixir Salutis	Tinct. Sennæ Co.
Elixir Stomachicum ..	Tinct. Gentianæ Co.
Elixir Traumaticum ..	Tinct. Benzoini Co.
Emplastrum Adhæsivum	Resin Plaster
Emp. Album	Calomel Plaster, 20 per cent.
Emp. Cephalicum ..	Emplastrum Picis
Emp. Cerati Saponis ..	Emp. Saponis Fusc., B.P. '85
Emp. Commune	Lead Plaster
Emp. Diachylum ..	Lead Plaster
Emp. Epispasticum ..	Cantharides Plaster
Emp. Gratia Dei ..	Emplastrum Picis
Emp. Gummosum ..	Galbanum Plaster, B.P., '85
Emp. Lithargyri ..	Lead Plaster
Emp. Lyth.	Lead Plaster
Emp. Lyttæ	Cantharides Plaster
Emp. Roborans ..	Emplastrum Ferri, P.B., '85
Emp. Simplex	Lead Plaster
Emp. Thuris	Emplastrum Ferri, '85
Emp. Vesicatorium ..	Cantharides Plaster
English Red	Native Red Oxide of Iron
Ens Martis	Ammonio Chloride of Iron, P.L.
Ens Veneris	
Eosote	Creosote Valerianate
Epinephrine	Adrenine
Eserine	Physostigmine
Essence of Camphor ..	Rubinis Camphor
Ess. of Ginger ..	Tinct. Zingb. Fort, B.P.
Ess. of Mirbane ..	Nitrobenzol

Ess. of Portugal ..	Ess. Oil of Sweet-Orange Peel
Ess. of Ratafia ..	Essence of Almonds
Ess. Viper	Tr. Cantharid.
Essential Salt of Wine	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Ethocaine	Novocain
Ethyl Acetate	Acetic Ether
Ethyl Alcohol	Absolute Alcohol
Ethyl Bromide	Hydrobromic Ether
Ethyl Butyrate	Butyric Ether
Ethyl Carbamate	Urethane
Ethyl Formiate	Formic Ether
Ethyl Hydroxide	Absolute Alcohol
Ethyl Iodide	Hydriodic Ether
Ethyl Oxide	Ether
Ethyl Valerianate	Valerianic Ether
Ethylsulphates	Sulphovinates
Everlasting Pills ..	Pills of Metallic Antimony
Exeter Oil	Oil of Elder, Euphorbium, Mustard, &c.
Extract of Lead	Liquor Plumbi
Extract of Ox Gall ..	Purified Ox Bile
Extractum Bilis	Purified Ox Bile
Extract Uncariæ	Catechu
Febrifuge Salt	Potassium Chloride
Fehling's Solution ..	Sol. Pot. Cupric Tart., B.P.
Fel Bovis Depuratum	Purified Ox Gall
Fel Bovis Inspissatum	
Fel Bovinum Depuratum	
Fel Tauri Inspissatum	
Ferri Ammon. Sulphat.	Iron Alum
Ferri Borussias	Prussian Blue
Ferri Chloridum	Ferri Perchloridum
Ferri Filum	Iron Wire
Ferri Limatura	Iron Filings
Ferri Oxidum Rubrum	Peroxide of Iron
—Peroxidum Hydratum	Peroxide of Iron
Ferri Potassio-tartras..	Tartarated Iron
Ferri Pulvis	Reduced Iron
Ferri Ramenta	Iron Filings
Ferri Scobs	Iron Filings
Ferri Rubigo	Peroxide of Iron
Ferri Sesquichloridum	Ferri Perchloridum
Ferri Sesquioxidum ..	Peroxide of Iron

Ferri Subcarbonas ..	Carbonate of Iron
Ferric Chloride ..	Perchloride of Iron
—Citrate of Ammonia	Ferri et Ammonii Citras, B.P.
Ferri Oxyhydrate ..	Peroxide of Iron
Ferricyanide of Potash	Red Prussiate of Potash
Ferridcyanide of Potash	Red Prussiate of Potash
Ferrier's Snuff.. ..	Pulv. Bismuthi Co.
Ferro-Alumen	Iron Alum
Ferrochloride of Am- monia	Ammonio-Chloride of Iron, P.L.
Ferro-citrate of Am- monia	Ferri Ammon. Cit. B.P.
Ferrocyanate	<i>Generic term for Ferro- cyanides</i>
Ferrocyanide of Iron..	Prussian Blue
Ferrocyanide of Potash	Yellow Prussiate of Potash
Ferroso-ferric Hydrate	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
Ferrugo	Peroxide of Iron
Ferrum Vitriolatum ..	Iron Sulphate
Fever Drops	Tr. Cinchon. Co.
Fixed Mineral Alkali ..	Sodium Carbonate
Fixed Nitre	Potassium Carbonate
Flores Antim. Argent.	Antimonius Oxide
Flores Auri	Ammonio-chloride of Iron
Flores Martiales ..	
Flores Martis	
Flores Benzoes	Benzoic Acid
Flowers of Benjamin..	Benzoic Acid
Flowers of Brimstone	Sublimed Sulphur
Flowers of Camphor ..	Camphor in Powder
Flowers of Sulphur ..	Sublimed Sulphur
Flowers of Zinc	Oxide of Zinc
Fluid Magnesia	Liquor Magnesii Carbo- natis
Fluorhydric Acid	Hydrofluoric Acid
Fluoric Acid	Hydrofluoric Acid
Fluoride of Iron	Ferrous Fluoride
Fly Blister	Cantharides Plaster
Ford's Laudanum	Vin Opii, B.P.C. (approx).
Formaldehyde	Formic Aldehyde
Formalin	Formic Aldehyde
Formamint	Mixture of Formic Alde- hyde, or Paraformic Aldehyde and Lactose
Formic Ether	Formiate of Ethyl

Formyl Chloride ..	Chloroform
Fothergill's Hydro- bromic Acid	Acid Hydrobrom dil., B.P.
Fowler's Solution ..	Liq. Arsenicalis
Frankincense, Common	Thus Americanum
Frankincense Plaster..	Emplast. Ferri B.P. '85
Friar's Balsam.. ..	Comp. Tincture of Ben- zoin
Fruit Sugar	Levulose
Fuchsine	Magenta Crystals
Fulminate	Fulminating Mercury
Fumus Potass. Nitratis	Nitre Paper
Fusel Oil	Amylic Alcohol, Crude
Fusible Salt	Ammonium Phosphate
Gaiffe's Battery Solu- tion	Chloride of Zinc, 1 ; Dis- tilled Water, 16
Galactic Acid	Lactic Acid
Galena	Native Sulphide of Lead
Galen's Cerate	Unguent. Aquæ Rosæ
Gallo-tannic Acid ..	Tannic Acid
Gascoigne Powder ..	Pulv. Cretæ Co., P.L.
Gavelle's Extract ..	Ext. Malva. Sylvest.
Geosot	Guaiacol Valerianate
Gilla Vitrioli	Sulphate of Zinc
Glacial Phosphoric Acid	Metaphosphoric Acid
Glass of Antimony ..	Fused Sulphide of An- timony
Glass of Borax	Fused Borax
Glass, soluble	Waterglass
Glutol	Gelatin Formaldehyde
Glyster	Enema
Goa Powder	Araroba Powder
Golden Ointment ..	Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav., B.P., '98
Goose Grease	Adeps Anseris
Gossypium Fulminans	Pyroxylin
Goulard Cerate	Ung. Plumbi Subacet. Co., B.P., '67
Goulard Extract ..	Liq. Plumbi
Goudron	Norwegian Tar
Goulard Powder ..	Acetate of Lead
Goulard Water.. ..	Liq. Plumbi dil.
Grain Oil	Amylic Alcohol, Crude
Grape Sugar	Dextrose
Graphite	Plumbago, Blacklead

Green Copperas ..	..	Iron Sulphate
Green Mercury Iodide ..	..	Mercurous Iodide
Green Vitriol ..	..	Iron Sulphate
Gregory's Pill ..	..	Pil. Colocynth. Comp.
Gregory's Powder ..	..	Pulvis Rhei Comp.
Grey Lotio ..	..	Lotio Hydrarg. Nigra
Grey Oil ..	..	Inject. Hydrarg. Hypo- derm.
Grey Ointment ..	..	Blue Ointment
Grey Oxide of Mercury ..	..	Mercurous Oxide
Grey Powder ..	..	Hydrarg. cum Creta
Griffith's Mixture ..	..	Mistura Ferri Comp.
Griffith's Pill ..	..	Pil. Ferri cum Myrrh, P.L.
Guaiacol Benzoas ..	..	Benzosol
Guaiacol Cinnamate ..	..	Styracol
Gum Bassic ..	..	Asafoetida
Gum Benjamin ..	..	Benzoin
Gum Dragon ..	..	Tragacanth
Gum Juniper ..	..	Sandarach
Gum Kauri ..	..	Gum Dammar
Gum Ligni Sancti ..	..	Guaiacum resin
Gurjun Balsam ..	..	{ Oleo-Resin of Dipterocar- pus Turbinatus, Wood
Gurjun Oil ..	..
		{ Oil, Balsamum Dip- terocarpi
Guttæ Ammoniaci ..	..	Ammoniacum in tears
Guttæ Nigræ ..	..	Black Drop
Gypsum ..	..	Native Sulphate of Cal- cium
Gypsum, Calcined ..	..	Plaster of Paris
Haarlem Oils' ..	..	Dutch Drops
Hahnemann's Mercury ..	..	Black Precipitate
— Soluble Mercury ..	..	Black Precipitate
Haller's Acid Elixir ..	..	{ Sulphuric Acid and Rec- tified Spirit, equal weights, mix gradually
Hamilton's Pill ..	..
		Pil. Colocynth. et Hyos- cyami
Hartshorn and Oil ..	..	Liniment of Ammonia
Hasting's Naphtha ..	..	Acetone
Heavy Magnesia ..	..	Heavy Magnesium Oxide
— Magnesia, Calcined ..	..	Heavy Magnesium Oxide
Heavy Spar ..	..	Native Barium Sulphate
Heavy White ..	..	Native Barium Sulphate

Heberden's Ink	..	Mist. Ferri Aromat., B.P., '85
Heberden's Mixture	..	Mist. Ferri Aromat., B.P., '85
Hebra's Ointment	..	Unguent. Diachyl. Hebræ
Helmitol	..	Formamol
Hepar Sulphuris	..	Sulphurated Potash
Hepar Sulph Calcareum		Sulphurated Lime
Heroin Hydrochloride		Acetomorphin Hydro- chloride
Hexamethylenetetramine		Urotropin; Hexamine, B.P.
Hiera Picra	..	Pulv. Aloes, 4; Pulv. Canellæ, 1
Hoffman's Anodyne	..	Compound Spirit of Ether
Homborg's Salt	..	Boric Acid
Honey Balsam..	..	Oxymel of Squill
Horn Silver	..	Native Chloride of Silver
Hungary Water	..	Spt. Rosemar. (1 in 50)
Huxham's Tincture	..	Tinct. Cinchona Comp.
— Tincture of Bark	..	
Hydramyl	..	Pentyl Hydride, Penty- lene Hydride of Amyl
Hydrargyri Ammonio- Chloridum	..	Hydrargyrum Ammoni- atum
Hyd. Bichloridum	..	Hydrargyri Perchloridum
Hyd. Biniodidum	..	— Iodidum Rubr.
Hyd. Borussias	..	Mercuric Cyanide
Hyd. Chloridum	..	Calomel
Hyd. Chloridum Mite..	..	Calomel
Hyd. Cyanitum	..	Mercuric Cyanide
Hyd. Cyanidum	..	Mercuric Cyanide
Hyd. Deutojoduretum		Hydrarg. Iodidum Rubr.
Hyd. Iodidum	..	Hydrarg. Iodidum Viride, '67
Hyd. Murias	..	Calomel
Hyd. Nitrico Oxidum..	..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Hyd. Oxidum, P.L.	..	Mercurous Oxide
Hyd. Oxidum Cinereum		Mercurous Oxide
—Oxydum Sulphuricum		Turpeth Mineral
Hyd. Oxymurias	..	Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Hyd. Permurias	..	Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Hyd. Præcipitatum Album		Hydrarg. Ammoniatum
Hydrargyri Proto- ioduret		Hyd. Iodidum Viride, B.P., '67
Hyd. Submurias	..	Calomel

Hyd. Suboxidum ..	Black or Grey Oxide of Mercury
Hyd. Subsulphas Flav.	Turpeth Mineral
Hyd. Sulphas	Persulphate of Mercury
Hyd. Sulphas Flava ..	Turpeth Mineral
Hyd. Sulphidum Nigrum	Ethiops Mineral
Hyd. Sulphuretum cum Sulphure	Ethiops Mineral
—Sulphuretum Rubrum	Vermilion
Hyd. Supermurias ..	Perchloride of Mercury
Hydrargyrum	Mercury
Hyd. Amidato-bichlorat.	Ammoniated Mercury
Hyd. Calcinatum ..	Hydrarg. Oxidum Rubrum
Hyd. Corrosivum Sublim.	Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Hyd. Muriaticum Corros.	Hydrarg. Perchloridum
Hydrate of Amyl ..	Amylic Alcohol
Hydrate of Benzoyl ..	Benzoic Acid
Hydrate of Lime ..	Calcium Hydrate, Slaked Lime
— of Oil of Turpentine	Terpin (Terpene) Hydrate
Hydrate of Phenyl ..	Carbolic Acid
Hydrate of Potash ..	Caustic Potash
Hydrate of Soda ..	Caustic Soda
Hydride of Amyl ..	Hydramyl
Hydriodate	<i>Generic name for Iodides</i>
Hydriodic Ether ..	Iodide of Ethyl
Hydrobromates ..	<i>Generic name for Bromides</i>
Hydrobromic Ether ..	Bromide of Ethyl
Hydrocarbon Oil ..	Paraffinum Liquidum
Hydrochinon	Hydroquinone
Hydrochlorate	<i>Generic name for Chlorides and Hydrochlorides</i>
Hydrofluorate	<i>Generic name for Fluorides and Hydrofluorides</i>
Hydrofluoric Acid ..	Fluoric Acid
Hydrogen Acetate ..	Real Acetic Acid
Hydrogen Borate ..	Boric Acid
Hydrogen Bromide ..	Hydrobromic Acid Gas, HBr
Hydrog. Chloride ..	Hydrochloric Acid Gas, HCl
Hydrog. Citrate ..	Citric Acid

Hydrog. Cyanide	..	Real Hydrocyanic Acid, HCN
Hydrog. Lactate	..	Real Lactic Acid
Hydrog. Nitrate	..	Real Nitric Acid, HNO_3
Hydrog. Oleate	..	Real Oleic Acid
Hydrog. Orthophosphate		Real Phosphoric Acid, H_3PO_4
Hydrog. Sulphate	..	Real Sulphuric Acid, H_2SO_4
Hydrog. Sulphite	..	Real Sulphurous Acid, H_2SO_3
Hydrog. Tartrate	..	Real Tartaric Acid
Hydrosodic Carbonate		Sodium Bicarbonate
Hydrosulphuret of	..	
Ammonia	..	Ammonii Sulphydras
Hydrous Butyl Chloral		Butyl Chloral Hydrate
Hydrous Chloral	..	Chloral Hydrate
Hydrous Peroxide of		Peroxide of Iron, B.P., '85
Iron		
Hydroxide	..	<i>Generic name for Hy-</i> <i>drides</i>
Hydroxyl	..	True Peroxide of Hydro- gen, H_2O_2
Hydruret	..	<i>Generic name for Hy-</i> <i>drides</i>
Hyperosmic Acid	..	Osmic Acid
Hyposulphite of Soda		Sodium Thiosulphate
Hyrgolum	..	Colloid Mercury
Ichthalbin	..	Albumen Ichthosulpho- nate
Ichthammon	..	Ammonium Ichthosul- phonate
Ichthammonium	..	Ammonium Ichthosul- phonate; Ichthyol
Ichthocalcium	..	Calcium Ichthosulpho- nate
Ichthoferrum	..	Iron Ichthosulphonate
Ichthosodium	..	Sodium Ichthosulpho- nate
Ichthosulphonic Acid		Product of the Action of Sulphuric Acid upon Crude Ichthyol
Ichthozincum	..	Zinc Ichthosulphonate
Ichthyocolla	..	Isinglass
Ichthyol	..	Ammon. Sulpho-ichthyo- late

Iodhydric Acid ..	Hydriodic Acid
Iodide of Arsenic ..	Iodide of Arsenium
Iodide of Ethyl ..	Hydriodic Ether
Iodine Blister ..	Ung. Hydrarg. Iod. Rubr., 1-7
Iodinum	Iodum, Iodine
Iodoform Aromaticum	Iodoform, 49; Coumarin, 1
Iodo-Glycerin Solution {	Iodine 10
Morton's {	Iodide of Potassium 30
	Glycerin 480
Iodol	Tetraiod Pyrrol
Iodoformogen ..	Iodoform Albuminate
Indian Cerate ..	Ung. Plumbi Acet (ap- prox.)
Iodipin	Iodinol
Irisin	Iridin
Iron Alum	{ Iron and Ammonia Sul- phate
	{ Ammonio-Ferric Alum
	{ Ferro-Alumen
Iron, Black Hydrate of	Magnetic Oxide of Iron
Iron Chloride ..	Ferric Chloride
Iron Fluoride ..	Ferrous Fluoride
Iron Iodide ..	Ferrous Iodide
Iron Rust ..	Peroxide of Iron
Iron Sulphate ..	Ferrous Sulphate
Isarol	Ammon. Ichthosul- phonate
Itrol	Silver Citrate
Japanese Drops ..	Japanese Peppermint Oil
Japanese Isinglass ..	Agar Agar
Jarisch's Ointment ..	Pyrogallic Acid, 1; Lard, 7
Jaune Brillant..	Sulphide of Cadmium
Jesuits' Bark ..	Cinchona Bark
Jewellers' Rouge ..	Heavy Peroxide of Iron (by Calcination)
Jew's Pitch ..	Asphaltum
Jonas' Salve ..	Emplastrum Ferri
Julep, Julepum ..	Generic terms for Mix- tures and Misturæ
Kali, as applied to chemical compounds	Potash or Potassium
Kal. ppt. ..	Potassium Carbonate
Kal. Præparatum ..	Potassium Carbonate
Kal. Purum ..	Caustic Potash

Kal. Tartarizatum ..	Potassium Tartrate
Kalium	Potassium
— Hypermanganicum ..	Potassium Permanganate
Kaposi's Ointment ..	Naphthol Ointment
Kermes Mineral ..	Antimonii Oxysulphidum Hydratum
Lac Sulphuris	Precipitated Sulphur
Lac Virginale	Simple Tinct. of Benzoin, 1 ; water, 15
Lana Philosophica ..	Oxide of Zinc
Lapis Calaminaris ..	Calamine
Lapis Divinus	Cuprum Aluminatum
Lapis Fullonicus ..	Fuller's Earth
Lapis Infernalis ..	Silver Nitrate
Lapis Infernalis Alkali- nus	Caustic Potash
Lapis Vulnerarius ..	Lapis Divinus
Lavender Drops ..	Comp. Tinct. of Lavender
Lead Lotion	Liquor Plumbi dil.
Lead Monoxide ..	Lead Oxide, B.P., PbO
Lemery's White Pre- cipitate	Ammoniated Mercury
Lemon Acid	Citric Acid
Lemon Chrome ..	Lead Chromate, PbCrO ₄
Lenitive Electuary ..	Confection of Senna
Libavius's Liquor ..	Stannic Chloride, SnCl ₄
Light Magnesia ..	Light Magnesium Oxide
Light Magnesia, Cal- cined	Light Magnesium Oxide
Lignum Febricum ..	Cort. Cinchona
Linimentum Æruginis	Liniment of Acetate of Copper, P.L., '51
Linim. Album	Linim. Terebinthinæ
Linim. Anodynum ..	Linim. Opii
Linim. Aquæ Calcis ..	Carron Oil
Linim. Camphoræ Co.	Linim. Camph. Ammon., B.P., '98
Linim. Cantharidis ..	Blistering Liquid, B.P.
Linim. Capsici ..	Tinct. Capsici Fort.
Linim. Cupri Acet. ..	Linim. Æruginis
Linim. Lyttæ	Blistering Fluid, B.P.
Linim. Saponis Co. ..	Opodeldoc
Linim. Saponis cum Opio	Linim. Opii
Linim. Volatile ..	Linim. Ammoniaæ
Linim. Universale ..	Lin. Terebinth.

Liquid Amber	Prepared Storax
Liquor Anodynus Hoffman	Spt. Ether Comp.
Liq. Chloride of Sulphur	Sulphuris Chloridum
Liq. Cornu Cervi ..	Liq. Ammoniaë
Liq. Æthereus Oleosus	Ethereal Oil, P.L.
Liq. Ferri Chloroxydi	Liq. Ferri Dialysatus
Liq. Ferri Oxychlorodi	Liq. Ferri Dialysatus
Liq. Ferri Peracetatis	Liq. Ferri Acet.
Liq. Fowleri	Liq. Arsenicalis
Liq. Glonoin	Solution Trinitrin
Liqueur de Van Swietan	Mercuric Chloride, 1 ; Alcohol (80 per cent), 100 ; Distilled Water, 900
Lixivium Saponarium	Liq. Potassæ
Lotio Flava	Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra
Lotio Nigra	Lotio Hydrargyri
Lotio Plumbi	Liq. Plumbi dil.
Lotio Rubra	Sulphate of Zinc, 2 grs. Comp. Tinct. of Lavender, 15 mins. Water, to 1 oz.
Lugol's Solution ..	Liquor Iodi, B.P., '85
Lunar Caustic	Nitrate of Silver
Lund's Oil	Carbolic Acid, 1 Castor Oil, 4 Olive Oil, 11
Macquer's Salt	Potass. Arsenate
Magendie's Solution of Morphine	Liq. Morphine Sulphatis, 16 grs. in 1 oz.
Magenta Crystals ..	Roseine, Fuchsin
Magistery of Bismuth	Bismuth Subnitrate
Magistery of Lead ..	White Lead
Magistery of Sulphur	Precipitated Sulphur
Magnesia	Heavy Calcined Magnesia
Magnesia Alba	Magnesium Carbonate
Magnesia Usta	Calcined Magnesia
Magnesia Vitriolata ..	Magnesium Sulphate
Magnesia Carbonas ..	Heavy Magnesium Carbonate
Magnetic Oxide of Iron	Black Hydrate of Iron Ferroso-ferric Hydrate
Manganesii Peroxidum	Black Oxide of Manganese
Mannitol Nitrate ..	Hexanitrin
Marcasita	Bismuth

Marshall Hall's Pills ..	Pil. Aloes Dil., B.P.C.
Mercuric Chloride ..	Perchloride of Mercury
Mercuric Iodide ..	Red Iodide of Mercury
Mercuric Oxide ..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Mercuric Sulphate ..	Persulphate of Mercury
Mercurium Ammonium Chloride	Ammoniated Mercury
Mercurius Corrosivus..	Perchloride of Mercury
— Corrosivus Ruber ..	Red Oxide of Mercury
— Dulcis Præcipitatus	Calomel
— Dulcis Sublimatus..	Calomel
Mercurius Solubilis ..	Hahnemann's Mercury
Mercurius Vivus ..	Mercury
Mercurous Chloride ..	Calomel
Mercurous Iodide ..	Green or Yellow Iodide of Mercury
Mercurous Oxide ..	Black or Grey Oxide of Mercury
Mercury Stone.. ..	Perchloride of Mercury
Metabisulphite of Potassium	Pyrosulphite of Potassium
Metallum Album ..	Arsenious Anhydride
Metaphosphoric Acid..	Glacial Phosphoric Acid
Metasulphite of Potassium	Pyrosulphite of Potassium
Methenyl Chloride ..	Chloroform
Methyl-Acetanilide ..	Exalgin
Methyl-Benzoyl ..	Acetophenone
Methylated Ether ..	Ether prepared from Methylated Spirit
Methylic Alcohol, crude	Wood Naphtha
Methylic Ether ..	Methyl Oxide
Milk of Sulphur ..	Precipitated Sulphur
Mindererus Spirit ..	Liq. Ammon. Acetatis
Mineral Purple ..	Red Oxide of Iron
Minium	Red Lead
Monobromacetanilide..	Antiseptin
Monsell's Salt	Ferrous Ammon. Sulph.
Morton's Fluid ..	Iodo-Glycerin Sol. (Morton)
Muriate	{ Generic name for Chlorides, Hydrochlorates, and Hydrochlorides
Muriate of Antimony..	Liq. Antim. Chlor. B.P. '85
Muriate of Lime ..	Chloride of Calcium CaCl_2

Muriated Tincture of Steel		Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi
Muriatic Acid .. ..	..	Hydrochloric Acid
Muscæ Hispanicæ .. ..	..	Cantharides
Mydriatine .. ..	..	Atropine Methyl-Bromide
Naphthol Ointment ..	..	Kaposi's Ointment
Naphthyl Alcohol ..	..	Beta-Naphthol
Nargol .. ..	..	Silver Nucleinate
Natrium .. ..	..	Sodium
Natro-Kali Tartaricum		Tartarated Soda
Natron, Natrum ..	..	Sodium Carbonate
Natron Vitriolatum ..	..	Sodium Sulphate
Natrum Carbonicum Acidulum		Sodium Bicarbonate
Nesbit's Specific ..	..	Mist. Santali Comp. B.P.C.
Neutral Cerate.. ..	..	Ung. Plumbi Subacet. Co., '67
Neutral Tartar.. ..	..	Potassium Tartrate
Nihil Album .. ..	..	Oxide of Zinc
Nitrate of Red Oxide of Mercury		Mercuric Nitrate
Nitrate of Potassium ..	..	Saltpetre
Nitre .. ..	..	Saltpetre
Nitre, Chili .. ..	..	Sodium Nitrate
Nitre, Cubic .. ..	..	Sodium Nitrate
Nitre, Fixed .. ..	..	Potassium Carbonate
Nitric Ether of Glycerin		Trinitroglycerin
Nitric Oxide of Mercury		Red Oxide of Mercury
Nitricum .. ..	..	<i>German - Latin for Nitrates</i>
Nitrite of Ethyl ..	..	Nitrous Ether
Nitrogen Monoxide ..	..	Laughing Gas, N ₂ O
Nitrous Oxide .. ..	..	Laughing Gas, N ₂ O
Nitroglycerin .. ..	..	Trinitroglycerin
Nitrous Ether .. ..	..	Nitrite of Ethyl
Nitrum Fixum .. ..	..	Potassium Carbonate
Nitrum Flammans ..	..	Ammonium Nitrate
Nitrum Saturninum ..	..	Lead Nitrate
Nordhausen Sulphuric Acid		Fuming Sulphuric Acid
Nuclein .. ..	..	Nucleol
Ol. Betulæ Alb. ..	..	Birch Tar Oil

Ol. Juniper. Empyreu- mat.	Oil of Cade
Orpiment	Yellow Arsenic Sulphide
Oxide of Barium ..	Baryta
Oxide of Calcium ..	Quick Lime
Oxide of Ethyl.. ..	Ether
Oxide of Magnesium ..	Calcined Magnesia
Oxide of Methyl ..	Methylic Ether
Oxide of Strontium ..	Strontia
Oxycarbonate of Bis- muth	Bismuth Carbonate
Oxymel Cupri Subaceta- tis	Lin. Æruginis
Oxymuriate of Lime ..	Chlorate of Calcium
Oxymuriate of Potash	Chlorate of Potassium
Oxymuriate of Soda ..	Chlorate of Sodium
Oxymuriatic Acid Gas	Chlorine
Oxynitrate of Bismuth	Bismuth Subnitrate
Pagenstächer's Oint. ..	Ung. Hyd. Ox. Flav., 6½ per cent.
Panacea Duplicata ..	Potassium Sulphate
Panacea of Mercury ..	Calomel
Para-acetphenetidin ..	Phenacetin
Pear Oil.. ..	Acetate of Amyl
Pearl Ash	Crude Potassium Carbo- nate
Pearl Moss	Irish Moss
Pearson's Cerate ..	Lead Plaster, 4; Yellow Wax, 1; Almond Oil, 3
Pearson's Solution } — Arsenical Solution }	{ Arseniate of Sodium 1 Water 600
Pentyl Hydride } Pentylene .. }	{ Hydramyl Hydride of Amyl
Pepper Bark	Drimys Winteri Cor.
Pernitrate of Mercury..	Mercuric Nitrate
Perosmic Acid	Osmic Acid
Peroxide of Manganese	Black Oxide of Manganese
Persian Balsam ..	Comp. Tincture of Ben- zoin
Persulphate of Copper	Sulphate of Copper, B.P.
Peruvian Bark.. ..	Cinchona Bark, Jesuit's Bark
Petrolatum	Soft Paraffin
Pétroléine	
Petroleum Jelly ..	

Phenates	<i>Generic term for Carbo-</i> <i>lates</i>
Phenazone	Antipyrine
Phenic Acid ..	{ Carbolic Acid Phenol, Absolute Phenol
Phenic Alcohol	
Phenyl Hydrate	
Phenylic Alcohol	
Phenocoll Salicylate ..	Salocoll
Phenolated Camphor ..	Carbolated Camphor
Phenyl-acetamide ..	Acetanilide
Philosopher's Wool ..	Oxide of Zinc
Phosgene Gas	Chlorocarbonic Acid Car- bonyl Chloride, COCl_2
Phosphorus Salt ..	Microcosmic Salt
Pigm. Iodi et Ol. Picis	Coster's Paste
Pilula Aloes et Coloc...	Pil. Coloc. Comp.
Pilula Andersoni ..	<i>subs.</i> Pil. Cambog. Co.
Pilula Antimonii Co. ..	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co.
Pilula Asafetidæ Co. ..	Pil. Galbani Co.
Pilula Calomelanos Co.	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co.
Pilula Cochia	Pil. Coloc. Co.
Pilula Communis ..	Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ
Pilula Ferri c. Myrrha	Pil. Ferri Co., P.L.
Pilula Fœtida	Pil. Galbani Co.
Pilula Gummosa ..	Pil. Galbani Co.
Pilula Myrrhæ	Pil. Galbani Co.
Pilula Opii Co. ...	Pil. Saponis Co.
Pilula Plummeri ..	Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co.
Pilula Rufi	Pil. Aloes et Myrrh
Pilula Saponis c. Opio	Pil. Saponis Co.
Pilula Valleti	Pil. Ferri Carb. B.P. '85
Planche's Purgative ..	Mist. Scammonii, B.P.C.
Plaster of Paris ..	Anhydrous Calcium Sul- phate
Plumbago	Graphite, Black Lead
Plumbi Oxidum Fusum	Oxide of Lead, B.P.
— Oxidum Semivitreum	Oxide of Lead, B.P.
Plumbum Corneum ..	Chloride of Lead
Plummer's Pill ..	Pil. Hyd. Subchlor. Co.
Po' de Bahia	Goa Powder
Po-ho-yo	Japanese Oil of Pepper- mint
Polychrest Salt ..	Potassium Sulphate
Pomatum Saturni ..	Ung. Plumbi Acet.

Pot Ashes	Crude Potassium Carbonate
Potash Soap	Soft Soap
Potassa	Caustic Potash
Potassa Fusa	Caustic Potash
Potassæ Bitartras ..	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Potassæ Citras Neutr.	Potassium Citrate
Potassæ Euchloras ..	Potassium Chlorate
Potassæ Hydras	Caustic Potash
Potassæ Prussias Flava	Potassium Ferrocyanide
Potassæ Prussias Rubra	Potassium Ferridcyanide
Potassæ Subcarb. ..	Potassium Carbonate
Potassæ Supersulphas	Bisulphate of Potassium
Potassæ Supertartras..	Acid Potassium Tartrate
Potassii Borotartras ..	Soluble Cream of Tartar
Potassii Sodii Tart. ..	Tartarated Soda
Potassii Sulphuretum	Sulphurated Potash
Potassio-tartrate of Iron	Tartarated Iron
Potassium Meta-bisulphite	Pyrosulphite of Potassium
Potato Drops	Tr. Aloes Co., B.P.C.
Potato Oil	Amylic Alcohol, Crude
Potato Spirit Oil ..	Amylic Alcohol, Crude
Precipitated Chalk ..	Calcii Carbonas Precip.
Proto-chloride of Mercury	Calomel
Proto-iodide of Mercury	Hydrarg. Iodid. Viride, B.P. '67
Proto-oxide of Mercury }	Black or Grey Oxide of Mercury
Protoxide of Mercury }	
Proto-sulphate of Iron	Iron Sulphate, B.P.
Provence Oil	Fine Olive Oil
Prussian Blue	Ferric Ferrocyanide
Prussiate of Potash, Red	Potassium Ferridcyanide
Prussiate of Potash, Yellow	Potassium Ferrocyanide
Prussic Acid	Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid
PulvisAërophorusLaxans	Seidlitz Powder
Pulv. Alexiterius ..	Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
Pulv. Aloeticus	Hiera Picra
Pulv. Antimonii Co. ..	Pulv. Antimonialis
Pulv. Aromaticus ..	Pulv. Cinnamomi Co.
Pulv. Basilicus	Pulv. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co. B.P.C.
Pulv. Bismuthi Co. ..	Ferrier's Snuff
Pulv. Carthusianorum	Kermes Mineral

Pulv. Catharticusis ..	Pulv. Scammonii Co.
Pulv. Cretaceus ..	Pulv. Cretæ Aromat.
Pulv. Doveri	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
Pulv. Effervescent Laxans	Seidlitz Powder
Pulv. Gummosus ..	Pulv. Tragacanth. Comp.
Pulv. Ipecac. c. Opio	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ Comp.
Pulv. Ipecac. Opiatus	
Pulv. Ipecac. Thebaicus	
Pulv. Jacobi	Subs. Pulv. Antimonialis
Pulv. Jacobi Ver. ..	James's Powder (<i>Proprietary</i>)
Pulv. Kino cum Opio ..	Pulv. Kino Comp.
Pulv. Kurellæ	Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co.
Pulv. Kurellæ Pectoralis	Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ Co.
Pulv. Principis ..	Red Oxide of Mercury
Pulv. Rhei Salinus ..	Pulv. Rhei Comp.
Purple of Cassius ..	Gold Stannate
Pyro-Acetic Spirit ..	Acetone
Pyroleum Succini ..	Oil of Amber
Pyrolusite	Black Oxide of Manganese
Pyrosulphite of Potass.	Potass. Metabisulphite
Pyrozone	Ozonic Ether
Pyranum	Pyrenol
Quevenne's Iron ..	Reduced Iron
Quick Lime	Calcium Oxide
Quicksilver	Mercury
Quinalgen	Benzoyl Amido-Ethoxy- Quinoline Analgen
Quinetum	Mixed Cinchona Alka- loids
Quinine Disulphate ..	Quinine Sulphate
Quinine Sulphate, Neutral	Acid Quinine Sulphate
Quinine Sulphate, Solu- ble	Acid Quinine Sulphate
Quinol	Hydroquinone
Raspail's Solution ..	Aqua Sedativa
Realgar	Red Arsenium Sulphide
Rect. Spir. of Petroleum	Petroleum Ether
Rect. Spir. of Tar ..	Oil of Tar, colourless
Red Arsenic	Realgar
Red Crocus	Ferri Oxide
Red Lavender	Comp. Tincture of Laven- der

Red Lead	Red Oxide of Lead, Pb_3O_4
Red Oxide of Iron ..	Peroxide of Iron
Red Oxide of Mercury	Red Mercuric Oxide
Red Phosphorus ..	Amorphous Phosphorus
Red Precipitate ..	Red Mercuric Oxide
Red Prussiate of Potash	Ferridecyanide of Potassium
Regnault's Anæsthetic Mixture	Chloroform, 4 ; Methylic Alcohol, 1
Regulus of Antimony ..	Metallic Antimony
Rhodomel	Honey of Roses
Rhodosaccharum ..	Syrup of Roses
Rock Salt	Native Chloride of Sodium
Roman Alum	Alumen Rupel
Rubigo	Peroxide of Iron
Rubini's Camphor ..	{ Sp. Camphoræ Fortior Saturated Solution of Camphor in Rectified Spirit
Rubini's Essence ..	
Rubini's Solution ..	
Rufus's Pill	Pill of Aloes and Myrrh
Saccharum Saturni ..	Lead Acetate
Saccharum Ustum ..	Caramel
Saccholactic Acid ..	Mucic Acid
Sal Absinthii	Potassium Carbonate
Sal Absinthii Citratum	Potassium Citrate
Sal Acetosellæ	Potassium Quadroxalate
Sal Aeratus	Potassium Bicarbonate
Sal Alembroth	Ammonio Mercuric Chloride (<i>not</i> Ammoniated Mercury)
Sal Amarum	Magnesium Sulphate
Sal Ammoniac	Ammonium Chloride
Sal Anglicum	Magnesium Sulphate
Sal Anglicum Catharticum	Magnesium Sulphate
Sal Auri Philosophicum	Bisulphate of Potassium
Sal Carolinum	Carlsbad Salt
Sal Carolinum Factitium	Artificial Carlsbad Salt
Sal Catharticum Amar.	Magnesium Sulphate
Sal Chalybis	Iron Sulphate
Sal Communis	Sodium Chloride
Sal Culinaris	Sodium Chloride
Sal de Duobus	Potassium Sulphate
Sal Digestivus Sylvii ..	Potassium Chloride

Sal Diureticus	Potassium Acetate
Sal Enixon	Bisulphate of Potassium
Sal Enixum	Bisulphate of Potassium
Sal Essentialis Vini ..	Potassium Acetate
Sal Gemmæ	Rock Salt
Sal Glauberi	Sodium Sulphate
Sal Marinus	Bay Salt
Sal Martis	Iron Sulphate
Sal Mirabile	Sodium Sulphate
Sal Mirabile Glauberi..	Sodium Sulphate
Sal Panchrestum	Potassium Tartrate
Sal Perlatum	Sodium Phosphate
Sal Polychrest... ..	Potassium Sulphate
Sal Polychrest. Glaseri	Potassium Sulphate
Sal Polychrest. Seignetti	Tartarated Soda
Sal Prunella	Potassium Nitrate, <i>moulded into balls</i>
Sal Prunella Placent... ..	Potassium Nitrate, <i>fused</i> <i>into cakes</i>
Sal Rupellensis	Tartarated Soda
Sal Sapientiæ	Sal Alembroth
Sal Saturni	Lead Acetate
Sal Scientiæ	Sal Alembroth
Sal Secretus Glauberi..	Ammonium Sulphate
Sal Sedativus	Boracic Acid
Sal Seignette	Tartarated Soda
Sal Tachenianus	Potassium Carbonate
Sal Thermarum Caro- linensium	Carlsbad Salt
Sal Vegetabile	Potassium Tartrate
Sal Vitrioli	Zinc Sulphate
Sal Volatile	Aromatic Spirit of Am- monia
Saleratus	Potassium Bicarbonate
Salipyrin	Antipyrin Salicylate
Salocoll	Phenocoll Salicylate
Salt of Hartshorn	Ammonium Carbonate
Salt of Lemon	Potassium Quadroxalate
Salt of Sorrel	Potassium Quadroxalate
Salt of Steel	Iron Sulphate
Salt of Tartar	Potassium Carbonate
Salt of Vitriol	Zinc Sulphate
Salt of Wormwood	Potassium Carbonate
Saltpetre	Potassium Nitrate
Santalol	Arhéol
Sapo Animalis	Curd Soap

Sapo Hispanicus ..	..	Castile Soap
Sapo Kalinus ..	..	Soft Soap
Sapo Kalinus, <i>German</i>		Soft Soap made from Linseed Oil
Sapo Viridis ..	..	Green Soft Soap
Scheele's Acid ..	..	Acid Hydrocyan., Scheele
Scheele's Green ..	..	Arsenite of Copper
Schlippe's Salt..	..	{ Double Sulphide of Antimony and Sodium Sulphantimoniate of Sodium
Scotch Paregoric ..	..	Tinct. Opii Ammoniata
Scott's Ointment ..	..	Comp. Oint. of Mercury
Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia ..	..	Ammonium Carbonate
Sesquicarbonate of Iron		Iron Peroxide
Sesquicarbonate of Potash ..	..	Potassium Bicarbonate
Sesquicarbonate of Soda		Sodium Bicarbonate
Sesquichloride of Iron		Iron Perchloride
Sesquisulphuret of Antimony ..	..	Purified Black Antimony
Sidonal ..	..	Piperazin Quinate
Silent Spirit ..	..	Spirit of Wine
Soda Alum ..	..	Sulphate of Aluminium and Sodium
Soda Crystals }		{ Commercial Sodium Carbonate
Soda, Washing }	..	{ Normal Sodium Carbonate
Sodæ Biboras ..	..	Borax
Sodæ Boras ..	..	Borax
Sodæ Hydras ..	..	Caustic Soda
Sodæ Potass. Tart. ..	..	Tartarated Soda
Sodæ Sesquicarbonas ..	..	Sodium Bicarbonate
Sodæ Sub-boras ..	..	Borax
Soluble Glass ..	..	Water Glass
Soluble Tartar..	..	Potassium Tartrate
Solution Mineralis de Valangin		De Valangin's Mineral Solvent
Solution of Potassio-Cupric Tartrate ..	..	Fehling's Solution
Solution of Potassio-Mercuric Iodide ..	..	Nessler's Reagent
Sorbic Acid ..	..	Malic Acid
Specificum Paracelsi ..	..	Potassium Sulph.

Spelter	Zinc
Spirit of Chloric Ether	Spirit of Chloroform
Spirit of Ethyl Chloride	Spirit. Ætheris Muriat.
Spirit of Hartshorn ..	Liquor Ammoniaë
Spirit of Mindererus ..	Liquor Ammon. Acetatis
Spirit of Myrcia ..	Bay Rum
Spirit of Nitre	Spirit of Nitrous Ether
Spirit of Red Lavender	Comp. Tinc. of Lavender
Spirit of Sal Volatile ..	Spirit. Ammon. Aromat.
Spirit of Salt	Hydrochloric Acid
Spirit of Salt, Dulcified	Spirit. Ætheris Muriat.
Spirit of Sweet Nitre ..	Spirit of Nitrous Ether
Spirit of Turpentine ..	Oil of Turpentine
Spirit of Verdigris ..	Acetic Acid
Spirit of Vitriol ..	Dilute Sulphuric Acid
Spirit of Vitriol, Sweet	Spirit of Ether
Spirit of Wine	Rectified Spirit
Spirit Weed	Lachnanthes Tinctoria
Spiritus Æther. Chlor.	Spiritus Chloroformi
Sp. Ætheris Muriaticus	{ Spirit of Ethyl Chloride
	{ Clutton's Febrifuge Spirit
	{ Dulcified Spirit of Salt
Sp. Ammoniaë	Spirit. Ammoniaë Aromat.
Sp. Ammon. Comp. ..	Spirit. Ammoniaë Aromat.
Sp. Ammon. Succinatus	Eau de Luce
Sp. Camphoræ Fortior	Rubini's Essence
Sp. Cochleariaë ..	Spirit. Armoraciaë Comp.
Sp. Frumenti	Whisky
Sp. Glonoini	Solution of Trinitrin
Sp. Nitri Dulcis ..	Spirit of Nitrous Ether
Sp. Raphani	Spirit. Armoraciaë Comp.
Sp. Sacchari	Rum
Sp. Salis	Hydrochloric Acid
Sp. Salis Dulcis ..	Spirit. Æther. Muriat.
Sp. Vini Gallici ..	Brandy
Sp. Vitrioli Dulcis ..	Spirit. Ætheris
Sp. Volatilis	Spirit. Ammon. Arom.
Sp. Volatilis Oleosus ..	Spirit. Ammon. Arom.
Sp. Volatilis Fetidus ..	Spirit. Ammon. Fetidus
Stannic Anhydride,	Putty Powder
Commercial	
Stannic Oxide, Comm.	Putty Powder
Stannum	Tin
Stannum Indicum ..	Zinc
Starch Gum	Dextrine
Steatite	French Chalk, Soap Stone

Steel Drops	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi
Steel Wine	Wine of Iron
Stibiated Tartar	Tartarated Antimony
Stibium	Antimony
Stockholm Tar.. ..	Tar, B.P.
Stoke's Liniment	subs. Liniment of Turpentine
Stone Mercury.. ..	Perchloride of Mercury
Stone Red	Red Oxide of Iron
Styptic Colloid.. ..	Collodion and Tannin 5%
Styracis Balsamum	Prepared Storax
Styrax Colatus.. ..	Prepared Storax
Styrax Benzoin	Benzoin Tree
Sub-borate of Soda	Borax
Subcarbonate of Bismuth	Bismuthi Carbonas
Subcarbonate of Iron.. ..	Carbonate of Iron
Subcarbonate of Lead.. ..	Lead Carbonate
Subcarbonate of Potash	Potassium Carbonate
Subcarbonate of Soda.. ..	Sodium Carbonate
Subcarbonate of Zinc.. ..	Zinc Carbonate
Subchloride of Mercury	Calomel
Subiodide of Mercury.. ..	Green Iodide of Mercury, B.P., '67
Subnitrate of Bismuth	Bismuthi Nitras
Subsulphate of Mercury	Turpeth Mineral
Sublimate	Perchloride of Mercury
Sublimate, Corrosive	Perchloride of Mercury
Sugar of Lead	Lead Acetate
Sugar of Milk	Lactose, Lactin
Sulfur Auratum	Sulphurated Antimony
Sulfuratum	<i>German-Latin for Sulphide</i>
Sulfuricum	<i>German-Latin for Sulphate</i>
Sulphethylate	<i>Generic term for Sulphates</i>
Sulphocarbolic Acid	Aseptol, Sozolic Acid
Sulpho-ichthyolate of Ammonium	Ichthyol
Sulphovinate	<i>Generic term for Sulphates or Ethylsulphates</i>
Sulphovinic Acid	Sulphethylic Acid
Sulphur	Brimstone

Sulphur, Black ..	}	Crude Native Sulphur
Sulphur Caballinum ..		
Sulphur Caballum ..		
Sulphur Griseum ..		
Sulphur, Horse ..		
Sulphur Vivum ..	}	Sulphur in sticks
Sulphur Rotund ..		
Sulphur Vegetabile ..		
Sulphurated Oil ..		
Sulphuretum ..		
Sulphuric Ether ..		Ether, B.P.
Sulphuris Chloridum ..		Liquid Chloride of Sulphur S_2Cl_2
Sulph. Hypochloridum ..	}	Sublimed Sulphur saturated with Chlorine; a yellow powder, rapidly decomposing on pressure
Sulph. Hypochloris ..		
Sulph. Magisterium ..		Precipitated Sulphur
Superacetate of Lead ..		Lead Acetate
Supersulphate of Potash ..		Bisulphate of Potassium
Supertartrate of Potash ..		Acid Potassium Tartrate
Surfeit Water		Liq. Ammon. Acetatis
Sydenham's Laudanum ..	}	Tinct. Opii Crocata
Sydenham's Liquid Ammonium		
Tanningen		Acetanin
Tartar		Crude Acid Potassium Tartrate
Tartari Crystalli ..		Crude Acid Potassium Tartrate
Tartar Emetic		Tartarated Antimony
Tartarised Antimony ..		Tartarated Antimony
Tartarised Solubile ..		Potassium Tartrate
Tartarum Boraxatus ..		Borotartrate of Potassium
Tartarum Vitriolatum ..		Potassium Sulphate
Tartarus Depuratus ..		Acid Potassium Tartrate
Tart. Natronatus ..		Tartarated Soda
Tart. Stibiatus ..		Tartarated Antimony
Tart. Tartarisatus ..		Potassium Tartrate
Tartrate of Potash and Soda		Tartarated Soda
Tasteless Salts		Sodium Phosphate
Taurocholate of Sodium ..		Sodium Glycocholate
Teel Oil		Sesame Oil

Tennant's Salt.. ..	Chlorinated Lime
Terchloride of Formyl	Chloroform
Teriodide of Arsenic ..	Arsenium Iodide
Terpene Hydrate ..	Hydrate of Oil of Turpen- tine
Terpin Hydrate ..	Hydrate of Oil of Turpen- tine
Terra Alba	China Clay
Terra Cariosa	Rotten Stone, Tripoli
Terra Foliated Tartari	Potassium Acetate
Terra Ponderosa ..	Barium Sulphate
Tersulphuret of Anti- mony	Purified Black Antimony
Tertiary Amyl Nitrite	Bertoni's Ether
Tetraiod Pyrrol ..	Iodol
TheobromineSodio-sali- cylate	Diuretine
Theophylline	Theocin
Theriaca Andromachi	Conf. Damocratis
Tinctura Actaeæ ..	Tinctura Cimicifugæ
Tinct. Aloes et Myrrh	Tinct. Aloes Comp., P.L.
Tinct. Amara	Tinct. Gentianæ Comp.
Tinct. Ambrettæ ..	Tr. Musk Seed
Tinct. Antiperiodica ..	Warburg's Tincture
Tinct. Aromatica ..	Tinct. Cinnamomi Comp., P.L.
Tinct. AsafetidaAmmon.	Spirit Ammon. Fetidus
Tinct. Balsamica ..	Tinct. Benzoini Comp.
Tinct. Camphoræ ..	Spirit of Camphor
Tinct. Camphoræ cum Opio	Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.
Tinct. Capsici Fortior	Linimentum Capsici
Tinct. Cicutæ	Tinct. Conii
Tinct. Colchici.. ..	Tinct. Colchici Seminum
Tinct. Ferri Muriatis..	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi
Tinct. Ferri Sesquichlo- ridi	Tinct. Ferri Perchloridi
Tinct. Hieræ	Vinum Aloes, B.P.
Tinct. Japonica ..	Tinct. Catechu
Tinct. Lyttæ	Tinct. Cantharidis
Tinct. Martis	Tinct. Ferri Ammon.
Tinct. Myrrhæ Nigra..	Tinct. Aloes Comp., P.L.
Tinct. Opii Benzoica ..	Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.
Tinct. Opii Camphorata	Tinct. Camphoræ Comp.
Tinct. Opii Crocata ..	Sydenham's Laudanum
Tinct. Sacra	Vinum Aloes, B.P. '85

Tinct. Saponis et Opii..	Linimentum Opii
Tinct. Stomachica ..	Tinct. Cardamomi Comp.
Tinct. Strychni ..	Tinct. Nucis Vomice
Tinct. Thebaicæ ..	Tinct. Opii
Tinct. of Bark.. ..	Tincture of Cinchona
Tinct. of Camphor ..	Spirit of Camphor
Tinct. of Hiera Picra..	Wine of Aloes, B.P.
Tinct. of Steel	Tincture of Ferric Chloride
Tinkal	Native Crude Borax
Traumaticin	{ Gutta Percha 1
	{ Chloroform 10
Tribromphenol.. ..	Bromol
Tricalcic Phosphate ..	Calcium Phosphate
Trichloride of Antimony	Chloride of Antimony
Trichlorphenol.. ..	Trichlorphenic Acid
Trinitrate of Bismuth..	Subnitrate of Bismuth
Trinitrate of Glyceryl..	Nitro-glycerin
Trinitrin	Glonoïn
Trinitro-glycerin ..	Nitric Ether of Glycerin
Trinitrophenic Acid ..	Picric Acid
Trinitrophenol.. ..	Carbazotic Acid
Trioxide of Antimony..	Antimonious Oxide, B.P.
Triple Prussiate of Potash	Potassium Ferrocyanide
Trisnitrate of Bismuth	Subnitrate of Bismuth
Turlington's Balsam ..	Tr. Benzoin Co. (approx.)
Turnbull's Blue	Ferrous Ferridcyanide
Turner's Cerate	Calamine Ointment, B.P.
	'85
Turpentine Drops ..	Dutch Drops
Turpeth Mineral	Yellow Basic Sulphate of Mercury
Tutia, Tutty	Crude Oxide of Zinc
Tylarsin	Sodium Acetyl-p-amino-phenyl-arsenate
Unguentum Ægyptiacum	Lin. Æruginis, B.P.C.
Ung. Balsamicum	Ung. Elemi Co., P.L.
Ung. Basilicum	Resin Ointment
Ung. Cæruleum	Blue Ointment
Ung. Cereum	Wax, 1; Oil, 3; melt
Ung. Cerussæ	Ung. Plumbi Carb.
Ung. Citrinum.. ..	Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis
Ung. Diachylon Hebræ	Lead Plaster, 1; Soft Paraffin, 1

Ung. Galeni	Ung. Aquæ Rosæ
Ung. Gallæ Co. ..	Ung. Gallæ cum Opio
Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon. Chlor.	Ointment of Ammon. Mercury
Ung. Hydrarg. Fort. ..	Ung. Hydrarg., B.P.
Ung. Hydrarg. Nitrico-Oxid.	Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid. Rubri
Ung. Hydrarg. Subnit.	Ung. Hydrarg. Oxid. Rubri
Ung. Hydr. Supernitrat.	Ung. Hydrarg. Nitratis
Ung. Iodi Co.	Ung. Iodi
Ung. Lyttæ	Ung. Cantharidis
Ung. Naphtholi ..	Kaposi's Ointment
Ung. Neapolitanum ..	Ung. Hydrargyri.
Ung. Pagen.	Pagenstächer's Ointment
Ung. Præcip. Albi ..	Ung. Hydrarg. Ammon.
Ung. Rosæ Co.	Ung. Aquæ Rosæ
Ung. Stibiatum ..	Ung. Antim. Tart., '85
Ung. Tetrapharmacum	Ung. Resinæ
Urethane	Carbamate of Ethyl
Valangin's Solution ..	De Valangin's Mineral Solvent
Valerianic Ether ..	Ethyl Valerianate
Vallet's Pills	Pil. Ferri (approx.)
Van Swieten's Solution	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> Perchloride of Mercury 1 Alcohol 100 Water 900 </div> </div>
Vauqueline	
Vermilion	
Vermilion, Native ..	Strychnine
Veronal	Resin of Podophyllum
Vervain's Balsam ..	Potassium Tartrate
Vienna Mixture ..	Ærugo
Vienna Paste	Red Mercuric Sulphide
Vigani's Elixir.. ..	Cinnabar
Vinegar of Wood ..	Hypnogen, Malourea
Vinum Chalybeatum ..	Comp. Tinct. of Benzoin
Vinum Martis	Ether, 3; Chloroform, 1; <i>by weight</i>
Vinum Opii Co. ..	Pasta Caustica
	Sp. Ætheris Sulph.
	Aromat., P.L. <i>Not</i>
	<i>Sp. Ætheris Co.</i>
	Acetic Acid
	Vinum Ferri
	Vinum Ferri
	Vinum Opii. B.P., '85

Vinum Stibiatum ..	Vinum Antimoniale
Vinum Tartari Emetici	Vinum Antimoniale
Vitriolic Acid	Sulphuric Acid
Vitriolum Cæruleum ..	Copper Sulphate
Vitriolum Goslariense..	Zinc Sulphate
Volatile Alkali	Ammonia
Volatile Liniment ..	Liniment of Ammonia
Volatile Salt	Ammonium Carbonate
Wade's Drops	Comp. Tincture of Benzoin
Warburg's Tincture ..	Tinct. Antiperiodica
Ward's Essence for Headache	subs. Lin. Camph. Ammon.
Ward's Paste	Confection of Pepper
Ward's Red Drops ..	Vinum Antimoniale
Water Glass	Solution of Silicate or Potassium, Soluble Glass
Webster's, Lady, Pills	} Pil. Stomachicæ, Paris, 1758 R Aloes, 3; Mastic, 1; Red Rose Petals, 1; Syr. Wormwood, q.s.
Webster's Dinner Pills	
Wedel's Oil	{ Ol. Bergam. 1 Camphor, 4 Ol. Amygd., 32
White Arsenic	Arsenous Anhydride
White Cerate	Spermaceti Ointment
White Copperas	Zinc sulphate
White Vitriol	Zinc Sulphate
White Wash	Liq. Plumbi Dil.
Whitworth Bottle ..	{ R Spirit of Camphor 10 Spirit of Thyme 1 Comp. Tr. Lavender 1
Whitworth Drop ..	
Whitworth Red Rub ..	
Wood Naphtha	Crude Methylic Alcohol, Wood Spirit, Pyroxylic Spirit
Yeast	Cerevesiæ Fermentum
Yellow Arsenic	Orpiment
Yellow Precipitate ..	Yellow Mercuric Oxide
Yellow Oxide of Mercury	Yellow Mercuric Oxide

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES.

			In water at 60° F.	In alcohol 90 per cent.
Acetanilide	..	..	1 in 200	1 in 1
Acid Arsenious	..	..	1 in 100	1 in 140
„ Benzoic	..	..	1 in 400	1 in 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Boric	..	..	1 in 30	1 in 18
„ Cacodylic	..	..	2 in 1	1 in 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Carbolie	..	..	1 in 12	readily
„ Citric	..	..	10 in 6	10 in 15
„ Oxalic	..	..	1 in 8	1 in 6
„ Tartaric	..	..	10 in 8	1 in 8
„ Gallic	..	..	1 in 100	1 in 5
„ Salicylic	..	..	1 in 500	1 in 3
„ Tannic	..	..	1 in 1	5 in 3
Aloin	..	..	1 in 120	1 in 18
Alumen	..	..	1 in 10	insoluble
Ammon. Carb.	..	..	1 in 4	slightly
„ Benzoat.	..	..	1 in 6	1 in 30
„ Bronid.	..	..	1 in 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 in 13
„ Chlorid.	..	..	1 in 3	1 in 60
„ Iodide	..	..	1 in 1	1 in 9
„ Phosph.	..	..	1 in 4	insoluble
Antipyrine	..	..	1 in 1	readily
Antim. Tart.	..	..	1 in 17	slightly
Aspirin	..	..	1 in 400	1 in 5
Atropine	..	..	1 in 300	1 in 8
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate			1 in 50	1 in 1
Chloralamid.	..	..	1 in 10	readily
Caffeine	..	..	1 in 80	„
Caffeine Citras	..	..	1 in 32	1 in 22
Camphor	..	..	1 in 700	readily
Chloroform	..	..	1 in 100	„
Codeine	..	..	1 in 80	„
Ether (·720)	..	..	1 in 9	„
Eucain. Hydrochlor.	..	..	1 in 22	1 in 14
Ferri Tart.	..	..	1 in 4	sparingly
„ Sulph.	..	..	1 in 1	insoluble
Heroin Hydrochlor.	..	..	1 in 2	1 in 11
Hydrarg. Perchlorid.	..	..	1 in 10	1 in 3
Lithia Benzoate	..	..	1 in 3	1 in 13
„ Citrat.	..	..	1 in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
„ Carb.	..	..	1 in 70	insoluble

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—*continued*.

		In water at 60° F.	In alcohol 90 per cent.
Lithia Salicylate	..	readily	readily
Magnes. Sulph...	..	1 in 1	—
Morph. Hydrochlor.	..	1 in 24	1 in 50
„ Acet.	..	1 in 6	1 in 100
„ Sulph.	..	1 in 15	1 in 460
„ Tartras.	..	1 in 11	insoluble
Phenacetin	..	slightly	1 in 20
Phenalgine	..	1 in 110	insoluble
Pilocarpine Nit.	..	1 in 9	slightly
Plumbi Acet.	..	1 in 3	1 in 30
Potass. Bicarb.	..	1 in 3	insoluble
„ Bichromate	..	1 in 10	—
„ Bromid.	..	1 in 2	1 in 90
„ Chlorat.	..	1 in 16	—
„ Citrat.	..	10 in 6	insoluble
„ Iodid.	..	4 in 3	1 in 16
„ Nitras	..	1 in 4	—
„ Permangan.	..	1 in 20	decomposed
Protargol	..	1 in 2	—
Quinine Bihydrochlor.	..	1 in 0.75	1 in 5
„ Bisulph.	..	1 in 8	1 in 18
„ Hydrobrom.	..	1 in 40	1 in 0.70
„ Hydrochlor.	..	1 in 35	1 in 3
„ Sulphate	..	1 in 900	1 in 86
Saccharin	..	1 in 400	1 in 30
Sacch. Lact.	..	1 in 7	insoluble
Salacetol	..	1 in 2,200	1 in 15
Salicin	..	1 in 28	1 in 60
Sodii Arsenate	..	1 in 6	slightly
„ Benzoas	..	1 in 2	1 in 25
„ Bicarb.	..	1 in 11	—
„ Bibor.	..	1 in 22	—
„ Cacodyl.	..	1 in 2	1 in 1
„ Hypophosph.	..	1 in 1	1 in 30
„ Phosph.	..	1 in 6	—
„ Salicyl.	..	1 in 1	1 in 6
„ Sulph.	..	1 in 3	—
„ Sulphocarb.	..	1 in 6	1 in 150
„ Tart.	..	1 in 2	insoluble
Strychnine Hydrochlor.	..	1 in 35	1 in 60
„ Nitras	..	1 in 42	1 in 120
„ Sulph.	..	1 in 31	1 in 65

TABLE OF SOLUBILITIES—*continued*.

			In water at 60° F.	In alcohol 90 per cent.
Sulphonal	..	..	1 in 450	1 in 50
Tetronal	..	..	1 in 550	1 in 12
Thalline Sulph.	..	..	1 in 7	1 in 100
Trional	..	..	1 in 320	1 in 11
Urethane	..	..	1 in 1	—
Urotropine	..	..	5 in 6	1 in 8
Veronal	..	..	1 in 160	1 in 8½
Zinc Acet.	..	..	1 in 2	1 in 40
„ Sulph.	..	..	10 in 7	insoluble
„ Sulphocarb.	..	..	1 in 2	1 in 2½

TERMS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS IN LATIN AND ENGLISH, WITH ABBREVIATIONS.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Absente febris ..	Abs. febr. ..	In absence of fever.
Ad libitum ..	Ad lib. ..	At pleasure.
Ad tertiam vicem	Ad 3tm. vicem	For three times.
Adde or addendus	Add. ..	Add. To be added.
Admove ..	Admov. ..	Apply.
Admoveatur ..	Admov. ..	Let be applied.
Ad recidivum præcavendum	Ad.recid.præc.	To prevent relapse.
Adstante febre ..	Adst. feb. ..	When the fever is on.
Adversum ..	Adv. ..	Against.
Aggrediente febris ..	Aggred. feb. ...	While the fever is coming on.
Alternis horis ..	Altern. hor. ..	Every other hour.
Alterno die ..	Altern. d. ..	Every other day.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Alvo laxata ..	Alv. laxat. ..	The bowel being relaxed.
Ana ..	aa. ..	Of each.
Ante meridiem ..	a.m. ..	Before noon.
Applicandus ..	Applic. ..	To be applied.
Aqua astricta ..	Aq. astr. ..	Frozen water.
,, bulliens (entis)	Aq. bull. ..	Boiling water.
,, calida ..	Aq. calid. ..	Hot water.
,, chlori ..	Aq. chlor. ..	Chlorine water.
,, chloroformi	Aq. chlorof. ..	Chloroform water.
,, communis ..	Aq. comm. ..	Common or plain water.
,, destillata ..	Aq. dest. ..	Distilled water.
,, fervens (entis)	Aq. ferv. ..	Warm or hot water.
,, fluviatilis ..	Aq. fluv. ..	River water.
,, fontana (or aqua fontis)	Aq. font. ..	Spring water.
,, fortis ..	Aq. fort. ..	Nitric acid.
,, gelida ..	Aq. gel. ..	Cold water.
,, marina ..	Aq. mar. ..	Sea water.
,, nivalis ..	Aq. niv. ..	Snow water.
,, pluvialis ..	Aq. pluv. ..	Rain water.
,, pura ..	Aq. pur. ..	Pure water.
Balneum mariæ ..	B.M. ..	Water bath.
,, vaporis ..	B.V. ..	A vapour bath.
Bibe ..	Bib. ..	Drink.
Biduum ..	Bidi. ..	Two days.
Bis indies ..	Bis ind. ..	Twice a day.
Brachium ..	Brach. ..	The arm.
Capiat ..	Cap. ..	Let the patient take.
Capiatur ..	Capr. ..	Let it be taken.
Cibos ..	Cib. ..	Meals or food.
Cochleare ..	Coch. ...	Spoonful.
Cochleare magnum or amplum	Coch. mag. or ampl.	A tablespoonful.
Cochleare modicum or medium	Coch. mod. or med.	A dessertspoonful.
Cochleare parvum or minimum	Coch. parv. or min.	A teaspoonful.
Cochleare theæ ..	Coch. theæ ..	A teaspoonful.
Cochleatim ..	Cochleat. ..	By spoonfuls.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Coenum ..	.. Coen...	.. Supper.
Cola ..	.. Col. ..	.. Strain.
Collutorium ..	.. Collut. ..	.. A mouth wash.
Collyrium ..	.. Collyr. ..	.. An eye lotion.
Compositus ..	.. Co. or comp.	Compound.
Congius ..	.. C. ..	.. A gallon.
Continuenter ..	.. Cont...	.. Let the medicine be continued.
Coque ..	.. Coq. ..	.. Boil.
Cortex ..	.. Cort...	.. A bark.
Crastino ..	.. Crast. ..	.. To-morrow.
Crastino mane sumendus	C.M.S.	.. To be taken to-morrow morning.
Crastino nocte ..	.. C.N. ..	.. To-morrow night.
Cujus ..	.. Cuj. ..	.. Of which.
Cum ..	.. C. ..	.. With.
Cyatho theæ ..	.. Cyath. theæ..	.. In a cup of tea.
Cyathus vinarius..	.. Cyath. vin. ..	.. A wineglass.
Decanta ..	.. Dec. ..	.. Pour off.
Decubitus..	.. Decub. ..	.. Lying down.
Deglutiatur ..	.. Deglut. ..	.. May be swallowed.
Dejectiones alvi ..	.. Dej. alvi ..	.. Liquid stool.
Detur ..	.. Det. ..	.. Let (it be given).
Dextro lateri ..	.. Dex. lat. ..	.. To the right side.
Diebus alternis ..	.. Dieb. alt. ..	.. Every other day.
Dilue ..	.. Dil. ..	.. Dilute.
Dimidius ..	.. Dim...	.. One half.
Divide in partes æquales	D. in p. æ.	.. Divide into equal parts.
Dolore lateris urgente.	Dol. lat. urg.	Pain in the side.
Donec ..	.. Don. ..	.. Until.
Donec alvus dejectatur	Don. alv. dejec.	Until the bowels have been moved.
Donec dolor exulaverit	Don.dol.exul.	Until the pain shall have removed.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Donec somnus ob- repat	Don. som. obrep.	Until sleep comes on.
Donec sudor pro- deat	Don. sud. prod.	Until sweat is produced.
Dosis	D.	Dose.
Ejusdem	Ejusd.	Of the same.
Ex paulo aqua	E. paul. aq.	In a little water.
Esuriens	Esur.	Fasting.
Evacuatio.. ..	Evac.	A motion.
Ex aqua	Ex aq.	In water.
Exprime	Exprim.	Express.
Extemplo.. ..	Extempl.	Immediately.
Extende super alu- tum mollem	Ext. sup. alut. moll.	Spread it on soft leather.
Febridurante	Feb. dur.	During the fever.
Femoribus internis	Fem. intern.	To the inner part of the thighs.
Fiat, fiant.. ..	F., Ft.	Let it be made.
Fiat haustus	F.H.	Let a draught be made.
Fiat mistura	F.M.	Let a mixture be made.
Fiat pilula	Ft. pil.	Let a pill be made.
Fiat secundum ar- tem	F.S.A.	Let it be made according to art.
Frustum	Frust.	A little bit.
Gargarisma	Garg... ..	A gargle.
Guttæ	Gtt	Drops.
Gutturi applican- dus	Guttur. appl.	To be applied to the throat.
Habeat	Hab.	Let him have.
Hâc nocte.. ..	H.N... ..	To-night.
Haram, pilulæ tres sumantur	Har. pil. iii. s.	Let three of these pills be taken.
Hebdomada	Hebdom.	For a week.
Hora somni	H.S.	The hour of sleeping.
Hora decubitûs	H.D.	At bedtime.
Horæ unius spatio	Hor. un. spat.	At the expira- tion of one hour.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Horis consuetis ..	H.C.	At the accustomed hour.
Horis intermediis	Hor. interm.	In the intermediate hours.
Impeta effervescen- tiæ	Impet. efferv.	During effervescence.
Impransus ..	Imprans. ..	Fasting.
In pulmento ..	In pulm. ..	In gruel.
Indies ..	Ind. ..	Daily.
Infricetur ..	Infric. ..	Let it be rubbed in.
Infusa ..	Inf. ..	Infuse.
Initio ..	Init. ..	At first.
Inter ..	Int. ..	Between.
Jam ..	—	At once.
Jentaculum ..	Jent. ..	Breakfast.
Lagena obturata ..	L.O. ..	A stoppered bottle.
Lateri dolenti ..	Lat. dol. ..	To the affected side.
Luce prima ..	Luc. p. ..	Early in the morning.
Mane nocteque ..	M.N.	Night and morning.
Mane primo ..	M. prim. ..	Early in the morning.
Massa pilularum ..	M.P.	A pill mass.
Media nocte ..	Med. noc. ..	Midnight
Meridies ..	Merid. ..	Noon.
Mica panis ..	Mic. pan. ..	Crumb of bread.
Minimum ..	M. or min. ..	A minim = $\frac{1}{60}$ part of a fluid drachm.
Misce ..	M. ..	Mix.
Mistura ..	Mist.	A mixture.
Mittatur ..	} Mittr. {	{ Let it, or them, be sent.
Mittantur ..		
Mitte ..	Mitt.	Send.
Modo præscripto ..	Mod. præ. ..	In the manner prescribed.
More dicto ..	M.D.	As directed.
More solito ..	Mor. sol. ..	In the usual way.
Omnibus alternis horis	O. alt. hor. ..	Every alternate hour.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Omni biduo	.. Omn. bid. ..	Every two days.
Omni bihoris	.. Om. bih. ..	Every two hours.
Omni hora	.. Om. hor. ..	Every hour.
Omni mane	.. Om. man. ..	Every morning.
Omni nocte	.. Om. noc. ..	Every night.
Omni quadrante horæ	Omn. quad. hor.	Every quarter of an hour.
Omni tertia horâ	.. Om. ter. hor. ..	Every third hour.
Ovi vitellus	.. Ov. vitel. ..	Yolk of egg.
Parte sexta hora	.. part. six. hora ..	Every ten minutes.
Parti affectæ applicandus	P. a. a. ..	To be applied to the affected part.
Partitis vicibus	.. Part. vic. ..	In divided doses.
Pedetentim	.. Ped. ..	Gradually.
Per biduum triduum	Per bid. trid. ..	For a period of two or three days.
Perindino	.. Perind. ..	The day after.
Phialâ agitâtâ	.. Ph. agit. ..	Shake the bottle.
Pomeridie	.. Pomerid. ..	Afternoon.
Post	.. P— ..	After.
Post aurem	.. P. aur. ..	Behind the ear.
Post cibum	.. P.C. ..	After meals.
Post prandium	.. P.P. ..	After dinner.
Postero die	.. Post. die ..	The day after.
Post quamque evacuationem	Post q. q. evac. ..	After each motion.
Post singulas sedes liquidas	Post sing. sed. liq. ..	After each liquid motion.
Primo mane	.. Prim. m. ..	Early in the morning.
Pro potu sumendus	Pro. pot. s. ..	To be taken as a drink.
Pro ratione ætatis	Pro. rat. æt. ..	According to age.
Pro re nata	.. P.R.N. ..	If occasion requires,

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Proxima luce	.. Prox. luc. ..	On the next day.
Pulvis ..	.. Pulv... ..	A powder.
Quadrihorio	.. Quadrih. ..	Every fourth hour.
Quantitas duplex	Q. dx. ..	Send double quantity.
Quantitas fabæ	.. Quant. fab. ..	A piece the size of a bean.
Quantitas nucis	.. Quant. nuc... ..	A piece the size of a nut.
Quantitas nucis avellanæ	Quant. nuc. avell. ..	A piece the size of a filbert.
Quantitas nucis juglandis	Quant. nuc. jugl. ..	A piece the size of a walnut.
Quarta quaque hora	4ta q.q. hor. ..	Every fourth hour.
Quolibet mane	.. Quot. mane ..	Any morning.
Quotidianus	.. Quotid. ..	Daily.
Rasuræ ..	.. Ras. ..	Shavings.
Redigatur in pulverem	Redig. in pulv. ..	Let it be reduced to powder.
Regioni ..	.. Reg. ..	To the region.
Regioni cordis	.. Reg. cor. ..	Of the heart.
Regioni epigastricæ	Reg. epigast. ..	Pit of the stomach.
Regioni hepatis	.. Reg. hepat. ..	Of the liver.
Regioni umbilici	.. Reg. umbilic. ..	Of the navel.
Repetat ..	.. Rep., repet. ..	Let him repeat.
Repetatur	.. Rept. ..	Let it be continued.
Repetatur	.. Repr... ..	} Let it (them) be repeated.
Repetantur	.. Repetr. ..	
Sabinde ..	.. Sab. ..	Now and then.
Scatula ..	.. Scat. ..	A box.
Scrobiculo cordis	Scrob. cord. ..	To the pit of the stomach.
Secundum artem	S.A. ..	According to art, <i>i.e.</i> , with pharmaceutical skill.
Semel septemane, hebdomada	Sem. sept., hebdom. ..	Once a week.
Semidrachma	.. Semidr. ..	Half a drachm.

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Semi hora..	.. S. h. ..	.. Half hour.
Semisse ..	.. S.s. ..	.. The half. (After figures, ss., as iss.)
Sequenti luce	.. Seq. luc.	.. The following day.
Sero nocte	.. Ser. n.	.. Late at night.
Serva ..	.. Serv. ..	.. Keep.
Sesquihora	.. Sesquihor.	.. One hour and a half.
Sesuncia ..	.. Sesunc.	.. An ounce and a half.
Sic dicta ..	.. S.d. ..	.. So called.
Signetur ..	.. Sig. ..	.. Label.
Sine ..	.. S. ..	.. Without.
Singulis auroris	.. Sing. auror...	Every morning.
Singulis horæ quadrantibus	Sing. hor. quad.	Every quarter of an hour.
Singulis horis	.. Sing. hor.	.. Every hour.
Singulorum	.. Sing. ...	.. Of each.
Si non somnum capiat	S. n. som. cap.	If the patient does not sleep
Si non valeat	.. Si n. val.	.. If it does not answer.
Si opus sit	.. S.I.O..	.. If required.
Si per hæc dolor non finitur		If the pain be not allayed.
Si tussis accreverit	S. tuss. acc...	If the cough shall have increased.
Si vires permittant	Si ver. perm.	If the strength permit.
Solus ..	.. Sol. ..	.. Alone.
Spasmos discutere	Spas. discut.	To remove spasm.
Statim ..	.. Stat. ..	.. Immediately.
Statu effervescentiæ	Stat. eff.	.. Whilst effervescing.
Stet ..	.. St. ..	.. Let it stand.
Sub. finem coctionis	Sub. fin. coct.	When sufficiently boiled down.
Sumat ..	.. Sum. ...	.. Let him take.
Sumat ..	.. S. ..	.. Let the patient take,

Latin	Abbreviation	English
Sumat talem, tales	Sum. tal. ..	Let the patient take one (or more) such.
Sumatur, sumendus	Sumat, sumend.	To be taken.
Tempore cœnandi	Temp. cœn...	Supper time.
Ter die sumendus	T.d.s. ..	To be taken three times a day.
Ter in die	.. T.d. ..	Three times a day.
Tere simul	.. Ter. sim. ..	Rub together.
Tertiüs diebus	.. Tert. die. ..	Every third day
Totus ..	.. Tot. ..	The whole.
Trihorio ..	.. Trihor. ..	Every third hour.
Tritura ..	.. Trit. ..	Triturate.
Trochisa ..	.. Troch. ..	Lozenge.
Urgente dolore	.. Urg. dolor. ..	If the pain be troublesome.
Urgente tussi	.. Urg. tuss. ..	If the cough be troublesome.
Ut supra ..	.. Ut supr. ..	As above.
Vespertina	.. Vesp...	Evening.
Vomitum elicere	.. Vomit. elicet.	To produce vomiting.

Medical Words, Terms and Phrases in French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch used in Foreign Pharmacopœias and Prescriptions.

FRENCH.

à = to, or. Trois à quatre paquets = three or four powders.
 Acide azotique = nitric acid.
 Agiter = shake.
 Alun = alum.
 Alcool = alcohol.
 Alcool de soufre = carbon bisulphide.
 Alcoolat = a distilled tincture.
 Alcoolature = a tincture of a fresh plant.
 Aperitif = aperient.
 Après les repas = after meals.
 Attaque de toux = coughing.
 Au dessus = above.
 Avaler = to take.
 Avalé = taken.
 Avant le coucher = at bedtime.
 Azotate = nitrate.
 Badigeonnages de teinture d'iode = apply tincture of iodine.
 Barbotine = santonica.
 Baudruche = goldbeater's skin.
 Bien agiter le flacon = shake the bottle well.
 Blanc de baleine = spermaceti.
 Blanc d'œuf = white of egg.
 Boire = drink.
 Bol = bolus.
 Bouillant = boiling.
 Bourdaine = rhamnus frangula.
 Bromure = bromide.
 Busserole = bearberry.
 Cautére potentiel = Caustic potash.
 Chanvre = Indian hemp.
 Chaque jour = daily.
 Chaque 2 h. = every 2 hours.
 Charpie = lint.
 Chauffé = warmed.
 Chaux éteinte = slaked lime.
 Chlorure = chloride.

GERMAN.

Abend = evening. Abends = in the evening.
 Abendessen, Abend-brod, mahlzeit, tisch = supper. Drei von diesen Pillen vor dem Abendessen = three of these pills before supper.
 Ahführen = to purge.
 Abführungsmittel = an aperient medicine.
 Abkochung = decoction.
 Acetum Saturni = liq. plumbi subacet. fort.
 Aetzammon = liquor ammoniæ.
 Aetznatron = caustic soda.
 Aetzstein = caustic potash.
 Aeusserlich = external.
 Alcohol sulphuris = carbon bisulphide.
 Alle Viertel Stunden = every quarter hour.
 Alle zwei Stunden = every two hours.
 Altschadenwasser = lotio hydrargyri flava = yellow wash.
 Ameisen spiritus = spt. formicarum, spirit of ants, or formic spirit.
 Angenommen = taken.
 Anwenden = apply.
 Anzugeben = administer or give.
 Aquila alba = calomel.
 Arsenige Säure = arsenious acid.
 Arsensäure = arsenic acid.
 Arznei = medicine.
 Athem = breath. Rurzer Athem = shortness of breath.
 Auf Zucker = on sugar.
 Aufbrausen = to effervesce.
 Auflösen = to dissolve.
 Augenstein = eyestone, lapis divinas.
 Augenwasser = eye-water, eye-lotion.
 Ausgenommen wenn = unless.
 Ausgiessen = pour off.
 Baldrian = valerian.
 Becher = a cup.
 Beim zu Bett gehen = at bedtime.

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES—*continued.*

FRENCH.

Chlorure mercureux = calomel.
 Chlorure mercurique = corrosive sublimate.
 Citron = lemon.
 Coing = quince.
 Collutoire = throat paint.
 Coton hydrophile = absorbent cotton.
 Couchant = going to bed.
 Cuillerée à café = teaspoonful.
 Cuillerée à dessert = a deserts-
 spoonful.
 Cuillerée à soupe = a table-
 spoonful.
 Cuillerée à thé = teaspoon-
 ful.
 De bonne heure demain = early to-morrow.
 De la façon prescrite = in the manner prescribed.
 Dissoudre = dissolve.
 Douleur = pain.
 Eau blanche = white wash, lotio plumbi.
 Eau de Rabel = mistura sulphurica acida.
 Eau phagédénique = lotio hydrarg. flav.
 Eau régale = nitro-muriatic acid.
 Effet voulu = the desired effect. Une cuillerée à café toutes les demi-heures jusqu'à l'effet voulu = a teaspoonful every half hour till it acts.
 Emplâtre = plaster.
 Etiquette = a label.
 Ext. d. q. q. (extrait de quinquina) = cinchona extract.
 F. S. A. (Faites selon art) = make according to art.
 Flacon = bottle. Le flacon ayant été agité = the bottle having been shaken.
 Fois = time. Prenez en quatre fois à une demi-heure d'intervalle = to be taken in four portions at intervals of half an hour.
 Friction = rub.

GERMAN.

Betupfen = to dab.
 Bis auf = up to.
 Bissen = bolus.
 Bleiessig = liq. plumbi subacet. fort.
 Blutegel = leech.
 Bor-säure = boric acid.
 Brandewunde = a burn.
 Bringen = to place, bring in.
 Brustpulver = pulv. glycyrrh. co.
 Calcaria = calx or calcium oxide.
 Chinarinde = cinchona bark.
 Chinin = quinine.
 Chlorsaures = chlorate.
 D. S. Morgens = direct, in the morning.
 Durchfall = diarrhœa.
 Eigelb = yolk of egg.
 Einblasen = to insufflate.
 Einreibung = embrocation.
 Einspritzung = injection.
 Einzureiben = to be rubbed in.
 Eiweiss = white of egg.
 Erbrechen = vomiting.
 Erwärmt = warmed.
 Essen = meals.
 Essig = vinegar.
 Esslöffel = tablespoon. Alle zwei Stunden einen Esslöffel-voll = a tablespoonful every two hours.
 Flasche = bottle. Schütteln Sie die Flasche = shake the bottle.
 Flüchtige Salbe = lin. ammoniæ.
 Flüchtiges Salz = ammonium carbonate.
 Früh = early.
 Fünf = five.
 Für innerlichen Gebrauch = for internal use.
 Gelegentlich = occasionally.
 Gelöst = dissolved.
 Genügend = sufficient.
 Gestern = yesterday.
 Glas = glass, tumbler.
 Gleiche Teile = equal parts.
 Granatrinde = cort. granati.
 Gurgelwasser = gargle.
 Halbstündig = half-hourly.
 Harn = urine.

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES—*continued.*

FRENCH.

Girofles = cloves.
 Goudron = tar.
 Gouttes = drops. À prendre dix gouttes trois fois par jour = ten drops to be taken thrice daily.
 Graine de lin = linseed.
 Hanche, la = hip.
 Houblon = hops.
 Iodure = iodide.
 Iodure de formyle = iodoform.
 Jeun, à = fasting. Prenez deux ou trois pilules à jeun = take two or three of these pills fasting.
 Jusqu'à ce que = up to.
 Jusquiame noire = henbane.
 Juste avant d'aller se coucher = just before retiring to rest.
 Lavement = enema. Donner un lavement à l'eau boriquée = give an enema of boric solution.
 Limonade sèche = effervescent saline.
 Liqueur de belloste = liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus.
 Ne pas avaler = not to be swallowed.
 Nuit = night.
 Ordonnance = prescription.
 Paquet = a packet, powder. À prendre un paquet toutes les deux heures = one powder to be taken every two hours.
 Pendant que la douleur dure = while the pain lasts.
 Pilules = pills. Deux pilules chaque soir avant le coucher = two pills every evening at bedtime.
 Poignée = handful.
 Potion = a draught or potion.
 Poudre = powder. Matin et soir une poudre dix minutes avant le repas = one powder every morning and evening ten minutes before meals.

GERMAN.

Harnleiter, Harnzapfer = catheter.
 Harnruhr = diabetes.
 Harnstein = stone in the bladder.
 Höllenstein = silver nitrate.
 Hüfte = hip.
 Husten = cough. Wenn der Husten belästigt = when the cough is troublesome.
 Hydricum = hydrate.
 In das Auge zu bringen = to be placed in the eye.
 In der angegebenen Weise = in the manner directed.
 In der gewohnten Weise = in the usual manner.
 In gleiche Teile zu teilen = divide into equal parts.
 Ingwer = ginger.
 Innerlich = internal.
 Jeden = every.
 Jeden zweiten Tag = every second day.
 Kamillen = flor. chamom. matricar.
 Kinderlöffelvoll = dessertspoonful.
 Kinderpulver = pulv. rhei co.
 Klystier = enema.
 Knochenmehl = calcium phosphate.
 Kochend = boiling.
 Kohlensäure = carbonic acid.
 Kühl = cool. Stets kühl zu stellen = to be kept cool.
 Kümmel = caraway.
 Kurz vor dem Schlafen gehen = just before retiring to rest, at bedtime.
 Latwerge = electuary.
 Laxieren = to purge. Laxiermittel = a purgative medicine.
 Leberthran = cod-liver oil.
 Leinmehl = crushed linseed.
 Mandelöl = almond oil.
 Mittagessen = dinner (properly "mid-day meal"). Dieses Pulver unmittelbar vor dem Mittagessen zu nehmen = this powder to be taken immediately before dinner.
 Morgen = morning. Morgens = in the morning. Morgen früh = to-morrow morning.
 Mundwasser = mouth-wash.

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES--*continued.*

FRENCH.

Poudre alexitère, poudre anodine, poudre diaphoretique, poudre sudorifique = pulv. ipecac. co.
 Poudre gazeuse ou gazifire purgative = seidlitz powder.
 Pour être administré = to be administered.
 Pour l'usage externe = for external use.
 Quantité suffisante = a sufficient quantity.
 Quinquina = cinchona.
 Réglisse = liquorice.
 Remède du capucin et remède du Duc d'Antin = liquor hydrargyri nitratis acidus.
 Repas = meals. Prendre une cuillerée à soupe au commencement de chaque repas = a tablespoonful to be taken at the commencement of each meal.
 Rince-bouche = mouth-wash; s.a. (selon avis) = as directed.
 Saindoux = lard.
 Sel de Gregory = morphine hydrochloride.
 Sel de lait = milk sugar.
 Semaine = a week.
 Sémencine = santonica.
 Seringue = syringe. Une petite seringue en verre = a small glass syringe.
 Sir. d.e.o.A. (sirop d'écorces d'oranges amères) = syrup of bitter orange-peel.
 Soufre = sulphur.
 Soufre végétal = lycopodium.
 Sucre de Saturne = lead acetate.
 Sureau = elder flower.
 Table = table. Se mettre à table = to dine. À prendre deux de ces pilules en se mettant à table = two pills to be taken before dining.
 Taffetas d'Angleterre = court plaster.
 Tisane = a herb infusion.

GERMAN.

Nach Bedarf = if necessary.
 Nach Bericht = as directed.
 Nach dem Essen = after meals.
 Nach einer Stunde = after an hour.
 Nach mittag = afternoon.
 Natrium = sodium.
 Natro-Kali tartaricum = Rochelle salt.
 Natrum = soda, sodium oxide.
 Nelken = cloves.
 Nicht eingenommen werden = not to be taken.
 Nüchtern = fasting.
 Nur = only.
 Nur für Ausserlichen Gebrauch = for external use only.
 O. gris = earthenware pot.
 Oblate = wafer. Ein Pulver vor der Mahlzeit in einer Oblate zu nehmen = a powder.
 Ohne = without.
 Pillen = pills. Zwei Pillen jeden Abend vor dem Zubettegehen = two pills every evening at bed-time.
 Pinsel = a brush.
 Pinseln = apply with a brush.
 Plätzchen = lozenge, tablet.
 Pulver = powder.
 Pulvis ärophorus = effervescing powder. P. a. laxans = seidlitz powder.
 Reiben = to rub.
 Rezept = prescription.
 Rhodomatum = sulpho cyanide.
 Ricinusöl = castor oil.
 Saccharum Saturin = lead acetate.
 Salamarum = magnesium sulphate.
 Salmirabile = sodium sulphate.
 Salbe = ointment.
 Salmiak = ammonium chloride.
 Salmiak geist = liquor ammoniæ.
 Saltpetersäure = nitric acid.
 Schlafengehen = bedtime. Vor dem Schlafengehen zwei Pillen zu nehmen = two pills to be taken at bedtime.
 Schmerz = pain. Solange der Schmerz anhält = while the pain lasts.

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES—*continued*.

FRENCH.

Tous les matins = every morning.

Tous les quarts d'heure = every quarter of an hour.

Toutes les deux heures = every two hours.

Toux = cough. Quand la toux est gênante = when the cough is troublesome.

Quinte de toux = a fit of coughing.

Trois fois par jour = three times a day.

Une fois = once.

Verre à madère = a wine-glass.

Vin chalybé = vinum ferri citratis.

Zeste = the peel of oranges, lemons, &c.

GERMAN.

Schütteln = shake.

Schwarzeswasser = black wash, lotio hydrarg. nigra.

Schwefel = sulphur.

Schwefelsäure = sulphuric acid.

Schwefelsäures = sulphate.

Schwefligesäure = sulphurous acid.

Schwefligsäures = sulphurosum.

Seife = soap.

Sofort = immediately.

Stuhlzäpschen = a suppository.

Stunde = hour.

Sublimat = mercuric chloride.

Taglich = daily.

Turpentinöl = oil of turpentine.

Theelöffel = teaspoon; ein Theelöffelvoll = a teaspoonful.

Tisch = table. Zu Tische gehen = to dine. Man nimmt zwei von diesen Pillen wenn man zu Tische geht = take two pills before dining.

Tropfen = drop. Dreimal des Tages zehn Tropfen zu nehmen = ten drops to be taken thrice daily. 15-20 T. = fifteen to twenty drops.

Umgeschüttelt = to be shaken.

Umschlag = poultice.

Verband = bandage.

Verbandwatte = absorbent cotton.

Waschmittel = lotion.

Wirkung = action, effects.

Einen Theelöffelvoll alle halbe Stunde bis zur Wirkung zu nehmen = take a teaspoonful every half hour till it acts.

Woche = week.

Zettel = a label.

Zubettegehen = bedtime.

Zwei = two.

Zwischen = between.

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES—*continued.*

ITALIAN.

A caldo = warmed.
 A gradi = by degrees.
 Aggiungere = to add.
 Aggiungere un po' d'acqua = add a little water.
 Aggiungere un cucchiaino ad un $\frac{1}{2}$ litro di acqua bollente e fare inalazioni colla evaporazione = 1 teaspoonful to half a litre of boiling water and the steam inhaled.
 Agitare la bottiglia prima di usarla = the bottle having first been shaken.
 Aglio = garlic.
 Alcool = alcohol.
 Allora = then.
 Altro = other.
 Alvo = abdomen.
 Ammoniaca = ammonia.
 Applicare = apply.
 Applicare la filaccia sulla ferita, frequentemente: e quando sia asciutta ripetere di nuovo l'applicazione = apply lint to the wound frequently; as soon as dry repeat application again.
 Applicare gentilmente sulla parte del dolore = apply gently to the seat of pain.
 Applicazione = application.
 Ascesso = abscess.
 Assensio = wormwood.
 Bagnarri gli occhi = eye-wash.
 Bagnate gli occhi = bathe the eyes.
 Bagno = bath.
 Bicchiere = glass.
 Bis = twice.
 Bocca = mouth.
 Bollente = boiling.
 Bollire = to boil.
 Borace = borax.
 Borsa da ghiaccio = ice bag.
 Bottiglia ben agitato = the bottle to be well shaken.
 Caldo = hot.
 Calmante = sedative.
 Canfaro = camphor.
 Capelli = hair.
 Carta = paper.
 Catetere = catheter.
 Cerotto = plaster.
 Chinina = quinine.
 Chirurgo = surgeon.

SPANISH.

A la hora de acostarse = at bedtime.
 Aceite de higado de bacallao = cod-liver oil.
 Acibar = aloes.
 Acido agallico = gallic acid.
 Acido fenico = carbolic acid.
 Acido timico = thymol.
 Adormidera = poppy capsules.
 Agalla = nut gall.
 Agua azucarada = sweetened water.
 Agua de brea = tar-water.
 Agua para lavar laboca = mouth-wash. A.p.l. los ojos = eye-wash.
 Agua oxigenada = sol. hydrog. perox. (10 vols.)
 Agua phagedenica = lotio hydrarg. flav.
 Ajenjo = wormwood.
 Alacostarse = lying down.
 Albayalde cerusa = lead carbonate.
 Almuerzo = breakfast (lunch).
 Amapola = red poppy petals.
 Aplique suavement al sitio del dolor = apply gently to the painful parts.
 Approximativamente = about (more or less).
 Atras = behind.
 Ayer = yesterday.
 Azafran = saffron.
 Azahar = orange flower.
 Azucar = sugar.
 Azufre = sulphur.
 Bano = bath.
 Beber = to drink.
 Beleno = henbane.
 Benjin = benzoin.
 Botella bien agitada = bottle well shaken.
 Brea = wood tar.
 Bromuro = bromide.
 Cabelludo = hairy. El cabello del craneo = scalp (hair).
 Cabritilla = kid leather.
 Cada = every. Cadadia = daily. Cada dos horas = every two hours.
 Cadera = hip.
 Cal = lime.
 Calentado = warmed.
 Cepillo = brush.

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES—*continued.*

ITALIAN.

Cloruro di calce = [chlorinated lime.
 Collirio = eye lotion.
 Come fu detto = as previously directed.
 Cucchiaino = spoonful.
 Cucchiaino da tavola = table-spoonful.
 Cuore = heart.
 Da applicarsi eggermente prima di coricarsi = to be applied lightly at bedtime.
 Da bere = drink.
 Da sciogliersi = dissolve.
 Da usarsi localmente = for local use only.
 Dormani = to-morrow.
 Dormani sera = to-morrow night.
 Domattina = to-morrow morning.
 Domattina presto = early to-morrow.
 Dopo i pasti = after meals.
 Eguale = equal.
 Emorroidi = piles.
 Empiastro = plaster.
 Enterochismo = enema syringe.
 Essenza = volatile oil: *e.g.*,
 essenza di trementina = oil of turpentine.
 Filaccia = lint.
 Filtro = strain.
 Fino a = up to.
 Fino a che dura il dolore = while the pain lasts.
 Freddo = cold.
 Garofani = cloves.
 Garza = gauze.
 Giacendo = lying down.
 Giornalmente = daily.
 Giusquiamo = henbane.
 Giusto = right.
 Gocce = drops (of liquid).
 Idrofilo = absorbent.
 Ieri = yesterday.
 Il bianco d' un uovo = white of an egg.
 Iniezione = injection.
 Insieme = together.
 Invece = instead.
 Ipochlorito = hypochlorite.
 Ittiolo = ichthyol,

SPANISH.

Cardénillo = copper subacetate.
 Cebada = pearl-barley.
 Clavo = clove.
 Colar = strain.
 Colutorio = throat paint.
 Comidas = meals.
 Comida = dinner.
 Copa = glass.
 Copita = wine-glass.
 Corazon, el = the heart.
 Cornezuelo de conteno = ergot.
 Cucharada = spoonful.
 Cucharada de postre = dessert-spoonful.
 Cucharada de sopa — table-spoonful.
 Cucharadita del té = teaspoonful.
 Culantro = coriander.
 De tres en tres dias = every third day.
 De vez en cuando = occasionally.
 En medio de = in the middle of.
 Encima = above.
 Eter = ether.
 Frasco = bottle. Frasco de vidrio bien tapado = a well-stoppered bottle.
 Garapiñado = sugar-coated.
 Garganta = the throat.
 Gargarismo = gargle.
 Giro = draught.
 Gotas = drops.
 Grasa de cerdo = lard.
 Hacer = to make.
 Hasta que = until.
 Helecho macho = male fern.
 Hervir = to boil.
 Hierro = iron.
 Hulas de lino = lint.
 Hinojo = fennel.
 Icthiocola = isinglass.
 Inmediatamente = immediately.
 Jarabe = syrup.
 Jicara = cup.
 Mañana por la mañana = to-morrow morning.
 Mano } = hand,
 Manojó }

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES—*continued.*

ITALIAN.

L' anca = the hip.
 La gola = the throat. Mal di gola, sore throat.
 La mano = the hand.
 La tosse = the cough.
 Lento = slow.
 Mal di testa = headache.
 Metà = half.
 Mezzogiorno = midday.
 Molto = much.
 Non piu di quattro volte al giorno = not more than four times a day.
 Notte = night.
 Oggi = to-day.
 Ogni altra giorno = every other day.
 Ogni due ore = every two hours.
 Ogni mez' ora = every half-hour.
 Ogni quarto d' ora = every quarter of an hour.
 Ogni sera = every night.
 Ogni terzo giorno = every third day.
 Olio di fegato di merluzzo = cod liver oil.
 Orécchio = ear.
 Pastiglie = lozenges.
 Pece = pitch.
 Pelle, la = the skin.
 Per applicare subito = apply at once.
 Per sciacquare la bocca = mouth wash.
 Perfuso esterno = for external use.
 Petto = breast.
 Piacevole = pleasant.
 Pillole = pill.
 Piombo = bad.
 Piuttosto = rather.
 Poco, poco = little by little.
 Poco prima di coricarsi = just before retiring to rest.
 Pomata = ointment.
 Portacaustici = caustic-holder.
 Pozione = potion, draught.
 Pranzo = dinner.
 Prendate = you take.
 Presto = quickly.
 Q.B. = a sufficient quantity.
 Q.v.p.f. = as much as is required to make,

SPANISH.

Mañana por la noche = to-morrow night.
 Manteca = lard or fat.
 Más = more.
 Membrillo = quince.
 Mientras dura el dolor = while the pain lasts.
 Mismo = same.
 Mostaza = mustard.
 Muy de mañana = first thing in the morning.
 Noche = night.
 Oblea = wafer or cachet.
 Orden or pedido = order.
 Oreja = ear.
 Ostia or sello = wafer.
 Papel = paper or powder.
 Parche = plaster.
 Párpados = eyelids.
 Pildora = pill.
 Polvo = powder.
 Par la mañana = in the morning.
 Pulgarada = a pinch.
 Regaliz = liquorice.
 Restregar = to rub.
 Sauco = elder flower.
 Sello = cachet.
 Semana, una = a week.
 Sin = without.
 Sorbas = by sips.
 Sosa = soda.
 Suero = serum.
 Tambien = also.
 Taza = cup (drinking), or tea-cup.
 Todos los dias = daily.
 Toma = a portion to be taken.
 Tomar = to take.
 Tos = cough.
 Un dia si y et otra no = every other day.
 Una gota en el párpado inferior de cada ojo, una vez al dia = a drop into the lower lid of each eye once daily,

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES—*continued*.

ITALIAN.

Qualche = some.
 Qualche volte = sometimes.
 Quando la tosse arreca disturbo = when the cough is troublesome.
 Scatola, box.
 Sciroppo = syrup.
 Se necessario = if necessary.
 Senza = without.
 Sete = thirst.
 Settimanalmente = weekly.
 Solfo = sulphur.
 Sorso = draught.
 Spazzola = brush.
 Spazzolino da denti = tooth-brush.
 Spugna = sponge.
 Sputacchiera = spitting cup.
 Sterilizzata = sterilised.
 Stesso come primo = same as before.
 Stitichezza = constipation.
 Subito = quickly.
 Sughero turacciolo = cork.
 Supposte = suppositories.
 Tarassaco = dandelion.
 Tazza = cup.
 Tosse = cough. Tosse asinina = whooping cough.
 Tre volte al giorno = three times a day.
 Tutte le mattine = every morning.
 Un bicchiere da tavolo = wine-glass.
 Un giorno sì e l'altro giorno no = every other day.
 Un po' dopo = a little after.
 Un torlo d'uovo = yolk of an egg.
 Un' uovo = an egg.
 Una goccia nella palpebra inferiore degli occhi, una volta al giorno = a drop into the lower lid of each eye once a day.
 Una manciata = handful.
 Una settimana = a week.
 Una volta = once.
 Veleno = poison.
 Versare = pour off.
 Vetro = glass.
 Zenzero = ginger.
 Zolfo = sulphur.

SPANISH.

Una hora si y la otra no = every other hour.
 Una vez = once.
 Vez una = once (one time).
 Vientre = belly.
 Vin estibiado = antimonial wine.
 Yema de huevo = yolk of egg.
 Zumo = juice.

MEDICAL WORDS, TERMS AND PHRASES—*contd.***DUTCH.**

Braking = vomiting.

Dagelijks = from day to day.

Den volgenden morgen = the following morning.

Droppels or druppels = drops.

Gebruik = apply.

Gedurende het bruisen = during effervescence.

Gelijke deelen = equal parts.

Hoest, de = the cough.

Hontem = yesterday.

Indien het hoesten lastig is = when the cough is troublesome.

Kokend = boiling.

Kopje = cup.

Laten liggen = lying down.

Mondspoeling = mouth-wash.

Niet te gebruiken = not to be taken.

Omschudden = (the bottle) to be well shaken.

Onmiddellijk = immediately.

Oog wassching = eye-wash.

Ook = also.

Op de gebrnikelijke wijze = in the usual manner.

Plaat selijk aan te wenden = for local use only.

Verdeeld in gelijke deelen = let it be divided in equal parts.

Voor het naar bed gaan = just before retiring to rest.

Voor inwendig gebruik = for internal use.

Voor uitwending gebrik = for outward application only.

Zonder = without.

Zoo noodig = if necessary

FORMULÆ FOR FREEZING MIXTURES.

	Parts by Weight.	Temperature reduced from 10° C. or 50° F. to
Mix Hydrochloric Acid	8	- 17° C. = + 1° F.
Sulphate of So- dium	5	
„ Snow, or Fine- shaved Ice ..	2	- 18° C. = 0° F.
Chloride of So- dium	1	
„ Dilute Nitric Acid	2	- 19° C. = - 2° F.
Sulphate of So- dium	3	
„ Dilute Nitric Acid	4	- 26° C. = - 15° F.
Nitrate of Am- monium ..	5	
Sulphate of So- dium	6	
„ Dilute Nitric Acid	4	- 29° C. = - 20° F.
Phosphate of So- dium	9	

SATURATION TABLE.

Citric Acid, 20 gr. Tartaric Acid, 22 „	} will saturate {	Pot. Bicarb., 29 gr. Pot. Carb., 24 „ Sod. Bicarb., 24 „ Sod. Carb., 40 „ Amm. Carb., 17 „ Magnes. Carb., 14 „
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SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF LIQUIDS, B.P. 1914.

Acid Acetic	1.044
„ „ Dil.	1.007
„ Carbol	1.060—1.066
„ „ Liq.	1.067—1.069
„ Hydrobromic Dil.	1.077
„ Hydrochlor.	1.160
„ Nitro-Hydrochlor. Dil.	1.07
„ Hydrocyanic Dil.	0.997
„ Lactic about	1.210
„ Nitric	1.420
„ Oleic	0.890—0.910
„ Phos. Conc.	1.500
„ Sulphuric	1.841
„ Sulphuros	1.025
Æther.. .. .	0.720
„ Acetic	0.900—0.907
„ Purus	0.720
Alcohol Absolut.	0.794—0.7969
Amyl Nitris	0.870—0.880
Chloroform	1.483—1.487
Glycerinum	1.260
Liquor Ammoniaë	0.959
„ „ Fort.	0.888
„ Ferri Acet.	1.016
„ Perch. Fort.	1.490
„ Ferri Pernitrat.	1.107
„ „ Persulph.	1.441
„ Plumbi Subacet.	1.275
„ Zinci Chlor.	1.530
„ Ammon. Cit.	1.057
„ Ethyl Nitritis	0.823—0.826
„ Formaldehyde	1.079—1.081
„ Hydrarg. Nit. Acid	2.0
„ Sodæ Chlor... .. .	1.054
„ Trinitrini	0.840
Methyl Salicylas	1.185—1.192
Oleum Cinnamomi	1.000—1.030
„ Crotonis	0.940—0.960
„ Eucalypti	0.910—0.930
„ Lavandulæ	0.883—0.900
„ Lini	0.930—0.940

Oleum Olivæ	0·915—0·918
„ Pini Sylvestris	0·870
„ Ricini	0·958—0·970
„ Santali	0·973—0·985
„ Terebinth	0·860—0·870
Oxymel	1·27
„ Scillæ	1·29
Paraldehyde	0·998—1·00
Spirit Ætheris	0·802—0·806
„ Armor. Co.	0·917—0·927
„ Æther. Nitr... .. .	0·838—0·842
„ Ammon. Arom.	0·888—0·893
„ Rectificatus	0·8337
Syrupus	1·330

OLDBERG'S TABLE.

SHOWING THE RELATION OF SOLUTIONS OF SUGAR
AND WATER TO BULK AND SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Sugar	Water	Bulk	Sp. gr.
Oz.	Fl. oz.	Fl. oz.	Result
16	12	22½	1·273
16	10	20½	1·298
*16	8	18½	1·330
14	8	17½	1·311
12	8	16	1·290
10	8	14½	1·264
8	8	13¼	1·231

The third on the list, marked by an asterisk [*],
represents syrupus of the British Pharmacopœia.

TABLE

FOR THE READY PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS
OF VARIED STRENGTHS (APPROXIMATELY CORRECT).

For $\frac{1}{50}$ % or 1 in 5,000 solution, dissolve						1 $\frac{3}{4}$ gr.	{ of the sub- stance in 1 pint of water	✕
26	1	2,000	43	2	2,000	43		
16	1	1,000	83	2	1,000	83		
4	1	400	21	2	400	21		
2	1	200	43	2	200	43		
1	1	100	87	2	100	87		
2	1	50	175	2	50	175		
4	1	25	350	2	25	350		
5	1	20	437	2	20	437		
10	1	10	875	2	10	875		

TABLE

FOR DILUTION OF ALCOHOL (90 PER CENT.) TO
VARIED STRENGTHS ORDERED IN B.P.

<i>Alcohol 90 %</i>		<i>Distilled Water</i>		{	<i>Alcohol 70 %</i> s.g. 0·8900 22·78° O.P.
15 oz. 266 m. +	4 oz. 398 m. = 1 pint	38 oz. 307 m. = 1 gallon			
13 oz. 160 m. +	7 oz. 74 m. = 1 pint	57 oz. 112 m. = 1 gallon		{	<i>Alcohol 60 %</i> s.g. 0·9135 5·20° Q.P.
106 oz. 320 m. +	57 oz. 112 m. = 1 gallon			{	<i>Alcohol 45 %</i> s.g. 0·9436 21·07° U.P.
10 oz. +	10 oz. 256 m. = 1 pint			{	<i>Alcohol 20 %</i> s.g. 0·9760 64·95° U.P.
80 oz. +	84 oz. 130 m. = 1 gallon				
4 oz. 213 m. +	15 oz. 390 m. = 1 pint				
35 oz. 267 m. +	126 oz. 243 m. = 1 gallon				

TABLE OF MELTING POINTS.

				Fahr.
Acid, Acetic Glacial ..	..	..	..	59
,, Benzoic ..	..	..	..	250·5
,, Carbolic ..	..	..	..	102
,, Gallic ..	..	..	..	431·6
,, Salicylic ..	..	..	..	314·6
,, Stearic ..	..	..	..	156·6
Adeps ..	..	..	..	100—104

	Fahr.
Camphora	347
Cera Alba	149
Cera Flava	145—147
Cetaceum	122
Chloral Hydras	136
Lanolinum	104
Menthol	109·4
Naphthalin	176
Oleum Theobrom.	86—91
Paraffin Dur... .. .	130—135
„ Molle	96—102
Resorcin	230—246
Salicin	388
Salol	107—109
Sevum Præp... .. .	112—120
Sulphur	239
Thymol	122

TABLE OF BOILING POINTS.

	Fahr.
Acid, Acetic Glacial	242—244
„ Carbol	359·6
Æther... .. .	below 105
Æther Aceticus	169
Alcohol Amylic	262—270
Amyl Nitris	under 212
Benzinum	122—140
Carbon Disulph.	114·8
Chloral Hydras	202—206
Chloroform	140—143·6
Glycerinum	329
Hydrargyrum	675
Menthol	414
Oleum Amygd. Am... .. .	356
„ Tereb. Rect... .. .	320
Paraldehyd.	253—257
Spirit Æth. Nit.	149
Terebenum	318—320

To determine the boiling point of a substance,
the liquid under examination should be placed in

a distilling flask having a side tube for conveying the vapour to a condenser, while the thermometer passes through a cork inserted in the neck. The bulb of the thermometer should be near to, but not immersed in, the liquid, and the whole of the thread of the mercury should, if possible, be surrounded by the vapour; the temperature is read off as soon as the liquid is distilling freely.

THE THERMOMETER.

The thermometric scales chiefly in use are those of Fahrenheit, Celsius (Centigrade), and Réaumur, the interval between the normal freezing and boiling-points of water being respectively divided into 180, 100, and 80 degrees. The Réaumur scale is now but rarely used, Fahrenheit and Centigrade are employed in this country, and the latter especially on the Continent.

To convert a given temperature in F. to C. :—

If above freezing-point subtract 32, multiply by 5, divide by 9.

If below 32° but above 0° subtract from 32, multiply by 5, divide by 9. Express as minus.

If below 0° add 32, multiply by 5, divide by 9. Express as minus.

F. to R. : Use the same rule, but multiply by 4 instead of 5.

C. to F. above 0°. Multiply by 9 divide by 5, and add 32.

If below 0° multiply by 9, divide by 5; if result is more than 32, subtract 32 from it, and express as minus, but if result is less than 32, subtract it from 32.

R. to F. : Same rule, but divide by 4 instead of 5.

C. to R. : Multiply by 4, divide by 5.

R. to C. : Multiply by 5, divide by 4.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE IMPERIAL SYSTEM.

MEASURES OF MASS.

1 Grain	gr.	
1 Ounce (Avoir.)	oz.	= 437·5 grains.
1 Pound	lb.	= 16 ounces = 7,000 „

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

1 Minim	min.	
1 Fluid Drachm	fl. drm.	= 60 minims.
1 Fluid Ounce	fl. oz.	= 8 fluid drachms.
1 Pint	O.	= 20 fluid ounces.
1 Gallon	C.	= 8 pints.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 Inch	in.	
1 Foot	ft.	= 12 inches.
1 Yard	yd.	= 36 inches.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE METRIC SYSTEM.

MEASURES OF MASS.

1 Milligramme	= the thousandth part of one gm., or ..	0·001 gm.
1 Centigramme	= the hundredth part of one gm., or ..	0·01 „
1 Decigramme	= the tenth part of one gm., or ..	0·1 „
1 Gramme	= weight of one milli- metre of distilled water at 4° C. (39·2° F.)..	1·0 „
1 Decagramme	= ten gm., or ..	10·0 „
1 Hectogramme	= one hundred gm., or ..	100·0 „
1 Kilogramme	= one thousand gm., or ..	1,000·0 „

MEASURES OF CAPACITY (VOLUMES).

- 1 Centimil (cl.) = the vol. at 4° of 1 centigramme
of water.
- 1 Decimil (dl.) = ,, ,, ,, 1 decigramme
of water.
- 1 Millilitre
or Mil (ml.) = ,, ,, ,, 1 gramme of
water.
- 1 Litre (lit.) = ,, ,, ,, 1 kilogramme
of water.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

- 1 Micron (μ) = the thousandth part
of one millimetre,
or 0.001 mm.
- 1 Milli-
metre (mm.) = the thousandth part
of one metre, or .. 0.001 m.
- 1 Centi-
metre (cm.) = the hundredth part
of one metre, or.. 0.01 m.
- 1 Deci-
metre (dm.) = the tenth part of
one metre, or .. 0.1 m.
- 1 Metre (m.) 1.0 m.

RELATION OF CAPACITY TO MASS (IMPERIAL).

- 1 Minim = the vol. at 16.7° (62° F.) of
0.9114583 gr. of water
- 1 Fluid Drachm = the vol. at 16.7° (62° F.) of
54.6875 grs. of water
- 1 Fluid Ounce = the vol. at 16.7° (62° F.) of
1 oz. or 437.5 grs. of water
- 109.7143 Minims = the vol. at 16.7° (62° F.) of
100 grs. of water

RELATIONS OF METRIC AND IMPERIAL MEASURES.

Mass.

- 1 Milligramme (mg.) = 0.015 grain nearly
- 1 Centigramme (cg.) = 0.154 grain nearly
- 1 Decigramme (dg.) = 1.543 grains nearly
- 1 Gramme (g.) = 15.4323564 grains
- 1 Kilogramme (kg.) = 15432.3564 grains, or
35.274 ounces nearly,
or 2.2046 pounds
nearly

1 Grain	(gr.) =	0·0648 gramme nearly
1 Ounce (Avoir.)	(oz.) =	28·350 grammes nearly
1 Pound (Avoir.)	(lb.) =	453·59 grammes nearly

Capacity.

1 Centimil	(cl.) =	0·169 minim nearly
1 Decimil	(dl.) =	1·69 minims nearly
1 Millilitre or Mil	(ml.) =	16·9 minims nearly
1 Litre	(lit.) =	1·75980 pints, or 35·196 fluid ounces nearly

1 Minim	(min.) =	0·0592 mil nearly
1 Fluid Drachm (fl. dr.)	=	3·5515 mils nearly
1 Fluid Ounce (fl. oz.)	=	28·4123 mils nearly
1 Pint	(O.) =	568·2454 mils nearly, or 0·5682 litre nearly

Length.

1 Micron	(μ) =	0·00003937 inch
1 Millimetre	(mm.) =	0·039370 inch
1 Centimetre	(cm.) =	0·39370 inch
1 Decimetre	(dm.) =	3·9370 inches
1 Metre	(m.) =	39·370113 inches

1 Inch	(in.) =	25·3999 millimetres
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TABLE OF "APPROXIMATE" EQUIVA-
LENCES ADOPTED IN STATING DOSES
(IMPERIAL AND METRIC) IN THE BRITISH
PHARMACOPŒIA.

WEIGHTS.

<i>Imperial</i> Grains	<i>Metric</i> Milligrammes	<i>Imperial</i> Grains	<i>Metric</i> Decigrammes
$\frac{1}{200}$ ..	.. 0.3	3 ..	.. 2
$\frac{1}{100}$ ..	.. 0.6	5 ..	.. 3
$\frac{1}{64}$ ..	.. 1	8 ..	.. 5
$\frac{1}{40}$ ..	.. 1.5	10 ..	.. 6
$\frac{1}{32}$ ..	.. 2	15 ..	.. 10
$\frac{1}{25}$ ..	.. 2.5	20 ..	.. 12
$\frac{1}{20}$ ..	.. 3	30 ..	.. 20
$\frac{1}{16}$ ..	.. 4	60 ..	.. 40
$\frac{1}{10}$ ..	.. 6	Grains Grammes	
$\frac{1}{8}$ ..	.. 8	15 ..	.. 1
$\frac{1}{5}$ ..	.. 12	30 ..	.. 2
$\frac{1}{4}$ ..	.. 16	45 ..	.. 3
$\frac{1}{2}$ ..	.. 30	60 ..	.. 4
Grains	Centigrammes	120 ..	.. 8
1 ..	.. 6	150 ..	.. 10
2 ..	.. 12	180 ..	.. 12
3 ..	.. 20	240 ..	.. 16
4 ..	.. 25	480 ..	.. 32
5 ..	.. 30		
8 ..	.. 50		
10 ..	.. 60		

VOLUMES.

Minims	Centimils	Minims	Mils
$\frac{1}{2}$ ..	.. 3	15 ..	.. 1
1 ..	.. 6	30 ..	.. 2
2 ..	.. 12	45 ..	.. 3
3 ..	.. 18	60 ..	.. 4
5 ..	.. 30	90 ..	.. 6
8 ..	.. 50	Fluid drachms Mils	
Minims	Decimils	$\frac{1}{2}$ ..	.. 2
5 ..	.. 3	1 ..	.. 4
10 ..	.. 6	2 ..	.. 8
15 ..	.. 10	6 ..	.. 24
20 ..	.. 12	Fluid ounces Mils	
30 ..	.. 18	$\frac{1}{2}$ ..	.. 15
60 ..	.. 36	1 ..	.. 30
		2 ..	.. 60
		4 ..	.. 120

CONVERSION OF METRIC TO IMPERIAL UNITS.

Grammes	$\times 15.432$	= Grains.
„	$\div 0.0648$	= „
„	$\div 1.296$	= Scruples.
„	$\div 3.888$	= Drachms.
„	$\div 31.1035$	= Ounces (Troy).
„	$\div 28.35$	= „ (Avoirdupois).
„ (water)	$\div 28.4$	= Fluid Ounce (approx.).
Kilogrammes	$\times 35.3$	= Ounces (Avoirdupois).
„	$\times 2.2046$	= Pounds.
„	$\div 0.4536$	= „

CONVERSION OF IMPERIAL TO METRICAL UNITS.

Grains	$\div 15.432$	= Grammes.
„	$\times 0.0648$	= „
Scruples	$\times 1.296$	= „
Drachms	$\times 3.888$	= „
Ounces (Troy)	$\times 31.1035$	= „
„ (Avoir.)	$\times 28.35$	= „
„	$\times 35.3$	= Kilogrammes.
Fluid Oz. (water)	$\times 28.4$	= Gramme (approx.)
Pounds	$\div 2.2046$	= Kilogrammes.
„	$\times 0.4536$	= „

MIDWIFERY

BASED ON DUNCAN'S CALCULATION OF AN
DAY OF THE LAST

Jan.-Oct.	Feb.-Nov.	Mar.-Dec.	Apr.-Jan.	May-Feb.	June-Mar.
1— 6	1— 6	1— 4	1— 4	1— 3	1— 6
2— 7	2— 7	2— 5	2— 5	2— 4	2— 7
3— 8	3— 8	3— 6	3— 6	3— 5	3— 8
4— 9	4— 9	4— 7	4— 7	4— 6	4— 9
5—10	5—10	5— 8	5— 8	5— 7	5—10
6—11	6—11	6— 9	6— 9	6— 8	6—11
7—12	7—12	7—10	7—10	7— 9	7—12
8—13	8—13	8—11	8—11	8—10	8—13
9—14	9—14	9—12	9—12	9—11	9—14
10—15	10—15	10—13	10—13	10—12	10—15
11—16	11—16	11—14	11—14	11—13	11—16
12—17	12—17	12—15	12—15	12—14	12—17
13—18	13—18	13—16	13—16	13—15	13—18
14—19	14—19	14—17	14—17	14—16	14—19
15—20	15—20	15—18	15—18	15—17	15—20
16—21	16—21	16—19	16—19	16—18	16—21
17—22	17—22	17—20	17—20	17—19	17—22
18—23	18—23	18—21	18—21	18—20	18—23
19—24	19—24	19—22	19—22	19—21	19—24
20—25	20—25	20—23	20—23	20—22	20—25
21—26	21—26	21—24	21—24	21—23	21—26
22—27	22—27	22—25	22—25	22—24	22—27
23—28	23—28	23—26	23—26	23—25	23—28
24—29	24—29	24—27	24—27	24—26	24—29
25—30	25—30	25—28	25—28	25—27	25—30
26—31		26—29	26—29	26—28	26—31
	Dec.	27—30	27—30		
Nov.	26— 1	28—31	28—31	Mar.	Apr.
27— 1	27— 2			27— 1	27— 1
28— 2	28— 3	Jan.	Feb.	28— 2	28— 2
29— 3		29— 1	29— 1	29— 3	29— 3
30— 4		30— 2	30— 2	30— 4	30— 4
31— 5		31— 3		31— 5	

TABLE.

AVERAGE OF 278 DAYS FROM THE FINAL
MENSTRUAL PERIOD.

July-Apr	Aug.-May	Sept.-June	Oct.-July	Nov.-Aug.	Dec.-Sept.
1— 5	1— 6	1— 6	1— 6	1— 6	1— 5
2— 6	2— 7	2— 7	2— 7	2— 7	2— 6
3— 7	3— 8	3— 8	3— 8	3— 8	3— 7
4— 8	4— 9	4— 9	4— 9	4— 9	4— 8
5— 9	5—10	5—10	5—10	5—10	5— 9
6—10	6—11	6—11	6—11	6—11	6—10
7—11	7—12	7—12	7—12	7—12	7—11
8—12	8—13	8—13	8—13	8—13	8—12
9—13	9—14	9—14	9—14	9—14	9—13
10—14	10—15	10—15	10—15	10—15	10—14
11—15	11—16	11—16	11—16	11—16	11—15
12—16	12—17	12—17	12—17	12—17	12—16
13—17	13—18	13—18	13—18	13—18	13—17
14—18	14—19	14—19	14—19	14—19	14—18
15—19	15—20	15—20	15—20	15—20	15—19
16—20	16—21	16—21	16—21	16—21	16—20
17—21	17—22	17—22	17—22	17—22	17—21
18—22	18—23	18—23	18—23	18—23	18—22
19—23	19—24	19—24	19—24	19—24	19—23
20—24	20—25	20—25	20—25	20—25	20—24
21—25	21—26	21—26	21—26	21—26	21—25
22—26	22—27	22—27	22—27	22—27	22—26
23—27	23—28	23—28	23—28	23—28	23—27
24—28	24—29	24—29	24—29	24—29	24—28
25—29	25—30	25—30	25—30	25—30	25—29
26—30	26—31	July	26—31	26—31	26—30
May	June	26— 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
27— 1	27— 1	27— 2	27— 1	27— 1	27— 1
28— 2	28— 2	28— 3	28— 2	28— 2	28— 2
29— 3	29— 3	29— 4	29— 3	29— 3	29— 3
30— 4	30— 4	30— 5	30— 4	30— 4	30— 4
31— 5	31— 5		31— 5		31— 5

TABLE OF DOSES OF DRUGS FOR ANIMALS USED IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.

Name of Drug	Horse	Ox	Sheep	Pig	Dog
Acetanilide ..	30—120 grs. . .	30—120 grs. . .	15—60 grs. . .	—	2—10 grs.
Acid Boracic ..	120 grs. — $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; foals, 20—30 grs.	120 grs. — 1 oz.; calves, 20— 40 grs.	10—40 grs.; lambs, 5—15 grs., in scours	10—30 grs. . .	5—20 grs.
Acid Hydrochloric Dil. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms.	1—4 fl. drms.	15—40 mins.	10—40 mins.	3—15 mins.
Acid Hydrocyanic Dil. (<i>B.P.</i>) ..	10—15 mins.	20—60 mins.	5—12 mins.	1—5 mins.	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 mins.
Acid Nitric Dil. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms.	40—100 mins.	10—40 mins.	10—30 mins.	3—15 mins.
Acid Nitrohydrochlor. Dil. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms.	40—100 mins.	10—40 mins.	10—30 mins.	3—15 mins.
Acid Phosphoric Dil. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms.	1—3 fl. drms.	10—40 mins.	10—30 mins.	3—15 mins.
Acid Sulphuric, Diluted ..	1—4 fl. drms.	1—6 fl. drms.	10—30 mins.	5—30 mins.	2—10 mins.
Aconite, Tincture of ..	15—60 mins.	30—90 mins.	10—20 mins.	5—20 mins.	1—10 mins.
Æther (<i>B.P.</i>) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 fl. drms.	20—100 mins.	3—20 mins.
Aloes ..	Purgative, $\frac{1}{4}$ — 1 oz.	Purgative, 1— 2 oz.	Purgative, 60 —240 grs.	Alternative, 5— 15 grs.	5—30 grs.
Aloes ..	Tonic, $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the above	Tonic, $\frac{1}{10}$ of the above	Tonic, $\frac{1}{10}$ of the above	Aperient, 60— 240 grs.	—
Alum ..	120 grs. — 1 oz.	1—4 oz. . .	20—60 grs. . .	15—40 grs. . .	5—20 grs.
Ammon. Acet. Liq. ..	2—4 fl. oz. . .	2—6 fl. oz. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ —3 fl. oz. . .	30—240 mins.

Ammon. Carb. . .	120 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	180 grs.—1 oz.	15—50 grs. . .	10—60 grs. . .	2—10 grs.
Ammonium Chlorate . .	120 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. . .	30—60 grs. . .	10—60 grs. . .	3—10 grs.
Ammon. Spt. Co. . .	2 fl. drms.—1 fl. oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz. . .	20—60 mins.	10—100 mins.	3—20 mins.
Anise, in powder . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. . .	1—2 oz. . .	60—180 grs. . .	30—120 grs. . .	15—50 grs.
Antimonious Sulphide . .	60—120 grs.	60—120 grs. . .	5—20 grs. . .	3—12 grs. . .	—
Antim. Tartaric . .	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	60 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	10—30 grs. . .	5—15 grs. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grs.
Areca Nut . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. . .	1—4 oz. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. . .	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 gr. each lb. weight.
Arnica, Tincture of . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. . .	1—2 fl. oz. . .	1—3 fl. drms.	—	3—8 mins.
Arsenic . .	2—10 grs. . .	3—12 grs. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grs. . .	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ of a grain	$\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Asafetida . .	120 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	180 grs.—1 oz.	30—120 grs. . .	—	5—20 grs.
Belladonna Extract Viride . .	60—120 grs. . .	90—180 grs. . .	10—30 grs. . .	5—20 grs. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grs.
Belladonna Folia . .	120 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	180 grs.—1 oz.	20—50 grs. . .	10—60 grs. . .	3—8 grs.
Belladonna Tincture . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. . .	5 fl. drms.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.	20—60 mins.	10—40 mins.	5—20 mins.
Bismuth Oxynitrate . .	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	60 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	20—60 grs. . .	10—50 grs. . .	3—20 grs.
Black Pepper, in powder . .	30—60 grs. . .	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	10—30 grs. . .	10—30 grs. . .	2—8 grs.
Bromide Potassium . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. . .	30—90 grs. . .	10—30 grs. . .	3—20 grs.
Buchu, Infusion of . .	1—3 fl. oz. . .	2—4 fl. oz. . .	2 fl. drms.—1 fl. oz.	2 fl. drms.—1 fl. oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms.
Calcium Carbonate. . .	1—2 oz. . .	2—4 oz. . .	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	60—120 grs. . .	3—12 grs.
Calcium Phosphate . .	2—4 fl. drms.	5—15 fl. drms.	1—2 fl. drms.	20—100 mins.	3—10 mins.

TABLE OF DOSES OF DRUGS FOR ANIMALS USED IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.—Continued.

Name of Drug	Horse	Ox	Sheep	Pig	Dog
Calomel	10—60 grs. ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz. is occasionally given in colic, with opium)	15—80 grs. ..	5—30 grs. ..	1—15 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —5 grs.
Calumba, in powder ..	120 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	30—120 grs. . .	15—60 grs. ..	5—20 grs.
Calumba Infusion ..	2—3 fl. oz. ..	2—4 fl. oz. ..	2—6 fl. drms.	1—4 fl. drms.	15—60 mins.
Cantharides	4—20 gr. ..	10—20 grs. ..	2—8 grs. ..	1—7 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grs.
Carbolic Acid ..	20—60 mins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —4 fl. drms.	10—40 mins.	5—20 mins. . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 min.
Cardamoms, in powder ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	1—2 oz. ..	60—180 grs. . .	30—120 grs. . .	15—50 grs.
Caraway, in powder ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	1—2 oz. ..	60—180 grs. . .	30—120 grs. . .	15—50 grs.
Camphor	60—120 gr. ..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	15—50 grs. ..	10—40 grs. ..	2—10 grs.
Cascarilla, in powder ..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	120 grs.—1 oz.	20—70 grs. ..	10—40 grs. ..	5—40 grs.
Castor Oil	10—20 fl. oz.	10—30 fl. oz.	1—4 fl. oz. ..	1—4 fl. oz. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 fl. oz.
Catechu	60 gr.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	30—90 grs. ..	20—90 grs. ..	5—25 grs.
Chloral Hydras	180 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ..	15—90 grs. . .	10—70 grs. ..	3—20 grs.
Chloroform	30—60 mins.	60—120 mins.	10—20 mins.	5—20 mins. . .	3—12 mins.
Chloroform (as Anæsthetic)	1—4 fl. oz. ..	1—4 fl. oz. ..	1—6 fl. drms.	1—8 fl. drms.	40—200 mins.
Cinchona, in powder ..	120 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	120 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	30—120 grs. . .	20—90 grs. ..	10—40 grs.

Cinnamon, in powder	..	180 grs.—1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	20—60 grs. ..	10—30 grs. ..	10—30 grs.
Colchicum, in powder	..	8—50 grs. ..	30—120 grs...	..	10—25 grs. ..	2—8 grs. ..	1—5 grs.
Copper Acetate	..	60—120 grs...	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	15—30 grs. ..	3—10 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grs.
Copper Sulphate	..	60—120 grs...	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	..	15—30 grs. ..	3—10 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grs.
Coriander, in powder	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	1—2 oz. ..	..	60—180 grs...	30—120 grs...	15—50 grs.
Creosol, Creolin, Cyllin	..	2—6 fl. drms.	2 fl. drms.— 1 fl. oz.	—	20—50 mins.	10—40 mins.	3—10 mins.
Creosote	..	20—60 mins.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms.	..	10—30 mins.	5—20 mins...	$\frac{1}{2}$ —4 mins.
Croton Oil	..	10—30 mins.	15—40 mins.	..	3—8 mins. ..	1—5 mins. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 mins.
Croton Seeds	..	9—12 seeds ..	15—20 seeds	..	3—4 seeds ..	1—3 seeds ..	1 or 2 seeds.
Cusso (Kousso)	..	1—3 oz. ..	2—4 oz. ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	30—60 grs.
Digitalis Folia	..	15—30 grs. ..	20—60 grs. ..	..	5—10 grs. ..	3—10 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grs.
Digitalis, Tincture of	..	2—4 fl. drms.	3—6 fl. drms.	..	20—60 mins.	15—50 mins..	1—8 mins.
Elaterium (in Milk or Mu- cilage)	..	—	—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ergot, in powder	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	30—120 grs...	20—60 grs.
Ergot, Liquid Extract	..	40—90 mins.	50 mins.—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	..	10—40 mins.	10—40 mins.	10—40 mins.
Eucalyptus Oil	..	1—3 fl. drms.	1—4 fl. drms.	..	20—60 mins.	15—50 mins.	2—10 mins.
Extract Cannabis Indicus	..	60 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	120 grs.—1 oz.	..	30—90 grs. ..	20—50 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grs.
Extractum Sagrada	..	—	—	..	—	—	1—4 fl. drms.
Fennel, in powder	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	1—2 oz. ..	..	60—180 grs...	30—120 grs...	15—50 grs.
Fenugreek, in powder	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	1—2 oz. ..	..	60—180 grs...	30—120 grs...	15—50 grs.
Gamboge	..	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	..	20—30 grs. ..	—	—

TABLE OF DOSES OF DRUGS FOR ANIMALS USED IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.—Continued.

Name of Drug	Horse	Ox	Sheep	Pig	Dog
Gentian, in powder	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	60—180 grs...	30—60 grs. ..	5—20 grs.
Ginger, in powder ..	120 grs.—1 oz.	1—2 oz.	30—120 grs...	20—40 grs. ..	5—30 grs.
Hellebore, in powder	20—40 grs. ..	30—60 grs. ..	15—30 grs. ..	10—25 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Hemlock (Succus) ..	2—4 fl. oz. ..	3—4 fl. oz. ..	2—6 fl. drms.	20—90 mins.	15—60 mins.
Hydrarg. Creta ..	60—180 grs...	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5—15 grs. ..	1—10 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —7 grs.
Hyoscyamus (Succus)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz...	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	20—90 mins.	5—40 mins.
Hyoscyamus Tincture	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz...	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	20—90 mins.	5—40 mins.
Ipecacuanha Powder—					
As Emetic ..	—	—	—	15—50 grs. ..	15—50 grs.
As Expectorant or Alterative	30—60 grs. ..	—	—	2—6 grs. ..	2—6 grs.
Iron Perchloride Tincture..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. ..	10—30 mins.	5—20 mins...	1—10 mins.
Iron Sulphate ..	30—120 grs...	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	10—30 grs. ..	5—20 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —10 grs.
Jalap ..	—	—	—	10—60 grs. ..	5—40 grs.
Juniper Oil ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms.	1—3 fl. drms.	20—40 mins.	—	10—40 mins.
Lead Acetate ..	20—60 grs. ..	20—60 grs. ..	8—20 grs. ..	5—20 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —4 grs.
Linseed Oil ..	10—30 fl. ozs.	20—40 fl. oz.	4—10 fl. oz.	3—12 fl. oz...	—

MAGNESIUM SALTS ..		1 Ounce, 60 GR.	1 Ounce, 60 GR.	1 Ounce, 60 GR.	1 Ounce, 60 GR.	1 Ounce, 60 GR.
Magnesium Sulphate ..	..	antacid, 30 —60 grs.	antacid, 30 —120 grs.	30 grs.	1—4 oz. ..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Male Fern Extract, Liquid	..	As febrifuge, $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz.	As purgative, $\frac{3}{4}$ —2 lb.	As purgative, 3—6 oz.	20—90 mins.	5—40 mins.
Morphine Salts ..	..	2—6 fl. drms.	3 fl. drms.— 1 fl. oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ..	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Mustard, in powder ..	..	3—10 grs. ..	4—12 grs. ..	30—120 grs. ..	30—120 grs. ..	5—20 grs.
Myrrh, in powder ..	..	120 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	30—60 grs. ..	20—40 grs. ..	5—20 grs.
Nux Vomica, in powder ..	..	60—120 grs. ..	60—180 grs. ..	10—30 grs. ..	5—30 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grs.
Oak Bark, in powder ..	..	30—60 grs. ..	60—120 grs. ..	30—120 grs. ..	20—50 grs. ..	5—30 grs.
Opium ..	..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	120 grs.—1 oz.	10—40 grs. ..	5—20 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grs.
Peppermint Oil ..	..	30—120 grs. ..	120 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5—20 mins. ..	5—20 mins. ..	1—5 mins.
Peppermint Oil ..	..	20 mins.—1 fl. drm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	1—3 grs. (lambs)	1—3 grs. ..	2—7 grs.
Pepsin ..	..	2—10 grs. (foals)	2—10 grs. (calves)	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$ gr. ..	$\frac{1}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. ..	$\frac{1}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.
Phosphorus ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grs. ..	1—5 grs. ..	4—10 grs. ..	1—10 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grs.
Pil Hydrarg.	..	60—120 grs. ..	60—180 grs. ..	10—20 grs. ..	5—20 grs. ..	1—2 grs.
Podophyllum ..	..	60—120 grs. ..	60—180 grs. ..	30—180 grs. ..	20 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5—30 grs.
Potassium Bicarbonate	..	120 grs.—1 oz.	180 grs.—2 oz.	20—120 grs. ..	10—120 grs. ..	5—60 grs.
Potassium Bromide	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	10—60 grs. ..	10—60 grs. ..	3—15 grs.
Potassium Chlorate	..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	120 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	10—60 grs. ..	10—80 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —10 grs.
Potassium Iodide ..	..	120 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	10—60 grs. ..	10—80 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —10 grs.

TABLE OF DOSES OF DRUGS FOR ANIMALS USED IN VETERINARY PRACTICE.—Continued.

Name of Drug	Horse	Ox	Sheep	Pfg	Dog
Potassium Nitrate ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	30—120 grs. ..	7—60 grs. ..	2—12 grs.
Potassæ Sulphurata ..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	20—60 grs. ..	10—80 grs. ..	3—12 grs.
Potassium Tartrate ..	120 grs.—1 oz. ..	120 grs.—1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ..	10—60 grs. ..	10—60 grs. ..	1—10 grs.
Quassia Infusion ..	2—4 fl. oz. ..	2—6 fl. oz. ..	2—4 fl. drms. ..	1—3 fl. drms. ..	20—40 mins.
Quinine Salts ..	30—180 grs. ..	60 grs.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	10—40 grs. ..	5—30 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grs.
Salicylic Acid ..	120 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ..	180 grs.—1 oz. ..	60—120 grs. ..	20—60 grs. ..	5—30 grs.
Santonin ..	30—120 grs. ..	60—180 grs. ..	10—30 grs. ..	2—10 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —10 grs.
Savin Oil ..	1—3 fl. drms. ..	1—4 fl. drms. ..	10—60 mins. ..	5—40 mins. ..	3—10 mins.
Silver Nitrate ..	5—15 grs. ..	8—24 grs. ..	1—5 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Sodæ Chlorinatæ Liquor ..	1—2 fl. oz. ..	1—3 fl. oz. ..	1—2 fl. drms. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms. ..	10—30 mins.
Sodium Bicarbonate ..	120 grs.—1 oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	10—30 grs. ..	10—120 grs. ..	2—20 grs.
Sodium Salicylate ..	120 grs.— $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. ..	180 grs.—1 oz. ..	60—120 grs. ..	30—60 grs. ..	5—30 grs.
Sodium Sulphate ..	1—4 oz. (as a febrifuge) ..	1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (as purgative) ..	2—4 oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	5—40 grs. (in rheumatism).
Spiritus Ætheris Nit. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. ..	1—3 fl. oz. ..	1—4 fl. drms. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 fl. drms. ..	10—60 mins.
Spiritus Chloroformi ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. ..	2 drms.—to 1 fl. oz. ..	1—6 fl. drms. ..	10—100 mins.
Spiritus Vin. Rect... ..	1—4 fl. oz. ..	1—4 fl. oz. ..	3—6 fl. drms. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 fl. drms. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drms.

Strophanthus, Tincture of	2-4 fl. drms.	2-5 fl. drms.	—	—	3-12 mins.
Strychnine	1-2 grs. ..	2-5 grs. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 gr. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ..	$\frac{1}{50}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$ gr.
Syrupus Rhamni ..	—	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 fl. oz.
Sulphur (as Laxative) ..	1-4 oz. ..	3-10 oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 oz. ..	180 grs.-2 oz.	60 grs.- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.
Sulphur (as Alterative) ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ of above ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ of above ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ of above ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ of above ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ of above.
Tannic Acid	30-120 grs..	60 grs.- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	15-60 grs. ..	10-40 grs. ..	2-15 grs.
Taraxacum Juice (Succus)	1-2 fl. oz. ..	1-3 fl. oz. ..	1-4 fl. drms.	1-3 fl. drms.	15 mins.-1 fl. drms.
Tincture Chloroform et Morphine Comp.	3 fl. drms.-1 fl. oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fl. oz. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3 fl. drms.	15-80 mins.	3-20 mins.
Tincture Opii	4-12 fl. drms.	6 fl. drms.-3 fl. oz.	1-5 fl. drms.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	5-10 mins.
Tobacco	30-120 grs..	60-180 grs..	10-30 grs. ..	10-20 grs. ..	10-40 grs. infused as strychnine antidote.
Turpentine, Oil of ..	1-2 fl. oz. ..	1-4 fl. oz. ..	1-4 fl. drms.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drms.	10-60 mins.
Turpentine, Venice ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ozs. ..	1-3 oz. ..	60-180 grs..	30-120 grs..	10-40 grs.
Valerian Root, in powder ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1 oz. ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ..	30-120 grs..	—	10-30 grs.
Zinc Oxide	120 grs.- $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	120 grs.- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	10-40 grs. ..	5-20 grs. ..	1-5 grs.
Zinc Sulphate	30-120 grs..	60-180 grs..	8-20 grs. ..	5-20 grs. (emetic)	—

GAUBIUS'S TABLE.

For an adult, if the dose be	..	1	or 60 gr.
The dose under 1 year will be	..	$\frac{1}{12}$	5 "
" " 2 years "	..	$\frac{1}{8}$	8 "
" " 3 " "	..	$\frac{1}{6}$	10 "
" " 4 " "	..	$\frac{1}{4}$	15 "
" " 7 " "	..	$\frac{1}{3}$	20 "
" " 14 " "	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	30 "
" " 20 " "	..	$\frac{2}{3}$	40 "
" 21 to 60 " "	..	1	60 "

OR,

For children under 12 add 12 to the age, and divide the age by the amount thus obtained.

DOSAGE TABLE.

(FROM *Guy's Hospital Pharmacopœia.*)

AGE.	ADULT DOSE.		
	1 fl. oz.	60 gr.	20 gr.
1 month ..	30 min. ..	3 gr.	1 gr.
3 months ..	40 " ..	4 " "	2 " "
6 " ..	40 " ..	6 " "	2 " "
9 " ..	40 " ..	7 " "	2 " "
1 year ..	1 fl. dr. ..	8 " "	3 " "
2 years..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	10 " "	4 " "
3 " ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	12 " "	4 " "
4 " ..	2 " ..	15 " "	5 " "
5 " ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	18 " "	6 " "
6 " ..	3 " ..	20 " "	7 " "
8 " ..	4 " ..	30 " "	10 " "
10 " ..	$4\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	35 " "	12 " "
12 " ..	5 " ..	40 " "	14 " "
13 " ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	45 " "	15 " "
15 " ..	6 " ..	45 " "	16 " "
18 " ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$ " ..	45 " "	17 " "
20 " ..	7 " ..	50 " "	18 " "
20—45 years ..	1 fl. oz. ..	60 " "	20 " "
50 years..	7 fl. dr. ..	50 " "	18 " "
60—70 years ..	7 " ..	45 " "	16 " "

INDEX AND DOSES.

	Dose	Page
A.B.C. Liniment .. ..	.. ..	130
Acalypha .. ..	.. ..	69
Aceite de Baleno .. ..	.. ..	106
Acetanilidum	2—5 gr.	
Acetic syrup of ipecacuanha (B.P.C.) .. ..	.. ..	130
Acetone collodion (B.P.C.)..	.. ..	130
Acetone	60—90 min.	1
Acetophenone	1—5 „	1
Acetopyrin	7—15 gr.	1
Acetozone .. ..	.. ..	1
Acetum aromat (P.G.) ..	.. ..	124
„ camphoratum ..	.. ..	97
„ cantharidis (B.P.)..	.. ..	17
„ digitalis (P.N.) ..	.. ..	114
„ opii (U.S.P.) ..	8 min.	210
„ rhinacanthi ..	.. ..	114
„ scillæ	5—15 min.	17
„ scillæ (P.G.) ..	.. ..	124
„ scillæ et acetum my- dabridum ..	.. ..	114
„ urginæ	5—15 min.	17
Acetyl-salicylic acid.. ..	5—15 gr.	1
Acid cinchona mixture ..	.. ..	130
Acidum aceticum dilutum ..	30—60 min.	17
„ acetyl-o-coumaricum ..	5—10 gr.	1
„ amido-aceticum ..	10—30 „	1
„ arseniosum	$\frac{1}{84}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ „	
„ benzoicum	5—15 „	
„ boricum	5—30 „	
„ cacodylic.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	2
„ camphoric	10—20 „	
„ carbolicum	1—3 „	
„ „ liquefac- tum..	1—3 min.	17
„ citricum	5—20 gr.	
„ citrosalicum.. ..	2—5 „	2
„ gallicum	5—15 „	
„ glycerophosph. ..	5—10 min.	
„ hydriodicum dilutum ..	5—10 „	

	Dose	Page
Acidum hydrobromicum dilu- tum	15—60 min.	
,, hydrochloricum dilu- tum	5—20 ,, ..	18
,, hydrocyanicum dilu- tum	2—5 ,,	
,, iodic... ..	1—5 gr. ..	2
,, lacticum	15—30 min.	
,, nitricum dilutum ..	5—20 ,,	18
,, nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum	5—20 ,,	18
,, nucleinicum ..	15 min., 5 % sol.	1
,, phosphoricum con- centratum ..	1—4 min.	
,, phosphoricum dilu- tum	5—20 ,, ..	18
,, salicylicum	5—20 gr.	
,, sulphuricum aroma- ticum	5—20 min.	18
,, sulphuricum dilutum	5—20 ,, ..	18
,, sulphurosum ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr.	
,, tannicum	5—10 gr.	
,, tartaricum	5—20 ,,	
Acoine .. ..	.. ..	2
Adalin	10—15 gr.	2
Adeps benzoatus .. ..	.. ..	18
,, lanæ hydrosus ..	.. ..	18
Adhatoda .. ..	.. ..	69
Adrenalin .. ..	.. ..	2
Æther	40—60 min.	
,, aceticus	45—60 ,,	
,, camphoratus ..	.. ..	99
,, spirituosus camphora- tus .. ..	.. ..	104
Agua carbonica ferruginosa	.. ..	106
,, salina purgante ..	.. ..	106
Agurin... ..	7—15 gr.	2
Alcoolat de Garus .. ..	.. ..	82
Alcoolats (F.C.) .. ..	.. ..	82
Alcoolature d'aconit ..	.. ..	82
Alcoolatures (F.C.) ..	.. ..	82
Alkaloids, Arnold's reaction for .. ..	.. ..	228
,, colour tests for ..	.. ..	229
Allantoin	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 gr.	2
Allendrin .. ..	.. ..	2

			Dose	Page
Allyl sulphide	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 min.	2
Almaten	..	..	..	2
Aloe barbadensis	..	..	2—5 gr.	
„ socotrina	..	..	2—5 „	
Aloinum	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	
Alphogen	..	..	2 „	2
Alumen	..	..	5—10 gr.	
Aluminii subacetat	..	..	5—15 „	2
Alypin..	..	..	..	2
Ammoniacum	..	..	5—15 gr.	
Ammon. chloratum-ferratum	..	..	..	124
Ammonia mixture with senega	..	..	..	130
Ammonii benzoas	..	..	5—15 gr.	
„ bromidum	..	..	5—30 „	
„ carbonas	..	..	3—10 „	
„ chloridum	..	..	5—20 „	
„ fluoridum	..	..	..	3
„ phosphas	..	..	5—20 gr.	
„ picras	..	..	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ „	3
Ammonium (acetate d') dissous	..	..	..	82
Amydricaina	..	..	..	3
Amygdophenin	..	..	8—15 gr.	3
Amylene-chloral	..	..	5—50 min.	3
Amylene hydrate carbamate	..	..	15—20 gr.	3
Amyl nitris (by inhalation)	..	..	2—5 min.	
„ „ (by mouth)	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	
„ salicylate	..	..	..	3
Anæsthesine	..	..	5—10 gr.	3
Anæsthone	..	..	..	3
Analyses of wines	..	..	..	243
Analytical notes and special tests	..	..	..	217
Andeer's lotion	..	..	..	131
Andrographis..	..	..	..	69
Anodyne collodion	..	..	..	131
Antimonii oxidum	..	..	1—2 gr.	
Antimonium sulphuratum..	..	..	1—2 „	
„ tartaratum (as a diaphoretic)	..	..	$\frac{1}{25}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ „	
„ tartaratum (as an emetic)	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	
Antiseptic absorbent wools..	..	..	..	170
Antiseptic and surgical dressings	..	..	..	170

		Dose	Page
Apocodeinæ hydroch. ..		$\frac{1}{10}$ — 1 gr. ..	3
Apomorphinæ hydrochlor.—			
Hypod. inject.		$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$..	
By mouth ..		$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$..	
Apozème purgatif .. ..		.. ..	83
Apozèmes .. ..		.. ..	83
Aqua amygdalæ amaræ			
(U.S.P.)		1 fl. dr. ..	74
,, anethi .. ..		.. ..	18
,, anisi .. ..		.. ..	18
,, aurantii flor. .. ..		.. ..	19
,, camphoræ		$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 fl. oz. ..	19
,, carminativa .. ..		.. ..	119
,, carui .. ..		.. ..	19
,, chloroformi		$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 fl. oz. ..	19
,, cinnamoni .. ..		.. ..	19
,, cresolica .. ..		.. ..	111, 117
,, fœniculi .. ..		.. ..	19
,, formalinata .. ..		.. ..	117
,, Goulardi .. ..		.. ..	119
,, hæmostitica .. ..		.. ..	91, 111
,, hamamelidis (U.S.P.) .. ..		.. ..	74
,, imperialis .. ..		.. ..	91
,, kresolica .. ..		.. ..	119
,, laurocerasi		$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 fl. dr. ..	19
,, menthæ pip. .. ..		.. ..	19
,, ,, viridis .. ..		.. ..	19
,, phenicata .. ..		.. ..	91
,, rosæ .. ..		.. ..	19
,, saturnina .. ..		.. ..	104
,, sedativa .. ..		.. ..	99, 111
Argentamin .. ..		.. ..	3
Argenti lactas		$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. ..	3
,, nitras		$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$..	
,, oxidum		$\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 ..	
Argyrol .. ..		.. ..	3
Aristolochia .. ..		.. ..	69
Arnold's reaction for alkalo-			
ids .. ..		.. ..	228
Aromatic syrup of cascara ..		.. ..	131
Arsenii bromidum		$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$ gr. ..	
,, iodidum		$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$..	
Arsenical paste (dental) ..		.. ..	131
Arsenobenzol .. ..		.. ..	165
Arsinyl		$\frac{2}{5}$ — 3 gr. ..	7
Artificial human milk ..		.. ..	131

			Dose	Page
Asafetida	..	..	5—15 gr.	
Asaprol	..	..	10—30 „	3
Asparagin	..	..	1—2 „	4
Aspirin	..	..	5—12 „	1
Aspirophen	..	..	15 „	4
Atoxyl..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ —3 „	4
Atropine	..	..	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$ „	
„ bougies	..	..	..	15
„ methyl-bromide	..	..	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	4
Azadirachta indica	..	..	..	70
Azotique acide	..	..	..	83
Bacteriological memoranda	..	..	..	244
Bains medicaux	..	..	..	83
Balsamum peruvianum	..	..	5—15 gr.	
„ toluatanum	..	..	5—15 „	
„ vitæ hoffmanni..	..	..	..	114
Barbitone	..	..	5—10 gr.	4
Beberiae sulphas	..	..	1—10 „	
Belladonna collodion	..	..	..	131
Benzamine lactate	..	..	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ „	4
Benzol..	..	..	5—10 min...	4
Benzosalin	..	..	8—15 gr.	4
Betaine hydrochloride	..	..	1—8 „	4
Betel	..	..	..	70
Betol	..	..	3—8 gr.	4
Bismuthi carbonas	..	..	5—20 „	
„ citras	..	..	2—5 „	
„ et ammonii citratis	..	..	2—5 „	
„ oxidum	..	..	8—20 „	
„ oxytribromphenate	..	..	5—15 „	4
„ salicylas	..	..	5—20 „	
„ subnitras	..	..	5—20 „	
„ sulphocarb	..	..	4—8 „	
Blanc and Rameau's chart..	..	..	..	238
Bolus drasticus anglicus	..	..	..	111
„ purgativus	..	..	..	112
Boni's blister	..	..	..	132
Borax pur.	..	..	5—15 gr.	
Boudin's quinine pessaries	..	..	..	132
Bougies—nasal and urethral	..	..	..	132
Brandish's alkaline solution	..	..	..	132
British Pharmacopœia Synop- sis	..	..	..	17
Bromal hydrate	..	..	2—5 gr.	5

			Dose		Page
Bromalin	..	..	10—30 gr.	..	5
Brometone	..	..	5	..	5
Brominol	..	..	10—60	..	5
Bromocarpin	..	..	1—2 dr.	..	5
Bromocoll	..	..	8 gr.	..	5
Bromoform	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 min.	..	5
Bromol	..	..	1—2 gr.	..	
Bromopyrin	..	..	5—20	..	5
Bromural	..	..	5—10	..	5
Butyl-chloral hydras	..	..	5—20	..	
Cacodyliacol	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	..	
Caffeina	..	..	1—5	..	
Caffeinae citras	..	..	2—10	..	
„ „ effervescens	..	..	60—120	..	19
Calcii aceto-salicylas	..	..	5—15	..	5
„ cacodylas	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	..	5
„ carbonas præcipitata	..	..	10—60	..	
„ chloridum	..	..	5—15	..	
„ hypophosphis	..	..	3—10	..	
„ iodas	..	..	2—4	..	5
„ iodidum	..	..	2—4	..	5
„ lactas	..	..	10—30	..	5
„ phosphas	..	..	5—15	..	
„ sulphid.	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	..	
Calumbæ radix	..	..	10—20	..	
Calotropis	..	..	..	..	70
Calx sulphurata	..	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 gr.	..	
Cambogia	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	..	
„ indica	..	..	..	..	70
Camphora	..	..	2—5 gr.	..	
Camphorated chalk	..	..	..	..	133
„ chloral and co-	..	..	..	..
„ caine	..	..	..	..	133
Camphor ball..	..	..	..	..	134
„ monobrom.	..	..	2—10 gr.	..	
Cannabin tannate	..	..	2—10	..	5
Cantaridato potasico	..	..	..	..	106
Carbo ligni	..	..	20—60 gr.	..	
Carminative mixture	..	..	..	..	134
„ tincture	..	..	..	..	134
Catechu	..	..	5—15 gr.	..	
„ nigrum	..	..	5—15	..	
Catheter lubricant	..	..	..	..	134
Cerat à la rose	..	..	..	..	83
„ de Galien	..	..	..	..	83

	Dose	Page
Ceratum (U.S.P.) .. ..	.. ..	74
,, camphoræ (U.S.P.) .. ..	.. ..	75
,, fuscum .. ..	.. ..	119
,, lubiale .. ..	.. ..	99
,, plumbi subacetatis (U.S.P.) .. ..	.. ..	75
Cerevisiæ fermentum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz.	
Cerii oxalas	2—10 gr.	
Charta anti-asthmatica .. ..	.. ..	135
Cheyne's bougies .. ..	.. ..	135
Chinosol .. ..	.. ..	6
Chinotropine	15—30 gr.	6
Chloral and phenol .. ..	.. ..	135
,, hydras	5—20 gr.	
,, with camphor .. ..	.. ..	135
Chloralamide	15—45 gr.	6
Chloral formamide	15—45 „	6
Chloralimide	20—45 „	
Chloralose	3—10 „	6
Chloretone	5—24 „	6
Chlorodyne .. ..	.. ..	135
Chloroform of aconite .. ..	.. ..	135
,, „ atropine .. ..	.. ..	135
,, „ belladonna .. ..	.. ..	136
,, „ iodine .. ..	.. ..	136
Chloroformum	1—5 min.	
Cholalic acid	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	6
Chrysarobinum	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ „	
Cimicifugin	15 „	6
Cinchonidinæ sulphas	1—10 „	
Cinchoninæ sulphas	1—10 „	
Cinnaldehydum	1 min.	6
Cissampelos .. ..	.. ..	70
Citarin	15—30 gr.	6
Citrophen	3—8 „	6
Cocæ folia	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr.	
Cocainæ formas	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	6
,, hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ „	
Cocimiento .. ..	.. ..	106
Codeina	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 „	
Codeinæ phosphas.	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 gr.	
Codeine jelly .. ..	.. ..	136
Colchici cormus (pulv.)	2—5 „	
,, sem.	3 „	
Colchicine	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$ „	
Collargolum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	6

	Dose	Page
Collodion elastique .. ..	..	83
Collodium .. ..	..	19
,, flexile .. ..	..	20
,, iodoform (P.I.) ..	..	91, 117
,, stypticum (U.S.P.) ..	..	75
,, vesicans .. ..	..	20
Collyre à la Pierre Divini ..	..	83
Collyrium adstringens luteum ..	..	119
Colocynthis pulpa ..	2—8 gr.	
Colour tests for alkaloids ..	..	229
Compound aloin pills ..	..	136
,, ,, and podophyllum pills ..	..	137
,, chloramide mixture ..	..	137
,, salicylic collodion ..	..	137
,, solution of bromochloral .. ..	..	137
,, solution of thymol ..	..	138
,, syrup of hypophosphites .. ..	..	138
Confectio guaiaca composita ..	..	138
,, opii	5—20 gr.	
,, piperis	60—120 ..	20
,, rosæ gallicæ .. ..	..	20
,, scammonii	10—30 gr.	
,, sennæ	60—120 ..	20
,, sulphuris	60—120 ..	20
,, terebinthinæ	60—120 ..	
Conii folia (pulv.)	2—8 ..	
Conserva cassiæ (P.I.) ..	..	91
Convallaria	3—4 gr.	
Copaiba	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	
,, mixture .. ..	..	139
Copaibæ oleum	5—20 min.	
Coriandri fructus	10—30 gr.	
Cornutine	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$..	
Coscinium .. ..	..	70
Cotarnine hydrochlor. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ..	6
Cotoin	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 ..	6
Crayons médicamenteux ..	..	83
Cremor Bismuthi .. ..	..	139
Creosotal	5—20 gr.	
Creosote valerianate ..	4—12 min...	6
Creosotum	1—5 ..	
Creta præparata	10—60 gr.	
Croton chloral hydrate ..	5—20 ..	

	Dose	Page
Cryogenin	2—24 gr. ..	7
Cubeba (pulv.)	30—60 „	
Cubebæ oleum	5—20 „	
Culysol .. ..	.. ..	7
Cupri sulphas (as an astringent or tonic)	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 gr.	
Cupri sulphas (as an emetic)	5—10 „	
Curara	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ „	
Curarina	$\frac{1}{400}$ — $\frac{1}{40}$ „	
Cusso	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
Cycloform .. ..	.. ..	7
Decocta not enumerated may be given in doses from ..	1—2 fl. oz.	
Decoctum acaciæ corticis ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	20
„ agropyri	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „ ..	20
„ aloes compositum ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. ..	20
„ cissampeli	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. ..	70
„ gossypii radicis corticis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „ ..	20
„ hæmatoxyli	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „ ..	21
„ ispaghulæ	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 „ ..	21
„ quercus aluminatum .. ..	.. ..	97
„ sappan	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „ ..	21
„ sarsæ compositum ..	2—10 fl. oz.	
„ scoparii	2—4 „	
„ taraxaci	2—4 „	
„ ulmi	2—4 „	
Dentifrice water Botot ..	.. ..	139
De Valangin's solution ..	.. ..	139
Dial ciba	1—2 gr. ..	7
Diamorphinæ hydrochlor. ..	$\frac{1}{25}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ „ ..	7
Digitalinum (amorph.) ..	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ „ ..	7
Digitalis folia	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	
Digitoxin	$\frac{1}{250}$ — $\frac{1}{64}$ „ ..	7
Diogenal	15 „ ..	7
Dioxy-diamino-arseno-benzoldihydrochloride .. ..	.. ..	165
Diphtheria antitoxin ..	.. ..	167
Diseases and remedies, index ..	.. ..	178
Di-sodium methylarsenate ..	$\frac{2}{5}$ —3 gr. ..	7
Diuretin	5—15 „ ..	7
Dosage table according to age ..	.. ..	360
„ „ for cattle, &c. ..	.. ..	352
„ „ Gaubius' ..	.. ..	360

	Dose	Page
Drugs, &c., which may cause eruption on the skin	216
„ which may change colour of urine	216
„ which colour fæces..	217
„ which are excreted with the milk	217
Eau albumineuse	84
Eau de Cologne	139
Eau de Goudron	84, 139
Eau saline purgative	84
Elaterinum	$\frac{1}{40}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	
Elaterium	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ „	
Electuaire de copahu composé	84
Eleosacchara (P.G.)..	125
Elixir acidum holleri (P.I.)	92
„ amar. (P.G.)	125
„ aurantii composit.	125
„ dentifrice	84
„ de terpene	84
„ of aletris	139
„ „ cascara	140
„ „ coca	140
„ „ formates comp.	140
„ „ lecithin	140
„ „ pepsin	140
„ „ phosphorus	141
„ „ saccharin	141
„ pectorale	100
Embelia (pulv.)	60—240 gr.	
Emplastra (B.P.)	21
Emplastrum belladonnæ	21
„ calefacians	21
„ cantharidini	21
„ hydrargyri	21
„ menthol	21
„ plumbi	21
„ resinæ	22
„ saponis	22
Emulsio amygdalarum dulc. P.I.	92
„ „ „ c. oleo	92
„ oleosa simplex	92, 119
Emulsion de coal tar	84

	Dose	Page
Emulsion of cod-liver oil		
(compound) ..	.. ..	141
,, cod-liver oil ..	.. ..	141
,, petroleum with		
hypophosphites .. ..	.. ..	142
Emulsum chloroformi (U.S.P.)	2 dr.	75
Enema nutriens .. ..	.. ..	142
Epicarín .. ..	.. ..	7
Ergota (in powder)	15—60 gr.	
Ergotinum	2—8 „	
Ergotoxine	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$ „	7
Erythrol nitrate	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	
Erythrophlœinæ hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{40}$ — $\frac{1}{24}$ „ ..	7
Espèces .. ..	.. ..	85
Essentia anisi	10—20 min.	
Essentia menthæ piperitæ ..	10—20 „	
Ethyl-hydrocupreine hydroch.	8 gr.	7
Eucaïnæ hydrochloridum ..	.. ..	8
Eucaine lactate .. ..	.. ..	8
Eumydrine .. ..	.. ..	8
Euphorine	3—6 gr.	8
Euphthalmin .. ..	.. ..	8
Excipients for making pills	.. ..	273
Expectorant mixture ..	.. ..	142
Extract alcohol de especies		
de Smith .. ..	.. ..	107
Extract of red bone marrow	.. ..	142
Extractum acalyphæ liqui-		
dum		
,, aconiti	1—2 gr.	
,, adhatodæ liqui-		
dum		
,, agropyri liquidum	1—2 dr. ..	22
,, aloes	1—4 gr. ..	22
,, anthemidis	2—8 „ ..	
,, belæ liquidum ..	1—2 fl. dr.	22
,, belladonnæ sic.	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 gr. ..	22
,, calumbæ	2—10 „	
,, cannabis indicæ	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 „ ..	23
,, cascariæ sagradæ		
sic.	2—8 „ ..	23
,, cascariæ sagradæ		
liquidum ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	23
,, cimicifugæ liqui-		
dum	5—30 min. . .	
,, cinchonæ liqui-		
dum	5—15 „ ..	23

		Dose	Page
Extractum	cocæ liquidum ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr	
„	colchici	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 gr. ..	23
„	colchici aceticum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	
„	colocynthis com-		
	positum ..	2—8 „ ..	23
„	conii	2—6 „	
„	ergotæ	2—8 „ ..	23
„	„ liquidum	10—30 min. ..	24
„	euonymi	1—2 „ ..	24
„	filicis liquidum	45—90 „ ..	24
„	gelsem. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 gr.	
„	gentianæ	2—8 „ ..	24
„	glycyrrhizæ ..	10—60 „ ..	24
„	glycyrrhizæ li-		
	quidum ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	24
„	gossypii rud. cort.		
	liq.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. ..	24
„	grindeliæ liq. ..	10—20 min...	24
„	hamamelidis li-		
	quidum ..	5—15 „ ..	25
„	hæmatoxyli ..	10—30 gr.	
„	hydrastis ..	2—5 „	
„	„ liquidum	5—15 min...	25
„	hyoscyami ..	2—8 gr. ..	25
„	ipæacuanhæ li-		
	quidum ..	15—20 min., as emetic; $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 min., as expectorant	25
„	jaborandi liquidum	5—15 min.	
„	jalapæ	2—8 gr.	
„	kavæ liq. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. ..	25
„	krameriæ ..	5—15 gr. ..	26
„	lactuæ	5—15 „	
„	lupuli	2—6 „	
„	nucis vomicæ sic.	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 „ ..	26
„	„ „ liqui-		
	dum	1—3 min. ..	26
„	opii sic. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 gr. ..	26
„	opii liquidum ..	5—30 min...	26
„	papaveris ..	2—5 gr.	
„	pareiræ	10—20 „	
„	„ liquidum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. dr.	
„	physostigmatis	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 gr.	
„	picrorhizæ liq. ..	15—60 min.	26
„	quassiæ ..	3—5 gr.	

		Dose		Page
Extractum rhei	.. ..	2—8 gr.	..	26
„ rhei co. (P.G.)	.. ..	..	..	125
„ sarsæ liquidum		2—4 fl. dr.		
„ stramonii	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 gr.		
„ strophanthi	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 „	..	27
„ taraxaci	.. ..	5—15 „	..	27
„ „ liquidum		$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. dr.	..	
„ viburni liq.	..	1—2 dr.	..	27
Eye ointments	.. ..	..	..	143
Fæxin extract	.. ..	3—6 gr.	..	8
Fel bovinum pur.	.. ..	5—15 „	..	27
Ferri arsenas	.. ..	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ „		
„ cacodylas	.. ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ —5 „		
„ carbonas saccharata	..	10—30 „		
„ et ammonii citras	..	5—10 „		
„ et potassii tartras	..	5—10 „		
„ et quininæ citras	..	5—10 „		
„ iodidum	.. ..	1—5 „		
„ oxidum magneticum	..	5—10 „		
„ perchloridum liquidum		3—10 min.		
„ pernitratiss liquidum	..	30—60 „		
„ peroxidum	.. ..	10—60 gr.		
„ peroxidum humidum	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		
„ „ hydratum	..	5—30 gr.		
„ phosphas sacchar.	..	5—10 „		
„ sulphas	.. ..	1—5 „		
„ „ exsiccata	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „		
„ „ granulata	..	1—5 „		
Ferripyrin	.. ..	3—8 „		8
Ferrum redactum	.. ..	1—5 „		
Fluoroform	.. ..	..	..	8
Food for invalids	.. ..	..	..	174
Formidin	.. ..	1—5 gr.	..	8
Fortoin	.. ..	4 „	..	8
Freezing mixture formulæ	..	..	..	339
Galbanum	.. ..	5—15 gr.		
Galyt	.. ..	8—10 „	..	8
Gargarisma æruginis	..	..	..	143
„ hydrogenii peroxidi	..	..	..	144
Gargarisme astringent	..	..	..	85
Gargle of alum	.. ..	..	..	143
„ borax	.. ..	..	..	143
„ capsicum	.. ..	..	..	144
„ chlorine	.. ..	..	..	144

	Dose	Page
Gargle of formaldehyde ..	..	144
,, hydrargyri perchlor. ..	..	144
,, myrrh ..	..	144
,, potassium chlorate ..	..	144
,, ,, perman- ganate ..	..	145
Gaubius' dosage table ..	..	360
Gelanthum ..	..	145
Globuli martiales ..	..	120
Glycaphorm ..	1—2 dr.	8
Glycéré d'oxyde de zinc ..	..	85
Glycerin of belladonna (B.P.C.) ..	..	145
,, of thymol (com- pound) ..	..	145
Glycerinum ..	1—2 fl. dr.	
,, acidi borici ..	..	27
,, ,, carbolicum ..	..	27
,, ,, tannici ..	..	27
,, aluminis ..	..	28
,, amyli ..	..	28
,, boracis ..	..	28
,, pepsini ..	1—2 fl. dr...	28
,, plumbi subace- tatis ..	..	28
,, tragacanth ..	..	28
Glyceritum boroglycerini (U.S.P.) ..	..	75
Glyceritum hydrastis ..	..	75
Glycosal ..	5—30 gr.	8
Gout pills ..	..	146
Granula dioscoridis ..	..	104
Guaiaci resina ..	5—15 gr.	
Guaiacetin ..	8 ,,	8
Guaiacol ..	1—5 min.	
,, benzoas ..	4—12 gr.	8
,, cacodylas ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 ,,	9
,, carb. ..	5—15 ,,	
,, cinnamate ..	5—15 ,,	9
Guaiasanol ..	10—60 ,,	9
Guttæ roseæ ..	..	104
Hebra's ointment ..	..	146
Hediorite ..	5—10 gr.	9
Hedonal ..	15—30 ,,	9
Helmerich's pomatum ..	..	146
Helmitol ..	15 gr.	9

	Dose	Page
Heroin hydrochloride ..	$\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	9
Hetralin	8—30 „	9
Hexamethylenetetramine		
triborate	15—60 „	9
Hexamine	5—15 „	9
Holocaine hydrochloride ..	..	9
Homatropinæ hydrobromi-		
dum.. ..	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.	
Hydrargyri benzoas.. ..	$\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ „	9
„ carbolas	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	9
„ cyanidum	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ „	9
„ iodas	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ „	10
„ iodidum rubrum ..	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ „	
„ „ viride.. ..	$\frac{1}{6}$ —1 „	
„ oleatum .. ..	..	28
„ perchloridum ..	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	
„ salicylas	$\frac{1}{3}$ „	10
„ subchloridum ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5 „	
„ succinimidum ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ „	10
„ thymolacetas ..	$\frac{3}{4}$ —1½ „	10
Hydrargyrum cum cretâ ..	1—5 „	28
Hydrastin	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	
Hydrastina (alk.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	
Hydriodol	3—6 min.	10
Hydrion .. ..	..	146
Hyoscinæ hydrobrom. ..	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	
Hyoscyaminæ sulphas ..	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$ „	
Hypnal	15 „	10
Hypnone	1—5 min.	
Hypodermic injections		
(strength and formulæ) ..	..	164
Ihle's paste .. ..	..	146
Incompatible chemicals and		
drugs .. ..	..	267
Indian and Colonial Adden-		
dum not included in B.P.		
1914 .. ..	..	70
Infusa. Those not enumerated		
may be given in doses from	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz.	
Infusum alstoniæ	$\frac{1}{3}$ —1 „	
„ anthemidis	1—4 „	
„ aurantii	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	
„ „ comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	
„ buchu	1—2 „	
„ caryophylli	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	

		Dose	Page
Infusum cusso	.. ..	4—8 fl. oz.	
„ digitalis	.. ..	2—4 fl. dr.	
„ ergotæ	.. ..	1—2 oz.	
„ rhei alcalinum P.I.	.. ..	.. ..	93
„ scoparii	.. ..	1—2 fl. oz.	
„ sennæ c. manna P.I.	.. ..	.. ..	93
„ „ salinum	.. ..	.. ..	97
Injectio apomorphinæ hypo-			
dermica	.. ..	5—10 min. ..	28
„ cocainæ hypoder-			
mica	.. ..	5—10 „ ..	28
„ ergotæ hypodermica	.. ..	5—10 „ ..	29
„ morphinæ hypoder-			
mica	.. ..	2—10 „ ..	29
„ strychninæ hypo-			
dermica	.. ..	5—10 „ ..	29
Iodipin	.. ..	.. ..	10
Iodoform	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 gr.	
Iodostarin	.. ..	.. ..	10
Iodo-theobromine	.. ..	2—10 gr. ..	10
Iodol	.. ..	1—3 „ ..	10
Ipecacuanha (pulv.) (as			
emetic)	.. ..	15—30 „	
Ipecacuanha (pulv.) (as expec-			
torant)	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	
Iridin	.. ..	1—3 „	
Ispaghula (pulv.)	.. ..	45—150 „	
Jalapa (powder)	.. ..	5—20 „	
Jalapæ resina	.. ..	2—5 „ ..	29
Jalapium salinum	.. ..	.. ..	104
Jarabe de achicora con			
ruibarbo	.. ..	.. ..	107
„ de cloruro morfico	.. ..	.. ..	107
„ de sulfats estrienico	.. ..	.. ..	107
Jarisch's ointment	.. ..	.. ..	146
Kaladana (pulv.)	.. ..	30—45 gr.	
„ resina	.. ..	2—8 „ ..	29
Kamala	.. ..	30—120 „	
Kaposi's ointment	.. ..	.. ..	146
Kermes mineralis	.. ..	.. ..	104
Kharsivan	.. ..	.. ..	166
Kinetine	.. ..	5 gr. ...	10
Kino eucalypti	.. ..	5—20 gr.	
„ (in powder)	.. ..	5—20 „	

	Dose	Page
Krameria (in powder) ..	20—60 gr.	
Lactophenin	5—15 „	10
Lactucarium	5—20 „	
Lamellæ atropinæ .. ..	..	29
„ cocainæ .. ..	..	29
„ homatropinæ .. ..	..	32
„ physostigminæ .. ..	..	32
Lasiosiphon	2—5 gr.	10
Lassar's pastes .. ..	..	147
Laudanum P.I. .. ..	..	93
Lecithin	3—5 gr.	10
Leptandra	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2 „	
Limonata chlorhydrica P.I.	..	93
Linctus boracinus .. ..	..	104
„ ipecacuanha .. ..	..	148
„ squill .. ..	..	148
Liniment A.B.C. .. ..	..	130
Linimentum aconiti .. ..	..	32
„ ammoniæ .. ..	..	32
„ „ (U.S.P.) .. ..	..	76
„ belladonnæ .. ..	..	32
„ calcis .. ..	..	32
„ camphoræ .. ..	..	32
„ „ ammoniatum .. ..	..	32
„ chloroformi .. ..	..	33
„ crotonis .. ..	..	33
„ hydrargyri .. ..	..	33
„ methyl salicy-		
latis .. ..	..	148
„ opii .. ..	..	33
„ picis (Lassar) .. ..	..	26
„ potassii iodidi		
cum sapone .. ..	..	33
„ saponis .. ..	..	33
„ „ mollis .. ..	..	76
„ sinapis .. ..	..	33
„ styracis .. ..	..	100
„ terebinthinæ .. ..	..	33
„ terebinthinæ		
aceticum .. ..	..	33
Liquor acidi chromici .. ..	..	34
„ adrenalini hydro-		
chlor. 10—30 min. ...	..	34
„ alumin. acet. .. ..	..	126

	Dose	Page
Liquor ammoniæ	10—30 min...	34
„ „ acetatis ..	2—6 fl. dr.	34
„ „ anisatus ..	.. ..	126
„ „ citratis ..	2—6 fl. dr.	34
„ „ fortis ..	.. ..	34
„ andrographidis con- centratus ..		
„ aristolochiæ concen- tratus		
„ arsenicalis	2—8 min...	34
„ arsenici et hydrargyri iodidi	5—20 „ ..	35
„ arsenici bromatus ..	.. ..	149
„ „ hydro- chloricus	2—8 min...	34
„ atropinæ sulphatis ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	35
„ berberidis concen- tratus		
„ bismuthi et ammoniæ citratis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	35
„ calcis	1—4 fl. oz.	35
„ „ chlorinatas ..	.. ..	35
„ „ saccharatus ..	15—60 min...	35
„ calumbæ concen- tratus	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	
„ caoutchouc		
„ capsici comp. ..	.. ..	120
„ carbonis detergens ..	.. ..	100
„ chirati concentratus	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	
„ chlori	10—20 min.	
„ chloromorph. ..	5—15 „	
„ cocainæ hydrochlor.	2—5 „	
„ coscinii concentratus		
„ cresolis comp. (U.S.P.)	.. ..	76
„ cresol saponatus ..	.. ..	35, 149
„ cuspariæ concen- tratus	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	
„ epispasticus .. ..	.. ..	36
„ ethyl nitritis ..	15—60 min...	36
„ ferri acetatis ..	5—15 „	
„ „ perchloridi ..	5—15 „ ..	36
„ „ pernitratibus ..	5—15 „	
„ formaldehydi ..	.. ..	36
„ „ sapon.	.. ..	36
„ hamamelidis ..	.. ..	36
„ hydrargyri nitratis acidus .. ..	.. ..	36

	Dose	Page
Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	37
„ hydrogenii peroxidi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „ „	37
„ iodi fortis		
„ kali carbonici ..	.. ..	126
„ keratini .. ..	.. ..	149
„ krameriæ concen- tratus	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	
„ lithiæ effervescens ..	5—10 fl. oz.	
„ magnesiæ bicarbonatis	1—2 „ „	37
„ morphinæ acetatis ..	10—60 min...	37
„ „ hydrochlor.	10—60 „ „	37
„ „ sulphas ..	10—60 „ „	
„ „ tartratis ..	10—60 „ „	37
„ pancreatis	1—2 dr. „	37
„ pectoralis .. ..	.. ..	104
„ pepticus .. ..	.. ..	149
„ picis carbonis ..	.. ..	37
„ plumbi subacetatis dilutus .. ..	.. ..	38
„ plumbi subacetatis fortis .. ..	.. ..	38
„ potassæ	15—30 min...	38
„ „ permanganatis	2—4 fl. dr.	38
„ saponis antisepticus	.. ..	149
„ sodæ chlorinatae ..	10—20 min...	38
„ „ chloratae ..	10—20 „ „	
„ sodii arsenatis ..	2—8 „ „	38
„ „ ethylatis		
„ strychninæ hydro- chloridi	2—8 min...	38
„ thyroidei	5—15 „ „	262
„ tinosporæ concen- tratus		
„ toddaliæ concen- tratus .. ..	.. ..
„ trinitrini	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 min...	38
„ zinci chloridi ..	.. ..	38
Lithiæ carbonas	2—5 gr.	
„ citras	5—10 „ „	
Lithii aceto-salicylas	5—15 „ „	11
Looch album .. ..	.. ..	100
Lotio cantharidin ..	.. ..	149
„ crinalis (Kaposi)	.. ..	149
„ hydrargyri flava	.. ..	39
„ „ nigra ..	.. ..	39
„ rubra .. ..	.. ..	150

			Dose	Page
Lotion ammoniacale				
	camphrée	..	..	85
Lozenge bases formulæ	..	..	..	68
Lozenges, Throat Hospital				
Pharmacopœia	..	..	..	163
Lowndes' cream	..	..	..	150
Ludyl	..	..	..	11
Lupulin	..	..	2—5 gr.	
Lycetol	..	..	15—30 „	11
Lysidine	..	..	10—30 min.	11
Lysol	..	..	..	148
Maceration, process of	..	..	..	68
Magnesia	..	..	10—60 gr.	
„ milk	..	..	..	150
„ ponderosa	..	..	30—60 gr.	
Magnesii benzoas	..	..	5—15 „	11
„ carbonas	..	..	30—60 „	
„ „ levis	..	..	30—60 „	
„ „ pond.	..	..	30—60 „	
„ sulphas	..	..	60 gr.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
	effervescens	..	or more	
Manganesii bromid.	..	..	1—3 oz.	
„ citras	..	..	3—5 „	
„ phosph.	..	..	1—5 „	
„ sulphas	..	..	2—10 gr.	
Manna	..	..	60 gr. to 1 oz.	
Mannitol nitrate	..	..	1 gr.	11
Maretin	..	..	3—10 gr.	11
Mayer's reagent for alkaloids	..	..	..	228
Medicated baths	..	..	..	173
Medinal	..	..	5—15 gr.	11
Meglin's pills	..	..	..	150
Mel boracis	..	..	..	39
„ depuratum	..	..	..
Mellitum escharoticum	..	..	..	112
Melubrin	..	..	8—15 gr.	11
Menthol	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „	
„ snuff compound	..	..	..	150
Mercuriol	..	..	..	11
Methyl salicylas	..	..	5—15 min.	
„ sulphonas	..	..	10—20 gr.	11
Midwifery table	..	..	..	350
Miel de Sanco	..	..	..	107
Milk analysis	..	..	..	225
Millon's reagent	..	..	..	228

	Dose	Page
Mistura alba .. .. .	.. ..	150
„ alkalina amara .. ..	.. ..	151
„ ammoniaci	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. ..	39
„ ammoniæ cum senega ..	.. ..	151
„ ammonii chloridi .. ..	.. ..	151
„ amygdalæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	39
„ anti-catarrhalis .. ..	.. ..	151
„ bismuthi .. ..	.. ..	151
„ cretæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	39
„ diaphoretica .. ..	.. ..	151
„ ferri comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	39
„ gentianæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. ..	
„ glycyrrhizæ compo- sitæ (U.S.P.) .. ..	.. ..	77
„ guaiaci	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. ..	39
„ olei ricini	1—2 fl. oz. ..	40
„ rhei et sodæ (U.S.P.) ..	1 dr. ..	76
„ scammonii	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. ..	
„ sennæ composita	1—2 „ ..	40
„ gent. et sodæ comp. ..	.. ..	152
„ laxativa .. ..	.. ..	152
„ salina .. ..	.. ..	152
„ scillæ et ipecac. .. ..	.. ..	152
„ sodii salicyl. .. ..	.. ..	152
„ tussi rubra .. ..	.. ..	152
Mixtura acidi hydrochlor. ..	.. ..	104
„ „ sulfurici .. ..	.. ..	104, 126
„ alba .. ..	.. ..	105
„ camphorata .. ..	.. ..	105
„ oleoso-balsamica .. ..	.. ..	100, 120
„ salina dulcis .. ..	.. ..	105
„ solvens .. ..	.. ..	100
„ sulfurica acida .. ..	.. ..	100
Mixture, gastric flatulence (Luff) .. ..	.. ..	153
„ headache (Luff) .. ..	.. ..	153
Monobromacetanilide	1—8 gr. ..	11
Morphinæ acetas	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ „ ..	
„ hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ „ ..	
„ tartras	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ „ ..	
Morton's iodo-glycerin solu- tion .. ..	.. ..	153
Moschus	5—10 gr. ..	
Mucilago gummi indici .. ..	.. ..	40
„ saleb .. ..	.. ..	114
„ salep .. ..	.. ..	100

INDEX

	Dose	Page
Mucilago sassafras medullæ .. ..	.. ..	77
,, tragacanthæ	1 fl. oz., and upwards ..	40
,, ulmi (U.S.P.) .. ..	.. ..	77
Mylabris .. ..	.. ..	71
Mynsicht's elixir of vitriol .. ..	.. ..	153
Myricin	2—5 gr.	
Myrobalanum	30—60 „	
Myrrh (in powder)	5—15 „	
Naphthalene	2—15 „	
Naphthalol	3—8 „ ..	3
Naphthol	3—10 „	
Narcotina	1—3 „	
Neoquinophan	7—15 „ ..	11
Neosalvarsan .. ..	.. ..	166
Nessler's reagent for ammonium salts .. ..	.. ..	222
Novaspirin	10—15 gr. ..	11
Novocain .. ..	.. ..	12
Nuclein	15 gr. ..	12
Nux vomica (in powder)	1—4 „	
Oil for catheters .. ..	.. ..	153
Oldberg's table showing relation of sugar solutions to bulk and specific gravity .. ..	.. ..	340
Oleatum cocainæ .. ..	.. ..	77
,, quinine .. ..	.. ..	77
,, veratrinæ (U.S.P.) .. ..	.. ..	77
Oleum ajowan	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 min.	
,, amygdalæ	1 fl. dr. to $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.	
,, anethi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 min.	
,, anisi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
,, anthemidis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
,, carui	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
,, caryophylli	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
,, chaulmoogræ	5—10 „	
	gradually increased 30—60 min.	
,, chloroformi .. ..	.. ..	100, 117
,, cinereum .. ..	.. ..	154
,, cinnamomi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 min.	
,, copaibæ	5—20 „	

			Dose	Page
Oleum coriandri	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 min.	
„ crotonis	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „	
„ cubebæ	..	..	5—20 „	
„ eucalypti	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
„ gaultheriæ	..	..	5—15 „	
„ graminis citrati	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
„ gynocardia				
„ hyoscyami (P. 1)	..	..	.. ..	93
„ „ comp.	..	..	.. ..	100
„ juniperi	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 min.	
„ lavandulæ	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
„ limonis	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
„ menthæ piperitæ	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
„ „ viridis	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „	
„ morrhuæ	..	..	1—4 fl. dr.	
„ myristicæ	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 min.	
„ olivæ	..	..	1 fl. dr. to 1 fl. oz.	
„ phenol	..	..	.. ..	100
„ phosphoratum	..	..	1—5 min. ..	40
„ ricini	..	..	1—8 fl. dr.	
„ santali	..	..	5—30 min.	
„ terebinthinæ (as stimulant and diuretic)			2—10 min.	
„ terebinthinæ (as an anthelmintic purgative)	..	..	3—4 fl. dr.	
Opium (powdered)	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 gr.	
Orexine tannate	..	..	4—8 „	
Orthoform (New)	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „ ..	12
Oximiel de colquico	..	..	.. ..	107
Oxymel	..	..	1—2 fl. dr. ..	41
„ scillæ	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	41
„ urginæ	..	..	$\frac{1}{3}$ —1 dr. ..	41
Oxysparteine hydrochloride			$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ..	12
Papaveretum	..	..	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ..	12
Paracotoin	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 „ ..	12
Paraffinum liquidum	..	..	1—4 dr.	
Paraldehydum	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. dr.	
Parenol	..	..	.. ..	154
Parogen	..	..	.. ..	154
Pasta resorcina	..	..	.. ..	146
„ zinci	..	..	.. ..	100
Pearson's cerate	..	..	.. ..	154
Pelletierinæ tannas	..	..	2—8 gr.	

	Dose	Page
Pepsinum	5—10 gr.	
Percolation, process of .. .. .	.. .. .	68
Petit's liquor .. .. .	.. .. .	154
Pharmacopœias, Austrian .. .. .	.. .. .	119
,, Belgian .. .. .	.. .. .	111
,, British .. .. .	.. .. .	17
,, Danish .. .. .	.. .. .	103
,, French .. .. .	.. .. .	81
,, German .. .. .	.. .. .	122
,, Italian .. .. .	.. .. .	91
,, Japanese .. .. .	.. .. .	117
,, Netherlands .. .. .	.. .. .	114
,, Norwegian .. .. .	.. .. .	116
,, Russian .. .. .	.. .. .	95
,, Spanish .. .. .	.. .. .	106
,, Swiss .. .. .	.. .. .	99
,, United States .. .. .	.. .. .	73
Phenacetinum	5—15 gr.	
Phenazonum	5—15 ..	
Phenocoll hydrochlor.	7—15	12
Phenol..	1—3 ..	
Phenolphthaleinum	2—5	12
Phenoval	5—15	12
Phenosalyl .. .. .	.. .. .	12
Phenyl urethane	3—6 gr. ..	12
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{25}$..	
Physostigminæ sulphas	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$..	
Phytolaccin	1—5 ..	
Picrorhiza	10—20 .. or an anti- periodic 45 — 60 gr.	
Picrotoxinum	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{25}$ gr.	
Pigmentum antiseptic .. .. .	.. .. .	155
,, iodi carbolic .. .. .	.. .. .	155
,, et olei picis (U.C.H.) .. .. .	.. .. .	155
Pildoras de Franck .. .. .	.. .. .	107
Pill excipients, special .. .. .	.. .. .	272
,, general .. .. .	.. .. .	274
Pilocarpinæ nitras	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	
Pilulæ acid. arsenicosi comp. .. .. .	.. .. .	120
,, catharticæ compositæ (U.S.P.) .. .. .	.. .. .	78
,, catharticæ vegetabiles (U.S.P.) .. .. .	.. .. .	78

	Dose	Page
Pilulæ hydragogue heimii ..	..	100
„ laxativæ compositæ (U.S.P.) ..	..	77
„ podophylli, bella- donnæ et capsici ..	..	78
Pilulæ. The dose of those omitted is ..	4—8 gr.	41
Pilula ferri ..	5—15 „	41
„ „ carbonatis ..	5—20 „	
„ „ iodidi ..	3—8 „	
„ hydrargyri ..	4—8 „	41
„ phosphori ..	1—4 „	42
„ plumbi cum opio ..	2—4 „	42
„ quininæ sulph. ..	2—8 „	42
„ saponis composita ..	2—4 „	42
„ scammonii composita ..	4—8 „	
Pilules cynoglossé opiacées ..	..	85
„ de térébenthine ..	..	85
Piperazin quinate ..	5—10 gr.	
Piperazina ..	4—10 „	
Piperin ..	1—10 „	
Plumbi acetas ..	1—5 „	
Podophylli indicis resina ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 „	
„ resina ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1 „	
Poison regulations and stor- age ..	..	257
„ schedule ..	..	253
Poisons and antidotes ..	..	259
Pomatum cum sulphure al- calinum (P.I.) ..	..	93
Pommade antipsorique ..	..	86
„ dité baume nerval ..	..	86
„ Guyon ..	..	155
Potassii acetas ..	10—60 gr.	
„ bicarbonas ..	5—30 „	
„ bichromate ..	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ „	
„ bromidum ..	5—30 „	
„ carbonas ..	5—20 „	
„ chloras ..	5—15 „	
„ citras ..	10—60 „	
„ iodidum ..	5—20 „	
„ nitras ..	5—20 „	
„ permanganate ..	1—3 „	
„ sulphas (as a purga- tive) ..	15—45 „	
„ sulphurata ..	3—6 „	

			Dose	Page
Potassii tartras	.. ..	30 gr.— $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.		
„ „ acidus	.. ..	15—60 gr.		
Potîon cordiale	.. ..	.. ..	86	
„ de Todd	.. ..	.. ..	86	
„ gommeuse	.. ..	.. ..	87	
Poudre diurétique	.. ..	.. ..	87	
Proponal	.. ..	2—8 gr.	12	
Pulvis acetanilidi compositus				
(U.S.P.)	.. ..	.. ..	78	
„ acid salicylic co.	.. ..	.. ..	155	
„ ærophorus	.. ..	.. ..	114	
„ aloes et cannellæ	.. ..	.. ..	155	
„ amygdalæ compositus	.. ..	60—120 gr.	43	
„ antimonialis	.. ..	3—6 „	43	
„ aromaticus	.. ..	10—30 „		
„ bismuthi compositus	.. ..	.. ..	155	
„ buteæ sem.	.. ..	10—20 gr.	43	
„ catechu compositus	.. ..	10—60 „	43	
„ cinnamomi compo-				
situs	.. ..	10—60 „	43	
„ cretæ aromaticus	.. ..	10—60 „	43	
„ „ compositus				
(U.S.P.)	.. ..	.. ..	78	
„ „ cum opio	.. ..	10—60 gr.	43	
„ dentifricius albus	.. ..	.. ..	120	
„ effervescens	.. ..	.. ..	101	
„ elaterini compositus	.. ..	1—4 gr.		
„ glycyrrhizæ compo-				
tus	.. ..	60—120 „	43	
„ gummosus (P.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	126	
„ ipecacuanhæ compo-				
tus	.. ..	5—15 gr.	43	
„ ipecac. opiatus	.. ..	.. ..	101	
„ jalapæ compositus	.. ..	10—60 gr.	44	
„ kaladanæ compositus	.. ..	10—60 „	44	
„ kino compositus	.. ..	5—20 „	44	
„ magnesiæ cum rheo				
(P.G.)	.. ..	.. ..	126	
„ morphinæ compositus				
(U.S.P.)	.. ..	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	79	
„ opii compositus	.. ..	5—15 „	44	
„ pro infantibus Hufe-				
landii	.. ..	.. ..	98	
„ pro pedibus	.. ..	.. ..	101	
„ rhei compositus	.. ..	10—60 gr.	44	
„ rhei cum hydrarg. et				
soda	.. ..	.. ..	155	

	Dose	Page
Pulvis scammonii compositus	10—20 gr. ..	44
„ sodæ tartaratae effervesces	.. ..	44
„ tragacanthæ compositus	20—60 gr. ..	44
Purgen	$\frac{1}{2}$ —8 „ ..	12
Pyramidon	5—8 „ ..	12
Pyranum	8—30 „ ..	12
Pyridine	5—10 min.	13
Pyrodin	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3 gr.	
Pyroxylinum	.. ..	44
Quarantine in infectious diseases	.. ..	177
Quininæ fluoridum	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. ..	13
„ hydrochlor.	1—10 „	
„ hydrochlor. acid...	1—5 „	
„ sulphas	1—10 „	
„ valerianas	1—4 „	
Quinolina	15—30 min.	13
Regnauld's anæsthetic mixture	.. ..	156
Rhei rhizoma	3—10 repeated, or 15—30 gr. single	
Riga balsam	.. ..	156
Rob. juniperi	.. ..	114
Rotulæ menthæ piperitæ	.. ..	105
Sajodin	15 gr. ..	13
Salacetol	10—30 gr. ..	13
Sal carolinum factit (Carlsbad water)	.. ..	101
Salicinum	5—20 gr.	
Salicylamide	2—6 „ ..	13
Saligenin	3—10 „ ..	13
Salipyrin	15—30 „ ..	13
Salocoll	10—15 „ ..	13
Salol	5—20 „	
„ mouthwash	.. ..	156
Salophen	10—30 gr. ..	13
Saloquinine	5—15 „ ..	13
Salvarsan	.. ..	165
„ acid sodium formaldehyde sulphoxylate	.. ..	166
Salve and plaster mulls	.. ..	172

	Dose	Page
Santalol	3 min. ..	13
Santonica (worm seed) ..	10—60 gr.	
Santoninum (santonin—crystallized)	1—3 „	
Santyl	15—30 min.	13
Sapo aromaticus .. ..	.. ..	114
„ jalapinus .. ..	.. ..	101
Saturations (P.G.) .. ..	.. ..	127
Saturation table .. ..	.. ..	339
Scammoniæ resina	3—8 gr. ..	44
Scammonium (gum resin in powder)	5—10 „	
Schleich's local anæsthetic solutions .. ..	.. ..	169
Schuster's pastilles .. ..	.. ..	156
Scilla	1—3 gr.	
Senna (powdered leaves) ..	10—30 „	
Sevum benzoatum .. ..	.. ..	45
Sidonal	5—10 gr. ..	13
Simple elixir .. ..	.. ..	156
Sinapis (as an emetic) ..	from a dessert-spoonful to a tablespoonful	
Sirop de styles de mais ..	.. ..	87
Sirupus adianti .. ..	.. ..	101
„ ætheris .. ..	.. ..	101
„ chinæ .. ..	.. ..	112
„ cichorii cum rheo (P.I.) .. ..	.. ..	24
„ cinnamomi .. ..	.. ..	112
„ cinnamomi (P.I.) ..	.. ..	94
„ cochleariæ co. ..	.. ..	101
„ De Gibert (P.I.) ..	.. ..	94
„ De Ruspini (P.I.) ..	.. ..	94
„ diacodii .. ..	.. ..	115
„ ferri iodati .. ..	.. ..	98
„ „ pomati co. ..	.. ..	101
„ gentianæ .. ..	.. ..	112
„ opii .. ..	.. ..	101
„ picis cum codeine ..	.. ..	101
„ turionis pini .. ..	.. ..	101
Soda tartarata	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	
Sodii acetas	20—60 gr.	
„ aceto-salicylas ..	5—15 „ ..	13
„ arsenas anhydrosus ..	$\frac{1}{40}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ „	
„ benzo sulpho- <i>p</i> -amino-phenyl arsenas ..	.. ..	14

			Dose	Page
Sodii benzoas	.. ..	5—30	gr.	
„ biboras	.. ..	5—20	„	
„ bicarbonas	.. ..	5—30	„	
„ bromidum	.. ..	5—30	„	
„ cacodylas	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	„ ..	14
„ carbonas	.. ..	5—30	„	
„ „ exsiccata	.. ..	3—10	„	
„ citro-tartras effervescens	.. ..	60—120	„ ..	45
„ et potassii tartras	.. ..	120—240	„	
„ formas	.. ..	$\frac{1}{6}$ —3	„ ..	14
„ glycocholas	.. ..	2—6	„ ..	14
„ hypophosphis	.. ..	3—10	„	
„ iodidum	.. ..	5—20	„	
„ nitris	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	„	
„ ortho-coumaras	.. ..	25 min.	„ ..	14
„ phosphas	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	oz.	
„ „ acidus	.. ..	30—60	gr.	
„ „ effervescens	.. ..	1—3	dr. ..	45
„ salicylas	.. ..	10—30	gr.	
„ sulphas	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	oz.	
„ „ effervescens	.. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	„ ..	45
„ sulphis	.. ..	5—20	gr.	
„ sulphocarbolas	.. ..	5—15	„	
„ valerianas	.. ..	1—5	„	
Sodium mercurio-nucleinate	.. ..		.. ..	14
„ taurocholate	.. ..	2—6	gr. ..	14
Solubilities, table of	.. ..		.. ..	318
Solutum ammon. acet.	.. ..		.. ..	98
„ ferrum acet.	.. ..		.. ..	98
„ „ sesquichlor.	.. ..		.. ..	98
„ sulfuricum oxyda- tum	.. ..		.. ..	98
Species amaræ	.. ..		.. ..	101
„ aromaticæ pro balneo	.. ..		.. ..	98
„ laxantes	.. ..		.. ..	101
Specific gravity of B.P. liquids	.. ..		.. ..	340
Spirit of potash soap	.. ..		.. ..	156
Spiritus æthereus	.. ..		.. ..	98
„ ætheris	.. ..	20—90	min. ..	45
„ „ nitrosi	.. ..	15—60	„ ..	45
„ ammoniæ aromaticus	.. ..	30—90	„ ..	45
„ „ fetidus	.. ..	20—90	„ ..	45
„ „ aromaticus (U.S.P.)	.. ..	30	„ ..	79
„ ammonii anisatus	.. ..		.. ..	101
„ anisi	.. ..	5—20	min. ..	45

	Dose	Page
Spiritus armoraciæ compositus	1—2 fl. dr. ..	46
„ aromaticus .. ..	.. ..	112
„ aurantii compositus (U.S.P.) .. ..	.. ..	79
„ cajuputi	5—20 min. ..	46
„ camphoræ	5—20 „ ..	46
„ chloroformi (chloric ether)	5—40 „ ..	46
„ cinnamomi	5—20 „ ..	46
„ formicæ .. ..	.. ..	102
„ juniperi	5—20 min. ..	46
„ lavandulæ	5—20 „ ..	46
„ menthæ piperitæ	5—20 „ ..	46
„ myrciæ .. ..	.. ..	156
„ myristicæ	5—20 min. ..	46
„ rectificatus .. ..	.. ..	46
„ rosmarini .. ..	.. ..	46
„ „ comp. .. ..	.. ..	102
„ saponis camphoratus .. ..	.. ..	105
„ sinapis .. ..	.. ..	98, 117
Spirosal .. ..	.. ..	14
Spray inhalations .. ..	.. ..	162
Squill mixture .. ..	.. ..	157
Stains for microscopical work .. ..	.. ..	246
Staphisagriæ	1 gr. ..	
Sterilisation .. ..	.. ..	230
Stevens' powders .. ..	.. ..	157
Stovaine	$\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. ..	14
„ and other solutions for anæsthesia .. ..	.. ..	167
Strontii bromidum	5—30 gr. ..	
„ cinnamus	2—5 „ ..	14
Strophanthin	$\frac{1}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$ „ ..	
Strychnina	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ „ ..	
Strychninæ hydrochlor.	$\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ „ ..	
Styptic collodion .. ..	.. ..	157
Sublamine .. ..	.. ..	14
Succus belladonnæ	5—15 min. ..	
„ conii	1—2 fl. dr. ..	
„ hyoscyami	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	
„ limonis .. ..	.. ..	47
„ scoparii	1—2 fl. dr. ..	47
„ taraxaci	1—2 „ ..	47
Sulphonal	10—30 gr. ..	
Sulphur præcipitatum	20 gr.—1 dr. ..	

	Dose	Page
Sulphur sublimatum ..	20 gr.—1 dr.	
Suppositoria .. ..	.. ..	47
,, acidi carboli ..	.. ..	47
,, ,, tannici ..	.. ..	47
,, belladonnæ ..	.. ..	47
,, glycerini ..	.. ..	48
,, ,, (U.S.P.) ..	.. ..	79
,, iodoformi ..	.. ..	48
,, morphinæ ..	.. ..	48
,, plumbi composita ..	.. ..	48
Synonyms for drugs, &c. ..	.. ..	277
Syrup apomorph. hydrochlor. ..	.. ..	157
,, ferri hypophosph. ..	.. ..	158
,, ,, phosph. comp. ..	.. ..	158
,, of figs .. ..	.. ..	157
,, wild cherry .. ..	.. ..	159
Syrupi. Where omitted the dose is	1 fl. dr. ..	48
Syrupus acid. hydriodici ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. ..	48
,, amygdalæ (U.S.P.) ..	.. ..	79
,, aromaticus	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ...	48
,, aurantii	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	49
,, ,, floris	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	49
,, calcii lacto-phosphatis ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	49, 158
,, cascaræ aromaticus ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 ,, ..	49
,, cerasi .. ..	.. ..	105
,, chloral	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. dr. ...	49
,, codeinæ phosphatis ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 ,, ..	49
,, codeine .. ..	.. ..	158
,, ferri iodidi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	49
,, ,, phosphatis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	50
,, ,, ,, cum quina et strychnina ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	50
,, glycerophosph. ..	.. ..	159
,, hemidesmi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl dr. ..	
,, hypophosphitum co. ..	.. ..	159
,, ipecacuanhæ (U.S.P.) ..	15 min. ..	80
,, limonis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	50
,, pruni virginianæ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	50
,, rhei	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 ,, ..	50
,, rhœados	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	51
,, rosæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	51
,, scillæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ,, ..	51
,, senegæ (U.S.P.) ..	.. ..	80
,, sennæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. dr. ...	51

		Dose	Page
Syrupus tolutanus .. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	51
„ urginæ .. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	51
„ violæ .. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 „ ..	
„ zingiberis .. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	51
Tabellæ trinitrini .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	52
Table for dilution of alcohol .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	342
„ for preparing solutions of varied strength .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	342
„ of boiling points .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	343
„ of melting points .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	342
Tannalbin .. ..	.. ..	8—15 gr. ..	14
Tannigen .. ..	.. ..	3—8 „ ..	15
Teintures alcooliques .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	88
Terebenum .. ..	.. ..	5—15 min. ..	
Terms used in oculists' prescriptions.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	272
„ „ „ prescriptions, Latin and English .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	320
„ „ „ prescriptions, French, German, Italian, Spanish and Dutch .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	329
Terpine .. ..	.. ..	2—6 gr. ..	15
„ di-iodide .. ..	.. ..	2 c.c. ..	15
Terpinol .. ..	.. ..	1 min. ..	15
Tetronal .. ..	.. ..	10—20 gr. ..	15
Thallinæ sulphas .. ..	.. ..	3—5 „ ..	15
Thein .. ..	.. ..	1—5 „ ..	
Theobrominæ et sodii salicylas .. ..	.. ..	10—20 gr. ..	15
Theocine .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
Theocine sodium acetate .. ..	.. ..	5—8 gr. ..	15
Theophylline .. ..	.. ..	3—6 „ ..	15
Thermodin .. ..	.. ..	5—15 „ ..	15
Thermometers .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	344
Therophorin .. ..	.. ..	8—15 gr. ..	15
Thiocol .. ..	.. ..	15 „ ..	15
Thiosinamin .. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „ ..	15
Thorium nitrate .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	15
Thymol .. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 gr. ..	
Thyroidei liquor .. ..	.. ..	5—15 min. ..	
Thyroideum siccum .. ..	.. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —4 gr. ..	52
Tinctura aconiti .. ..	.. ..	2—5 min. ..	52

		Dose	Page
Tinctura	alstoniæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	52
„	arnicæ flor. ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	52
„	asafetidæ	30—60 min. ...	52
„	aurantii	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	52
„	belladonnæ ..	5—15 min. ..	53
„	benzoini composita	30—60 „ ..	53
„	berberidis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	53
„	buchu	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	53
„	calumbæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	53
„	camphoræ compo-	30 min. to	
	sitæ	1 fl. dr.	53
„	cannabis indicæ ..	5—15 min. ...	53
„	cantharidini ..	2—5 „ ..	54
„	capsici	5—15 „ ..	54
„	cardamomi comp.	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	54
„	cascarillæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	54
„	castorei	30—60 min.	
„	catechu	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	54
„	chirataë	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	54
„	chloroformi com-		
	posita	5—60 min.	
„	chloroformi et mor-		
	phinæ co. ..	5—15 „ ..	54
„	cimicifugæ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	
„	cinchonæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	55
„	„ compositæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	55
„	cinnamomi ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	55
„	cocci	5—15 min. ..	55
„	colchici	5—15 „ ..	55
„	conii	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	
„	croci	5—15 „	
„	cubebæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	55
„	daturæ seminum ..	5—15 min. ..	55
„	digitalis	5—15 „ ..	56
„	ergotæ ammoniata	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	56
„	ferri perchloridi ..	5—15 min. ...	56
„	gelsemii	5—15 „ ..	56
„	gentianæ composita	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	56
„	guaiaci ammoniata	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	56
„	hamamelidis ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	56
„	hydrastis	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	56
„	hyoscyami ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	57
„	iodi mitis	2—5 min. ..	57
„	ipecacuanhæ et opii	8 „	
„	jaborandi	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr.	
„	jalapæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	57

			Dose	Page
Tinctura	jalapæ comp.	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	57
„	kaladanæ ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	57
„	kino ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	57
„	krameriaë ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	58
„	lavandulæ composita	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	58
„	limonis ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	58
„	lobeliaë ætherea	..	5—15 min...	58
„	lupuli ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	
„	myrrhæ ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	58
„	nucis vomicæ ..	..	5—15 min...	58
„	oliveri corticis ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	58
„	opii.. ..	..	5—15 min. for repeated doses; for a single dose, 20—30 min.	58
„	opii ammoniata ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	59
„	picrorhizæ ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	59
„	podophylli.. ..	..	5—15 min...	59
„	„ indici..	..	5—15 „ ..	59
„	pruni virginianæ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	59
„	pyrethri ..	..	.. ..	59
„	quassiaë ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	59
„	quillaiaë ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	60
„	quininaë ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	60
„	„ ammoniata	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	60
„	rhei composita ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ for repeated doses; for a single dose, 2—4 fl. dr.	60
„	scillæ ..	..	5—15 min...	60
„	senegæ ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	60
„	sennæ composita..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ for repeated doses; for a single dose, 2—4 fl. dr. ..	60
„	serpentariaë ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	60
„	stramonii ..	..	5—15 min...	60
„	strophanthi ..	..	2—5 „ ..	60
„	sumbul ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	81
„	tolutana ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 „ ..	61
„	urgineæ ..	..	5—15 min...	61
„	valerianaë ammo- niata ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	61

			Dose	Page
Tinctura valerianæ	indicæ			
	ammoniata ..		$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	61
„	veratri viridis ..		5—15 min.	
„	zingiberis ..		$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. ..	61
„	„ fortior ..		5—20 min.	
Tincturæ (U.S.P.) ..	..	..	..	80
Tinctures of the Austrian Pharmacopœia	..	..	..	120
„	„ Belgian	„	„	112
„	„ German	„	„	127
„	„ Italian	„	„	94
„	„ Japanese	„	„	117
„	„ Netherlands	„	„	115
„	„ Norwegian	„	„	116
„	„ Russian	„	„	98
„	„ Spanish	„	„	108
„	„ Swiss	„	„	102
„	P.I. ..	..	..	94
Tinospora ..	..	..	..	71
Tiodine ..	..	..	3 gr.	15
Tisanes (F.C.) ..	..	..	..	87
Toddalia ..	..	..	..	71
Tolypyrin ..	..	..	5—20 gr. ..	16
Tragacantha (powder)	..	..	20 gr. and up- ward	
Tribromophenol ..	..	..	1—2 gr. ..	16
„	bismuth ..	..	5—20 „	16
Trichlorophenol ..	..	..	..	16
Trinitrin. sol. ..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 min.	
„	tablets ..	..	1—2 tablets	
Trional ..	..	..	10—30 gr. ..	11
Trochiscus acidi benzoici ..	..	..	..	61
„	„ carbolici ..	..	..	61
„	„ tannici ..	..	..	61
„	bismuthi com- positus ..	..	..	62
„	catechu ..	..	..	62
„	guaiaci resinæ ..	..	..	62
„	ipecacuanhæ ..	..	..	62
„	krameriæ ..	..	..	62
„	„ et cocainæ ..	..	..	62
„	morphinæ ..	..	..	62
„	„ et ipe- cacuanhæ ..	..	..	62
„	potassii chloratis ..	..	..	62
„	santonini ..	..	..	62
„	sulphuris ..	..	..	62

			Dose		Page
Tropacocaine .. ..	..	..	1 c.c.	..	16
Trypsin .. ..	..	..	8—20 gr.	..	16
Turpeth .. ..	..	..	5—20 „	..	16
Tussol .. ..	..	..	5—10 „	..	16
Tylarsin .. ..	..	..	$\frac{3}{4}$ — 3 „	..	16
Unguenta narcotica..	..	..	..	..	102
Unguentum (U.S.P.)	..	..	..	..	81
„ acidi borici	..	..	..	..	63
„ „ carbolici..	..	..	..	..	63
„ „ salicylici	..	..	..	..	63
„ aconitinæ	..	..	..	..	63
„ aquæ rosæ	..	..	..	..	63
„ atropinæ	..	..	..	..	63
„ belladonnæ	..	..	..	..	63
„ camphoratum..	..	..	..	..	102
„ cantharidis	..	..	..	..	63
„ capsici ..	..	..	..	..	63
„ cetacei ..	..	..	..	..	64
„ chrysarobini	..	..	..	..	64
„ cocainæ	..	..	..	..	64
„ creosoti	..	..	..	..	64
„ cyanide..	..	..	..	..	160
„ diachylon vel	..	..	..	..	128
„ Hebræ	..	..	..	..	64
„ eucalypti	..	..	..	..	64
„ gallæ ..	..	..	..	..	64
„ „ cum opio	..	..	..	..	64
„ glycerin	..	..	..	..	128
„ hamamelidis	..	..	..	..	64
„ hydrargyri	..	..	..	..	64
„ „ ammon.	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ comp. ..	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ iodidi rub.	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ nitratis	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ nit. dil.	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ oleatis ..	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ oxid. flav.	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ „ rubri	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ subchlor.	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ subchlor.	..	..	..	..	65
„ „ fort. ..	..	..	..	..	160
„ „ sulph.	..	..	..	..	160
„ „ flav. ..	..	..	..	..	160
„ iodi ..	..	..	..	..	66
„ iodoformi	..	..	..	..	66

	Dose	Page
Unguentum methyl-salicyl.		
co. . . . .	.. ..	160
myrobalani ..	.. ..	66
myro. cum opio	.. ..	66
paraffini ..	.. ..	66
picis liquidæ ..	.. ..	66
plumbi acetatis		
,, iodidi ..	.. ..	66
,, tannici	.. ..	102
potassi iodidi ..	.. ..	66
pyrolei pini ..	.. ..	106
resinæ .. ..	.. ..	66
rosmarini comp.	.. ..	103
staphisagriæ ..	.. ..	66
sulfuratum		
comp.	.. ..	103
sulphuris ..	.. ..	67
terebinthinaceum	.. ..	116
terebinth simplex		
(P.I.) .. ..	.. ..	95
thymolis co. ..	.. ..	160
zinci .. ..	.. ..	67
,, oleatis ..	.. ..	67
United States Pharmacopœia		
synopsis (1905) .. ..	.. ..	73
Unna's lin. pot. iodid. sapon.	.. ..	160
,, preparations for the		
hair .. ..	.. ..	160
Urethane	10—60 gr.	
Urginea	1—3 ..	
Urine analysis .. ..	.. ..	233
Uropherin	5—15 gr. ..	16
Valerianic diethylamide ..	2 gr. ..	16
Veratrina (the alkaloid) ..	$\frac{1}{70}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	
Veronal	5—10	4
Villate's solution .. ..	.. ..	161
Vin diuretique (Trousseau)	.. ..	161
Vinum aloes	1—2 fl. dr.	
,, antimoniale (in febrile	10 min. to	
affections)	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. dr. ..	67
,, (as an		
emetic) ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.	
camphoratum .. ..	.. ..	103
colæ .. ..	.. ..	103
colchici	10—30 min. ...	67
condurango .. ..	.. ..	121

	Dose	Page
Vinum digitalis comp. ..	.. ..	112
,, ferri	1—4 fl. dr. ..	67
,, ,, citratis.. ..	1—4 ,, ..	67
,, gentianæ .. ..	.. ..	103
,, ipecacuanhæ (as ex- pectorant)	10—30 min...	67
,, ,, (as an emetic) ..	4—6 fl. dr.	
,, opii	10—30 min.	
,, quininæ	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. ..	67
,, rhamni purshiani ..	.. ..	121
,, rhei	1—2 fl. dr.	
Warburg's fever tincture ..	.. ..	161
Weights and measures, imperial .. ..	.. ..	345
Weights and measures, metric .. ..	.. ..	345
Wilkinson's ointment ..	.. ..	161
Zinci acetat	1—2 gr.	
,, acetat (as an emetic) ..	10—20 ,,	
,, carbonas	1—5 ,,	
,, chloridum	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 ,,	
,, oleostearas .. ..	.. ..	67
,, oxidum	2—10 gr.	
,, sulphas (tonic or astringent) gent) ..	1—3 ,,	
,, ,, (as an emetic)	10—30 ,,	
,, valerianas	1—3 ,,	
Zingiber (pulv.)	10—30 ,,	

ADDENDUM.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Epitome of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1920..	3
Summary of Regulations applying to Medical Practitioners	5
Notes for Medical Practitioners	6
Summary of Regulations affecting Pharma- cists	8
Notes for Pharmacists.. .. .	9
Regulations for Hospitals and Institutions..	11
Antiseptic Dressings and Treatment of Wound	13
Treatment for Burns	16
Stock Mixtures—Formulæ issued by Insur- ance Commissioners.. .. .	17
Addition to Unofficial and Useful Formulæ	22

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EPITOME OF THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT 1920.

THE Dangerous Drugs Act to regulate the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and use of opium and other dangerous drugs, which came into force on September 1, 1921, is of great importance to medical practitioners, dental and veterinary surgeons, pharmacists and manufacturing chemists.

It is divided into four parts which are supplemented by regulations governing various sections.

Part I makes it unlawful for any person to import or bring into the United Kingdom any raw opium except under licence and into approved ports.

Restrictions are also placed on the exportation of raw opium, and regulations are made for controlling or restricting the production, possession, sale and distribution of the drug.

Raw opium includes powdered or granulated opium, but does not include medicinal opium.

Part II makes it unlawful for any person to import or bring into or export from the United Kingdom any prepared opium, and makes it an offence against the Act to permit any premises to be used for the purpose of the preparation of opium for smoking or the sale of prepared opium for smoking or to be in possession of any pipes or other utensils for use in connection with the smoking of opium.

Opium-smokers or other users of prepared opium or persons frequenting any place used for the purpose of opium-smoking are deemed guilty of an offence against this Act.

Prepared opium means opium prepared for smoking and includes dross and any other residues remaining after opium has been smoked.

Part III deals with cocaine, morphine, ecgonine, also diamorphine (heroin), and their respective salts, medicinal opium, and any preparation, admixture, extract or other substance containing not less than one-fifth per cent. of morphine (1 part in 500), or one-tenth per cent. (1 part in 1,000) of cocaine, ecgonine or diamorphine.

The percentage in the case of *morphine* shall be calculated as in respect of *anhydrous morphine*.

Medicinal opium means raw opium which has been artificially dried.

Preparations containing *less than one-fifth* per cent. of morphine or *one-tenth* per cent. of cocaine, ecgonine and diamorphine are *not* subject to the restrictions of the regulations. Persons authorized to possess these drugs include medical practitioners, dentists, veterinary surgeons and pharmacists.

It is unlawful to import or bring into or to export from the United Kingdom any of these drugs except under licence. The regulations provide for controlling the manufacture, sale, possession and distribution of these drugs, except by persons licensed or authorized under the regulations. These regulations affect medical practitioners prescribing any of these drugs, and the dispensing of any such in prescriptions, and also require the manufacturers of these drugs to keep books and furnish information in writing or otherwise of their sale or distribution.

Powers of inspection are given to any constable or other person authorized in that behalf by any general or special order of a Secretary of State for the purposes of the execution of the Act, and they have power to enter the premises of any person carrying on business of a producer, manufacturer, seller or distributor of any drugs to which the Act applies, and to demand the production of and inspect any books relating to dealings in any such drugs, and to inspect any stocks of any such drugs.

The penalties for those guilty of an offence against this Act are a fine not exceeding £200, or imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to both such fine and imprisonment, and in the case of a

second or subsequent conviction, to a fine not exceeding £500, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two years.

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS APPLYING TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Prescriptions including any of the drugs mentioned *must be in writing*, dated and *signed by the prescriber* with his *full name and address*. (In the case of insurance prescriptions, the address is not necessary.)

Prescriptions must also bear the *name and address of the patient*, and the *total amount of the drug to be supplied*.

If an official form is issued, it must be used, but in an emergency when a form is not available, the prescription must be marked "*Official form not available*" or similar words.

Prescriptions written by a dentist are to be endorsed "*For local dental treatment only*," and those written by a veterinary surgeon "*For animal treatment only*."

When dispensing such prescriptions, the pharmacist must mark the container with the name of the drug, and if a preparation, with the total amount of the contents and the percentage contained therein.

Prescriptions must be dispensed *not more than three times* if so directed, and the intervals must be specified on the prescription. Unless the prescription directs otherwise the prescription to be dispensed *once only*.

Pharmacists must retain prescriptions for dangerous drugs and not return them to the patient.

Drugs coming under the Act for personal administration by a medical practitioner must be in the form of a written order bearing the full

name and address of the practitioner, and the messenger must produce authority in writing before he can receive the drug.

Practitioners are not required to make records of drugs *administered personally* or under *direct supervision*.

NOTES FOR MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

The formalities given in the Regulations only apply where prescriptions contain the percentages mentioned:—

Cocaine hydrochlor.—Limit $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent., equal to 1 gr. in 18 dr. (approx.) aquæ.

Official guttæ, injections, nebulæ, pastilli, pessi, suppositoria, trochisci, tabellæ, and unguenta are *within* the Regulations, and prescriptions ordering them must be in form specified.

Dilutions of following strength of cocaine (and under) are *outside* the Regulations, and the prescription formalities specified do not apply:—

Pastilli, weight 30 gr., containing $\frac{1}{34}$ gr.

Pessi, weight 2 dr., containing $\frac{1}{9}$ gr.

Suppositoria, weight 15 gr., containing $\frac{1}{67}$ gr.

Tabellæ, weight 5 gr., containing $\frac{1}{200}$ gr.

Unguenta, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in $8\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Diamorph. hydrochlor. (heroin hydrochlor.).—Same limits as cocaine.

Inj. heroin., pastilli tabellæ vel trochisci acetomorph. ($\frac{1}{20}$ gr.) and tabell. hypoderm. are *within* the Regulations. Glycerini and lincti, if in thick menstruum, may contain $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. in 1 oz. and be *outside* the Regulations.

Morphine (anhydrous).—Limit 1 in 500, suitable prescribing limit 1 in 520, of morph. hydrochlor., 1 in 420.

Official preparations prescribed undiluted, such as chlorodyne *B.P.C.*, ext. opii liq., ext. opii sic., inj. morph., liq. morph., opium, tr. opii, supp. morph. vel opii, and ung. opii are *within* the

Regulations, and prescription formalities must be carried out.

Dilutions.—When the following preparations are diluted to the limits specified (or below) the prescriptions are *outside* the Regulations and the formalities do not apply.

Chlorodyne, <i>B.P.C.</i>	..	1 dr. in 2½ dr.
Ext. opii liq.	.. ..	1 dr. in 4 dr.
Ext. opii sic.	.. ..	1 gr. in 104 gr.
Liq. morph. acet.	.. ..	1 dr. in 4 dr.
Liq. morph. hyd.	.. ..	1 dr. in 4 dr. 15 min.
Morph. hyd.	.. ..	1 gr. in 420 gr.
Pulv. opii	.. ..	1 gr. in 52 gr.
Tr. chlorof. et morph. co.		1 dr. in 5 dr. 15 min.
Tr. opii		1 dr. in 5 dr. 15 min.

Preparations *outside* the Regulations are :—

Tr. camph. co.

Tr. chlorof. et morph. (chlorodyne *B.P.*, 1885).

Tr. opii ammon.

Troch. morph.

Troch. morph. et ipecac.

(*Chemist and Druggist*, September 23, 1921.)

EXEMPTED PREPARATIONS.

The following are excluded from the Regulations (Schedule II) and prescriptions for these are not subject to any restrictions :—

Cereoli iodoformi et morphinæ, *B.P.C.*

Emp. opii, *B.P.*, 1898.

Lin. opii, *B.P.*

„ opii ammon., *B.P.C.*

Pasta arsenicalis, *B.P.C.*

Pil. hydrarg. c. opio, *B.P.C.*

„ ipecac. c. scilla, *B.P.*

„ plumbi c. opio, *B.P.*

„ digitalis et opii co., *B.P.C.* (Heim).

„ hydrarg. c. cret. et opii, *B.P.C.* (Hutchinson).

Pulv. cretæ aromat. c. opio, *B.P.*

„ ipecac. co., *B.P.* (Dover's powder).

„ kino co., *B.P.*

Suppos. plumbi co., *B.P.*

Tab. plumbi c. opio, *B.P.C.*

Ung. gallæ c. opio, *B.P.* (gall and opium ointment).

Ung. gallæ co., *B.P.C.*

SUMMARY OF REGULATIONS AFFECTING PHARMACISTS.

The pharmacist may not, except on a prescription of a registered medical practitioner, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, supply to the public any of the drugs included in the Act, except those preparations included in the Schedule of Exemptions. He may only sell the drugs mentioned to registered medical practitioners, dentists, veterinary surgeons, pharmacies used as dispensaries or public hospitals, public analysts and persons in charge of research or instruction laboratories attached to any university, university college, public hospital or other institution approved by the Secretary of State.

In the case of selling to any of the above authorized persons undiluted morphine, cocaine, ecgonine, diamorphine, etc., the amount of the drug contained in the bottle or package must be plainly marked on it, or if any preparation, &c., containing any of the drugs coming within the regulations, the bottle or package must be plainly marked with the total amount of the contents, and the percentage of the drug contained therein.

In the case of lozenges, capsules, pills, tablets, cachets, &c., the container must be marked with the amount of the drug in each, and the number of such article in the container.

In the case of emergency prescriptions, the pharmacist must be acquainted with the signature of the prescriber, or with the person for whose use the prescription is given, and must be satisfied that the prescription is a genuine one.

The pharmacist may sell :—

LAUDANUM TO FARMERS AND STOCK OWNERS.

Laudanum for use solely in the treatment of animals may be sold to farmers and stock owners who hold an authorization from the Chief Officer of Police for the area in which they carry on business.

COCAINE PREPARATIONS TO UNREGISTERED DENTISTS.

Preparations for local anæsthesia *containing not more than 1 per cent. of cocaine* may be sold to persons who are *bona fide* practising dentistry and were so engaged on July 28, 1916, but who are not registered under the Dentists Act, 1878.

COCAINE IN CASTOR OIL TO FACTORY OCCUPIERS.

A preparation for the treatment of injury to the eyes, consisting of not more than 1 *part of cocaine in 200 of castor oil*, with not less than 1 part in 3,000 of mercuric chloride, may be sold to the occupier of a factory or workshop to which the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, applies.

PREPARATIONS OF OPIUM TO MIDWIVES.

Preparations containing opium may be sold to certified and practising midwives for use in their profession or employment.

TINCT. CHLOROF. ET MORPH. CO. AND TINCT. OPII TO FISHING-BOAT SKIPPERS.

Tinct. chlorof. et morph. co. and tinct. opii may be sold to the skippers of British fishing vessels who are entered in the Fishing-Boats Register.

NOTES FOR PHARMACISTS.

Table showing the Limits of Safety Dilution for Tablets, Pills, Lozenges, Pastilles, Pessaries, Bougies, Suppositories, &c., in each

1 gr. size	{	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{1000}$	gr.
		morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{420}$	gr.
5 gr. size	{	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{200}$	gr.
		morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{84}$	gr.
10 gr. size	{	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{100}$	gr.
		morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{42}$	gr.
15 gr. size	{	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{67}$	gr.
		morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{28}$	gr.

20 gr. size	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{50}$	gr.
	morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{21}$	gr.
25 gr. size	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{40}$	gr.
	morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{17}$	gr.
30 gr. size	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{34}$	gr.
	morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{14}$	gr.
40 gr. size	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{25}$	gr.
	morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{11}$	gr.
60 gr. size	Cocain. hyd. vel diamorph.	$\frac{1}{17}$	gr.
	morph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{7}$	gr.

Where the amount of the drug in each is over the stated quantity permissible for that particular weight, the article will come within the Act.

It is necessary to have the percentages and factor for each morphine alkaloid and salts as follows :—

Morph. anhydrous	..	..	5.2
„ alkaloid ..	..	..	4.2
„ acetate ..	..	..	3.9
„ hydrochloride ..	..	..	4.2
„ tartrate ..	..	..	4.4
„ sulphate ..	..	..	4.4

(*Chemist and Druggist*, September 23, 1921.)

RECORDS OF SUPPLIES RECEIVED AND DISPOSED OF.

Entries of all supplies of the drugs enumerated in (1) above received by the pharmacist must be made in a Special Register on the day of receipt. Separate parts of the Register must be kept for (a) Cocaine and Ecgonine and substances containing them ; (b) Morphine and substances containing it ; (c) Diamorphine and substances containing it ; and (d) Medicinal Opium. The entries must be made in the following manner :—

Date on which supply received	Name of person, body, or firm from whom obtained	Address of person, body, or firm from whom obtained	Amount obtained	Form in which obtained

The Regulations provide for a similar Register for recording sales and supplies of the drugs, but also permit the pharmacist to adopt the following method instead. He may enter in a separate book all references, under their appropriate dates, to all such entries in the Prescriptions and Poisons Books as apply to the drugs. If the latter method of recording sales and supplies be adopted the reference book must contain separate sections for each drug.

REGULATIONS FOR HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals which are exempted from the operation of the Act are divided into two classes, viz. :—

(1) Those in which the drugs are dispensed by a medical practitioner, pharmacist, or approved dispenser, and

(2) Those on which the responsibility devolves upon the matron or acting-matron.

SCHEDULE I.

(1) All Orders for supplies of the drugs to which the Regulations apply shall be signed by one of the medical practitioners attached to the hospital or other institution, or, if the dispenser is a fully qualified pharmacist, by the dispenser.

(2) All supplies of the drugs to which the Regulations apply shall be received by, and kept in the charge of, the person responsible for dispensing medicines. He shall enter in the drug ledger a record of all supplies received containing the particulars specified in Schedule I, Part (a) of the Regulations. A separate record shall be kept in respect of each of the drugs.

(3) Any such drug, or any medicine containing any such drug, shall only be dispensed for the use of an individual patient on and in accordance with the prescription of the medical practitioner in charge of the patient. The prescription (which may be given on the patient's bed card or case

sheet) shall be in writing and shall be dated and signed or initialled by the doctor, and shall state either the name of the patient or the number of the case. A fresh prescription must be given on each occasion on which a fresh supply of the drug or medicine is required to be dispensed.

(4) The person responsible for dispensing the drugs shall at the time of dispensing any prescription stamp or otherwise mark the prescription in such a way as to indicate that the prescription has been dispensed, and he shall keep a record of all cases in which any of the drugs have been dispensed, giving the date and name of the doctor prescribing, and the name of the patient or the number of the case. A separate record shall be kept in respect of each of the drugs.

(5) All prescriptions shall be kept for at least two years.

(6) Stock preparations of the drugs required to be kept in the wards or in the out-patient department shall only be supplied by the dispensary on the written requisition of the sister in charge of the ward or out-patient department, and shall be kept by her under lock and key, and shall only be used by her in accordance with the directions of one of the medical practitioners in charge of the patients.

(7) A requisition shall be marked in the dispensary to show that it has been complied with, and shall be filed in the dispensary, and a copy or note of the requisition shall be kept by the sister in charge.

(8) Adequate precautions shall be taken to prevent any theft of the drug while being conveyed from the dispensary to the wards or out-patient department.

(9) Particular preparations of any of the drugs may be prescribed by reference to any conventional name by which they are known in the hospital.

SCHEDULE II.

(1) All supplies of the drugs to which the Regulations apply shall be obtained by, or on the written order of, one of the medical practitioners attached to or attending the hospital who shall

certify that the supply is necessary for the treatment of the patients in the hospital.

(2) All supplies will be received by the matron or acting matron of the hospital, and shall be kept by her in a locked cupboard of which she alone shall have the key. She shall enter in the drug ledger a record of all supplies received containing the particulars specified in Schedule I, Part (a) of the Regulations. A separate record shall be kept in respect of each of the drugs.

(3) The matron or acting matron shall only use or administer the drugs in accordance with the directions of the medical practitioners attached to or attending the hospital.

(4) In the application of this schedule to a poor-house hospital or sick ward in Scotland, the matron shall mean the lady superintendent of nurses, if there is one; or, if not, shall mean the matron if a trained nurse, and otherwise the senior nurse or nurse in charge.

(5) Except in so far as they are modified by the foregoing provisions, the requirements of the Regulations shall be observed.

ANTISEPTIC DRESSINGS AND TREATMENT OF WOUNDS.

During the war a great advance was made in the methods of treating wounds, and experience eliminated many of the antiseptics previously in common use.

Among the most effective methods employed was that introduced by Carrel, which consisted of three operations :—

(1) A thorough opening up and cleansing of the wound.

(2) Continual irrigation with Dakin's solution or chloramine-T solution, 2 to 4 per cent.

(3) A regular bacteriological control by examination of smears from the wound every second day.

When organisms were found to be absent on three successive days, the wound was regarded as sterile.

To prepare **Dakin's solution** the quantities should be accurately weighed and chlorinated lime placed in a 12-litre jar with 5 litres of ordinary water, agitated for a few minutes, and allowed to stand overnight. At the same time sodium carbonate is dissolved separately in another 5 litres of water. The sodium solution is to be poured all at once into the jar containing the maceration of chlorinated lime, the whole well shaken and left to allow the calcium carbonate to settle as it forms. After half an hour, the supernatant liquid is siphoned off and filtered through paper.

According to Carrel, the chlorinated lime must be accurately titrated with decinormal sodium thiosulphate. The percentage of ingredients are to be determined by reference to a table thus:—

20 per cent. Cl requires 230 grm. chlor. lime ;
115 grm. Na_2CO_3 ; 96 grm. NaHCO_3 .

23 per cent. Cl requires 200 grm. chlor. lime ;
100 grm. Na_2CO_3 ; 84 grm. NaHCO_3 .

25 per cent. Cl requires 184 grm. chlor. lime ;
92 grm. Na_2CO_3 ; 76 grm. NaHCO_3 .

30 per cent. Cl requires 154 grm. chlor. lime ;
77 grm. Na_2CO_3 ; 64 grm. NaHCO_3 .

EUSOL.

Bleaching powder (fresh) .. 12·5.

Water 1,000

Triturate the powder with sufficient water to make a paste and dilute with remainder. Add boric acid powdered 12·5 and shake thoroughly. Allow to stand three or four hours and filter. Preserve in stoppered bottle away from light.

FLAVINE.

Acridflavine .. Diaminomethyl acridinium.

Proflavine .. Diaminoacridine sulphate.

A solution of 1 in 1,000 of this substance in normal saline was employed with advantage as a first dressing after surgical treatment. Subsequent solutions should not be stronger than 1 in 5,000.

MERCUROPHEN.

Sodium oxymercury orthonitro phenolate, an odourless brick red powder freely soluble in water. Used in solution of 1 in 5,000.

ACETOZONE.

A mixture of benzoyl-acetyl peroxide with an inert powder; non-toxic and used as an intestinal antiseptic as well as in solution for dressing wounds. It is claimed to be innocuous and does not stain, and is rapid in action.

BISMUTH AND IODOFORM PASTE.

“ Bipp.”

Has been largely employed in the treatment of wounds. The paste is applied freely to the wound, and dressed with sterile gauze.

Formulæ. (1.)

Bismuth subnitrate	1 oz.
Iodoform	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Liquid paraffin	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

Mix. Great care must be taken in levigating the powder to insure the paste being quite free from grit.

(2.)

Bismuth subnitrate	1 oz.
Iodoform	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Lanolin	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Castor oil	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

PHENOL AND MERCURIC PERCHLORIDE SOLUTION.

Cheate¹ suggested a solution of phenol and mercuric perchloride as a first application to wounds. The mixture should consist of 1—20 carbolic acid and 1—500 mercuric perchloride in absolute alcohol, coloured with rosoline.

HYDRION.

A solution containing mercuric, sodic, calcic and potassic chlorides.

¹ *Brit. Med. Journ.*, 1914, vol. ii, p. 1006.

Lissaman² suggests the following formula:—

Mercuric chloride	..	0·283 grm.
Calcic chloride	..	0·12 „
Sodic chloride	..	2·252 „
Potassic chloride..	..	0·005 „

40 gr. in tablet or powder should be dissolved in 1 pint of cold water as an ordinary antiseptic solution.

A stronger solution may be used for septic wounds in bad condition.

TREATMENT FOR BURNS.

AMBRINE.

A French proprietary product said to consist of hard paraffin resin and oil of amber.

Melted and applied to burns and wounds, it forms coating under which the wound rapidly heals.

Investigation has proved that pure hard paraffin, of suitable melting point, is superior to any mixture, the addition of wax or resin being unnecessary. Second, the pain caused by the first application may be obviated by substitution of liquid paraffin for melted paraffin for the first coat. Third, if antiseptics or anæsthetics are to be added, these should be incorporated with the liquid paraffin used for the first application and not with the hard paraffin.

Hull (*Brit. Med. Journ.*, December 15, 1917) finds that the best method is to paint the burn with a solution of an antiseptic before applying the paraffin. The best antiseptic is, he finds, acriflavine, a solution of 1 : 1,000 being used. He also gives the following formulæ:—

No. 7 Paraffin. β -naphthol, 0·25; eucalyptus oil, 2·0; olive oil, 5·0; soft paraffin, 25·0; hard paraffin, 67·75.

No. 10 Paraffin. Scarlet red, 0·2; eucalyptus oil, 2·0; olive oil, 5·0; hydrous wool-fat, 4·0; soft paraffin, 21·0; hard paraffin, 67·8.

² *Lancet*, December 19, 1914, p. 1438.

No. 11 Paraffin. As No. 10 at the expense of the soft paraffin.

No. 12 Paraffin. As No. 7, but with brilliant green 0·05 per cent.

No. 13 Paraffin. As No. 7, but with flavine 0·2 per cent.

No. 14 Paraffin. As No. 7, but with dichloramine T 0·2 per cent.

ETHANESAL.³

This compound possessing powerful anæsthetic properties is said to have no relation chemically either to choloform or ether. It is said to be free of impurities such as alcohol, water, acetones, mercaptans and thio-ethers. After preparing a pure ether freed from these impurities it was mixed from ketones in varying proportions, and the mixture so obtained was found to be capable of producing anæsthesia. The anæsthetic action was enhanced if the mixed ketones were first treated with carbon dioxide and ethylene. It is claimed that this compound has practically neither taste nor smell. It is less toxic than chloroform or ether, and has been given in cases where patients have diseased hearts, with no ill effects.

STOCK MIXTURES.

The following list of mixtures agreed by the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or adjudged by the Insurance Commissioners, to be capable of being stocked in bulk without deterioration, has been issued by the Insurance Commissioners (England):—

MISTURA ACIDA AMARA.

Acid. hydrochlor. dil.	..	..	15 minims
Inf. quassiæ	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

³ Ethanesal—R. L. Mackenzie Wallis, M.D., C. Langton Hewer, M.B. See *Proc. Roy. Soc. Med. (Sec. of Anæsthetics)*, August, 1921.

MISTURA ACIDA GENTIANÆ.

Acid. nitrohydrochlor. dil.	..	..	10 minims
Inf. gent. co.	..	..	120 „
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C.	..	..	5 „
Aquam	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA ACIDA CUM OPIO.

Acid. sulphuric. dil.	..	..	10 minims
Tinct. opii	..	..	$7\frac{1}{2}$ „
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C.	..	..	5 „
Aquam	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA ALBA.

Magnes. sulph.	..	..	60 gr.
Magnes. carb.	..	..	10 „
Aq. menth. pip. (ex conc. 1 to 40)	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA AMMONIÆ ET SENEGÆ.

Ammon. carb.	..	..	4 gr.
Ext. ipecac. liq.	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Ext. senegæ rad. liq. U.S.P.	..	..	10 minims
Aquam	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA ASTRINGENS.

Pulv. cretæ aromat.	..	..	20 gr.
Pulv. catechu	..	..	15 „
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C.	..	..	5 minims
Aquam	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA BISMUTHI.

Sodii bicarb.	..	..	15 gr.
Bismuth. carb.	..	..	10 „
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C.	..	..	5 minims
Aquam	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA CARMINATIVA.

Sodii bicarb.	..	..	15 gr.
Magnes. carb.	..	..	15 „
Ammon. carb.	..	..	4 „
Aq. menth. pip. (ex conc. 1 to 40)	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA CASCARÆ COMP.

Ext. cascar. sag. liq.	..	..	20 minims
Ext. nucis vom. liq.	..	..	1 minim
Ext. belladon. liq.	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
Syrup. zingib.	..	..	60 minims
Aquam	..	..	ad $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA CINCHONÆ COMP.

Ammon. carb.	..	..	5 gr.
Ext. cinchonæ liq.	..	..	15 minims
Aquam	..	..	ad $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA COLCHICI.

Ext. colchici sem. liq. U.S.P.			4 minims
Potass. bicarb.	..	..	20 gr.
Ol. limonis	..	..	$\frac{1}{8}$ minim
Aquam	..	..	ad $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA COPAIBÆ.

Copaibæ	..	..	15 minims
Liq. potassæ	..	..	15 „
Aquam	..	..	ad $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA DIURETICA.

Potass. acetat.	..	..	20 gr.
Potass. nitrat.	..	..	20 „
Succ. scoparii	..	..	30 minims
Aquam	..	..	ad $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA EFFERVESCENS.

Potass. bicarb.	..	..	20 gr.
Aquam	..	..	ad $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

(If acid. tart. is used to neutralize 15 gr.
required.)

(If succ. limonis is used to neutralize 2 dr.
required.)

MISTURA EXPECTORANS.

Ext. ipecac. liq...	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Ammon. carb.	..	..	3 gr.
Tinct. camph. co.	..	..	15 minims
Aquam	..	..	ad $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA FERRI APERIENS.

Ferri sulph.	..	..	..	3 gr.
Magnes. sulph.	..	..	..	30 „
Acid. sulph. dil.	..	..	..	5 minims
Aq. menth. pip. (ex conc.	1			
to 40)	..	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA FERRI ARSENICALIS.

Liq. arsenicalis	..	..	..	3 minims
Ferri et ammon. cit.	..	..	..	6 gr.
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C.	..	..	..	5 minims
Aquam	..	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA FERRI ET AMMON. CITRAT.

Ferri et ammon. cit.	..	..	..	$7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Ammon. carb.	..	..	..	3 „
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C.	..	..	..	5 minims
Aquam	..	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA FERRI ET QUASSIÆ.

Liq. ferri perchlor.	..	..	..	15 minims
Inf. quassiæ	..	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Liq. ferri perchlor.	..	..	..	10 minims
Liq. strychnin. hyd.	..	..	..	2 „
Glycerini	..	..	..	10 „
Aquam	..	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ ALKALINA.

Sodii bicarb.	..	..	..	10 gr.
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C.	..	..	..	5 minims
Inf. gentian. co...	..	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA GENTIANÆ CUM RHEO.

Gent. rad. pulv.	..	..	..	5 gr.
Rhei rhizoma pulv.	..	..	..	5 „
Zingib. pulv.	..	..	..	1 „
Sod. bicarb.	..	..	..	10 „
Ol. menth. pip.	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Aquam	..	..	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

(Triturate the powders together with the oil of peppermint and add the water gradually.)

MISTURA POTASSII BROMIDI.

Potass. bromid.	10 gr.
Ammon. carb.	4 „
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C. ..	5 minims
Aquam ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI.

Potassii iodid.	5 gr.
Aq. menth. pip. (ex conc. 1 to 40) ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA QUININÆ.

Quininæ sulph.	1 gr.
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	5 minims
Emuls. chloroformi B.P.C. ..	5 „
Aquam ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA SODÆ CUM RHEO.

Pulv. rhei	4 gr.
Ammon. carb.	3 „
Sodii bicarb.	10 „
Aq. menth. pip. (ex conc. 1 to 40) ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA STIMULANS.

Ætheris	10 minims
Ammon. carb.	4 gr.
Aquam ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

MISTURA TUSSIS.

Diamorph. hyd.	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.
Syr. tolu	30 minims
Liq. cocci.	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Aquam ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz.

NOTES.—(i) This list is issued for the purposes of Note (a) to Part III of the Drug Tariff.

(ii) In prescribing by means of its title any mixture selected by the Panel Committee from this list, the letters “C.L.” should be added after the title, unless the mixture is incorporated in a local formulary, in which case the practice recognized for the purpose of prescribing from the formulary will be applicable.

ADDITION TO UNOFFICIAL AND USEFUL FORMULÆ.

THE PREVENTION AND EXTERMINATION OF BODY VERMIN.

The Great War afforded abundant opportunities for testing many methods for both preventing and exterminating body lice and kindred pests.

The following formulæ proved effective:—

Powdered black hellebore .. 3 oz.

Powdered borax .. 1 „

Mix together. The powder to be freely dusted over blankets and clothing.

Ammoniated mercury .. 2 parts

Zinc oxide .. 1 part

French chalk in powder .. 1 „

Mix well and dust on with a pad of wool.

LEFROY'S OIL EMULSION.

Formulæ.

1.

Crude mineral oil (kerosene) 110 parts

Soft soap .. 50 „

Rub a little into the clothes.

2.

Whale oil soap .. 10 lb.

Crude Barbadoes petroleum 5½ pints.

Naphthalene .. 4 oz.

Mix.

Piece of twine saturated with mercurial ointment worn round the body also proved an effective preventive.

Naphthalene in powder dusted into the clothing is also useful.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE FEET.

A DISINFECTING AND SOOTHING APPLICATION FOR THE FEET AFTER MARCHING.

The feet should first be thoroughly cleansed in water; and a solution of carbolic acid 1 per cent. in glycerin should be applied all over the surface of the foot.

TO REMOVE HARD CALLOSITIES ON SOLE OF THE FOOT.

A paste made as follows applied on a piece of lint about the size of a shilling with oil silk strapped over it:—

To 1 oz. of glycerine add sufficient salicylic acid to make a thick cream. Then mix with it 1 gm. of pure carbolic acid.

This application must be applied with care, and the paste should not be allowed to reach the ordinary skin as it is liable to blister.

FOR UNBROKEN CHILBLAINS.

Tr. capsici

Lin. camph. co. .. āā $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.

Misce. To be painted frequently over the affected area.

FOR BROKEN CHILBLAINS.

Ung. resinæ

Ung. ac. carbolic .. āā $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Zinci oxidi 2 dr.

Vaselini ad 2 dr.

Misce, ft. ung.

APPLICATION FOR CHILBLAINS.

Ung. calcis chlorinatae 10 per cent. with ung. paraffin. Misce.

CALOMEL OINTMENT AND PASTE.

PROPHYLACTICS AGAINST SYPHILIS.

Calomel 10 grs.

Vaseline 1 oz.

Misce.

Calomel ointment is also made with lanoline 33 per cent. To be used by inunction.

APPLICATIONS FOR ECZEMA.

Ammoniated mercury .. 10 gr.

Lead acetate 10 „

Zinc oxide 20 „

Nitrate of mercury ointment .. 20 „

Soft paraffin $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Lard benzoated $\frac{1}{2}$ „

Misce, ft. ung.

LOWNDES' CREAM.

Ammoniated mercury ointment	1 oz.
Zinc ointment	3 „
Glycerin	2 „

Misce.

PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN OINTMENT.

Hydrogen peroxide solution ..	10 parts
Lanolin	add to 100 „

Misce. Should be made fresh.

THORIUM OLEATE OINTMENT.

Thorium oleate 25 per cent. rubbed into a smooth cream with almond oil.

Useful for chapped, cracked skin and eczema.

LOTIO CALCII SULPHURATI.

Slaked lime	4 parts
Sublimed sulphur	4 „
Distilled water	35 „

Boil together, evaporate down, and filter to produce 20 parts of solution.

Use one tablespoonful to every 7 gallons of water as a bath for eczema irritation.

ANTI-ECZEMA CREAM.

R Zinc oxide	1 dr.
Starch powder	1 „
Ichthyol	20 gr.
Menthol	2 „
Liq. carbon. detergens ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Ammoniated mercury ..	10 gr.
Vaseline	1 oz.
Hazeline cream	1 „

Misce. Smear freely on the affected part or apply on strips of butter muslin.

Mr. Hall's Rx

R Zinc Oxide 80
 Plum acet 12
 My Hydragrit 3ii
 misc. Lanolin 3iii

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