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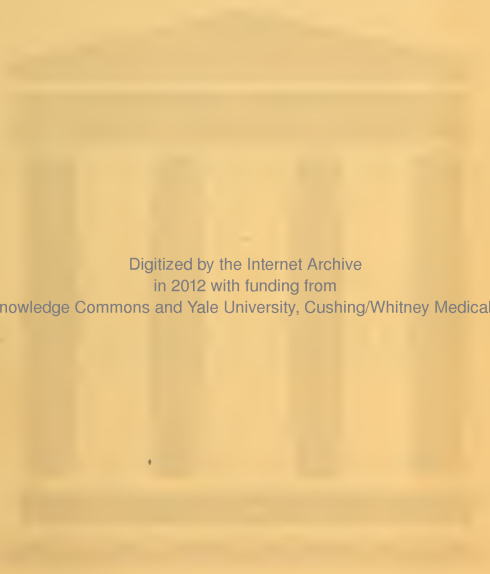
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PHYSICIANS' MANUAL
OF THE
PHARMACOPEIA

AND THE
NATIONAL FORMULARY

An Epitome of all the articles contained in the U. S. P. (Eighth Revision) and the National Formulary (Third Edition.)

BY

C. S. N. HALLBERG, Ph.G., M.D.,

Professor of Pharmacy, School of Pharmacy University of Illinois, Member of
Committee on Revision of the U.S. Pharmacopeia and of
the Committee on the National Formulary

AND

J. H. SALISBURY, A.M., M.D.,

Assistant Professor of Medicine, Rush Medical College; Professor of Medicine
Illinois Postgraduate Medical School.

Third Edition—Revised.

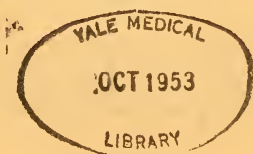
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

535 Dearborn Avenue, Chicago

1912

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Introductory

THE PHARMACOPEIA.—The Pharmacopeia is a book fixing standards for the identity, purity, strength and quality, and giving directions for the preparation, valuation, compounding and preservation, of drugs, chemicals, medicinal substances and their preparations. Originally compiled in 1820 by a convention of physicians, it is revised decennially by a Committee on Revision composed of chemists, pharmacognosists, pharmacists and physicians elected by a convention, which meets each decennium in Washington, and which includes delegates from medical and pharmaceutical societies and colleges and from the medical departments of the Army, the Navy and the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. While the United States Pharmacopeia has been the legal standard for drugs through pharmacy acts in a few individual states, it did not become a legal standard for the United States until January, 1907, at which time the Food and Drugs Act went into effect.

NATIONAL FORMULARY.—There are many preparations extensively employed, which, from their more or less ephemeral or polypharmaceutical character, are not admitted to the U. S. Pharmacopeia. They include many solutions, elixirs, syrups, mixtures and pills. The same confusion in strength and consequently in dosage which attached to official medicines before the adoption of pharmacopeias applied also to these various mixtures. Thus preparations of potent substances such as elixirs of strychnin, solutions of arsenic, syrups of morphin, etc., varied in strength as made by different manufacturers, until in 1887 the National Formulary was issued by the American Pharmaceutical Association. This work contains nearly 500 formulas for chemical and pharmaceutical preparations and had largely superseded private formularies until the third edition (1906) was made a legal standard through the National Food and Drugs Act. The National Formulary now assures

the same uniformity in these preparations as does the Pharmacopeia and affords physicians the safeguard that preparations made after its formulas will be the same throughout the United States.

While the preparations of the N. F. are mostly suggested by the formulas of physicians, there are also a number of formulas for preparations similar to the advertised proprietary medicines. While, for obvious reasons, these are not always identical in appearance or flavor with the proprietary article, they are equal, if not superior, to the particular proprietary medicine they are intended to replace. They have the advantage of non-secrecy and uniformity of composition.

The present work is intended to supply physicians with a convenient reference to the official preparations of various remedies. Reference to the name of any drug will show at a glance the preparations which may be prescribed; further information regarding strength and composition of the preparations is furnished under the special titles. It is suggested that prescription of these preparations by their Latin titles will often avoid lay criticism and also greatly reduce if not prevent the use of such medicines by the public for self-medication.

A therapeutic index has been devised for the purpose of giving a comparative view of the resources of the official remedies. This is not intended as a complete guide to treatment nor as an exhaustive list of remedies for various diseases, but to present such a selection and classification of remedies as will be helpful and suggestive as an aid to extemporaneous and emergency prescriptions.

While the objection may be justly raised that the Pharmacopeia contains remedies that might be termed obsolete and the National Formulary includes formulas which in the judgment of many might well be omitted, it has been deemed wisest to retain them all as representing the best effort of the representatives of the united professions of medicine and pharmacy. The wisdom of this course is the more apparent when we remember that experience shows that half-forgotten remedies are sometimes revived, and it is well to hold

fast to the old remedies which have served past generations, while making fair trial of more recent ones.

It is probably unnecessary to say that one of the reasons for the publication of this manual, containing in a compact and cheap form a list of official and National Formulary preparations, is to supply physicians with information regarding preparations that can be used in place of the vast number of proprietary medicines now on the market, the great majority of which are typical nostrums. Proprietary medicines are not necessarily objectionable, *per se*, especially if the proprietorship is controlled by a patent, for such medicines become free when the patent expires, as in the case of such chemicals as antipyrin, salol, phenacetin (acetphenetidin), sulphonal (sulphomethanum), trional (sulphonethylmethanum), etc. Originality and scientific research in their production were rewarded for a limited period through the patent laws, after which they became common property. Most of the proprietary medicines, however, are simple mixtures and show no originality and, therefore, can not be patented. These are controlled by trade-marked names. They are usually secret in composition or, if the formula is given, it is often fictitious or deceptive, and is sometimes changed to suit the whims of the manufacturer. There are, however, mixtures, proprietary in character, that are not secret and which may possess properties which recommend them to physicians. To differentiate those preparations that are true to name and that are honestly manufactured and exploited, the American Medical Association, through its Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, issues a book known as "New and Non-Official Remedies." This names and describes such medicinal articles, chemicals and preparations not comprised in the U. S. P. or N. F., and this book, combined with the Physicians' Manual of the U. S. P. and N. F., furnishes physicians with information about practically every medicine, proprietary and otherwise, which they will find it necessary to use.

Pharmacopeia articles are in black-faced capitals, while those of the National Formulary are in black-faced small letters. For instance, **BISMUTHI CITRAS**

is official in the Pharmacopeia, while **Bismuthi Oxidum Hydratum** is a National Formulary article.

The Dosage throughout is the *average adult dose* as given in the U. S. P. and the N. F. and as such implies the range customary in practice.

Common names of drugs appear in the list of synonyms, so that the reader who fails to remember the official title can find it under the common name.

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✕ **ACACIA**—Gum Arabic.

Uses: Demulcent; chiefly as vehicle to suspend resinous and other insoluble substances in liquid mixtures; as emulsifying agent for oils in emulsions and as excipient in pill-masses and troches.

✕ **ACETANILIDUM**—Acetanilide.—Phenylacetamide; Antifebrine. Monacetyl derivative of Aniline.

Uses: Analgesic, antipyretic, cardiac depressant; in powder, capsules, cachets; should not be massed or formed into pills, except when mixed with extracts and substances intended for slow intestinal action; externally as a Dusting Powder.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Pulvis Acetanilidi Compositus, U. S.

This prescription indicates the usual form of mixtures of Acetanilide with alkalies and caffeine.

R. Acetanilidi
Sodii bicarb., āā.....grs. xxii 1 | 5
Ammonii carbonatisgrs. xi | 75

Make ten powders of about 0.3 Gm. (5 grains) each, one being given every three or four hours to reduce fever. For headache one is given and repeated, if necessary, in an hour.

A migraine elixir that is being exploited by a number of manufacturers may be given as follows:

R. Acetanilidigr. xxx 2 |
Caffeinægr. iiii | 2
Sodii bromidi3ii 8
Alcoholis3i 4 |
Elixir aromatici, q. s. ft.....3iij 100 |

Average dose 5 c.c., or 1 teaspoonful. If 20 c.c. of tincture of cardamon be added to this, or if adjuvant elixir (which is also official), be used instead of the aromatic, the appearance of the mixture will be much enhanced and the psychological effect increased.

CAUTION.—Acetanilide is the chief constituent in many proprietary articles and in the popular Headache Remedies. It often produces untoward effects manifested through cyanosis and general debility, and should therefore be used with care and since it is liable to cause habit its continued use should always be discouraged.

ACETONUM—Acetone—Dimethylketone. A liquid solvent.

ACETPHENETIDINUM. — Acetphenetidini; "Phenacetin."—A Phenol derivative.

White scales or crystalline powder; soluble in 925 parts water and 12 parts alcohol.

Uses: Analgesic, antipyretic. In powder, capsules, cachets, etc. Should not be massed or formed into pills, except when mixed with substance intended for slow intestinal action.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains. It is suggested that this dose may be too large.

R. Acetphenetidini (phenacetin)	grs. xv	1	|	5
Caffeinæ	grs. viii		|	
Sodii bromidi	ʒi	4	|	
Elixir adjuvantis	ʒi	30	|	

The mixture is to be shaken and two teaspoonfuls given as a dose. This is often used for headache, one dose being usually sufficient.

CAUTION: As with Acetanilide, which see.

Acetum Aromaticum, N. F.—Aromatic Vinegar.

ACETUM OPII—Vinegar of Opium (Black Drop).—10 per cent. opii pulvis.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

ACETUM SCILLÆ—Vinegar of Squill.

Uses: For the preparation of Syrupus Scillæ, U. S.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims; rarely used by itself.

ACIDUM ACETICUM—Acetic Acid.—36 per cent. absolute acid.

Uses: Caustic; for removal of warts.

ACIDUM ACETICUM DILUTUM—Diluted Acetic Acid.—6 per cent. absolute acid.

Uses: Refrigerant; for preparing acetates.

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis, U. S.

ACIDUM ACETICUM GLACIALE—Glacial Acetic Acid. 99 per cent. absolute acid.

ACIDUM BENZOICUM — Benzoic Acid (Flores Benzoini).—By sublimation from Benzoin, or produced artificially.

White, or yellowish-white scales, or needles; soluble in 281 parts water, 18 parts alcohol and in ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils.

Uses: Diuretic, antiseptic. Internally, chiefly as soluble compounds with the alkalies (benzoates); externally, in solutions.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Tinctura Opii Camphorata, U. S.

Liquor Antisepticus, U. S.

ACIDUM BORICUM—Boric Acid—(Boracic Acid).

Whitish scales or very fine powder, soluble in 18

parts water, 3 parts boiling water, 15 parts alcohol, 4.6 parts glycerin; when heated with glycerin reacts to form Boro-glycerin—official as Glyceritum Boroglycerini, which see.

Uses: Antiseptic, antiputrefactive (astringent); externally in antiseptic solutions. Saturated solution contains about 5 per cent. Also as a Dusting Powder, diluted with Talc, sometimes combined with Salicylic Acid, Acetanilide, Iodoform, Phenol, etc.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains (rarely internally).

Liquor Antisepticus, U. S.

Pulvis Antisepticus, N. F.

Pulvis Talcī Salicylicus, N. F.

ACIDUM CAMPHORICUM—Camphoric Acid.—Acid obtained by the oxidation of Camphor.

Colorless crystals, or flakes; soluble in 125 parts water, readily in alcohol and fatty oils.

Uses: Internally to combat night-sweat of phthisis, but of little value; externally in saturated aqueous solution for pharyngitis and laryngitis.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains, in the form of capsules.

Acidum Carbolicum Iodatum, N. F.—Iodized Carbolic Acid.—(Phenol Iodatum, Iodized Phenol).

Iodine 20, Phenol 60, Glycerin 20 parts.

Uses: Externally as a counterirritant and cauter.

ACIDUM CITRICUM — Citric Acid. — Obtained from Limes or Lemons.

Crystals, readily soluble in water, alcohol and in 18 parts ether.

Uses: Refrigerant, as a substitute for lemon juice.

To form citrates with the alkalies and alkaline earths in official solutions and effervescent salts: Liquor Potassii Citratis, Liq. Magnesii Citratis, Magnesii Sulphas Effervescens, etc.; with ammonia and other alkalies to form soluble double compounds of the metals, Bismuth and Iron.

Average Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Acidum Citricum Saccharatum, N. F.—For extemporaneous preparation of Effervescent Powders.

ACIDUM GALLICUM—Gallic Acid.—From Tannic Acid.

Yellowish-white needles; soluble in 83.7 parts water, 4 parts alcohol.

Uses: Astringent; hæmostatic; externally in saturated solution in water.

Dose 1 Gm., or 15 grains; internally in powder or capsule.

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM DILUTUM—Diluted Hydriodic Acid.—10 per cent. absolute HI.

Uses: Alterative; as a substitute for Potassium

Iodide and other alkali Iodides and for preparing Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici, U. S.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

ACIDUM HYDROBROMICUM DILUTUM — Diluted Hydrobromic Acid.—10 per cent. absolute HBr.

Uses: Sedative; as a substitute for Potassium Bromide and other alkali Bromides.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram; in Elixir or Syrup.

X **ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM** — Hydrochloric Acid (Muriatic Acid).—31.9 per cent. absolute HCl.

Fuming, corrosive liquid, s. g. 1.158; miscible with water and alcohol.

Uses: Chiefly to prepare the Diluted and other acids.

Poison.—Antidote: Weak alkali solution; soap.

X **ACIDUM HYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM**—Diluted Hydrochloric Acid.—10 per cent. absolute HCl.

Uses: Solvent; addition to bitter tonics.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims; largely diluted.

ACIDUM HYDROCYANICUM DILUTUM.—Diluted Hydrocyanic Acid (Prussic Acid).—2 per cent. absolute HCN.

Liquid, of bitter almond odor, easily decomposed, should be carefully kept from heat and light.

Uses: Sedative in small doses; palliative addition to cough-mixtures.

Poison.—Antidote: Ferric chloride, inhalation of ammonia.

Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.

ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM.—30 per cent. absolute acid:

ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM DILUTUM.—Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid.—10 per cent. absolute acid.

Uses: As a substitute for Calcium and other Hypophosphites and addition to their preparations.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

ACIDUM LACTICUM—Lactic Acid.—75 per cent. absolute acid.

Syrupy liquid, s. g. 1.206, miscible in all proportions with water, alcohol and ether.

Uses: Refrigerant; intestinal antiseptic, in green Diarrhea of Infants; externally as a caustic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Acidum Metaphosphoricum Dilutum, N. F.—Diluted Glacial Phosphoric Acid.—10 per cent. Phosphoric Acid.

Uses: In solutions of Pyrophosphate of Iron to prevent precipitation.

ACIDUM NITRICUM—Nitric Acid (Aqua Fortis).—68 per cent. HNO_3 .

Strongly corrosive, fuming, caustic liquid, s. g. 1.403; miscible in all proportions with water, reacts with alcohol and glycerin (explosive).

Uses: As a caustic.

Poison.—Antidote: Weak alkali solution; bland oils.

ACIDUM NITRICUM DILUTUM—Diluted Nitric Acid.—10 per cent. HNO_3 .

Uses: Hepatic stimulant; to produce Nitrates.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, largely diluted with water.

ACIDUM NITROHYDROCHLORICUM — Nitrohydrochloric Acid (Aqua Regia).—Nitric Acid, 18 vols.; Hydrochloric Acid, 82 vols.

ACIDUM NITROHYDROCHLORICUM DILUTUM—Diluted Nitrohydrochloric Acid.—Diluted Nitro-Muriatic Acid.—Approx. 10 per cent. absolute acid.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims; should be taken through a glass tube so as to prevent affecting the teeth.

Uses: Hepatic stimulant, largely diluted; as an addition to bitter tonics.

R̄.	Acidi nitrohydrochlorici dil.....m.	C	6	5
	Syrupi aurantii.....	3x	40	
	Tincturæ gentianæ comp.....	3v	20	
	Aquæ q. s.....	3xxv	100	

M. et Sig. One teaspoonful three times daily, before meals.

ACIDUM OLEICUM—Oleic Acid.—An acid from Fat.

Yellowish liquid, s. g. 0.895; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzine, fixed and volatile oils.

Uses: To form Oleates with alkalies, metals and alkaloids. See Oleates.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM—Phosphoric Acid.—85 per cent. absolute Orthophosphoric Acid.

Syrupy liquid, s. g. 1.707, miscible in all proportions with water and alcohol.

Uses: In preparation of Phosphates.

ACIDUM PHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM—Diluted Phosphoric Acid.—10 per cent. absolute acid.

Uses: Tonic and stimulant to gastric mucous membrane.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims (diluted).

ACIDUM SALICYLICUM—Salicylic Acid.—Derived from natural Salicylates, such as Oil of Gaultheria, or produced synthetically from Phenol.

Light, white, needles, or crystalline powder; soluble in

308 parts water, 2 parts alcohol, also soluble in ether, chloroform or fixed oils.

See also Methyl Salicylas, Oleum Betulæ, Oleum Gaultheriæ.

Uses: Anti-rheumatic, antiseptic and germicide. Internally in powder, capsules, cachets; should not be massed or formed into pills, except when mixed with substances intended for slow intestinal action; also to form soluble salts with the alkalies.

Salicylic Acid irritates the stomach, which may be avoided by administering the natural methyl salicylate, Oleum Gaultheriæ, in capsules mixed with an equal volume of Oleum Amygdalæ Expressum (5 minims of each); or it may be applied externally by inunction of a 10 or 20 per cent. Ointment of Lanolin.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Practically insoluble in water, the acid can not be administered in water or watery mixtures except when containing alcohol. See Elixir Acidi Salicylici, N. F. It may be dissolved in oil and formed into an Emulsion. See Emulsa. Its salts with Alkalies are very soluble and its solution is thus readily made, but such are said to be less effective than the acid itself.

To neutralize 100 parts Salicylic Acid requires 61 parts Sodium Bicarbonate; a solution containing 4 grs. (0.25) Salicylic Acid, or 5 grs. (0.3) Sodium Salicylate to 4 Cc. or 1 fluidram would be formulated thus:

R.	Sodii bicarbonatis	gr. lxx	41
	Acidi salicylici	gr. C	6½
	Syrupi aurantii	fl. 3x	40
	Aquæ, q. s.	fl. 3xxv	100

M. et ft. Solutio.

Externally in Solution and as Dusting Powder.

Pulvis Antisepticus, N. F.

Pulvis Talcii Salicylicus, N. F.

ACIDUM STEARICUM—Stearic Acid—An acid from Fat.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM—Sulphuric Acid—92.5 per cent. absolute H₂SO₄.

Heavy, oily, corrosive liquid, s. g. 1.826; miscible in all proportions with water and alcohol with evolution of heat.

CAUTION.—In diluting, the acid should be added to the water or other diluent and not the reverse.

Poison.—Antidote: Alkalies in dilute solution, bland oils.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM AROMATICUM—Elixir of Vitriol.

Contains about 10 per cent. sulphuric acid in alcohol, with aromatics.

Uses: Tonic, astringent; in night sweats of phthisis; to dissolve quinine, etc.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims, diluted with water, syrups, etc.

To control night-sweat:

R.	Atropinæ sulphatis	gr. 1/8	| 008
	Acidi sulphurici aromatici		
	Syrupi, āā	fl. ʒiv 15	
	Aquæ, q. s. ad	fl. ʒxxv 100	

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in half glass of water at bed-time.

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM—Diluted Sulphuric Acid.—10 per cent. H_2SO_4 .

Uses: Tonic, astringent and refrigerant; to dissolve quinine and other alkaloids.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims (diluted).

ACIDUM SULPHUROSUM—Sulphurous Acid.—6 per cent. absolute SO_2 .

Liquid, s. g. 1.028, completely volatilized by heat.

Uses: Bleaching agent; disinfectant; germicide by spraying or volatilizing in rooms; usually effected by burning sulphur, which see. Rarely internally; the sulphites used instead.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims (diluted).

ACIDUM TANNICUM—Tannic Acid.—(Tannin).

Light, greenish-yellow crusts or powder, soluble in less than its weight in water or alcohol, in 3 parts glycerin.

INCOMPATIBLE with: alkalis, lime solution, alkaloids, albumin, gelatin, starch, salts of antimony, copper, iron, lead, mercury; compounds of iodine, bromine, chlorine, nitrites permanganates, chlorates and other oxidizing agents; forming insoluble compounds with alkaloids, it has been employed as Antidote in *poisoning*.

Uses: Astringent, styptic, hemostatic; internally in the form of pill, in Diarrhea (1 grain), for which the derivatives of albumin and similar organic compounds, tannigen, etc., are also used. Externally in 1 to 10 per cent. solution in water, prepared most conveniently extemporaneously from the Glycerite:

To make, for example, Solutio Acidi Tannici, 5 per cent.:

Glyceriti acidi tannici	ʒvi 25
Aquæ sterilatæ q. s. ad	ʒxxv 100

Unguentum Acidi Tannici, U. S.—20 per cent.

Collodium Stypticum, U. S.—20 per cent.

Trochisci Acidi Tannici, U. S.—0.06 Gm. (1 grain).

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

ACIDUM TARTARICUM—Tartaric Acid.—Obtained from Argol.

Crystals or white powder, very soluble in water or alcohol, but not in ether (distinction from citric acid).

Uses: Refrigerant, laxative; Pulvis Effervescens Comp. U. S.; to form tartrates and, with ammonia and alkalis, soluble iron compounds.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Acidum Tartaricum Saccharatum, N. F.—For extemporaneous preparation of Effervescent Powders, N. F.

ACIDUM TRICHLORACETICUM—Trichloroacetic Acid.

White, deliquescent crystals, very soluble in water, alcohol or ether.

Uses: Chiefly as a chemical reagent; astringent, escharotic, hemostatic; to remove warts and other skin blemishes, in 10 per cent. water solution; astringent or hemostatic, 1 to 3 per cent. solution; must be used with care.

✓ **ACONITINA**—Aconitine—Alkaloid from Aconite.

White crystals, producing in extreme dilution (1 in 3200) the tingling sensation of the fauces, characteristic of aconite.

Uses: Cardiac sedative (see *Aconitum*); in the form of tablets, or tablet triturates (see N. F.).

Dose: 0.00015 Gm. (0.15 milligram), or 1/400 grain.

CAUTION.—This is the most potent official article and must not be confounded with the so-called amorphous alkaloid (“*Aconitia*”), or the Eclectic “resinoid.”

✓ **ACONITUM**—Root *Aconitum Napellus*.—Not less than 0.5 per cent. Aconitine.

Uses: Cardiac and respiratory depressant, antipyretic, diaphoretic and diuretic; externally anesthetic, in neuralgia, etc.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

✓ **Tinctura Aconiti**, U. S.—10 per cent. **Dose:** 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

CAUTION.—Tincture of Aconite formerly official was 35 per cent. drug-strength, being, therefore, nearly four times as strong as the tincture now official.

To avoid dispensing the tincture of the former strength, the Tincture of the U. S. P. VIIIth (or 10 per cent.) should be specified.

In acute stage of tonsillitis:

R.	Tincturæ aconiti		
	Sodii salicylatis, āā.....	3j	4
	Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	ʒiiv	15
	Syrupi aurantii florum.....	ʒviii	30
	Aquæ destillatæ, q. s. ad.....	ʒxxxv	100

M. **Sig.:** Teaspoonful every one or two hours.

Fluidextractum Aconiti, U. S.—**Dose:** 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Poison.—Antidote: Evacuation of the stomach while in a recumbent position; artificial respiration; digitalis, stimulants and caffeine administered.

ADEPS—(Adipis)—Lard—(Axungia Porci).

✓ **ADEPS BENZOINATUS**—Benzoinated Lard.

Uses: Emollient, ointment-vehicle. Benzoinated lard, if properly prepared and protected against heat

and the atmosphere, is sterile and should always be specified.

ADEPS LANÆ—Wool Fat.—The purified fat from sheep's wool.

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS—Hydrated Wool Fat—"Lanolin."—Wool fat mixed with 30 per cent. of water.

Uses: Ointment-vehicle; see unguenta.

A cholesterin, capable of absorbing more than its weight of water; not saponified by alkalis and immune from rancidity, penetrating the skin and, therefore, preferable to animal or vegetable fats or oils as a vehicle for medicinal agents intended for systemic or constitutional effects. See Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi, etc.

ÆTHER—Ether.—96 per cent. absolute Ether.

Liquid, s. g. 0.716, exceedingly volatile, inflammable.

CAUTION.—The vapors, two and one-half times as heavy as air, are dangerously explosive.

Uses: Anodyne, sedative, antispasmodic, diaphoretic, anthelmintic, cardiac and cerebral stimulant. Anesthetic: also in the form of mixtures; A. C. E.—Alcohol 1, chloroform 2, ether 3 parts, by volume.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims; for anesthesia, about 30 Cc.

Spiritus Ætheris, U. S.—**Dose:** 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, U. S.—(Hoffmann's Anodyne).—**Dose:** 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram; with equal parts Tr. Opii Camphorata, to check diarrhea in hot weather.

ÆTHER ACETICUS—Acetic Ether.—90 per cent. Ethyl Acetate.

Liquid, s. g. 0.883, volatile, agreeable odor.

Uses: Stimulant, antispasmodic, as flavor.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

ÆTHYLIS CARBAMAS—Ethyl Carbamate—"Urethane."—Ester of Carbamic Acid obtained by reaction of ethyl alcohol on Carbamide (urea) or one of its salts.

White, colorless crystals or scales, soluble in less than its weight of water, readily in other solvents.

INCOMPATIBLE with: Alkalies, acids and most other chemicals.

Uses: Hypnotic, similar to paraldehyde, but slightly analgesic; in powder or solution.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains (in capsules).

In insomnia of exhausting diseases:

R.	Æthylis carbamatis	.....	ʒij	8
	Syrupi	.....	ʒiv	15
	Aquæ, q. s. ad	.....	ʒxxxv	100

M. Sig.: One or two teaspoonfuls are required.

ÆTHYLIS CHLORIDUM—Ethyl Chloride.—“Kelene.”

Highly volatile liquid s. g. 0,918; must be kept in hermetically sealed glass-tubes; highly inflammable, should be kept removed from lights.

Uses: Anesthetic; as an inhalant to produce anesthesia, said to be more free from danger than ether, chloroform or their various mixtures. Externally, as a solvent for medicinal agents intended for local effects, i. e., Iodine, Phenol, Salicylic Acid, etc.

Dose: To effect anesthesia, 15 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

ALCOHOL.—94.9 per cent. (vol.) absolute Ethyl Alcohol.

ALCOHOL ABSOLUTUM.—99 per cent. Ethyl Alcohol.

× **ALCOHOL DILUTUM**—48.9 per cent. absolute Ethyl Alcohol.—Mixture of equal volumes of alcohol and distilled water.

× **ALOE.**—(Aloe Barbadosensis; A. Socotrina U. S. '90).—

Extract from leaves of Aloe vera and other species.

× **ALOE PURIFICATA**—Purified Aloes.—Aloes purified by melting and straining; in pieces or powder form.

Uses: Cathartic; purgative in habitual constipation, emmenagogue, anthelmintic.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Tinctura Aloes, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc.

Extractum Aloes, U. S.—Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Pilulæ Aloes, U. S.—Dose: 2 pills.

Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri, U. S.—Dose: 2 pills.

Pilulæ Aloes et Mastiches, U. S.—Dose: 2 pills.

Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 pills.

Aloes enters in the following:

Tinctura Antiperiodica, N. F.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc.

Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 pills.

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 pills.

Pilulæ Catharticæ Vegetabiles, U. S.—Dose: 2 pills.

Pilulæ ad Prandium (Dinner Pills), Laxativæ, Quadruplices and Triplices, see N. F.

Bile appears to increase the activity of aloes, and the formula given below is suggestive as a suitable form of administration:

R.	Aloes		
	Fel. bovis insp.		
	Saponis, āā.....	grs. xx	1 | 3
	M. Ft. pil. No. 15.	Sig.: Three at a dose.	

These may be coated with salol, to prevent their disintegration in the stomach.

- X **ALOINUM**—Aloin.—Neutral principle from Aloes.
Lemon-yellow powder, or orange-colored crystals; soluble in 65 parts water, in 10.75 alcohol.
Uses: Same as Aloes; said to be less "gripping."
Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.
Pilulæ Laxativæ Compositæ, U. S.
Pilulæ Aloini Compositæ, N. F.
- ALTHEA**—Root of *Althea officinalis*.
- X **ALUMEN**—Alum.—Aluminum and Potassium Sulphate.
Large, translucent crystals, or white powder; soluble in 9 parts water, in 0.3 boiling water, freely soluble in warm glycerin; insoluble in alcohol.
Uses: Astringent, styptic, hemostatic; externally in solution; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. as injection. The saturated solution in water contains about 10 per cent. Alum.
Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 8 grains (rarely internally).
- ALUMEN EXSICCATUM**—Exsiccated or "dried" Alum.
—Alum deprived of its water of crystallization by heating.
White, granular powder; soluble in 17 parts of water and in 1.4 parts boiling water. It is nearly twice as strong as the crystalized alum.
Uses: Same as alum, but being anhydrous is better adapted to certain purposes. Externally as a dusting powder or in ointments.
- ALUMINI HYDROXIDUM**—(Alumini Hydras, U. S. '90).—"Aluminum Hydrate."
- ALUMINI SULPHAS**—Aluminum Sulphate.
Crystalline powder, or in crystals or pencils.
Uses: Caustic, astringent (in pencils).
- AMMONII BENZOAS**—Ammonium Benzoate.
White flakes, or crystalline powder; soluble in 10.5 parts water, in 25 parts alcohol.
Uses: Anti-rheumatic, diuretic, similar to other Benzoates.
Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains; in solution or liquid mixtures.
- AMMONII BROMIDUM**—Ammonium Bromide.
Transparent crystals, or white crystalline powder; soluble in 1.2 parts water, in 12.5 parts alcohol.
Uses: Motor-depressant, sedative.
Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains; in powder, capsule or solution.
Elixir Ammonii Bromidi, N. F.—**Dose:** 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- X **AMMONII CARBONAS**—Ammonium Carbonate.—Mixture of acid carbonate and ammonium carbamate.

White, internally translucent, masses; soluble in 4 parts water; decomposed by heat.

Uses: Cardiac and respiratory stimulant; expectorant, usually in liquid mixtures.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Liquor Ammonii Acetatis, U. S.—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

γ Spiritus Ammoniae Aromaticus, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims (diluted).

Mistura Pectoralis (Stokes), N. F.

Expectorant in catarrhal pneumonia:

R̄.	Olei terebinthinæ.....	fl. ʒi	8
	Ammonii carbonatis	ʒii	8
	Acaciæ, sacchari ana.....	ʒiv	16
	Aquæ, q. s. ad.....	ʒxxv	100

M. secundum artem. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water every four hours.

× **AMMONII CHLORIDUM**—Ammonium Chloride (Muriate of Ammonia).

White, crystalline powder, obtained by purifying sal ammoniac; soluble in 2 parts water, 1 part boiling water, 50 parts alcohol and 5 parts glycerin.

Uses: Cholagogue; stimulant, expectorant, addition to cough mixtures, i. e., Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Comp., U. S. Externally: Saturated solution to reduce swelling and discoloration due to contusion of the skin.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 8 grains.

Mistura Ammonii Chloridi, N. F.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

AMMONII IODIDUM—Ammonium Iodide.

Colorless crystals, or white granular powder; on exposure rapidly becoming colored and acquiring an iodine odor; soluble in 0.6 parts water in 9 parts alcohol.

Uses: Alterative; rarely internally; externally in "Tinctura Iodi Decolorata," N. F.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

AMMONII SALICYLAS—Ammonium Salicylate.

Colorless prisms, or white crystalline powder; soluble in 0.9 parts water, in 2.3 parts alcohol.

Uses: Similar to other salicylates; regarded as less depressing.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

AMMONII VALERAS—Ammonium Valerate (Ammonii Valerianas, U. S. '90).

Colorless, or opaque plates, very soluble in water and alcohol; deliquescent, losing ammonia.

Uses: Antispasmodic, anti-hysterical.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 8 grains.

Elixir Ammonii Valeratis, N. F.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

AMYGDALA AMARA—Bitter Almond.

AMYGDALA DULCIS—Sweet Almond.

AMYLIS NITRIS—Amyl Nitrite.—80 per cent.

Liquid, s. g. 0.865, exceedingly volatile, insoluble in water, miscible in all proportions with alcohol and ether.

Uses: Motor depressant; palliative in angina pectoris, in the form of glass pearls, usually containing 0.3 Cc. (5 minims), to be crushed in a handkerchief and the vapor inhaled.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims (or one pearl).

AMYLUM—Starch.—Corn Starch.

White powder, or masses; insoluble in water; soluble in boiling water.

Uses: Externally; dusting powder, paste.

Glyceritum Amyli, U. S.—10 per cent.

See Pasta Dermatologica, N. F.

ANISUM—Fruit Pimpinella Anisum.

ANTHEMIS—Flowerheads Anthemis nobilis.

ANTIMONII ET POTASSII TARTRAS—Tartar Emetic.

Crystals, or white granular powder, soluble in 15.5 parts water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Expectorant; in large doses emetic.

Dose: Expectorant: 0.005, equal to 5 mg., or 1/10 grain. Emetic 0.03 Gm., or 1/2 grain.

Vinum Antimonii, U. S. (0.4 per cent.).—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Syrupus Scillæ Compositus, U. S. (0.2 per cent.).—

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

ANTIPYRINA — Antipyrine — Phenyl-dimethyl - pyrazolon.—Methylated derivative of phenyl-hydrazine, condensed with aceto-acetic ether.

Colorless, crystalline powder, or crystals, readily soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform. This and Resorcinol are the only so-called coal-tar products readily soluble in water.

CAUTION.—Readily decomposed by reagents; it is incompatible with most chemical substances, forming with mixtures containing Nitrous Ether, a poisonous compound. It should, therefore, preferably be prescribed by itself in powder, cachets or capsules.

Uses: Antipyretic, analgesic and local anesthetic. Externally in 4 per cent. solution in coryza, pharyngitis, etc.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

To relieve pain in neuralgia:

R.	Antipyrinæ	3i	4
	Potassii bromidi	3i	4
	Caffeinæ citratæ	gr. xii	8

M. Divide in cachetas No. x. Sig.: One cachet every four hours.

CAUTION: As with acetanilide and phenacetin,

APOCYNUM—Rhizome of *Apocynum cannabinum*.

Uses: Diuretic, diaphoretic, cardiac stimulant.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Apocyni, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

× **APOMORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM**—Apomorphine Hydrochloride.—Alkaloid prepared from Morphine.

Grayish-white prisms, acquiring a greenish tint upon exposure to light and air; soluble in 39.5 parts water, 38.2 parts alcohol, sparingly in chloroform and ether.

Uses: Expectorant and emetic; hypodermatically to produce prompt evacuation.

Doses: Expectorant: 0.002 Gm., equal to 2 mg., or 1/30 grain. Emetic 0.005 Gm., equal to 5 mg., or 1/10 grain.

AQUA—Water— H_2O .—Potable water in its purest attainable state.

The following adjectives are used in prescriptions: *Aquæ puræ*; *A. fontanæ*, fountain; *A. pluvialis*, rain; *A. frigida*, cold; *A. fervida*, hot; *A. bullientis*, boiling; *A. sterilatæ*, sterile.

× **AQUA AMMONIÆ**—Ammonia Water.—10 per cent. NH_3 .

AQUA AMMONIÆ FORTIOR—Stronger Ammonia Water.—28 per cent. NH_3 .

AQUÆ MEDICATÆ—MEDICATED WATERS.

Solutions of volatile oils, or other volatile principles, in water; with one exception they are saturated solutions.

Uses: Chiefly as adjuvants.

AQUA AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ—Bitter Almond Oil—1 Cc. in 1,000 Cc.

Uses: Palliative sedative; flavor.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

AQUA ANISI—Oil of Anise—2 Cc. in 1,000 Cc.

Uses: Aromatic adjuvant.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

AQUA AURANTII FLORUM—Equal volume of stronger orange flower water and distilled water.

Uses: As flavor (*Syrupus Calci Lactophosphatis*).

AQUA CAMPHORÆ—Containing Camphor—8 Gm. in 1,000 Cc., or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains in 1 fluid ounce.

Uses: Antispasmodic, sedative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams (about 1 gr. camphor).

× **AQUA CHLOROFORMI**.—Saturated solution of chloroform; about 5 parts in 1,000.

Uses: Sedative, adjuvant, addition to mixtures, as a solvent for alkaloidal salts; preservative.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams (containing about 1 minim chloroform).

AQUA CINNAMOMI.—Containing oil of cinnamon, 2 Cc. in 1,000 Cc.

Uses: Aromatic adjuvant, carminative.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

AQUA CREOSOTI.—Containing creosote, 1 in 100 Cc.

Uses: To prevent nausea; in tuberculosis.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams (containing about 1 minim).

AQUA DESTILLATA.—Distilled Water.

Only when freshly prepared and properly preserved is it sterile. Distilled water should not be relied on for sterile water, but the water or solution made with it should be ordered *sterilized*.

AQUA FOENICULI.—Containing oil of fennel, 2 in 1,000 Cc.

Uses: Carminative, aromatic adjuvant.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

AQUA HAMAMELIDIS.—Witch Hazel Water (Distilled extract witch hazel).

A saturated solution of the volatile principles of the witchhazel bark, obtained by distillation with water and addition of 15 per cent. (vol.) alcohol.

Uses: Externally; astringent, antiseptic; rarely internally.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

✓ **AQUA HYDROGENII DIOXIDI.**—Peroxide of Hydrogen.
—3 per cent. H_2O_2 .

A saturated solution of H_2O_2 in water, yielding 10 times its volume of available oxygen.

Uses: Antiseptic, deodorant; as injection, douche, spray, etc.; rarely internally.

Dose 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Of uniform strength (if properly kept in a cool place) and well-known composition, the official preparation should be given preference over the many proprietary articles which under trade-names have been introduced to the laity for self-medication as cure-alls.

✓ **AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.**—Containing oil of peppermint, 2 in 1,000 Cc.

Uses: Aromatic stimulant, carminative.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams (containing about $\frac{1}{2}$ min. oil).

AQUA MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.—Containing oil of spearmint, 2 in 1,000 Cc.

AQUA ROSÆ.—Stronger rose water and distilled water, equal volumes.

Uses: Flavor, adjuvant in iron preparations.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Aqua Sédativa, N. F.—*Lotio Ammoniacalis Camphorata* (Codex).—Amm. water, 12.5 Cc.; spirit camphor, 1.2 Cc.; sodium chloride, 6.5 Gm., in water, to 100 Cc.

Uses: Antispasmodic, sedative and diaphoretic; externally.

ARGENTI CYANIDUM—Silver Cyanide.—AgCN.

Uses: For preparing *Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*, U. S.

x **ARGENTI NITRAS**—Silver Nitrate.—AgNO₃.

Transparent, tabular crystals, soluble in 0.54 parts water, in 24 parts alcohol. Decomposed by organic matter, being reduced and assuming a gray color, it should be kept free from contact with organic substances; the crystals should be kept in glass-stoppered containers.

Solutions should be prepared with pure and sterile distilled water and kept in glass-stoppered bottles, which need not be of colored glass if they are not exposed to strong light, or direct sunlight.

Uses: Externally: caustic, antiseptic, germicide. Internally, powerful astringent; pill form, made into trituration with kaolin and massed with petrolatum.

CAUTION.—Its continued use internally is liable to effect coloration of the Skin.

Dose: 0.01 Gm., or 1/5 grain (in pill form only).

℞. Argenti nitratis.....	gr. ii	1
Kaolini	gr. xv	1
Petrolati, q. s.		

Fiant pilulæ No. x.

Silver Iodide has been used in the form of an emulsion of the freshly prepared salt as follows:

℞. Argenti nitratis		
Potassii iodid, āā.....	grs. xxxiii	2
Mucilaginis chondri N. F.....	fl. ʒvi	25
Aquæ dest., q. s. ad.....	fl. ʒiij	100

M. Sig.: Use as an injection.

To obtain a finely divided precipitate the potassium iodide is dissolved in all of the water and crystals of silver nitrate are added gradually, shaking well after each addition; when the silver nitrate is dissolved, add the mucilage and shake thoroughly once more. The resulting mixture will represent approximately 3 per cent. of silver iodide. The strength may be increased or decreased as desired.

Poison.—Antidote: Sodium Chloride, forming the insoluble silver chloride.

ARGENTI NITRAS FUSUS—Moulded Silver Nitrate (Lunar Caustic).

Silver nitrate fused with 4 per cent. HCl, and moulded

into pencils; containing about 5 per cent. silver chloride, and therefore less liable to break into pieces.

Uses: As a caustic. Stains may be removed by the application of a 1 per cent. solution Potassium Cyanide (Caution).

ARGENTI NITRAS MITIGATUS—Mitigated Caustic.—33 per cent. AgNO_3 .

Silver Nitrate, fused with twice its weight of Potassium Nitrate and molded into pencils.

Uses: When a modified caustic effect is desired.

ARGENTI OXIDUM—Silver Oxide.— Ag_2O .

Heavy, dark-brown powder, insoluble in neutral liquids.

CAUTION.—Explosive by concussion.

Uses: Astringent; internally.

Dose: 0.065, equal to 65 mg., or 1 grain; in pill form.

ARNICA—Flowers *Arnica montana*.

Uses: Rarely internally; externally.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura *Arnicae*, U. S.

ARSENI IODIDUM—Arsenous Iodide— AsI_3 .—Containing not less than 82.7 per cent. Iodine and 16.3 per cent. Arsenic (metallic).

Orange-red, crystalline powder, soluble in 12 parts water and in about 28 parts alcohol.

Uses: Alterative.

Dose: 0.005 Gm., equal to 5 mg., or 1/10 grain.

Liquor *Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi*, U. S.—**Dose:** 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.

X **ARSENI TRIOXIDUM**— As_2O_3 .—(Acidum Arsenosum—Arsenous Acid, U. S. '90).

White powder, or in heavy masses, sparingly soluble in water (from 30 to 100 parts), sparingly in alcohol; soluble in 5 parts of glycerin and readily in acids and alkalies.

Uses: Stimulant to the digestive, cardiac and nervous systems. Externally, violent caustic.

Dose: 0.002 Gm., equal to 2 mg., or 1/30 grain.

Poison.—Antidote: See *Ferri Hydroxidum cum Magnesii Oxido*.

Liquor *Acidi Arsenosi*, U. S. (1 per cent.).—**Dose:** 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor *Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi*, U. S. (1 per cent.).—**Dose:** 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.

X Liquor *Potassii Arsenitis*, U. S. (1 per cent.).—**Dose:** 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor *Sodii Arsenatis*, U. S. (1 per cent.).—**Dose:** 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

The four official solutions are all 1 per cent. strength, in conformity with the strength of the arsenical solutions

of all the principal pharmacopeias as adopted by the International Conference for the Unification of Potent Remedies, 1902.

Liquor Auri et Arseni Bromidi, N. F.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Potassii Arsenatis et Bromidi, N. F.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Pilulæ Metallorum, N. F.

In chlorosis, in connection with iron:

R. Massæ ferri carbonatis	5i	4	|	
Arseni trioxidi	gr. i		|	05

M. et div. in pil No. xl. Sig.: One pill three or four times a day.

Tonic after exhausting disease:

R. Arseni trioxidi.....	gr. ss		|	03
Extracti nucis vomicæ.....	gr. x		|	60
Quininæ hydrochloridi	gr. xx	1	|	30

M. et fiant pilulæ No. xx. Sig.: One pill after meals.

ASAFÆTIDA.—Gum resin from *Ferula fœtida*.

Mass of about equal parts of, resin and volatile oil soluble in alcohol and a gum soluble in water.

Uses: Antispasmodic, cathartic, antiseptic.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains (chiefly in pill).

Emulsum Asafetidæ, U. S. (4 per cent.).—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Tinctura Asafetidæ, U. S. (20 per cent.).—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Pilulæ Asafetidæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 pills.

Pilulæ Aloes et Asafetidæ, N. F.

ASPIDIUM.—Rhizome *Dryopteris Filix-mas*.

Uses: Teniafuge; said to be more effective in expelling the *Bothriocephalus* than the *Tænia*.

✗ Oleoresina Aspidii, U. S.—Dose: 4 Gm., divided in 4 doses, followed by a purgative.

ATROPINA.—Alkaloid from *Atropa Belladonna*.

White prisms; soluble in 450 parts water (1 gr. to 1 fl. oz.), 1.54 parts alcohol, 1.56 parts chloroform and in 16.6 parts ether.

Uses: Narcotic, anodyne, mydriatic.

Poison.—See *Belladonna*.

Dose: 0.0004 Gm., equal to 0.4 mg., or 1/160 grain.

Oleatum Atropinæ, U. S.

✗ **ATROPINÆ SULPHAS.**—Atropine Sulphate.

White, crystalline powder, needles, or prisms; very soluble in water (0.38 parts), in 3.7 parts alcohol, practically insoluble in ether and chloroform.

Uses: Same as Atropine. For preparing solutions

Dose: 0.0004 Gm., equal to 0.4 mg., or 1/160 grain.

AURANTII AMARI CORTEX.—Rind of *Citrus vulgaris*.

AURANTII DULCIS CORTEX.—Fresh rind of *Citrus Aurantium*.

AURI ET SODII CHLORIDUM—Double Chloride Gold and Sodium.—Mixture of equal parts of anhydrous gold chloride and sodium chloride.

Orange-yellow powder, deliquescent, very soluble in water.

Uses: Alterative, tonic and stimulant to the digestive system.

Dose: 0.005 Gm., equal to 5 mg., or 1/10 grain (in pill).

X **BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM**—Balsam from *Toluifera Pereira*.

Thick, dark brown liquid, s. g. 1.14, completely soluble in absolute alcohol, chloroform and glacial acetic acid; partially soluble in alcohol 5 parts and in ether; very sparingly in water.

Uses: Antiseptic, stimulant, expectorant; externally in ointments.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Mistura Oleo-Balsamica, N. F.

BALSAMUM TOLUTANUM—Balsam from *Toluifera Balsamum*.

Yellowish-brown, plastic mass, readily soluble in alcohol, chloroform and ether; very sparingly in water.

Uses: Stimulating, expectorant, antiseptic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Tolutana, U. S. (20 per cent.). **Dose:** 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Syrupus Tolutanus, U. S. (5 per cent Tr.). **Dose:** 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, U. S.

Balsamum Traumaticum, N. F.—Turlington's (Friar's) Balsam.—Tr. Benzoini Comp. U. S., is a simplified form of this preparation.

X **BELLADONNÆ FOLIA**—Leaves of *Atropa Belladonna*. 0.3 per cent. Alkaloids.

Uses: Narcotic, anodyne, mydriatic, and internally to check excessive secretion; as corrective in purgatives. Externally in hemorrhoids; suppositories; ointments.

Poison.—Antidote: Evacuation by syphon or emetic, tannic acid; physiologic antidote, physostigmine sulphate 0.002 (1/32 grain).

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

X Tinctura Belladonnæ Foliorum, U. S. (10 per cent.).—**Dose:** 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

X Extractum Belladonnæ Foliorum, U. S.—**Dose:** 0.010 Gm., equal 10 mg., or 1/5 grain.

Emplastrum Belladonnæ, U. S.—(Av. 0.4 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids).

Unguentum Belladonnæ, U. S.—(10 per cent. extract).
 Pilulæ Aloini, Strychninæ et Belladonnæ Compositæ,
 N. F.

The following is a common method of exhibiting bella-donna, particularly in asthma:

℞. Tincturæ belladonnæ fol.
 Tincturæ lobeliæ, ãã.....ʒiiss 10 |
 Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, q. s. ad.....ʒiij 100 |

M. Sig: A teaspoonful every hour or two until relief is obtained.

BELLADONNÆ RADIX—Root of *Atropa Belladonna*.—0.45 per cent. Alkaloids.

Uses: Same as Belladonna Leaves, which see.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Fluidextractum Belladonnæ Radicis, U. S.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Linimentum Belladonnæ, U. S.

BENZALDEHYDUM—Aldehyde produced artificially, or obtained naturally, from Oil of Bitter Almond.

BENZINUM—Petroleum Benzin.

BENZINUM PURIFICATUM—“Deodorized Benzin.”

BENZOINUM—Benzoin.—Balsamic resin from *Styrax Benzoin*.

Mass, or whitish tears, agglutinated with resin; soluble in 5 parts alcohol, very sparingly in water.

Uses: Stimulating, expectorant, rarely internally; externally, antiseptic; added to boiling water as inhalant to promote bronchial secretion; in form of lotion in skin affections. May be formed into emulsion by mixing the tincture with an equal volume of honey and adding the water in small quantities, shaking after each addition.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Benzoini, U. S. (20 per cent).—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

As a mouth wash:

℞. Tincturæ benzoini compositæ.... fl. ʒiv. 15 |
 Liquoris antiseptici fl. ʒij 60 |
 M. Sig.: Apply to gums with camel's-hair pencil.

BENZOSULPHINIDUM—Saccharin.—Anhydride of ortho-sulphamide-benzoic acid.

White, crystalline powder, soluble in 250 parts water, 25 parts alcohol, sparingly in ether and chloroform. Forms salts with alkalis which are soluble in water.

Uses: As a substitute for sugar to sweeten various preparations and food articles intended for diabetic patients.

CAUTION.—Since it is an antiseptic, retarding the

digestive processes, it is not recommended, and should be used, if at all, with care.

Dose: 0.200 Gm., or 3 grains.

Liquor Saccharini, N. F., as an adjuvant.

BERBERIS—Rhizome and roots *Berberis Aquifolium* and other species.

Uses: Tonic, stimulant, antiperiodic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Berberidis, U. S.—**Dose:** 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

BETANAPHTHOL—(Naphthol '90).—Monatomic phenol, occurring in coal-tar, or prepared from Naphthalene.

Pale, buff-colored scales, or yellowish-white crystalline powder; soluble in 950 parts water, readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform and alkalies.

Uses: Antiseptic, internally and externally.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains (in capsule).

Liquor Zinci et Alumini Compositus, N. F.

Liquor Zinci et Ferri Compositus, N. F.

Betanaphthol and bismuth subnitrate or subcarbonate may be combined somewhat as follows:

℞. Bismuthi subnitratis.....3i 4|
Betanaphtholgr. xv 1|

M. Sig.: To be made into ten powders, one being given every two hours in diarrhea and with foul-smelling feces.

℞. Bismuthi subnitratis3iiss 10|
Betanaphthol3ss 2|
Syrupi acaciæ5iiss 50|
Aquæ camphoræ, q. s. ad.....5iii 100|

One teaspoonful to be given, after shaking, every two hours.

BISMUTHI CITRAS.—Representing about 60 per cent. Bismuth Oxide.

BISMUTHI ET AMMONII CITRAS—Ammonio-Citrate of Bismuth.

Pearly scales, very soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Astringent; in diarrhea when no acute inflammation is present.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Liquor Bismuthi, N. F.—**Dose:** 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Bismuthi Oxidum Hydratum, N. F.—Hydrated Oxide of Bismuth.—For preparing *Cremor Bismuthi*, by triturating 20 Gm. of this powder with 80 Cc. of water.

Uses: Similar to the subnitrate.

X **BISMUTHI SUBCARBONAS**.—Representing about 90 per cent. Bismuth Oxide.

White powder, insoluble in neutral solvents.

Uses: Practically identical with the subnitrate.

The insoluble compounds of bismuth should be ad-

ministered either in liquid mixtures, ordered to be "well shaken," or dry: powders, capsules or cachets. They should never be massed or formed into pills, as they are liable to form hard, insoluble masses.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

BISMUTHI SUBGALLAS.—Similar to "Dermatol."

Bright-yellow powder, insoluble in neutral solvents.

Uses: Absorbent, astringent dressing or dusting powder; seldom internally, in diarrhea.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains, in capsule or cachet.

For diarrhea:

R.	Iodoformi	gr. xxv	1|6
	Guaiacolis carbonatis.....	3i	4|
	Bismuthi subgallatis	3i	4|

M. Divide in cachetas No. xxv. Sig.: One cachet every four hours.

BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS.—Representing about 80 per cent. Bismuth Oxide.

White powder, practically insoluble in neutral solvents.

Uses: Astringent, sedative and protective to the mucous membrane; internally for affections of the digestive tract; externally as a Dusting Powder with starch.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

A typical prescription for gastric irritation or ulcer is as follows:

R.	Bismuthi subnitratis	grs. cl	10|
	Mucilaginis acaciæ	3xii	50|
	Aquæ cinnamomi, q. s. ad.....	ʒiii	100|

M. Sig.: Shake well and take one or two teaspoonfuls three or four times a day.

BISMUTHI SUBSALICYLAS.—Representing about 62 per cent. Bismuth Oxide.

Whitish powder, practically insoluble in neutral solvents.

Uses: Intestinal antiseptic, astringent and sedative.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains, in capsule or cachet.

Boroglycerinum, N. F.—Glyceryl Borate, Boroglyceride.
—By reaction of Boric Acid and Glycerin.

Semi-solid, translucent mass, soluble in water and glycerin.

See Glyceritum Boroglycerini, U. S.

BROMOFORMUM—Bromoform.

Heavy liquid, s. g., 2.808, resembling chloroform, very slightly soluble in water, but soluble in all proportions in alcohol, ether, fixed and volatile oils and in 80 parts glycerin.

Uses: Antispasmodic, sedative; chiefly in whooping-cough in solution.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

R. Bromoformi	m. lxxx	5 |
Alcoholis		
Glycerini		
Aquæ amygdalæ amaræ, āā.....	ʒiv	15 |

M. Sig.: One-half to one teaspoonful.

BROMUM—Bromine.—Br.

Heavy, dark, brownish-red liquid, s. g., 3.0, evolving irritating suffocating fumes.

CAUTION.—Should be handled with great care.

Uses: As a reagent.

Liquor Bromi, N. F.—(Smith's Solution of Bromine).

BUCHU—Leaves of *Barosma betulina*.

Uses: Diuretic, diaphoretic, stimulant, tonic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Buchu, U. S.—**Dose:** 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Buchu; Elixir Buchu Comp.; Elixir Buchu et Potassii Acetatis, N. F.

CAFFEINA—Thein.—Alkaloid from *Thea sinensis*, or *Coffea arabica*.

White silky needles in fleecy masses, soluble in 45.6 parts water, in 53.2 parts alcohol, in 375 parts ether and in 8 parts chloroform; its solubility is increased by bromides, benzoates and salicylates of the alkalies.

Uses: Cardiac and cerebral stimulant, diuretic; in nervous headache, heart failure, cardiac dropsy, neuralgia.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain, in powder, capsule.

Caffeinæ Sodio-Benzoas, N. F.

Caffeinæ Sodio-Salicylas, N. F.

Elixir Caffeinæ, N. F.

✕ **CAFFEINA CITRATA**—Citrated Caffeine.

Mixture of equal parts Caffeine and Citric Acid, soluble in about 25 parts water.

Uses: See Caffeina.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

CAFFEINA CITRATA EFFERVESCENS.—Effervescent granular salt, containing about 4 per cent. Caffeine.

Uses: See Caffeina.

Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains (containing about 2 grs. Caffeine).

Pulvis Potassii Bromidi Effervescens cum Caffeina, N. F.

Caffeinæ Sodio-Benzoas, N. F.—Caffeine Sodio-Benzoate.

Powder consisting of equal parts of Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate; soluble in water, 2 parts.

Uses: Cerebral and cardiac stimulant.

Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains; in powder, capsules or in effervescent combination.

Caffeinæ Sodii-Salicylas, N. F.—Caffeine and Sodium Salicylate, each equal parts.

Uses: Antirheumatic (hypodermically).

Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains.

CALAMUS.—Unpeeled rhizome *Acorus Calamus*.

Uses: Aromatic, stomachic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Calami, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

CALCII BROMIDUM—Calcium Bromide.

White, granular salt, deliquescent, soluble in 0.5 part water, and in 1 part alcohol.

Uses: Similar to other Bromides; in epilepsy, hysteria.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Elixir Calcii Bromidi, N. F.

CALCII CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS—Precipitated Calcium Carbonate.

Fine white powder, practically insoluble in water.

Uses: Antacid; in diarrheal conditions; also externally.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum, N. F.

X **CALCII CHLORIDUM**.—Calcium Chloride, rendered anhydrous by fusing.

CALCII HYPOPHOSPHIS—Calcium Hypophosphite.

Pearl-colored scales, or white granules, soluble in 6.5 parts water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Reconstructive tonic; in phthisis, defective nutrition of nervous and bone tissue.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Hypophosphitibus, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Elixir Calcii Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Liquor Hypophosphitum, N. F.

Liquor Hypophosphitum Comp., N. F.

Syrupus Calcii Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Syrup Calcii et Sodii Hypophosphitum, N. F.

CALCII PHOSPHAS PRÆCIPITATUS.—Precipitated Calcium Phosphate.

Uses: In preparing the following:

Syrupus Calcii Chlorhydrophosphatis, N. F.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Calcii Phosphate, N. F.

CALCII SULPHAS EXSICCATUS.—Dried Gypsum or Plaster Paris.

Fine white powder, forming with an equal weight of water a smooth paste which rapidly hardens.

Uses: For preparing plaster paris jacket or bandage.

CALENDULA.—Florets of *Calendula officinalis*.

Tinctura Calendulæ, U. S. Fluidextractum, N. F.

CALUMBA.—Root of *Jateorrhiza palmata*.

Uses: Bitter tonic, stomachic; in dyspepsia associated with dilute Hydrochloric Acid.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Tinctura Calumbæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Fluidextractum Calumbæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Calumba may be combined with iron:

R.	Flect. calumbæ	.....3iv	15|
	Tr. ferri citrochloridi, N. F.	.....3ii	8|
	Elixir aromatici, q. s. ad.	.....5xxv	100|

M. Sig.: One teaspoonful 1 hour after meals.

CALX—Lime—Calcium Oxide—CaO.—Prepared by calcination; when anhydrous should contain not less than 90 per cent. Calcium Oxide.

Hard, white masses from which the air should be excluded; with water “slakes” or forms Calcium Hydroxide; soluble in 760 parts water, much less soluble in boiling water (1600).

Uses: Medicinally as an antacid, chiefly as:

Liquor Calcis, U. S.—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Syrupis Calcis, U. S. Linimentum Calcis, U. S.

CALX CHLORINATA (Calx Chlorata '90)—Chlorinated Lime.—“Chloride” of Lime. Containing not less than 30 per cent. available Chlorine.

Uses: Disinfectant, deodorant.

Liquor Sodæ Chlorinata, U. S.

Liquor Potassæ Chlorinata, N. F.

CALX SULPHURATA—Sulphurated Lime, improperly called “Calcium Sulphide.”—Mixture of 60 per cent. Calcium Sulphide with Calcium Sulphate and Carbon.

Grayish-white powder, decomposing by liberation of Hydrogen Sulphide when exposed to moist air; slightly soluble in cold water, readily in boiling water, which decomposes it.

Uses: Antiseptic, alterative, antipyretic; externally in solution; see below.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain; in powder or capsule; should not be massed or formed in pills.

Liquor Calcis Sulphuratæ, N. F.

CAMBOGIA—Gamboge.—Gum resin from *Garcinia Hanburii*.

Uses: Hydragogue cathartic, in constipation.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ, U. S.

Camphor-Menthol, N. F.—Camphor and Menthol.—Solution produced by liquefaction of equal parts of Camphor and Menthol.

Uses: Antiseptic, deodorant; local application.

Solution from 1 to 4 per cent. in Liquid Petrolatum, as a spray in rhinitis, pharyngitis, etc.

× **CAMPHORA**—Camphor.—Ketone from *Cinnamomum Camphora*.

White masses of crystalline structure, very sparingly soluble in water, readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils. Triturated in about molecular proportions with Menthol, Thymol, Phenol or Hydrated Chloral, liquefaction ensues.

Uses: Antiseptic, analgesic, carminative, diaphoretic, expectorant, stimulant and sedative.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

For hypodermatic use the liniment, a 20 per cent, solution of camphor in cottonseed oil, diluted with an equal volume of olive oil (1 Cc. or 16 minims will contain 0.1 or 1½ grains camphor) may be employed if sterile.

Aqua Camphoræ, U. S.—**Dose:** 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

× *Spiritus Camphoræ*, U. S.—**Dose:** 1 Cc., or 16 minims.

Tinctura Opii Camphorata, U. S.—**Dose:** 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

× *Linimentum Camphoræ*, U. S.

Linimentum Saponis, U. S.

Ceratum Camphoræ, U. S.

Mistura Camphoræ Acida, N. F.

Mistura Camphoræ Aromatica, N. F.

Camphor-Menthol, N. F.—*Chloral Camphoratum*, N. F.

Ceratum Camphoræ Compositum, N. F.

Pilulæ Opii et Camphoræ, N. F.

Emplastrum Fuscum Camphoratum, N. F.

Linimentum Saponato-Camphoratum, N. F.

Unguentum Camphoræ, N. F.

CAMPHORA MONOBBROMATA—Monobromated Camphor.—Substitution product of Camphor.

Prismatic needles or scales, almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in other solvents.

Uses: Antineuralgic, antispasmodic, sedative, sporic.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains; in powder, capsule or pill form.

R.	Acetanilidigr. x	4	6
	Camphoræ monobromatæ	..... ʒi	
	Caffeinæ citratæ	.....gr. v	

M. et fiant chartulæ No. x. Sig. one powder every two to four hours until relieved.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Flowering tops of *Cannabis sativa*.

Uses: Analgesic, aphrodisiac, narcotic, sedative.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Fluidextractum *Cannabis Indicæ*, U. S.—Dose: 0.06 Cc., or 1 minim.

Tinctura *Cannabis Indicæ*, U. S.—Dose: 0.6 Cc., or 10 minims.

Extractum *Cannabis Indicæ*, U. S.—Dose: 0.010 Gm., equals 10 mg. or 1/5 grain.

Mistura Chloroformi et *Cannabis Indicæ* Composita, N. F.

CANTHARIS—The Beetle, *Cantharis vesicatoria*.—*Cantharidis Pulvis*.

Grayish brown with shining green particles with few hairs.

Uses: Aphrodisiac, diuretic, irritant, rubefacient, vesicant.

Dose: 0.03 Gm., or 1/2 grain (caution).

Tinctura *Cantharidis*, U. S.—(10 per cent.). Dose: 0.3 Cc., or 5 minims.

Ceratum *Cantharidis*, U. S.—(32 per cent.).

Collodium *Cantharidatum*, U. S.—(60 per cent.).

CAPSICUM.—Fruit *Capsicum fastigiatum*.

Uses: Carminative, rubefacient, stimulant.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain:

Tinctura *Capsici*, U. S.—(10 per cent.). Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Fluidextractum *Capsici*, U. S.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Oleo-resina *Capsici*, U. S.—Dose: 0.030 Gm., equals 30 mg., or 1/2 grain.

Emplastrum *Capsici*, U. S.

Tinctura *Capsici* et *Myrrhæ*, N. F.

CARBO ANIMALIS—Animal Charcoal.—("Bone black.")

CARBO ANIMALIS PURIFICATUS.

CARBO LIGNI—Charcoal.—(Wood).

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

CARBONEI DISULPHIDUM—Bisulphide of Carbon.— CS_2 .

CARDAMOMUM—Fruit of *Elettaria repens*.

Uses: Chiefly as adjuvant and as corrective; aromatic, carminative, stimulant, tonic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Cardamomi, U. S.

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Pulvis Aromaticus, U. S.—Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

CARUM—Fruit of *Carum Carvi*.

CARYOPHYLLUS—Cloves.—Flower buds of *Eugenia aromatica*.

CASSIA FISTULA—Fruit of *Cassia fistula*.

CATAPLASMA KAOLINI—Cataplasm of Kaolin.—“Antiseptic Clay Paste.” Similar in composition to certain proprietary articles sold under fancy names such as Antiphlogistine, Anhydrosine, Thermofuge, Thermaline, Unguentum Terralis, etc. Mixture of elutriated anhydrous Kaolin 57.7 parts, levigated with Glycerin 37.5 parts, and containing 4.5 parts Boric Acid, 2 parts Methyl Salicylate and one-half part each Thymol and Oil of Peppermint.

Uses: Antiseptic, antiphlogistic, analgesic; applied hot to inflamed surfaces, etc.

CERA ALBA—White Wax.

CERA FLAVA—Yellow Wax.

CERATA—CERATES.

Mixtures of fats and waxes with medicinal agents, softening and adhering to the skin to which they may be applied by spreading the Cerate on Cloth or paper.

CERATUM—Cerate (Simple Cerate).—Mixture of white wax, 30; white petrolatum, 20; benzoinated lard, 50 parts.

CERATUM CAMPHORÆ—Camphor Cerate.—Mixture of cerate, containing 2 per cent. camphor.

Ceratum Camphoræ Compositum, N. F.—**Ceratum Camphoratum**—Camphor Ice.—A cerate containing Camphor 10.7, Phenol 0.2, Benzoic Acid 1 per cent.

Uses: Emollient, antiseptic.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS—Blistering Cerate (**Emplastrum Vesicatorium**—**Emp. Epispapticum**).—Cerate containing 32 per cent. cantharides.

Uses: Vesicant (to produce blister); to be spread on cloth or adhesive plaster, about 5 Gm. (75 grs.), for 10 cm. square (4 inches).

CERATUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS—Cerate Lead Subacetate (Goulard’s Cerate).—Cerate containing 20 per cent. solution lead subacetate and 2 per cent. camphor; prepared with petrolatum and wool fat it will not become rancid.

Uses: Astringent; antiseptic in inflammatory conditions.

CERATUM RESINÆ—Rosin Cerate (Basilicon Ointment).—Mixture of lard, 50; yellow wax, 15, and rosin, 35 parts.

Uses: To reduce inflammation.

CERATUM RESINÆ COMPOSITUM.—Deshler's Salve.—Rosin cerate, with 11.5 turpentine (pitch), and 13.5 linseed oil.

Uses: To reduce inflammation.

CERII OXALAS—Cerium Oxalate—Mixture of cerium, didymium and lanthanum oxalates.

White powder, insoluble in water or other neutral solvents.

Uses: Sedative; to arrest vomiting in gastralgia following debauch (0.6 Gm., or 10 grains).

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain; in powder or capsule.

CETACEUM—Spermaceti.—Fat from *Physeter macrocephalus*.

CHARTA SINAPIS—Mustard Paper.—Paper coated with oil-free black mustard; 60 square cm. containing about 4 Gm. (60 grains).

Uses: As a rubefacient, and to produce blister.

Before applying to skin, the paper should be dipped in warm water for about 15 seconds.

CHIMAPHILA—Leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*.

Uses: Diuretic, alterative.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum *Chimaphilæ*, U. S.—**Dose:** 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum and Syrupus *Stillingiæ Compositus*, N. F.

CHIRATA—Plant of *Swertia Chirayita*.

Uses: Stomachic, tonic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum *Chirata*, U. S.—**Dose:** 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Chloral-Camphoratum, N. F.—Chloral et Camphora.—Solution produced by liquefaction of equal parts of hydrated Chloral and Camphor.

Uses: Anodyne, externally applied.

CHLORALFORMAMIDUM—Compound of Chloral and Formamide.—“Chloralamine.”

Crystals, soluble in 18.7 parts water, in 1.3 parts alcohol, readily in ether, acetone, glycerin.

Uses: Analgesic, hypnotic, sedative.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains; in capsule.

CHLORALUM HYDRATUM—Hydrated Chloral (Chloral

'90).—Trichloraldehyde or Chloral, with the element of one molecule of water.

Translucent crystals, freely soluble in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils; it liquefies when triturated with about equal quantities of camphor, menthol, thymol or phenol. *Incompatible:* With alkalies, compounds of mercury, iodine and lead.

Uses: Analgesic, hypnotic sedative, antispasmodic, antiseptic. Preferably given in solution:

R. Chlorali hydrati.....gr. xC	6	|
Syrupi aurantii	3iii	12
Aquæ, q. s. ad.....	3xii	50

M. et ft. sol. one teaspoonful containing Gm. 0.5 (7½ grs.) chloral hydrate.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Mistura Chlorali et Potassii Bromidi Composita, N. F.
Chloral Camphoratum, N. F.

A fairly safe and very efficient hypnotic commonly used in Bellevue Hospital affords a convenient form of using sodium bromide with hydrated chloral.

R. Chlorali	grs. xx	1	|	30
Sodii bromidi	grs. lxxx	5	|	
Syrupi aurantii	3iv	16	|	
Aquæ, q. s. ad.....	3i	30	|	

M. Two teaspoonfuls are given at a dose, and this may be twice repeated at intervals of an hour if necessary, but more than two doses are rarely required in the absence of severe pain.

✕ **CHLOROFORMUM**—Chloroform, containing from 0.6 to 1 per cent. alcohol.

Heavy, colorless liquid, s. g., 1.476, soluble in about 200 times its volume of water, in all proportions in alcohol, ether, benzene, petroleum-benzin, fixed and volatile oils.

Uses: To effect anesthesia by inhalation. Internally: Anodyne, antispasmodic, sedative.

CAUTION.—For anesthetizing a specimen from a recently opened package only should be used, and if the process be conducted with gas illumination, ample ventilation should be assured.

Dose: 0.3 Cc., or 5 minims.

Aqua Chloroformi, U. S.—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Spiritus Chloroformi, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 mins.

Emulsum Chloroformi, U. S.

Linimentum Chloroformi, U. S.—30 per cent.

Mistura Chloroformi et Cannabis Indicæ Composita, N. F.

Elixir Chloroformi Compositus, N. F.

CHONDRUS—Plant *Chondrus crispus*.

Mucilago Chondri, N. F.

Syrupus Chondri Comp., N. F.

CHROMII TRIOXIDUM—(Acidum Chromicum '90).

Garnet-red crystals or prisms, very soluble in water.

CAUTION.—In contact with alcohol, ether, glycerin or other organic solvents, reacts with explosive violence.

Uses: Caustic; also in water solutions 5 to 20 per cent. for ulcers.

CHRYSAROBINUM—(Erroneously called Chrysophanic Acid).—Neutral principle from Goa powder of Vouacoupoua Araroba.

Orange-yellow crystalline powder, sparingly soluble in water, alcohol, ether; in 18 parts chloroform.

Uses: Alterative, antiparasitic; in psoriasis, ring-worm.

Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Unguentum Chrysarobini, U. S.—(5 per cent.).

CIMICIFUGA—Rhizome *Cimicifuga racemosa*.

Uses: Alterative, emmenagogue, sedative; in chorea, etc.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Cimicifugæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Fluidextractum Cimicifugæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Extractum Cimicifugæ, U. S.—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Syrupus Actææ Compositus, N. F.

CINCHONA.—Bark of *Cinchona Ledgeriana*, *C. Calisaya* and *C. officinalis*; should yield at least 4 per cent. anhydrous ether-soluble alkaloids.

Uses: Antiperiodic, bitter tonic, antimalarial.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Cinchonæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Fluidextractum Cinchonæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Elixir Cinchonæ (*Calisaya*), N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ et Hypophosphitum, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ et Ferri, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Ferri Bismuthi et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Ferri et Bismuthi, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Ferri et Calcii Lactophosphatis, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Ferri et Pepsini, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Ferri et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Pepsini et Strychninæ, N. F.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Detannata, N. F.

Vinum Carnis, Ferri et Cinchonæ, N. F.

CINCHONA RUBRA—Bark of *Cinchona succirubra*.—

Should yield not less than 5 per cent. anhydrous cinchona alkaloids.

Uses: Antiperiodic, bitter tonic; in dipsomania, etc.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

CINCHONIDINÆ SULPHAS—Cinchonidine Sulphate.—Neutral sulphate of an alkaloid from Cinchona.

White, silky needles, soluble in 63 parts water, in 72 parts alcohol, practically insoluble in ether and chloroform.

Uses: Antiperiodic, febrifuge.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

CINCHONINÆ SULPHAS—Cinchonine Sulphate.—Neutral sulphate of an alkaloid from Cinchona.

White, hard crystals, soluble in 58 parts water, in 10 parts alcohol, in 69 chloroform, insoluble in ether.

Uses: Antiperiodic, febrifuge.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

CINNALDEHYDUM—Cinnamic Aldehyde. — Aldehyde obtained from oil of Cinnamon, or prepared synthetically; see volatile oils.

CINNAMOMUM SAIGONICUM—Bark of undetermined species of Cinnamon.

Uses: Aromatic, carminative.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Tinctura Cinnamomi, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

CINNAMOMUM ZEYLANICUM—Ceylon Cinnamon.—Inner shoots of Cinnamomum zeylanicum.

COCA—Leaves Erythroxylon Coca.—0.5 per cent. alkaloids.

Uses: Invigorant, muscle tonic, nerve stimulant.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Cocæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Vinum Cocæ, U. S.—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Elixir Cocæ, N. F.

Elixir Cocæ et Guaranæ, N. F.

Vinum Cocæ Aromaticum, N. F.

COCAINA—Cocaine.—Alkaloid from Coca.

Large colorless prisms, soluble in 600 parts water, in 5 parts alcohol, in 3.8 parts ether; very soluble in chloroform, in 12 parts olive oil and in 14 parts oil turpentine, insoluble in glycerin.

Uses: Anesthetic (local and general), anodyne, mydriatic, sedative.

Dose: 0.030 Gm., or ½ grain.

Oleatum Cocainæ, U. S.—(5 per cent.).

Stilus Cocainæ Dilubilis (5 per cent.), N. F.

× **COCAINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM**—Cocaine Hydrochlorate ('90).

Colorless prisms, lustrous leaflets or crystalline powder; soluble in 0.4 part water, 2.6 parts alcohol, in 18.5 parts chloroform; insoluble in ether.

Incompatible: With Silver nitrate, mercurials and alkaloidal reagents.

Uses: Anesthetic: local, from 2 to 5 per cent solution. Anodyne, analgesic, mydriatic, sedative.

Dose: 0.030 Gm., or 1/2 grain. For preparing solution, see liquors.

CAUTION.—For overdose or against untoward effects Chloral hydrate, Amyl Nitrite, paraldehyde, chloroform, application of ice to the head.

COCCUS—Cochineal.—Insect, *Pseudococcus cacti*.

CODEINA—Alkaloid from Opium, or prepared from Morphine.

White prisms or crystalline powder, soluble in 88 parts water, 1.6 parts alcohol, 12.5 parts ether and 0.66 part chloroform.

Uses: Analgesic, hypnotic, sedative; preferable to morphine as addition to expectorant mixtures in bronchial, respiratory and vesical affections.

Dose: 0.030 Gm., or 1/2 grain.

Syrupus Codeinæ, N. F.

Elixir Terpini Hydratis cum Codeina, N. F.

The following is suggested as a simple prescription containing codeine:

R. Codeinæ sulph.	grs. viii	| 5	
Ammonii chloridi	ʒiiss		6
Syrupi pruni virg., q. s. ad.	ʒiiv		100

M. Sig.: A teaspoonful every two or three hours.

Compound mixture of glycyrrhiza, syrup of tar, syrup of squill or syrup of tolu may be substituted wholly or in part, for the syrup of wild cherry.

CODEINÆ PHOSPHAS—Codeine Phosphate.

Needle-shaped crystals, or crystalline powder, soluble in about 3 parts water, practically insoluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform.

Uses: Same as the alkaloid.

Dose: 0.030 Gm., or 1/2 grain.

CODEINÆ SULPHAS—Codeine Sulphate.

Long needleshaped crystals or crystalline powder, soluble in about 30 parts water, practically insoluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform.

Uses: Same as the alkaloid.

Dose: 0.030 Gm., or 1/2 grain.

For irritative cough after crisis:

R. Codeinæ sulphatis	gr. v	| 3	
Ammonii chloridi	gr. xxx		2
Acaciæ	ʒi		4
Sacchari	ʒiv		16
Extracti glycyrrhizæ	ʒi		4

Syrupi tolutani q. s.

M. Fiant trochisci No. xxv. Sig.: Dissolve one lozenge on the tongue to quiet cough.

× **COLCHICI CORMUS**—Colchici Radix ('90).—Corm of *Colchicum autumnale*.—0.35 per cent. Colchicine.

Uses: Anti-rheumatic, anti-neuralgic, alterative, analgesic.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

× **Extractum Colchici Cormi**, U. S.—Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Vinum Colchici Radicis, U. S. '90.—40 per cent.

COLCHICI SEMEN—Seed of *Colchicum autumnale*.—0.45 per cent. Colchicine.

Uses: Similar to those of the corm.

Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains.

Tinctura Colchici Seminis, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Vinum Colchici Seminis, U. S.—(10 per cent.). Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

× **Fluidextractum Colchici Seminis**, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Used in gouty or rheumatic subjects:

R.	Vini colchici seminis	.....fl. ʒii	8
	Sodii salicylatis	.....ʒiv	16
	Potassii iodidi	.....ʒii	8
	Essentiæ pepsini	.....fl. ʒxvi	60
	Aquæ q. s. ad	.....fl. ʒv	150

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water after meals.

× **COLCHICINA**—Alkaloid from *Colchicum*.

Pale-yellow leaflets, or powder, turning darker on exposure, soluble in 22 parts water, 155 parts ether, very soluble in alcohol and chloroform.

Uses: Similar to *Colchici Cormus*, which see.

Dose: 0.0005 Gm., equal to 0.5 mg., or 1/128 grain, in powder or pill form.

COLLODIA—COLLODIONS.

Solutions in ether-alcohol of pyroxylin, or soluble gun-cotton, with medicinal agents; for external application.

COLLODIUM.—Solution in Alcohol 25, Ether 75, of Pyroxylin 4 parts.

COLLODIUM CANTHARIDATUM—Blistering Collodion.—Flexible Collodion representing 60 per cent. *Cantharides*.

× **COLLODIUM FLEXILE**—Flexible Collodion.—Collodion containing Canada Turpentine 5, Castor Oil 3, parts in 100.

Collodium Iodatum, N. F.—Iodized Collodium.—Five per cent. Iodine in flexible collodion.

Uses: Locally to produce the irritant and other effects of iodine.

Colloidium Iodoformatum, N. F.—Iodoform Collodion.—5 per cent. iodoform in Flexible Collodion.

Uses: Locally to produce the antiseptic and other effects of Iodoform.

Colloidium Salicylatum Compositum, N. F.—Corn Collodion.—Salicylic Acid, 11; Ext. Cannabis Ind., 2, in Flexible Collodion, to 100 parts.

Uses: Locally for the removal of Corns.

COLLOIDIUM STYPTICUM—Styptic Collodion.—Collodion containing 20 per cent. Tannic Acid.

Colloidium Tiglii, N. F.—Croton Oil Collodion.—10 per cent. Croton Oil with Flexible Collodion.

Uses: Locally to produce the counterirritant and vesicating effects of Croton Oil.

COLOCYNTHIS.—Peeled fruit *Citrullus Colocynthis*.

Uses: Cathartic, laxative, emmenagogue.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Extractum Colocynthis, U. S.—Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ, U. S.

Pilulæ Catharticæ Vegetabiles, U. S.

Pilulæ Colocynthis Compositæ, N. F.

Pilulæ Colocynthis et Hyoseyami, N. F.

Pilulæ Colocynthis et Podophylli, N. F.

Pilulæ Laxativæ Post Partum, N. F.

CONFECTIONES—CONFECTIONS (Linctus).

Flavored medicated masses of sugar.

CONFECTIO ROSÆ.—Containing Red Rose 8 per cent.

CONFECTIO SENNÆ—Electuari Sennæ.—Mixture of the pulps of Cassia Fistula, Prune, Tamarind and Fig, with 10 per cent. Senna, flavored with Oil of Coriander.

Uses: Lenitive; laxative for infants.

Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

CONIUM.—Fruit of *Conium maculatum*.—0.5 per cent. Coniine.

Uses: Antispasmodic, anodyne, sedative, anti-neuralgic.

Dose: 0.20 Gm., or 3 grains.

Tinctura Conii (15 per cent.), U. S. '90.

Fluidextractum Conii, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Extractum Conii, U. S. '90.—(Usually inert).

CONVALLARIA—Rhizome *Convallaria majalis*.

Uses: Cardiac, tonic, diuretic.

Dose: 0.50 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Fluidextractum Convallariæ, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

× COPAIBA—Oleoresin from various species of Copaiba.

Brownish-yellow, thick, liquid, s. g. 0.95 to 0.99, insoluble in water, practically soluble in other neutral solvents.

Uses: Antiseptic, diuretic, expectorant, stimulant.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Massa Copaibæ, U. S. '90, "Solidified Copaiba," or:

Pil Copaibæ et Magnesiæ, for pill form.

Mistura Copabiæ, N. F.

Cordiale Rubi Fructus, N. F.—Blackberry Cordial.—Cordial consisting of about equal parts of blackberry juice, syrup and diluted alcohol, with cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg.

Uses: Carminative, aromatic astringent.

Dose: 30 Cc., or 1 fluid ounce.

CORIANDRUM.—Fruit of Coriandrum sativum.

Uses: Aromatic, corrective, adjuvant.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

× CREOSOTUM.—Mixture of Phenols and derivatives, Guaiacol and Creosol, obtained by distillation from tar, preferably that from the beech (Beech-wood Creosote).

Yellowish liquid, s. g. 1.072, soluble in 140 parts water with cloudiness, freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils, but not soluble in glycerin.

Uses: Antiseptic, anti-tubercular, antipyretic; for phthisical patients, best administered in pill form.

℞. Creosoti	gr. xv	1
Saponis pulv.....	gr. viii	5
Althææ pulv., q. s.		

Fiat massa, pil. No. x, divid.

CAUTION.—Against substitution of the so-called coal-tar creosote (carbolic acid).

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Aqua Creosoti, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Unguentum Creosoti Salicylatum Extensum, N. F.

CRESOL—Cresylic Acid — ("Tricresol").—Mixture of three isomeric cresols obtained from coal-tar, freed from phenol, etc.

Colorless or straw-colored liquid, s.g. 1.032, soluble in 60 parts water, miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether, glycerin, petroleum-benzin, benzene and alkali hydroxide solutions.

Uses: Antiseptic, disinfectant, germicide; said to be a more powerful antiseptic than phenol (carbolic acid), and less irritant and poisonous; used only in soap solution, which see.

Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim, rarely.

Liquor Creosolis Compositus, U. S.—50 per cent.

Tinctura Cresolis Saponata, N. F.

CRETA PREPARATA—Prepared Chalk.

Grayish-white, very fine, amorphous powder, usually molded into cones or "drops;" insoluble in neutral liquids.

Uses: Antacid, astringent.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Mistura Cretæ, U. S.—**Dose:** 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus, N. F.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio, N. F.

CUBEBA—Fruit Piper Cubeba.

Uses: Diuretic, carminative, sedative.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Cubebæ, U. S.—**Dose:** 1 Cc., or 15 m.

Oleoresina Cubebæ, U. S.—**Dose:** 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grs.

Trochisci Cubebæ, U. S.

CUPRI SULPHAS—Copper Sulphate.—(Blue Vitriol).

Large, deep-blue crystals, soluble in 2.2 parts water, 3.5 parts glycerin, practically insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Astringent, styptic, tonic; in large doses emetic.

Dose: Astringent, 0.01 Gm. (1/5 gr.); emetic, 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

CUSSO—Kousso—(Brayera '80).—Flowers of Hagenia abyssinica.

Uses: Anthelmintic, tænicide.

Dose: 16 Gm., or 240 grains.

Fluidextractum Cusso, N. F.

CYPRIPEDIUM.—Rhizome of *C. hirsutum* and *C. parviflorum*.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nerve stimulant.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Cypripedii, U. S.—**Dose:** 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

DECOCTA—DECOCTIONS.

Liquid extracts prepared by extracting drugs by boiling with water.

General Formula.

Unless otherwise directed decoctions are prepared as follows:

Take of the drug, coarsely comminuted, 5 Gm. (75 grains); water, a sufficient quantity, or 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams). The drug is mixed with the water, which is brought to the boiling point in a well covered non-metallic vessel and allowed to continue boiling for 15 minutes. The mixture having cooled to about 40 C.,

is strained, expressed and sufficient hot water passed through the strainer to produce 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams).

CAUTION.—The strength of decoctions of potent drugs should be specified by the prescriber.

Decoctum Aloes Compositum, N. F.

Dose: 30 Cc., or 1 fluid ounce, containing extract of aloes, 0.3 (5 grs.); myrrh and saffron, each 0.15 (3 grs.); potass. carb, 0.1 (1½ gr.); extract of glycyrrhiza, comp. tr. cardamon and water.

Uses: Stimulant, cathartic and emmenagogue.

✕ **DIGITALIS.**—Leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*.

Uses: Cardiac tonic, diuretic.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

✕ **Infusum Digitalis, U. S.**—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

✕ **Tinctura Digitalis, U. S.**—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Fluidextractum Digitalis, U. S.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Extractum Digitalis, U. S.—Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or 1/5 grain.

In drosy Niemeyer's Pill prepared as follows:

R.	Pulveris digitalis	
	Pulveris scillæ, āā.....grs. x	60
	Hydrargyri chloridi mit.....grs. i 1/4	08

To be divided into ten pills, or preferably, capsules. One of these pills every three hours will be found effective. The calomel is often omitted, or it may be replaced by 0.06 Gm. (1 grain) of the blue mass (*massa hydrargyri*) in each dose, if it is to be made into pills, or gray powder (*hydrargyrum cum creta*), if into capsules.

In chronic congestion of the kidneys:

R.	Potassii acetatis.....	ʒiv	15
	Infusi digitalis	ʒii	60
	Infusi buchu, q. s. ad.....	ʒviii	250

M. Sig.: Two tablespoonfuls in water three times a day.

ELASTICA—Para Rubber.

ELATERINUM—Elaterin.—Neutral principle obtained from *Elaterium*, a substance deposited by the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium Elaterium* (the so-called Clutterbuck's *Elaterium*).

Minute scales, or prismatic crystals, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, ether.

Uses: Drastic purgative, diuretic.

Dose: 0.005 Gm., equals 5 mg., or 1/10 grain.

Trituratio Elaterini, U. S.—Dose: 0.03 Gm., or ½ grain.

ELIXIRIA—ELIXIRS.

Sweetened alcoholic, agreeably flavored liquids, which may be simply aromatic or adjuvant, to serve as vehicles to disguise the taste of bitter or nauseous drugs; or

they may contain medicinal agents. Elixir of any drug may be prepared extemporaneously from the fluid extract, e. g. Elixir Calumbæ:

R̄. Flex. calumbæ	ʒi	25|
Elix. adjuvantis	ʒiii	75|

M. Sig.: Dose: One teaspoonful.

The elixirs present one of the most agreeable and promptly acting forms of medication, which containing about 25 per cent. alcohol by volume, with a few exceptions, viz., Elixir Terpini Hydratis, etc., should, however, be employed with discrimination.

Elixir Acidi Salicylici, N. F.

Uses: Antirheumatic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram; representing 0.3 Gm. (5 gr.) salicylic acid.

ELIXIR ADJUVANS — Adjuvant Elixir. — Aromatic Elixir, containing 12 per cent. Glycyrrhiza.

Uses: Especially valuable to mask the taste of quinine.

CAUTION.—Since the active principle of the Licorice (Glycyrrhizin) is precipitated by acids, the quinine should not be dissolved by the aid of dilute acid, but simply be suspended in the elixir as a "shake well" mixture.

Elixir Ammonii Bromidi, N. F.

Uses: Nerve sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.3 Gm. (5 gr.) ammonium bromide.

Elixir Ammonii Valerianatis, N. F.—Elixir of Ammonium Valerianate.

Uses: Nerve sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram; representing 0.12 Gm. (2 gr.) ammonium valerianate in red elixir.

Elixir Ammonii Valerianatis et Quininæ, N. F.

Uses: Nervine.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.015 Gm. (¼ gr.) quinine hydrochloride, and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) ammonium valerianate.

Elixir Anisi, N. F.

Uses: Carminative.

Dose: Infants, 1 Cc., or 15 minims; containing anethol, oil fennel and bitter almond.

Elixir Apii Graveolentis Compositum, N. F.

Uses: Nerve stimulant and tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.3 Gm. (5 gr.) each of celery seed, coca, kola and viburnum prunifolium. Similar in composition to a well-known trade article.

CAUTION.—To avoid confusion with "Opii" the title *Apii Graveolentis* should be written out in full.

✓ **ELIXIR AROMATICUM**—Simple Elixir.—A cordial flavored with orange, lemon and coriander.

Elixir Bismuthi, N. F.

Uses: Stomachic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) bismuth and sodium tartrate.

Elixir Buchu, N. F.

Uses: Diuretic, urinary anticatarrhal.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) buchu.

Elixir Buchu Compositum, N. F.

Uses.—Diuretic, urinary anticatarrhal.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 1 Cc. (15 minims) compound fluidextract buchu.

Elixir Buchu et Potassii Acetatis, N. F.

Uses: Diuretic, vesical anticatarrhal.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) potassium acetate and 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) buchu.

Elixir Caffeinæ, N. F.

Uses: Nerve stimulant, antineuralgic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) caffeine.

Elixir Calcii Bromidi, N. F.

Uses: Nerve sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.3 Gm., (5 grs.) calcium bromide.

Elixir Calcii Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, reconstructive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) calcium hypophosphite.

Elixir Calcii Lactophosphatis, N. F.

Uses: Nutrient, reconstructive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) calcium lactophosphate.

Elixir Catharticum Compositum, N. F.

Dose: Aperient, 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) frangula, 0.4 Gm. (6 grs.) senna, 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) rhubarb, in alkaline aromatic elixir; cathartic, 12 Cc., or 3 fluidrams.

Elixir Chloroformi Compositum, N. F.

Uses: Carminative, anodyne, antispasmodic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, representing 0.03 Gm. (½ gr.) opium, 0.35 Cc. (5 minims) chloroform, with spirit camphor, aromatic spirit ammonia and oil cinnamon.

Elixir Cinchonæ, N. F.

Uses: Bitter tonic, antiperiodic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.015 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr.) quinine sulphate and 0.008 Gm. ($\frac{1}{8}$ gr.) each cinchonidine sulphate and cinchonine sulphate, with aromatic elixir.

Elixir Cinchonæ et Ferri, N. F.

Uses: Bitter tonic, hematinic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate in elixir cinchona.

Elixir Cinchonæ, Ferri et Bismuthi, N. F.

Uses: Bitter tonic, stomachic, hematinic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) bismuth and sodium citrate, and 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate.

Elixir Cinchonæ, Ferri, Bismuthi et Strychninæ, N. F.

Uses: Stomachic, nerve and blood tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.0006 Gm. ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr.) strychnine sulphate, 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) bismuth and sodium citrate, and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate.

Elixir Cinchonæ, Ferri et Calcii Lactophosphatis, N. F.

Uses: Hematinic, alterative, reconstructive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.1 Gm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ grs.) calcium lactophosphate and 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate.

Elixir Cinchonæ, Ferri et Pepsini, N. F.

Uses: Tonic, hematinic, digestive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) pepsin and 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate.

Elixir Cinchonæ, Ferri et Strychninæ, N. F.

Uses: Hematinic, nervine.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.0006 Gm. ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr.) strychnine sulphate and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate.

Elixir Cinchonæ et Hypophosphitum, N. F.

Uses: Tonic, alterative, reconstructive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) each calcium and sodium hypophosphites, in elixir cinchona.

Elixir Cinchonæ, Pepsini et Strychninæ, N. F.

Uses: Stomachic, digestive, peristaltic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.0006 Gm. ($\frac{1}{100}$ gr.) strychnine sulphate, 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) pepsin and small quantities cinchona alkaloids.

Elixir Cocæ, N. F.

Uses: Stimulant, muscle invigorator.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) coca (erythroxyton).

Elixir Cocæ et Guaranæ, N. F.

Uses: Stimulant, analgesic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) each coca and guarana.

Elixir Corydalis Compositum, N. F.

Uses: Alterative tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) potassium iodide and small quantities corydalis, stillingia, xanthoxylum and iris (blue flag).

Elixir Curassao, N. F.—("Curacao Cordial.")

Uses: Flavoring.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Elixir Digestivum Compositum, N. F.

Use: Digestive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing pepsin, pancreatin and distase, with lactic and hydrochloric acids, glycerin and aromatic elixir.

NOTE.—Since pepsin and pancreatin in solution destroy each other, this elixir is practically inert and therefore useless except as a vehicle for which adjuvant elixirs should be preferred.

Elixir Eriodictyi Aromaticum, N. F.

Uses: Pectoral, but chiefly vehicle for quinine sulphate.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Elixir Eucalypti, N. F.

Uses: Antiperiodic, tonic; also vehicle to disguise taste of quinine sulphate.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) eucalyptus with syrup of coffee and compound taraxacum.

Elixir Euonymi, N. F.

Uses: Cholagogue, diuretic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.6 Gm. (9 grs.) euonymus with syrup of coffee and compound elixir taraxacum.

Elixir Ferri Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, hematinic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) iron hypophosphite.

Elixir Ferri Lactatis, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, hematinic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) iron lactate.

Elixir Ferri Phosphatis, N. F.

Uses: Hematinic, nerve tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate.

Elixir Ferri Pyrophosphatis, N. F.

Uses: Hematinic, nerve tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) soluble ferric pyrophosphate.

Elixir Ferri Pyrophosphatis, Quininæ et Strychninæ, N. F.

Uses: General tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.0005 Gm. (1/128 gr.) strychnine, 0.03 Gm. (½ gr.) quinine sulphate and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) soluble ferric pyrophosphate.

Elixir Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ, N. F.

Uses: General tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.0006 Gm. (1/100) gr. strychnine sulphate, 0.03 Gm. (½ gr.) quinine hydrochloride and 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) ferric chloride.

ELIXIR FERRI QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM.

Uses: Hematinic and nervine.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing about 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) ferric phosphate, 0.03 Gm. (½ gr.) quinine and 0.001 Gm. (1/60 gr.) strychnine.

Elixir Frangulæ, N. F.

Uses: Laxative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 1 Gm. (15 grs.) frangula.

Elixir Gentianæ, N. F.

Uses: Bitter tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) gentian.

Elixir Gentianæ et Ferri Phosphatis, N. F.

Uses: Bitter tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) soluble ferric phosphate, and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) gentian.

Elixir Gentianæ Glycerinatum, N. F.

Uses: Bitter tonic, stomachic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing gentian, taraxacum, phosphoric acid, in glycerin and white wine, flavored with sweet orange peel, compound tincture cardamon and acetic ether. Similar in composition to a trade-article becoming known to the public as a "glycerin tonic."

Elixir Gentianæ cum Tinctura Ferri Chloridi, N. F.

Uses: Bitter, hematinic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.05 Gm. ($\frac{3}{4}$ gr.) ferric chloride and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) gentian.

Elixir Glycerophosphatum, N. F.

Uses: Nerve tonic, reconstructive.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) absolute sodium glycerophosphate and 0.03 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) calcium glycerophosphate.

Elixir Glycyrrhizæ, N. F.

Uses: Vehicle and flavor.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Elixir Glycyrrhizæ Aromaticum, N. F.—Combination of licorice, oils cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and fennel with aromatic elixir.

Uses: Flavor and vehicle.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Elixir Grindeliæ, N. F.

Uses: Antispasmodic, anticatarrhal.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.5 Gm. (8 grs.) grindelia.

Elixir Guaranæ, N. F.

Uses: Sedative, antineuralgic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.8 Gm. (12 grs.) guarana.

Elixir Humuli, N. F.

Uses: Diaphoretic, sedative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 1 Gm. (15 grs.) hops with aromatics.

Elixir Hypophosphitum, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, constructive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.4 Gm. (6 grs.) calcium hypophosphite and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) each sodium and potassium hypophosphites.

Elixir Hypophosphitum cum Ferro, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, constructive, hematinic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) each potassium and ferrous hypophosphites, and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) each calcium and sodium hypophosphites.

Elixir Lithii Bromidi, N. F.

Uses: Antilithic, nerve sedative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.6 Gm. (10 grs.) lithium bromide.

Elixir Lithii Citratis, N. F.

Uses: Antipodagric, antirheumatic.

Dose: 6 Cc., or 1½ fluidrams, representing 0.5 Gm. (8 grs.) lithium citrate.

Elixir Lithii Salicylatis, N. F.

Uses: Antirheumatic, diaphoretic, antilithic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.6 Gm. (10 grs.) lithium salicylate.

Elixir Malti et Ferri, N. F.

Uses: Digestive, hematinic, nutrient.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, representing 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate and 4 Cc. (60 minims) extract of malt.

Elixir Paraldehydi, N. F.

Uses: Hypnotic, nerve sedative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 2 Cc. (30 minims) paraldehyde.

Elixir Pepsini, N. F.

Uses: Digestive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) pepsin and glycerin, hydrochloric acid and aromatic elixir.

Elixir Pepsini et Bismuthi, N. F.

Uses: Gastric sedative, digestive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) pepsin, 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) bismuth and sodium tartrate.

Elixir Pepsini, Bismuthi et Strychninæ, N. F.

Uses: Digestive, tonic, gastric sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.0006 Gm. (1/100 gr.) strychnine, 0.03 Gm. (½ gr.) pepsin, and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) bismuth and sodium tartrate.

Elixir Pepsini et Ferri, N. F.

Uses: Gastric tonic, hematinic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) ferric chloride, and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) pepsin.

Elixir Phosphori, N. F.

Uses: Nerve and bone nutrient.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.001 Gm. (1/60 gr.) phosphorus.

Elixir Phosphori et Nucis Vomicae, N. F.

Uses: Aphrodisiac, nerve tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 minims) tincture nux vomica, and 0.001 Gm. (1/60 gr.) phosphorus.

Elixir Picis Compositum, N. F.

Uses: Expectorant, cough sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.0013 Gm.

(1/50 gr.) morphine sulphate, with syrup of wild cherry, syrup of tolu and wine of tar.

Elixir Pilocarpi, N. F.

Uses: Diaphoretic, sialagogue, diuretic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.5 Gm.

(7½ grs.) pilocarpus.

Elixir Potassii Acetatis, N. F.

Uses: Diuretic, antacid.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, representing 1.3 Gm.

(20 grs.) potassium acetate.

Elixir Potassii Acetatis et Juniperi, N. F.

Uses: Diuretic, urinary antieatarrhal.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, representing 1.3 Gm

(20 grs.) potassium acetate and 2 Gm. (30 grs.) juniper.

Elixir Potassii Bromidi, N. F.

Uses: Nerve sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 1.3 Gm.

(20 grs.) potassium bromide.

Elixir Quininæ et Phosphatum Compositum, N. F.

Use: General tonic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.03 Gm.

(½ gr.) quinine sulphate, 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) soluble ferric phosphate, and 0.1 Gm. (1½ grs.) calcium lactophosphate.

Elixir Quininæ Valerianatis et Strychninæ, N. F.

Uses: Nerve tonic, sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm.

(1 gr.) quinine valerate, and 0.0006 Gm. (1/100 gr.) strychnine sulphate.

Elixir Rhamni Purshianæ, N. F.

Uses: Laxative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 2 Gm. (30

grs.) cascara sagrada.

Elixir Rhamni Purshianæ Compositum, N. F.

Use: Laxative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing senna, juglans (butter-nut) and cascara sagrada, with aromatics.

Elixir Rhei, N. F.

Uses: Laxative, stomachic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) rhubarb.

Elixir Rhei et Magnesii Acetatis, N. F.

Uses: Refrigerant, laxative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm.

(7½ grs.) rhubarb, and 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) magnesium acetate.

Elixir Rubi Compositum, N. F.

Uses: Antidiarrheal, carminative.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, representing black-berry root and juice, galls, cinnamon, cloves, mace and ginger.

Elixir Sodii Bromidi, N. F.

Uses: Nerve sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 1.3 Gm (20 grs.) sodium bromide.

Elixir Sodii Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) sodium hypophosphite.

Elixir Sodii Salicylatis, N. F.

Uses: Antirheumatic, analgesic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) sodium salicylate.

Elixir Stillingiæ Compositum, N. F.

Use: Alterative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 1 Cc. (15 minims) compound fluidextract stillingia.

Elixir Strychninæ Valerianatis, N. F.

Use: Nervine.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.0006 Gm. (1/100 gr.) strychnine valerianate.

Elixir Taraxaci Compositum, N. F.

Uses: Bitter tonic, cholagogue; vehicle for bitter drugs.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing combination of taraxacum, wild cherry, licorice, sweet orange peel, cinnamon, compound tincture cardamom and aromatic elixir.

Elixir Terpini Hydratis, N. F.

Use: Stimulating expectorant.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) terpin hydrate.

NOTE.—Elixir Terpene Hydrate and its combinations contain 40 per cent. alcohol, the least amount required to hold the terpin hydrate in solution.

Elixir Terpini Hydratis cum Codeina, N. F.

Uses: Expectorant, cough sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) terpin hydrate, and 0.008 Gm. (⅓ gr.) codeine.

Elixir Terpini Hydratis cum Heroina, N. F.

Uses: Expectorant, cough sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) terpin hydrate, and 0.0027 Gm. (1/24 gr.) heroin.
Elixir Turneræ, N. F.

Use: Aphrodisiac.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.6 Gm. (10 grs.) damiana.

Elixir Viburni Opuli Compositum, N. F.

Uses: Nerve sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) each viburnum opulus and aletris (star-grass), and 0.6 Gm. (10 grs.) trillum (beth-root).

Elixir Viburni Prunifolii, N. F.

Uses: Uterine sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) viburnum prunifolium.

Elixir Zinci Valerianatis, N. F.

Uses: Nerve sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) zinc valerianate.

EMPLASTRA—PLASTERS.

Mixtures of lead plaster rendered pliable by rubber and petrolatum—adhesive plaster—usually incorporated with medicinal agents. The official plasters are easily prepared and may be spread on cloth as desired by means of a hot spatula, the particular size being specified. The usual size is 10x15 cm. (4x6 inches). The vehicle favoring penetration into the skin, the official plasters are far more effective than the commercial so-called rubber plasters.

EMPLASTRUM ADHESIVUM—(Emp. Resinæ '90).—

Anhydrous lead plaster, containing 2 per cent. each of rubber and petrolatum.

Emplastrum Aromaticum, N. F.—Spice Plaster.—Cloves, cinnamon, ginger, each 10; capsicum, camphor, each 5; cottonseed oil, 35; lead plaster to 100.

EMPLASTRUM BELLADONNÆ.—Containing 0.38 to 0.42 per cent. mydriatic alkaloids. Adhesive plaster containing 30 per cent. extract belladonna leaves.

Uses: Anodyne, analgesic; in neuralgia.

EMPLASTRUM CAPSICI.—Oleoresin Capsicum 0.25 Gm. spread over the surface of adhesive plaster 15 cm. square (6 inches).

Uses: Rubefacient, vesicant.

Emplastrum Fuscum Camphoratum, N. F.—Emp. Matris Camphoratum, Ph. Ger.—Brown plaster made of red oxide of lead, olive oil and wax, containing 1 per cent. camphor.

EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI.—Mercury 30 per cent., with lead plaster and lanolin 10 per cent.

Uses: Alterative, antisyphilitic.

EMPLASTRUM OPII.—Extract opium 6 per cent., with lead plaster; representing about 10 per cent. opium.

Use: Anodyne.

Emplastrum Picis Liquidæ Compositum, N. F.—Comp. Tar Plaster.—Mixture of resin 5, tar 4 parts, and one part each powdered podophyllum, phytolacca and sanguinaria.

EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI—Emp. Diachylon.—Lead oleate obtained through interaction of lead acetate on solution of sodium oleate (Castile soap).

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.—Lead plaster with 10 per cent. soap.

Uses: Antiphlogistic, discutient.

EMULSA—EMULSIONS

Emulsions are liquid preparations consisting of oily, fatty, resinous, or otherwise insoluble substances suspended in watery liquids by the intervention of gum, mucilage or other viscid material called emulsifying agents. *Natural emulsions* comprise products of animal or vegetable origin, consisting of oily or resinous substances so combined with gum or albumin as to be readily miscible with water without separation. Milk and egg yolk are such typical emulsions, and seeds and gum resins form emulsions when triturated with water. *Artificial emulsions* are made by thoroughly mixing the oil with the emulsifying agent, adding a certain proportion of water and triturating the mixture in a mortar, or agitating it in a flask. *Volatile oils* require the addition of a fixed oil to produce a stable emulsion. Water-insoluble substances: Salicylic acid, chloroform, salol, etc., may be emulsified in the same way as oil of turpentine.

Flavoring.—Since no single or compound aromatic can be devised which would be acceptable under all circumstances as a flavoring for emulsion of cod liver oil, the selection of the most suitable aromatic must be left to the prescriber or dispenser. Among those which are found to be most serviceable are the following, the quantities given below intended for 1000 Cc. (or 32 fl. oz.) of finished emulsion, though in some cases a smaller or a larger quantity, in the same proportions, may be preferable:

a.	Oil of gaultheria.....m. lx	4	|
b.	Oil of gaultheria.....m. xxx	2	
	Oil of sassafras.....m. xxx	2	|
c.	Comp. spirit of orange (U.S.P.)..m. xxv	15	
d.	Oil of gaultheria.....m. xxx	2	|
	Oil of bitter almond.....m. iv	25	

	Oil of coriander.....m. iv	0|25
e.	Oil of gaultheria.....m. xxv	1|5
	Oil of sassafras.....m. xxv	1|5
	Oil of bitter almond.....m. iv	0|25
f.	Oil of gaultheria.....m. xl	2|5
	Oil of bitter almond.....m. xl	2|5
g.	Oil of neroli.....m. xxv	1|5
	Oil of bitter almond.....m. xxv	1|5
	Oil of cloves.....m. iv	0|25

Preservation.—When an emulsion of cod liver oil is to be kept for some time, its deterioration may be prevented or retarded by the addition of 65 Cc. (or 2 fl. oz.) of alcohol in the place of the same quantity of water, when making 1000 Cc. (or 32 fl. oz.) of emulsion.

EMULSUM AMYGDALÆ.—Sweet almond, 6 in 100 Cc.

Uses: Demulcent; vehicle for mercuric chloride (0.2 per cent.) in skin affections.

Dose: 120 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

EMULSUM ASAFETIDÆ.—Asafetida, 4 in 100 Cc.

Uses: Antispasmodic, sedative.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, (also by rectum).

EMULSUM CHLOROFORMI.—Chloroform, 4 in 100 Cc.

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

X **EMULSUM OLEI MORRHUÆ.**—Cod liver oil, 50 in 100 Cc.

R.	Olei morrhuæ.....fl. ʒxii	50|
	Acaciæ pulv. ....ʒiii	12|5
	Olei gaultheriæ.....m. vi	4|
	Syrupi .....fl. ʒiiss	10|
	Aquæ, q. s. ft.....fl. ʒxxxiv	100|

M. et fiat emulsum secundum artem.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Calcii Lactophosphate, N. F.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, containing about 0.6 Gm. (10 grs.) calcium lactophosphate.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Calcii Phosphate, N. F.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, containing about 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) calcium phosphate.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Calcii et Sodii Phosphatibus, N. F.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, containing about 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) each, calcium and sodium phosphates.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Extracto Malti, N. F.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, containing 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams each cod liver oil and extract of malt.

EMULSUM OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM HYPOPHOSPHITIBUS.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, containing 50 per cent.

cod liver oil, and of hypophosphites: calcium, Gm. 0.1 (1½ grs.), and potassium and sodium, each Gm. 0.05 (¾ gr.).

Uses: Alterative, tonic nutritive.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Pruno Virginiana, N. F.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, containing 1 Cc. (16 minims) fluidextract wild cherry.

Emulsum Olei Ricini.—Castor Oil Emulsion, N. F.—Contains one-third its volume of castor oil disguised by tincture of vanilla; other flavors may be used.

Dose: 48 Cc., or 1½ fl. oz. (½ fl. oz. oil).

EMULSUM OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ.—Oil of turpentine, 15 in 100 Cc.

R̄.	Olei terebinthinæ rectificati. fl.	ʒiv	15
	Olei amygdalæ expressi. m.	lxxx	5
	Syrupi fl.	ʒvi	25
	Acaciæ pulv.	ʒiv	15
	Aquæ, q. s. ft. fl.	ʒxxxv	100

M. ft. emulsum, modo prescripto.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.6 Cc. (10 minims) oil of turpentine.

Uses: Antiseptic, anthelmintic, diuretic.

Emulsum Olei Terebinthinæ Fortius, N. F.—Stronger or Forbes' Emulsion Oil of Turpentine.

Dose: 2 Cc., or ½ fluidram, containing 1 Cc., or 15 minims oil of turpentine.

Emulsum Petrolei—Petroleum Emulsion, N. F.—Containing 5 per cent. white petrolatum, U. S.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

This preparation differs from the commercial so-called petroleum emulsions only in that it is really what it represents to be: an emulsion of the almost odorless and practically tasteless petrolatum, while the commercial emulsions being substantially the same, pretend to be emulsions of the crude natural petroleum and their therapeutic claims are based on the long-time belief in the virtues of crude petroleum in many forms of chronic disease. It being impracticable to so disguise the foul odor and disagreeable taste of the crude petroleum as to make it acceptable to the stomach, especially to chronic invalids, that they may continue taking the preparation, refined petroleum was substituted by manufacturers. Since petrolatum is chemically paraffin, absolutely inert and indigestible, these preparations can have no possible properties other than those of a protective and lubricant. The claim that these preparations are nutritive, "cure consumption," etc., is entirely unwarranted.

Emulsum Phosphaticum—Mistura Phosphatica, N. F.

R̄.	Olei morrhuæ. fl.	ʒiv	125
	Glyceriti vitelli	ʒiiss	78
	Acidi phosphorici diluti. fl.	ʒvi	25

Spiritus sacchari (rum).....fl. ʒiv	125	| 8
Olei amygdalæ amaræ.....m.	xii	
Aquæ aurantii florum q. s.....fl. ʒxxvi	500	

M. et ft. emuls. Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

× **ERGOTA**—Sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, replacing the grain of rye, *Secale cereale*.

Uses: Emmenagogue, oxytocic, hemostatic, parturient; also recommended as a circulatory equalizer, chiefly hypodermically administered. See *Extractum Ergotæ*.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

× *Fluidextractum Ergotæ*, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

× *Extractum Ergotæ*, U. S.—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grs.

Vinum Ergotæ, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

ERIODICTYON—*Yerba Santa*.—Leaves of *Eriodictyon californicum* (*Yerba Santa*).

Uses: Alterative, expectorant, anticitarrhal.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Eriodictyi, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 m.

Syrupus Eriodictyi Aromaticus, N. F.

Elixir Eriodictyi Aromaticum, N. F.—To disguise the taste of quinine.

Essentia Pepsini, N. F.—Essence of Pepsin.—An agreeably flavored cordial, containing pepsin, U. S. P., 2.25 Gm. (35 grs.); rennin, 1.65 Gm. (25 grs.); lactic acid, 0.2 Cc. (3 minims); preserved with glycerin, 12.5 Cc. (3 fluidrams); alcohol, 5 Cc. (80 minims), in syrup and Angelica wine to 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams).

Uses: Representing in addition to pepsin the milk-curdling enzyme rennin, prepared from calves' rennet; this preparation is especially useful in the alimentary affections of infants.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

EUCALYPTOL.—Organic oxide (Cineol) obtained from the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus* and from other sources.

Liquid, s. g., 0.925, soluble in all proportions of alcohol.

Uses: Antispasmodic, antiseptic, antiperiodic, expectorant.

Dose: 0.3 Cc., or 5 minims.

EUCALYPTUS.—Leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*.

Uses: Antiperiodic, tonic, antiseptic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Eucalypti, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Eucalypti, N. F.

EUGENOL.—Aromatic unsaturated phenol obtained from oil of Cloves and other sources.

Uses: Substitute for Oil Cloves.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

EUONYMUS.—Bark of root *Euonymus atropurpureus*.

Uses: Cholagogue, diuretic, laxative.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Fluidextractum *Euonymi*, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Extractum *Euonymi*, U. S.—Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grs.

Elixir *Euonymi*, N. F.

EUPATORIUM.—Leaves and tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.

Uses: Alterative, diaphoretic, tonic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum *Eupatorii*, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

EXTRACTA—EXTRACTS (SOLID EXTRACTS).

The soluble principles of drugs extracted with various menstrua, i. e., alcohol or water, or mixtures of these, sometimes by the addition of alkali or acid, concentrated by evaporation either to a soft solid of pilular consistence, or reduced to a powder with or without addition of a diluent such as sugar of milk or pulverized glycyrrhiza. The percentage yield of extract varies considerably, from different drugs with a corresponding variation in the proportionate amount of drug the respective extracts represent. The majority are four times the strength of the drug; consequently their dosage is one-fourth that of the drug. The extracts of the alkaloidal drugs are mostly fixed by assay, as indicated. The *pilular extracts* are best adapted for pill masses, and external preparations: ointments, suppositories, plasters, etc. The *powdered extracts* for admixtures with powders, although they are also adapted for masses and pills. The extracts of *cimicifuga*, *euonymus* and *leptandra* will be found equal in therapeutic activity to the respective "resinoids" or "concentrations."

EXTRACTUM ALOES.—(Pulv.)—Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

EXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ FOLIORUM.—Alkaloid 1.4 per cent.—Dose: 0.01 Gm., or $1/5$ grain.

EXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ.—Dose: 0.01 Gm., or $1/5$ grain.

EXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ.—(Pulv. 4x drug).—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

- EXTRACTUM COLCHICI CORMI**—(Radicis '90).—Alkaloid 1.4 per cent.—Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.
- EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS.**—(Pulv.).—Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
- EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.**—Ext. colocynth, 16; purif. aloes, 50; resin scammony, soap pulv., each 14; cardamom, 6 Gm.
Uses: Pilulæ catharticæ comp.; Pil. catharticæ vegetabiles; also pills of the N. F.
Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
- EXTRACTUM DIGITALIS.**—Dose: 0.01 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or $\frac{1}{5}$ grain.
- EXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ.**—Represents eight times the fluidextract or drug, purified and concentrated. Well adapted for extemporaneous preparation of solutions for hypodermic use:
Ext. Ergotæ, U. S.—(VIII).—1.25 Gm., or 20 grains.
Aque bullientis.—8.75 Cc., or 140 minims.
Filter under sterile conditions; add boiling water to make 10 Cc. or 160 minims. Each minim represents one grain ergot, or 8 minims represent 1 grain ext. ergot, U. S. (VIII). To preserve the solution add one drop of either chloroform or compound solution of cresol to the above quantity.
- EXTRACTUM EUONYMI** (Wahoo).—(Pulv. 4x drug).
Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.
- Extractum Ferri Pomatum, N. F.**—Crude malate of iron.—Ferrated extract of apples (Extractum Pomi Ferratum, Ph. Ger.).
Uses: Chalybeate tonic, hematinic.
Dose: 0.65 Gm., or 10 grains.
- EXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ.**—Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.
- EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ.**
Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Depuratum, N. F.—Purified extract of licorice.
- EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ PURUM**—(Pure Extract).—Valuable addition to mask the taste of bitter substances.
- EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI**—(Pulv.).—Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.
- EXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI.**—(Alkaloid 0.3 per cent.).
Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.
- EXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ.**—(Pulv.).—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
- EXTRACTUM LEPTANDRÆ.**—(Pulv. 4x drug).—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

EXTRACTUM MALTI—Syrupy Extract of Malt.—
Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

EXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ.—(Pulv.).—Strychnine
5 per cent.—Dose: 0.015 Gm., equal to 15 mg., or
 $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

× **EXTRACTUM OPII**—(Pulv.).—Morphine 20 per cent.—
Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

EXTRACTUM PHYSOSTIGMATIS.—(Pulv.).—Alkaloid
2 per cent.—Dose: 0.015 Gm., equal to 15 mg., or
 $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

EXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ.—10x drug (Pulv.).—Dose:
0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

EXTRACTUM RHAMNI PURSHIANÆ—(Cascara Sa-
grada).—(Pulv. 4x drug).—Dose 0.250 Gm., or
4 grains.

EXTRACTUM RHEI.—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

EXTRACTUM SCOPOLÆ.—Alkaloid 2 per cent.—
Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.

EXTRACTUM STRAMONII—(Leaves).—Alkaloid 1 per
cent.—Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or $\frac{1}{6}$
grain.

EXTRACTUM SUMBUL—(Musk root).—Dose: 0.25
Gm., or 4 grains.

EXTRACTUM TARAXACI—(Dandelion).—Dose: 1
Gm., or 15 grains.

FEL BOVIS—Oxgall.—Fresh bile of *Bos Taurus*.

FEL BOVIS PURIFICATUM—Purified Oxgall.—Inspis-
sated oxgall.

Uses: Digestive, laxative.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (in pill).

In constipation with hepatic torpor:

R.	Aloini	gr. v	2	} 3 12 25
	Fellis bovis inspissati	3ss		
	Resinæ podophylli	gr. ii		
	Ipecacuanhæ	gr. iv		

M. et fiant pilulæ No. xxv. Sig.: One pill three times
a day.

IRON COMPOUNDS.

Iron forms two series of compounds: (1) Ferrous, usually greenish in color, and (2) ferric, usually reddish brown in color.

With exception of the carbonate, the hydroxide (hydrate) and the hypophosphite, they are all very soluble in water; they are insoluble in alcohol. The so-called *scaled* salts are all ferric compounds of phosphoric acid, or the organic acids, citric and tartaric; they are rendered more soluble in combination with the citrates, tartrates and phosphates of the respective alkalies: am-

monium, potassium and sodium, and some are known as "soluble" salts. The dose of the scale salts, with one exception (that containing strychnine), is 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains. The Latin titles do not distinguish between the *ferric* and *ferrous* compounds, but they are so distinguished in the English titles.

× **FERRI CARBONAS SACCHARATUS**—Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate.—Ferrous carbonate 15 per cent., preserved in sugar.

Greenish-brown powder, partially soluble in water.

Uses: Chalybeate tonic.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

× **Massa Ferri Carbonatis**, U. S.—(Vallet's).—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

× **Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis**, U. S.—(Blaud's).—Dose: 2 pills.

Mistura Ferri Composita, U. S.—(Griffith's).—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

× **FERRI CHLORIDUM**—Ferric Chloride.—Fe 22 per cent. Orange-yellow crystalline crusts, very deliquescent.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Liquor Ferri Chloridi, U. S.—Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.

× **Tinctura Ferri Chloridi**, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Tinctura Ferri Citro-Chloridi, N. F.

FERRI CITRAS—Ferric Citrate.—Fe 16 per cent.

Garnet red scales, slowly but completely soluble in water.

Uses: For pill masses.

FERRI HYDROXIDUM—Ferric Hydrate.

Freshly prepared, brownish-red magma, insoluble in water.

FERRI HYDROXIDUM CUM MAGNESII OXIDO—Ferric Hydroxide with Magnesium Oxide.

ARSENIC ANTIDOTE: To be freshly prepared when wanted as follows: Magnesium oxide 10 Gm. (2½ drams); rub with water to a smooth thin mixture, transfer to a bottle of about 1000 Cc. (32 fl. oz.) capacity. Fill the bottle to three-fourths full with water, shake thoroughly and add it gradually to the following solution contained in a similar bottle. Solution ferric sulphate 40 Cc. (10 fluidrams) previously diluted with water 125 Cc. (4 fl. ozs.) and shake together until a uniform mixture results.

Dose: 120 Cc. (4 fluidounces).

FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS—Ferric Hypophosphite.

Grayish-white powder, practically insoluble in water, more readily soluble in liquids containing dilute hypophosphorous acid and in concentrated solutions of alkali citrates.

Uses: Hematinic, nerve nutrient.

Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains.

Elixir Ferri Hypophosphitis, N. F. Syrupus, N. F.

FERRI PHOSPHAS SOLUBILIS—Fe 12 per cent.

Bright green scales, freely and completely soluble in water.

Elixir Ferri, Quininae et Strychninae Phosphatum, U. S.

Elixir Ferri Phosphatis, N. F.

Pulvis Ferri Phosphatis Effervescens, N. F.

FERRI PYROPHOSPHAS SOLUBILIS—Fe 10 per cent.

Apple-green scales, freely and completely soluble in water.

Uses: Chalybeate tonic.

Elixir Ferri Pyrophosphatis, N. F.

Elixir Ferri Pyrophosphatis Quininae et Strychninae, N. F.

FERRI SULPHAS—Ferrous Sulphate.

Bluish-green prisms, soluble in 0.9 part water, in 0.3 boiling water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Disinfectant, deodorant.

Massa Ferri Carbonatis, U. S.

Liquor Zinci et Ferri Compositus, N. F.

FERRI SULPHAS EXSICCATUS—Dried Ferrous Sulphate.

Crystallized ferrous sulphate dried until it loses about one-third its weight of water and forms a grayish-white powder.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Pilulae Aloes et Ferri, U. S.

FERRI SULPHAS GRANULATUS—(Precipitatus, '90).

Crystallized ferrous sulphate, obtained in granular form.

Uses: Astringent, chalybeate tonic.

Dose: 0.20 Gm., or 3 grains.

Pilulae Ferri Carbonatis, U. S.

Mistura Splenetica, N. F.

FERRI ET AMMONII CITRAS—Soluble Citrate of Iron. Fe 16 per cent.

Readily and completely soluble in water.

Uses: Vinum Ferri, U. S.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

FERRI ET AMMONII SULPHAS.—Iron and Ammonia Alum.—Fe 11.5 per cent.

Pale violet crystals, readily soluble in water.

Uses: Astringent, hematinic, styptic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

FERRI ET AMMONII TARTRAS.—Fe 13 per cent.

Scales, red to reddish brown.

Uses: Non-astringent, chalybeate tonic.

FERRI ET POTASSII TARTRAS—Fe 15 per cent.

Scales, red to reddish brown; precipitated, from watery solution by alcoholic liquids.

Uses: Non-astringent, hematinic.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS—Fe 13.5 per cent.—Should contain not less than 11.5 quinine.

Reddish-brown scales, slowly but completely soluble in water.

Uses: In the form of powder or pills

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRAS SOLUBILIS—Soluble Iron and Quinine Citrate.

Same iron and quinine strength as preceding; greenish or golden-yellow scales, rapidly and completely soluble in water, also in dilute alcoholic liquids.

Uses: Antiperiodic, bitter chalybeate tonic.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Vinum Ferri Amarum, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fldrs.

Pulvis Ferri et Quininæ Citratis Effervescens, N. F.

FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ CITRAS—Fe 16 per cent.—Should contain not less than 0.9 per cent. nor more than 1 per cent. strychnine.

Red to yellowish-brown scales, readily and completely soluble in water, also in dilute alcoholic liquids.

Uses: Chalybeate, nerve tonic.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

FERRUM—Fe.—Metallic Iron in the form of wire.

FERRUM REDUCTUM—Reduced Iron—Iron by Hydrogen—Quevenne's Iron.

Very fine grayish-black powder, containing not less than 90 per cent. pure metallic iron, insoluble in water or alcohol.

Uses: Hematinic, tonic.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Pilulæ Metallorum, N. F.

In anemia with intolerance to soluble salts of iron:

R.	Ferri reducti	gr. xxx	2 |
	Sacchari lactis	ʒi	4 |
	Alcohol q. s.		|

M. et fiant tabellæ triturationes No. 50. Sig.: One tablet after meals.

FICUS.—Fruit of *Ficus carica*.

FLUIDEXTRACTA—FLUIDEXTRACTS.

(Extracta Fluida, U. S. '90.)

Fluidextracts are liquid extracts of drugs of uniform drug strength, viz.: 1 Cc. represents the soluble constituents of 1 Gm. of the drug (practically 1 grain of drug to the minim).

In those indicated the strength is fixed by the alkaloidal percentage. The solvents or menstrua are alcohol, or alcohol and water, and sometimes glycerin in various proportions. In a few the menstruum is alkaline; in

others acid. Two fluidextracts are prepared with 10 per cent. acetic acid, which is indicated. For uses see the respective drugs.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM ACONITI—Aconite (Aconitine 0.4 per cent.).—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Fluidextractum Adonidis, N. F.—Bird's Eye.—Dose: 0.13 Cc., or 2 minims.

Fluidextractum Aletridis, N. F.—Stargrass.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Angelicæ Radicis, N. F.—Angelica.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Apii Graveolentis, N. F.—Celery.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM APOCYNII—Apocynum.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Fluidextractum Araliæ Racemosæ, N. F.—American Spikenard.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Arnicæ Florum, N. F.—Arnica.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM AROMATICUM—Pulvis Aromaticus.—Valuable as an addition to liquid mixtures to cover the taste of drugs.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM AURANTII AMARI—Bitter Orange Peel.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM BELLADONNÆ RADICIS—Belladonna Root (Alkaloids 0.4 per cent.).—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM BERBERIDIS—Berberis.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Boldo, N. F.—Boldo.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM BUCHU—Buchu.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Buchu Compositum, N. F.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, representing about 1.3 Gm. (20 grs.) buchu and 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) each, cubeb, juniper and uva ursi.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM CALAMI—Calamus.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Fluidextractum Calendulæ, N. F.—Marigold.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM CALUMBÆ—Calumba.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Camelliæ, N. F.—Tea.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CANNABIS INDICÆ** — Indian Hemp.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CAPSICI**—Capsicum.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.
- Fluidextractum Caulophylli**, N. F.—Blue Cohosh.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CHIMAPHILÆ** — Chimaphila. — Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CHIRATÆ**—Chirata.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CIMICIFUGÆ** — Cimicifuga. — Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ**—Cinchona (Alkaloids 4 per cent.).—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM COCÆ**—Coca (Alkaloids 0.5 per cent.).—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- Fluidextractum Coffeæ Tostæ**, N. F.—Roasted Coffee.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- Fluidextractum Coffeæ Viridis**, N. F.—Green Coffee.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- ✕ **FLUIDEXTRACTUM COLCHICI SEMINIS**—Colchicum Seed (Alkaloids 0.4 per cent.).—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CONII**—Conium (Alkaloids 0.45 per cent.).—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CONVALLARIÆ** — Convallaria.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- Fluidextractum Convallariæ (Florum)**, N. F.—Lily of the Valley.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- Fluidextractum Coptis**, N. F.—Goldthread.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- Fluidextractum Cornus**, N. F.—Dogwood.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- Fluidextractum Cornus Circinatæ**, N. F.—Green Osier.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- Fluidextractum Corydalis**, N. F.—Turkey Corn.—Dose: 0.65 Cc., or 10 minims.
- Fluidextractum Coto**, N. F.—Dose: 0.3 Cc., or 5 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CUBEBÆ**—Cubeb.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM CYPRIPEDEII** — Cypripedium. — Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM DIGITALIS** — Digitalis.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM ERGOTÆ**—Ergot.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

- FLUIDEXTRACTUM ERIODICTYI** — Yerba Santa. —
Dose: 1 Ce., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM EUCALYPTI.**—Uses: Antiperi-
odic; tonic; antimalarial.—Dose: 2 Ce., or 30
minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM EUONYMI** — Euonymus. — Dose:
0.5 Ce., or 8 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM EUPATORII**—Eupatorium.—Dose:
2 Ce., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM FRANGULÆ**—Frangula.—Dose: 1
Ce., or 15 minims.
- Fluidextractum Fuci, N. F.**—Bladder-wrack.—Dose: 0.65
Ce., or 10 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM GELSEMI** — Gelsemium.—Dose:
0.05 Ce., or 1 minim.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM GENTIANÆ**—Gentian.—Dose: 1
Ce., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM GERANII**—Geranium.—Dose: 1
Ce., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ**—Glycyrrhiza.—
Dose: 2 Ce., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM GRANATI**—Pomegranate.—Dose:
2 Ce., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM GRINDELIAE**—Grindelia.—Dose:
2 Ce., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM GUARANÆ**—Guarana (Alkaloids
3.5 per cent.).—Dose: 2 Ce., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM HAMAMELIDIS FOLIORUM**—
Hamamelis Leaves.—Dose: 2 Ce., or 30 minims.
- Fluidextractum Helianthemi, N. F.**—Frost wort.—Dose:
4 Ce., or 1 fluidram.
- Fluidextractum Humuli, N. F.**—Hops.—Dose, 2 Ce., or 30
minims.
- Fluidextractum Hydrangeæ, N. F.**—Seven Barks.—Dose:
2 Ce., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM HYDRASTIS**—Hydrastis (Alka-
loids 2 per cent.).—Dose: 2 Ce., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM HYOSCYAMI**—Hyoscyamus (Al-
kaloids 0.075 per cent.).—Dose: 0.2 Ce., or 3 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM IPECACUANHÆ**—Ipecac (Alka-
loids 1.5 per cent.).—Dose: Emetic, 1 Ce., or 15
minims; expectorant, 0.05 Ce., or 1 minim.
- Fluidextractum Jalapæ, N. F.**—Jalap.—Dose: 1 Ce., or
15 minims.
- Fluidextractum Juglandis, N. F.**—Butternut.—Dose: 4
Ce., or 1 fluidram.

- Fluidextractum Juniperi, N. F.—Juniper.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- Fluidextractum Kavæ, N. F.—Kava.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM KRAMERIÆ**—Krameria.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM LAPPÆ**—Lappa.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM LEPTANDRÆ** — Leptandra. — Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM LOBELIÆ**—Lobelia.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM LUPULINI**—Lupulin.— Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- Fluidextractum Malti, N. F.—(Contains 25 per cent., vol., alcohol).—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM MATICO**—Matico.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- Fluidextractum Menyanthis, N. F.—Buckbean.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM MEZEREI**—Mezereum.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM NUCIS VOMICÆ**—Nux Vomica (Strychnine, 1 per cent.).—Dose 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM PAREIRÆ**—Pareira.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- Fluidextractum Petroselini Radicis, N. F.—Parsley.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM PHYTOLACCÆ** — Phytolacca. — Dose: Emetic, 1 Cc., or 15 minims; alterative, 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM PILOCARPI** — Pilocarpus (Alkaloids 0.4 per cent.).—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM PODOPHYLLI** — Podophyllum. — Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ** — Wild Cherry.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM QUASSIÆ**—Quassia.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM QUERCUS**—Quercus.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM QUILLAJÆ**—Quillaja.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM RHAMNI PURSHIANÆ**—Cascara Sagrada.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

- Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshianæ Alkalinum, N. F.—
Bitterless Fluidextract of Cascara Sagrada.—Dose:
1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- ✓ FLUIDEXTRACTUM RHAMNI PURSHIANÆ ARO-
MATICUM—Cascara Sagrada (aromatic).—Dose: 1
Cc., or 15 minims.
- ✓ FLUIDEXTRACTUM RHEI—Rhubarb.—Dose: 1 Cc., or
15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM RHOIS GLABRÆ—Rhus Glabra.
—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM ROSÆ—Rose.—Dose: 2 Cc., or
30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM RUBI—Rubus.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15
minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SABINÆ—Savin.—Dose: 0.3 Cc.,
or 5 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SANGUINARIÆ — Sanguinaria
(Acid Acetic 10 per cent.).—Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½
minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ—Sarsaparilla.—
Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM
—Sarsaparilla Compound.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 min-
ims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SCILLÆ—Squill (Acid Acetic 10
per cent.).—Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SCOPOLÆ—Scopola (Alkaloids
0.5 per cent.).—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SCUTELLARIÆ — Scutellaria. —
Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SENEGÆ—Senega.—Dose: 1 Cc.,
or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SENNÆ—Senna.—Dose: 2 Cc.,
or 30 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SERPENTARIÆ—Serpentaria.—
Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM SPIGELIÆ—Spigelia.—Dose: 4
Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM STAPHISAGRIÆ—Staphisagria.
—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.
- Fluidextractum Sterculiæ, N. F.—Kola.—Dose: 1 Cc.,
or 15 minims.
- FLUIDEXTRACTUM STILLINGIÆ—Stillingia.—Dose:
2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- Fluidextractum Stillingiæ Compositum, N. F.—Contain-
ing 0.5 Gm. (8 grs.) stillingia and corydalis (tur-

key-corn), 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) each iris (blue flag), sambucus (elder-flowers) and chimaphila, and 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) each coriander and xanthoxylum.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM STRAMONII—Stramonium (Alkaloids 0.25 per cent.).—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM SUMBUL—Sumbul.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM TARAXACI—Taraxacum.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Fluidextractum Trillii, N. F.—Bethroot.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM TRITICI—Triticum.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Fluidextractum Turneræ, N. F.—Damiana.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Urticæ, N. F.—Nettle.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 15 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM UVÆ URSI—Uva Ursi.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM VALERIANÆ—Valerian.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM VERATRI—Veratrum.—Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.

Fluidextractum Verbasci, N. F.—Mullein.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Fluidextractum Verbenæ, N. F.—Vervain.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM VIBURNI OPULI—Viburnum Opulus.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM VIBURNI PRUNIFOLII—Viburnum Prunifolium.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM XANTHOXYLI—Xanthoxylum.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Zeæ, N. F.—Indian Corn—Stigma.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

FLUIDEXTRACTUM ZINGIBERIS—Ginger.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

FÆNICULUM.—Fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare*.

FRANGULA.—Bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*.

Uses: Laxative, cathartic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Frangulæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

GALLA.—Excrescence on *Quercus infectoria*.

Uses: Astringent, hemostatic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Tinctura Gallæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Unguentum Gallæ (20 per cent.).

GAMBIR—(To replace Catechu '90).—Extract prepared from Ourouparia Gambir.

Uses: Astringent, hemostatic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Gambir Composita, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Trochisci Gambir, U. S.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus, N. F.

GELATINUM—Gelatin.

Gelatinum Chondri, N. F.—Irish Moss Gelatin.

GELATINUM GLYCERINATUM—Glycerogelatin.—Gelatin and Glycerin, equal parts.

Flexible mass, or in pieces, readily fusible by the heat of the water-bath and miscible with water and glycerin.

Uses: As a vehicle for suppositories, which see; especially for urethral and vaginal use. For the ready incorporation of medicinal agents in the following preparations:

Glycerogelatina—Glycerogelatins, N. F.

Glycerogelatinum Acidi Salicylici, 10 per cent.

Glycerogelatinum Iodoformi, 10 per cent.

Glycerogelatinum Zinci Durum, Zinc Oxide, 10 per cent.

Glycerogelatinum Zinci Molle, Zinc Oxide, 10 per cent.

These are melted by gentle heat and applied with a pencil on the affected part.

GELSEMIUM.—Roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens*.

Uses: Antispasmodic, antineuralgic, cardiac.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Tinctura Gelsemii, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Fluidextractum Gelsemii, U. S.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

GENTIANA.—Roots of *Gentiana lutea*.

Uses: Bitter stomachic, tonic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Gentianæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Extractum Gentianæ, U. S.—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Tinctura Gentianæ Composita, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Elixir Gentianæ, N. F.

Elixir Gentianæ cum Tinctura Ferri Chloridi, N. F.

Elixir Gentianæ et Ferri Phosphatis, N. F.

Elixir Gentianæ Glycerinatum, N. F.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, N. F.

Gentian is often combined with an antacid:

R. Sodii bicarbonatis	grs. xc	6
Tincturæ gentianæ comp.....	5x	40
Tinct. cardamomi comp.....	3ii	8
Aquæ, q. s. ad.....	3xxv	100

M. Sig.: Two teaspoonfuls before meals.

GERANIUM.—Rhizome of *Geranium maculatum*.

Uses: Astringent, styptic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Geranii, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

X **GLANDULÆ SUPRARENALES SICCÆ**—Desiccated Suprarenal Glands.—The glands of the sheep or ox, freed from fat, cleaned, dried and powdered; one part represents approximately 6 parts fat-free, fresh glands.

Light, yellowish-brown powder, partially soluble in water.

Uses: Alterative, hemostatic, vasoconstrictor; applied externally, either in substance in 10 per cent. trituration with sugar of milk or in solution from 1 to 10 per cent. in water and filtered. Solutions of the alkaloids under various names, adrenalin, epinephrin, suprarenalin, etc., are also largely employed.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

For asthma:

R. Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ	3i	4
Aquæ	fl. 3iv	15

Sig.: Instill a few drops into nostrils.

R. Glandulæ suprarenales siccæ.....	3li	8
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Fiant tabellæ compressæ No. xxv. Sig.: Dissolve a tablet in the mouth every three or four hours in conjunction with the preceding.

X **GLANDULÆ THYROIDEÆ SICCÆ**—Desiccated Thyroid Glands.—The glands of sheep freed from fat, cleaned, dried and powdered. One part represents approximately 5 parts of the fresh glands.

Yellowish amorphous powder partially soluble in water.

Uses: Alterative, antifat, hemostatic.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains, in powder, capsule or cachet.

X **GLYCERINUM**—Glycerin.—Glycerol, 95 per cent.

Liquid, s. g. 1.246, soluble in all proportions of water and of alcohol; also in a mixture of 3 vols. alcohol and 1 ether, insoluble in ether, chloroform, benzin, fixed and volatile oils.

Uses: Chiefly as a solvent; in preparing the glycerites.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Suppositoria Glycerini, U. S.

GLYCERITA—GLYCERITES.

Solutions of medicinal substances in Glycerin.

GLYCERITUM ACIDI TANNICI—Tannic Acid.—20 per cent. by weight.

Uses: Astringent, antiseptic.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

GLYCERITUM AMYLI—Unguentum Glycerini.—Starch, 10 per cent.

Uses: Emollient; vehicle for external uses.

Glyceritum Bismuthi, N. F.—4 Cc. (1 fluidram) contains about 1 Gm. (15 grs.) bismuth and sodium tartrate.

Uses: For preparing Liquor Bismuthi, N. F.

Dose: 0.6 Cc., or 10 minims.

GLYCERITUM BOROGLYCERINI.—50 per cent. solution of Glyceryl boride in Glycerin.

Uses: Antiseptic, preservative; more convenient to use than the semi-solid Boroglyceride. In washes, injection, suppositories, etc.

GLYCERITUM, FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims, containing about 0.08 Gm. ($1\frac{1}{4}$ grs.) soluble ferric phosphate, 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) quinine phosphate, and 0.8 mg. ($1/80$ gr.) strychnine.

Uses: Chalybeate nerve tonic; for preparing Syrupus ferri, quininæ strychninæ phosphatum, U. S.

Glyceritum Guaiaci, N. F.—Containing in 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) Guaiac in alkaline menstruum.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims (diluted).

GLYCERITUM HYDRASTIS—(Fluidextractum Hydrastis Aquosum).—Each Cc. represents 1 Gm. of the principles of hydrastis soluble in water, in solution of equal volumes glycerin and water; forms clear solution with water.

Uses: Astringent, antiphlogistic, tonic; in 10 to 20 per cent. solution as lotion, injection, etc.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Glyceritum Pepsini, N. F.—Glycerole of Pepsin.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, represents 0.3 Gm., or 5 grains Pepsin.

GLYCERITUM PHENOLIS (Glyceritum Acidi Carbolici, U. S., '90).—Liquified Carbolic Acid, 20 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Antiseptic, antipruritic.

Dose: 0.3 Cc., or 5 minims.

Glyceritum Picis Liquidæ (Tar), N. F.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing about 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) tar.

Glyceritum Tragacanthæ, N. F.—Semi-solid mass containing 12.5 per cent. tragacanth.

GLYCERYLIS NITRAS.—See Spiritus.

GLYCYRRHIZA.—Root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*.

Uses: Demulcent, expectorant.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Glycyrrhizæ, U. S.—**Dose:** 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum, U. S.—**Dose:** 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita, U. S.—**Dose:** 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, U. S.—**Dose:** 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii, U. S.

Elixir Glycyrrhizæ, N. F.

Elixir Glycyrrhizæ Aromaticum, N. F.

Syrupus Glycyrrhizæ, N. F.

GLYCYRRHIZINUM AMMONIATUM — “Glycyrrhizin.”

—The sweet principle of licorice combined with ammonia to make it soluble.

Brownish-red scales, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, precipitated by dilute acids.

Uses: To disguise the bitter taste of quinine, etc.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

GOSSYPII CORTEX.—Bark of root *Gossypium herbaceum*.

Uses: Emmenagogue, oxytocic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Gossypii Radicis ('90).—**Dose:** 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

GOSSYPIUM PURIFICATUM—“Absorbent” Cotton—Purified Cotton.

Gossypium Stypticum, N. F.—Cotton saturated with a dilute solution ferric chloride, containing a little glycerin, pressed and dried.

GRANATUM.—Bark of stem and root *Punica Granatum*.

Uses: Anthelmintic, teniafuge.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Granati, U. S.—**Dose:** 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

GRINDELIA.—Leaves and tops of *Grindelia robusta*.

Uses: Antispasmodic, expectorant.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Grindeliæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Grindeliæ, N. F.

GUAIACOL.—One of the chief constituents of Creosote.

Colorless, refractive liquid, s. g. 1.14, or crystalline solid; soluble in 53 parts water; in alcohol and ether in all proportions.

Uses: Antituberculous, anodyne, antipyretic.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims; in capsules; also in elixir.

GUAIACOLIS CARBONAS.—Guaiacol Carbonate.

White crystalline powder, insoluble in water, soluble in 48 parts alcohol, 1.5 parts chloroform, 13 parts ether, slightly soluble in glycerin and fixed oils.

Uses: Antiseptic (intestinal), antitubercular.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains (in capsule).

GUAIACUM.—Resin of wood of *Guaiacum officinale*.

Uses: Alterative, antirheumatic, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Guaiaci, U. S.—4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Tinctura Guaiaci Composita, N. F.

Tinctura Anatacrida (Fenner's Guaiac Mixture), N. F.

Mistura Guaiaci, N. F.

Glyceritum Guaiaci, N. F.

GUARANA.—Paste of seeds of *Paullinia cupana*.—

Should contain not less than 3.5 per cent. alkaloidal principles (chiefly caffeine).

Uses: Analgesic, nerve tonic, stimulant.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Guaranae, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Guaranae, N. F.

Elixir Cocæ et Guaranae, N. F.

HÆMATOXYLON.—Heartwood *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.

Use: Astringent.

Extractum Hæmatoxylon, U. S.—Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

HAMAMELIDIS CORTEX.—Bark of *Hamamelis virginiana*.

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent, hemostatic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Aqua Hamamelidis, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams; rarely internally.

HAMAMELIDIS FOLIA—(*Hamamelis* '90).

Uses: Same as bark.

Fluidextractum Hamamelidis Foliorum, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

HEDEOMA.—Leaves and tops *Hedeoma pulegioides*.

Uses: Aromatic stimulant, emmenagogue.

Dose: 8 Gm., or 120 grains.

HEXAMETHYLENAMINA — Hexamethylenamine — Hexamethylene-tetramine. — Condensation product obtained by the action of ammonia on formaldehyde.

Colorless crystals, soluble in 1.5 parts water, 10 parts alcohol, 228 parts ether; decomposed by acids and alkalis.

Uses: Urinary antiseptic, antilithic, diuretic. Occurs in the market under many different names—urotropin, cystogen, uriform, aminoform, uritone, formine, etc.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains, in solution or in effervescent combinations. See *Pulveres Effervescentes*.

HOMATROPINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM. — Hydrobromide of an alkaloid, by the condensation of tropine and mandelic acid.

White crystalline powder, or prisms, soluble in 5.7 parts water, 32.5 parts alcohol, practically insoluble in chloroform or ether.

Uses: Mydriatic, chiefly in 1 per cent. solution.

Dose: 0.0005 Gm., equal to 0.5 mg., or 1/128 grain.

HUMULUS.—Strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*.

Uses: Bitter tonic, sedative, soporific.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Humuli, N. F.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Humuli, N. F.

HYDRARGYRUM—Mercury—Quicksilver. — Hg., Metal; liquid s. g. 13.535.

Insoluble in ordinary solvents, but miscible with saccharine substances and fats through which, by trituration, the particles of the metal may be so finely divided as not to be discernible by the naked eye and become exceedingly active medicinally.

The following preparations of the metal are official:

HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA.—Mercury with Chalk, 38 per cent. Hg.

A light grey powder, insoluble in neutral liquids.

Uses: Intestinal antiseptic, cholagogue.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Massa Hydrargyri, U. S.—(33 per cent.)—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Unguentum Hydrargyri, U. S.—(50 per cent.).

Unguentum Hydrargyri Dilutum, U. S.—(33 %).

Oleatum Hydrargyri, U. S.—(25 %).

Emplastrum Hydrargyri, U. S.—(30 %).

COMPOUNDS OF MERCURY.

Mercury forms two series of compounds which are not distinguished in the Latin titles as they are in their English titles:

1. *Mercurous*, sparingly soluble and less active, and
2. *Mercuric*, more readily soluble in water and alcohol and so irritant as to be classed with the *poisons*.

Poison.—Antidote: Albumen, egg white, milk.

PROPERTIES.—The *mercurous* compounds, of which the chloride (calomel) is a type, powerfully stimulate the glandular system and are antiseptic and alterative. The *mercuric* compounds, of which the chloride (corrosive sublimate) is a type, are potent alteratives and powerful antiseptics and germicides. They may easily be distinguished by the different coloration produced with liquor calcis (lime water). See Lotio Flava and Lotio Nigra, N. F.

X **HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM CORROSIVUM**—Mercuric Chloride.—Bichloride of Mercury.

Heavy crystals, or crystalline masses, soluble in 13 parts water, 3 parts alcohol, 14 parts glycerin.

INCOMPATIBLE with: alkalis, salts of copper, lead and zinc. For solution 2 in 1,000; mercuric chloride 2 Gm., sterile water 1,000 Cc., or 29 grains to 32 fl. oz.

Uses: Antiseptic, germicidal, alterative.

Dose: 0.003 Gm., equal to 3 mg., or 1/20 grain.

Lotio Flava, N. F.

X **HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDUM MITE**—Mild Mercurous Chloride.—Calomel.

White powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether.

INCOMPATIBLE: Alkalis, iodine, iodides and bromides.

Uses: Intestinal antiseptic, cholagogue, cathartic, alterative, antisiphilitic.

Dose: Laxative, 0.125 Gm. (2 grs.); alterative, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.).

Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ, U. S.—Dose: 2.

Pulvis Hydrargyri Mitis et Jalapæ, N. F.

Lotio Nigra, N. F.

R.	Hydrargyri chloridi mitis.....gr. x	4	65
	Sacchari lactis .....gr. lx		
	Alcohol q. s.		

M. Ft. tabellæ triturationes No. 50.

In acute constipation with biliousness:

R.	Hydrargyri chloridi mitis..... gr. x	6	5
	Sodii bicarbonatis		
	Sacchari lactis ana, āā..... gr. C		

M. et fiant capsulæ gelatini No. 50.

✗ **HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM FLAVUM**—Yellow Mercurous Iodide.—Protoiodide.

Bright yellow powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, etc.

Uses: Alterative, antisymphilitic (in pill).

Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or 1/5 grain.

✗ **HYDRARGYRI IODIDUM RUBRUM**—Red Mercuric Iodide.—Binioidide.

Scarlet red powder, almost insoluble in water, soluble in 116 parts alcohol, 85 parts ether.

Uses: Alterative, antisymphilitic.

Dose: 0.003 Gm., equal to 3 mg., or 1/20 grain.

Liquor Arseni et Hydrargyri Iodidi, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Hydrargyri et Potassii Iodidi (Channing's), N. F.

✗ **HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM**—Yellow Mercuric Oxide.

Orange-yellow heavy impalpable powder, almost insoluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Externally; alterative, stimulant, parasiticide, in ophthalmia, as ointment from 1/2 to 2 per cent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi, U. S.—(10 per cent.).

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM RUBRUM—Red Mercuric Oxide.—Red Precipitate.

Heavy orange-red scales or crystalline powder, almost insoluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Externally only; alterative, antisymphilitic, parasiticide.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri, U. S.—(10 per cent.).

✗ **HYDRARGYRUM AMMONIATUM**—Ammoniated Mercury.—White Precipitate.

White pulverulent pieces or powder, insoluble in water or alcohol.

Uses: Externally; antiparasitic, antisymphilitic.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniatum, U. S.—(10 per cent.).

HYDRASTINA.—Alkaloid (white) from Hydrastis.

White, sometimes large prisms, almost insoluble in water, soluble in 135 parts alcohol, 124 parts ether, 2 parts chloroform.

Uses: Alterative, bitter tonic, uterine hemostatic, sedative.

Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or 1/5 grain. Externally in solution, sometimes with bismuth citrate.

In acute vaginitis, simple or gonorrhoeal:

R. Hydrastinæ.....gr. vi | 4
 Boroglycerini
 Gelatini glycerinati. āā.....5iij 12|

Fiant suppositoria vaginalia No. vi. Sig.: Insert a suppository after hot douche twice or thrice daily.

HYDRASTININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM.—Hydrochloride of an artificial alkaloid derived from Hydrastis.

Yellowish white needles or crystalline powder, very soluble in water and in alcohol.

Uses: Uterine hemostatic, vasoconstrictor.

Dose: 0.030 Gm., equal to 30 mg., or ½ grain (pill).

HYDRASTIS.—Rhizome of *Hydrastis canadensis*.—2.5 per cent. Hydrastine.

Uses: Alterative, astringent, hemostatic, cholagogue.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Tinctura Hydrastis, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Fluidextractum Hydrastis, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 m.

Glyceritum Hydrastis, U. S.

Syrupus Rhei et Potassæ Compositus, N. F.

HYOSCINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM.—Hydrobromide of an alkaloid chemically identical with scopolamine, obtained from *hyoscyamus* and other plants of the *Solanaceæ*.

Rhombic crystals, soluble in 1.5 parts water, 16 parts alcohol, 750 parts chloroform, insoluble in ether.

Uses: Hypnotic, sedative (in granules).

Dose: 0.0005 Gm., equal to 0.5 mg., or 1/128 grain.

To induce sleep in melancholia, neurasthenia and mania:

R. Hyoscinæ hydrobromidi.....gr. 1/8 | 008
 Camphoræ monobromatæ.....5i 4|

M. Fiant capsulæ No. xv. Sig.: One capsule at bed time; repeat in six hours if required.

HYOSCYAMINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM.—Alkaloid from *Hyoscyamus*.

Crystals or resin-like mass, very soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in ether.

Uses: Antispasmodic, hypnotic, sedative (in granules).

Dose: 0.0005 Gm., equal to 0.5 mg., or 1/128 grain.

HYOSCYAMINÆ SULPHAS.—Alkaloid from *Hyoscyamus*.

Crystals or white powder, very soluble in water and in alcohol.

Uses: Similar to the Hydrobromide (in granules).

Dose: 0.0005 Gm., equal to 0.5 mg., or 1/128 grain.

HYOSCYAMUS.—Leaves and tops of *Hyoscyamus niger*.—0.08 per cent. alkaloids.

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic, sedative.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

Tinctura Hyoscyami, U. S.—(10 per cent.).—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Hyoscyami, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Extractum Hyoscyami, U. S.—Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Oleum Hyoscyami Compositum, N. F.

INFUSA—INFUSIONS.

Infusions not otherwise directed are prepared by the following general formula: Take of the drug (cut or bruised), 5 Gm. (75 grains), boiling water sufficient to make 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams). The boiling water is poured on the drug contained in non-metallic vessel and left to stand, well covered, for one-half hour in a warm place; it is then expressed and water added through strainer to make up to the required measure. Infusions should not be made from fluidextracts.

CAUTION.—With potent drugs the strength should be specified by the prescriber.

The following infusions are of different strength and are prepared by special methods:

INFUSUM DIGITALIS.

℞. Digitalis	gr. xxv	1	5
Alcoholis	fl. ʒiiss	10	
Aquæ cinnamomi	fl. ʒiv	15	
Aquæ bullientis, q. s.	fl. ʒxxx	100	

Use: Diuretic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Infusum Gentianæ Compositum, N. F.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) gentian; 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) each coriander and bitter orange peel.

INFUSUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.—Wild cherry, 4 Gm. in 100 Cc.

Dose: 60 Cc., or 2 fluid ounces.

Infusum Rosæ Compositum, N.F.—Red rose, 1.3 Gm. (20 grs); dilute sulphuric acid, 0.9 Cc. (13 minims); sugar, 4 Gm. (60 grs.); boiling water to 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams).

INFUSUM SENNÆ COMPOSITUM—(Black Draught).

Dose: 120 Cc., or 4 fluid ounces, representing about 7 Gm. (100 grs.) senna, 14 Gm. (200 grs.) each manna and magnesium sulphate, with fennel.

X IODOFORMUM—Iodoform—Triiodomethane.

Lemon-yellow powder, or crystals, practically insoluble in water, soluble in 46.7 parts alcohol, 5.2 parts ether, and in fixed and volatile oils and glycerin.

Uses: Antiseptic, alterative, antitubercular; in the form of powder, as dusting powder, or diluted; also as dressing, gauze or cotton, 5 to 20 per cent. strength.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains (internally in pill).

Pulvis Iodoformi Compositus, N. F. Collodium, N. F. In gonorrhœal vaginitis:

R. Iodoformi	grxv	1
Acid tannic	grxv	1
Olei theobromatis	ʒiii	12

Fiant suppositoria vaginalia No. vi. Sig.: Insert one suppository twice daily after using douche.

Iodoformum Aromatisatum—Deodorized Iodoform, N. F. Iodoform containing 4 per cent. Cumarin.—The odor of iodoform may be removed by washing in aqueous solution of tannic acid.

IODOLUM—Iodol—Tetraiodopyrrol—89 per cent. I.—Derivative of pyrrol by action of iodine.

Grayish brown crystalline powder, practically insoluble in water, soluble in 1.5 parts ether, 105 parts chloroform and in fixed oils.

Uses: Similar to iodoform; (said to be without untoward effects).

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

IODUM—Iodine (Resublimed).

Heavy bluish-black plates, s. g. 4.95, practically insoluble in water, soluble in 10 parts alcohol, freely in ether, chloroform and carbon disulphide.

Uses: Alterative; externally antiseptic, discutient.

Dose: 0.005 Gm., equal to 5 mg. or 1/10 grain.

✕ Tinctura Iodi, U. S.—(7 per cent.).

✕ Liquor Iodi Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Unguentum Iodi, U. S.—(4 per cent.).

Liquor Iodi Carbolatus, N. F.

Liquor Iodi Causticus, N. F.

Tinctura Iodi, Churchill, N. F.

Tinctura Iodi Decolorata, N. F.

Linimentum Iodi, N. F.

Collodium Iodatun, N. F.

Acidum Carbolicum Iodatun (Phenol Iodatun), N. F.

Amylum Iodatun, N. F.—(U. S. '80.)

✕ **IPECACUANHA**.—Root of *Cephælis Ipecacuanha*, or of *C. acuminata* (Carthagena)—1.75 per cent. alkaloids.

Uses: Expectorant, sedative, stomachic, emetic.

Dose: Expectorant, 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.); emetic, 1 Gm. (15 grs.).

✕ Fluidextractum Ipecacuanhæ, U. S.—Dose: Expectorant, 0.05 Cc.; emetic, 1 Cc.

× *Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ*, U. S.—Dose: Expectorant, 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Vinum Ipecacuanhæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

× *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

× *Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*, N. F.

Trochisci Ipecacuanhæ, N. F.

JALAPA.—Tuberous root *Exoginum purga*.—Should contain 7 per cent. resin; 1.5 per cent. resin soluble in ether.

Uses: Hydragoge cathartic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Resina Jalapæ, U. S.—Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Fluidextractum Jalapæ, N. F.

Tinctura Jalapæ Comp., N. F.

KAOLINUM—Kaolin—(Pipe Clay—China Clay).—Native aluminum silicate, powdered and purified by elutriation.

Uses: In preparing catasplasm.

Cataplasma Kaolini.

KINO.—Inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus marsupium*.

Dark red pieces, slowly soluble in water, readily in alcohol, insoluble in ether.

Uses: Astringent, styptic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Tinctura Kino, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Tinctura Kino Composita, N. F.

Pulvis Kino Compositus, N. F.

KRAMERIA.—Root of *Krameria triandra*; *K. Ixina* and *K. argentea*.

Uses: Astringent, hemostatic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Krameriaë, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Fluidextractum Krameriaë, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Extractum Krameriaë, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Syrupus Krameriaë, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Trochisci Krameriaë, U. S.

Lac Fermentatum, N. F.—Kumyss.—Fermented cow's milk.

Lac Humanisatum, N. F.—Humanized milk.

R.	Humanizing milk powder (N. F.)	..gr. c	6|5
	Fresh cows' milk	.....fl. ʒii	62
	Fresh sweet cream	.....fl. ʒss	15
	Water	.....fl. ʒii	62

Triturate the milk powder with the water; transfer the mixture into a clean bottle containing the milk and cream, and immerse the bottle in water heated to 38 C. (100 F.) for 15 minutes. Then pour the mixture into a vessel, in which heat it quickly to boiling, and then immediately allow it to cool to the body temperature.

NOTE.—Humanized Milk should be prepared immediately before use. If the above directions are carefully followed, the milk will be peptonized, and the pancreatin of the milk powder rendered sterile.

LACTUCARIUM—Concrete milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa*.

In masses or irregular pieces, reddish-brown internally, partly soluble in water, alcohol and in ether.

Uses: Anodyne, sedative, soporific; the syrup as a substitute for opium.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Lactucarii, U. S.—(50 per cent.)—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Syrupus Lactucarii, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

LAPPA.—Root of *Arctium Lappa* and other species.

Uses: Alterative, diaphoretic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Lappæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

LEPTANDRA.—Rhizome of *Veronica virginica*.

Uses: Alterative, cholagogue, laxative.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Leptandræ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Extractum Leptandræ, U. S.—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

LIMONIS CORTEX.—Fresh rind of fruit *Citrus Limonum*.

Tinctura Limonis, U. S.

LIMONIS SUCCUS—Lemon juice.

LINIMENTA—LINIMENTS.

Solutions of medicinal substances in alcohol, oil or liquid soap, for external application.

Linimentum Aconiti et Chloroformi, N. F.—Fluidextract aconite, 4.5; chloroform, 12.5, in alcohol, 100 Cc.

Uses: Anodyne, embrocation.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.—Ammonia water, 35 Cc., in oil, 100 Cc.

Uses: Stimulant, anodyne.

Linimentum Ammonii Iodidi, N. F.—About 5 per cent. ammonium iodid in 100 Cc.

Uses: Discutient.

LINIMENTUM BELLADONNÆ.—Camphor, 5 Gm., in fluidextract belladonnæ, 100 Cc.

Uses: Anodyne, analgesic.

X **LINIMENTUM CALCIS**.—Lime water and linseed oil, equal volumes.

Uses: Protective, antiseptic, dressing for burns.

LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.—Camphor, 20 Gm., in oil, 100 Cc.

Uses: Anodyne, rubefacient.

LINIMENTUM CHLOROFORMI.—Chloroform, 30 Cc., in soap liniment, 100 Cc.

Uses: Anodyne.

Linimentum Iodi, N. F.—(Similar to Br. Ph.)—Iodine, 12.5 Gm.; potassium iodide, 5 Gm.; glycerin, 3.5 Cc.; water, 6.5 Cc.; alcohol to 100 Cc.

Uses: Discutient.

Linimentum Opii Compositum, N. F.—Tincture opii, 10; camphor, 1.75; alcohol, 25; oil peppermint, 2.5; ammonia water, 37.5; oil turpentine, to 100 Cc.

Uses: Analgesic.

Linimentum Saponato-Camphoratum, N. F.—Solid opopelidoc.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.—Soap, 6; camphor, 4.5, in alcohol, 100 Cc.

Uses: Stimulant, rubefacient.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS MOLLIS.—Soft soap, 65, in alcohol, 100 Cc.

Uses: Antiseptic, stimulant.

LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ.—Resin cerate, 65, in oil turpentine, 100 Cc.

Uses: Counter-irritant, rubefacient.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum, N. F.—**Linimentum Album**.—Oil turpentine, 100; oil lemon, 4; acetic acid, 20; egg (1); rose water, 85 Cc.

Uses: Counter-irritant, antineuralgic.

Linimentum Tiglii, N. F.—Croton oil, 16; oil cajuput, alcohol, each 54 Cc.

Uses: Counter-irritant, rubefacient.

Linimentum Tiglii Compositum, N. F.—Croton oil, sassafras oil and turpentine oil each 20; olive oil, 40 Cc.

Uses: Counter-irritant.

LINUM—Flaxseed.—Seed of *Linum usitatissimum*.

Uses: For preparing infusion and cataplasm.

LIQUORES—SOLUTIONS. (Solutio-nes.)

The official solutions are solutions in water of non-volatile substances (chemical salts), with two exceptions (Liq. Chlori. Comp.; Liq. Formaldehydi). Those for internal medicinal use are prepared mostly by *volume*, that is, the medicinal agent by weight in certain volume or measure of the solution. Those for external use and solutions from which other preparations are made, such as the iron solutions, are of a certain percentage by *weight* strength, expressed simply by per cent., i. e., Liq. Formaldehydi, 37 per cent.

The method employed in preparing percentage solutions extemporaneously is by measure, unless otherwise directed. When water is the solvent, except in concentrated solutions of high specific gravities, such as, the official solutions of the metallic salts, the difference in weight and volume may be ignored, but the percentage must be based on the *weight* of a pint of water (7,292 grains) or the weight of a fluid ounce of water (455 grains), and not on 7,000 grains equivalent to one avoirdupois pound; nor 480 grains in the apothecaries' ounce or 480 minims in one fluid ounce.

The fluid ounce (of water) weighing 455 grains but containing 480 minims, shows why a minim is not a grain, but 0.95 grain.

The method of calculating the percentage solutions on the fluid ounce is therefore based on 455, thus:

1 fluid ounce Solution Morphin Sulph 4 per cent:
 $455 \times .04 = 18.20$ grs.

1 pint Mercuric Chloride Solution 0.2 per cent.: 7,292
 $\times .002 = 14.6$ grs.

The advantages of the metric system are here apparent:

10 Cc. Solution Morphine Sulph. 4 per cent: $10 \times 0.04 = 0.4$ Gm.

1,000 Cc. Solution Mercuric Chloride 0.2 per cent:
 $1,000 \times .002 = 2$ Gm.

LIQUOR ACIDI ARSENOSI—Arsenous Acid.—Arsenic trioxide, 1 per cent.

Liquor Alumini Acetatis, N. F.—Basic Aluminum Acetate, 7.58 per cent.

Uses: Astringent, antispetic, chiefly externally.

Liquor Alumini Acetico-Tartratis, N. F.—50 per cent.

Uses: Astringent, antiseptic, externally; also disinfectant.

LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS—(Spirit Mindererus).—

A solution of diluted acetic acid nearly saturated with ammonium carbonate; to be of slight acid reaction. Should be prepared as wanted.

Uses: Diaphoretic, diuretic, refrigerant.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, containing about 1 Gm. (15 grs.) ammonium acetate.

Liquor Ferri et Amonii Acetatis, U. S.

Liquor Ammonii Actatis Concentratus, N. F.—One part diluted with two parts water, makes Liquor Ammonii Acetatis, U. S.

Liquor Ammonii Citratis Fortior, N. F.

Dose: 4 Cc.; 1 fluidram contains 2.5 Gm. (40 grs.) ammonium citrate.

Uses: Addition to liquid mixtures to render iron salts more soluble.

Liquor Antigerminarius, N. F.—Germicide.—An alcoholic solution containing thymol, 1.6; oils eucalyptus and lavender, each 6 per cent.

LIQUOR ANTISEPTICUS.—Antiseptic Solution (Lister).—A solution of boric acid, 2 per cent.; benzoic acid and thymol, each one per cent.; eucalyptol and oils of peppermint, gaultheria, thyme and 25 per cent. alcohol. Essentially similar to the various proprietary solutions.

Uses: Antisepetic; internal and external.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F.—Alkaline Antiseptic.—Aqueous solution, with 25 per cent. glycerin, containing potassium bicarbonate and sodium benzoate, each 3.2; sodium borate, 0.8; oil gaultheria, 0.04; thymol, eucalyptol and oil peppermint, each 0.02 in 100 Cc., colored purplish red with persionis. To replace a well-known alkaline antiseptic solution of similar composition. Prescribed under its official name and dispensed in plain bottle (without the name blown in the glass) this article will not become known to the public as a cure-all.

Uses: Antiseptic, externally and internally, diluted with four to five times its volume of warm sterile water.

LIQUOR ARSENI ET HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.—Donovan's Solution.—Solution of arsenous iodide and red mercuric iodide, each 1 per cent.

Uses: Alterative, antisyphilitic.

Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.

Liquor Auri et Arseni Bromidi, N. F.—Solutions of bromide of Gold and Arsenic.—0.6 Cc. (10 minims) contains 0.002 Gm. (1/32 gr.) tribromide of gold and the equivalent of 0.005 Gm. (1/13 gr.) tribromide of arsenic. Essentially similar in composition to

"Arsenauro," this formula insuring a product of uniform strength.

Uses: Alterative, antiepileptic, antidiabetic, tonic.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Bismuthi, N. F.—Liquid Bismuth.

Uses: Stomachic, gastric sedative, protective.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) of the double bismuth salt.

Liquor Bromi, N. F.—Smith's Solution Bromine.—Bromine, 25 Gm.; potassium bromide, 12.5 Gm.; water, 100 Cc.

Uses: Chiefly as a test reagent.

X LIQUOR CALCIS—(Aqua Calcis, Lime Water).—Containing not less than 0.17 per cent. calcium hydroxide at 15 C. (59 F.); less at higher temperature.

Lime water is often inert, the calcium hydroxide on exposure to air having been converted into the insoluble carbonate. Lime water when saturated should on boiling in a test-tube show separation of calcium hydroxide on the sides of the tube.

Use: Antacid.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams. (Containing about 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.) calcium hydroxide).

Liquor Calcis Sulphuratæ, N. F.—Vlemminck's Solution or Lotion.

Uses: Antiseptic; externally in skin affections.

Liquor Carmini, N. F.—Solution of Carmine, for coloring.

LIQUOR CHLORI COMPOSITUS.—(Aqua Chlori '90).—Chlorine water.

Solution containing when freshly prepared, about 0.4 per cent. chlorine, with some oxides of chlorine and potassium chloride. By the process now official chlorine water may be prepared in a few minutes without elaborate preparation.

Uses: Antiseptic, disinfectant.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Liquor Coccineus, N. F.—Cochineal Color.

LIQUOR CRESOLIS COMPOSITUS.—Compound Solution of Cresol.—Solution of cresol, 50 per cent., in soft, or green soap. Practically identical with Lysol and similar preparations known by fancy trade names.

Uses: Antiseptic, deodorant, disinfectant; diluted with water to form 1/2 to 1 per cent. solutions.

Liquor Electropoeicus, N. F.—Battery Fluid.

A. FOR THE CARBON AND ZINC BATTERY.

I. For ordinary use.

Sodium Dichromate in coarse powder.	ʒiv	125
Sulphuric Acid, commercial.....fl.	ʒiv	125
Water, cold	fl. ʒxxxii	1000

Pour the sulphuric acid upon the powdered sodium dichromate, and stir the mixture occasionally during one hour. Then slowly add the water.

II. For use with the Galvano-Cautery.

Sodium Dichromate, in coarse powder.	℥ivss	145
Sulphuric Acid, commercial.	℥i℥ss	300
Water, cold.	℥xxxii	1000

Proceed in the same manner as directed under No. 1.

B. FOR THE LECLANCHE BATTERY.

Ammonium Chloride	℥xxxss	325
Water, enough to make.	℥xxxii	1000

Dissolve the salt in the water.

Liquor Extracti Glycyrrhizæ, N. F.—Extract Glycyrrhiza, 25 per cent.

Liquor Ferri Albuminati, N. F.—Albuminate of Iron Solution.—Agreeably flavored, non-styptic solution, representing nearly 0.7 per cent. metallic iron, masked in the form of albuminate, contains about 20 per cent. (vol.) alcohol.

Uses: Hematinic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 120 minims.

LIQUOR FERRI ET AMMONII ACETATIS.—Basham's Mixture.—Tincture ferri chloride, 4 Cc. (1 fdr.); diluted acetic acid, 6 Cc. (1½ fldrs.); sol. ammon. acetate, 50 Cc. (12½ fldrs.); arom. elixir, 12 Cc. (3 fldrs.); glycerin, 12 Cc. (3 fldrs.); water to 100 Cc. (25 fldrs.).

Uses: Hematinic, refrigerant.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

LIQUOR FERRI CHLORIDI.—Anhydrous Ferric Chloride, 29 per cent.

Liquor Ferri Hypophosphitis, N. F.—Ferric Hypophosphite, 16.5 per cent.

Liquor Ferri Iodidi, N. F.—Ferrous Iodide, 85 per cent.

Uses: One volume mixed with 15 volumes syrup makes 16 volumes Syrupus Ferri Iodidi, U. S.

Liquor Ferri Oxylchloridi, N. F.—Iron Oxylchloride, 3.5 per cent.

Liquor Ferri Oxysulphatis, N. F.

Liquor Ferri Peptonati, N. F.—Solution Peptonate of Iron.—An agreeably flavored, non-styptic solution, representing about 0.65 per cent. metallic iron, masked in the form of peptonate; it contains about 20 per cent. (vol.) alcohol.

Uses: Hematinic; mildly chalybeate tonic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Liquor Ferri Peptonati cum Mangano, N. F.—Solution of Peptonate Iron with Manganese.—An agreeably flavored, non-styptic solution, representing about 0.4

per cent. metallic iron and 0.2 per cent. metallic manganese masked in the form of peptonates and containing about 25 per cent. (vol.) alcohol.

Practically identical in composition with a certain German "patent medicine." Prescribed under its official title and dispensed in plain bottles (without the name blown in the glass), it should be given the preference by physicians.

Uses: Hematinic, chalybeate tonic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Liquor Ferri Protochloridi, N. F.—Ferrous Chloride, 30 per cent.

Uses: Alterative, astringent, tonic.

Dose: 0.65 Cc., or 10 minims, diluted with syrup.

LIQUOR FERRI SUBSULPHATIS.—Monsell's Solution.—Containing basic ferric sulphate, corresponding to 13.57 per cent. metallic iron.

LIQUOR FERRI TERSULPHATIS.—Normal Ferric Sulphate, 36 per cent.

Uses: For preparing ferric hydroxide (ferric hydrate).

✕ **LIQUOR FORMALDEHYDI**—Formalin.—Aqueous solution containing absolute formaldehyde, 37 per cent., an oxidation product of methyl alcohol.

Volatile liquid, s. g. 1.075, its vapor exceedingly irritant on the mucous membrane, which may be protected through lubrication with petrolatum.

INCOMPATIBLE with alkalies, forming with ammonia, hexamethylenamine.

Uses: Antiseptic, deodorant, disinfectant.

LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.—Mercuric Nitrate, 60 per cent.

Liquor Hydrargyri et Potassii Iodidi, N. F.—Channing's Solution.—Red mercuric iodide, 1 Gm. (15 grs.); potassium iodide, 0.8 Gm. (12 grs.); distilled water, 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams).

Uses: Alterative, antisyphilitic.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Hypophosphitum, N. F.—Solution of Hypophosphites.

Uses: Alterative, nutrient, tonic. To replace Syrupus Hypophosphitum, U. S., when sugar is to be avoided.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, contains 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) calcium hypophosphite, 0.08 Gm. (1¼ gr.) sodium hypophosphite, and 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) potassium hypophosphite.

Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus, N. F.—Compound Solution of Hypophosphites.—An agreeably flavored

solution, containing 25 per cent. glycerin instead of sugar.

Uses: Alterative, nutrient tonic. To replace *Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositum*, U. S. P., VIII, with which it is similar in composition, but differs somewhat in strength.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, contains of the following hypophosphites: Calcium and potassium, each 0.03 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.); iron, 0.015 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr.); sodium, manganese and quinine, each 0.008 Gm. ($\frac{1}{8}$ gr.); strychnine (alkaloid), 0.25 mg. ($\frac{1}{256}$ gr.).

Liquor Iodi Carbolatus, N. F.—**Boulton's Solution—French Mixture.**—Mixture of: *Liquor iodi comp.*, 1.5 Cc. (25 minims); *phenolis liq.*, 0.6 Cc. (10 minims); *glycerini*, 16.5 Cc. (4 fluidrams); *aquæ q. s.* 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams); exposed to light till colorless.

Uses: Antiseptic, irritant.

Liquor Iodi Causticus, N. F.—**Iodine Caustic**, Churchill's.—Iodine, 25 Gm.; potassium iodide, 50 gm.; water, 100 Cc.

Uses: Antiseptic, counter-irritant, caustic.

LIQUOR IODI COMPOSITUS.—**Lugol's Solution.**—Iodin, 5 Gm.; potassium iodide, 10 Gm., in water, 100 Gm.

Uses: Alterative; diluted with syrup, etc.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Magnesii Bromidi, N. F.

Uses: Cerebrospinal depressant.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, contains about 0.5 Gm. ($7\frac{1}{2}$ grs.) magnesium bromide with syrup aurantii.

LIQUOR MAGNESII CITRATIS.—**Citrate of Magnesia Solution.**—Solution of magnesium citrate in a slightly acidulous effervescent solution.

Uses: Refrigerant, laxative.

Dose: 360 Cc., or 12 fluid ounces (contents of one bottle).

Liquor Magnesii Sulphatis Effervescens, N. F.—An agreeably effervescent solution, containing in the contents of one bottle 350 Cc. (12 fluid ounces), 25 Gm. (360 grs.) magnesium sulphate.

Uses: Refrigerant, purgative.

Dose: Adult, contents of one bottle.

Liquor Morphinæ Citratis, N. F. (colored red with cochineal).—Contains 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) morphine citrate, in 4 Cc. (1 fluidram).

Dose: 0.32 Cc., or 5 minims ($\frac{1}{6}$ gr. morphine).

Liquor Morphinæ Hypodermicus, N. F.—**Magendie's Solution.**—*Morphinæ sulphatis*, 0.33 Gm. (5 grs.);

acidi salicylici. 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.); aquæ sterilatæ, q. s. ad., 10 Cc. (150 minims).

Dose: 0.32 Cc., or 5 minims, representing 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.).

CAUTION.—To avoid confusion, the *strength of morphine solutions* should be specified.

Liquor Pancreaticus, N. F.—Pancreatic Solution.

Uses: Digestive (intestinal).

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, represents 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) pancreatin, U. S.

Liquor Pepsini, N. F.—Liquid Pepsin.—Glycerite pepsin, 5 Cc.; hydrochloric acid, 1 Cc.; glycerin, 31 Cc.; water to 100 Cc.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, represent about 0.08 Gm. (1 1/3 gr.) pepsin, U. S.

Liquor Pepsini Aromaticus, N. F.—Aromatic Solution with 25 per cent. Glycerin.—Containing about 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) pepsin, U. S., in 8 Cc., 2 fluidrams, the average dose.

Uses: Digestive (stomachic); also as a vehicle and adjuvant for drugs.

Liquor Phosphatum Acidus, N. F.—Acid Phosphates.—Solution of the bone phosphates in water.

Uses: Bone nutrient, tonic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams (diluted).

Liquor Phosphori, N. F.—Thompson's Solution of Phosphorus.—A solution of phosphorus in alcohol and glycerin, flavored with peppermint, containing about 0.07 Gm. (1 gr.) phosphorus in 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams).

Uses: Nerve tonic, stimulant.

Dose: 0.65 Cc., or 10 minims, about 0.4 mg. (1/150 gr.) phosphorus. Must not be confounded with Spiritus Phosphori, N. F.

Liquor Picis Alkalinus, N. F.—Alkaline Solution of Tar.—Solution of tar, 25 Gm., in potassium hydroxide, 12.5 Gm.; water, 62.5 Cc. Similar to Liquor Carbonis Detergens.

Uses: External, antiseptic.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.—Goulard's Extract.—Solution containing lead subacetate, 25 per cent.

Uses: Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis, and in preparing Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus.

LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS DILUTUS.—Lead water.—Solution lead subacetate, 4 Gm.; distilled water, to 100 Gm.

Uses: Astringent, antiseptic.

Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ, N. F.—(Eau de Javelle, Fr.).—Chlorine, 2.5 per cent.

Liquor Potassii Arsenatis et Bromidi, N. F.—Clemen's Solution.—“Liquor Arseni Bromidi.”—Containing arsenic in solution corresponding to 1 per cent. arsenic trioxide (arsenous acid), which is not in the form of arsenic bromide, since this compound is decomposed by water.

Uses: Alterative, antidiabetic, antiperiodic.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims (about 1/32 gr. arsenic).

X LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENETIS.—Fowler's Solution.—Solution prepared from 2 Gm. potassium carbonate and 1 Gm. arsenic trioxide; tr. lavender comp., 3 Cc., and water to make 100 Gm.

Uses: Alterative, antiperiodic.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

LIQUOR POTASSII CITRATIS—Solution Potassium Citrate.—Potassii bicarbonatis, 8 Gm. (120 grs.); acidi citrici, 6 Gm. (90 grs.); aqua dest. ad. 100 Cc. (25 fldrs.); should be prepared when wanted.

Uses: Refrigerant, diaphoretic.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

LIQUOR POTASSII HYDROXIDI—(Liquor Potassa '90).—Solution of potassium hydroxide, 5 per cent.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims (largely diluted); rarely internally.

Liquor Saccharini, N. F.—Solution of Saccharin, 7 per cent.

Uses: For sweetening liquids without the use of sugar; should be used with caution since saccharin arrests the digestive process.

Liquor Seriparus, N. F.—Liquid Rennet.—Solution of fresh calves' rennet, 10 per cent., preserved with sodium chloride, 4 per cent., and alcohol, 18 per cent. (vol.).

Use: Digestant.

NOTE.—For curdling the milk, without separating the whey as a distinct layer, this liquid should be added to the milk, previously warmed to a temperature of about 35 C. (95 F.), and the mixture should then be set aside undisturbed, until it coagulates. If the whey is to be separated, the Liquid Rennet should be added to the milk while cold, and the mixture heated to about 35 C. (95 F.), but not exceeding 40 C. (104 F.). One part of the liquid should coagulate between 200 and 300 parts of cows' milk.

LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORINATÆ.—Labarraque's Solution. Solution of several chlorine compounds of

sodium containing at least 2.4 per cent. by weight of chlorine.

Uses: Disinfectant, deodorant, bleacher.

LIQUOR SODII ARSENATIS.—Containing exsiccated Sodium Arsenate, 1 per cent.

Uses: Alterative, antiperiodic.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Sodii Arsenatis, Pearson, N. F.—Contains about 1/10 per cent. anhydrous (or 1/6 per cent. official, crystallized), sodium arsenate and is, therefore, only one-tenth the strength of the *Liquor Sodii Arsenatis, U. S.*

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Sodii Boratis Compositus, N. F.—Dobell's Solution.—Sodii boratis, sodii bicarbonatis, each 1.5 Gm. (24 grs.); phenolis (acidi carbolici), 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.); glycerini, 3.5 Cc. (1 fluidram); aquæ sterilatæ, q. s., 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams).

Uses: The earliest of alkaline antiseptic solutions, preferable when carbolic acid is not contraindicated.

Liquor Sodii Carbolatus, N. F.—A solution of Phenol (carbolic acid) 50 per cent. in water with sodium hydroxide, 3.5 per cent.

Uses: Deodorant, disinfectant.

Liquor Sodii Citratis, N. F.—(Potio Riveri, Ph. Ger.)—Acidi citrici, 2 Gm. (30 grs.); sodii bicarbonatis, 2.5 Gm. (37.5 grs.); aquæ, q. s., 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams).

Uses: Refrigerant, diaphoretic, diuretic; also for nursing women.

Dose: 8 Cc. or 2 fluidrams.

Liquor Sodii Citro-Tartratis Effervescens, N. F.—Tartro-Citric Lemonade.—An agreeable effervescent solution of sodium tartrate and a little citric acid.

Uses: Refrigerant, laxative, aperient.

Dose: Contents of one bottle, 360 Cc. (12 fluid ounces).

LIQUOR SODII HYDROXIDI.—(*Liquor Sodæ U. S.* '90). 5 per cent. solution of NaOH (caustic soda) in water.

Uses: Chemical reagent.

Liquor Sodii Oleatis, N. F.—Solution of Soap.

LIQUOR SODII PHOSPHATIS COMPOSITUS.—A so-called 100 per cent. solution of sodium phosphate (sodium citro-phosphate), containing 0.4 per cent. sodium nitrate; similar in composition to certain proprietary articles (*Melachol*, etc.).

Uses: Laxative, refrigerant.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Liquor Strychninæ Acetatis, N. F.—Hall's Solution of Strychnine.—Contains 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) strychnine acetate in 30 Cc. (1 fluid ounce), in solution with a little acetic acid and alcohol, colored red.

Dose: 0.6 Cc., or 10 minims, containing 0.0013 Gm. (1/48 gr.) strychnine acetate.

CAUTION.—Solution of Strychnine (B. P.) is 1 per cent. in strength, or nearly five times the strength of the N.F. solution. Solutions of strychnine when prescribed should have the strength specified.

LIQUOR ZINCI CHLORIDI.—Containing Zinc Chloride, 50 per cent.

Uses: Deodorant, disinfectant; (injection in 1/2 to 1 per cent. solution).

Liquor Zinci et Alumini Compositus, N. F.—Solution of zinc sulphate, 20; aluminum sulphate, 20; beta-naphthol, 0.06; oil thyme, 0.2; water to 100 Cc.

Uses: Antiseptic, deodorant (for disinfection).

Liquor Zinci et Ferri Compositus, N. F.—Deodorant solution.—Solution of zinc sulphate, 26; ferrous sulphate, 20; copper sulphate, 6.5; beta-naphthol, 0.06; oil thyme, 0.2; hypophosphorous acid, 0.4; water to 100 Cc.

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent, deodorant (for disinfecting toilet, etc.).

Liquor Zingiberis, N. F.—Soluble Essence of Ginger.—Water-miscible liquid representing 35 per cent. ginger.

Uses: For flavoring.

LITHIUM COMPOUNDS.

According to the best authorities the uric acid theory is a delusion. The generally accepted belief that the salts of lithium, citrates, etc., would eliminate uric acid by combining with it to form soluble urates, has caused the manufacture of endless combinations of lithium and other alkali salts. The medical profession is being exploited by numerous of these combinations under fancy suggestive trade names and through the most alluring therapeutic allegations, often only as preliminary to their general introduction to the lay public. Whatever virtues these lithium combinations may have are fully represented in the various effervescent lithium preparations of the U. S. P. and N. F. as here shown. (See also Pulveres Effervescentes.)

LITHII BENZOAS—Lithium Benzoate.

Light, white, powder, or crystalline scales, soluble in 3 parts water, 13 parts alcohol.

Uses: Antilithic, antirheumatic, intestinal and urinary antiseptic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains; in powder or effervescent combination.

LITHII BROMIDUM—Lithium Bromide.

White, granular, salt, very soluble in water and alcohol.

Uses: Nerve sedative, antiarthritic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains (in elixir).

Elixir Lithii Bromidi, N. F.

LITHII CARBONAS—Lithium Carbonate.

Light, white, powder, soluble in 75 parts water, more soluble in carbon dioxide water; insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Antilithic, antirheumatic, diuretic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains (in solution in carbon dioxide water).

LITHII CITRAS—Lithium Citrate.

White, powder, or crystals, soluble in 2 parts water.

Uses: Antilithic, antirheumatic, diuretic.

Dose: 0.50 Gm., or 7½ grains (in effervescent form).

Elixir Lithii Citratis, N. F.

LITHII CITRAS EFFERVESCENS—Granular Effervescent Lithium Citrate.—5 per cent. Lithium Citrate.

Dose: 8 Gm., or 120 grains, containing about 0.4 Gm., or 6 grains lithium citrate.

Uses: Similar to the lithium citrate.

LITHII SALICYLAS—Lithium Salicylate.

Grayish-white powder, very soluble in water and in alcohol.

Uses: Antiarthritic, antirheumatic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Elixir Lithii Salicylatis, N. F.

LOBELIA.—Leaves and tops *Lobelia inflata*.

Uses: Expectorant, diuretic, emetic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Fluidextractum *Lobeliae*, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Tinctura *Lobeliae*, U. S.—Dose: Expectorant, 1 Cc., or 15 minims; emetic, 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

LOTIONES—**LOTIONS** (Washes).

Liquid mixtures, usually of insoluble medicinal substances, suspended in water, for external use. To be shaken before using.

Lotio Adstringens, N. F.—Warren's Styptic.—Mixture of

nearly equal parts sulphuric acid, oil of turpentine and alcohol (*Caution*).

Lotio Flava, N. F.—Yellow Wash.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi gr. v | 3
 Solve in aquæ bullientis fl. ʒi 4 |
 Liquoris calcis q. s. fl. ʒxxxv 100 |

M. et. Sig.: "Shake well before using." Externally.

Uses: Antiseptic, antisyphilitic, parasiticide.

Lotio Nigra, N. F.—Black Wash.

℞. Hydrargyri chloridi mitis gr. xiii | 88
 Aquæ fl. ʒi 4 |
 Liquoris calcis q. s. fl. ʒxxxv 100 |

M. et. Sig.: "Shake well before using." Externally.

Uses: Antiseptic, parasiticide.

Lotio Plumbi et Opii, N. F.—Lead and Opium Wash.

℞. Plumbi Acetatis gr. xxv 1 | 75
 Tincturæ opii m. xlvi 3 | 5
 Aquæ q. s. fl ʒxxxv 100 |

M. et. Sig.: "Shake well before using." Externally.

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent, sedative.

LUPULINUM.—Trichomes from fruit *Humulus Lupulus*.

Uses: Antaphrodisiac, narcotic, tonic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Fluidextractum Lupulinæ, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Oleoresina Lupulinæ, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains.

LYCOPODIUM.—Spores of *Lycopodium clavatum*.

Use: As a dusting powder.

Magma Magnesiae, N. F.—Milk of Magnesia.

Mixture containing in most finely divided condition, suspended in water, 5 per cent. freshly precipitated magnesium hydroxide.

Uses: A pleasant antacid, refrigerant, laxative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

MAGNESII CARBONAS—Magnesium Carbonate.

Light, white masses, or bulky powder, practically insoluble in neutral liquids, readily decomposed by acids.

Uses: Antacid, laxative; also as dusting powder.

Dose: 3 Gm., or 45 grains.

✓ Liquor Magnesii Citratis, U. S.

MAGNESII OXIDUM—Magnesia (calcined).

White, very bulky and fine powder, practically insoluble in neutral liquids, soluble in dilute acids.

Uses: Antacid, laxative, antilithic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Magma Magnesiae—Milk of Magnesia, N. F.

MAGNESII OXIDUM PONDEROSUM—Heavy Magnesia (calcined).—Husband's.

White, dense and very fine powder, insoluble.

Uses: Antacid, laxative, antilithic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Pulvis Magnesiae et Rhei Anisatus, N. F.

MAGNESII SULPHAS—Epsom Salt.

Small, prismatic needles, or prisms, soluble in 0.85 part water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Refrigerant, cathartic.

Dose: 16 Gm., or 240 grains.

Infusum Sennae Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 120 Cc., or 4 fluid ounces.

Liquor Magnesii Sulphatis Effervescens, N. F.

MAGNESII SULPHAS EFFERVESCENS—Granular Effervescent Magnesium Sulphate.

Uses: Same as magnesium sulphate.

Dose: 16 Gm., or 240 grains, containing 8 Gm., or 120 grains of magnesium sulphate; to be taken in a glassful of cold water.

NOTE.—This official article is a reliable cathartic and agreeable aperient laxative in which the nauseating bitter taste of the epsom salt is effectively masked. It should be given preference over the many costly proprietary articles of uncertain strength and doubtful composition.

MALTUM.—Grain of Barley, *Hordeum distichon*.

Extractum Malti, U. S.

Fluidextractum Malti, N. F.

MANGANI DIOXIDUM PRÆCIPITATUM.—(To replace the Mangani Dioxidum, U. S. '90).—80 per cent. pure.

Heavy, black, fine, odorless powder, insoluble in water or alcohol.

Uses: Alterative, emmenagogue; externally in ointment (10 per cent.).

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains (pill form).

MANGANI HYPOPHOSPHIS — Manganese Hypophosphite.

Pink, crystalline, powder, soluble in 6.6 parts water.

Uses: Hematinic, nerve tonic.

Dose: 0.200 Gm., or 3 grains.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

MANGANI SULPHAS—Manganese Sulphate.

Translucent, pale rose-colored prisms, soluble in 0.7 part water.

Uses: Alterative, cholagogue, hematinic.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains (pill form).

MANNA.—Concrete saccharine exudation of *Fraxinus Ornus*.

Infusum Sennæ Compositum, U. S.—Dose: 120 Cc., or 4 fluid ounces.

MARRUBIUM.—Leaves and tops *Marrubium vulgare*.

MASSA FERRI CARBONATIS—Vallet's Mass.—Ferrous carbonate made into a mass with sugar and honey.

Uses: Nonstringent hematinic.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains (in pill form); superseded by pill of ferrous carbonate (Blaud's).

X **MASSA HYDRARGYRI**—Mass of Mercury.—Mass containing 33 per cent. mercury (metal).

Uses: Cathartic, alterative.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

Pilulæ ad Prandium, N. F.

Pilulæ Antidyspepticæ, N. F.

MASTICHE—Mastic.—Concrete resinous exudation from *Pistacia lentiscus*.

Uses: Masticatory, stomachic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Pilulæ Aloe et Mastiches, U. S.

MATICO.—Leaves of *Piper angustifolium*.

Uses: Aromatic, intestinal astringent, diuretic.

Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

Fluidextractum Matico, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

MATRICARIA.—Flower heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla*.

MEL—Honey.—Saccharine secretion from *Apis mellifera*.

MEL DEPURATUM—Clarified Honey.

MEL ROSÆ—Honey of Rose.—*Fluidextract Rose*, 12 per cent.

MENTHA PIPERITA.—Leaves and tops of *Mentha piperita*.

MENTHA VIRIDIS—Leaves and tops of *Mentha spicata*.

MENTHOL—Secondary alcohol from *Mentha piperita*.

Acicular crystals, or prisms, sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform.

Uses: Antiseptic, analgesic, anesthetic, stimulant.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Camphor Menthol, N. F.

Loeffler's solution, mentholated; for diphtheria:

R.	Mentholis	.....5iiss	10|
	Toluolis	.....fl. ʒiix	34|
	Liquoris ferri chloridi	.....fl. ʒi	4|
	Alcoholis absoluti	.....fl. ʒiij	60|

M. Sig.: Apply solution on cotton pledget every three hours to mucous membrane, previously dried off with cotton.

METHYLIS SALICYLAS—Methyl Salicylate.—Artificial or synthetic oil of wintergreen.

An ester produced synthetically, identical chemically with the chief constituent of oil of gaultheria and oil of betula, for which it may be substituted for flavoring purposes, but not for medicinal uses. A liquid, sp. g. 1.18, sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in other liquids.

Uses: Antiseptic; antirheumatic (externally).

METHYLTHIONINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM — Methylene Blue—Tetra Methylthionine Hydrochloride.—Derived from para-amido-dimethyl-aniline.

Dark-green, crystalline powder, or crystals, readily soluble in water, less readily in alcohol.

Uses: Antiseptic, anodyne, antipyretic; internally in powder, capsule, cachets; externally in solution in water, 2 per cent.; or Dusting Powder.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains (in capsule).

As antiperiodic, where there is idiosyncrasy to quinine:

R. Methylthioninæ hydrochloridi	gr. xx	1|3
Guaiacolis carbonatis	gr. xxx	5|

M. et divide in capsulas No. xx. Sig.: One capsule three times a day.

MEZEREUM.—Bark of *Daphne Mezereum*.

Uses: Alterative; epispaptic, rubefacient.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Fluidextractum Mezerei, U. S.

Fluidextractum Sarsaparillæ Comp., U. S.

MISTURÆ—MIXTURES.

Liquids containing usually more or less insoluble substances, suspended in an aqueous vehicle consisting of sugar, mucilage, etc. With some exceptions they are unstable and should, therefore, be prepared extemporaneously.

Dosage is usually from one teaspoonful to one tablespoonful (4 to 16 Cc.).

Mistura Acaciæ, N. F.—Mistura Gummosa.

Acaciæ, sacchari, āā, Gm. 7.5, aquæ ad., Cc. 100.

To be prepared when wanted.

Uses: Demulcent, vehicle. .

Mistura Adstringens et Escharotica, N. F.—Villate's Solution.

Cupri sulph., zinci sulph., ana, Gm. 6.5.

Liq. plumbi sub. Cc. 10, acid acetic dil. ad., Cc. 100.

The solution, separated from lead sulphate, contains copper and zinc acetates.

Uses: Escharotic; diluted with three times its volume of water as astringent.

Mistura Ammonii Chloridi, N. F.—M. Solvens (M. simplex).

R̄. Ammonii chloridi		
Ext. glycyrrhiz pur., āā.....	gr. xl	2 | 5
Aquæ q. s.....	ʒxxv	100 |

Uses: Expectorant.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Mistura Camphoræ Acida, N. F.—Hope's Mixture.

R̄. Acidi nitrici.....	m. xxx	1 | 75
Tincturæ opii.....	m. xx	1 | 2
Aquæ camphoræ ad.....	ʒxxv	100 |

Uses: Astringent, sedative (in Dysentery).

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Mistura Camphoræ Aromatica, N. F.—Parrish's Camphor Mixture.

R̄. Sacchari.....	gr. lv	3 | 5
Tincturæ lavandulæ comp.....	ʒvi	25 |
Aquæ camphoræ q. s.....	ʒxxv	100 |

Uses: Aromatic, carminative, astringent, sedative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Mistura Carminativa, N. F.—Dalby's Carminative.—Contains Magnesium carbonate, potassium carbonate, carminative oils and 1 grain (0.065) opium to 1 fl. ounce (30 Cc.).

Dose: For infants 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Mistura Chlorali et Potassii Bromidi Composita, N. F.—Chloral and Bromide Compound.—One fluidram (4 Cc.) contains about 12 grains (0.8) each, Hydrated Chloral and Potassium Bromide and 1/8 grain each (8 mg.) Exts. Cannabis Indica and Hyoscyamus.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Similar in composition and in strength to a proprietary medicine advertised to the medical profession and largely used by the laity.

Uses: Analgesic, hypnotic, sedative.

CAUTION: Hydrated Chloral in solution with alkali salts, especially in the presence of alcohol, is liable to decomposition, therefore this and similar preparations should be used with care.

Mistura Chloroformi et Cannabis Indicæ Composita, N. F.—Chloroform Anodyne.—1 fluidram (4 Cc.) represents about 7½ minims (0.5 Cc.) chloroform, 11 minims (0.75 Cc.) tr. cannabis indica, 2 minims (0.123 Cc.) tr. capsicum, and 1/7 grain (9 mg.) morphine sulphate.

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic, hypnotic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

MISTURA CRETÆ—Chalk Mixture.

℞. Pulv. cretæ comp.....	3v	20	|
Aquæ cinnamomi.....	3x	40	|
Aquæ ad	3xxv	100	|

Uses: Antacid, astringent; in Diarrhea of Infants, often associated with Bismuth Subcarbonate and astringents: Tr. Kino, Tr. Krameria, etc.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

MISTURA FERRI COMPOSITA—Griffith's Mixture.

℞. Sacchari pulv.			
Myrrhæ, āā.....	gr. xxiv	1	| 8
Potassii carb.	gr. xii		| 8
Ferri sulphatis.....	gr. viii		| 6
Spiritus lavandulæ.....	m. xii		| 8
Aquæ rosæ ad.....	3xxv	100	|

Uses: Chalybeate tonic, hematinic.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

MISTURA GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITA—Brown Mixture.

℞. Acaciæ			
Ext. glycyrrhizæ pur., āā...gr.	xlviij	3	|
Tincturæ opii camphoratæ.....	3iij	12	|
Vini antimoni.....	min. xc	6	|
Spiritus aetheris nitrosi...min.	xlviij	3	|
Syrupi	min. lxxx	5	|
Mucilaginis acaciæ.....	3iiss	10	|
Aquæ q. s.....	3xxv	100	|

Uses: Demulcent expectorant, diuretic; vehicle for Ammonium Chloride, etc.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Mistura Guaiaci, N. F.—(B. P.)—Emulsion of Guaiac, containing about 6 grains (0.4) guaiac in 4 fluidrams (16 Cc.).

Uses: Alterative, antispasmodic, expectorant.

Mistura Olei Picis, N. F.—Tar Mixture.—Containing about 4 minims (0.25) oil of tar, masked with licorice, chloroform, peppermint and sugar.

Uses: Expectorant.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Mistura Olei-Balsamica, N. F.—Alcoholic solution of about 1 per cent. balsam peru and various aromatic oils.

Mistura Pectoralis, Stokes, N. F.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.06 Gm.

(1 gr.) ammonium carbonate, 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.) each senega and squill, and 0.6 Cc. (10 minims) tr. opium camphorated in syrup of tolu.

Mistura Rhei Composita, N. F.—Squibb's. —Similar to Mistura Rhei et Sodæ, U. S.—Containing $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.015) ipecac, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.1) rhubarb, 3 grains (0.2) sodium bicarbonate in glycerin and peppermint water.

Uses: Antacid, stomachic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

MISTURA RHEI ET SODÆ.

R̄.	Flexit, ipecacuanhæ.....m. v	3
	Flexit. rhei.....m. xxv	15
	Sodii bicarbonatis.....gr. lvi	35
	Spiritus menthæ piperitæ.....m. lvi	35
	Glycerini.....fl. ʒix	35
	Aquæ ad.....fl. ʒxxv	100

Uses: Antacid, stomachic (neutralizing).

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Mistura Sassafras et Opii, N. F.—Godfrey's Cordial.—One fluidram (4 Cc.) contains about 2 minims (0.12) tr. opium, equivalent to about $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (0.013) opium.

Uses: Anodyne, carminative.

Dose: Infants, 0.65 Cc., or 10 minims.

Mistura Sodæ et Menthæ, N. F.—Soda Mint.

R̄.	Sodii bicarbonatis.....grs. lxxx	5
	Spiritus ammoniæ aromatici.....m. xvi	1
	Aqua menthæ viridis ad.....fl. ʒxxv	100

Uses: Antacid, carminative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Mistura Splenetica, N. F.—Gadberry's.

R̄.	Quininae sulphatis.....grs. lxxv	4
	Potassii nitratis	
	Ferri sulphatis, āā.....grs. xxii	14
	Acidi nitrici.....m. xxii	14
	Aquæ, q. s. ad.....fl. ʒxxv	100

Uses: Antiperiodic, tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Mistura Sulphurica Acida, N. F.—Haller's.—A 25 per cent. solution of sulphuric acid in alcohol.

Uses: Astringent, antiscorbutic; also used to dissolve quinine sulphate in liquid mixtures.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims (diluted).

Misturæ Contra Diarrhœam, N. F.—Cholera Mixtures.

CHOLERA MIXTURE—"SUN."

R.	Tr. capsici		
	Tr. rhei āā.....	m xl	2 5
	Spt. camphoræ		
	Spt. menthæ pip		
	Tr. opii		
	Alcoholis āā.....	m. lxxx	5
M. Sig.:	Dose 2 Cc. or 30 minims.		

SQUIBB'S DIARRHEA MIXTURE.

R.	Tr. capsici.....	m. xl	2 5
	Tr. opii		
	Spt. camphoræ āā.....	m. lxxx	5
	Chloroformi	m. xxx	2
	Alcoholis q. s. ad.....	fl. ʒvi	25
M. Sig.:	Dose 2 Cc. or 30 minims.		

LOOMIS'.

R.	Olei sassafras.....	m. iv	25
	Tr. opii.....	m. xlviii	3
	Tr. rhei.....	m. xxx	2
	Tr. gambir (catechu).....	m. clx	10
	Tr. lavand. comp. ad.....	fl. ʒvi	25
M. Sig.:	Dose 2 Cc. or 30 minims.		

THIELMANN'S.

R.	Flect. ipecac.....	m. iiii	2
	Olei menthæ pip	m. xvi	1
	Vini opii.....	m. xcvi	6
	Tr. valerianæ	m. clx	10
	Etheris	m. xlviii	3
	Alcoholis ad	fl. ʒvi	25
M. Sig.:	Dose 2 Cc. or 30 minims.		

VELPEAU'S.

R.	Camphoræ	grs. xv	1
	Tr. opii	fl. ʒii	8
	Tr. gambir comp. ad.....	fl. ʒvi	25
M. Sig.:	Dose 2 Cc. or 30 minims.		

Mistura Copaibæ, N. F.

LAFAYETTE.

R.	Liq. potass. hydroxid.....	m. l	3 2
	Copaibæ		
	Tr. lavandulæ comp.		
	Spt. ætheris nitrosi āā.....	fl. ʒiii	12 5
	Syrupi	fl. ʒviii	30
	Mucilaginis acaciæ q. s. ad.....	fl. ʒxxv	100
	One fl. drm (4 Cc.) contains 7½ minims (0.5 Cc.) copaiba.		

Uses: Antigonorrhœic, antiseptic, diuretic.
Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams. "To be well shaken."

CHAPMAN'S.

R.	Copaibæ		
	Spt. ætheris nitrosi āā.....	fl. ʒvi	25
	Tr. opii.....	m. l	3 2
	Tr. lavandulæ comp.	m. C	6 5
	Mucilaginis acaciæ	fl. ʒiii	12 5
	Aquæ q. s. ad	fl. ʒxxv	100

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

MORPHINA.—Principal alkaloid of Opium.

White, shining, rhombic prisms. fine needles or crystalline powder, very sparingly soluble in water (3,300

parts), soluble in 100 parts lime water, 168 parts alcohol, sparingly in ether or chloroform.

Uses: Anodyne, hypnotic, sedative narcotic; also in preparing oleate.

Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or 1/5 grain.

Liquor Morphinae Citratis, N. F.—Dose: 0.3 Cc., or 5 minims.

MORPHINÆ ACETAS.—Morphine Acetate.

White, or yellowish-white, crystalline, or amorphous powder, soluble in 2.25 parts water, 21.6 parts alcohol, 5.2 parts glycerin, sparingly in chloroform, insoluble in ether.

Uses: Same as the sulphate.

INCOMPATIBLES.—Alkalies and alkaline carbonates, tannic acid, tr. ferric chloride, potassium permanganate; salts of lead, mercury, iodine and bromine.

Dose: 0.015 Gm., equal to 15 mg., or 1/4 grain.

X MORPHINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM—(M. Hydrochloras '90).—Muriate of Morphine.

White, glistening needles, micro-crystalline cubes, or white crystalline powder, soluble in 17.2 parts water, 42 parts alcohol, insoluble in ether and chloroform.

Uses: Same as sulphate.

Dose: 0.015 Gm., equal to 15 mg., or 1/4 grain.

Syrupus Pectoralis, N. F.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

MORPHINÆ SULPHAS.

White, feathery, acicular, silky crystals, or in cubes, soluble in 15.3 parts water, 465 parts alcohol, insoluble in ether and chloroform.

Uses: Analgesic, anodyne, hypnotic, sedative.

Poison.—Antidote: Potassium permanganate in solution; paraldehyde, atropine, strychnine, caffeine, coffee, cold to the head, heat to hands and feet; keep awake.

Dose: 0.015 Gm., equal to 15 mg., or 1/4 grain.

To make a solution containing 1/4 grain (15 mg.) in 10 minims (0.6 Cc.):

℞. Morphinae sulphatis	gr. v	3
Aquæ sterilatæ, ad.....	m. CC	12

A widely used combination consists of morphine sulphate 0.015 Gm. (1/4 gr.) and atropine sulphate 0.0004 Gm. (1/160 gr.) prepared in the form of hypodermic tablets or dissolved in distilled water sufficient for one dose.

Pulvis Morphinae Compositus, U. S.—Tully's.—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7 1/2 grains.

Liquor Morphinae Hypodermicus, N. F.—(Magendie).—2 grains to 1 fluidram.

Syrupus Morphinae Compositus, N. F.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Syrupus Morphinae Sulphatis, N. F.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Mistura Chloroformi et Cannabis Indicae, N. F.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Syrupus Pini Strobi Compositus, N. F.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

MOSCHUS.—Secretion from *Moschus moschiferus*.

Uses: Stimulant, antispasmodic.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

Tinctura Moschi, U. S.—(5 per cent.).—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Enema is prepared from 0.6 Gm. (10 grs.) suspended in 30 Cc. (1 fluid ounce) mucilage acacia.

MUCILAGINES—MUCILAGES.

Liquid extracts of mucilaginous drugs, or solutions of gums in water.

Uses: Demulcent; additions to mixtures for internal use; emulsifying agents; emollient and lubricant in mixtures for external use.

MUCILAGO ACACIÆ.—Gum Arabic, 34 Gm. in 100 Cc.
Mucilago Chondri, N. F.—Chondrus, 3 Gm. in 100 Cc.—
Irish Moss Jelly.

Mucilago Dextrini, N. F.—Dextrin, 33.5 Gm. in 100 Cc.

Mucilago Salep, N. F.—Salep, 1 Gm. in 100 Cc.

MUCILAGO SASSAFRAS MEDULLÆ.—Sassafras pith, 2 Gm. in 100 Cc.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.—Tragacanth, 6 Gm.; glycerin, 18 Gm., in 100 Cc.

MUCILAGO ULMI.—Elm (slippery), 6 Gm. in 100 Cc.

MYRISTICA.—Kernel of seed *Myristica fragrans*.

MYRRHA.—Gum resin from *Commiphora Myrrha*.

Uses: Astringent, carminative, emmenagogue, antiseptic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ, U. S.

Pilulæ Rhei Composita, U. S.

Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Tinctura Myrrhæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Tinctura Antiperiodica, N. F..

Pilulæ Antiperiodicæ, N. F.

Tinctura Capsici et Myrrhæ, N. F.

For a mouth wash:

R.	Potassii chloratis	3i℥	8|
	Tincturæ myrrhæ	fl. ʒiv	15|
	Mellis depurati	fl. ʒiv	15|
	Aquæ camphoræ, q. s. ad.....	ʒviii	240|

M. Sig.: Shake, use to rinse mouth three times a day

NAPHTHALENUM—Naphthalene (Naphthalinum '90).
—Hydrocarbon from coal-tar, purified by crystallization.

Shining, transparent laminae, insoluble in water, soluble in 13 parts alcohol, very soluble in ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils.

Uses: Antiseptic, anthelmintic; internally, intestinal antiseptic; externally, in ointments, etc.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains (in capsule).

Pulvis Iodoformi Compositus, N. F.

NUX VOMICA.—Seed of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*.—Containing not less than 1.25 per cent. strychnine.

Uses: Stomachic, tonic, respiratory and nerve stimulant.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Extractum Nucis Vomicae, U. S.—(Strychnine, 5 per cent.)—Dose: 0.015 Gm., or $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Fluidextractum Nucis Vomicae, U. S.—(Strychnine, 1 per cent.)—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae, U. S.—(Strychnine, 0.1 per cent.)—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Elixir Phosphori et Nucis Vomicae, N. F.

Pilulae Aloes et Podophylli Compositae, N. F.

Pilulae Quadruplices, N. F.

Nux vomica associated with an alkali as a stomachic:

R. Tincturae nucis vomicae.....m.	lxxx	5
Sodii bicarbonatis	grs. cl	10
Aquae menthae pip., q. s. ad.....	ʒv	150

M. Sig.: One tablespoonful before meals.

OLEATA—OLEATES.

Compounds of Oleic Acid with certain bases, of liquid or semi-solid consistence, intended for external use or inunction. The oleates of the alkaloids: atropine, cocaine and veratrine, contain about one-half olive oil in place of oleic acid.

Oleatum Aconitinæ, N. F.—Aconitine—2 per cent.

Uses: Local anodyne (neuralgia).

OLEATUM ATROPINÆ—Atropine.—2 per cent.

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic.

OLEATUM COCAINÆ—Cocaine.—5 per cent.

Uses: Local anesthetic.

OLEATUM HYDRAGYRI—Yellow Mercuric Oxide, 25 per cent.

Uses: Alterative, antisyphilitic.

OLEATUM QUININÆ—Quinine.—25 per cent.

Uses: Antiperiodic, antiseptic.

OLEATUM VERATRINÆ—Veratrine.—2 per cent.

Uses: Anodyne, rubefacient.

Oleatum Zinci, N. F.—Equivalent to zinc oxide, 13 per cent.

Dry, light powder, obtained by precipitation through interaction of a solution of zinc acetate and a soluble oleate (castile soap).

Uses: Astringent, slightly antiseptic; as dusting powder.

OLEORESINÆ—OLEORESINS.

Oleoresins are mixtures of volatile oils and resins, either natural exudations such as Copaiba and Terebinthina or extracted from oleoresinous drugs. To this class belong:

OLEORESINA ASPIDII—From *Aspidium*.

Uses: Anthelmintic, tæniifuge.

Dose: 2 Gm. (30 grs.) in capsule.

OLEORESINA CAPSICI—From *Capsicum*.

Uses: Corrective, adjuvant to purgative pills.

Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (in pills).

OLEORESINA CUBEBÆ—From *Cubeb*.

Uses: Expectorant, anti-asthmatic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm. or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains, in troches.

OLEORESINA LUPULINI—From *Lupulin*.

Uses: Sedative, hypnotic.

Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains (in pills).

OLEORESINA PIPERIS—From *Black Pepper*.

Uses: Stomachic, adjuvant to quinine in antiperiodic pills.

Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (in pills).

OLEORESINA ZINGIBERIS—From *Ginger*.

Uses: Aromatic, stomachic, carminative.

Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Oleo Sacchara, N. F.—Aromatic or Oil Sugars.—Sugar containing a small amount of aromatic volatile oil, 1 drop in 30 grains (2 Gm.), i. e., anisi, cinnamomi, fœniculi, limonis, etc.

Uses: Diluent, corrigent or adjuvant to nauseous or potent substances, in powder or other dosage form, capsules, cachets, etc.

OLEA—OILS.

Under the generic title *Oleum* (*Olea*) is comprised both fixed and volatile oils, without distinction. The better to serve therapeutic purposes the two entirely different classes of oils are here separated, each under its own alphabetic arrangement. The general physical and pharmaceutical properties of each of these classes are also noted under each respective heading.

Olea Pingua—Fixed Oils or Fats.

Neutral principles of vegetable or animal derivation, chemically salts or compounds of an acid such as oleic or stearic, with the radical glyceryl. Alkalies decompose the oils, combine with the acids forming their respective salts, oleates or soaps; the glyceryl radical is set free and forms glycerin as a by-product. This constitutes the process of saponification and occurs in the preparation of some liniments, *i. e.*, Linimentum Ammonia. The oils are practically insoluble in water; do not mix with watery solutions, except to form Emulsions through the use of emulsifying agents, and this is, therefore, the most eligible method for their internal administration. For typical formulas see "Emulsa." The oils are also practically insoluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in all other solvents: ether, chloroform, benzin and volatile oils.

Uses: Demulcent in the form of emulsion, nutritive and adjunct in antidote for poisoning; externally chiefly as vehicles for ointments, etc.; special properties are noticed under the respective oils.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ EXPRESSUM—Oil of Sweet Almond.

Dose: 30 Cc., or 1 fluid ounce.

Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ, U. S.

OLEUM ADIPIS—Lard Oil.

OLEUM GOSSYPII SEMINIS—Cottonseed oil.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Linimentum Ammonia, U. S.

OLEUM LINI—Linseed Oil.

Dose: 30 Cc., or 1 fluid ounce.

Linimentum Calcis, U. S.

Sapo Mollis, U. S.

XOLEUM MORRHUÆ—Cod Liver Oil.

Uses: Alterative tonic, nutrient.

Emulsions should be prepared as wanted. Those enumerated, if carefully prepared from a fresh, sweet, oil, will prove more satisfactory than any trade article. Cod liver oil owes its therapeutic value to the fact that it is a most easily assimilated fat; preparations of cod liver oil represented to be fat-free are, therefore, of no nutritive value.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Emulsum Olei Morrhua, U. S.—**Dose:** 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Emulsum Olei Morrhua cum Hypophosphitibus, U. S.

Emulsum Olei Morrhua cum Calcii Lactophosphate, N. F.

Emulsum Olei Morrhua cum Calcii Phosphate, N. F.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Extracto Malti, N. F.

Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ cum Pruno Virginiana, N. F.

Emulsum Phosphaticum, N. F.

× **OLEUM OLIVÆ**—Olive Oil.

Uses: Lenitive, laxative, demulcent, emollient.

Dose: 30 Cc., or 1 fluid ounce.

Unguentum Diachylon, U. S.

× **OLEUM RICINI**—Castor Oil.

Uses: Cathartic (in aromatic water).

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Emulsum Olei Ricini, N. F.

× **OLEUM THEOBROMATIS**—Cacao Butter.—Solid, melting at body temperature, 30-35 C.

Uses: As vehicle for suppositories.

× **OLEUM TIGLII**—Croton Oil.

Uses: Drastic cathartic; externally rubifacient, vesicant.

Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Poison. Antidote: Evacuation by emetic or stomach pump.

Linimentum Tiglii, N. F. Collodium, N. F.

Linimentum Tiglii Compositum, N. F.

Olea Infusa, N. F.—Infused Oils.—Mixture of equal parts lard oil and cottonseed oil, representing about 20 per cent. its weight of the oil-soluble principles of certain drugs (narcotic herbs).

Uses: For external application.

Oleum Hyoscyami Compositum, N. F.—Infused oil of Hyoscyamus, containing also in 100 Cc. (25 fldrs.) 2 drops each of the oils of absinth, lavender, rosemary and sage.

Uses: Anodyne, antiseptic.

Oleum Carbolatum, N. F.—Carbolized Oil.—Phenol (carbolic acid), 5 per cent. in cottonseed oil.

Uses: Antiseptic, anesthetic.

Olea Volatilia—Volatile Oils (Essential).

The volatile or ethereal oils are principles derived from plants and comprise neutral principles, aldehydes, ketones, pnenols or compounds of an acid with a radical, such as methyl acetate; compound ethers or esters. The esters are decomposed by alkalis; salicylic acid being thus derived from oil of gaultheria; most of the others are not affected by alkalis, nor by acids, except the terpenes, of which oil of turpentine is the type. These react with strong acids, especially nitric and sulphuric acids, fulminate or explode. The volatile oils are practically insoluble in water, except the so-called oxygen-

ated group, comprising those employed as flavors and represented in saturated solutions in the aromatic waters. See "Aquæ Medicatæ." They are readily soluble in alcohol and the Spirits or "essences" are the most common form of their employment together with the elixirs. They are readily soluble in the other solvents, ether, chloroform, benzin and in fixed oils, which may be used as media for preparing Emulsions of them. See "Emulsum Olei Terebinthinæ." They may be presented in dosage form in gelatin capsules. See "Capsulæ." Special properties are indicated under the respective oils.

Uses: Internally, aromatic stimulant; stomachic tonics, adjuvants; correctives in purgatives; externally, stimulant, rubefacient, antiseptic, deodorant.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ—Oil of Bitter Almonds.

—Should contain not less than 85 per cent. benzaldehyde, and not less than 2 per cent. nor more than 4 per cent. hydrocyanic acid.

Uses: Sedative.

Dose: 0.03 Cc., or $\frac{1}{2}$ minim. (Caution.)

Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Spiritus Amygdalæ Amaræ, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Syrupus Amygdalæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

OLEUM ANISI.—From Anise, or fruit of Star Anise.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Aquæ Anisi, U. S.—Spiritus Anisi, U. S.

OLEUM AURANTII CORTICIS.—From peel Citrus Aurantium.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Spiritus Aurantii Compositus, U. S.

OLEUM BETULÆ—Oil Birch (Ol. Betulæ Volatile '90).

—From the bark of the sweet birch (*Betula lenta*), practically identical with oil of gaultheria, consisting chiefly of methyl salicylate.

Uses: Antiseptic, antirheumatic.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims (in gelatin capsule).

OLEUM CADINUM—Oil of Cade.—Product of dry distillation of wood of *Juniperus oxycedrus*.

Uses: Alterative, antiparasitic; externally as an addition to ointments.

Unguentum Resorcini Compositum, N. F.

Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum, N. F.

OLEUM CAJUPUTI.—From leaves and twigs of *Melaleuca leucadendron*.—Should contain not less than 55 per cent. cineol.

Uses: Alterative, antispasmodic, stimulant; chiefly externally in liniments.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

OLEUM CARI.—From fruit *Carum Carui*.—Caraway.

Uses: Aromatic, carminative.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

OLEUM CARYOPHYLLI—From *Eugenia aromatica*.—

Cloves.—Should contain not less than 80 per cent. eugenol.

Uses: Antiseptic, antitubercular, carminative.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

OLEUM CHENOPODII.—From *C. anthelminticum*.—

Wormseed.

Uses: Anthelmintic, vermifuge.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

OLEUM CINNAMOMI.—From *Cassia Cinnamon*.—Should contain not less than 75 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde.

Uses: Aromatic, carminative stomachic.

Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Aqua Cinnamomi, U. S.

Spiritus Cinnamomi, U. S.

OLEUM COPAIBÆ.—From *Oleoresin Copaiba*.

Uses: Antiseptic, anticatarrhal, diuretic.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

OLEUM CORIANDRI.—From *Coriandrum sativum*.

Uses: Aromatic adjuvant, corrective.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

OLEUM CUBEBÆ.—From *Piper Cubeba*.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

OLEUM ERIGERONTIS.—From *Erigeron canadensis*.—

Fleabane.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

OLEUM EUCALYPTI.—From leaves of *Eucalyptus*.—

Should contain not less than 50 per cent. cineol (eucalyptol).

Uses: Antiperiodic, antiseptic, antitubercular inhalant; externally, 5 to 20 per cent. solution in liquid petrolatum.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims (in gelatin capsule).

OLEUM FÆNICULI.—From *Fœniculum vulgare*.—

Fennel.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Aqua Fœniculi, U. S.

Spiritus Fœniculi, U. S.

OLEUM GAULTHERIÆ.—From *Gaultheria procumbens*.

—Wintergreen.—Consists chiefly of methyl salicylate.

- Uses: Antiseptic, antirheumatic, local anodyne in solution in oil or lanolin (10 per cent.).
 Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims (in gelatin capsule).
 Spiritus Gaultheriæ, U. S.
 Liquor Antisepticus, U. S.
 Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F.
- OLEUM HEDEOMÆ.**—From *Hedeoma pulegioides*.—
 Pennyroyal.
 Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
- OLEUM JUNIPERI.**—From *Juniperus communis*.
 Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
 Spiritus Juniperi, U. S.
 Spiritus Junperi Comp., U. S.
- OLEUM LIMONIS.**—From *Citrus Limomum*.—Should yield not less than 4 per cent. aldehyde (citral).
 Uses: Flavor.
- OLEUM MENTHÆ PIPERITÆ.**—From Peppermint.—
 Should yield not less than 8 per cent. ester and not less than 50 per cent. total menthol.
 Uses: Antiseptic, anodyne, carminative.
 Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
 Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ, U. S.
 Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, U. S.
 Liquor Antisepticus, U. S.
 Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F.
- OLEUM MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.**—From *Mentha spicata*.—
 Spearmint.
 Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
- OLEUM MYRISTICÆ.**—From *Myristica fragrans*.—
 Nutmeg.
 Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
- OLEUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.**—From *Picis Liquida*.—Tar.
 Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
 Mistura Olei Picis, N. F.
 Unguentum Picis Compositum, N. F.
- OLEUM PIMENTÆ.**—From *Pimenta officinalis*.—Allspice.—Should contain not less than 65 per cent. eugenol.
 Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.
- OLEUM ROSÆ.**—From *Rosa damascena*.—Should have a saponification value not less than 10 nor more than 17.
- OLEUM ROSMARINI.**—From *Rosmarinus officinalis*.—Should contain not less than 15 per cent. total borneol.
- OLEUM SABINÆ.**—From *Juniperus sabinæ*.
 Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

× **OLEUM SANTALI.**—From *Santalum album*.—Should contain not less than 90 per cent. alcohols (santalol).

Uses: Antiseptic, anticatarrhal (genito-urinary). Should be ordered to be put up in gelatin capsules, preferably to prescribing the ready put-up trade article.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

OLEUM SASSAFRAS.—From *Sassafras variifolium*.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

OLEUM SINAPIS VOLATILE.—From *Brassica nigra*.—Should yield not less than 92 per cent. allyl isothiocyanate.

Uses: Rubefacient, vesicant.

Dose: 0.008 Cc., or $\frac{1}{8}$ minim; (rarely internally).

(Caution.) Spiritus, N. F. (2 per cent.).

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.—From *Terebinthina*.

× **OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ RECTIFICATUM.**—Rectified oil of turpentine.

Uses: Antiseptic, anthelminthic, diuretic; internally in the form of emulsion.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Emulum Terebinthinæ, U. S.—**Dose:** 4 Cc., or 1 dr.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ, U. S.

Emulum Olei Terebinthinæ Fortius, N. F.—50 per cent.

Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum, N. F.

In tympanites of typhoid fever and peritonitis:

R.	Olei terebinthinæ	fl. ʒi	4
	Olei ricini	fl. ʒii	8
	Tincturæ opii	m. xl	2 5
	Acaciæ	ʒi	4
	Aquæ, q. s. ad	fl. ʒiii	60

Ft. emulum. Sig.: Tablespoonful and repeat in four hours if required.

OLEUM THYMI.—From *Thymus vulgaris*.—Should contain not less than 20 per cent. phenols (thymol).

Uses: Antiseptic, carminative, rubefacient.

Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Antisepticus, U. S.

OLEUM ÆTHERUM.—Ethereal Oil.—Liquid; equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and ether.

Spiritus Ætheris Compositus, U. S.—**Dose:** 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

× **OPII PULVIS.**—12 to 12.5 per cent. Morphine.

Dose: 0.65 Gm., or 1 grain.

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic, cerebrospinal depressant, hypnotic.

Poison.—Antidote: Potassium permanganate (2 grains in solution), emetic, atropine or strychnine, caffeine or coffee; exercise, keep awake.

Acetum Opii, U. S.—(10 per cent.).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Vinum Opii, U. S.—(10 per cent.).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

× Tinctura Opii, U. S.—(10 per cent.).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Tinctura Opii Deodorata, U. S.—(10 per cent.).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, U. S.—(Each 10 per cent.).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

× Tinctura Opii Camphorata, U. S.—(0.4 per cent. opium).—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

× Extractum Opii, U. S.—(20 per cent. morphine).—Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Emplastrum Opii, U. S.—(6 per cent. extract opium).

Pilulæ Opii, U. S.—(0.06 Gm. in each).

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii, U. S.—(5 mg. in each).

× Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, U. S.—(10 per cent.).—Dose 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Pilulæ Opii et Camphoræ, N. F.

Pilulæ Opii et Plumbi, N. F.

Lotio Plumbi et Opii, N. F.

Mistura Sassafras et Opii, N. F.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio, N. F.

Pulvis Kino Compositus, N. F.

Misturæ contra Diarrhœam, N. F.

Linimentum Opii Compositum, N. F.

Mistura Camphoræ Acida, N. F.

Mistura Carminativa, N. F.

OPIUM.—Concrete exudation *Papaver somniferum*.—Yielding in its normal moist condition not less than 9 per cent. crystallized morphine.

OPIUM DEODORATUM.—Denarcotized Opium.—Powdered opium deprived of certain odorous principles by extraction with benzin and mixed with milk-sugar so as to represent 12 to 12.5 per cent. morphine.

Uses: Same as Opium pulv., to which it is sometimes preferred as producing no untoward effects.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

OPIUM GRANULATUM.—12 to 12.5 per cent. Morphine.

Oxymel Scillæ, N. F.—Oxymel of Squill.—Mixture of acetum scilla, 50; mel, 100 Gm.

Uses: Similar to Syrupus Scillæ, U. S.

Dose: 4 Cc. or 1 fluidram.

PANCREATINUM.—Mixture of enzymes obtained from

the fresh pancreas of the hog or the ox and consisting principally of amylopsin, myopsin, trypsin and steapsin and capable of converting not less than 25 times its weight of starch into water-soluble substance (dextrose). It digests albuminoids and in neutral, faintly alkaline or acid media converts starch. Its power is impaired when in solution with pepsin, and preparations of pancreatin and pepsin, like the two last-mentioned below, are practically inert.

Cream-colored powder, slowly but not completely soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Digestive (intestinal).

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Liquor Pancreaticus, N. F.

Pulvis Pancreaticus Compositus, N. F.—(Peptonizing powder).

Pulvis Pepsini Compositus, N. F.

Elixir Digestivum Compositum, N. F.

PARAFFINUM—Paraffin.

PARALDEHYDUM.—A polymer of Acetaldehyde.

Colorless liquid, soluble in 8 parts water, miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether fixed volatile oils.

Uses: Hypnotic, antispasmodic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Paraldehydi, N. F.

PAREIRA.—Root of *Chondodendrum tomentosum*.

Uses: Alterative, diuretic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Pareiræ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Pastæ Dermatologicæ, N. F.—Dermatologic Pastes.

Medicaments for external use, suggested in the practice of noted dermatologists (Lassar, Unna and others). They are ointment-like mixtures of starch, dextrin, zinc oxide, sulphur, or calcium carbonate, made into a paste with glycerin, soft soap, petrolatum, lard or other fat, medicated with antiseptic and astringent agents. The following are examples:

Pasta Dextrinata, N. F.—“Dextrinated Paste.”—Dextrin, 10; glycerin, 10; distilled water, a sufficient quantity to make 30 parts.

NOTE.—This is a general vehicle for various medications.

Pasta Ichthyoli, Unna, N. F.—“Unna’s Ichthyol Paste.”—Ammonium ichthyolsulphonate, 25 per cent.

Pasta Naphtholi, Lassar, N. F.—“Lassar’s Naphthol

Paste."—Beta-naphthol, 10; precipitated sulphur, 50; petrolatum, 20; soft soap, 20 parts.

Pasta Resorcini Mitis, Lassar, N. F.—"Lassar's Mild Resorcin Paste."—Resorcinol, 10; zinc oxide, 25; starch, 25; liquid petrolatum, 40 parts.

Pasta Zinci Lassar, N. F.—"Lassar's Zinc-Salicyl Paste." Salicylic Acid, 2 per cent.

Pasta Zinci Mollis, Unna, N. F.—"Unna's Soft Zinc Paste."—Zinc oxide, 10; calcium carbonate, 10; linseed oil, 10; lime water, 10 parts.

Pasta Zinci Sulfurata, Unna, N. F.—"Unna's Sulphurated Zinc Paste."—Zinc oxide, 15; precipitated sulphur, 10; silicic acid, 5 parts; benzoinated lard, 70 parts.

X **PELLETIERINÆ TANNAS**—Pelletierine tannate.—Mixture of four alkaloids from *Punica Granatum*.

Light yellow powder, soluble in 235 parts water, 12.6 parts alcohol, 300 parts ether.

Uses: Anthelmintic, teniafuge.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains (in capsule).

PEPO.—Seed of *Cucurbita Pepo*.

Uses: Teniafuge, emulsion (not strained).

Dose: 30 Gm., or 1 ounce.

PEPSINUM—Pepsin.—Proteolytic ferment or enzyme from the hog, capable of digesting not less than 3,000 times its weight of freshly conglutated and disintegrated egg albumin. Pepsin in solution is incompatible with alkalies and pancreatin, which destroy its activity; alcohol above 25 per cent. also impairs its activity. It is precipitated by salts of many of the heavy metals (mercury), tannic and gallic acids, and by alcohol (50 per cent.).

White, or yellowish, scales or grains, or white or cream-colored powder, soluble, or almost entirely soluble, in about 50 parts water, more soluble in water weakly acidulated with HCl, insoluble in alcohol or ether.

Uses: Digestive (stomachic).

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

The following preparations afford ample choice for preparations of pepsin, especially when desired as vehicles to make medicines more acceptable to the stomach.

Essentia Pepsini, N. F.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Glyceritum Pepsini, N. F.—Dose: 3 Cc., or 45 minims.

Liquor Pepsini, N. F.—Dose: 8 Cc.

Liquor Pepsini Aromaticus, N. F.

Elixir Pepsini, N. F.

Elixir Pepsini et Bismuthi, N. F.

Elixir Pepsini, Bismuthi et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Pepsini et Ferri, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Ferri et Pepsini, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Pepsini et Strychninæ, N. F.

Vinum Pepsini, N. F.

Pulvis Pepsini Compositus, N. F.—Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Elixir Digestivum Compositum, N. F.

In feeble digestion during convalescence:

R.	Pepsini (scale)	3i	4
	Acidi hydrochlorici diluti.....	fl. 3i	4
	Syrupi acidi citrici	fl. 3ii	8
	Aquæ, q. s. ad.....	fl. ʒxxv	100

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water after meals.

Pepsinum Aromaticum, N. F.—Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

PETROLATUM—Soft Paraffin—Vaselin.—Mixture of hydrocarbons from petroleum. Melting point between 45 and 48 C., intended to replace petrolatum molle (soft), and P. spissum (hard) of the U. S. P. '90.

Uses: Protective, emollient, lubricant.

PETROLATUM ALBUM—White Petrolatum.

PETROLATUM LIQUIDUM—Liquid Petrolatum.

Colorless, or slightly yellowish opalescent liquid, s. g., 0.87 to 0.94, insoluble in water or alcohol nor miscible with watery mixtures unless containing soap; soluble in the other common liquids and a solvent for phenol, volatile oils and derivatives such as camphor, thymol, salicylic acid, etc.

Uses: Emollient, lubricant, vehicle for medicinal agents for external application. It should be prescribed under the official title in preference to the many trade-name articles, albolin, lavolin, etc.

Petrolatum Saponatum Liquidum, N. F.—Liquid Petrox.—Petrolatum saponified with ammonium oleate.

Uses: A penetrating vehicle for medicinal agents, phenol, iodine, iodoform, salicylic acid, etc. Systemic effects said to be derived through inunction.

Petrolatum Saponatum Spissum—Solid Petrox.—Similar to the preceding, but of semi-solid consistence, to serve as an ointment vehicle.

Uses: Similar to the preceding.

PHENOL—Acidum Carbolicum (U. S. '90).—Hydroxybenzene from coal tar, by fractional distillation, purification and crystallization. Should contain not less than 96 per cent. absolute phenol.

Colorless crystals, or crystalline mass, sometimes acquiring a reddish tint, readily fusing and inflammable,

soluble in 19.6 parts water, very soluble in all other solvents except petroleum-benzin. The addition of 8 per cent. water to the crystals forms a permanent solution.

Uses: Antiseptic, local anesthetic, antizymotic, antipruritic, escharotic.

Poison.—Antidote: Alcohol, magnesium sulphate solution; emetic, mustard infusion.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain (pill form); rarely internally.

Glyceritum Phenolis, U. S.—20 per cent.

Unguentum Phenolis, U. S.—3 per cent.

Liquor Sodii Boratis Compositus, N. F.

Acidum Carbolicum Iodatum, N. F.

Liquor Sodii Carbolatus, N. F.

PHENOL LIQUEFACTUM—Liquefied Phenol.—Liquid containing 86.4 per cent. by weight of absolute phenol, or 90 per cent. official phenol; 10 parts by weight represents 9 parts phenol, U. S.; a convenient liquid form for general use.

Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

PHENYLIS SALICYLAS—Salol (U. S. '90).—The salicylic ester of phenol.

White crystalline powder, practically insoluble in water (2,333 parts), soluble in 5 parts alcohol, very soluble in ether, chloroform, fixed and volatile oils.

Uses: Analgesic, antirheumatic, antiseptic, internally and externally (should not be massed).

Dose: 0.50 Gm., or 7½ grains, in gelatin capsule, cachets (powder form).

Also used for coating *enteric* pills by dipping the pills in the melted salol.

PHOSPHORUS.—Should contain 99.5 per cent. P.

Translucent, yellowish solid, of a waxy luster, practically insoluble in water, soluble in 350 parts absolute alcohol, 80 parts absolute ether, in 50 parts of any fixed oil and 25 parts chloroform; very soluble in carbon disulphide, the solution being dangerously inflammable.

Uses: Nerve stimulant, reconstructive tonic; may be used only in highly diluted form as in pill.

Poison.—Antidote: Potassium permanganate solution, charcoal, lime water; emetics.

Dose: 0.0005 Gm., equal to 0.5 mg., or 1/128 grain. Pilula Phosphori, U. S.—(0.6 mg., or 1/100 gr.) in each.

Oleum Phosphoratum, N. F.

Elixir Phosphori, N. F.

Elixir Phosphori et Nucis Vomicae, N. F.

Liquor Phosphori, Thompson's, N. F.

Spiritus Phosphori, N. F.

X **PHYSOSTIGMA.**—Seed from *Physostigma venenosum*.—Should contain not less than 0.15 per cent. alkaloids soluble in ether.

Uses: Antitetic antineuralgic, peristaltic.

Poison.—Antidote: Chloralhydrate, atropine, strychnine subcutaneously.

Dose: 0.1 Gm., or 1½ grains.

Tinctura *Physostigmatis*, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Extractum *Physostigmatis*, U. S.—Dose: 8 mg., or ⅛ grain.

X **PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SALICYLAS.**—“Eserine” Salicylate.

Faintly yellowish acicular or columnar crystals, soluble in 72.5 parts water, 12.7 parts alcohol, 175 parts ether, and 8.6 parts chloroform.

Uses: Myotic, spinal depressant, peristaltic.

Dose: 0.001 Gm., equal to 1 mg., or 1/64 grain (in granule).

PHYSOSTIGMINÆ SULPHAS.—“Eserine” Sulphate.

Yellowish-white micro-crystalline powder, very soluble in water, alcohol and chloroform, practically insoluble in ether (1200).

Uses: Similar to salicylate (in tablet triturate).

Dose: 0.001 Gm., equal to 1 mg., or 1/64 grain.

PHYTOLACCA.—Root of *Phytolacca decandra*.

Uses: Alterative, antifat, emetic.

Dose: Emetic, 1 Gm., or 15 grains; alterative, 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Fluidextractum *Phytolaccae*, U. S.—Dose: Alterative, 0.1 Cc. (1½ minims); emetic, 1 Cc. (15 minims).

X **PILOCARPINÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM.** — *P. Hydrochloras* (U. S. '90).

White transparent crystals, very soluble in water (0.3 part) and in alcohol (2.3 parts).

Uses: Diaphoretic, diuretic, myotic, sialagogue; in powder, capsule, tablet triturate or hypodermically.

Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or 1/5 grain.

Solution to contain 10 mg. (1/5 gr.) in 0.6 Cc. (10 minims).

R. *Pilocarpinæ hydrochloridi*. gr. iii | 2

Aquæ sterilatæ ad. m. Cl. 10 |

Ft. sol.

PILOCARPINÆ NITRAS.—Pilocarpine Nitrate.

White shining crystals, soluble in 4 parts water, 60 parts alcohol, insoluble in ether and chloroform.

Uses: Same as the pilocarpine hydrochloride.

Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or 1/5 grain.

X **PILOCARPUS.**—Leaflets of *P. Jaborandi* or *P. micro-*

phyllus.—Should yield not less than 0.5 per cent. alkaloids.

Uses: Diuretic, diaphoretic, salagogue, sudorific.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Pilocarpi, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Pilocarpi, N. F.

PILULÆ—PILLS.

Pills are round, oval or ovoid forms of medicinal substances, massed by the aid of judiciously selected excipients, and weighing not less than 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.), nor more than 0.5 Gm. (8 gr.). If they weigh less than 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.), and more than 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.), they are known as "Granules"; if below the latter in weight, they are usually designated as "Parvules."

In their simplest form, pills are prepared as required, and dispensed with sufficient dusting powder to prevent them from adhering while moist; but if they are prepared for stock, or if it is desirable to mask their taste, or for other reasons, they may be coated with some suitable substance that will readily dissolve or disintegrate in the juices of the stomach (sugar, gelatin, chocolate, tolu, silver). Sometimes it is desirable to coat the pills with a material which, while insoluble in the acid contents of the stomach (salol, keratin, etc.) dissolves readily in the alkaline fluids of the intestines. Such are called "Enteric Pills." When pills are desired coated, the especial coating should be designated. The choice of excipient is usually left to the pharmacist.

Pills may be ordered in this simple form:

R̄. Hydrargyri iodidi flavi.....gr. ii | 13
Fiat massa et in pilulas numero decem (10) divide.

R̄. Hydrargyri iodidi flavi.....gr. 1/5 | 01
Fiant pilulæ tali dosi numero decem (10).

R̄. Hydrargyri iodidi flavi.....gr. ii | 13
Althææ pulv. -

Syrupi, āā, q. s. ut fit massa, et in pilulas numero decem (10) divide.

The principal excipients are water, soap powder, glycerite of starch, syrup, honey, syrupy glucose.

Pilulæ ad Prandium, N. F.

Pilula Aloes et Mastiches, U. S.—(Unless otherwise specified).

Chapman's:

R̄. Aloes purificatæ		
Mastic, āā.....	gr. iss	| 1
Ipecac pulv.	gr. i	| 06
Olei menthæ pip.....	gr. ¼	| 015

Cole's:

R. Aloes purificatæ	|
Massæ hydrargyri	|
Jalap, āā.....gr. 1 1/5	| 08
Antimonii et potass. tart.....gr. 1/50	| 0013

Hall's:

R. Aloes purificatæ	|
Ext. glycyrrhizæ	|
Syrupi fuscī	|
Saponis pulv., āā.....gr. i	| 06

PILULA ALOES.

R. Aloes.	|
Saponis, āā.....gr. ii	| 13

PILULA ALOES ET FERRI.

R. Aloes purificatæ	|
Ferri sulphatis exsicc.	|
Confectionis rosæ	|
Pulv. aromatici, āā.....gr. i	| 07

PILULA ALOES ET MASTICHES.

R. Aloes purificatæ.....gr. ii	| 13
Mastic.....gr. 2/3	| 04
Rosæ gallicæ pulv.....gr. ss	| 03

Dose: 2.

PILULA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.

R. Aloes purificatæ.....gr. ii	| 13
Myrrhæ.....gr. i	| 06
Pulv. aromatici.....gr. 2/3	| 04

Dose: 2.

Pilula Aloes et Podophylli Compositæ, N. F.:

R. Aloes purificatæ.....gr. i	| 06
Resinæ podophylli.....gr. ss	| 032
Ext. belladonnæ fol.	|
Ext. nuc. vomica, āā.....gr. ¼	| 016

Pilula Aloini Composita, N. F.:

R. Aloini.....gr. ss	| 03
Resinæ podophylli.....gr. 1/8	| 008
Ext. belladonnæ fol.....gr. 1/4	| 016

Pilula Aloini, Strychninæ et Belladonnæ, N. F.:

R. Aloini.....gr. 1/5	| 013
Strychninæ.....gr. 1/120	| 0005
Ext. belladonnæ fol.....gr. 1/8	| 008

Pilula Aloini, Strychninæ et Belladonnæ Comp., N. F.:

R. Aloini.....gr. 1/5	| 013
Strychninæ.....gr. 1/120	| 0005
Ext. belladonnæ fol.....gr. 1/8	| 008
Ext. rhamni. pursh.....gr. ss	| 032

Pilula Antidyspeptica, N. F.:

R. Strychninæ.....gr. 1/40	| 0016
Ipecac,	|
Ext. belladonnæ fol., āā.....gr. 1/10	| 006
Massæ hydrarævri	|
Ext. colocynthidis, āā.....gr. ii	| 13

Pilulæ Antineuralgicæ, N. F.

Gross' (dispensed without specification):

R. Quininæ sulphatis	gr. ii	| 13
Strychninæ	gr. 1/30	| 0022
Morphinæ sulph.		
Arseni trioxidi, āā.....	gr. 1/20	| 0032
Ext. aconiti fol. (U. S. P. '70), ...	gr. ss	| 032

Dose: 1.

Brown-Sequard:

R. Ext. hyoscyami		
Ext. conii, N. F., āā.....	gr. 2/3	| 045
Ext. ignatiæ		
Ext. opii, āā.....	gr. ss	| 032
Ext. aconiti fol., U. S. P., '70....	gr. 1/3	| 022
Ext. cannabis ind.....	gr. 1/4	| 016
Ext. stramonii	gr. 1/5	| 013
Ext. belladonnæ fol.....	gr. 1/6	| 011

Dose: 1.

Pilula Antiperiodica.—Warburg.—N. F.—*Sine aloe*, when specified. These pills are intended to facilitate the administration of Warburg's Tincture. See *Tinctura Antiperiodica*, N. F.

PILULA ASAFÆTIDÆ.

R. Asafetidæ	gr. iii	| 20
Saponis pulv.		

Dose: 2.

PILULA CATHARTICA COMP.

R. Ext. colocynthidis comp....	gr. 1 1/3	| 08
Hydrargyri chloridi mitis.....	gr. i	| 06
Resinæ jalapæ.....	gr. 1/3	| 02
Cambogiæ pulv.....	gr. 1/4	| 015

Dose: 2.

PILULA CATHARTICA VEGETABILIS.

R. Ext. colocynthidis comp.....	gr. i	| 06
Extracti hyoscyami	gr. ss	| 03
Resinæ jalapæ	gr. 1/3	| 02
Extracti leptandræ.		
Resinæ podophylli, āā.....	gr. 1/4	| 015
Olei menthæ piperitæ	gr. 1/8	| 008

Dose: 2.

Pilula Colocynthidis Comp. (Pil Coccicæ), N. F.:

R. Ext. colocynthidis	gr. 1/6	| 011
Aloes purif.		
Resinæ scammonii, āā.....	gr. ii	| 13
Olei caryophylli.....	gr. 1/4	| 015

Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami, N. F.:

R. Extract. colocynthidis	gr. 1/10	| 006
Aloes purif.		
Resinæ scammoni		
Ext. hyoscyami, āā.....	gr. iss	| 1
Olei caryophylli	gr. 1/6	| 01

Pilula Colocynthis et Podophylli, N. F.

℞. Ext. colocynth. comp. gr. iiss | 16
 Resinæ podophylli. gr. 1/4 | 016

PILULA FERRI CARBONATIS—"Blaud's Pill"—Representing Ferrous Carbonate 0.06 Gm., or 1 grain. By reaction on ferrous sulphate with alkalies, ferrous carbonate is formed, protected against oxidation by sugar and excipients. Should be prepared as wanted.

Uses: Chalybeate tonic, hematinic.

Dose: 2.

PILULA FERRI IODIDI—(Blancard's Pill).—Ferrous Iodide, 0.06 Gm., or 1 grain, formed by reaction of iodine and iron, is protected against oxidation by excipients and a coating of tolu.

Uses: Alterative, hematinic.

Dose: 2.

PILULA LAXATIVA COMP.

℞. Aloini gr. 1/4 | 013
 Strychninæ gr. 1/128 | 0005
 Ext. belladonnæ foliorum. gr. 1/8 | 008
 Ipecacuanhæ pulv. gr. 1/16 | 004
 Glycyrrhizæ pulv. gr. 3/4 | 046

Dose: 2.

Pilula Laxativa Post Partum, Barker, N. F.

℞. Ext. colocynth comp. gr. 1 2/3 | 11
 Aloes purif. gr. 5/6 | 055
 Ext. nuc. vom. gr. 5/12 | 025
 Ipecac. |
 Resin. podophylli, āā. gr. 1/12 | 005
 Ext. hyoscyami gr. 1 1/4 | 08

Pilula Glonoini (Nitroglycerin), N. F.—Each pill contains 1/100 grain (0.0006 Glonoin, representing 1 grain (0.06) Spiritus Glycerilis Nitratis, U. S.

Pilula Metallorum.—(Amaræ).—N. F.:

℞. Ferri reducti gr. 2/3 | 045
 Quininæ sulph gr. i | 065
 Arseni trioxidī |
 Strychninæ, āā. gr. 1/50 | 0013

PILULA OPII.

℞. Opii pulv. gr. i | 06
 Saponis pulv. gr. 1/3 | 02

Dose: 1.

Pilula Opii et Camphoræ, N. F.—Opii pulv., 1 grain (0.065); camphoræ, 2 grains (0.13).

Pilula Opii et Plumbi, N. F.—Opii pulv., Plumbi acetatis, ana, 1 grain (0.065).

PILULA PHOSPHORI—Phosphorus.—0.0006 Gm., or 1/100 grain.—Phosphorus is dissolved in chloroform and massed with excipients; the pills being coated

with tolu to protect the phosphorus against oxidation.

Uses: Nerve tonic.

Dose: 1.

PILULA PODOPHYLLI BELLADONNÆ ET CAPSICI.

R. Resinæ podophylli.....gr. 1/4	| 016
Ext. belladonnæ foliorum.....gr. 1/8	| 008
Capsici pulv.....gr. ss	| 032
Sacchari lactis.....gr. i	| 065
Acaciæ pulv.....gr. 1/4	| 016

Dose: 1.

Pilula Quadruplices.—(Ferri et Quininæ Comp.), N. F.:

R. Ferri sulph. exsiccata	|
Quininæ sulph.	|
Aloes purif., āā.....gr. i	| 065
Ext. nucis vomicæ .....gr. 1/4	| 016
Ext. gentianæ q. s.	|

PILULA RHEI COMPOSITA.

R. Rhei pulv.....gr. ii	| 13
Aloes .....gr. iss	| 10
Myrrhæ .....gr. i	| 06
Olei menthæ pip.....gr. 1/12	| 005

Dose: 2.

Pilulæ Triplices, N. F.:

R. Aloes purif. ....grs. ii	| 13
Massæ hydrargyri .....gr. i	| 065
Resinæ podophylli.....gr. 1/4	| 016

Francis' (if specified):

R. Aloes purif.	|
Massæ hydrargyri	|
Scammonii, āā.....gr. 5/6	| 055
Olei tiglii .....m. 1/20	| 0032
Olei cari .....m. 1/4	| 016
Tr aloes et myrrhæ q. s.	|

PIMENTA.—Fruit *Pimenta officinalis*.

PIPER.—Fruit *Piper nigra*.

PIPERINA.—Principle obtained from Pepper.

Yellowish white crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in 15 parts alcohol.

Uses: Antiperiodic, tonic.

Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains (in pills).

PIX LIQUIDA—Tar (Pine tar).

Semi-liquid, viscid, blackish-brown product, soluble in alcohol, fixed or volatile oils, very sparingly soluble in water.

Uses: Expectorant; externally, antiseptic in skin affections.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Syrupus Picis Liquidæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Liquor Picis Alkalinus, N. F.

Vinum Picis, N. F.

Glyceritum Picis Liquidæ, N. F.

Elixir Picis Compositum, N. F.

Mistura Olei Picis, N. F.

Unguentum Picis, U. S.

Unguentum Picis, Compositum, N. F.

PLUMBUM—LEAD—Pb.

The soluble compounds of Lead are all *poisonous*.
Antidote: Any soluble alkali sulphate, preferably magnesium sulphate, which by interaction forms the insoluble lead sulphate; subsequently evacuation by emetic.

PLUMBI ACETAS—Sugar of Lead.

Heavy white crystalline masses, or granular crystals, soluble in 2 parts water, 30 parts alcohol.

Uses: Styptic, astringent. Internally in diarrhea in powder or pill; externally the solution of the subacetate, the so-called lead water, or the cerate being mostly used.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis, U. S.

Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus, U. S.

Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis, U. S.

Emplastrum Plumbi, U. S.

Pilula Plumbi et Opii, N. F.

Lotio Plumbi et Opii, N. F.

PLUMBI IODIDUM—Lead Iodide.

Heavy bright-yellow powder, practically insoluble in water or other neutral liquids.

Uses: Alterative, discutient; externally.

Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi, N. F.—(10 per cent.).

PLUMBI NITRAS—Lead Nitrate.

White opaque crystals, very soluble in water.

Uses: Unlike the acetate, it is permanent in the air and is preferred for making solutions.

PLUMBI OXIDUM—Litharge.

Heavy salmon-colored powder, insoluble in water and neutral liquids.

PODOPHYLLUM—Rhizome of Podophyllum peltatum.

Uses: Alterative, cholagogue, cathartic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Fluidextractum Podophylli, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Resina Podophylli, U. S.—Dose: Purgative, 0.015 Gm., or ¼ grain; laxative, 0.005 Gm., or 1/10 grain.

Pilula Cathartica Vegetabilis, U. S.

Pilula Podophylli, Belladonnæ et Capsici, U. S.

Pilula Aloes et Podophylli Composita, N. F.

- Pilula Aloini Composita, N. F.
 Pilula Colocynthis et Podophylli, N. F.
 Pilula Laxativa postpartum, N. F.
 Pilula Triplices, N. F.

POTASSIUM—KALIUM—K.

The salts of potassium are all soluble in water and, with some exceptions, insoluble in alcohol. The acid tartrate of potassium (cream of tartar) is sparingly soluble in water (in 200 parts); the chlorate and permanganate in 16 parts; the remaining salts are still more soluble, some even being deliquescent, e. g., the acetate. The potassium salts, however, are somewhat less soluble in water than the respective sodium salts. The alkalies are represented by the hydroxide, carbonate and bicarbonate, their relative strength being in the order named.

X POTASSII ACETAS—Potassium Acetate.

White crystalline powder, deliquescent, soluble in 0.4 part water.

Uses: Alterative, diuretic, refrigerant.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains (in solution only).

Elixir Potassii Acetatis, N. F.

Elixir Potassii Acetatis et Juniperi, N. F.

POTASSII BICARBONAS — Potassium Bicarbonate — KHCO_3 .

Transparent prisms or granular powder soluble in 3 parts water.

Uses: Antacid, antilithic, diuretic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Liquor Potassii Citratis.—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F.

In early stages of rheumatoid arthritis:

R.	Potassii bicarbonatis	ʒiiss	48
	Potassii iodidi	ʒvi	24
	Syrupi sarsaparillæ compositi	ʒii	60
	Aquæ q. s. ad	ʒviii	240

M. Ft. solutio. Sig.: Two teaspoonfuls in water after meals.

POTASSII BITARTRAS—Cream of Tartar.

White crystalline powder, soluble in 200 parts water.

Uses: Diuretic, aperient, refrigerant.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains (diuretic).

Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

X POTASSII BROMIDUM—Potassium Bromide—KBr.

White cubical crystals or granular powder, soluble in 1.5 parts water.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nerve sedative.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

In liquid mixtures with salts of alkaloids chemical interaction occurs, with the formation of bromide of the alkaloid, which, being insoluble in watery liquids, precipitates, thus making the preparation dangerous to use. This may be prevented by using aromatic elixir or other alcoholic liquid for a vehicle since the alkaloidal bromide is soluble, in 25 per cent. alcohol, thus:

℞. Potassii bromidi.....gr. Clx	10	} 06
Strychninæ sulphatis	gr. i	
Elixir aromatici, ad.....fl. ʒxxv	100	

M. et ft. sol. Sig.: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Elixir Potassii Bromidi, N. F.

Syrupus Bromidorum, N. F.

Mistura Chlorali et Potassii Bromidi Composita, N. F.

Pulvis Potassii Bromidi Effervescens, N. F.

Pulvis Potassii Bromidi Effervescens cum Caffeina,
N. F.

POTASSII CARBONAS—Salt of Tartar— K_2CO_3 .

White granular powder, soluble in less than its weight of water.

Uses: Antacid, antilithic, cholagogue; rarely internally, chiefly as a caustic and as a reagent.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains (largely diluted).

Syrupus Rhei, U. S.

Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus, U. S.

POTASSII CHLORAS—Potassium Chlorate— $KClO_3$.

Tabular plates, or white granular powder, soluble in 16 parts water, in 1.7 parts boiling water, insoluble in alcohol, etc.

CAUTION.—Should not be triturated with sugar or other organic substances nor with sulphur or other easily oxidizable substances.

Mixture should be effected by means of spatula without the use of a mortar.

In the following mixture the potassium chlorate is first mixed with the tincture of ferric chloride (to liberate chlorine) before the glycerin and water are added:

℞. Potassii chloratis.....gr. lxxx	5	} 100
Tr. ferri chloridi.....m. clx	10	
Glycerini	fl. ʒiv	
Aquæ q. s. ad.....fl. ʒxxv	100	

M. et ft. sol. sec. art. Sig.: One teaspoonful.

Uses: Alterative, antiseptic, astringent. For preparing Liquor Chlori Compositus, U. S. P.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

The saturated solution (1 ounce to 1 pint water).

Trochisci Potassii Chloratis, U. S.

POTASSII CITRAS—Potassium Citrate.

Prismatic crystals, or white granular powder, soluble in 0.5 parts water.

Uses: Diaphoretic, refrigerant.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Liquor Potassii Citratis, U. S.—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

POTASSII CITRAS EFFERVESCENS—Granular Salt.—

Effervescent mixture containing 20 per cent. potassium citrate.

Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains, containing about 0.8 Gm., or 12 grains potassium citrate.

POTASSII CYANIDUM—Potassium Cyanide—KCN.

White opaque pieces, or white granular powder, very deliquescent, soluble in 2 parts water. Very poisonous, must be handled with great care.

Uses: Antispasmodic, cough sedative (caution).

Poison.—Antidote: Ferri hydroxidum cum magnesiæ oxido.

Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or 1/5 grain, in dilute solution, water or syrup.

POTASSII DICHROMAS—Potassium Bichromate.

Orange-red prisms, or tabular crystals, soluble in 9 parts water.

Uses: Alterative, astringent, caustic.

Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or 1/5 grain (rarely).

POTASSII FERROCYANIDUM.

Yellow tabular crystals, soluble in 4 parts water.

Uses: Sedative, antihydrotic (in night sweats).

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains (rarely).

POTASSII HYDROXIDUM—Potassa (U. S. '90).—

Caustic Potash—KOH.—Should contain not less than 85 per cent. KOH.

Fused masses or in pencils, soluble in 0.4 parts water.

CAUTION.—In handling, to avoid caustic effect, lubricate the hands thoroughly with petrolatum.

Liquor Potassii Hydroxidi, U. S.—(Liquor Potassa) KOH 5 per cent.

POTASSII HYPOPHOSPHIS—KPH₂O₂.

White opaque plates or crystalline masses, soluble in 0.5 parts water, in 7 parts alcohol.

Uses: Nerve tonic, reconstructive similar to hypophosphites calcium, sodium, etc.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus, U. S.—Dose:
8 Cc.

See also Elixir and Syrupus, N. F.

POTASSII IODIDUM—Iodide of Potassium—KI.

Opaque white cubical crystals or white granular powder, soluble in 0.7 parts water, 12 parts alcohol, 2.5 parts glycerin.

INCOMPATIBLE with alkalies, alkaloidal salts, tannic acid, salts of mercury (calomel), chloral hydrate, potassium chlorate, acids.

Uses: Alterative, resolvent.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains (only in solution).

Liquor Iodi Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi, U. S.—(10 per cent.).

Liquor Hydrargyri et Potassii Iodidi, N. F.

R. Potassii iodidi.....	gr. Cl	10	|
Hydrargyri chloridi corrosivi...	gr. iss		
Aquæ	m. Cl	10	
Syrupi sarsaparillæ comp. ad. fl.	3xxv	100	

M. et ft. sol. Sig.: 5 Cc., representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) potassium iodide and about 0.003 Gm., (1/20 gr.) mercuric iodide.

Saturated, or 100 per cent. solution, is prepared as follows:

R. Potassii iodidi	ʒi	32	|
Aquæ q. s. ad.....	fl. ʒi	30	

Ft. solutio. One drop contains about 1 grain KI. It should be taken diluted with essence of pepsin.

POTASSII NITRAS—Saltpeter.—KNO₃.

Prisms or white crystalline powder, soluble in 3.6 parts water.

Uses: Antiseptic, diuretic, diaphoretic, refrigerant.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains (largely diluted).

POTASSII PERMANGANAS.

Dark-purple colored prisms, soluble in 15 parts water.

INCOMPATIBLE with organic substances; for pills should be triturated with kaolin and massed with petrolatum.

Uses: Deodorant, disinfectant, emmenagogue; antidote for morphine poisoning; aqueous solution, 1 Gm. (15 grs.) in 100 Cc. (25 fluidrams) water.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain (pill form).

POTASSII SULPHAS—Potassium Sulphate—K₂SO₄.

Prisms or white powder, soluble in 9 parts water.

Uses: Cathartic, diuretic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

POTASSII ET SODII TARTRAS—Rochelle Salt.

Transparent prisms, or white powder, soluble in 1.2 parts water.

Uses: Refrigerant, saline cathartic.

Dose: 8 Gm., or 120 grains.

Pulvis Effervescens Compositus, U. S.—(Seidlitz Powder).

PRUNUM.—Dried fruit of the *Prunus domestica*.

PRUNUS VIRGINIANA—Wild Cherry.—Bark of *Prunus serotina*.

Uses: Tonic, cough sedative.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Pruni Virginianæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Syrupus Pini Strobi Compositus, N. F.

Vinum Pruni Virginianæ, N. F.

Vinum Pruni Virginianæ Ferratum, N. F.

PULVERES—POWDERS

Mixtures of medicinal substances, sometimes with a diluent, such as sugar of milk, triturated to an impalpable powder. (See *Triturationes*.) Powders for internal administration are usually prescribed in some dosage form. For external application they are called dusting or insufflation powders.

Divided in the prescribed doses, powders may be dispensed enwrapped in paper, enclosed in capsules, or formed into tablets, according to requirements and the direction of the prescriber, in either of the following forms:

1. *Pulveres in Chartulis*—Powders in Papers.—Powders or triturations accurately divided in doses, *by weighing*, enwrapped in paper. If deliquescent or volatile, parchment or paraffin paper should be used and the powder dispensed in air-tight containers.

2. *Pulveres in Capsulis Amylaceis*—Powders in Starch Capsules, Cachets or Wafers.—Powders or triturations accurately divided, *by weighing*, and enclosed in capsules (or cachets) prepared from starch paste, pressed into concentric forms and dried—the two forms composing the capsule (or cachet) to be very carefully sealed or cemented together.

(Directions for taking: The capsule is immersed in water for a few seconds, then taken in the mouth and swallowed with a little water).

3. *Pulveres in Capsulis Gelatini*—Powders in Gelatin Capsules.—Powders or triturations accurately divided, *by weighing*, and filled into hard capsules of gelatin. (If desirable, these may be used for oily liquids and the capsules be hermetically sealed.)

4. *Pulveres in Tabletis (Tabletæ Orales)*—Tablet Triturates.—Triturations of medicinal substances with milk sugar as diluent, made into a paste with alcohol

of greater or less strength, depending on the nature of the medicinal ingredient and formed into disks, usually not exceeding 0.1 Gm. (1½ grains) in weight, by pressing the mass into molds of hard rubber or suitable metal and exposing the moist disks to the air so that the alcohol may be completely volatilized spontaneously.

Pulveres Effervescentes—Effervescent Powders.

These are most conveniently and efficiently dispensed in the form of *fine powders*, because in this condition they can be made extemporaneously and with an assurance of their freshness and efficiency. Granular effervescent powders require certain modifications of the formulas. Effervescent powders are composed of the medicinal agent in admixture with an alkaline bicarbonate, an organic acid and sugar. The proportion of the medicinal agent is dependent on its dose; that of the alkaline bicarbonate and of the organic acid is dependent on their molecular relation to each other; while the proportion of sugar is dependent on the quantity necessary as a sweetening agent and diluent.

FORMULA A. FINE POWDER.

Medicinal agent, in fine powder..... 50 parts
 Saccharated sodium bicarbonate (N. F.)..475 parts
 Saccharated tartaric acid (N. F.).....475 parts

FORMULA B. GRANULAR POWDER.

Medicinal agent, in fine powder..... 50 parts
 Saccharated sodium bicarbonate (N. F.)..475 parts
 Saccharated tartaric acid (N. F.).....237.5 parts
 Saccharated citric acid (N. F.).....237.5 parts

From these general formulas effervescent powders or salts may easily be prepared so as to represent about 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) in a heaped teaspoonful 6 Gm. (90 grs.). Hexamethylenamine and similar water-soluble substances whose taste is not objectionable may be thus prescribed:

℞. Pulveris Hexamethylenaminæ Effervescentis (N. F.)
 100 Gm.

Sig.: One heaped teaspoonful in water.

Pulvis Acaciæ Compositus, N. F.—(Pulv. Gummosus, Ger. Ph.)—Mixture of acaciæ, 50; glycyrrhizæ, 34; sacchari, 16 parts.

PULVIS ACETANILIDI COMPOSITUS — Compound Powder of Acetanilide.—This was admitted to the U. S. P. (VIII) from the National Formulary in order to indicate the composition of the vast number of mixtures of acetanilide which as trade articles, "headache powders," etc., are of more or less secret composition:

℞. Acetanilidi	gr. C	7 |
Caffeinæ	gr. xv	1 |
Sodii bicarbonatis.....	gr. xxx	2 |

Misce et fiat pulvis; in chartulas divide numero —.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

CAUTION.—Although stated in the U. S. P. the average dose, this dose is regarded as above the average and should be used with caution. (See Acetanilide.)

Pulvis Aloes et Canellæ, N. F.—(Hiera Picra).—Aloes purif., 80; canella, 20 parts.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Pulvis Amygdalæ Compositus, N. F.—Mixture of amygdalæ dulcis, 60; sacchari, 30; acaciæ pulv., 10 parts.

Uses: For preparing milk of almond: 10 Gm. (155 grs.) triturated with water to make 100 Cc. (25 fldrs.).

Pulvis Anticatarrhalis, N. F.—(Catarrh Snuff).—Mixture of bismuthi subnitratis, 75 Gm.; acaciæ pulv., 25 Gm.; morphinæ hydrochloridi, 0.41 Gm.

Pulvis Antisepticus, N. F.—(Soluble Antiseptic Powder).—Mixture of phenolis (carbolic acid), eucalyptolis, mentholis, thymolis, ana, 0.1 per cent.; acidi salicylici, 0.5 per cent.; zinci sulphatis, 12.5 per cent.; acidi borici pulv., 86.6 per cent.

Uses: Antiseptic; dusting powder, or in 5 per cent. solution. Similar in composition to various antiseptic powders of more or less secret character sold under trade names.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.—Mixture of: Saigon cinnamon, 35; ginger, 35; cardamon, 15, and myristica, 15 parts.

Uses: Diluent to mask taste and odor of drugs; also as a corrective in purgative pills. (See Pil. Aloes et Mastiches).

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Aromaticum, U. S.—A fluid form for liquid mixtures.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus, N. F.—(B. P.).—Mixture of catechu (gambir), 40; kino, 20; krameria, 20; cinnamomi, 10; myristica, 10 parts.

Uses: Astringent, antidiarrheal.

Dose: 1.3 Gm., or 20 grains.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus, N. F.—(B. P.).—Mixture of cinnamomi, 8; croci, 6; myristica, 6; caryophylli, 3; cardamomi, 2; cretæ preparata, 23; sacchari, 52 parts.

Uses: Antacid, carminative, antidiarrheal.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus cum Opio, N. F.—(B. P.).—Pulvis cretæ aromaticus with 2.5 per cent. opii pulvis.

Uses: Antacid, anodyne, antidiarrheal.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains, contains 0.02 Gm. (1/3 gr.) opium pulv.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.—Mixture of: Cretæ preparatæ, 30; acaciæ pulv., 20; sacchari pulv., 50 parts, for preparing Mistura Cretæ, which see.

PULVIS EFFERVESCENS COMPOSITUS. — Seidlitz Powders.

Pulvis Ferri et Quininæ Citratis, Effervescens, N. F.

Uses: Chalybeate, nerve tonic.

Dose: 6 Gm., or 90 grains (a heaped teaspoonful), representing about 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) soluble citrate of iron and quinine.

Pulvis Ferri Phosphatis Effervescens, N. F.

Uses: Chalybeate, hematinic.

Dose: 6 Gm., or 90 grains (a heaped teaspoonful), representing about 0.13 Gm. (2 gr.) soluble ferric phosphate.

PULVIS GLYCYRRHIZÆ COMPOSITUS. — Pectoral Powder.

R. Sennæ pulv.....	gr. lxxx	5	|	
Glycyrrhizæ pulv.....	gr. C	6	|	5
Sulphuris loti.....	gr. xxxv	2	|	2
Olei fœniculi.....	m. ii		|	1
Sacchari pulv.....	gr. CCxl	15	|	M.

Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains (in milk).

Uses: Lenitive, laxative for children; in habitual constipation.

Pulvis Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis et Jalapæ, N. F.—Mixture of calomel, 1 part; jalap, 2 parts.

Uses: Hydragogue cathartic.

Dose: 0.65 Gm., or 10 grains.

Pulvis Iodoformi Compositus, N. F.—Naphthalin Iodoform.—Mixture of iodoformi, 20; acidi borici, 30; naphthalen, 50; olei bergamotti, 2.5 parts.

Uses: Antiseptic.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII.—Dover's Powder.—

Mixture of opii pulv., 1 grain (0.065); ipecac. pulv., 1 grain (0.065); sacchari lacti, 8 grains (0.5). See Tinct Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, U. S., for liquid form.

Uses: Diaphoretic, anodyne, antispasmodic.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

PULVIS JALAPÆ COMPOSITUS—Compound Powder of Jalap.—Mixture of jalapæ pulv., 35; potassii bitartratis, 65 parts.

Uses: Hydragogue cathartic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Pulvis Kino Compositus, N. F.—(B. P.).—Mixture of kino, 75; cinnamomi, 20; opii pulv., 5 parts.

Uses: Astringent, anodyne, antidiarrheal.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains, contains 0.05 Gm. ($\frac{3}{4}$ gr.) opium pulv.

PULVIS MORPHINÆ COMPOSITUS.—Tully's Powder.

℞. Morphinæ sulphatis.....gr. iiss	15
Camphoræ	
Glycyrrhizæ pulv.	
Calcii carbonatis precipitati, āā	
partes æquales, ut fiant.....gr. cl	10

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic, nerve sedative.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Pulvis Myricæ Compositus, N. F.—(Composition Powder). Myricæ, 60; zingiberis, 30; capsici, 5; caryophylli, 5 parts.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Pulvis Pancreaticus Compositus, N. F. — Peptonizing Powder.—Pancreatin (U. S. P.), 20; sodii bicarbonatis, 80 parts.

Of this mixture 1.5 Gm. (25 grains) will peptonize 500 Cc. (1 pint) fresh cows milk by the following method: To the powder in 125 Cc. (4 fl. ozs.) tepid water contained in a flask, is added the milk previously warmed to 38 C. (104 F.), and the mixture maintained at this temperature for 30 minutes, then put in a cold place; it should not be used after being kept over 24 hours. For preparation of "Humanized Milk" see Pulvis Pro Lacte Humanisato.

Pulvis Pepsini Compositus, N. F.—Pulvis Digestivus.—Mixture of saccharated pepsin, 15; pancreatin, 15; diastase, 1; lactic acid, 1; hydrochloric acid, 2; sugar of milk, to 100 parts.

Uses: Digestant, similar in composition to an extensively employed trade article, which is, however, of doubtful therapeutic value. See Pancreatinum and Pepsinum.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Elixir Digestivum, N. F.

Pulvis Potassii Bromidi Effervescens, N. F.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nerve sedative.

Dose: 6 Gm., or 90 grains (a heaped teaspoonful), representing about 0.65 Gm. (10 grains) potassium bromide.

Pulvis Potassii Bromidi Effervescens cum Caffeina, N. F.

Uses: Cerebral sedative.

Dose: 6 Gm., or 90 grains (a heaped teaspoonful), representing about 0.65 Gm. (10 gr.) potassium bro-

mide and 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) caffeine. Similar to a well-known proprietary article.

Pulvis Pro Lacte Humanisato, N. F.—Milk Powder.—Compound pancreatic powder, 3.5; sugar of milk, 96.5 parts.

Uses: For preparing Lac Humanisatum, which see.

PULVIS RHEI COMPOSITUS.—Gregory's Powder.—Mixture of: Rhei pulv., 40 grains (2.5 Gm.); magnesiæ oxidi, 100 grains (6.5 Gm.); zingiberis, 15 grains (1 Gm.).

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Uses: Antacid, laxative (for children).

Pulvis Rhei et Magnesiæ Anisatus, N. F.—Compound Anise Powder.—Rhei pulv., 3.5 Gm. (55 grs.); magnesiæ oxidi ponderosa, 6.5 Gm. (100 grs.); olei anisi, 0.8 Cc. (12 minims).

Uses: Antacid, carminative, laxative.

Dose: For infants, 0.3 Gm., or 5 grains.

Pulvis Salis Carolini Factitii Effervescens, N. F.—Effervescent Artificial Carlsbad Salt.

Uses: Purgative, refrigerant, diuretic.

Dose: 6 Gm., or 90 grains (a heaped teaspoonful), in 200 Cc. (6 fl. oz.) water, representing an equal volume of Carlsbad water (Sprudel).

Pulvis Salis Kissingensis Factitii Effervescens, N. F.—Effervescent artificial Kissingen Salt.

Uses: Diuretic, purgative, refrigerant.

Dose: 5.5 Gm., or 80 grains in 200 Cc. (6 fl. oz.) water, represents an equal volume Kissingen water (Rackoczi Spring).

Pulvis Salis Vichyani Factitii Effervescens, N. F.—Effervescent artificial Vichy Salt.

Uses: Antilithic, diuretic, refrigerant.

Dose: 3.75 Gm., or 57 grains, in 200 Cc. (6 fl. oz.) water, representing equal volume Vichy water (Grand Grille Spring).

Pulvis Salis Vichyani Factitii Effervescens cum Lithio, N. F.—Effervescent artificial Vichy Salt with Lithium.

Uses: Antilithic, diuretic, refrigerant.

Dose: 6 Gm., or 90 grains (a heaped teaspoonful), representing nearly 1 Gm. (14 grs.) artificial Vichy salt and 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) lithium citrate.

Pulvis Talci Salicylicus, N. F.—Salicylated Talcum Powder.—Salicylic acid, 3; boric acid, 10; talc pulv., to 100 parts.

Uses: Dusting powder

PYRETHRUM.—Root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Tinctura Pyrethri, U. S.

PYROGALLOL.—Pyrogallic Acid.—Triatomic Phenol obtained by heating gallic acid.

Light white lamina, or fine needles, very soluble in water, alcohol and ether.

Uses: Antiparasitic, externally only (caution).

PYROXYLINUM.—Soluble Guncotton.—Chiefly tetrani-
trate of cellulose; for preparing collodions.

QUASSIA.—Wood of *Picrasma excelsa*, or of *Quassia amara*.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Fluidextractum Quassiae, U. S.—Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 8 minims.

Extractum Quassiae, U. S.—Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Tinctura Quassiae, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

QUERCUS.—Bark of *Quercus alba*.—White Oak.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Quercus.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

QUILLAJA.—Bark of *Quillaja Saponaria*.

Dose: Not given internally.

Tinctura Quillajæ, U. S. Fluidextractum, U. S.

X **QUININA.**—Alkaloid from *Cinchona*.

White, flaky micro-crystalline powder, practically insoluble in water (as are most alkaloids), in 1,150 parts; readily soluble in alcohol (0.6), chloroform (1.9) and ether (4.5), which distinguishes it from the other alkaloids, cinchonine and cinchonidine.

Uses: See *Quininae Sulphatis*; chiefly in making preparations of quinine.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

Oleatum Quininae, U. S.—(25 per cent.).

Syrupus Hyposphosphitum Compositus, U. S.

Glyceritum Ferri Quininae et Strychninae Phosphatum, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

QUININÆ BISULPHAS.—Acid Sulphate of Quinine.

Whitish crystals, or small needles, soluble in 8.5 parts water, 18 parts alcohol, insoluble in ether.

Owing to its solubility in water this salt is preferred to the sulphate when administered in dry forms, that is, powder, capsule, cachets, etc. The ordinary sulphate is converted into the bisulphate when diluted sulphuric acid is used to effect its solution in water.

Uses: See *Quininae Sulphas*.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

QUININÆ HYDROBROMIDUM.—(*Quininae Hydrobromas*, U. S. '90).

White, silky needles, soluble in 40 parts water, very soluble in alcohol (0.67), ether (16) and chloroform.

Uses: Uniting the sedative properties of hydrobromic acid (which see) to those of quinine, it is sometimes given the preference.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

X **QUININÆ HYDROCHLORIDUM** — (Quininæ Hydrochloras, U. S. '90).—Quinine Hydrochloride.

White, glistening needles, very soluble in water (18), alcohol (0.6), ether (240), chloroform (0.8).

Uses: Similar to quinine sulphate.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

Elixir Ammonii Valerianatis et Quininæ, N. F.

Syrupus Hydrochlorophosphatum, N. F.

QUININÆ SALICYLAS—Quinine Salicylate.

Colorless needles, soluble in 77 parts water, 11 parts alcohol, 110 parts ether, 37 parts chloroform.

Uses: Combining the properties of salicylic acid with those of quinine, it is sometimes preferred in rheumatic and neuralgic affections.

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains, (in powder form, capsule, cachets), also in pill.

X **QUININÆ SULPHAS**—Quinine Sulphate.

Silky, light glistening tufted crystals, or hard needles, containing 7 molecules of water crystallization, representing nearly one-seventh its weight. Soluble in 720 parts water, 86 parts alcohol, 400 parts chloroform, 38 parts glycerin, very sparingly soluble in ether.

Uses: Antiperiodic, bitter tonic, antiseptic, antipyretic, ecbolic.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Elixir Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum, U. S.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Elixir Ferri Pyrophosphatis, Quininæ et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Quininæ et Phosphatum Compositum, N. F.

Elixir Quininæ Valerianatis et Strychninæ, N. F.

Mistura Splenetica, N. F.

Its solution in water is easily effected by addition of a little dilute sulphuric acid or aromatic sulphuric acid, which converts the sulphate into the very much more soluble bisulphate, which see. The intensely bitter taste is, however, thereby developed, hence it is preferable to prepare quinine sulphate in liquid form by suspending it in syrup glycyrrhizæ, elixir glycyrrhizæ or elixir adjuvans, or the fluidextract glycyrrhiza may be added to other liquids desired.

R. Quininæ sulphatis grs. C. 6|5
 Fluidextracti glycyrrhizæ fl. ʒviii 30|
 Elixir aromatici, q. s. fl. ʒxxv 100|

Misce. Sig.: Shake the vial before using.

This contains 0.25 Gm. (4 grains) of quinine sulphate in 4 Cc. (1 fluidram).

If acid is added to this mixture to dissolve the

quinine sulphate, the active principle of the glycyrrhiza (glycyrrhizin), which masks the bitter taste of the quinine, will be precipitated (because it is a glucoside and glucosides are precipitated by acids) and its power of masking the taste thus be destroyed. Quinine sulphate is best administered as powder, capsule, wafer or cachets. It should not be massed or formed into pills owing to its insolubility, except when associated with tonics and other agents: extract nux vomica, reduced iron, arsenic, etc., see *Pilulæ Metallorum*, N. F., intended for slow disintegration in the intestinal tract.

In the following mixture the Meta-phosphoric acid should be used to prevent precipitation:

R. Quininae sulphatis	gr. lx	4|
Ferri pyrophosphatis	gr. lxxx	5|
Acidi phosphorici diluti	fl. ʒiv	15|
Elixir aromatici q. s. ad.....	fl. ʒxxxv	100|

M. et ft. sol. Sig. 5 Cc.

RESINA—Rosin.—From *Oleoresin Turpentine*.

RESINA JALAPÆ.—Active principle of Jalap.

Uses: Hydragogue cathartic.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains (in pill).

Pilulæ Catharticae Compositæ (et Vegetabiles), U. S.

X **RESINA PODOPHYLLI**—Podophyllin.—Active principle of *Podophyllum*.

Uses: Laxative, hydragogue cathartic.

Dose: Purgative, 0.015 Gm., equal to 15 mg., or ¼ grain; laxative, 0.005 Gm., equal to 5 mg., or 1/10 grain.

Pilulæ Catharticae Vegetabiles, U. S.

Pilulæ Podophylli, Belladonnæ et Capsici, U. S.

Pilulæ Aloes et Podophylli Compositæ, N. F.

Pilulæ Aloini Compositæ, N. F.

Pilulæ Colocynthis et Podophylli, N. F.

Pilulæ Laxativæ post partem, N. F.

Pilulæ Triplices, N. F.

RESINA SCAMMONII.—Active principle of Scammony.

Uses: Drastic purgative.

Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains.

Extractum Colocynthis Compositum, U. S.

X **RESORCINOL**—(Resorcin, U. S. '90).—A Diatomic Phenol.—Metadihydroxy-Benzene.

Crystals, acquiring a pinkish tint, very soluble in water (0.5) alcohol and ether.

Uses: Antiseptic, antizymotic, antipyretic. The most water-soluble of all the coal-tar derivatives; valuable antiseptic, but should be used with caution.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains; externally in 1 per cent. to 5 per cent. solution.

Unguentum Resorcini Compositum, N. F.

X **RHAMNUS PURSHIANA**—*Cascara Sagrada*.—Bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana*.

Uses: Laxative (habitual constipation).

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshianæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Extractum Rhamni Purshianæ, U. S.—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Elixir Rhamni Purshianæ, N. F.

Elixir Rhamni Purshianæ Compositum, N. F.

By treatment with alkalies the bitter taste is greatly lessened in the following preparations:

✕ Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshianæ Aromaticum, U. S.
Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Fluidextractum Rhamni Purshianæ Alkalinum, N. F.

RHEUM.—Rhizome of *Rheum officinale*.

Uses: Cathartic, bitter tonic, stomachic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Rhei, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

✕ Fluidextractum Rhei, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Extractum Rhei, U. S.—Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

Tinctura Rhei Aromatica, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Syrupus Rhei, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

✕ Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Mistura Rhei et Sodæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ, U. S.

Elixir Rhei et Magnesiæ Acetatis, N. F.

Elixir Rhei, N. F.

Tinctura Rhei Aquosa, N. F.

Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ, N. F.

Mistura Rhei Comp., N. F.

Tinctura Rhei Vinosa, N. F.

Syrupus Rhei et Potassæ Compositus, N. F.

Pulvis Rhei et Magnesiæ Anisatus, N. F.

RHUS GLABRA.—Fruit of *Rhus glabra*.

Uses: Astringent, refrigerant (gargle).

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Rhois Glabræ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

ROSA GALLICA.—Petals of *Rosa gallica*.

Confectio Rosæ, U. S.

Fluidextractum Rosæ, U. S.

Mel Rosæ, U. S.

RUBUS.—Bark of rhizome *Rubus villosus*.

Uses: Astringent, tonic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Rubi, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Syrupus Rubi, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Cordiale Rubi Fructus, N. F.

Syrupus Rubi Ideæ, N. F.

SABAL.—Fruit of *Serenoa serrulata*.—"Saw Palmetto."

Uses: Aphrodisiac, diuretic, bronchial sedative.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Sabal, U. S.—1 Cc., or 15 minims.

SABINA.—Tops of *Juniperus Sabina*.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains.

Fluidextractum Sabinæ, U. S.—Dose: 0.3 Cc., or 5 minims.

SACCHARUM—Sugar (sucrose).

× **SACCHARUM LACTIS**—Sugar of Milk (lactose).

SAFROLUM—Safrol.—Principle obtained from Sassafras Oil, etc.

SALES—SALTS.

(See also Pulveres Effervescentes.)

Sal Carolinum Factitium, N. F.—Carlsbad Salt.

1. Dry amorphous form (Ph. Ger.), containing in 100 parts: Potassium sulphate 2, sodium chloride 18, sodium bicarbonate 36, sodium sulphate (dried) 44 parts.

2. In crystalline form, the same salts practically in the same proportions.

Uses: An agreeable laxative cathartic of uniform composition; it should be given preference over the many trade articles of more or less secret formulæ and exaggerated virtues.

Dose: A solution of about 1 Gm. (16 grs.) of the dry or about 1.75 Gm. (27 grs.) of the crystalline salt in 200 Cc. (or 6 fl. oz.) of water represents an equal volume of Carlsbad water (Sprudel), in its essential constituents.

Sal Kissingense Factitium, N. F.—Kissingen Salt.—

Powder composed of potassium chloride, 17; sodium chloride, 357; magnesium sulphate (anhydrous), 59; sodium bicarbonate, 107 parts.

Dose: A solution of about 1.5 Gm. (24 grs.) in about 200 Cc. (or 6 fl. oz.) of water represents an equal volume of Kissingen water (Rakoczi Spring), in its essential constituents.

Sal Vichyanum Factitium, N. F.—Vichy Salt.—Powder

composed of sodium bicarbonate, 846; magnesium sulphate (anhydrous), potassium carbonate, each 38.5; sodium chloride, 77 parts.

Dose: A solution of about 1 Gm. (14 grs.) in 200 Cc. (or 6 fl. oz.) of water, represents an equal volume

Vichy water (Grand Grille Spring), in its essential constituents.

SALICINUM.—Glucoside from *Salix* and *Populus*.

Crystalline needles, prisms or crystalline powder, soluble in 27 parts water, 71 parts alcohol, insoluble in ether and chloroform.

Uses: Antirheumatic, bitter tonic, antiperiodic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains (powder form, capsule, cachets).

In acute or subacute rheumatism when salicylic acid and salicylates disturb digestion:

℞. Salicini

Sodii bicarbonatis, āā.....3i 32|

M. Divide in cachetas No. xxv. Sig.: one cachet every six hours.

SALVIA.—Leaves of *Salvia officinalis*.

SANGUINARIA.—Rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*.

Uses: Expectorant, emetic, errhine.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Fluidextractum *Sanguinariae*, U. S.—Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.

Tinctura *Sanguinariae*, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Syrupus *Sanguinariae*, N. F.

Syrupus *Pini Strobi Compositus*, N. F.

SANTALUM RUBRUM.—Wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*.

SANTONICA.—Flower heads of *Artemisia pauciflora*.

X **SANTONINUM**—Santonin.—Principle of *Santonica*.

Flattened rhombic prisms, practically insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol (34), ether (78), chloroform (2.5).

Uses: Anthelmintic, emmenagogue, tonic. Usually combined with an equal weight of calomel:

℞. Santonini

Hydrarg. chlor. mitis, āā....gr. viiss

Sacchari lactis.....gr. xv 1|5

M. et ft. pulv. div. chart. No. x.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Trochisci *Santonini*, U. S.—Each 0.03 Gr. (or ½ gr.).

SAPO.—Soap of Olive Oil and Soda.—Castile Soap.

SAPO MOLLIS—Soft Soap (*Sapo Viridis*).—Soap of Linseed Oil and Potassa.

Uses: Antiseptic, antipruritic, parasiticide; in dermatologic, surgical and gynecologic practice.

Linimentum *Saponis Mollis*, U. S.—(65 per cent.).

Tinctura *Saponis Viridis Composita*, N. F.

SARSAPARILLA.—Root of *Smilax* species.

Uses: Alterative, tonic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Sarsaparillæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Sarsaparillæ Compositum, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc.

Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 16 Cc.

SASSAFRAS.—Root-bark of *Sassafras variifolium*.

SASSAFRAS MEDULLA.—*Sassafras* pith.

Mucilago *Sassafras* Medullæ, U. S.

Uses: As a vehicle for collyria.

SCAMMONIUM.—Gum resin from *Convolvulus Scammonia*.

Resina *Scammonii*, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Gm., or 3 grains.

SCILLA—*Squill.*—Bulb *Urginea maritima*.

Uses: Expectorant, emetic, diuretic.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Acetum *Scillæ*, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Syrupus *Scillæ*, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Syrupus *Scillæ* Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum *Scillæ*, U. S.—Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minims.

Mistura Pectoralis, Stokes, N. F.

Syrupus *Chondri* Compositus, N. F.

SCOPARIUS.—Tops of *Cytisus Scoparius* (Broom).

Uses: Diuretic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum *Scoparii*, N. F.

SCOPOLA.—Rhizome of *Scopola Carniolica.*—(Japanese Belladonna Root).

Uses: Similar to belladonna.

Dose: 0.045 Gm., equal to 45 mg., or ¾ grain.

Fluidextractum *Scopolæ*, U. S.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Extractum *Scopolæ*, U. S.—Dose: 0.01 Gm., or 1/6 grain.

X **SCOPOLAMINÆ HYDROBROMIDUM.** — Hydrobromide of alkaloid from *Scopola*.

Uses: Similar to atropine, which see.

Dose: 0.0005 Gm., equal to 0.5 mg., or 1/128 grain.

SCUTELLARIA.—Plant of *Scutellaria lateriflora*.

Uses: Nerve sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum *Scutellariæ*, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

SENEGA.—Root of *Polygala Senega*.

Uses: Expectorant, alterative, diuretic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Senegæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Syrupus Senegæ, U. S.—Dose 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Syrupus Scillæ Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Mistura Pectoralis, Stokes, N. F.

Syrupus Actææ Compositus, N. F.

Syrupus Chondri Compositus, N. F.

Syrupus Morphinæ Compositus, N. F.

✓ **SENNA.**—Leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* and *Cassia angustifolia*.

Uses: Cathartic (deresinized by alcohol to prevent "griping").

Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

Fluidextractum Sennæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Syrupus Sennæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Infusum Sennæ Compositum.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

Confectio Sennæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

Syrupus Sennæ Aromaticus, N. F.

Syrupus Sennæ Compositus, N. F.

SERPENTARIA.—Roots of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.

Uses: Ingredient in *Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*.

Fluidextractum Serpentariæ, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

✓ **SERUM ANTIDIPHThERICUM**—Antidiphtheric Serum—Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Fluid separated from the coagulated Blood of the Horse immunized through the inoculation of diphtheritic toxin.

For a child over two years of age with laryngeal stenosis, and in other severe cases 1500 to 2000 units hypodermically into subcutaneous tissues of back; repeat in twenty-four hours if not improved, and again at same interval if required. In severe cases under two years old, 1000 units as initial dose. Local and constitutional treatment should be employed as adjuncts. As prophylactic employ 500 units of the antitoxin.

SEVUM PRÆPARATUM.—Prepared Sheep Suet.

✓ **SINAPIS ALBA.**—Seed of *Sinapis alba*.

✓ **SINAPIS NIGRA.**—Seed of *Brassica nigra*.

Charta Sinapis, U. S.

SODIUM—NATRIUM—Na.

The alkali metal Sodium forms the greatest number of official compounds of any element. The series of compounds or salts are analogous to those of the other alkali metals, potassium, lithium and ammonium. Like these,

the sodium compounds are all very soluble in water, the borate (borax) is the least soluble, requiring 20 parts water for solution, though none are deliquescent. They are, as a rule, insoluble in alcohol and other liquids, except that the bromide, iodide and salicylate are fairly soluble in alcohol. The alkalies are represented by the hydroxide, carbonate and bicarbonate, their relative strength being in the order named.

Soda cum Calce, N. F.—London Paste.—A paste of equal parts of Sodium Hydroxide and Lime.

Uses: Escharotic.

SODII ACETAS—Sodium Acetate.

Transparent prisms or granular crystalline powder, soluble in 1 part water in 23 parts alcohol.

Uses: Diuretic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

SODII ARSENAS—Sodium Arsenate.

SODII ARSENAS EXSICCATUS.—Dried or exsiccated Sodium Arsenate.—Sodium arsenate deprived of its water of crystallization, therefore, nearly twice as strong as the arsenate.

Uses: Alterative, antiperiödic.

Dose: 0.003 Gm., equal to 3 mg., or 1/20 grain.

Liquor Sodii Arsenatis, U. S.—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

Liquor Sodii Arsenatis, Pearson, N. F.

SODII BENZOAS—Sodium Benzoate.

White amorphous, or granular, crystalline powder, soluble in 1.6 parts water, in 43 parts alcohol.

Uses: Antiseptic, antipyretic, antirheumatic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F.

✕ **SODII BICARBONAS**—Acid Sodium Carbonate—Baking Soda.— NaHCO_3 .

White powder, soluble in 12 parts water, decomposed in boiling water.

Uses: Antacid, alterative, antipruritic. The most convenient alkali base to form extemporaneously, salts with the organic acids as illustrated in the following: 100 parts sodium bicarbonate require for saturation or neutralization in 25 fluidrams (100 Cc.) water, the stated number of parts of these respective acids and produce the parts named of the respective salts:

Acid Benzoic, parts 144 = Sodium Benzoate 170 parts.

Acid Citric, parts 83 = Sodium Citrate 140 parts.

Acid Salicylic, parts 162.5 = Sodium Salicylate 188.5 parts.

Acid Tartaric, parts 88.8 = Sodium Tartrate 135.5 parts.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis, U. S.

Mistura Sodæ et Menthæ, N. F.

Sodii Bicarbonas Saccharatus, N. F.—For the extemporaneous preparation of effervescent powders.

SODII BISULPHIS—Acid Sodium Sulphite— NaHSO_3 .

SODII BORAS—Borax.

Transparent prisms, or white powder, soluble in 20 parts water, in 1 part glycerin; the solution in glycerin reacts and forms boroglyceride with evolution of gas.

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent, detergent.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Liquor Sodii Boratis Compositus, N. F.

Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F.

Sodii Boro-Benzoas, N. F.

Antiseptic Astringent Powder for vaginal injection is prepared as follows:

℞.	Sodii boratis	5ii	60
	Aluminis exsiccati.....	3x	40
	Thymolis		
	Phenolis		
	Eucalyptolis		
	Olei gaultheriæ, āā.....	gr. viii	5

M. Sig.: A heaping teaspoonful to be dissolved in one liter (1 quart) of hot water to be used as a douche.

When it is desired to use sodium borate with boric acid the following will be found satisfactory:

℞.	Acidi borici	gr. xv	1
	Sodii boratis	gr. xxx	2
	Aquæ dest.		
	Aquæ camphoræ, āā.....	5iiss	50

M. et ft. sol. Sig.: For instillation in the eye.

Sodii Boro-Benzoas, N. F.—Sodium Boro-Benzoate.—A mixture of sodium borate, 3; sodium benzoate, 4 parts.

Dose: 2 Gm. or 30 grains.

SODII BROMIDUM—Sodium Bromide— NaBr .

Cubical crystals, or white granular powder, soluble in 1.7 parts water, in 12.5 parts alcohol.

Uses: Nerve sedative, cerebral depressant.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Elixir Sodii Bromidi, N. F.

Syrupus Bromidorum, N. F.

SODII CARBONAS MONOHYDRATUS—Sodium Carbonate containing only one molecule water of crystallization and, therefore, nearly twice as strong as the ordinary carbonate.

SODII CHLORAS—Sodium Chlorate.

Crystals or crystalline powder, soluble in 1 part water.

CAUTION.—Dangerously explosive if carelessly handled or brought in contact with organic or easily oxidizable substances, sugar, sulphur, antimony sulphide, etc.

Uses: Antiseptic, similar to potassium chlorate, over which it has the advantage of greater solubility in water.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

SODII CHLORIDUM—Salt—NaCl.

Soluble in 2.8 parts water, in 25 parts boiling water.

Uses: For preparing Physiologic Salt Solution; the so-called Normal Salt Solution, 9 Gm., to 1,000 Cc. sterile water, not to be confused with the chemical normal solution of NaCl.

Dose: As emetic, 16 Gm., or 240 grains.

SODII CITRAS—Sodium Citrate.

White, granular powder, soluble in 1.1 parts water in 0.4 parts boiling water, slightly soluble in alcohol.

Uses: Antilithic, diuretic, refrigerant.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Liquor Sodii Citratis, N. F.

Liquor Sodii Citro-Tartratis Effervescens, N. F.

SODII HYDROXIDUM—(Soda, U. S. '90).—Caustic Soda—NaOH.

In mass or pencils, very deliquescent, very caustic, should be handled with care and only after lubricating with Petrolatum.

Poison.—Antidote for "Concentrated Lye:" Bland fixed oil, soap solution, mustard emetic.

Liquor Sodii Hydroxidi, (Sodæ, U. S. '90).—5 per cent.

Soda cum Calce (London Paste), N. F.

SODII HYPOPHOSPHIS—Sodium Hypophosphite.

Small plates, or white granular powder, very deliquescent, soluble in 1 part water.

Uses: Similar to other hypophosphites. See Calcium.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Syrupus Calcii et Sodii Hypophosphitum, N. F.

Syrupus Sodii Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Liquor Hypophosphitum, N. F.

Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus, N. F.

Elixir Sodii Hypophosphitis, N. F.

SODII IODIDUM—Sodium Iodide—NaI.

Crystals or white crystalline powder, soluble in 0.5 parts water, in 3 parts alcohol.

Uses: Similar to other alkali Iodides. See Potassium Iodide.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains (in elixir).

SODII NITRAS—Chili Saltpeter—NaNO₂.

SODII NITRIS— NaNO_2 .—Chiefly as reagent.

SODII PHENOLSULPHONAS—(Sodii Sulphocarbolas, '90).—Sodium Para-phenol-sulphonate.

Colorless prisms, soluble in 4.8 parts water.

Uses: Antiseptic, antizymotic, disinfectant; internally in powder form; externally in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. solution.

Dose: 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

X **SODII PHOSPHAS**—Di-sodium-ortho-phosphate.

Colorless prisms, or granular crystalline salt, soluble in 5.5 parts water, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Antilithic, cholagogue, laxative.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Liquor Sodii Phosphatis Compositus, U. S.—**Dose:** 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

SODII PHOSPHAS EFFERVESCENS.

Granular effervescent salt, containing about 20 per cent. dried sodium phosphate.

Dose: 8 Gm., or 120 grains.

SODII PHOSPHAS EXSICCATUS (Exsiccated or dried).

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

SODII PYROPHOSPHAS.—Not used medicinally.

X **SODII SALICYLAS**—Sodium Salicylate.

White microcrystalline or amorphous powder, soluble in 0.8 parts water, in 5.5 parts alcohol, also soluble in glycerin.

Uses: Antiseptic, antirheumatic, antineuralgic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Elixir Sodii Salicylatis, N. F.

For rheumatism:

R.	Sodii salicylatis		
	Potassii bicarbonatis, āā.....	3iv	16
	Aquæ menthæ piperitæ, q. s. ad....	3xxv	100

M. fiat solutio. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water after meals.

SODII SULPHAS—Sodium Sulphate.—Glauber Salt.

SODII SULPHIS—Sodium Sulphite.

SODII THIOSULPHAS (Sodii Hyposulphis '90).—Chiefly as reagent and in photography.

SPARTEINÆ SULPHAS.—Sulphate of alkaloid from Scoparius (Spartium).

Colorless crystals, or crystalline powder, soluble in 1.1 parts water, in 2.4 parts alcohol.

Uses: Cardiac stimulant, diuretic.

Dose: 0.010 Gm., equal to 10 mg., or $\frac{1}{5}$ grain (granules).

The following combination is suggested:

R.	Sparteinae sulphatis.....	gr. x	6
	Sacchari lactis	3i	4

Alcohol q. s. fiant tabellæ triturationes No. 50. Sig.: One to two tablets three times a day after meals.

Species Emollientes, N. F.—Emollient Cataplasm (Ph. Ger.).

Species Laxantes, N. F.—St. Germain Tea (Ph. Ger.).

Species Pectorales, N. F.—Breast Tea (Ph. Ger.).

SPIGELIA.—Rhizome of *Spigelia marilandica*.

Uses: Anthelmintic, vermifuge.

Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

Fluidextractum Spigeliæ, U. S.—**Dose:** 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram; usually in form of syrup of spigelia and senna:

R̄.	Fluidextract. sennæ		
	Fluidextract. spigelia, āā.....	3i	5
	Syrupi q. s. ad.....	3viii	30

SPIRITUS—SPIRITS.

Alcoholic solutions of volatile substances. A number of the spirits are solutions of volatile oils and are used chiefly as flavors, adjuvants, aromatic stimulants and stomachic tonics. Of these (except *Spiritus Amygdalæ Amaræ*), the dosage is 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Spiritus Acidi Formici, N. F.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS.—Ether, 32.5 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Analgesic, antispasmodic, stimulant.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS.—Hoffmann's Anodyne.—Spirit of ether containing 2.5 Cc. ethereal oil in 100 Cc.

Uses: Stimulant, antispasmodic, analgesic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.—Spirit Nitrous Ether.—Containing not less than 4 per cent. ethyl nitrite.

Uses: Diuretic, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.

INCOMPATIBLE.—Antpyrine, acetanilide, morphine, potassium iodide.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita, U. S.—**Dose:** 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ.—Containing 10 per cent. NH_2 .

X **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ AROMATICUS.**—Solution of ammonium compounds with aromatics of lemon, lavender and nutmeg.

Uses: Stimulant, antispasmodic, carminative.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims (always diluted).

Mistura Sodæ et Menthæ, N. F.

SPIRITUS AMYGDALÆ AMARÆ.—Oil of bitter almond,, 1 in 100 Cc.

SPIRITUS ANISI.—Oil anise, 10 in 100 Cc.

Spiritus Aromaticus, N. F.

SPIRITUS AURANTII COMPOSITUS. — Flavoring agent.

✕ **SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.**—Camphor 10 in 100 Cc.

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic, stimulant.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Spiritus Cardamomi Compositus, N. F.

SPIRITUS CHLOROFORMI.—Chloroform, 6 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Anodyne, analgesic, sedative. Valuable as addition to vehicle in liquid mixtures, cough mixtures, etc.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

SPIRITUS CINNAMOMI.—Oil of Cinnamon, 10 in 100 Cc.

Spiritus Curassao, N. F.

✕ **SPIRITUS FRUMENTI**—Whisky.—Alcohol, 44 to 55 per cent. by volume.

SPIRITUS GAULTHERIÆ.—Oil of Gaultheria, 5 in 100 Cc.

✕ **SPIRITUS GLYCERYLIS NITRATIS** (Spirit Glonoini, '90).—Spirit of Glyceryl Trinitrate.—Spirit of Nitroglycerin.

Alcoholic solution containing 1 per cent. by weight of glyceryl trinitrate.

CAUTION.—In handling, liable to violently explode if alcohol is lost by evaporation. If spilled by accident use solution of potassa.

Uses: To control spasm and paroxysmal pain and to lessen arterial tension in angina pectoris, syncope, asthma, epilepsy.

Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim (in solution in glycerin), or *Pilulæ Glonoini, N. F.*

In arterial atheroma with dilated or weak heart:

R. Spiritus glycerylis nitratism. xxiv 1|6

Tincturæ digitalis℥. ʒii 8|

Tr. gentianæ compositæ, q. s. ad. ʒxxxv 100|

M. Sig.: Teaspoonful in water every six hours.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI.—Oil of Juniper, 5 in 100 Cc.

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

SPIRITUS LAVANDULÆ.—Oil of lavender, 5 in 100 Cc.

✕ **SPIRITUS MENTHA PIPERITÆ.**—Oil of peppermint, 10 in 100 Cc.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ VIRIDIS.—Oil of spearmint, 10 in 100 Cc.

Spiritus Olei Volatilis, N. F.

Spiritus Ophthalmicus, N. F.—Alcoholic Eye Wash.—

Oil lavender, 2; oil rosemary, 6; alcohol to 100 Cc.

Spiritus Phosphori, N. F.—Tincture of Phosphorus.

Dose: 0.5 Cc. (or 8 minims), represents about 0.0006 Gm., or 1/100 grain phosphorus.

Spiritus Saponatus, N. F.—Spirit of Soap.

Spiritus Sinapis, N. F.—Volatile Oil of Mustard, 2 per cent.

SPIRITUS VINI GALLICI—Brandy.—Alcohol, 46 to 55 per cent. volume.

Spongia Compressa, N. F.—Sponge Tent.

Spongia Decolorata, N. F.

STAPHISAGRIA.—Seed of *Delphinium Staphisagria*.

Uses: Alterative, antiparasitic; the tincture (10 per cent.) externally.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Fluidextractum Staphisagriae, U. S.—Dose: 0:06 Gm., or 1 minim.

STILI DILUBILES—PASTE PENCILS.

(“Unna Pencils.”)

Pencils for the direct application of medicinal agents to the skin, suggested by Dr. Unna, and used in modern dermatologic practice. The medicinal agent is incorporated with a paste consisting of starch, dextrin, tragacanth and sugar, with sufficient water to form a plastic mass. This is rolled into cylinders of about 5 mm. (1/5 inch) diameter, which are cut into sections, 5 cm. (2 inches) long, dried on parchment paper at room temperature, and wrapped in tin-foil. The following serve as **Stilus Acidi Salicylici Dilubilis**, N. F.—10 per cent.—Salicylic acid pencil, 10 per cent.

Stilus Cocainæ Dilubilis, N. F.—5 per cent.—Cocaine pencil, 5 per cent.

STILLINGIA.—Root of *Stillingia sylvatica*.

Uses Alterative, resolvent.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Stillingiæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Stillingiæ Compositum, N. F.

Syrupus Stillingiæ Compositus, N. F.

Elixir Stillingiæ Compositum, N. F.

STRAMONIUM (Folia, '90).—Leaves of *Datura Stramonium*; 0.25 per cent. alkaloids.

Uses: Anodyne, analgesic, antispasmodic.

Dose: 0:065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Fluidextractum Stramonii, U. S.—Dose: 0.05 Cc., or 1 minim.

Extractum Stramonii, U. S.—Dose 0.01 Gm., or 1/5 grain.

Tinctura Stramonii, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
 Unguentum Stramonii, U. S.—(10 per cent. extract).

STRONTII BROMIDUM—Strontium Bromide.

Hexagonal crystals, very deliquescent, very soluble in water and in alcohol.

Uses: Nerve sedative, gastric tonic, antinephritic,

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains (elixir).

STRONTII IODIDUM—Strontium Iodide.

Hexagonal plates, very soluble in water and in alcohol.

Uses: Alterative, similar to other iodides.

Dose: 0.5 Gm., or 7½ grains (elixir).

STRONTII SALICYLAS—Strontium Salicylate.

White crystalline powder, soluble in 18 parts water, in 66 parts alcohol.

Uses: Antirheumatic, intestinal antiseptic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains (powder form).

× **STROPHANTHINUM**.—Glucoside from *Strophanthus*.

Yellowish-white crystalline powder, very soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, less soluble in alcohol and insoluble in ether or chloroform.

Uses: Cardiac tonic, vasoconstrictor.

Dose: 0.0003 Gm., equal to 0.3 mg., or 1/200 grain (in tablet-triturate).

× **STROPHANTHUS**.—Seed of *Strophanthus Kombé*.

Uses: Cardiac tonic, vasoconstrictor.

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

× Tinctura Strophanthi, U. S.—(10 per cent. U. S. VIII).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

STRYCHNINA.—Alkaloid from *Nux Vomica*.

Prismatic crystals or white crystalline powder, soluble in 6499 parts water, 110 parts alcohol, in 6 parts chloroform, in 150 parts benzene, in 180 parts amylic alcohol, in 5500 parts ether.

INCOMPATIBLE with alkalis, alkaline carbonates, benzoates, bromides, iodides, salicylates, mercuric chloride, tannic acid.

Uses: Bitter tonic, stomachic, cardiac stimulant, nervine, excito-motor.

Poison. Antidote: Tannic acid, emetic, chloral hydrate, chloroform, apomorphine.

Dose: 0.001 Gm., equal to 1 mg., or 1/64 grain.

Liquor Strychninæ Acetatis, N. F.

Pilulæ Laxativæ Compositæ, U. S.

Pilulæ Aloini, Strychninæ et Belladonnæ, N. F.

Pilulæ Aloini, Strychninæ et Belladonnæ Compositæ, N. F.

Pilulæ Antidyspepticæ, N. F.

Pilulæ Antineuralgicæ, N. F.

Pilulæ Metallorum, N. F.

STRYCHNINÆ NITRAS—Strychnine Nitrate.

Colorless glistening needles, soluble in 42 parts water, 120 parts alcohol, 156 parts chloroform, 60 parts glycerin.

Uses: Mostly used in dipsomania.

Dose: 0.001 Gm., equal to 1 mg., or 1/64 grain.

× **STRYCHNINÆ SULPHAS**—Strychnine Sulphate.

White crystals, or white crystalline powder, soluble in 31 parts water, 65 parts alcohol, 325 parts chloroform.

Uses: See Strychnina. Largely used hypodermically.

Dose: 0.001 Gm., equal to 1 mg., or 1/64 grain.

Elixir Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum, U. S.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus, U. S.

Elixir Cinchonæ Ferri Bismuthi et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Cinchonæ Pepsini et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Ferri Pyrophosphatis, Quininæ et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Ferri Quininæ et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Pepsini, Bismuthi et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Quininæ Valerianatis et Strychninæ, N. F.

Elixir Strychninæ Valerianatis, N. F.

Syrupus Hydrochlorophosphatum, N. F.

In paralysis of central origin after subsidence of acute inflammation:

R.	Strychninæ sulphatis	gr. ii	|13
	Sacchari lactis	ʒi	4

Alcohol q. s. fiant tabellæ triturationes No. 50. Sig.:

Two tablets three times a day, and increase cautiously until slight twitching or rigidity of muscles.

After exhaustion from severe mental or physical labor or exhausting disease:

R.	Strychninæ sulphatis	gr. i	|065
	Quininæ hydrochloridi	ʒiii	8
	Phosphori	gr. ss	|032

M. secundum artem et fiant pilulæ No. lx. Sig.: One pill after meals.

STYRAX.—Balsam from Liquidambar Orientalis.

Uses: Alterative, antiseptic, expectorant.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Benzoini Composita, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc.

Succus Limettæ cum Pepsino, N. F.—Lime Juice and Pepsin.

Dose: 8 Cc. (2 fluidrams), represents about 0.25 Gm.

(4 grs.) Pepsin, U. S. P.

× **SULPHONETHYLMETHANUM** — Trional — Diethylsulphonemethylethylmethane.—An oxidation product of mercaptol.

Lustrous, crystalline scales, soluble in 195 parts water,

more readily in hot or boiling water, readily soluble in alcohol or ether.

Uses: Hypnotic, sedative; owing to its sparing solubility, should be given with large quantities of hot liquids, milk, soup or beer.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains; in powder, capsule, cachet (should not be massed except on addition of other agents to aid in its disintegration).

X **SULPHONMETHANUM** — Sulfonal — Diethylsulphone-dimethylmethane.—An oxidation product of mercaptol, containing one group methyl more in its molecule than the preceding, to which its greater depressing effect is supposed to be due.

Prismatic crystals soluble in 360 parts water, 47 parts alcohol, 45 parts ether, 16 parts chloroform, more soluble in hot, and soluble in 15 parts boiling water.

Uses: Hypnotic, sedative; mode of administration similar to trional (in liquids).

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

X **SULPHUR LOTUM**—Washed Sulphur.

Uses: Alterative, laxative, antiparasitic.

Dose: 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus, U. S.—**Dose:** 4 Gm., or 60 grains.

Unguentum Sulphuris, U. S.—(15 per cent.).

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM—(Lac Sulphur).

SULPHUR SUBLIMATUM—(Flowers Sulphur).

For disinfection the sulphur vapor must be mixed with water-vapor to form sulphurous acid, H_2SO_3 , which is a potent germicide, the vapor alone (SO_2) not being effective. This is effected by "burning" the sulphur, wetted with Alcohol; the mixture contained in a metal dish being placed in a vessel containing water, which is vaporized by the heat.

Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum, N. F.

SULPHURIS IODIDUM—Sulphur Iodide.—Sulphur, 20; iodine, 80 parts, fused in brittle masses of crystalline structure, insoluble in water.

Uses: Alterative, antiparasitic (ointment, 10 per cent.).

SUMBUL—Musk Root.—Root of an Umbellifera.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nervine.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Sumbul, U. S.—**Dose:** 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Extractum Sumbul, U. S.—**Dose:** 0.25 Gm., or 4 grains.

SUPPOSITORIA—SUPPOSITORIES.

Mixtures of medicinal substances and a vehicle, of solid consistence but quickly melting when introduced

in any of the orifices of the human body for which they are intended. The vehicle may consist of a fat—oil of theobroma (cacao fat), or soap, as in the only official suppositories (glycerin) when intended for rectal use, and glycerinated gelatin when desired for urethral and vaginal use. Suppositories should simulate ointments or cerates in that the medicinal agent should be most thoroughly and accurately incorporated with the vehicle, hence the absurdity of the so-called “hollow suppositories,” consisting of shells of cacao fat into which the medicinal agent is to be put.

The U. S. P. describes suppositories according to their shapes and weights as follows:

RECTAL.—Should be cone-shaped or spindle-shaped and when made from oil of theobroma should weigh 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

URETHRAL (Bougies). — Should be pencil-shaped, pointed at one extremity, and either *short*: 7 Cm. $2\frac{4}{5}$ inches) in length, weighing about 2 Gm., or 30 grains, or *long* 14 Cm. ($5\frac{3}{5}$ inches) in length and weighing 4 Gm., or 60 grains when made with glycerinated gelatin. If prepared with oil of theobroma they should be about one-half these weights.

VAGINAL (Globules).—Should be globular or oviform and weigh about 10 Gm., or 150 grains, if made with glycerinated gelatin, and about 4 Gm., or 60 grains, if made with oil of theobroma.

Suppositories are prepared according to the following general formula:

Take of:

The medicinal substance, *the required quantity*.

Oil Theobroma, sufficient.

The quantity of the vehicle (Olei Theobromatis) usually required is calculated on 2 Gm., or 30 grains, for each suppository, thus:

℞. Extracti belladonnæ foliorum.	.gr. iiii	2
Acidi tannici.....	.gr. xv	1
Olei theobromatis.....	.gr. cclx	24

Vel q. s. ut fiant suppositoria rectalia No. xii.

The mixture may be melted and poured into chilled molds, or, as in the above, preferably made into an ointment-like mass and formed by pressing into molds by means of a screw press or other mechanical device.

Suppositories with glycerinated gelatin are prepared according to the following formula:

Take of:

The medicinal substance, *the required quantity*.

Glycerinated Gelatin, sufficient.

The quantity of the vehicle is calculated as in the preceding example, except that only one-half as much as the total weight of the suppositories is required:

℞. Glyceriti boroglycerini |
Gelatini glycerinati, *quantum sufficiat.*

Fiant suppositoria vaginalia No. vi.

Should the medicinal agent be insoluble, it is levigated with as much glycerin as may be required to make the weight of this mixture one-half that of the suppositories, which is then incorporated with the glycerinated gelatin, previously melted, and then poured into molds, thus:

℞. Iodoformi	gr. xv	1 |
Glycerini	gr. cxi	9 |
Gelatini glycerinati.....	gr. cix	10 |

Fiant suppositoria urethralia (7 Cm.) No. x.

Water soluble substances: zinc sulphate, morphine sulphate, etc., may be dissolved in water instead of glycerin and the solution incorporated with the melted glycerinated gelatin. Should a firmer consistence be desired part of the water may be replaced by mucilage of acacia.

Suppositoria Boroglycerini, N. F.—Suppositories of glycerinated gelatin containing about 1 Gm. (15 grs.) each boroglycerin.

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent.

SUPPOSITORIA GLYCERINI.—Each suppository contains 3 Gm. (45 grs.) glycerin gelatinized by means of sodium stearate (soap).

Uses: Introduced in the rectum the glycerin is liberated and dissolves fecal matter, thus producing prompt evacuation.

SYRUPI—SYRUPS.

Syrups are saturated, or nearly so, solutions of sugar in water, containing aromatic or medicinal substances.

× **SYRUPUS.**—Containing sugar 85 Gm. in 100 Cc.

SYRUPUS ACACIÆ.—Syrup, with acacia 10 per cent.

Uses: Addition to resinous and otherwise liquid mixtures containing little or no alcohol. For water-mixtures of resinous tinctures, myrrh, benzoin, etc., honey is better adapted.

SYRUPUS ACIDI CITRICI—("Syrupus Limonis").—Substitute for syrup of lemon, which latter does not keep.

SYRUPUS ACIDI HYDRIODICI.—Containing 1 per cent. HI by weight.—Prepared from diluted hydriodic acid, it is of definite strength and does not readily

decompose, if properly protected against the atmosphere and the light.

Uses: Alterative, substitute for the alkali iodides.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram (diluted).

Syrupus Actææ Compositus, N. F.—Comp. Syrup of Cimicifuga.

Uses: Alterative, sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing cimicifuga, glycyrrhiza, senega, wild cherry and ipecac (0.004 Gm., or 1/16 gr.).

SYRUPUS AMYGDALÆ.—A flavored vehicle.

Syrupus Asari Compositus, N. F.—Compound Syrup of Canada Snake Root.

Uses: Aromatic stomachic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.23 Gm. (3½ grs.) asarum (Canada snake root), and 0.01 Gm. (1/5 gr.) ipecac.

SYRUPUS AURANTII—Syrup Aurantii Corticis.—Prepared from the tincture of fresh orange peel; this is a most exquisite, flavored vehicle.

Uses: As addition to liquid mixtures of various salts, that is, bromides, iodides, etc., about 25 Cc. (6 fdrs.) to a 100 Cc. (25 fldrs.) mixture.

SYRUPUS AURANTII FLORUM — Orange Flower Syrup.—Especially adapted to hypophosphites and salts of iron as a flavor.

Syrupus Bromidorum, N. F.—Syrup of the Bromides.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nerve sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing about 1 Gm. (15 grs.) of the mixed bromides of potassium, sodium, ammonium, calcium and lithium, in comp. syrup of sarsaparilla.

Syrupus Calcii Chlorhydrophosphatis, N. F.—Chlorhydrophosphate of Lime.

Uses: Alterative, tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) calcium phosphate.

Syrupus Calcii Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, reconstructive, tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) calcium hypophosphite.

Syrupus Calcii Iodidi, N. F.—Syrup "Iodide of Lime."

Uses: Alterative, antiasthmatic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or ½ fluidram, containing 0.15 Gm. (2½ grs.) calcium iodide.

SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS—Lactophosphate of Lime.

Uses: Nerve nutrient.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, containing about 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) calcium lactophosphate.

Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis cum Ferro, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, bone nutrient, hematinic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.03 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) ferrous lactate and 0.024 Gm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ gr.) calcium lactophosphate.

Syrupus Calcii et Sodii Hypophosphitum, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, reconstructive tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) each calcium and sodium hypophosphites.

SYRUPUS CALCIS—Calcium Saccharate, 1 per cent.

Uses: Antacid; antidote to oxalic acid.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Syrupus Chondri Compositus, N. F.—Irish Moss.

Uses: Expectorant, cough sedative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.008 Gm. ($\frac{1}{8}$ gr.) ipecac, 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) each squill and senega, 0.2 Cc. ($3\frac{1}{2}$ minims) camph. tr. opium, in mucilage of Irish moss.

Syrupus Cinnamomi, N. F.—Similar to the Ger. Ph.

Uses: Carminative, flavoring.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing about 0.4 Gm. (6 grs.) cinnamon.

Syrupus Codeinæ, N. F.

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic, cough sedative.

Dose: 2 Cc. (30 minims), containing 0.015 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr.) codeine sulphate.

Syrupus Coffeæ, N. F.—Syrup of Coffee.

Uses: Flavor and to mask taste of drugs, quinine, etc.; represents about 25 per cent. coffee (roasted Java and "Mocha").

Syrupus Eriodictyi Aromaticus, N. F.—Syrupus Corrigens.

Uses: Chiefly as an adjuvant vehicle to disguise bitter drugs.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing about 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) yerba santa with aromatics.

Syrupus Ferri Arsenatis, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, tonic, hematinic.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims, containing about 0.0002 Gm., equal to 0.2 mg. ($\frac{1}{320}$ gr.) ferric arsenate.

Syrupus Ferri Citro-Iodidi, N. F.—Tasteless Syrup Iodide of Iron.

Uses: Alterative.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, representing 0.14 Gm.

(2 grs.) ferrous iodide; practically same strength as the syrupus ferri iodidi, U. S. P.

Syrupus Ferri Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Uses: Hematinic, reconstructive.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) ferric hypophosphite.

✕ **SYRUPUS FERRI IODIDI.**—Ferrous Iodide, 5 per cent. weight (reduced in strength one-half, from the syrup formerly official, which was 10 per cent.).

Uses: Alterative, hematinic.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims, containing 0.05 Gm. (5/6 gr.) through a glass tube, to avoid discoloration of the teeth.

Syrupus Ferri Lactophosphatis, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, tonic, hematinic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) ferrous lactate and 0.1 Gm. (1½ gr.) lactophosphate of iron.

Syrupus Ferri Protochloridi, N. F.—Ferrous Chloride.

Uses: Chalybeate tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) ferrous chloride.

SYRUPUS FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ PHOSPHATUM.

Uses: Nerve tonic, hematinic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.08 Gm. (1.2 grs.) ferric phosphate, 0.1 Gm. (1½ grs.) quinine, and 0.0008 Gm. (1/80 gr.) strychnine.

Syrupus Ferri Saccharati Solubilis, N. F.—Saccharate of Iron.

Uses: Hematinic; without styptic taste.

Dose: 5 Cc., or 75 minims, representing about 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) metallic iron.

Syrupus Ferri et Mangani Iodidi, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, resolvent, hematinic.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims, representing 0.1 Gm. (1½ grs.) ferrous iodide and 0.03 Gm. (½ gr.) manganese iodide.

✕ **Syrupus Glycyrrhizæ, N. F.**—Syrup of Licorice.

Uses: Adjuvant addition to cough mixtures; to disguise the taste of quinine sulphate by suspension (shake well mixture).

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 4 Gm. (1 dram) licorice root.

Syrupus Hydrochlorophosphatum, N. F.—Compound Syrup of Phosphates with Quinine and Strychnine.

Uses: Nerve and blood tonic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.015 Gm.

($\frac{1}{4}$ gr.) quinine, strychnine, 0.0005 Gm., equal to 0.5 mg. ($\frac{1}{128}$ gr.), ferric phosphate 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.), with citro-phosphates of potassium, magnesium and calcium.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM—Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Uses: Nerve nutrient, alterative, reconstructive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, containing 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) calcium hypophosphite, and 0.1 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ grs.) each potassium and sodium hypophosphites.

SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.—This syrup is intended to replace a well-known proprietary medicine and should always be followed by the designation U. S. P., to distinguish it from other compound syrups of hypophosphites of different composition. It should be given the preference over the "patent" article that has the name blown in the bottle.

Uses: Nerve nutrient, hematinic, reconstructive.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, containing quinine, 0.008 Gm. ($\frac{1}{8}$ gr.) and strychnine, 0.0008 Gm. ($\frac{1}{80}$ gr.), hypophosphite salts, calcium, 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.); potassium and sodium, each 0.12 Gm. (2 grs.); ferric and manganese, 0.015 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ gr.) each.

SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ—Syrup of Ipecac.

Dose: Expectorant, 1 Cc., or 15 minims, representing ipecac, 0.06 Gm., or 1 grain; emetic, 15 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, representing ipecac, 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ et Opii, N. F.—Syrup of Dover's Powder.

Uses: Diaphoretic, sedative, antispasmodic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.03 Gm. (5 grs.) Dover's powder.

SYRUPUS KRAMERIÆ—Syrup of Rhatany.

Uses: Astringent, antidiarrheal.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

SYRUPUS LACTUCARII.—Prepared from Lactucarium of good quality, yields an article equal to the costly imported syrup.

Uses: Nerve and cough sedative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Syrupus Mannæ, N. F.—(Strength of Ger. Ph.).

Uses: Laxative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, containing 1 Gm. (15 grs.) manna.

Syrupus Morphinæ Compositus, N. F.

Uses: Expectorant, cough sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.002 Gm. (1/32 gr.) morphine sulphate, 0.008 Gm. (1/8 gr.) ipecac; senega, 0.4 Gm. (6 grs.); rhubarb, 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.), flavored with sassafras.

Syrupus Morphinæ Sulphatis, N. F.—Syrupus Morphinæ.

Uses: Anodyne, sedative, hypnotic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, containing 0.004 Gm. (1/16 gr.) morphine sulphate.

Syrupus Papaveris, N. F.—Syrup of Poppy.

Uses: Mild anodyne and sedative for children.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims. (Syrupus Diacodii, Ger. Ph., is only one-seventh this strength.)

Syrupus Pectoralis, N. F.—Jackson's Pectoral Syrup.

Uses: Cough sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.002 Gm. (1/32 gr.) morphine sulphate in syrup of acacia, flavored with sassafras.

Syrupus Phosphatum Compositus, N. F.—Chemical Food.

Uses: Tonic, nutrient.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) calcium phosphate, 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) each phosphates of iron and ammonium, and smaller quantities of potassium and sodium phosphates.

SYRUPUS PICIS LIQUIDÆ—Syrup of Tar.

Uses: Antiseptic, anticatarrhal.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Syrupus Pini Strobi Compositus, N. F.—White Pine Compound.

Uses: Expectorant, anodyne, sedative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) each white pine bark (*Pinus strobus*) and wild cherry bark; 0.004 Gm. (1/16 gr.) morphine sulphate, with small quantities of aralia (spikenard), populus (balm of Gilead buds), sanguinaria and sassafras, and a little chloroform.

SYRUPUS PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ—Syrup Wild Cherry.

Uses: Cough sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Syrupus Quinidinæ, N. F.—Bitterless Syrup of Quinidine.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) quinidine alkaloid suspended in a "shake-well" mixture.

Syrupus Rhamni Catharticæ, N. F.—(Syr. Spinæ Cervinæ, Ger. Ph.)—Syrup of fermented juice of buckthorn berries.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

SYRUPUS RHEI—Syrup of Rhubarb.—Fluidextract rhubarb, 10 Cc., in 100 Cc., with a little potassium carbonate (1 Gm.), and spirit of cinnamon, 0.4 Cc. (6 minims).

Uses: Laxative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

SYRUPUS RHEI AROMATICUS—Spiced Syrup of Rhubarb.—Aromatic tincture of rhubarb, 15 Cc.; potassium carbonate, 1 Gm., in 100 Cc.

Uses: Laxative, astringent, antidiarrheal.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Syrupus Rhei et Potassæ Compositus, N. F.—Neutralizing Cordial.

Uses: Antacid, stomachic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing small quantities of rhubarb and hydrastis in an alkaline flavored vehicle.

SYRUPUS ROSÆ.—Fluidextract of rose, 12.5 Cc. in 100 Cc., with a little diluted sulphuric acid, 1 Gm. (15 minims).

SYRUPUS RUBI.—Fluidextract of rubus, 25 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Astringent.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Syrupus Rubi Aromaticus, N. F.—Blackberry.

Uses: Astringent.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 1 Gm. (15 grs.) blackberry root with aromatics.

Syrupus Sanguinariæ, N. F.—Blood Root.

Uses: Expectorant.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, representing 0.4 Gm. (6 grs.) sanguinaria.

SYRUPUS SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUS.—Sarsaparilla, 20; glycyrrhiza, 1.5; senna, 1.5; flavored with anise, gaultheria and sassafras.

Uses: Alterative; vehicle for the iodides.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ.—Vinegar of squill, 45 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Expectorant, emetic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

SYRUPUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS. — (Coxe's Hive Syrup).—Fluidextract squill, 8 Cc.; fluidextract senega, 8 Cc.; tartar emetic, 0.2 Gm., in 100 Cc.

Uses: Expectorant, diaphoretic, emetic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, representing squill and

senega, each 0.16 Gm. ($2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.); tartar emetic, 0.004 Gm. ($1/16$ gr.).

SYRUPUS SENEGÆ.—Fluidextract senega, 20 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Expectorant.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram—(12 grs. senega).

SYRUPUS SENNÆ.—Fluidextract senna, derezinated, 25 Cc., and oil of coriander, 5 Cc., in 100 Cc.

Uses: Laxative; devoid of griping qualities.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Syrupus Sennæ Aromaticus, N. F.

Uses: Purgative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing 1 Gm. (15 grs.) deodorized senna, 0.4 Gm. (6 grs.) jalap, and 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) rhubarb, with aromatics.

Syrupus Sennæ Compositus, N. F.—Compound Syrup of Senna.

Uses: Purgative.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams; representing 1.04 Gm. (16 grs.) senna and 0.26 Gm. ($\frac{1}{4}$ grs.) each of rhubarb and frangula.

Syrupus Sodii Hypophosphitis, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, reconstructive.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) sodium hypophosphite.

Syrupus Stillingiæ Compositus, N. F.

Uses: Alterative, resolvent; adjuvant vehicles for iodides.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 1 Cc., or 15 minims compound fluidextract of Stillingia, N. F.

SYRUPUS TOLUTANUS.—Tincture of tolu, 5 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Expectorant, anticatarrhal.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

SYRUPUS ZINGIBERIS.—Fluidextract of ginger, 3 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Aromatic, carminative, vehicle.

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

TALCUM.—Native hydrous Magnesium Silicate.

TALCUM PURIFACTUM.

Pulvis Talcæ Salicylicæ, N. F.

TAMARINDUS.—Pulp of fruit Tamarindus Indica (in Confectio Sennæ).

TARAXACUM.—Root Taraxacum officinale.

Uses: Bitter tonic, laxative.

Dose: 8 Gm., or 120 grains.

Fluidextractum Taraxaci, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Extractum Taraxaci, U. S.—Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Elixir Taraxaci Compositum, N. F.

TEREBENUM.—From oil of Turpentine.

Liquid, consisting of dipentene and other hydrocarbons, s. g. 0.850, slightly soluble in water, but soluble in 3 times its volume of alcohol.

Uses: Antiseptic, antizymotic, expectorant; inhalation in phthisis.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims (in liquid mixture). Mixture with syrup or emulsion like Emulsum Olei Terebinthinæ.

TEREBINTHINA.—Concrete oleoresin from *Pinus palustris*.

TEREBINTHINA CANADENSIS.—Liquid oleoresin from *Abies balsamea*.

TERPINI HYDRAS.—Hydrate of diatomic alcohol terpene.

Rhombic prisms, soluble in about 200 parts water, 10 parts of alcohol, in about 100 parts ether and 200 parts chloroform.

Uses: Antiseptic, diaphoretic, diuretic, expectorant. In dosage form should not be massed, but in capsules.

Dose: 0.125 Gm. or 2 grains, chiefly in elixirs:

Elixir Terpini Hydratis, N. F.

Elixir Terpini Hydratis cum Codeina, N. F.

Elixir Terpini Hydratis cum Heroina, N. F.

THYMOL.—A phenol from oil of Thyme.

Large, translucent, rhombic prisms, very sparingly soluble in water (1100), soluble in less than its weight of alcohol, ether or chloroform. Triturated with about equal parts of camphor, chloral, menthol or phenol it liquefies.

Uses: Antiseptic, antipyretic, anthelmintic.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains (in capsules).

Liquor Antisepticus, U. S.

Liquor Antisepticus Alkalinus, N. F.

THYMOLIS IODIDUM—Thymol Iodide—Dithymol-diiodide (“Aristol.”)—Obtained by the condensation of two molecules of thymol and introduction of two atoms of iodine into the phenolic groups of the thymol.

Bright chocolate-colored, or reddish-yellow, bulky powder, insoluble in water or glycerin, slightly soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in ether, chloroform, colloidion, fixed or volatile oils.

Uses: Antiseptic, similar to iodoform; chiefly as

dusting powder, also in ointment, suppositories, solution in liquid petrolatum (10 per cent.) as spray.

TINCTURÆ—TINCTURES.

Liquid extractive preparations of drugs, ranging in drug strength from 5 to 50 per cent., made with alcohol, or alcohol and water. The following are simple solutions: Tr. Ferri Chloridi, Tr. Iodi.

With a few unimportant exceptions the tinctures are divided in four groups: 1. Those of potent drugs, containing 10 Gm. drug in 100 Cc.; 2, of non-potent drugs, containing 20 Gm. drug in 100 cc.; 3, the compound tinctures, of different strengths; 4, tinctures of fresh or "green" herbs—Tincturæ Herbarum Recentium—representing 50 Gm. of the herb in 100 Cc.

✕ **TINCTURA ACONITI.**—Aconite (root): 10—(aconitine 0.045).—Dose: 0.2 Cc., or 3 minims.

NOTE.—Reduced in strength from 35 Gm. in 100 Cc. (U. S. P., '90), to 10 Gm. in 100 Cc. (U. S. P. VIII 1905). To avoid confusion the official tincture should be specified: Tr. Aconiti (10) U. S. P. VIII.

Tinctura Aconiti, Fleming, N. F.—70 Gm. aconite in 100 Cc.

CAUTION.—This tincture must not be confounded with the official 10 per cent. tincture; there is no need of this preparation, and it is practically obsolete.

TINCTURA ALOES.—Aloes, 10; glycyrrhiza, 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.—Aloes, myrrh, glycyrrhiza, each 10.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Tinctura Amara, N. F.—(Stomachic Tincture, Ger. Ph.).

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, representing gentian, centaury, bitter orange and zedoary.

Tinctura Antacrida, N. F.—(Fenner's Guaiac Mixture).

Uses: Emmenagogue, uterine sedative.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims, containing 0.005 Gm. (1/12 gr.) corrosive chloride of mercury in a solution of guaiac and Canada turpentine, each 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.); oil sassafras, 0.015 Cc. (1/4 minim), in alcohol.

Tinctura Antiperiodica, N. F.—(Warburg's Tincture).

Prepared after the original formula communicated by Dr. Warburg from a number of drugs, aloes, rhubarb and angelica predominating, containing also very small quantities of camphor and opium and various aromatics, and 0.60 Gm. (9 grains) quinine sulphate in each 32 Cc. or 1 fluidounce.

Dose: In remittent fevers, 16 Cc. (4 fluidrams), without dilution after evacuation of bowels by any convenient purgative, all drink being withheld; after three hours, another 16 Cc. (4 fluidrams) is given. The tincture is also prepared *without aloes*. See also *Pilulæ Antiperiodicæ, N. F.*

- TINCTURA ARNICÆ.** — Arnica: 20 (externally).—
Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- Tinctura Aromatica, N. F.**—Aromatic Tincture, (Ger. Ph.).—Combination of cinnamon, ginger, galangal, cloves and cardamom.
Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- TINCTURA ASAFÆTIDÆ.**—Asafetida: 20.—Dose: 1 Cc. or 15 minims.
- TINCTURA AURANTII AMARI.**—Bitter Orange Peel: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- TINCTURA AURANTII DULCIS.**—Sweet Orange Peel, fresh: 50.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- TINCTURA BELLADONNÆ FOLIORUM.**—Belladonna Leaves: 10; alkaloids, 0.03 per cent.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- TINCTURA BENZOINI.**—Benzoin: 20.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- TINCTURA BENZOINI COMPOSITA.**—Benzoin, 10; aloes, 2; storax, 8; tolu, 4.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.
- TINCTURA CALENDULÆ.**—Calendula: 20 (externally).
- TINCTURA CALUMBÆ.**—Calumba: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- TINCTURA CANNABIS INDICÆ.**—Indian Cannabis: 10.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.**—Cantharides: 10.—Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 15 minims.
- TINCTURA CAPSICI.**—Capsicum: 10.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.
- Tinctura Capsici et Myrrhæ, N. F.**—(Hot drops, "Number Six").
Uses: Carminative, diuretic, stomachic.
Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) capsicum and 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) myrrh.
- TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.**—Cardamomi: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.**—Cardamom, cinnamon, each, 2.5; caraway, 1.2; cochineal, 0.5; glycerin, 5 Cc.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- TINCTURA CIMICIFUGÆ.**—Cimicifuga: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- TINCTURA CINCHONÆ.**—Cinchona (Calisaya): 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.
- TINCTURA CINCHONÆ COMPOSITA.**—Cinchona (red), 10; bitter orange, 8; serpentaria, 2.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Detannata, N. F.—Detannated Tincture of Cinchona.

Uses: For preparing cinchona elixirs with iron salts.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.—Saigon Cinnamon: 20.—

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

TINCTURA COLCHICI SEMINIS.—Colchicum Seed: 10; (colchicine, 0.04 per cent.)—Dose 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Tinctura Coto, N. F.

Uses: Astringent, antidiarrheal (in “winter” cholera).

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm. (8 grs.) coto bark.

Tinctura Cresolis Saponata, N. F.—Saponated Cresol.—Alcoholic solution of cresol, 35; soft soap, 45; externally.

TINCTURA DIGITALIS.—Digitalis: 10.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI.—Solution Ferric Chloride, 35 Cc. in 100 Cc.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Tinctura Ferri Chloridi Ætherea, N. F.—(Bestucheffe’s; Lamotte’s).

Uses: Hematinic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.03 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) metallic iron in ether-alcohol.

Tinctura Ferri Citro-Chloridi, N. F.—Tasteless Tr. Iron.—Useful as addition to extemporaneous mixtures of preparations of vegetable drugs, since it does not react or discolor with tannin or its derivatives. (Elixir Gentianæ cum Tr. Ferri Chloridi).

Dose: 0.65 Cc., or 10 minims, representing 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) ferric chloride.

Tinctura Ferri Pomata, N. F.—Ferrated Extract of Apples.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.008 Gm. ($\frac{1}{8}$ gr.) metallic iron.

TINCTURA GALLÆ.—Nutmeg: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA GAMBIR COMPOSITA—(Tr. Catechu Composita, '90).—Gambir (Catechu), 5; Cinnamon, 2.5.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA GELSEMI.—Gelsemium: 10.—Dose: 0.5 Cc. or 8 minims.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.—Gentian, 10; bitter orange peel, 4; cardamon, 1.—Dose 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA GUAIACI.—Guaiac: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.—Guaiac: 20 (in Sp. ammon. arom.).—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Tinctura Guaiaci Composita, N. F.—(Dewee's Tr. Guaiac).

Uses: Alterative, emmenagogue.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, represents 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) guaiac in alkaline solution, in diluted alcohol with aromatics.

TINCTURA HYDRASTIS.—Hydrastis: 20 (hydrastine, 0.4 per cent.).—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA HYOSCYAMI.—Hyoscyamus: 10; (alkaloids, 0.007 per cent.).—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

TINCTURA IODI.—Iodine, 7; potassium iodide, 5.—Dose: 0.1 Cc. (rarely internally).

Tinctura Iodi, Churchill, N. F.—(Not Churchill's Caustic).—Iodine, 16.5; potassium iodide, 3.3; water, 2.5; alcohol to 100 Cc.

Uses: Antiseptic, alterative.

Dose: 0.06 Cc., or 1 minim, representing 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.) iodine.

Tinctura Iodi Decolorata, N. F.—Decolorized Tr. Iodine.

A solution of practically ammonium iodide in alcohol, for external use.

Uses: Rubefacient, counter-irritant.

TINCTURA IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII.—Fluidextract ipecac, 10 Cc. in tr. opii deod. 100 Cc.—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Tinctura Jalapæ, N. F.—20 Gm. jalap in 100 Cc.

Tinctura Jalapæ Composita, N. F.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.5 Gm. (7½ grs.) jalap and 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) scammony.

TINCTURA KINO.—Kino: 5.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

The compound tincture of gambir, or the tincture of krameria, may be used instead of the tincture of kino in the following:

R.	Cretæ preparatæ	3i	4	} 3
	Tincturæ kino	3iv	15	
	Tincturæ opii	m. v		
	Spiritus chloroformi	m. lxxv	5	
	Aquæ menthæ piperitæ	3x	40	
	Syrupi aurantii, q. s. ad.....	3iij	100	

For children of from 3 to 10 years of age, from one-half to one teaspoonful of this mixture may be given every two or three hours; for adults the dose is one tablespoonful.

Tinctura Kino Composita, N. F.

Uses: Astringent, anodyne, antispasmodic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.03 Gm. ($\frac{1}{2}$ gr.) each kino and opium.

TINCTURA KRAMERIÆ.—Krameria: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA LACTUCARII.—Lactucarium 50.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

TINCTURA LAVANDULÆ COMPOSITA.—Oil Lavend. flor., 0.8; oil rosemary, 0.2; cinnamon, 2; nutmeg, 1; cloves, 0.5; red saunders, 1.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

TINCTURA LIMONIS CORTICIS.—Lemon peel, fresh: 50.—Flavor.

TINCTURA LOBELLÆ.—Lobelia: 10.—Dose: Expectorant, 1 Cc.; emetic, 4 Cc.

TINCTURA MOSCHI.—Musk: 5.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.—Myrrh: 20.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

× **TINCTURA NUCIS VOMICÆ.**—Nux Vomica: 10; (strychnine, 0.1 per cent.).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

× **TINCTURA OPII.**—Opium pulv.: 10; (morphine, 1.2 per cent.).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

× **TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.**—Opium pulv., 0.4; benzoic acid, 0.4; camphor, 0.4; oil anise, 0.4; glycerin, 4 Cc.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

TINCTURA OPII DEODORATI.—Opium deodorized: 10; (morphine, 1.2 per cent.).—Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

Tinctura Papaveris, N. F.—(Tincture of Poppy).

Tinctura Pectoralis, N. F.—(Bateman's Drops).

Dose: For infants, 0.65 Cc., or 10 minims, representing about $\frac{1}{2}$ minim tr. opium.

Tinctura Persionis, N. F.—Cudbear.—For coloring.

Tinctura Persionis Composita, N. F.—Coloring.

TINCTURA PHYSOSTIGMATIS.—Physostigma: 10; (alkaloids, 0.014 per cent.).—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Tinctura Pimpinellæ, N. F.—Pimpinella, 16.5 in 100 Cc.

TINCTURA PYRETHRI.—Pyrethrum: 20; (pellitory).—Externally.

TINCTURA QUASSIÆ.—Quassia: 20.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

TINCTURA QUILLAJÆ.—Quillaja (soap bark).

TINCTURA RHEI.—Rhubarb, 20; cardamom, 4.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Tinctura Rhei Aquosa, N. F.—(Similar to the Ger. Ph.).
Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.4 Gm. (6 grs.) rhubarb.

TINCTURA RHEI AROMATICA.—For Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus.—Rhubarb, 20; cinnamon, cloves, each, 4; nutmeg, 2.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Tinctura Rhei Vinosæ, N. F.—(Similar to the Ger. Ph.).

Tinctura Rhei Gentianæ, N. F.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) rhubarb and 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.) gentian.

TINCTURA SANGUINARIÆ.—Sanguinaria, 10; acetic acid, 2.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Tinctura Saponis Viridis Composita, N. F.—External.—Soft soap, 15; oil of cade, 2; alcohol to 100 Cc.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.—Squill: 10.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIÆ.—Serpentaria: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA STRAMONII.—Stramonium (leaves): 10; alkaloids, 0.025 per cent.).—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

TINCTURA STROPHANTHI.—Strophanthus: 10.—
Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims.

NOTE.—Increased from 5 Gm. in 100 Cc. (U. S. '90) to 10 Gm. in 100 Cc. (U. S., VIII, 1905).

TINCTURA TOLUTANA.—Balsam of Tolu: 20.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Tinctura Tolutana Ætherea, N. F.—(Tolu, 16 per cent.).
—For pill coating.

Tinctura Tolutana Solubilis, N. F.—Soluble Tr. Tolu.—
For flavoring.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.—Valerian: 20.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA.—Valerian: 20; (in Sp. Ammon. Arom.).—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

TINCTURA VANILLÆ.—Vanilla: 10; (sugar, 20).—
Flavor.

Tinctura Vanillini Composita, N. F.—(Comp. Essence Vanillin).—For flavoring purposes.

TINCTURA VERATRI.—(Tr. Veratri Viridis: 40, U. S. '90).—Veratrum: 10.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

NOTE.—Reduced in strength from 40 Gm. in 100 Cc. (U. S. '90, to 10 Gm. in 100 Cc. (U. S., VIII, 1905).
Since the U. S. VIII does not distinguish between V.

album and *V. viride*, if the tincture of the latter is desired, it should be specified: *Tinctura Veratri* (U. S. P., VIII. *Viridis*.)

Tinctura Viburni Opuli Composita, N. F.—Compound Viburnum).—Similar in composition to a well-known trade article, largely used in uterine disorders and as a vehicle and adjuvant in liquid mixtures, for which this preparation should be given the preference.

Uses: Antispasmodic, uterine sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) each viburnum opulus and dioscorea (wild yam), with scutellaria and aromatics.

Tinctura Zedoariæ Amara, N. F.—Comp. Tincture of Zedoary.—Similar in composition to *Tinctura Antiperiodica* (Warburg) without quinine.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.—Ginger: 20.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Tincturæ Æthereæ, N. F.—Ethereal Tinctures.—10 per cent.—General formula: Tinctures of oleoresinous drugs made with a menstrua of 1 volume of ether and 2 volumes of alcohol.

TINCTURÆ HERBARUM RECENTIUM—Tinctures of Fresh Herbs.—50 per cent.—General formula: Tinctures prepared by maceration of 50 Gm. of fresh drug with 100 Cc. alcohol and expression.

TOLU.—See *Balsamum Tolutana*.

TRAGACANTHA.—Gummy exudation from *Astragalus gumifer*.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ, U. S. *Glyceritum*, N. F.

TRITICUM.—Rhizome of *Agropyron repens*.

Uses: Diuretic, genitourinary demulcent.

Dose: 8 Gm., or 120 grains.

Fluidextractum Tritici, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

TRITURATIONES—TRITURATIONS.

Mixtures of medicinal substances with an inert diluent, Sugar of Milk, triturated to an impalpable powder. This form of preparation is chiefly adapted to insoluble, or sparingly soluble, substances, such as calomel, alkalis and their salts, intended for internal administration, whose efficiency is thereby enhanced. It possesses also pharmaceutical advantages in facilitating more accurate weighing and more readily complete admixture of small quantities of potent substances. Unless otherwise directed, triturations contain 10 per cent. of the medicinal substance and are prepared according to the general formula:

Take of the Medicinal Substance 10 Gm. (or grains),
Sugar of Milk, in moderately fine powder. 90 Gm. (or
grains), mix according to art. (M. sec. art.)

There is one official trituration:

TRITURATIO ELATERINI.—Elaterin, 10 per cent.

Uses: Hydragogue, cathartic.

Dose: 0.030 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Triturations may easily be prepared in dosage-form by
making a soft mass with Alcohol and pressing in molds.
See *Tabletta Orales: Pulveres.*

TROCHISCI—TROCHES (Lozenges).

Mixture of medicinal substances made into a soft
paste, or confection, with a saccharine flavored vehicle,
divided into dosage forms and dried. This form of prepa-
ration is chiefly adapted to astringent, antacid, anti-
septic and demulcent drugs of which local continued
effect is desired in the mouth and throat. When allowed
slowly to dissolve in the mouth, a viscid vehicle is
formed through which otherwise insoluble substances are
brought into contact with the mucous surfaces in the
most favorable condition for therapeutic action. Only
troches made according to the official formulas being
prepared from a mass, possess this quality, those made
by compression of powders as ordinarily found in the
market are not homogeneous, do not distinegrate uni-
formly and thus often produce irritation, instead of al-
leviation, of the affected parts.

Dose of Troches: From one to two, usually three or
four times a day.

TROCHISCI ACIDI TANNICI.—Tannic Acid, 0.06 Gm.
(1 gr.).

Uses: Astringent.

TROCHISCI AMMONII CHLORIDI.—Ammon. Chloridi,
0.1 Gm. ($1\frac{1}{2}$ gr.); ext. glycyrrhizæ, 0.2 Gm. (3
grs.).

Uses: Antiseptic, demulcent, expectorant.

TROCHISCI CUBEBÆ.—Oleoresin Cubebæ, 0.02 Gm.
($\frac{1}{3}$ gr.); olei sassafras, 0.01 Cc. ($\frac{1}{6}$ minim); ext.
glycyrrhizæ, 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.).

Uses: Bronchial stimulant, expectorant.

TROCHISCI GAMBIR.—(Catechu '90).—Gambir, 0.06
Gm. (1 gr.).

Uses: Astringent, antiseptic.

TROCHISCI GLYCYRRHIZÆ ET OPII.—Opii pulv.,
0.005 Gm. ($\frac{1}{32}$ gr.); ext. glycyrrhizæ, 0.15 Gm.
($2\frac{1}{2}$ grs.).

Uses: Anodyne, demulcent, expectorant.

Fluidextractum Taraxaci, U. S.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 TROCHISCI KRAMERIEÆ.—Ext. Kramerieæ, 0.06 Gm. (1 gr.).

Uses: Astringent.

TROCHISCI POTASSII CHLORATIS.—Potass. Chloratis, 0.15 Gm. (2½ grs.).

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent (in aphthæ).

TROCHISCI SANTONINI.—Santonin, 0.03 Gm. (½ gr.).

Uses: Anthelmintic, vermifuge.

TROCHISCI SODII BICARBONATIS.—Sodii bicarb., 0.18 Gm. (3 grs.); myristicæ, 0.01 Gm. (1/6 gr.).

Uses: Antacid.

ULMUS.—Bark of Ulmus fulva. Mucilago, U. S.

UNGUENTA—OINTMENTS.

Semisolid mixtures of fats and oils, sometime wax, lanolin and petrolatum, with which medicinal agents usually are intimately incorporated, for external use. Intended to be applied by inunction, ointments should readily melt at the body temperature. The character of the vehicle is determined by the general therapeutic purpose, whether penetration by the ointment and absorption of the medicinal agent, or, only local or protective effect is desired. Of the various fats employed petrolatum does not penetrate the skin, while lanolin penetrates so readily that iodine or mercury may be conveyed by it *through* the skin, that their presence may be detected in the urine, shortly after inunction of such lanolin ointment. Between these two extremes are the vegetable and animal fats and oils which penetrate *into* the skin, thus cause such action as may be desired of the particular medicinal agent.

Since animal and vegetable fats and oils easily become rancid and also are affected by chemical agents, such as the mercurials, the vehicle for these ointments is chiefly a mixture of equal parts of petrolatum and lanolin, which has the penetrating quality desired, but is immune from the effects of chemical agents, as well as effects of the light and atmosphere, and these ointments thus prepared according to the official formulas will remain stable and fit for use.

UNGUENTUM.—Ointment (Simple ointment).—White wax, 20; benzoinated lard, 80 parts.

Uses: Emollient, protective.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI.—Boric Acid, 10 per cent.

Uses: Antiseptic.

UNGUENTUM ACIDI TANNICI.—Tannic Acid, 20 per cent.

Uses: Astringent.

UNGUENTUM AQUÆ ROSÆ.—Cold Cream.

Uses: Emollient, protective.

UNGUENTUM BELLADONNÆ.—Ext. Belladonna, 10 per cent.

Uses: Anodyne, analgesic.

Unguentum Calaminæ, N. F.—(Turner's Cerate.)—**Unguentum Zinci Carbonatis (impuri).**—Calamine, 20 per cent.

Unguentum Camphoræ, N. F.—Camphor, 22 per cent.

UNGUENTUM CHRYSAROBINI.—Chrysarobin, 5 per cent.

Uses: Antiparasitic (for ringworm).

UNGUENTUM DIACHYLON.—Lead plaster, 50; oil lavender, 1; olive oil, 49 parts.

Unguentum Fuscum, N. F.—**Unguentum Matris.**—Camphorated brown plaster, 2; olive oil, 1; suet, 1 part.

UNGUENTUM GALLÆ.—Nutmeg pulv., 20 per cent.

Uses: Astringent.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI.—Mercury, 50 per cent.

Uses: Antiseptic, antiparasitic, antisymphilitic, discutient.

Dose: 4 Gm. (60 grs.); may be dispensed in dosage form in paraffin paper.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATI.—Ammoniated Mercury, 10 per cent.

Uses: Antiparasitic, antisymphilitic.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI DILUTUM.—Popularly "Blue Ointment."—Mercury, 33 per cent.; mixture of ung. hydrargyri, 2; petrolatum, 1 part.

Uses: Parasiticide.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS.—Mercuric Nitrate, 10 per cent.

Uses: Stimulant, alterative.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI FLAVI.—Yellow mercuric oxide, 10 per cent.

Uses: Alterative, stimulant, resolvent.

This may be diluted to 1 or 2 per cent. by incorporation with a vehicle consisting of equal parts lanolin and petrolatum.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI RUBRI.—Red Mercuric Oxide, 10 per cent.—Same as the preceding.

UNGUENTUM IODI.—Iodine, 4 per cent.—(Potassii Iodide, 4).

Uses: Absorbent, alterative, discutient.

UNGUENTUM IODOFORMI.—Iodoform, 10 per cent.

Uses: Antiseptic.

UNGUENTUM PHENOLIS.—Carbolic Acid, 3 per cent.

Uses: Antiseptic, protective.

Unguentum Picis Compositum, N. F.—Comp. Tar Oint-

ment.—Oil tar, 4; tr. benzoin, 2; zinc oxide, 2 parts, in 100 parts.

Uses: Antiseptic, antipruritic.

UNGUENTUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.—Tar, 50 per cent.

Uses: Antiparasitic.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI.—Potass. iodide, 10 per cent.

Uses: Absorbent, alterative, discutient.

Unguentum Resorcini Compositum, N. F.—(Soothing Ointment).—Resorcinol, 6; zinc oxide, 6; bismuth subnitrate, 6; oil cade, 12; petrolatum, lanolin, to 100 parts.

Uses: Antiseptic, antipruritic, discutient.

Similar in composition to several trade-articles, having the advantage of uniformity in composition and superior stability.

UNGUENTUM STRAMONII.—Ext. Stramonium, 10 per cent.

Uses: Anodyne, analgesic.

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.—Washed Sulphur, 15 per cent.

Uses: Antiparasitic.

Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum, N. F.—(Wilkinson's Ointment) (Hebra's Itch Ointment).—Precip. calcium carbonate, 10; sublimed sulphur, 15; oil cade, 15; soft soap, 30; lard, 30 parts.

Uses: Antiseptic, antipruritic; in eczema.

UNGUENTUM VERATRINÆ.—Veratrine, 4 per cent.

Uses: Anodyne, counter-irritant (caution).

X **UNGUENTUM ZINCI OXIDI.**—Zinc Oxide, 20 per cent.

Uses: Astringent, antiseptic.

UNGUENTUM ZINCI STEARATIS.—Zinc Stearate, 50 per cent.

Uses: Antiseptic, emollient.

Unguenta Extensa—(Steatina) "Salve Mulls."

Cerates of medicinal substances, spread on gauze or mull, to be applied to the skin, when prolonged penetrating effects are desired. The vehicle composed of benzoinated lard and suet, permits penetration into the skin, while the porous gauze permits perspiratory evaporation and thus prevents maceration of the epidermis. The following combinations are presented:

Unguentum Creosoti Salicylatum Extensum, N. F.—

Creosote, 20 per cent.; salicylic acid, 10 per cent.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi Extensum, N.

F.—Corrosive mercuric chloride, 0.2 per cent.

Unguentum Salicylatum Extensum, N. F.—Salicylic acid, 10 per cent.

Unguentum Zinci Extensum, N. F.—Zinc oxide, 10 per cent.

UVA URSI.—Leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*.

Uses: Antilithic, anticatarrhal, diuretic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Uvæ Ursi, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

VALERIANA.—Roots of *Valeriana officinalis*.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nerve sedative.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Tinctura Valerianæ, U. S.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Valerianæ, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

VANILLA.—Fruit of *Vanilla planifolia*.

Uses: Stimulant, tonic, aphrodisiac.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Vanillæ, U. S.—Mostly as flavor.

VANILLINUM — Vanillin — Methylprotocatechuic aldehyde.—Obtained from vanilla, or made artificially from orthodihydroxybenzene derivatives.

Fine crystalline needles, soluble in 100 parts water, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, etc.

Uses: Stimulant, tonic, aphrodisiac.

Dose: 0.03 Gm., or ½ grain.

Tinctura Vanillini Composita, N. F.—Flavor.

VERATRINA.—Mixture of alkaloid from *Asagræa officinalis* (Stavesacre); should not be confused with the active principles of *Veratrum*.

Grayish-white, amorphous powder, practically insoluble in water (1750), soluble in 2.2 parts alcohol, 3 parts ether and in 1 part chloroform.

Uses: Analgesic, diaphoretic, cardiac depressant; chiefly externally.

Dose: 0.002 Gm., equal to 2 mg., or 1/30 grain.

Oleatum Veratrinæ, U. S.—(2 per cent.).

Unguentum Veratrinæ, U. S.—(4 per cent.).

VERATRUM (*Veratrum Viride* '90).—Rhizome *Veratrum viride* and *Veratrum album*.

When preparation of *veratrum viride* are desired, they should be specified: *V. ciridis*.

Uses: Cardiac depressant, diaphoretic, diuretic.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Tinctura Veratri.—U. S. VIII (10 per cent.).

CAUTION.—This tincture has been reduced in strength from 40 per cent. (U. S. '90), to 10 per cent. (U. S.

VIII, 1905), and should be carefully designated to distinguish the weaker from the stronger.

Fluidextractum Veratri, U. S.—Dose: 0.1 Cc., or 1½ minim.

VIBURNUM OPULUS.—Bark *Viburnum opulus*.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nerve sedative.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Viburni Opuli, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Viburni Opuli Compositum, N. F.

Tinctura Viburni Opuli Composita, N. F.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.—Bark *Viburnum prunifolium*.

Uses: Uterine sedative and tonic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Viburni Prunifolii, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Elixir Viburni Prunifolii, N. F.

VINUM ALBUM.—White Wine.—Alcohol, 8.5 to 15 per cent. by volume.

VINUM RUBRUM.—Red Wine.—Alcohol, 8.5 to 15 per cent. by volume.

VINA—VINA MEDICATA (Medicated Wines).

Solution of medicinal substances in wine, usually sweetened and fortified by addition of alcohol. With one exception (*Vinum Cocæ*) White Wine is used owing to its containing less tannin than red wine, which would discolor with iron compounds and also precipitate alkalis, tartar emetic, etc.

VINUM ANTIMONII.—Tartar Emetic, 0.4 Gm. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Diaphoretic, expectorant, emetic.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims (containing 0.4 Gm. in 100 Cc., or 0.04 Gm. in 10 Cc., or 0.004 Gm., equal to 4 mg. (1/16 gr.) in 1 Cc.).

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita.—Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams.

Vinum Aurantii, N. F.—Wine of Orange.

Vinum Aurantii Compositum, N. F.—(*Elix. Aurantii Comp.*, Ger. Ph.).

Uses: Bitter tonic, stomachic.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing about 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) bitter orange peel, 0.1 (1½ grs.) each absinthium (wormwood), menyanthes (buck bean), cascarrilla and 0.06 (1 gr.) each cinnamon and gentian in wine.

Vinum Carnis, N. F.—Wine of Beef.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing about 0.25 Gm. (or 4 grs.) extract of beef.

NOTE.—It should be remembered that wine of beef, containing only the soluble principles of beef, does not represent the nutritive properties of beef.

Vinum Carnis et Ferri, N. F.—Beef, Wine and Iron.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing about 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) extract of beef, and 0.25 Cc. (4 minims) tincture citro-chloride of iron. See also *Vinum Carnis*.

Vinum Carnis, Ferri et Cinchonæ, N. F.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, containing 0.13 Gm. (2 grs.) extract of beef, 0.128 Cc. (2 minims) tincture citro-chloride of iron and small quantities of cinchona alkaloids. See also *Vinum Carnis*.

VINUM COCÆ.—Vin. Erythroxyton.

Uses: Nerve stimulant, muscle invigorator. Of definite strength and uniform composition, it should be given the preference over a well-known trade article, which is exploited through testimonials from the "crowned heads of Europe."

Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams, representing about 1 Gm. (15 grs.) coca in red wine.

Vinum Cocæ Aromaticum, N. F.

Uses: Cerebral tonic, stimulant.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, represent about 0.25 Gm. (4 grs.) coca with aromatics.

VINUM COLCHICI SEMINIS.—U. S. VIII, 10 per cent.

CAUTION.—The strength of this wine was 15 per cent. (U. S. VII, '90) and care should be observed in properly designating it, since it has been reduced *one-third*, or to 10 per cent.

Uses: Alterative, antirheumatic, diuretic.

Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims (0.2 Gm., or 3 grs. colchicum).

VINUM COLCHICI RADICIS: (U. S. VII, '90) 40 per cent., four times the strength of the wine colchicum seed, was dropped from the U. S. P. VIII, 1905.

VINUM ERGOTÆ.—Fluidextract Ergot, 20 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Emmenagogue, hemostatic, oxytocic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams (1.5 Gm., or 24 grains ergot).

VINUM FERRI.—(*Vinum Ferri Citratis*, '90).

Uses: Mild hematinic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, containing 0.4 Gm., or 5 grains iron ammonium citrate.

VINUM FERRI AMARUM.—Bitter Wine of Iron.

Uses: Chalybeate tonic.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, containing 0.4 Gm., or 6 grains soluble iron quinine citrate.

Vinum Fraxini Americanæ, N. F.—White Ash Wine.

Uses: Alterative, tonic, emmenagogue.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 2 Gm. (30 grs.) white ash bark.

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.—Fluidextract Ipecac., 10 Cc. in 100 Cc.

Uses: Expectorant, emetic.

Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims, representing 0.1 Gm. (1½ grs.) ipecac.

VINUM OPII.—Opium pulv., 10 Gm. in 100 Cc., with Saigon cinnamon and cloves, each, 1 Gm.

Uses: Anodyne, antispasmodic, cerebrospinal depressant.

Dose: 0.5 Cc., or 8 minims (0.05 or ¾ gr. opium).

Vinum Pepsini, N. F.—Pepsin Wine.

Uses: Stomachic digestant.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, represent 0.125 Gm. (2 grs.) pepsin, U. S. P.

Vinum Picis, N. F.—Wine of Tar.

Uses: Antiseptic, diaphoretic, expectorant.

Dose: 8 Cc., or 2 fluidrams, representing about 0.3 Gm. (5 grs.) tar.

Vinum Pruni Virginianæ, N. F.—Wild Cherry Wine.

Uses: Tonic, sedative, astringent.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 1 Gm. (15 grs.) wild cherry bark.

Vinum Pruni Virginianæ Ferratum, N. F.

Uses: Chalybeate tonic, sedative.

Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram, representing 1 Gm. (15 grs.) wild cherry bark, and 0.3 Cc. (5 minims) tincture citro-chloride iron.

XANTHOXYLUM.—Bark of *Xanthoxylum americanum*.

Uses: Alterative, carminative, diaphoretic.

Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Fluidextractum Xanthoxyli, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

ZEA—(Corn Silk—*Stigma Maydis*).—Fresh styles and stigmas of *Zea Mays*.

Uses: Antilithic, anticatarrhal, diuretic.

Fluidextractum Zeæ, N. F.—Dose: 4 Cc., or 1 fluidram.

ZINC COMPOUNDS.

All the Zinc compounds, except the carbonate and oxide, are very soluble in water and are regarded as *poisonous*.

Poison.—Antidotes: Alkaline carbonates, tannin, emetics, stimulants.

ZINCI ACETAS.—Zinc Acetate.

Soft white plates, soluble in 2.5 parts water, 36 parts alcohol.

Uses: Astringent, antiseptic, alterative; externally in solution, 1 per cent.; collyria, 2 to 5 per mille (0.2-0.5 per cent.).

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains, (rarely internally).
Oleatum Zinci, N. F.

ZINCI BROMIDUM—Zinc Bromide— $ZnBr_2$.

White granular powder, readily soluble in water or in alcohol.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nerve sedative; in pill or dosage powder form, capsule, etc.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

ZINCI CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATUS—Precipitated Zinc Carbonate.

Impalpable white powder, insoluble in water or alcohol.

Uses: Astringent, antiseptic, styptic; dusting powder, ointments.

Unguentum Calaminæ, N. F.

ZINCI CHLORIDUM—Zinc Chloride— $ZnCl_2$.

White granular powder, or fused mass, so very deliquescent that the official solution should preferably be used by taking twice the weight required of the salt.

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent, escharotic.

Liquor Zinci Chloridi, U. S.—(50 per cent.).

CAUTION.—Solutions for injection should not exceed 0.2 per cent. in strength.

ZINCI IODIDUM—Zinc Iodide— ZnI_2 .

White granular powder, readily soluble in water, alcohol or ether.

Uses: Alterative, antiseptic, astringent, (rarely internally).

Dose: 0.065 Gm., or 1 grain.

Zinci Oleo-Stearas, N. F.—Zinc Oleo-Stearate.

Fine dry powder, of about equal parts of Zinc Oleate and Stearate.

Uses: Absorbent, protective, astringent, antiseptic, dusting powder.

y **ZINCI OXIDUM**—Zinc Oxide— ZnO .

White fine amorphous powder, insoluble in water or alcohol.

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent, nervine, (rarely internally).

Dose: 0.250 Gm., or 4 grains.

x Unguentum Zinci Oxidi, U. S.—(20 per cent.).

Unguentum Extensa, N. F.—Glycerogelatina, N. F.

Pasta Zinci, N. F.

ZINCI PHENOLSULPHONAS—Zinci Sulphocarbolas—Zinc Paraphenolsulphonate.

Transparent prisms, or tabular crystals, on exposure to air and light acquiring a pink tint, soluble in 1.7 parts water or in alcohol.

Uses: Antiseptic, astringent, antizymotic; externally in solution, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1- per cent. in water.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains, (rarely internally).

ZINCI STEARAS—Zinc Stearate.

Very fine white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, etc., readily miscible with oils and fats.

Uses: Antiseptic dusting powder, and in

Unguentum Zinci Stearatis, U. S.—(50 per cent.).

ZINCI SULPHAS—Zinc Sulphate—White Vitriol.

Transparent crystals, or granular crystalline powder, soluble in less than its weight of water (0.53), in about 3 parts glycerin, insoluble in alcohol.

Uses: Astringent, antiseptic, styptic, emetic; externally in solution $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.; collyria, 2 per mille. (0.2 per cent.).

Dose: Emetic, 1 Gm., or 15 grains; rarely internally in pill form except as emetic.

Liquor Zinci et Ferri Compositus, N. F.

Liquor Zinci et Alumini Compositus, N. F.

Similar to "Injection Brou:"

R.	Zinci sulphatis	gr. xv	1 |
	Plumbi acetatis	gr. xxx	2 |
	Fluidextracti kramerix		
	Vini opii, āā.....	fl. ʒiii	12 |
	Aquæ sterilatæ, q. s. ad.....	fl. ʒvi	180 |

M. Sig.: Use as injection two to four times daily after urinating.

ZINCI VALERAS—Zinc Valerate—(Zinci Valerianas, '90).

White pearly scales, soluble in 58 parts water, 35 parts alcohol.

Uses: Antispasmodic, nervine, antidiabetic; in pill form, associated with quinine, etc.

Dose: 0.125 Gm., or 2 grains.

Elixir Zinci Valerianatis, N. F.

ZINCUM—Zinc (metal)—Zn.—Must be free from arsenic.**ZINGIBER**—Ginger.—Rhizome Zingiber officinale.

Uses: Aromatic, stimulant, stomachic tonic.

Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Tinctura Zingiberis, U. S.—Dose: 2 Cc., or 30 minims.

Fluidextractum Zingiberis, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Oleoresina Zingiberis, U. S.—Dose: 0.03 Gm., or $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Syrupus Zingiberis, U. S.—Dose: 16 Cc., or 4 fluidrams.

Pulvis Rhei Compositus, U. S.—Dose: 2 Gm., or 30 grains.

Pulvis Aromaticus, U. S.—Dose: 1 Gm., or 15 grains.

Fluidextractum Aromaticum, U. S.—Dose: 1 Cc., or 15 minims.

Liquor Zingiberis, N. F.

THERAPEUTIC INDEX

[The appropriate strength of solutions is indicated by figures in parentheses; the proportions have largely been given as parts in 500, as these figures approximately represent grains per ounce.]

- ABRASION:** Collodium flexile, 34; arnica tr., 159; emplast. plumbi, 49; ung. acidi borici, 166; see also dusting powders.
- ACHYLIA GASTRICA:** Acidum hydrochloricum dil., 4; liquor pepsini, 85; pancreatinum, 108, 85.
- ACNE:** Sulphur, 147, 168; calx sulphurata, 25—liq., 81; sapo mollis, 135;—lin., 78;—tr. co., 163; zinci stearas, 174; hydrargyrum ammoniatum, 72.
- AFTER PAINS:** Camphora monobromata, 26; ergota, 52, fl. ext., 60; gelsemium, 65; viburnum, 170.
- ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION:** Apomorphin as emetic, 14; ammonii carbonas, 11; spts. ammoniæ arom., 142; caffeina, 23; strychnina, 145; capsicum (tr.), 159.
- ALOPECIA:** Cantharis, tr. (1 part in 8 of castor oil), 159; chrysarobinum (ung.), 167; hydrarg. chlor. cor. (2 parts in 500), 71; resorcinol (6 parts in 500), 132; oleum rosmarini, 106; pilocarpus (flect.), 62; quinina, 130.
- AMENORRHEA:** *From Anemia*, pil. aloes et ferri, 115; myrrha in mist. ferri co., 95; mangani dioxidum, 91; potassii permanganas, 123. *From Atony*, cantharis (tr.), 159. *From Cold*, hedeoma, 70; sabina, 134. *From Toxemia*, myrrha in tr. aloes et myrrhæ, 159; pil. aloes et myrrhæ, 115.
- ANALGESICS:** *Externally*, belladonna (emp.), 48,—lin., 78,—ung., 167; lin. opil co., 78; menthol, 92; veratrina, 169,—oleat. 100,—ung., 168. *Internally*, acetanilidum, 1.—pulv. co., 125; acetphenetidinum, 2; antipyrina, 13; atropina, 18; camphora, 26; chloralformamidum, 29; chloral hydratum, 29; chloroformum, 30,—elix., 40,—emuls., 50; elixir sodii salicylatis, 47; guarana, 69; hyoscin, 73; mistura chlorali et potassii bromidi comp., 94; opium and its derivatives, 107, 97, 33; spiritus etheris co., 142.
- ANAPHRODISIACS:** Bromides, 89, 120, 139, 145; camphora monobromata, 26; hyoscin, 73; lupulin, 90.
- ANEMIA:** Chlorosis, pil. ferri carb., 117; mist. ferri co., 95; ferrum reductum, 58; liq. ferri albuminati, 82. *With Constipation*, pil. aloes et ferri, 115. *With Gastrointestinal Atony*, syr. ferri, quin., et strych. phos., 152; or various elixirs of iron, see pp. 42 and 43. *Pernicious*, arsenic, 79, 86; pil. metallorum 117, *Malarial*, pil. ferri et quin. comp., 118; elixir of iron, quinine and strychnine, 43; *Syphilitic*, hydrarg. chlor. corros., 71, Pre., 58.
- ANESTHETICS:** *General*, æther, 9; æthylis chloridum, 10; chloroform, 30. *Local*, aconitum (flect.), 59; aconitina, 8,—oleatum, 100; cocaina, 32,—oleatum, 100; menthol, 92; phenol, 112; oleum carbolatum, 103.
- ANGINA PECTORIS:** *For attack*, amyl nitris, 13; antipyrina, 13; chloroform inhalations, 30; morphina, 98,—liq., 84; spts. etheris co., 142. *For Treatment of Interval*, digitalis, 38; potassii iodidum, 123; sodii nitris, 141; spts. glycerylis, nitrat., 143.
- ANTACIDS:** [In parentheses are given the amounts (in grams) necessary to neutralize 0.728 Gm. of absolute HCl, which is approximately equivalent to the amount of free HCl in 500 c.c. or one pint, of stomach contents.] Calcii

carbonas precipitatus (1.0), 24; calx (0.56), 25; creta preparata (1.0), 37; liquor calcis (492.), 81; magma magnesiae (11.6), 90; magnesii carbonas (0.84), 90; magnesii oxidum (4.0), 90; mistura cretae (16.6), 95; mistura rhei composita (47.0), 96; mistura rhei et sodae (47.0), 96; mistura sodae et menthae (33.6), 96; sodii bicarbonas (1.68), 138; potassii bicarbonas (2.0), 120; pulvis cretae aromaticus (4.3), 126; pulvis cretae aromaticus cum opio (4.3), 126; pulvis rhei comp. (0.62), 129; pulvis rhei anisatus (0.66), 129.

ANTINEURALGIC: *For Immediate Relief*, acetanilidum, 1; acetphenetidum, 2; antipyrina, 13; camphora monobromata, 26; conium, 35; elixir caffeinae, 40; elixir guaranæ, 42, 44; gelsemium, 65. *Externally*, oleatum aconitinae, 100; prescription, 13. *Constitutional Treatment*, arsenic trioxidum, 17,—liq., 79, 86, 87; iron preparations, 55; salts of quinin, 130; strychnine, 145; pil. antineuralg., 116.

ANTIPARASITIC: Chrysarobinum (ung.), 167; hydrargyrum ammoniatum, 72; ung. hydrarg., 167; oleum cadinum, 104; pyrogallol, 130; staphisagria, 144; sulphuris iodidum, 147; ung. picis liquidæ, 168; ung. sulphuris, 168.

ANTIPERIODICS: See preparations of arsenic, cinchona, eucalyptus, quinin. Mistura splenetica, 96; pilula antiperiodica, 116; tinctura antiperiodica, 158.

ANTIPYRETICS: Acetanilidum, 1; Acetphenetidinum, 2; aconitum, 8; antipyrina, 13; creosotum, 36; guaiacol, 69; methylthioninæ hydrochloridum, 93; resorcinol, 132; sodii benzoas, 138; quinine salts, 130; veratrum, 169.

ANTISEPTICS: [Proportion in which they inhibit growth of micro-organisms is given in parenthesis.] Acetanilidum, 1; acid. aceticum, 2; acid. benzoicum (1 part in 900), 2; acid. boricum (1 part in 143), 2; acid. citricum, 3; acid. hydrochlor. (1 part in 3,500), 4; acid. hydrocyan. (1 part in 2,500), 4; acid. lacticum, 4; acid. nitricum, 5; acid. salicylicum (1 part in 1,000), 5; acid. sulphuricum (1 part in 2,500), 6; acid. sulphurosum (1 part in 2,000), 7; acid. tannicum (1 part in 200), 7; aluminii acetat (1 part in 5,000), 11; aqua hydrogenii dioxidii (1 part in 700), 15; aqua hamamelidis, 15; argenti nitras (1 part in 12,500), 16; arseni trioxidum (1 part in 133), 17; balsam. peru., 19; balsam. tolu., 19; bismuthi subsalicylas, 22; calx chlorinata (1 part in 1,000), 29; calx sulphurata, 29; cataplasma kaolini, 28; chloral hydratum (1 part in 107), 29; copaiba, 36; creosotum (1 part in 3,000), 36; cresol, 36; eucalyptol, 52; guaiacolis carbonas, 69; hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum (1 part in 14,300), 71; hydrargyri iodidum rubrum (1 part in 40,000), 72; iodine (1 part in 4,000), 75; iodoform, 74; liquor formaldehydi (1 part in 10,000), 83; naphthol (1 part in 10,000), 21; ol. terebinth. (1 part in 200), 107; phenol (1 part in 333), 112; plumbi nitras (1 part in 277), 119; potassii permanganas (1 part in 300), 123; zinci chloridum (1 part in 500), 173. *Gastric*, acid. hydrochlor. dil., 4; sodii salicylas, 141; resorcinol, 132. *Intestinal*, bismuth compounds, 21; beta-naphthol, 21; guaiacolis carbonas, 69; hydrargyri chlor. mite, 71; liquor iodi carbolatus, 84; naphthalenum, 100; phenylis salicylas, 112. *Oral*, liq. alumin. acet., 79; liq. antisept., 80; liq. antisept. alk., 80; liq. sod. boratis, comp., 87; myrrha (tr.), 99, 162; phenol, 112. *Urethral*, copaiba, 36; cubebs, 37; hexamethylenamina, 70. *Urinary*, acidum benzoicum, 2; acidum salicylicum, 5; hexamethylenamina, 70; eucalyptol, 52; phenylis salicylas, 112.

- Vaginal*, liq. antisepticus, 80; cresol, 36; liq. cresolis comp., 81; pulvis antisepticus, 126; phenol, 111.
- ANTISPASMODICS**: Aq. sedativa, 16; asafetida, 18—emuls., 50—tr. 159—pil., 116; belladonna, 19; bromoform, 22; camphora, 26; chloroform, 30; elixirs of the bromides, chloroform, valerian, etc., *mistura chloroformi et cannabis indicæ comp.*, 94; moschus, 99; oleatum atropinæ, 100; oleum cajuputi, 104; paraldehydum, 109; potassium and other bromides, 89, 120, 139, 145; sumbul, 147; valeriana, 169; viburnum, 170.
- ANUS FISSURED**: Collodium (flex.), 34; iodoform (sup.), 74; potass. bromidum, locally (90 parts in 500), 120; sulphur as a laxative, 147, 127; stramonium, 144; unguentum hydrarg. nitratis, 167.
- APHONIA**: Alum (spray, 4 parts in 500), 11; argenti nitras (10 parts in 500), locally, 16.
- APHTHÆ**: Acid. boricum, 2; acid. tannicum, 7; geranium, 66; mel rosæ, 92; potassii chloras, 121; salvia, 135; tinct. myrrhæ, 162; zinci sulphas, 173.
- APPETITE IMPAIRED**: Bitters in solution, especially quassia, calumba, tr. cinchonæ co., gentian, elixir gentianæ glycerinatum, 43; alcohol in small doses (spir. frumenti), 10; calomel, 71; nitro-muriatic acid, 5, or capsicum, 27, in convalescence; eupatorium, 53 (elixiri cinchona, quinine, etc.).
- ARDOR URINÆ**: Buchu (inf.), 23; alk. diuretics, liq. potass. citrat, 86; liq. sodii citratis, 87; hyoscyamus (tr.), 161.
- ARSENIC POISONING**: Ferri hydroxidum cum magnesi oxidum, 56.
- ARTHRITIS**: *Externally*, methyl salicylas, 93; sodii bicarb., 138; veratrinæ ung. as counter-irritant, 168; charta sinapis, 29; tr. iodi, 161.
- ASCARIDES**: *For Immediate Relief*, acetum, 2; aloes, 10; hydrarg. (ung.), 167; quassia (infus.), as enema, 130; sod. chlor.
- ASPHYXIA**: Ammonia, 14.
- ASTHMA**: *Relief of Paroxysm*, chloroform inhalation, 30; amyli nitris, 13; cocaina, 32; bromides; belladonna, 19; lobelia, 89; grindelia, 68; morphina, 98; potassii nitras, 123; (charta dipped in a 30 per cent. solution and dried. Use as a cigarette or burn in room). *Treatment of Interval*, iodides, 123; nitrites, 141; spiritus glycerylis nitratis, 143.
- ASTRINGENTS**: These are the salts of copper, iron, lead or zinc or vegetable preparations containing tannic acid.
- ATONY**: *Of Intestines*, atropina, 18; calumba, 25; physostigma, 114; strychnina, 145. *Of Stomach*, nux vomica, 100; strychnina, 145. *Of Uterus*, ergota, 52; hydrastis 73; hydrastina, 72; hydrastininæ hydrochloridum, 73.
- AURAL VERTIGO**: Pilocarpina, 114.
- BALANITIS**: Argenti nitras (1 part in 500), 16; liq. plumbi subacetatis dil., 85; acidum tannicum, 7, or zinci oxidum, 173, as a dusting powder.
- BALDNESS**: See ALOPECIA.
- BATTERY FLUID**: Liquor electropœicus, 81.
- BED SORES**: *To Abort*, argenti nitras (4 parts in 500), 16; sod. chlor., 140 in spts. frumenti, 143 (8 parts in 500); alumen, 11; catechu with lead sub acetate and glycerin. *To Promote Healing*, emplast. plumbi, 49; emplast. saponis, 49; tr. benzoini comp., 159; zinci oxidum (ung.), 168.
- BILIARY COLIC**: Atropina, 18; chloroform, 30; morphina, 98; oleum olivæ, 103.
- BITES OF INSECTS, REPTILES, ETC.**: *Of Insects*, aqua ammo-

- niæ, 14; aqua hamamelidis, 15. *Of Rabid Animals*, iodium, 75; liq. iodi causticus, 84. *Of snakes (externally)*, aqua ammoniæ, 14; argenti nitras, 16; iodium, 75; potass. permangan., 123. *Internally*, alcohol (spir. frumenti), 10; glandulæ suprarenales siccæ, 66.
- BITTER TONICS:** Elixirs of cinchona, of gentian, of taraxacum comp. tinct. calumb., cinchon., quassia, nux vomica, infus. quassia, salts of quinine, strychnine, etc.
- BLACK HEADS:** See COMEDO.
- BLADDER:** *Chronic Catarrh of (internally)*, buchu, 23; uva ursi (inf.), 169; to acidify urine, acid, benzoic or boric, 2; copaiba, 36; cubeba, 37; ol. santali, 107; ol. terebinth., 107; hexamethylenamina, 70; alk. diur. to dissolve mucus; cantharis (tr.), 159; strychnina, 145; phenylis salicylas, 112. (*Locally*), acid, boric, 2; argenti nitras (1 or 2 parts in 500), 16; hydrarg. corros. (1 part in 10,000), 71. *Irritable*, belladonna, 19; chondrus, 30—mucil., 99; humulus, 70—elix., 44; linum. (inf.), 78; potass bromidum, 120. *Paralysis of*, cantharis (tr.), 159; strychnina, 145. *Spasm of*, atropina, 18; belladonna, 19; cocaina, 32; morphina (supp.), 98.
- BLEPHARITIS:** *Non-ulcerative*, to remove crusts, sod. bicarb., 138, or sod. bor., 139 (8 parts in 500), or chloral hydratum (25 parts in 500), 29; ung. hydrarg. oxid. flav., 167. *Ulcerative*, argenti nitras to ulcers, 16; ung. hydrarg. oxid. flav., 167. Caution.
- BLEPHAROSPASM:** Atropina, 18; conium, 35; gelsemium, 65; potassii bromidum, 120.
- BLISTERS:** *To Heal*, cerates, 28, 29; cetacei; plumbi subacet.: resinæ, sabinæ, ung. zinci oxidî, 168. *To Produce*, acid, aceticum, 2; cantharid, cerat., 28; collod. cantharid, 34.
- BLOOD PRESSURE:** *To Diminish*, aconitum, 8; alcohol, 10; amyl nitris, 13; sodii nitris, 141; spts. glycerylis nitratis, 143; veratrum, 169. *To Increase*, ammonia, caffeina, digitalis, ergota, strychnina.
- BLOODY URINE:** See HEMATURIA.
- BOILS:** *To Abort*, inject a few drops of phenol (25 parts in 500); paint skin with argenti nitras (20 parts in 500), and follow by collodium. *To Relieve Pain*, belladonna (ung.). *Internally*, calx sulphurata.
- BREASTS INFLAMED:** Belladonna (emplast. or ung.), 19, 48, 167.
- BREATH FETID:** Aq. hydrog. diox., 15; potass. permangan. (3 parts in 500), 123.
- BROMIDE ERUPTION:** Arseni triox.; liq. potass. arsen., 17.
- BROMIDROSIS:** Chromii trioxidum (40 parts in 500), 31; liq. formaldehyde (10 parts in 500); potass. permang. (1 to 3 parts in 500); equal parts of acid. salicyl. and amyllum as a dusting powder.
- BRONCHIAL SECRETION:** *To Promote*, ipecac., 75; apomorph., 14; antimony, 13; lobelia, 89; potass. cit., 122; ammonii chloridum, 12. *To Lessen*, senega, 136; pix liquida, 118; terebene, 157. *Antiseptics for*, cubeba, 37; eucalyptus, 52; creasotum, 36; guaiacol, 69.
- BRUISES:** See CONTUSIONS.
- BUBO:** Iodium (tr.), 75.
- BUNIONS:** Acid tannicum, 7; liq. plumbi subacet, 85; acid. salicyl., 5.
- BURNING URINE.** See ARDOR URINÆ.
- BURNS:** Lin. calcis, 78; phenol (25 parts in 500), 111.
- CALCULUS:** *Biliary* (See BILIARY COLIC), ol. olivæ, 103; pulvis salis carolini eff., 129; sal. carol. fact., 134; sodii phos., 141; sodii salicyl., 141. *Urinary*, If phosphatic,

- acidify urine by benzoic acid, 1; if uric, make urine alkaline or neutral by potass. cit. (liq.), 86.
- CANCERUM ORIS:** Boric acid, 2; bismuthi subnitras, 22; zinc. sulph., 174.
- CARBUNCLE:** To abort, phenol (8 parts in 500), hypodermically, 111.
- CARDIAC SEDATIVES:** Acid, hydrocyan., 4; aconite, 9; antimony, 13; gelsemium, 65; veratrum, 169.
- CARDIAC STIMULANT:** Alcohol (spir. vinigallici), 10; ammonia, 14; ether, 9; caffeina, 23; camphora, 26; sparteinia, 141; strychnina, 145.
- CARDIAC TONICS:** Convallaria, 35; digitalis, 38; strophanthus, 145.
- CARMINATIVES:** Camphor, 26; cardamom, 27; cinnamon, 32; aqua fœniculi, 15; aqua menthæ piperitæ, 15; elixir anisi, 39; elixir chloroformi comp., 40; elixir rubi comp., 47; mistura camphoræ aromatica, 94; mistura sassafras et opii, 96; mistura sodii et menthæ, 96; oleum cari, 105; oleum caryophylli, 105; oleum cinnamoni, 105; oleum menthæ pip., 106; oleum thymi, 107; pulvis cretæ arom., 126; pulv. rhei et magnesiæ anisatus, 129; spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus, 142.
- CATARRH:** *Nasal*, see NASAL CATARRH.
- CATHARTICS:** *Laxative*, confectio sennæ, 35; elix. rhamni pursh., 46; elix. rhei, 46; elix. rhei et magnesiæ acetat., 46; fel bovis pur., 55; frangula, 64; magma magnesiæ, 90; pulv. rhei et mag. anis, 129; pulv. rhei. co., 129; rhamnus pursh. (cascara), 132; sodii phos., 141; syrupus rhei, 155. *Purgative*, aloe, 10; elix. cathart. co., 40; emuls. olei ricini, 51; hydrarg. chlor. mite, 71; massa hydrarg., 92; ol. ricini, 103; pilulæ, 114, 115; artificial mineral waters, 129; resina podophylli, 132; rheum, 133; senna, 137; pulv. glycyrr. co., 127; syrup sennæ arom., 156; *Hydragogue*, magnesiæ sulphas, 91; potass. et sod. tart., 123; potass. sulph., 123; pulvis jalap. comp., 127; sod. sulph., 141. *Drastic*, colocynthis, 35; elaterinum (trit.), 38; oleum tigllii, 103; resina jalapæ, 132; resina scammonii, 132.
- CAUSTICS:** Acid. nitricum, 5; alum. 11; alumini sulphas, 11; argenti nitras, 16; chromii trioxidum, 31; potassi hydroxidum, 122.
- CERUMEN:** To soften, sodii bicarb. (20 parts in 500), 138; sodii boras (20 parts in 500), 139; glycerin, 66.
- CHAFING:** Acid. boricum, 2; amyllum, 13; bismuthi subnitras, 22; camphora, 26; creta preparata, 37; talcum, 156; zinci carbonas, 173; zinci oxidum, 173.
- CHANCRES:** Hydrarg. chlor. mite, 71.
- CHANCROID:** Acid. nitricum, undiluted as caustic 5; hydrarg. chlor. mite, 71; iodoform, 75; iodolum, 75; zinci oxidum with bismuth subnitrate, 173.
- CHAPING:** Calcii carbonas precip., 24, plus camphora, 26; magnesia, 90; ungu. aq. rosæ, 166; zinci carbonas, 173.
- CHILBLAINS:** Alum (20 parts in 500), 11; capsicum (tr.), 27; ungu. iodi, 167.
- CHLOASMA:** Acid. lacticum (25 to 100 parts in 500), 4.
- CHLOROSIS:** See ANEMIA.
- CHOLERA:** Acid. sulphuricum, 6; camphora, 26; mist. camphoræ acida, 94; opium, 108.
- CHOLERA INFANTUM:** Atropina (0.00008 Gm., grain 1/800) with morphine (0.0006 Gm., 1/100 grain), for an infant one year old, used cautiously. (Rotch.)
- CHORDEE:** Camphor, 26; humulus, 70; opium, 107; potass. bromidum, 120; belladonna (sup. or ungu.), 19.

- CHOREA**: Arseni trioxidum, 17; camphora monobromata, 26; chloral hydratum, 29; cimicifuga, 31; potassii bromidum, 120; quinina, 131; sodii salicylas, 141.
- CINCHONISM**: Acid. hydrobrom. dil., 4; potass. bromidum, 120—elix., 46.
- COLD SORES**: See HERPES.
- COLDS**: See CORYZA.
- COLORING AGENTS**: *Red, Carmine*, coccus, 33; tr. cardamom. co., 159; tr. persionis (5 parts in 500), 162. *Brown*, glycyrrhiza, 68; tr. persionis co. 162. *Yellow*, tr. hydrastis, 161.
- COLIC, BILIARY**: See BILIARY COLIC. *Intestinal*, atropina, 18; belladonna, 19; chloroformum (aq., spts.), 30; mentha pip. (aq. spts.), 92; mistura, chloroformi et cannabis indicæ co., 94; morphina, 98; spts. ætheris co., 142. *Lead*, atropina, 18; chloroformum, 30; morphina, 98; magnesii sulphas, 91. *Renal*, morphina (liq.), 84; atropina, 18; chloroformum, 30.
- COLLAPSE**: See SHOCK.
- COMA**: Oleum tiglii, 103; oxygen; potassii bitartras, 120; sinapis, 137.
- COMEDO**: Sulphur: liq. calcis sulphur, 81; ungu. sulph., 168.
- CONDYLOMATA**: Calomel as dusting powder, 71.
- CONJUNCTIVITIS**: Acid. boricum plus aqua camphoræ, or aqua rosæ (5 to 25 parts in 500); sodii boras (pre.), 139; argenti nitras (1 part in 1,000 to 10 parts in 500), 16; zinci sulph. (2 parts in 500), 174.
- CONSTIPATION**: *Acute*, see CATHARTICS. *Acute* with biliousness, prescription, 55, 71. *Chronic, atonic*, aloë, 10; podophyllum, 119; pil. laxativ. comp., 117; pil. aloin. strychn. et bell., 115; elixir rhamni pursh., 46. *Spastic*, oleum olivæ, 103; belladonna, 19; enemata of oleum gossypii sem., 102.
- CONTUSIONS**: Ammonii Chloridum (sat. sol.), 12; aqua hamamelidis, 15; arnic (tr.), 17; liq. plumbi subacet. dil., 85.
- CONVULSIONS**: Amyl nitris, 13; chloroform (inhalation), 30; belladonna, 19; chloral hydratum, 29; mistura chloral. et potass. bromidi, 94.
- CORNEAL ULCER**: Acid. boricum, 2; atropina, 18; hydrarg. chloridi mit., 71, dust in eye (contraindicated when iodides are being used).
- CORNS**: Collodium salicylatum comp., 35.
- CORYZA**: *Internally*, aconitum, 8; belladonna, 19; pulv. ipecac. et opii, 127; quinina, 131. *Locally*, pulvis anti-catarrhalis, 126; cocaina (20 parts in 500), 32; aqua hamamelidis, 15; liq. sod. borat. comp., 87; antipyrine, 13. *Inhalations*, tr. benz. co. (4 parts in 500), 159; chloroform (4 parts in 500), 30; iodine (1 part to ether 500 parts), 75; camphor (20 parts in 500), 26.
- COUGH**: To relieve, acid. hydrocyanic, 4; belladonna, 19; chloroform, 30; codeina, 33; morphina, 98; see Bronchial Secretion and Expectorants. Cough, pre., 12, 33; irritative cough, 33.
- COUGH MIXTURES**: Elixir picis comp., 45; elixirs terpin. hydratis, 47; mistura glycyrrhizæ comp., 95; mist. ammon. chlor., 94; mist. olei picis, 95; mist. pectoralis, 95; species pectoralis, 142; syrupus ipecac., 153; syrup. chondri comp., 151; syrup. pectoralis, 154; syrup. pini strobi comp., 154; syrup. scillæ comp., 155; syrup. senegæ, 155; syrup. tolut., 155; trochisci ammon. chlor., 165; trochisci glycyrrhizæ et opii, 165.
- CRACKED NIPPLES**: See NIPPLES, SORE.

CRAMPS: See CONVULSIONS.

CROUP: *Membranous*, see DIPHTHERIA. *Spasmodic*, amylnitris, 13; belladonna, 19; ipecac., 75.

CYSTITIS: See BLADDER, catarrh of.

DEFECATION, painful, enemata of oleum gossypii sem., 102; belladonna (supp.), 148.

DELIRIUM: Camphora, 26; chloral hydratum, 29; hyoscin (pre.), 73; mist. chloral. et potass. bromidi comp., 94; potass. bromidum, 120; opium, 107.

DELIRIUM TREMENS: Cannabis indica, 27; camphora monobromata, 26; digitalis, 38; mist. chloral. et potass. bromid. comp., 94; paraldehydum, 109; potassii bromidum, 120; scopolamin. (hyoscin.), 136.

DEMULCENTS: See mucilages, 99.

DEODORIZERS: Acidum sulphurosum, 7; aqua hydrogenii di oxidi, 15; calx, 25; carbo ligni, 27; calx chlorinata, 25; liquor chlori comp., 81; liquor formaldehydi, 83; potassii permanganas, 123.

DERMATITIS: See DUSTING POWDERS, also RHUS POISONING.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS: See POLYURIA.

DIAPHORETICS: Liq. ammon. acetatis, 79; pilocarpus, 113; [infusion of 1 dram (4 gms.) of jaborandi leaves to 4 ounces (120 c.c.) of hot water may be given by enema with prompt results.—Tyson.] Pulv. ipecac. et opii, 127; spiritus etheris nitrosi, 142; tinctura antiperiodica, 158.

DIARRHEA, ACUTE: *Lienteric*, oleum ricini, 103; bismuth salts, 21, 22; mistura rhei et sodæ, 96; misturæ contradiarheam, 96; opium, 107. *Fermentative*, magnesii sulphas, 91; oleum ricini, 103; hydrargyri chloridum mite, 71; hydrargyrum cum creta, 70; bismuth salts, 21, 22; phenylis salicylas, 112; sodii phenolsulphonas (sulpho carbonate), 141; beta-naphthol, 21. *Infectious*, remedies for fermentative, also acid, tannicum, 7; per os and by enema (5 parts in 500). *Nervous* bromides, 11, 24, 120, 139.

DIARRHEA, CHRONIC: *Lienteric*, from gastric indigestion, acid, hydrochlor. dil., 4; liquor pepsini, 85; from pancreatic indigestion, pancreatin in salol or keratin, coated pills, 108; from lack of bile, fel bovis pur., 55; hydrarg. chlor. mite, 71; phenylis salicylas, 112; sodii salicylas, 141. *Catarrhal*, bismuth compounds, 21, 22; cupri sulphas, 37; oleum ricini, 103; acidum tannicum, 7; ferri sulphas, exsicc, 57; pil. opii et plumbi, 117; argenti nitras per os and by enema (1 to 4 parts in 1,000), 16; diarrhea, pre., 22.

DIGESTIVES: Salivary, extractum malti, 55; emulsum olei morrhue cum extracto malti, 50. *Gastric*, acidum hydrochloricum dil., 4, plus pepsinum, 110; liquor pepsini, 85; liquor pepsini aromaticus, 85; elixirs of pepsin (not very active), 45. *Intestinal*, pancreatin (in keratin-coated pills), 108; fel bovis pur., 55. *For external use*, to curdle milk, liquor seriparus, 86; to peptonize milk, pulvis pancreaticus comp., 128; pulvis pro. lacte humanisato, 129; to digest false membrane, liquor pepsini, 85.

DIPHTHERIA: Antitoxin, 137; aqua hydrogenii dioxidi (125 parts in 500), 15; menthol, 92; strychnina, 145.

DISINFECTANTS: *Disinfection of rooms*, sulphur burned, 1,500 gm. (3 lbs.) to 1,000 cubic feet, 147; liquor formaldehydi, sprayed on sheets or pour 500 c.c. (16 oz.) on 200 gm. (6¾ oz.) of potassium permanganate in 12-qt. milk pail for 1,000 cubic feet, 83; wash surfaces with solution of hydrarg. chlor. cor. (1 part in 1,000), 71, and follow by whitewash or paint. *Of clothing*, hydrarg. chlor. cor. (1 part in 1,000), 71. *Of excreta*, calx chlorinata (75

- parts in 500), 25; phenol (25 parts in 500), 112; hydrarg. chlor. cor. (1 part in 500), 71. Of body and hands, hydrarg. chlor. cor. (1 part in 2,000), 71; liquor cresolis comp. (5 parts in 500), 81; phenol (25 parts in 500), 112.
- DISCOLORATIONS:** To remove, *silver stains*, potassii iodidum, 123; potassii cyanidum, 122; *permanganate stains*, oxalic acid; *ink stains*, oxalic acid; *general stains*, aqua hydrogenii dioxidii, 15; liquor chlori comp., 81.
- DIURETICS:** *Acting by stimulating the circulation*, caffeina, 23; convallaria, 35; digitalis, 38; (pre.), scoparius, 136; scilla, 136; strophanthus, 145. *Acting directly on the kidney*, potassium salts, 120; lithium salts, 88; pilocarpin, 113; hydrarg. chlor. mite, 71.
- DIZZINESS:** See VERTIGO.
- DROPSY:** Pre., 38. Apocynum.
- DUSTING POWDERS:** Acetanilidum, 1; amyllum, 13; creta, 37; kaolinum, 76; iodolum, 75; lycopodium, 90; magnesii carbonas, 90; talcum, 156; pulvis talci salicylicus, 129; zinci stearas, 174.
- DYSMENORRHEA:** For palliation, actanilidum, 1; amyl nitris, 13; antipyrina, 13; belladonna, 19; camphor, 26; ether, 9; gelsemium, 65; opium, 108; potassii bromidum, 120; spts. Ætheris comp., 142; mist. chloroformi et cannabis indicæ comp., 94.
- DYSPEPSIA:** See Achylia gastrica, antacids, gastric antiseptics, gastric juice, to increase, to diminish.
- DYSPNEA:** Ammonii carbonas, 11; arseni trioxidum, 17; atropina, 18; digitalis, 38; grindelia, 68; opium, 108; strychnina, 145.
- DYSURIA:** Belladonna, 19; hyoscyamus, 73; potassi citratis (liq.), 86; mucilag. ulmi, 99.
- EARACHE:** *Internally*, analgesics; belladonna, 19. *Locally* cocaina (5 parts in 500 of water or 10 per cent. ointment with adeps lanæ), 32; glyceritum phenolis, 67, plus glycerinum, 66, equal parts.
- EAR, NOISES IN:** Acid, hydrobromic. dil., 4; cimicifuga, 31; ergota, 52; potassii bromidum, 120; spts. glycerylis nitratis, 143; strychnina, 146.
- ECCHYMOSES:** See CONTUSIONS.
- ECLAMPSIA:** See CONVULSIONS.
- ECZEMA:** Internally, arseni trioxidum, 17; oleum copaibæ, 105; oleum terebinthinæ, 107; pix liquida, 118. *Externally*, acid boricum (15 parts in 500), 2; pastæ dermatologicæ, 109; ung. zinci oxidi, 168; ung. zinci stearatis 168; acid. boricum 1 part, talcum and zinci oxidum, of each 8 parts, as a dusting powder. *In obstinate cases*, lip. picis alkalinus, 85; sulphur precipitatum, 147; ung. picis liquidæ, 168; ung. sulphuris, 168; sapo mollis, 135.
- EDEMA OF LUNGS:** Amyl nitris, 13; belladonna, 19; caffeina, 23; strychnina, 146.
- EMETICS:** Alumen, 11; apomorphina (by hypodermic injection), 14; antimon. et potass. tart. (not to be recommended), 13; ipecacuanha, 75; cupri sulphas (in phosphorus poisoning), 37; sinapis, 137; zinci sulphas, 174 (in narcotic poisoning).
- EMISSIONS:** Camphora monobromata, 26; chloral hydratum, 29; hyoscina, 73; potassii bromidum, 120.
- EMMENAGOGUES:** See AMENORRHEA.
- EMULSIFYING AGENT:** Acacia, 1; tragacantha, 164.
- ENTERALGIA:** See COLIC, INTESTINAL.
- ENURESIS:** Atropina, 18; belladonna, 19; cantharis (tr.), 27; hyoscyamus, 73; strychnina, 146.
- EPHELIS:** Chrysarobinum (ung.), 31.

- EPIDIDYMITIS**: Local applications, guaiacol (ung. 1/5), 69; ung. hydrarg-plus ung. belladonna, 167.
- EPISTAXIS**: *To Lower Blood Pressure*, aconitum, 8; ipecac, 75; veratrum, 169. *Locally*, alumen, 11; amyllum, 13, equal parts; liq. ferri subsulph. or tr. ferri chlor. (10 parts in 500 as spray, 83, 160; acidum tannicum; 7. *Internally*, ergota, 52; hamamelis, 69; oleum terebinthinæ, 107.
- ERYSIPELAS**: *Local applications for*, to arrest, tr. iodi, painted at margin, 161; acidum boricum (20 parts in 500) applied to surface, 2; liq. plumbi subacetatis, dil., 85; sodii salicylas (25 parts in 500), 141.
- ERYTHEMA**: Acidum boricum, 2; bismuthi subnit., 22; camphora (1 to 2 parts in 4 of amyllum and 4 of zinc oxide), 26.
- ESCHAROTICS**: See CAUSTICS.
- EXCESSIVE SECRETIONS**: *To check*, belladonna, 19.
- EXCORIATION**: Collodium, 34.
- EXPECTORANTS**: *Sedative*, antimon. et potas. tart., 13; apomorphine, 14; ipecac, 75; lobelia, 89; potass. citras, 122. *Stimulant*, ammonii carbonas, ammonii chloridum, 12; benzoin, 20; balsamum peruvianum, balsamum toluatanum, 19; creosotum, 36; copaiba, 36; cubeba, 37; eucalyptus, 52; grindelia, 68; guaiacol, 69; oleum terebinthinæ, 107; pix liquida, 118; scilla, 136; senega, 136; sanguinaria, 135; terebenum, 157; terpini hydras, 157.
- EYE LIDS**: See BLEPHARITIS.
- FAINTING**: Ammonii carbonas, 11; alcohol, 10; spts. ammoniæ arom., 142.
- FAVUS**: Sodii thiosulphas (40 parts in 500), 141; sodii sulphis (45 parts in 500), 141.
- FEET, SWOLLEN**: Acid. salicylic, 5, plus sodii boras, 139 (dissolved in water and glycerin); acid. salicylic., 1 part, acid. boric., 3 parts, amyllum, 25 parts, as dusting powder; arseni trioxidum, 17; hamamelis, 69.
- FELON**: Argenti nitras (strong solution to abort.), 16.
- FERMENTATION**: See ANTISEPTICS.
- FETID SWEATING**: See BROMIDROSIS.
- FETOR**: See BREATH, FETID and BROMIDROSIS.
- FISSURE OF ANUS**: See ANUS, FISSURED.
- FLATULENCE**: Carminative waters, 14, 15; capsicum, 27; chloroformum, 30; pulvis aromaticus, 126; spts. ætheris comp., 142; spts. menthæ pip., 143.
- FRECKLES**: Acid. boricum, 2; acid. lacticum, 4 (75 parts in 500); hydrag. chlor. cor., (1 to 4 parts in 500) 71.
- FROST BITE**: Aq. ammoniæ, 14; iodum, 75; lin. terebinth., 78; tr. benzoin, 159; tr. cantharidis, 159; ung. aq. rosæ, 166.
- FURUNCLES**: See BOILS.
- GALACTORRHEA**: Atropinæ sulph., 18; ung. belladonnæ, 167.
- GALLDUCTS**: Spasm of, atropina, 18.
- GALLSTONE COLIC**: See BILIARY COLIC.
- GANGRENE**: Local applications, calx chlorinata (50 parts in 500), 25; potassii permanganas (20 parts in 500), 123.
- GARGLES**: Alumen (10 parts in 500), 11; aq. hydrogenii dioxidi (100 parts in 500), 15; tr. ferri chlor. (50 parts in 500), 160; phenol, (5 parts in 500), 112; potass. chloras (20 parts in 500), 121.
- GASTRALGIA**: Atropina, 18; belladonna, 19; cannabis indica, 27; chloroformum, 30; menthol, 92; potassii bromidum, 120; strontii bromidum, 145.
- GASTRIC CATARRH**: Acid. hydrochloricum, dil., 4; bismuthi subnitras, 22; argenti nitras, 16.
- GASTRIC HYPERÆSTHESIA**: Argenti nitras, 16; bismuthi sub-

- nitras, 22; iodum, 75; phenol, 112. *For gastric irritation*, pre., 22.
- GASTRIC JUICE**: *To Depress Secretion of*, atropina, 18; belladonna, 19; magma magnesiæ, 90; magnesiæ oxidum, 90; sal carolin, fact., 134; sodii bicarbonas, 138. *To Excite Secretion*, acid. hydrochloricum, 4; bitter tonics, vinum carnis, 170.
- GASTRIC ULCER**: Prescription 22.
- GASTRITIS**: See **GASTRIC CATARRH**.
- GLANS PENIS, INFLAMMATION OF**: See **BALANITIS**.
- GLEET**: Argenti nitras (1 part 5,000 to 1 in 1,000), 16; hydrarg. chloridum corrosivum (1 part in 10,000 to 1 in 5,000), 71; potassii permanganas (1 part in 5,000 to 1 in 20,000).
- GLOBUS HYSTERICUS**: Asafetida (emuls., pil.), 18; potass. bromidum, 120; sumbul, 147; valeriana, 169 (am. valeras, zinci valeras).
- GLOTIS, SPASM OF**: Amyl nitris, 13.
- GONORRHEA**: *Internally*, copaiba, 36; cubeba, 37; eucalyptus 52; hydrastis, 73; methylthioninæ hydrochlor., 93. *Locally*, argenti nitras (1 part in 3,000), 16; hydrarg. chlor. cor. (1 part in 40,000 to 1 part in 20,000), 71; hydrastinæ hydrochlorid (1 part in 500), 72; potassii permanganas (1 part in 1,000 to 1 part in 600), 123; zinci acetas (1 to 20 parts in 500), 173; zinci chloridum (1 part in 1,000), 173; zinci sulphas, 174.
- GOUT**: Prescription, 34.
- GRANULAR LIDS**: See **TRACHOMA**.
- GUMS, SPONGY**: Alumen, 11; gambir (catechu), 65; iodum, 75; myrrha (tr.) 99.
- HAIR, SUPERFLUOUS**: Calx sulphurata, liq., 25.
- HAY FEVER**: Acid. boricum (25 parts in 500), 2; glandulæ suprarenales siccæ, 66; resorcinol (10 parts in 500), 132.
- HEADACHE**: Acetanilidum, 1; acetphenetidinum, 2; antipyrina, 13; caffeina, 23; cannabis indica, 27; ergota, 52; menthol (locally), 92; nux vomica, 100; potassii bromidum, 120; potassii iodidum, 123; prescription 27.
- HEART BURN**: See **ANTACIDS**. Argenti nitras, 16.
- HEMATEMESIS**: Ergot, 52; hamamelis, 69; liq. ferri sub-sulph., 83; tr. ferri chlor., 160.
- HEMATURIA**: Acid. gallicum, 3; cannabis indica, 27; ergota, 52; oleum terebinthinæ (in passive hemorrhage), 107.
- HEMOPTYSIS**: Aconitum, 3; chloral, 29; ergota, 52; hamamelis, 69; ipecac, 75; morphin, 98.
- HEMORRHAGE, INTESTINAL**: See **INTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE—PULMONARY**, see **HEMOPTYSIS**. **UTERINE**, see **MENORRHAGIA**.
- HEMORRHOIDS**: Pulv. glycyrrhiz. comp., 127; ung. acidi tan., 166; ung. bel., 167; hamamelis, 69; iodoform, 74.
- HERPES**: Glyceritum acidi tannici, 67; unguentum acidi borici, 166; ung. zinci oxidi, 168; see **Dusting Powders**.
- HICCUGH**: Amyl nitris, 13; belladonna, 19; camphora, 26; capsicum, 27; chloral, 29; chloroform, 30; moschus, 99; spts. etheris comp., 142.
- HOARSENESS**: See **APHONIA**.
- HYDRAGOGUE CATHARTIC**: See **CATHARTICS**.
- HYPERCHLORHYDRIA**: Antacids, atropina, 18; sal carolin. factit., 134; potass. bromidum, 120.
- HYPERACIDITY**: See **ANTACIDS**.
- HYPERIDROSIS**: Acid. camphoricum, 3; acid. salicylicum, 5; acid. tannicum, 7; alum, 11; belladonna, 19; chromii, tri-oxid, 31; liq. formaldehydi, 83.
- HYPERCRETION**: See **HYPERCHLORHYDRIA**.
- HYSTERIA**: Ammon. valeras, 12; asafetida, 18; chloral, 29;

- camphor monobromata, 26; humulus, 70; potassii bromidum, 120; sumbul, 147; valerian, 169.
- ILEUS: Atropina, 18; chloroformum, 30.
- ILEO-COLITIS: See DIARRHEA CATARRHAL.
- IMPETIGO: Hydrarg. ammoniatum (10 to 20 parts in 500) of ung. aquæ rosæ or petrolatum; or resorcinol (10 to 20 parts in 500) of petrolatum; sulphur precipitatum (10 to 30 parts in 500); a lotion of acid. boricum 25 parts, resorcinol 5 parts, phenol 5 parts, in water 500 parts.
- IMPOTENCE: Cannabis indica, 27; cantharis, 27; elixir turneræ, 48; phosphorus, 112; strychninæ, 146.
- INCONTINENCE OF URINE: Arseni trioxidum, 17; belladonna, 19; buchu, 23; cantharis, 27; santoninum, 135; strychnina, 146.
- INSECT: See BITES.
- INSOMNIA: Aethylis carbamas, 9; chloral formamidum, 29; chloral hydratum, 29; paraldehydum, 109; sulphonmethanum, 147; sulphonethylmethanum, 146.
- INTERTRIGO: See CHAPPING.
- INTESTINAL CATARRH: Ammonii chloridum, 12; leptandra, 77; potassii iodidum, 123; phenylis salicylas, 112.
- INTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE: Acid. sulphuricum, 6; acid. tannicum, 7; calcii chloridum, 24; ergota, 52; oleum terebinthinæ, 107.
- INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION: Atropin, 18; hydrargyrum, 70; inflation of bowel by carbon dioxid, pulvis effervescens comp. (by enema), 127; opium, 108; physostigma, 113; strychnina, 146.
- INTESTINAL PROTECTIVES: Bismuth compounds, 21, 22.
- INTOXICATION: See ALCOHOLIC INTOXICATION.
- INTUSSUSCEPTION: See INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.
- ITCH: See SCABIES.
- ITCHING: Liq. picis alkalinus (15 parts in 500), 85; menthol (5 to 20 parts in 500), 92; phenol (ung. 5 parts in 500), 112; potassii bromidum, 120; cannabis indica, 27.
- JAUNDICE: Sodii phosphas, 141; phenylis salicylas, 112.
- JOINTS, INFLAMMATION OF: See ARTHRITIS.
- LACTATION: *Deficient*, oleum ricini, 103. *Excessive*, belladonna, 19; iodum, 75.
- LARYNGISMUS: Amyl nitris, 13; atropina, 18; chloral, 29; conium, 35; gelsemium, 65; moschus, 99; potassii bromidum, 120.
- LARYNGITIS: Acute, menthol, 1 part, eucalyptol, 12 parts, tinct. benzoini comp., 48 parts inhaled with vapor of hot water; in later stage argenti nitras (10 parts in 500) with applicator. *Chronic*, sprays of argenti nitras (10 parts in 500), cupri sulphas (5 parts in 500), zinci sulphas (10 parts in 500).
- LAXATIVES: See CATHARTICS.
- LEAD COLIC: Atropina, 18; magnesii sulphas, 91; morphina, 98.
- LENTIGO: Acidum salicylicum (sat. sol. in alcohol), 5; hydrarg. chlorid. cor. (1 part in 1,000), 71; sodii boras (30 parts in 500), 139.
- LEUCORRHEA: Alum (2 to 4 parts in 500), 11; fl. ext. hydrastis (2 parts in 500 to 5 parts in 500), 61; liq. cresolis comp., 81; potas. permangan. (1 part in 2,000 to 1 part in 500), 123; phenol (5 parts in 500), 122; zinci sulphas (1 part in 500), 174.
- LICE: Oleat hydrarg., 100; ung. hydrarg., 167.
- LIME: *Poisoning by*, acetum, 2; oleum olivæ, 103.
- LIPS, FISSURED: Bismuthi subnit., 22; tinct. benzoini, 159.
- LIVER SPOTS: See CHLOASMA, also TINEA VERSICOLOR.
- LUMBAGO: Analgesics, camphora monobromata, 26; cimici-

- fuga, 31; emplastrum capsici, 48; lin. chloroformi, 78; salicyl compounds, 5, 105, 135, 141, 145.
- LOCHIA:** *To deodorize*, eucalyptus, 52; potass. permangan (1 part in 500), 123; thymol (1 part in 1,000), 157.
- LUNG:** *In Congestion and Edema of*, aconitum, 8; amyl nitris, 13; cataplasma kaolini, 28; veratrum, 169.
- LUPUS:** *Internally*, oleum morrhue, 102; quinina, 130; salicinum, 135; sodii salicylas, 141. *Externally*, lin. saponis mollis, 78; pasta naphtholi, 110.
- MAGGOTS:** Chloroformum, 30; hydrarg. chlor. mite, 71.
- MALARIA:** See ANTIPERIODICS.
- MANIA:** *Hypnotic for*, prescription, 73.
- MASTITIS:** See BREASTS, INFLAMED.
- MELENA:** See INTESTINAL HEMORRHAGE.
- MEMBRANES, RELAXED MUCOUS:** Astringents.
- MELANCHOLIA:** Hypnotic for, prescription 73.
- MENIERE'S DISEASE:** Gelsemium, 65; pilocarpina (daily injections of Gm. 0.01 (gr. 1/6), 113.
- MENORRHAGIA:** Cannabis indica, 27; ergota, 52; glandulæ thyroideæ sic., 66; hydrastinina, 73; oleum erigerontis, 105.
- MERCURIAL POISONING:** Albumen ovi, potassii iodidum, 123.
- MERCURIAL SORE MOUTH:** Argenti nitras, 16; cupri sulphas, 37; liquor sodæ chlorinata, 86; potassii chloras, 121; sodii boras, 139.
- METORRHAGIA:** See MENORRHAGIA.
- MICTURITION, PAINFUL:** See DYSURIA.
- MICTURITION:** *Too Frequent*, alkaline diuretics, cantharis, 27; hyoscyamus, 73; liq. potass. citratis, 86.
- MIGRAINE:** Analgesics, amyl nitris, 13; cannabis indica, 27; ergot, 52; methylthioninæ, hydrochloridum, 93; potassii bromidum, 120; spts. glycerylis, nitratis, 143; tinct. nucis vom. (drop doses once in fifteen minutes), 162.
- MILK LEG:** See PHEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.
- MILK:** *To Diminish Secretion of*, atropin, 18; ungu. bell., 167. *To Promote Secretion of*, oleum ricini, 103.
- MILK, HUMANIZED:** Prescription 77.
- MORNING SICKNESS:** See PREGNANCY, VOMITING IN.
- MOUTH, SORE:** See CANCRUM ORIS.
- MOUTH:** *Dry*, glycerin, 66. *Ulcers of*, cupri sulph., 37; argenti nitras, 16; mel, 92. *Wash for*, liquor antisepticus, 80; liquor antisepticus alkalinus, 80; oleum thymi, 107; potassii chloras, 121; tr. myrrhæ, 162.
- MUCOUS PATCHES:** Argenti nitras, 16; hydrarg. chlor. mite, 71; tr. benzoini comp., 159; zinci oxidum, 173.
- MYALGIA:** Ammonii chloridum, 12; cimicifuga, 31; lin. camphoræ, 78; lin. chloroformi, 78; liq. potassii vel sodii citratis, 86, 87; ungu. iodi, 167.
- NAIL, INGROWN:** Acidum tannicum, 7; alumen, 11; liq. ferri chlor., 82; liq. potassii hydroxidi, 86.
- NASAL CATARRH:** ACUTE, see CORYZA. *Chronic*, acid, boricum, 2; hydrastis, 73; iodolum, 75; liq. antisepticus alkalinus, 80; liq. sodii boratis comp., 87.
- NAUSEA:** Aqua creosoti (to prevent), 15; chloroform, 30; menthol, 92.
- NEURALGIA:** Prescription for, 13; see ANTINEURALGICS.
- NEURITIS:** See ANALGESICS Arseni trioxidum, 17; potassii iodidum, 123; sodii salicylas, 141.
- NIGHT BLINDNESS:** Physostigma, 113.
- NIGHT SCREAMING:** Potassii nitras, 123.
- NIGHT SWEATS:** Acid. camphoricum, 3; acid. sulphuricum aromaticum (pre.), 6; alum (2 parts in 500), 11; atropina, 18; zinci oxidum, 173. *To control*, prescription 7.
- SUNBURN:** Emulsum amygdalæ, 50.

- NIPPLES, SORE:** Acid. boricum (20 parts in 500), 2; acid. tannicum, 7; alumen, 11; argenti nitras, 16; belladonna, 19; benzoinum, 20.
- NOSEBLEED:** See EPISTAXIS.
- NYCTALOPIA:** Physostigma, 113.
- NYPHOMANIA:** Potassii bromidum, 120.
- OBESITY:** Glandulæ thyroideæ siccæ, 66; sal carolinum fact., 134.
- ODORS, FETID:** See BROMIDROSIS; BREATH, FETID; DISINFECTANTS.
- OINTMENT VEHICLES:** Adeps, 8; adeps benzoinatus, 8; adeps lanæ hydrosus, 9; petrolatum, 111.
- ONYCHIA:** Plumbi nitras, 119.
- ORCHITIS:** See EPIDIDYMITIS.
- OTALGIA:** See EARACHE.
- OTITIS:** See EARACHE.
- OTORRHEA:** Acid. boricum, 2; aqua hydrogenii dioxidi, 15.
- OZENA:** Hydarg. ammoniatum (8 parts in 500 sugar) as snuff, 72.
- PAIN:** See ANALGESICS.
- PALPITATION:** Belladonna, 19.
- PARALYSIS:** Hysteric, See HYSTERIA. Prescription for paralysis, 146.
- PARASITE:** See ANTIPARASITICS.
- PARONYCHIA:** Acid. boricum, 2; argenti nitras, 16; sodii bicarbonas (5 to 500 to soften nails).
- PEDICULOSIS:** Oleat. hydrargyri, 100; ung. hydrarg., dilut., 167; phenol (12½ parts in 50), for nits, 112.
- PEMPHIGUS:** Arseni trioxidum, 17; atropina, 18; pilocarpina, 113; quinina, 131; strychnina, 145. Locally, dusting powders, ung. zinci oxidi, 168.
- PERNICIOUS ANEMIA:** See ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS.
- PERTUSSIS:** See WHOOPING-COUGH.
- PHARYNGITIS:** Antipyrina (spray, 20 parts in 500), 13; aqua hydrogenii dioxidi (100 parts in 500), 15; argenti nitras, (10 to 40 parts in 500), 16; cubeba (troches), 37, 165; liquor ferri subsulph. plus glycerin, 83.
- PHARYNX:** *Relaxed*, acid. tannicum, 7. *Spasm of*, belladonna, 19.
- PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS:** Hamamelis, 69.
- PHOSPHATIC URINE:** Acid. benzoicum, 2; acid boricum, 2; hexamethylenamina, 70.
- PHOTOPHOBIA:** Aether, 9; belladonna, 19; cocaina, 32; conium, 35.
- PILES:** See HEMORRHOIDS.
- PIN WORMS:** See ASCARIDES.
- PITYRIASIS:** Chrysarobinum (ung.), 31, 167.
- PLEURODYNIA:** See NEURALGIA.
- POISONING:** General antidotes: For acids, soap, 135; magnesia, 90; chalk, 37. For alkalis, vinegar. For metallic salts, alkaline carbonates, albumin. For alkaloids, tannic acid, 7.
- Acetanilid*, atropina, 18; strychnina, 145.
- Aconite*, ether hypodermically, 9; atropina, 18; digitalis, 38; strychnina, 145.
- Alcohol*, ammonium carbonate, 11; digitalis, 38; strychnina, 145.
- Antimony*, tannic acid, 7.
- Antipyrin*, atropina, 18; strychnina, 145.
- Arsenic*, ferri hydroxidum cum magnesi oxido, 56.
- Belladonna*, opium, 108.
- Carbolic Acid*, see Phenol.
- Chloral and Chloroform*, atropina, 18; digitalis, 38; strychnina, 145.

- Cocaine*, ammonium carbonate, 11; strychnina, 145.
Colchicum, tannic acid, 7; atropina, 18.
Conium, strychnina, 145.
Copper, potassii ferrocyanidum, 122.
Corrosive sublimate, albumen ovi (white of egg).
Digitalis, tannic acid, 7; aconite, 8.
Ether, atropina, 18; digitalis, 38; strychnina, 145.
Gelsemium, ammonium carbonate, 11; atropina, 18; digitalis, 38; strychnina, 145.
Iodin, starch, 13; ammonia, 11; atropina, 18; strychnina, 145.
Iodoform, sodium bicarbonate, 138.
Lead, magnesium or sodium sulphate, 141.
Nitrate of Silver, common salt.
Nux Vomica and Strychnina, acidum tannicum, 7; amyl nitrite, 13; chloral, 29; chloroform, 30; potassii bromidum, 120.
Opium, atropina, 18; potassii permanganas (5 parts in 500), 123.
Phenol, alcohol (if given immediately); magnesium sulphate, 141; atropina, 18; strychnina, 145; digitalis, 38.
Phosphorus, aqua hydrogenii dioxidi, 15; potassii permanganas (5 parts in 500), 123.
Physostigma, atropina, 18.
Veratrum, atropina, 18; strychnina, 145.
- POLYURIA**: Acidum gallicum, 3; ergota, 52; glandulæ suprarenales siccæ, 66; opium, 108; strychnina, 145.
- POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE**: Ergot, 52; acetum, locally.
- PREGNANCY, VOMITING IN**: Cerii oxalas, 29; iodum (tr.) 75; ipecac, 75; menthol (10 parts in 500), (4 c.c.), 92; potassii bromidum, 120; strychnina, 145.
- PRURITUS**: See ITCHING.
- PSORIASIS**: Hydrarg. ammoniatum, 72; liq. calcis, sulphuratæ, 81; liq. picis alkalinus, 85; pix liquida, 118; pyrogallol (30 parts in 500) 130; ung. chrysarobini, 167; ung. picis comp. 167.
- PTYALISM**: Potass. chloras, 121.
- PUPIL**: *To dilate*, atropina (2 parts in 500), 18; homatropina (4 parts in 500, 70. *To contract*, physostigmina (1 to 2 parts in 500), 113.
- PURGATIVES**: See CATHARTICS.
- PURPURA**: Calcii chloridum, 24; glandulæ suprarenales siccæ, 66.
- PUTREFACTION**: *Intestinal*, phenylis salicylas, 112; sodii phenolsulphonas, 141. *In wounds*, betanaphthol, 21; bis-muthi subsalicylas, 22.
- PYELITIS**: Hexamethylenamina, 70; buchu, 23; cantharis, 27; uva ursi, 169.
- PYLORUS, SPASM OF**: Belladonna, 19; oleum olivæ, 103; spts. ætheris comp., 142.
- PYROSIS**: Argenti nitras, 16; magma magnesicæ, 90; magnesii oxidum, 90.
- QUININE**: *To conceal taste*, prescription, 131.
- QUINSY**: See TONSILLITIS.
- RACHITIS**: See RICKETS.
- RECTUM**: Engorged, acid. tannicum, 7; belladonna, 19, in suppositories. *Prolapsus of*, ergota, 52; hamamelis, 69; hydrastis, 73. *Spasm of*, belladonna, 19.
- RENAL CONGESTION**: Prescription, 38.
- RETINA**: *Anemia of*, amyl nitris, 13. *Congested*, ergota, 52.
- RHUS POISONING**: Fl. ext. grindeliæ, 61; liq. plumbi subacetatis dil, 85; sodii bicarbonas (sat. sol.), 138; ung. aquæ rosæ, 166; lotio nigra and aqua calcis, of each equal parts; ung. zinc oxidi, 168.

- RICKETS: Bitter tonics; oleum morrhuæ, 102; phosphorus, 112; syr. hypophosphitum comp., 153; syr. calc. lactophosphatis, 150, 151.
- RINGWORM: Acid. sulphurosum, 7; chrysarobinum, 31; liq. calcis sulphuratæ, 81; sodii sulphis, 14; sodii thiosulphas (60 parts in 500), 141; ungu. hydrargyri ammon., 168; ungu. picis liquidæ, 168.
- RUNROUND: See PARONYCHIA.
- SALIVATION: Potassii chloras, 121.
- SATYRIASIS: Potassii bromidum, 120.
- SCABIES: Ung. sulphuris, 168.
- SCIATICA: Acetanilidinum, 1; acetphenetidinum, 2; antipyrina, 13; cantharis, 27; chloroformum, 30; oleum tigllii, 103; potassii acetas, 120; potassii iodidum, 123; sodii salicylas, 141.
- SCURVY: Acid, citricum, 3; arseni trioxidum, 17; iron preparations, 55; potassii citras, 122.
- SEASICKNESS: Amyl nitris, 13; capsicum, 27; cerii oxalas, 29; chloral formamidum, 29; potassii bromidum, 120.
- SEBORRHEA: Linamentum saponis mollis, 78; plus thymol (15 parts in 500), 157.
- SERPENT BITES: See BITES OF REPTILES.
- SEXUAL EXCITEMENT: Camphor monobromata, 26; hyoscina, 73; lupulin, 90; potassii bromidum, 120.
- SHINGLES: See HERPES.
- SHOCK: Alcohol, 10; atropina, 18; spts. ammon. arom., 142; strychnina, 145.
- SIABORRHEA: Atropina, 18.
- SIALAGOGUES: Pilocarpina, 113.
- SLEEPLESSNES: See INSOMNIA.
- SMELLS, FOUL: Calx chlorinata, 25; carbo ligni, 27; phenol, 112; potassii permanganas, 123.
- SOUR STOMACH: See HYPERCHLORHYDRIA.
- SPASMS: See CONVULSIONS.
- SPERMATORRHEA: See EMISSIONS.
- SPINAL CONGESTION: Ergota, 52; gelsemium, 65; potassii bromidum, 120.
- SPINAL IRRITATION: Cantharis, 27; potassii bromidum, 120.
- SPITTING OF BLOOD: See HEMOPTYSIS.
- SPRAINS: Aqua hamamelidis, 15; arnica, 17; capsicum, 27; lin. ammoniæ, 77; lin. camphoræ, 78; lin. chloroformi, 78; liq. plumbi subacet., 85.
- STAINS OF SILVER NITRATE: Potassii cyanidum, 122; potassii iodidum, 123.
- STIMULANTS: Ether hypodermically, 9; camphor in oil (30 parts in 500), hypodermically, 26.
- STINGS AND BITES: Aqua hydrogenii dioxidi, 15; aqua ammoniæ, 14; phenol, 112.
- STOMACH, DILATATION OF; Nux vomica, 100; strychnina, 145.
- STOMATITIS: Acid. boricum, 2; aqua hydrogenii dioxidi, 15; argenti nitras, 16; potassii chloras, 121; potassii permanganas, 123; salvia, 135.
- STRANGURY: Camphora, 26; chondrus, 30; linum, 78; liq. potassii hydroxidi, 36; uva ursi, 169.
- STYES: Boric acid, 2; collodium, 34; hydrarg. oxidum flavum (ung. 2 parts in 500), 72.
- SUNBURN: Emulsum amygdalæ, 50.
- SWEATING: See HYPERIDROSIS, NIGHT SWEATS.
- SYNCOPE: Amyl nitris, 13; sp. ammoniæ aromaticus, 142.
- SYPHILITIC ULCER: Chromii trioxidum, 31; hydrarg. chloridum mite, 71; ungu. hydrarg. ammoniati, 167; ungu. hydrarg. oxidum rubri, 167.

- TAENIAE: Aether, 9; aspidium (oleoresina), 18; cusso, 37; granatum, 68; pelletierinæ tannas, 110; pepo, 110.
- TAPEWORM: See TAENIAE.
- TEETHING: *To prevent convulsions*, potassii bromidum, 120.
- TENESMUS: Camphora monobromata, 26.
- TESTICLE, SWELLED: Collodium, 34; emplastrum belladonnæ, 48; oleatum hydrarg., 100; ung. hydrarg., 167.
- THIRST: Glycerinum, 66.
- THROAT, SORE: See PHARYNGITIS.
- THRUSH: Acid. salicylicum, 5; liq. calcis, 81; mel rosæ, 92; potassii chloras, 121; sodii boras, 139.
- TINEA CAPITIS, Acidum boricum, 2; chromii trioxidum, 31; liq. calcis, 81; oleum cajeputi, 104; oleum tiglii, 103;
- TINEA TONSURANS: Oleum cajeputi, 104; oleum tiglii, 103; liq. calcis sulphuratæ, 81; sulphur, 147.
- TINEA VERSICOLOR: Liq. calcis sulphuratæ, 81; sulphur, 147.
- TINNITIS AURIUM: Acid. hydrobromicum, 4; cimicifuga, 31; gelsemium, 65 pilocarpina, 113; potassii bromidum, 120.
- TOENAIL, INGROWN: See INGROWN TOENAIL.
- TONIC: Prescription, 146.
- TONGUE: *Fissured*, glycerinum, 66; iodoformum, 74; *Ulcerated*, chromii trioxidum, 31.
- TONSILLITIS: *Internally*, aconitum, 8; belladonna, 19; guaiacum, 69; phenylis salicylas, 112; sodii salicylas, 141. *Locally*, aqua hydrogenii dioxidi, 15; argenti nitras (40 to 60 parts in 500); guaiacol, 69; sodii bicarbonas (teaspoonful in glass of hot water as gargle).
- TOOTHACHE: Creosotum, 36; oleum caryophylli, 105 oleum, menthæ piperitæ, 106 (apply these on cotton).
- TRACHOMA: Argenti nitras (10 parts in 500), 16; cupri sulphas, 37; glyceritum boroglycerini, 67; hydrarg. chloridum corros. (1 part in 500), 71.
- TREMOR: Hyoscina, 73; hyoscyamus, 73; potassii bromidum, 120; veratrum, 169.
- TRISMUS NASCENTUM: Amyl nitris, 13.
- TYMPANITES: Asafetida, 18 (emuls. by enema or pill.): carbo ligni, 27; oleum terebinthinæ, 107; strychnina, 145.
- URETHRA, IRRITABLE: Argenti nitras, 16; belladonna, 19; buchu, 23; Chondrus, 13; cocaina, 32; potassii bromidum, 120.
- URINARY CALCULI: See CALCULI, URINARY.
- URINATION, PAINFUL: See DYSURIA.
- URINE, ACID: Liq. potassii hydroxidi, 86; liq. potassii citratis, 86; liq. sodii citratis, 87.
- URINE, ALKALINE: Acid. benzoicum, 2; acid. salicylicum, 5; hexamethylenamina, 70.
- URINE, AMMONIACAL: Hexamethylenamina, 70.
- URINE, BURNING: See ARDOR URINAE.
- URINE, INCONTINENCE OF: See INCONTINENCE OF URINE.
- URINE, PHOSPHATIC: Acid. benzoicum, 2.
- URINE, RETENTION OF: Strychnina, 145, zea, 172.
- URTICARIA: *To prevent*, calcium chlorid. 24. *Internally*, Atropina, 18; pilocarpus, 113; potassii bromidum, 120; pulvis effervescens comp., 127. *Externally*, acid. boricum, 2; acid. salicylicum, 5, acid. sulphurosum, 7; camphora, (1 to 2 parts camphor in 4 parts each of amyllum and zinci oxidum), 26.
- UTERINE COLIC: Aloe, 10; eucalyptus, 52; grindelia, 68.
- UTERINE HEMORRHAGE: See MENORRHAGIA.
- UTERINE INERTIA: Ergota, 52; quinina, 131; strychnina, 145.
- UTERUS: *Engorgement of*, cimicifuga, 31; ergota, 52; hydrastis, 73. *Rigid*, belladonna, 19; chloral, 29; ipecac, 75. *Ulcers of*, iodum, 75; phenol, 112.

- UVULA RELAXED: Alum, 11; capsicum (tr.) and glycerin, equal parts, 27; kino, 76; pyrethrum, 130; tr. myrrhæ, 162.
- VAGINA, RELAXED: Acid tannicum, 7; alum (50 parts in 500), 11; gambir, 65; geranium, 66.
- VAGINISMUS: Atropin, 18; belladonna, 19; iodoformum, 74.
- VASOCONSTRICTORS: Digitalis, 38; ergota, 52; glandulæ suprarenales siccæ, 66.
- VASODILATORS: Aconitum, 8; amyl nitris, 13; sodii nitris, 141; spts. glycerylis nitratis, 143; veratrum, 169.
- VEGETATIONS: Chromii trioxidum, 31.
- VENEREAL EXCITEMENT: See SEXUAL EXCITEMENT.
- VERTIGO: Amyl nitris, 13; strychnina, 145; valeriana, 169.
- VESICANTS: See BLISTERS, TO RAISE.
- VOMITING OF BLOOD: See HEMATEMESIS.
- VOMITING: *From gastric inflammation*, bismuthi subnitras, 22; cerii oxalas, 29. *From gastric hyperæsthesia*, cocaina, 32; menthol, 92; chloroformum, 30; phenol, 112. *From reflex causes*, potassii bromidum, 120; chloral hydratum, 29; morphina, 98; iodum, 75; ipecac, 75; nux vomica, 100.
- VULVA: *Irritation of*, Argenti nitras, 16; iodoformum, 74; sodii boras, 139. *Pruritus of*, acid boricum (sat. sol.) 2; argenti nitras (1 to 2 parts in 4,000 of spts. etheris nitrosi), 16; liq. plumbi subacetatis (15 to 30 parts in 500), 85.
- WARTS: *Internally*, magnesii carbonas, 90. *Externally*, acid, aceticum glaciale, 2; acid. aceticum plus acidum salicylicum; chromii trioxidum, 31.
- WHOOPING COUGH: Acid. hydrobromicum dil. 4; ammonii bromidum, 11; amyl nitris, 13; antipyrina, 13; belladonna, 19; bromoformum, 22; chloroformum, 30; grindelia, 68; hyoscyamus, 73; ipecac, 75; menthol, 92; morphina, 98; potassii bromidum, 120; quininæ sulphas, 131 (in spray, 1 part in 500); terpini hydras, 157.
- WORMS: See ANTHELMINTICS.
- WOUNDS: *To cleanse skin around*, sapo mollis, 135. *To irrigate infected surfaces*, hydrarg. chloridum corros. (1 part in 1,000), 71; potassii permangan (3 to 8 parts in 1,000), 123. *To remove dirt*, pour oil into wound and wash out, scrub wound with ethereal soap. *To cleanse badly infected wound*, pure phenol, 112. *To close small wounds*, collodium, 34; as dusting powder before closing acetanilidum, 1; acidum boricum, 2; bismuthi subgallas, 22; iodoformum, 74; iodolum, 75.

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