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Government: out: 1938

Hispanary

Ekiniyankun hui

21. 21. Oct. 1938.

CEYLON.



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DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY
SERVICES.

PHARMACOPŒIA OF THE
CEYLON HOSPITALS.

EIGHTH EDITION.

Issued by order of Government.

COLOMBO :

H. ROSS COTTELL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, CEYLON.

1927.

145 100

PREFACE TO EIGHTH EDITION.

THE Pharmacopœia has been practically re-written, and much new matter has been included, in the hope that it will prove more generally useful.

Many valuable suggestions and criticisms were received from members of the Medical Department, and to these and to contributors an acknowledgment is due.

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PHARMACOPŒIA

OF THE

CEYLON HOSPITALS.

FORMULAE.

Part I.—Medical.

Capsules.

Recipe :—

Amyl Nitritis .. 5 minims
in each glass capsule.

(—For Inhalation.)

Haustus—Draughts.

1.—HAUSTUS CHLORAL ET BROMIDI.

Recipe :—

Chloral Hydratis .. 10 grains
Potassii Bromidi .. 15 grains
Sodii Bromidi .. *ad* 15 grains
Syrupi Aurantii .. 1 drachm
Aquam .. *ad* 1 ounce

2.—HAUSTUS MORPHINAE ET BROMIDI.

Recipe :—

Liquoris Morphinae Hydro-
chloridi .. 30 minims
Potassii Bromidi .. 20 grains
Aquam Chloroformi .. *ad* 1 ounce

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3.—HAUSTUS PARALDEHYDI.

Recipe :—

Paraldehydi	1 drachm
Syrupi Aurantii	..	1 drachm
Spiritus Vini Gallici	..	2 drachms
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—Sleeping Draught: Spiritus Rectificati 1 drachm may be used if brandy is not available).

Hirudines—Leeches.**Injectiones Anaestheticae—Anaesthetic Injections.**

1.—INJECTIO APOTHESINAE ET ADRENALINI ANAESTHETICA.

One tablet contains $\frac{3}{5}$ grains of Apothecin and $\frac{1}{1600}$ grains of Adrenalin, and when dissolved in 60 minims of water makes a solution containing 1 per cent. of Apothecin and 1 in 100000 Adrenalin.
(—given Subcutaneously). *Parke Davis & Co.*

2.—INJECTIO COCAINAE ANAESTHETICA.

Solutions of strengths 1 per cent., 2 per cent., 5 per cent., and 20 per cent.

3.—INJECTIO STOVAINAE ANAESTHETICA
(Barker's Formula.)

One sterile contains—

Stovaine ..	..	·1 gramme
Glucose ..	..	·1 gramme
Water ..	..	2 c.c.

(—given intrathecally, after draining off an equal volume of cerebrospinal fluid by Lumbar Puncture. For Spinal Anaesthesia).—*W. Martindale.*

4.—INJECTIO TROPACOCAINAE ANAESTHETICA.

One sterule contains 1·5 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of Tropacocaine Hydrochloride.

(—given intrathecally, after draining off twice the volume of cerebrospinal fluid by Lumbar Puncture For Spinal Anaesthesia).

Injectiones Hypodermicae—Hypodermic Injections.

1.—INJECTIO APOMORPHINAE HYPODERMICA.

One per cent. solution of Apomorphine Hydrochloride. Dose—5 to 10 minims.

2.—INJECTIO ATROPINAE HYPODERMICA.

12 per cent. solution of Atropine Sulphate (contains 1/100 grains in 8 minims.) Dose—2 to 8 minims.

3.—INJECTIO CAFFEINAE HYPODERMICA.
(Contains 1 grain in 3 minims.)

Recipe :—

Caffeinae	..	..	20 grains
Sodii Salicylatis		..	20 grains
Aquam Destillatam		ad	1 drachm

Dose—6 to 12 minims.

4.—INJECTIO COCAINÆ HYPODERMICA.

Five per cent. solution of Cocaine Hydrochloride, with Salicylic Acid as a preservative. (Contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in 10 minims.) Dose—5 to 10 minims.

5.—INJECTIO ERGOTÆ HYPODERMICA.

Thirty-three per cent. Solution of Extract of Ergot, with Phenol, 1 per cent. as a preservative. (Contains 1 grain in 3 minims.) Dose—5 to 10 minims.

6.—INJECTIO HYOSCINAE HYPODERMICA.

·12 per cent. Solution of Hyoscine Hydrobromide. (Contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grains in 8 minims.)
Dose—2 to 8 minims.

7.—INJECTIO MORPHINAE ET ATROPINAE
HYPODERMICA.

(Contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Morphine Tartrate and $\frac{1}{100}$ grains of Atropine Sulphate in 8 minims.) Dose—2 to 8 minims.

8.—INJECTIO MORPHINAE HYPODERMICA.

2·5 per cent. Solution of Morphine Tartrate. (Contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grain in 10 minims).
Dose—5 to 10 minims.

9.—INJECTIO PILOCARPINAE HYPODERMICA.

Three per cent. solution of Pilocarpine Nitrate. (Contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grain in 8 minims).
Dose—2 to 8 minims.

10.—INJECTIO PITUITARIA HYPODERMICA.

Twenty per cent. Aqueous Extract of the posterior lobe of the Pituitary Body of the Ox.
Dose—8 to 15 minims. ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 c.c.)
Not to be repeated within two hours.

11.—INJECTIO STRYCHNINAE HYPODERMICA.

·75 per cent. solution of Strychnine Hydrochloride (contains $\frac{3}{40}$ grains in 10 minims).
Dose—5 to 10 minims.

Linimenta—Liniments.

1.—LINIMENTUM ACONITI COMPOSITUM.

(*Synonym—A. B. C. Liniment.*)

Recipe :—

Linimenti Aconiti

Linimenti Belladonnae

Linimenti Chloroformi *aa* partes aequales.

2.—LINIMENTUM CALAMINAE.

Recipe :—

Calaminae ..	..	20 grains
Zinci Oxidi ..	..	15 grains
Saponis Mollis ..	..	15 grains
Olei Olivae ..	..	4 drachms
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

3.—LINIMENTUM MENTHOL.

Recipe :—

Menthol ..	..	1½ drachms
Chloroformi ..	..	2 drachms
Oleum Olivae ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

4.—LINIMENTUM METHYL SALICYLATIS.

Recipe :—

Menthol ..	..	25 grains
Olei Eucalypti ..	..	50 minims
Olei Camphorae Essentialis ..	..	2 drachms
Methyl Salicylatem ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

Linctus.

1.—LINCTUS ACIDUS.

Recipe :—

Oxymellis ..	..	20 minims
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti ..	..	7½ minims
Spiritus Chloroformi ..	..	2 minims
Syrupum Simplicem ..	<i>ad</i>	1 drachm

(—Simple Demulcent.)

2.—LINCTUS DIAMORPHINAE.

Recipe :—

Diamorphinae Hydrochloridi ..	..	1/16 grain
Glycerini ..	..	10 minims
Syrupum Picis Liquidae ..	<i>ad</i>	1 drachm
(B. P. C.) ..		

(—Respiratory Sedative.)

3.—LINCTUS MORPHINÆ.

Recipe :—

Liquoris Morphinae Acetatis	..	10 minims
Spiritus Chloroformi	..	3 minims
Syrupi Limonis	..	15 minims
Mucilaginis Acaciae	<i>ad</i>	1 drachm

(—Respiratory Sedative.)

4.—LINCTUS SCILLÆ COMPOSITUS.

Recipe :—

Oxymellis Scillae	..	25 minims
Tincturae Camphorae Compositae	..	10 minims
Vini Ipecacuanhae	..	5 minims
Mucilaginis Acaciae	<i>ad</i>	1 drachm

(—Respiratory Sedative.)

Misturae—Mixtures.

(Adult Dose = 1 ounce, unless otherwise stated.)

1.—MISTURA AETHERIS COMPOSITA.

Recipe :—

Ammonii Carbonatis	..	1 grain
Liquoris Ammoniae Fortis	..	1 minim
Aetheris	..	6 minims
Aquam Menthae Piperitae	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—For exhaustion after coughing.)

2.—MISTURA AMMONII CARBONATIS CUM DIGITALE.

Recipe :—

Ammonii Carbonatis	..	3 grains
Potassii Iodidi	..	5 grains
Tincturae Digitalis	..	10 minims
Syrupi Tolutani	..	30 minims
Aquam Camphorae	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

3.—MISTURA ARSENII ACIDA.

Recipe :—

Liquoris Arsenici Hydrochlorici	3 minims
Acidi Phosphorici Diluti	.. 20 minims
Syrupi Aurantii	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam	.. <i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(— as a Tonic.)

4.—MISTURA ASTHMATICA.

Recipe :—

Potassii Iodidi	.. 5 grains
Tincturæ Belladonnae	.. 10 minims
Tincturæ Stramonii	.. 15 minims
Tincturæ Lobeliae Aethereae	.. 15 minims
Syrupi Scillae	.. 20 minims
Aquam Chloroformi	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Bronchial Asthma.)

5.—MISTURA ASTRINGENS.

Recipe :—

Cretæ Preparatae	.. 15 grains
Tincturæ Opii	.. $7\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Tincturæ Catechu	.. 15 minims
Mucilaginis Tragacanthæ	.. q. s.
Aquam	.. <i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Diarrhoea.)

6.—MISTURA BROMIDI APERIENS.

Recipe :—

Ammonii Bromidi	.. 10 grains
Magnesii Sulphatis	.. 30 grains
Spiritus Ammoniaë Aromatici	.. 15 minims
Aquam Menthaë Piperitæ	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Functional Dysmenorrhœa.)

7.—MISTURA BROMIDORUM.

Recipe :—

Potassii Bromidi	..	10 grains
Sodii Bromidi ..	..	10 grains
Ammonii Bromidi	..	10 grains
Aquam Chloroformi	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—as a Nervous Sedative.)

8.—MISTURA CARBON TETRACHLORIDI.

Recipe :—

Carbon Tetrachloridi	..	30 minims
Olei Chenopodii	..	10 minims
Paraffinum Liquidum	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Anchylostomiasis : to be followed by White Mixture, if necessary.)

9.—MISTURA CARMINATIVA.

Recip :—

Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	10 grains
Spiritus Ammoniac Aromatici	..	20 minims
Spiritus Chloroformi	..	15 minims
Tincturae Cardamomi Compositae	..	40 minims
Aquam Menthae Piperitae	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Flatulence.)

10.—MISTURA CODEINAE.

Recipe :—

Codeinae Phosphatis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Syrupi Ferri Iodidi	..	15 minims
Syrupi Pruni Virginianae	..	15 minims
Aquam Chloroformi	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

11.—MISTURA COPAIBAE.

Recipe :—

Copaibae	..	..	30 minims
Liquoris Potassae	..	..	15 minims
Aquam Cinnamomi		<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(Emulsified by shaking the Copaiba, with the Liquor Potassae and an equal volume of water, in a bottle.)

(—for Urethritis.)

12.—MISTURA DIAPHORETICA.

Recipe :—

Potassii Nitratis	..	..	5 grains
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi	..	..	7½ minims
Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis	..	..	2 drachms
Aquam Camphorae		<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—Diaphoretic.)

13.—MISTURA DIGITALIS.

Recipe :—

Tincturae Digitalis	..	..	20 minims
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici	..	..	15 minims
Spiritus Aetheris	..	..	10 minims
Aquam Camphorae		<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—in Heart Failure.) (See Note on No. 14.)

14.—MISTURA DIGITALIS CUM CALCII CHLORIDO.

Recipe :—

Calcii Chloridi	..	..	10 grains
Tincturae Digitalis	..	..	10 minims
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici	..	..	15 minims
Syrupi Aurantii	..	..	30 minims
Aquam Chloroformi		<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—Cardiac Tonic and Diuretic.)

N.B.—The Tincture of Digitalis is best dispensed separately, and the dose prescribed added to each dose of the mixture just before it is taken.

15.—MISTURA DIURETICA, No. 1.

Recipe :—

Potassii Acetatis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Potassii Citratis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi	..	20 minims
Tincturae Hyoseyami	..	15 minims
Infusum Buchu (<i>or</i> Infusum Digitalis Recentis, where procurable)	..	ad 1 ounce

(—as a Diuretic.)

16.—MISTURA DIURETICA, No. 2.

Recipe :—

Caffeinae Citratis	..	4 grains
Theobrominae et Sodii Salicylatis	..	10 grains
Spiritus Juniperi	..	10 minims
Syrupi Scillae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam Cinnamomi	ad	1 ounce

(—as a Diuretic.)

17.—MISTURA ESERINAE.

Recipe :—

Eserinae Sulphatis	..	$\frac{1}{32}$ grains
Liquoris Strychninae Hydrochloridi	..	3 minims
Tincturae Cardamomi Compositae	..	20 minims
Sodii Sulphatis	..	1 drachm
Aquam Chloroformi	ad	1 ounce

(—for Tympanites.)

18.—MISTURA EXPECTORANS.

Recipe :—

Vini Ipecacuanhae	..	10 minims
Potassii Nitratis	..	5 grains
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi	..	10 minims
Tincturae Camphorae Compositae	..	20 minims
Syrupi Tolutani	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam	ad	1 ounce

(—Cough Mixture.)

19.—MISTURA FERRI ET QUININAE.

Recipe :—

Quininae Sulphatis	..	1½ grains
Tincturae Ferri Perchloridi	..	10 minims
Acidi Nitrohydrochlorici Diluti		5 minims
Tincturae Nucis Vomicae	..	5 minims
Magnesii Sulphatis	..	1 drachm
Infusum Quassiae	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—as a Tonic.)

20.—MISTURA FERRI ET STRYCHNINAE.

Recipe :—

Tincturae Ferri Perchloridi	..	10 minims
Liquoris Strychninae Hydrochloridi	..	4 minims
Glycerini	..	½ drachm
Infusum Quassiae	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(With Magnesii Sulphatis ½ drachm, if required.)

(—as a Tonic.)

21.—MISTURA HEPATICA.

Recipe :—

Sodii Salicylatis	..	10 grains
Ammonii Chloridi	..	10 grains
Vini Ipecacuanhae	..	15 minims
Tincturae Capsici	..	3 minims
Extracti Taraxaci Liquidi	..	½ drachm
Infusum Chiratae	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

22.—MISTURA HEXAMINAE.

Recipe :—

Hexaminae	..	10 grains
Sodii Phosphatis Acidi	..	30 grains
Aquam Chloroformi	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—as a Urinary Disinfectant.)

23.—MISTURA HYDRARGYRI IODIDI.

Recipe :—

Liquoris Hydrargyri Perchloridi	25 minims
Potassii Iodidi ..	10 grains
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici ..	15 minims
Tincturae Cardamomi Compositae ..	20 minims
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Syphilis.)

24.—MISTURA IODIDI ET TRINITRINI.

Recipe :—

Potassii Iodidi ..	5 grains
Liquoris Trinitrini ..	1 minim
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici ..	10 minims
Glycerini ..	20 minims
Aquam Camphorae ..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—in Hyperpiesia.)

25.—MISTURA NUCIS VOMICAE ACIDA.

Recipe :—

Tincturae Nucis Vomicae ..	7½ minims
Acidi Hydrochlorici Diluti ..	10 minims
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—Tonic.)

26.—MISTURA OLEI MORRHUAE.

Recipe :—

Olei Morrhuæ ..	1 drachm
Syrupi Tolutani ..	20 minims
Mucilaginis Acaciae ..	q. s.
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

27.—MISTURA OLEI MORRHUAE CUM CREOSOTO.

Recipe :—

Olei Morrhuae	..	1 drachm
Creosoti	..	3 minims
Syrupi Ferri Phosphatis cum Quininā et Strychninā	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Tincturae Camphorae Compo- sitae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Mucilaginis Acaciae	..	q. s.
Aquam	..	ad 1 ounce

(—in Phthisis.)

28.—MISTURA OLEI RICINI COMPOSITA.

Recipe :—

Olei Ricini	..	1 drachm
Salol	..	10 grains
Tincturae Opii	..	10 minims
Tincturae Catechu	..	15 minims
Liquoris Hydrargyri Perchloridi	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm	
Mucilaginis Acaciae	..	q. s.
Aquam Chloroformi	ad	1 ounce

(—for Diarrhoea.)

29.—MISTURA POTASSII BROMIDI.

Recipe :—

Potassii Bromidi	..	15 grains
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici	..	15 minims
Aquam	..	ad 1 ounce

(—Sedative.)

30.—MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI ALKALINA.

Recipe :—

Potassii Iodidi	..	3 grains
Ammonii Carbonatis	..	3 grains
Potassii Bicarbonatis	..	15 grains
Aquam Camphorae	ad	1 ounce

(—in Chronic Bronchial and Lung Disease, when the Sputum is thick.)

31.—MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI CUM STRAMONIO.

Recipe :—

Potassii Iodidi..	..	3 grains
Tincturae Stramonii	..	5 minims
Spiritus Chloroformi	..	5 minims
Extracti Glycyrrhizae Liquidi	..	20 minims
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Spasmodic Cough.)

32.—MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI PRO TUSSE.

Recipe :—

Potassii Iodidi..	..	5 grains
Ammonii Carbonatis	..	5 grains
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici	..	15 minims
Syrupi Tolutani	..	30 minims
Aquam Anisi	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Cough with thick scanty sputum.)

33.—MISTURA PRO TUSSE SIMPLEX.

Recipe :—

Vini Ipecacuanhae	..	10 minims
Potassii Nitratis	..	5 grains
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi	..	10 minims
Tincturae Camphorae Compositae	..	20 minims
Aquam Chloroformi	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—Simple Cough Mixture.)

34.—MISTURA QUININAE CUM ERGOTA.

Recipe :—

Quininae Bisulphatis	..	5 grains
Extracti Ergotae Liquidi	..	15 minims
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti	..	10 minims
Aquam Chloroformi	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—in the Puerperium.)

35.—MISTURA QUININAE CUM OPIO.

Recipe :—

Quininae Bisulphatis	..	5 grains
Tincturae Opii	..	5 minims
Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici	..	10 minims
Spiritus Aetheris	..	10 minims
Aquam Chloroformi	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—in the Puerperium.)

36.—MISTURA RHEUMATICA.

Recipe :—

Sodii Salicylatis	..	15 grains
Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	25 grains
Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis	..	1 drachm
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici	..	15 minims
Syrupi Aurantii	..	1 drachm
Aquam Chloroformi	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

37.—MISTURA SALINA.

Recipe :—

Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	10 grains
Sodii Chloridi ..	..	3 grains
Spiritus Chloroformi	..	5 minims
Aquam Anisi ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

To be taken in the morning, with an equal quantity of hot milk or water.

(—in Chronic Bronchitis with thick sputum.)

38.—MISTURA STIMULANS.

Recipe :—

Ammonii Carbonatis	..	5 grains
Spiritus Aetheris	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Spiritus Ammoniae Aromatici	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Syrupi Aurantii	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—as a Stimulant.)

39.—MISTURA SUCCI ALLII.

Recipe :—

Succi Allii	..	1 drachm
Spiritus Rectificati	..	20 minims
Glycerini	..	2 drachms
Syrupum	..	<i>ad</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce

[Dose = $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce]
 (—in Phthisis.)

40.—MISTURA TEREBINTHINÆ.

Recipe :—

Olei Terebinthinæ Rectificati	..	10 minims
Tincturæ Quillaiaæ	..	10 minims
Syrupi	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam Cinnamomi	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Haemoptysis.)

41.—MISTURA TONICA ET STIMULANS.

Recipe :—

Ferri et Ammonii Citratis	..	5 grains
Liquoris Arsenicalis	..	2 minims
Tincturæ Nucis Vomicae	..	5 minims
Spiritus Aetheris	..	10 minims
Spiritus Ammonii Aromatici	..	20 minims
Syrupi Aurantii	..	30 minims
Aquam Camphoræ	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

42.—MISTURA VALERIANÆ.

Recipe :—

Tincturæ Valerianæ Ammoniacæ	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Tincturæ Asafetidaæ	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam Camphoræ	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(With Ammonii Bromidi 15 grains, if required.)
 (—Sedative.)

Pilulae—Pills.

(Quantities to Make one Pill.)

1.—PILULA ALOES ET BELLADONNAE.

Recipe :—

Extracti Aloes . . . . .	..	1½ grains
Extracti Belladonnae Sicci . . . . .	..	¼ grain
Extracti Hyoseyami . . . . .	..	½ grain

(—Aperient.)

2.—PILULA CASCARAE COMPOSITA.

Recipe :—

Extracti Cascarae Sagradae Sicci	1 grain
Aloini . . . . .	.. ½ grain
Extracti Nucis Vomicae Sicci . . . . .	.. ¼ grain
Extracti Hyoseyami . . . . .	.. 1 grain

(—Aperient.)

3.—PILULA DIURETICA (GUY).

Recipe :—

Pilulae Hydrargyri . . . . .	..	1 grain
Pulveris Scillae . . . . .	..	1 grain
Pulveris Digitalis Foliorum . . . . .	..	1 grain
Extracti Hyoseyami . . . . .	..	1½ grains

4.—PILULA ZINCI OXIDI.

Recipe :—

Zinci Oxidi . . . . .	..	1½ grains
Extracti Belladonnae Sicci . . . . .	..	¾ grain
Extracti Gentianae . . . . .	..	q. s.

(—Anhidrotic in Phthisis.)

Potus Imperialis.*Recipe* :—

Potassii Tartratis Acidi . . . . .	..	1 ounce
Sacchari Albi . . . . .	..	2 ounces
Olei Limonis . . . . .	..	15 minims

(or the juico of one fresh lime)

Aquam Bullientem *ad* 2 pints

Pulvis Sodae Tartaratae Effervescens
Seidlitz Powder.

Recipe :—

Sodii et Potassii Tartratis	..	120 grains
Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	40 grains

Mix and wrap in Blue paper.

Recipe :—

Acidi Tartarici	..	40 grains
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Wrap in White paper.

The powder in the blue paper is dissolved in about half a pint of water; the powder in the white paper is added; the draught is taken while effervescing.

Solutions—Solutions for Subcutaneous
or Intravenous Injection.

N.B.—These solutions should be sterilized by boiling for ten minutes in a flask the neck of which is plugged with sterilized cotton wool. When cool the volume is adjusted by the addition of sterilized water.

1.—SOLUTIO GLUCOSI (5 per cent.)

Recipe :—

Glucosi	..	1 ounce
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 pint

2.—SOLUTIO GLUCOSI ET SODII CHLORIDI.

Recipe :—

Glucosi	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Sodii Chloridi	..	45 grains
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 pint

3.—SOLUTIO SALINA. (Normal Saline).

Recipe :—

Sodii Chloridi	..	80 grains
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 pint

4.—SOLUTIO SALINA CUM ACACIA.

Recipe :—

Sodii Chloridi ..	..	80 grains
Acaciae Gummi ..	..	9½ drachms
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 pint

5.—SOLUTIO SALINA CUM SODII BICARBONATE.

Recipe :—

Sodii Chloridi ..	..	80 grains
Sodii Bicarbonatis ..	..	1 ounce
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 pint

Tabellae Trinitrini (B. P.)

Each tablet weighs 5 grains and contains 1/130 grains of pure nitro-glycerin.

Vapores—Inhalations.

For use on an Oro-nasal inhaler.

1.—VAPOR CINNAMOMI COMPOSITUS.

Recipe :—

Olei Cinnamomi	..	3 parts
Olei Limonis ..	..	4 parts
Menthol ..	..	4 parts
Olei Pini ..	..	10 parts
Spiritus Chloroformi	..	10 parts
Creosoti ..	..	20 parts

2.—VAPOR IODI COMPOSITUS.

Recipe :—

Tincturae Iodi ..	..
Creosoti ..	..
Acidi Carbolici	..	
Spiritus Chloroformi	..	
Spiritus Aetheris	<i>aa</i>	partes aequales

PART II.—SURGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL.

A.—SURGICAL.

Lotiones—Lotions (Stock Solutions.)

1.—LOTIO ACIDI BORICI—BORIC LOTION.

Recipe :—

Acidi Borici ..	..	17½ grains
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(Four per cent. solution—saturated; Excess of Boric Acid is added to warm water, the water is allowed to stand till cold, and the solution poured off).

2.—LOTIO ACIDI CARBOLICI—CARBOLIC LOTION.

Recipe :—

Acidi Carbolicæ Liquefactæ ..	..	1 ounce
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i>	1 pint

(Five per cent. solution—1 in 20.)

3.—LOTIO ACIDI PICRICI—PICRIC ACID LOTION.

Recipe :—

Acidi Pierici ..	..	1½ drachms
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i>	1 pint

(One per cent. solution, approximately. A 3 per cent. solution is also used).

4.—LOTIO CHLORI *vel* E.C.—E.C. SOLUTION.

The Electrolytic Chlorine Solution, 2 per cent. is diluted in the proportion of 2 drachms to 1 pint of water, for use as a disinfectant.

5.—LOTIO EVAPORANS—EVAPORATING LOTION.

Recipe :—

Spiritus Rectificati ..	..	4 drachms*
Aquam ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(*or Methylated spirit 2 drachms).

6.—LOTIO FLAVINE—FLAVINE LOTION

One in 1000 solution.

7.—LOTIO HYDRARGYRI BINIODIDI ALCOHOLICA—
BINIODIDE SPIRIT LOTION.*Recipe* :—

Hydrargyri Perchloridi	..	10 grains
Potassii Iodidi..	..	38 grains
Spiritus Rectificati	..	1 pint

8.—LOTIO HYDRARGYRI OXYCYANIDI—OXYCYANIDE
OF MERCURY LOTION.

One in 1000 solution.

9.—LOTIO HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI—PERCHLORIDE
OF MERCURY LOTION.

One in 2000 solution.

10.—LOTIO LYSOL—LYSOL LOTION.

2 ounces to 1 pint.

(One in 10 : to be diluted for use as required.)

11.—LOTIO MAGNESII SULPHATIS—MAGNESIUM
SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Saturated solution—1 in 1.

12.—LOTIO RUBRA—RED LOTION.*Recipe* :—

Acidi Borici	..	..	10 grains
Zinci Sulphatis	..	..	2 grains
Tincturae Lavandulae Compo- sitae	..	..	15 minims
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

13.—LOTIO SALINA—NORMAL SALINE.

Recipe :—

Sodii Chloridi ..	..	4 grains
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 ounce

14.—LOTIO SALINA CUM ACIDO CARBOLICO—
CARBOLISED SALINE.*Recipe* :—

Sodii Chloridi ..	..	22½ grains
Sodii Citratis ..	..	3 grains
Acidi Carbolici	..	9 grains
Aquam ..	ad	1 ounce

OLEUM ANTISEPTICUM—CATHETER OIL.

Recipe :—

Acidi Carbolici	..	½ ounce
Olei Amygdali	..	2 ounces
Olei Ricini ..	..	7½ ounces

Pastae—Pastes.

1.—PASTA BISMUTHI—BISMUTH PASTE.

Recipe :—

Bismuthi Carbonatis	..	1 ounce
Paraffini Mollis	..	2 ounces

2.—PASTA BISMUTHI ET IODOFORMI—B. I. P.
PASTE.*Recipe* :—

Bismuthi Subnitratiss	..	4 drachms
Iodoformi ..	..	3 drachms
Paraffinum Liquidum	ad	4 ounces

3.—PASTA IODOFORMI—IODOFORM PASTE.

Recipe :—

Iodoformi	..	..	1 ounce
Acidi Carbolici Liquefacti	..	..	20 minims
Glycerini	..	..	A sufficient quantity

4.—PASTA ZINCI COMPOSITA—LASSAR'S PASTE.

Recipe :—

Zinci oxidi	..	..	2 drachms
Pulveris Amyli	..	..	2 drachms
Acidi Salicylici	..	..	10 grains
Paraffinum Molle		<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

5.—PASTA ZINCI ET GELATINI—UNNA'S PASTE.

Recipe :—

Zinci Oxidi	..	..	15 parts
Gelatini	..	..	15 parts
Glycerini	..	..	35 parts
Aquæ Destillatæ	..	..	35 parts

Pulveres—Powders (for external use).

1.—PULVIS ACIDI BORICI COMPOSITUS.

Recipe :—

Acidi Borici	..	..	1 drachm
Pulveris Amyli	..	..	2 drachms
Zinci Oxidum	..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

2.—PULVIS IODOFORMI ET ACIDI BORICI.

Contains 25 per cent. of Iodoform.

3.—PULVIS ZINCI ET AMYLI.

Recipe :—

Zinci Oxidi	..	} equal parts
Pulveris Amyli	..	

Unguenta—Ointments.

1.—UNGUENTUM AZONAPHTHOL—SCARLET
RED OINTMENT.*Recipe* :

Azonaphthol ..	..	17 grains
Adipem Praeparatum	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

2.—UNGUENTUM CALAMINAE—CALAMINE
OINTMENT.*Recipe* :—

Calaminae ..	..	1 drachm
Adipem Benzoatum	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

3.—UNGUENTUM ICHTHOSULPHONATIS COMPOSITUM—
COMPOUND ICHTHYOL OINTMENT.*Recipe* :—

Ammonii Ichthosulphonatis ..	..	20 grains
Aquae Calcis ..	..	1½ drachms
Adipis Lanae ..	..	1½ drachms
Unguenti Zinci ..	..	1½ drachms
Paraffini Duri ..	..	1 drachm
Paraffinum Mollo	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

4.—UNGUENTUM ICHTHOSULPHONATIS ET BELLA-
DONNAE—ICHTHYOL AND BELLADONNA
OINTMENT.*Recipe* :

Ammonii Ichthosulphonatis ..	..	1 drachm
Unguenti Hydrargyri ..	..	1 drachm
Unguenti Belladonnae ..	..	1 drachm
Adipem Lanae	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

5.—UNGUENTUM PICIS CARBONIS.

Recipe :—

Liquoris Picis Carbonis ..	..	½ drachm
Paraffinum Molle	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

B.—OBSTETRIC AND GYNECOLOGICAL.

(For Mixtures see Part I., Medical.)

Paints.**1.—ICHTHYOL IODINE AND BELLADONNA.***Recipe* :—

Ammonii Ichthosulphonatis	..	1 drachm
Tincturae Iodi Mitis	..	1 drachm
Extracti Belladonnae Liquidi	..	1 drachm
Glycerini	..	1 ounce

2.—IODISED PHENOL.*Recipe* :—

Iodi	..	30 grains
Acidum Carbolicum	Liquo-	
factum	..	<i>ad</i> 2 drachms

Solutions for Vaginal Douches.

1. Alum, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm to a pint of water.
2. Boric Acid, saturated.
3. Electrolytic Chlorine Solution (strength 2 per cent.) $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ounces to a pint.
4. Iodine (Tincture) 1 drachm to a pint
5. Lysol, 1 drachm to a pint
6. Mercury Perchloride, 1 in 1000 and 1 in 2000 (for cases of Cancer, before operation.)
7. Hypertonic Saline, 2 drachms of salt to a pint.
8. Normal Saline, 80 grains of salt to a pint.

Solutions for Vaginal Tampons.**1.—FORMALIN TAMPONS.***Recipe* :—

Liquor Formaldehydi	..	15 minims
Glycerini	..	6 ounces
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 pint

2.—GLYCERINE.**3.—ICHTHYOL AND GLYCERINE.**

Ichthyol	..	1 part
Glycerine	..	to 10 parts

**PART III.—FORMULAE FOR THE EAR,
NOSE, AND THROAT; EYE; AND
TEETH.**

**A.—Formulae for the Ear, Nose, and
Throat.**

Collunaria—Lotions for the Nose.

COLLUNARIUM ALKALINUM (Dobell).

Recipe :—

Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	3 grains
Sodii Chloridi ..	..	3 grains
Acidi Carbolici	..	1 grain
Glycerini ..	..	45 minims
Aquam ..	ad	1 ounce

(—For Subacute or Chronic Rhinitis.)

Gargarismata—Gargles.

1.—GARGARISMA ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Recipe :—

Acidi Carbolici Liquidi	..	3 minims
Glycerini ..	..	1 drachm
Aquam ..	ad	1 ounce

(—for Acute Sore Throat.)

2.—GARGARISMA ACIDI TANNICI.

Recipe :—

Acidi Tannici ..	..	12 grains
Spiritus Rectificati	..	6 minims
Aquam Camphoræ	ad	1 ounce

(—for Chronic Sore Throat.)

3.—GARGARISMA POTASSII PERMANGANATIS.

Recipe :—

Sodii Chloridi ..	..	5 grains
Liquoris Potassii Permanganatis	5 minims	
Aquam ..	ad	1 ounce

4.—GARGARISMA ZINCI SULPHATIS.

Recipe :—

Zinci Sulphatis	..	5 to 10 grains
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

Guttae Pro Auribus—Drops for the Ears.

1.—GUTTAE ANTISEPTICAE.

Recipe :—

Acidi Borici	..	20 grains
Acidi Carbolici Liquefacti	..	20 minims
Spiritus Rectificati	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Glycerinum	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Discharges from the Ear.)

2.—GUTTAE COCAINAE.

Recipe :—

Cocainae Hydrochloridi	..	10 grains
Acidi Carbolici	..	10 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—Analgesic drops.)

Nebulae—Sprays.

1.—NEBULA ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Recipe :—

Acidi Carbolici	..	1 to 2 grains
Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	6 grains
Sodii Biboratis	..	6 grains
Glycerini	..	20 minims
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

2.—NEBULA ALKALINA.

Recipe :—

Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Sodii Biboratis	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Sodii Chloridi	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

3.—NEBULA MENTHOL COMPOSITA.

Recipe :—

Menthol	..	..	5 grains
Olei Eucalypti	..	..	5 minims
Olei Cinnamomi	..	..	5 minims
Paraffinum Liquidum		<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

4.—NEBULA NAPHTHALIN.

Recipe :—

Naphthalin	..	..	12 grains
Olei Cinnamomi	..	..	5 minims
Paraffinum Liquidum		<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

Pigmenta—Paints.

1.—PIGMENTUM ACIDI CHROMICI.

Recipe :—

Acidi Chromici	..	..	10 grains
Aquam Destillatam		<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Chronic Pharyngitis.)

2.—PIGMENTUM CUPRI SULPHATIS.

Recipe :—

Cupri Sulphatis	..	..	15 grains
Glycerini	..	..	2 drachms
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Chronic Pharyngitis.)

3.—PIGMENTUM FERRI PERCHLORIDI.

Recipe :—

Ferri Perchloridi	..	..	30 grains
Glycerini	..	..	2 drachms
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Subacute and Chronic Pharyngitis.)

4.—PIGMENTUM IODI (Mandl.)

Recipe :—

Iodi	..	6 grains
Potassii Iodidi	..	20 grains
Olei Menthae Piperitae	..	5 minims
Glycerinum	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Granular Pharyngitis.)

5.—PIGMENTUM THYMOL.

Recipe :—

Thymol	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Spiritus Rectificati	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Glycerini	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Chronic Inflammation of the Throat.)

Pulvis Anaesthesin Compositus.*Recipe* :—

Anaesthesin	..	..
Orthoform	..	<i>aa</i> Partes aequales

(—Analgesic : to be blown into the Larynx through a tube.)

Vapores—Inhalations.

(One drachm to be added to one pint of hot water and the steam inhaled.)

1.—VAPOR CREOSOTI.

Recipe :—

Creosoti	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ drachms
Magnesii Carbonatis Levis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam Destillatam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

2.—VAPOR MENTHOL.

Recipe :—

Menthol	..	15 grains
Spiritus Rectificati	..	2 drachms
Magnesii Carbonatis Levis	..	10 grains
Aquam Destillatam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

3.—VAPOR OLEI PINI.

Recipe :—

Olei Pini Sylvestris	..	30 minims
Magnesii Carbonatis Levis	..	20 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

4.—VAPOR THYMOL.

Recipe :—

Thymol	..	6 grains
Spiritus Rectificati	..	1 drachm
Magnesii Carbonatis Levis	..	20 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

B.—Formulae for the Eye.**Collyria—Eye Washes.**

1.—COLLYRIUM ACIDI BORICI.

Recipe :—

Acidi Borici	..	10 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Simple Conjunctivitis.)

2.—COLLYRIUM HYDRARGYRI PERCHLORIDI.

Recipe :—

Hydrargyri Perchloridi	..	1/12 grain
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Catarrhal Conjunctivitis and Septic Conditions of the Eye.)

3.—COLLYRIUM ZINCI SULPHATIS.

Recipe :—

Zinci Sulphatis	..	1 grain
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Chronic Conjunctivitis. Acidi Borici 5 grains may be added.)

Guttae pro Oculis—Eye Drops.

1.—GUTTAE ARGENTI NITRATIS.

Recipe :—

Argenti Nitratis	..	5 to 10 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Purulent Ophthalmia : for Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 2 per cent. Solution as a preventive.)

2.—GUTTAE ARGYROL.

Argyrol 15 to 25 per cent.

(—for Purulent Ophthalmia.)

3.—GUTTAE ATROPINAE.

Recipe :—

Atropinae Sulphatis	..	1, 2, or 4 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Iritis, for dilating the Pupil, and for Central Corneal Ulcers.)

4.—GUTTAE ATROPINAE ET COCAINAE.

Recipe :—

Atropinae Sulphatis	..	4 grains
Cocainae Hydrochloridi	..	10 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Dilating the Pupil.)

5.—GUTTAE COCAINAE.

Recipe :—

Cocainae Hydrochloridi	..	10 to 20 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Painful Affections of the Eye, and to render it insensitive for operations.)

6.—GUTTAE ESERINAE.

Recipe :—

Eserinae sulphatis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 ounce

(—for Contracting the Pupil in Peripheral Corneal Ulcers, and in Glaucoma.)

7.—GUTTAE ESERINAE CUM COCAINA[^].*Recipe* :—

Eserinae Sulphatis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains
Cocainae Hydrochloridi	..	5 grains
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 ounce

(—for Glaucoma, and in Peripheral Corneal Ulcers.)

8.—GUTTAE FLUORESCIN.

Recipe :—

Fluorescin	..	8 grains
Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	12 grains
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 ounce

(—for Staining Corneal Abrasions and Ulcers.)

9.—GUTTAE HOMATROPINAE.

Recipe :—

Homatropinae Hydrobronidi	..	8 grains
Cocainae Hydrochloridi	..	8 grains
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 ounce

(—for Dilating the Pupils.)

10.—GUTTAE PILOCARPINAE.

Recipe :—

Pilocarpinae Nitrat ^{is} (vel Hydrochloridi)	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains
Aquam Destillatam	ad	1 ounce

(—for Glaucoma.)

11.—GUTTAE PROTARGOL.

Protargol 10 to 20 per cent. solution.
(—for Purulent Ophthalmis.)

12.—GUTTAE ZINCI SULPHATIS.

Recipe :—

Zinci Sulphatis..	..	1 to 2 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Chronic Ophthalmia.)

13.—GUTTAE ZINCI SULPHATIS CUM ALUMINE.

Recipe :—

Zinci Sulphatis	..	1 grain
Aluminis ..	..	2 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Chronic Ophthalmia.)

Lotiones—Lotions.

1.—LOTIO ALKALINA.

Recipe :—

Sodii Biboratis	..	5 grains
Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	5 grains
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for the Eyelids in Blepharitis.)

2.—LOTIO PLUMBI EVAPORANS.

Recipe :—

Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis		
Diluti ..	..	15 minims
Spiritus Rectificati	..	15 minims
Aquam Destillatam	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(—for Injuries of the Eye, when there are no Corneal Complications.)

Unguenta—Ointments.*N.B.*—Ointments for the eye are best made with white Vaseline.

1.—UNGUENTUM ACIDI BORICI. 15 PER CENT.

(—for Preventing the Eyelids from sticking together, and thus causing retention of Secretions.)

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UNGUENTUM ATROPINAE.

Recipe :—

Atropinae (<i>Alkaloid</i>)	..	4 grains
Vaselinum	..	<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

Heat till dissolved and then stir till cold.

(—for Corneal Ulcers and for dilating the Pupil.)

3.—UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI AMMONIATUM.

2 PER CENT.

(—for Blepharitis, to be rubbed into the roots of the Eyelashes.)

4.—UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATIS DILUTUM.

Recipe :—

Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratis	..	40 grains
Paraffinum Molle		<i>ad</i> 1 ounce

(—for Chronic Blepharitis.)

5.—UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI OXIDI FLAVI.

(a) 1 to 3 per cent.

(—for Phlyctenular or Chronic Conjunctivitis, as a stimulant : and for Lid Affections.)

(b) 1 to 5 per cent. (with or without Unguentum Dionin 3 to 10 per cent.)

(—to be used in increasing strengths for clearing up the Corneal Opacities of Interstitial Keratitis and Nebulae.)

(c) 3 per cent.

(—for Blepharitis.)

6.—OTHER OINTMENTS FOR BLEPHARITIS.

Unguentum Acidi Salicylici	..	1 per cent.
Unguentum Resorcin	..	2 per cent.
Unguentum Ichthyol	..	3 per cent.

C.—Formulae for the Teeth.

Collutoria—Mouth Washes.

1.—COLLUTORIUM ACIDI CARBOLICI.

Recipe :—

Acidi Carbolici Liquefacti	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Liquoris Potassae	..	1 drachm
Aquam	..	ad 1 ounce

(—for use before Operations. A teaspoonful in half a tumblerful of warm water.)

2.—COLLUTORIUM ANTISEPTICUM.

Recipe :—

Olei Menthae Piperitae	..	2 minims
Olei Cinnamomi	..	2 minims
Glusidi	..	4 grains
Acidi Benzoici	..	10 grains
Tincturae Krameriae	..	2 drachms
Glycerinum	..	ad 1 ounce

(—as a Mouth Wash. A few drops in a wineglassful of water.)

3.—COLLUTORIUM HYDROGENII PEROXIDI.

Recipe :—

Liquoris Hydrogenii Peroxidi	..	
Tincturae Lavandulae Composi- tae	..	aa Partes aequa- les

(—for Gingivitis and Incipient Pyorrhoea. A few drops to be added to a wineglassful of water. The solution to be retained in the mouth for at least ten minutes.)

4.—COLLUTORIUM IODI COMPOSITUM.

Recipe :—

Tincturae Iodi Mitis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Tincturae Krameriae	..	1 drachm
Acidi Tannici ..	..	1 drachm
Tincturae Myrrhae	..	1 drachm
Spiritus Rectificati	..	2 drachms
Glycerini ..	..	1 ounce
Aquam Rosae	ad	5 ounces

(—for Pyorrhoea. A few drops to be applied on lint to the gums.)

5.—COLLUTORIUM POTASSII CHLORATIS.

Recipe :—

Potassii Chloratis	..	20 grains
Glycerini ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Tincturae Aurantii	..	10 minims
Aquam ..	..	1 ounce

(—for Mild Stomatitis.)

Pasta Anodyna.

Recipe :—

Zinci Oxidi ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Olei Caryophylli	..	q. s.

Made into a pasto.

(—for relieving the pain in toothache : the cavity is cleaned with rectified spirits, and *lightly* packed with the pasto. The adjacent gum is painted with Tincture of Iodine.)

Pigmenta—Paints.

1.—PIGMENTUM ARSENICALE.

Recipe :—

Vini Ipecacuanhae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Glycerini ..	..	8 minims
Liquorem Arsenicalem	ad	1 drachm

(—for Ulceration of the Gums : a drop or two to be applied to the affected area.)

2.—PIGMENTUM ASTRINGENS.

Recipe :—

Glycerini Acidi Tannici	..	1 ounce
Glycerini Aluminis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Tincturae Myrrhae	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce
Liquoris Arsenicalis	..	15 minims
Tincturam Iodi Mitis	ad	3 ounces

(—for Bleeding Gums, where there is no accumulation of tartar : to be painted on thrice a day.)

Solutio Zinci.

Zinci Chloridi	..	1 grain
Zinci Sulphatis	..	2 grains
Aquam	ad	1 ounce

(—for Bleeding after Extraction : a pledget of cotton wool, soaked in the solution, to be placed in the bleeding socket.)

PART IV.—FORMULAE FOR CHILDREN.**A.—For Infants.**

(Dosage for a Child of One Year.)

Injectiones Hypodermicae—Hypodermic Injections.

1.—INJECTIO APOMORPHINAE INFANTUM.

$\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Apomorphine Hydrochloride in 1 ounce of distilled water.

Dose—5 minims (= $\frac{1}{200}$ grains.)

2.—INJECTIO ATROPINAE INFANTUM.

$\frac{1}{10}$ grain of atropine sulphate in 1 ounce of distilled water.

Dose—5 minims (= $\frac{1}{1000}$ grains).

3.—INJECTIO MORPHINAE INFANTUM.

$\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Morphine Tartrate in 1 ounce of distilled water.

Dose—5 minims (= $\frac{1}{200}$ grains).

4.—INJECTIO STRYCHNINAE INFANTUM.

$\frac{1}{4}$ grain of Strychnine Hydrochloride in 1 oz. of distilled water.

Dose—5 minims (= 1/400 grains).

Misturæ—Mixtures.

1.—MISTURA ACIDA ASTRINGENS.

Recipe :—

Acidi Sulphurici Diluti	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Tincturæ Opii..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Syrupi	..	10 minims
Aquam Anisi	..	ad 1 drachm

(— Diarrhoea.)

2.—MISTURA ALKALINA PRO TUSSE.

Recipe :—

Vini Ipecacuanhæ	..	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	2 grains
Potassii Citratis	..	2 grains
Syrupi	..	20 minims
Aquam Chloroformi	ad	1 drachm

3.—MISTURA ANTISEPTICA.

Recipe :—

Liquoris Hydrargyri Perchloridi	1	minim
Olei Ricini	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Mucilaginis Acaciæ	..	q. s.
Aquam Carui	..	1 drachm

(— Septic Diarrhoea.)

4.—MISTURA BISMUTHI ALKALINA.

Recipe :—

Bismuthi Carbonatis	..	10 grains
Sodii Bicarbonatis	..	5 grains
Spiritus Chloroformi	..	2 minims
Pulveris Tragacanthæ Compositi	2	grains
Aquam Anethi..	ad	1 drachm

(— for Diarrhoea. In Chronic cases, Sodii Salicylatis 2 grains may be added.)

5.—MISTURA BISMUTHI CUM OPIO.

Recipe :—

Bismuthi Carbonatis	..	10 grains
Tincturae Opii	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim
Mucilaginis Tragacanthae	..	10 minims
Aquam	ad	1 drachm

(— Diarrhoea and Vomiting).

6.—MISTURA CASCARAE.

Recipe :—

Extracti Cascarae Liquidi	..	$7\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Syrupi	..	15 minims
Aquam Chloroformi	ad	1 drachm

(— for Constipation.)

7.—MISTURA DIAPHORETICA.

Recipe :—

Potassii Citratis	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis	..	10 minims
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Syrupi Limonis	..	15 minims
Aquam	ad	1 drachm

8.—MISTURA OLEI MORRHUAE.

Recipe :—

Olei Morrhuae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Pulveris Acaciae	..	$7\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Syrupi Tolutani	..	5 minims
Aquam	ad	1 drachm

(To each dose, Ferri et Ammonii Citratis $\frac{1}{2}$ grain may be added, if required.)

9.—MISTURA OLEI RICINI ASTRINGENS.

Recipe :—

Olei Ricini	..	5 minims
Spiritus Chloroformi	..	1 minim
Mucilaginis Acaciae	..	15 minims
Aquam Anethi	ad	1 drachm

(— for Diarrhoea).

To each dose may be added, if required—

For Infants aged 2 months,		
Tincturae Camphorae Compositae	..	2 minims
For infants aged 3 months,		
Tincturae Opii	..	$\frac{1}{6}$ minim
For infants aged 6 months,		
Tincturae Opii	..	$\frac{1}{3}$ minim
For infants aged 12 months,		
Tincturae Opii	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ minim

10.—MISTURA POTASSII IODIDI PRO TUSSE.

Recipe :—

Potassii Iodidi.	..	1 grain
Tincturae Stramonii	..	1 minim
Spiritus Ammoniac Aromatici	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Syrupi Aurantii	..	15 minims
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 drachm

(— Bronchitis with wheezing: Recurrent Bronchitis.)

11.—MISTURA SEDATIVA.

Recipe :—

Chloral Hydratis	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Potassii Bromidi	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Spiritus Ammoniac Aromatici	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Aquam Chloroformi	<i>ad</i>	1 drachm

(— Nervous Sedative.)

12.—MISTURA SIMPLEX PRO TUSSE.

Recipe :—

Vini Ipecacuanhae	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Tincturae Camphorae Compositae	..	2 minims
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi	..	4 minims
Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis	..	15 minims
Syrupi Tolutani	..	4 minims
Aquam	..	<i>ad</i> 1 drachm

(— Simple Expectorant.)

13.—MISTURA STIMULANS PRO TUSSE.

Recipe :—

Ammonii Carbonatis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Vini Ipecacuanhae	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Tincturae Scillae	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ minims
Glycerini	..	5 minims
Mucilaginis Tragacanthae	..	30 minims
Aquam Chloroformi	ad	1 drachm

(— Stimulant Expectorant.)

14.—PULVIS RHEI ET HYDRARGYRI.

Recipe :—

Pulveris Rhei	..	$2\frac{1}{2}$ grains
Hydrargyri cum Cretâ	..	1 grain
Pulveris Zinziberis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain

— to make one powder.

B.—For Older Children.

(Dosage for a child of 8 years, unless otherwise stated.)

15.—MISTURA DIURETICA.

Recipe :—

Potassii Acetatis	..	5 grains
Potassii Nitratis	..	5 grains
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi	..	5 minims
Spiritus Juniperi	..	5 minims
Syrupi	..	1 drachm
Infusum Scoparii	ad	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce

16.—MISTURA FERRI.

Recipe :

Ferri Sulphatis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain
Magnesii Sulphatis	..	10 grains
Acidi Sulphurici Diluti	..	2 minims
Syrupi Limonis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ drachm
Aquam	ad	2 drachms

(— as a Tonic.)

17.—MISTURA RHEI CUM SODA.

Recipe :—

Pulveris Rhei ..	..	2½ grains
Sodii Bicarbonatis ..	..	7½ grains
Syrupi Zinziberis ..	..	20 minims
Aquam Anethi ..	<i>ad</i>	2 drachms

(— Stomachic.)

18.—PIGMENTUM IODI COMPOSITUM.

Recipe :—

Iodi ..	..	1½ grains
Potassii Iodidi ..	..	6 grains
Menthol ..	..	½ grain
Glycerinum ..	<i>ad</i>	1 ounce

(— for Painting the Throat in Tonsillitis.)

19.—PULVIS SANTONINI COMPOSITUS.

Recipe :—

Santonini ..	..	2 grains
Calomel ..	..	½ grain
Pulveris Scammonii Compositi ..	..	2½ grains

(Dose— 3 grains for a child of 4 years, 4 grains for a child of 8 years.)

20.—TROCHISCUS SANTONINI (B.P.)

Each Lozenge contains 1 grain.

(Dose— 2 lozenges for a child of 4 years.)

PART V.—MEMORANDA.

1.—Vaccines and Sera.

A vaccine is a suspension of bacteria in normal saline. Most vaccines contain dead bacteria—killed by heat or chemicals. “Live” vaccines, containing living organisms, have also been sometimes used.

Sensitized Vaccines are prepared by mixing an ordinary "dead" vaccine with the appropriate immune serum. The bacteria in the mixture are combined with the specific antibody derived from the immune serum.

Phylacogens are vaccines in which the bodies of the bacteria have been partly digested, or disintegrated by chemical or thermal means. The object is to help the process of producing antibodies to begin more rapidly when the phylacogen is injected into a patient. Phylacogens contain a variable quantity of exotoxin. They therefore sometimes cause a sharp reaction.

An Immune Serum is the serum of an animal which has been immunized against a toxin (Antitoxic Serum), or a bacterium (Antibacterial Serum). The animal used for preparing immune sera is generally the horse.

SERUM ANTIDIPHThERICUM—DIPThERIA ANTITOXIN.—Purely Antitoxic.

A unit of antitoxin is the amount required to neutralize 100 times the lethal dose of toxin for a Guinea pig weighing 250 grams.

Dose.—Prophylactic—500 to 1000 units (protects for 2 or 3 weeks).

Therapeutic—3000 to 9000 units, repeated within 24 hours.

The dose varies according to the severity and stage of the disease, and not according to the patient's age. As much as 30000 units may be given in the first 24 hours.

SERUM ANTIMENINGOCOCCICUM—ANTIMENIN- GOCOCCIC SERUM.—Chiefly Bactericidal.

Dose.—5 to 45 c. c., intraspinally, to replace an equal amount of cerebrospinal fluid previously withdrawn by lumbar puncture.

Repeated once a day for 3 or 4 days.

SERUM ANTISTREPTOCOCCICUM—ANTISTREPTOCOCCIC
SERUM.

Dose.—15 to 30 c. c., subcutaneously, once a day.

SERUM ANTITETANICUM—TETANUS ANTITOXIN—
Purely Antitoxic.

One U. S. A. unit is 10 times the amount of antitoxin required to keep a Guinea pig weighing 350 grams live for 96 hours after the injection of 100 lethal doses of toxin.

Dose.—Prophylactic—1000 units subcutaneously, followed by 500 units every 7 days for 3 or 4 doses.

Therapeutic.—5000 to 10000 units, repeated after 6 to 12 hours; given into the Spinal Canal, intravenously, or subcutaneously.

Vaccina—Vaccines.

VACCINUM ANTIBUBONICUM—ANTIPLAGUE
VACCINE.

Dose.—Half to 1 c. c. subcutaneously ($\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ c. c. for a child).

VACCINUM ANTICHOLERAICUM—ANTICHOLERA
VACCINE.

Dose.—Half c. c. subcutaneously, followed by 1 c. c. after 8 days.

VACCINUM ANTISTAPHYLOCOCCICUM—ANTI-
STAPHYLOCOCCIC VACCINE.

Dose.—100 millions of cocci, subcutaneously, gradually increased to 500 or 1000 millions, the injections being given at increasing intervals of 5 to 14 days.

VACCINUM ANTITYPHOSUM—ANTITYPHOID
VACCINE.

Dose.—Half to 1 c. c. (= 500 million to 1000 million bacilli) subcutaneously, followed after 10 days interval by 1 to 2 c. c. (= 1000 to 2000 million bacilli).

2.—Enemas.**I.—Aperient Enemas.****1.—SIMPLE.**

Made by stirring up soft soap in warm water till the water looks soapy.

For adults—2 to 4 pints.

For children over 3 years—5 to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

2.—WITH CASTOR OIL.

For adults—1 to 2 ounces of Castor Oil, injected with a glass syringe; followed by soap and water enema.

For children— $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Castor Oil beaten up with 2 ounces of soap and water; followed by soap and water enema.

3.—WITH OLIVE OIL (to Soften Scybala).

For adults—4 ounces of Olive Oil injected with a glass syringe; followed 1 to 3 hours later by a soap and water enema.

For children—1 ounce of Olive Oil; followed by a soap and water enema.

4.—WITH GLYCERINE.

For adults— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Glycerine with $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of water.

For children—1 drachm of Glycerine with 1 drachm of water.

5.—SALINE (for Thread Worms).

A warm saturated solution of common salt.

For adults 2 pints

For children $\frac{1}{2}$ pint

6.—TURPENTINE (for Flatulence).

For adults— $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of Turpentine mixed with each pint of soap and water.

For children—1 drachm of Turpentine to 5 ounces of soap and water.

II.—Nutrient Enemas.

The lower bowel should be washed out by an ordinary enema before giving the nutrient enema.

The patient lies on his left side with his hips raised, and the nutrient enema is given very slowly.

Not more than 5 inches of the rectal tube is passed into the rectum.

Nutrient enemas should not be given more often than every four hours; and a patient may be fed thus for 2 or 3 days if necessary, *e.g.*, in hæmatemesis where nothing may be given by the mouth except ice to suck, and bismuth.

Only a small amount of food is absorbed by the lower bowel, enough to produce about 400 calories a day, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the energy required by a patient lying in bed, and only a few substances can be absorbed.

The rectum should be washed out once a day, and 15 ounces of normal saline left in the bowel to relieve thirst.

1.—MILK AND GLUCOSE ENEMA WITH CASEIN.

Milk	..	..	4 ounces
Powdered Casein	..	..	2 drachms
Glucose	..	..	2 drachms
Sodium Bicarbonate	..	..	20 grains
Solution of Pancreatin	..	..	1 drachm

The mixture should stand at the room temperature for 20 minutes. Before injection 5 minims of Tincture of Opium may be added to increase the tolerance of the bowel.

2.—MILK AND GLUCOSE ENEMA.

Glucose	..	..	4 drachms
Peptonized Milk	..	..	5 ounces
Sodium Chloride	..	..	10 grains

(Energy value = 150 calories).

III.—Stimulant Enema.

Brandy	..	..	2 ounces
Warm Water (at blood-heat)	..	..	3 ounces

IV.—Starch and Opium Enema.

Tincture of Opium	..	30 minims
Starch Mucilage	..	2 ounces

3.—Poultices.

1.—LINSEED MEAL.

A basin is warmed by rinsing with boiling water. Some boiling water is poured into the basin, and linseed meal sprinkled into the water with one hand, while it is stirred with a warm spoon held in the other hand.

When a thick paste has been made, it is spread on lint to a thickness of half-an-inch or more; a thin piece of muslin is placed over the free surface of the poultice and the edges of the lint folded over.

2.—MUSTARD.

For children: one part of mustard is mixed with four parts of linseed meal and a poultice prepared as above.

For adults: mustard and cold water are mixed into a thin paste. This is spread on brown cartridge and applied.

TURPENTINE STUPES.

A piece of flannel is wrung out in boiling water, and 5 to 10 drops of turpentine sprinkled on it. The patient's abdomen is fomented with the flannel, care being taken not to burn the patient. When cool, the flannel and turpentine are renewed.

After 10 minutes' fomentation, the abdomen is kept warm with dry flannel on which turpentine has been sprinkled, or with a hot water bottle.

4.—Baths, Sponging, Packs.

1. *Tepid Sponging*.—The patient is stripped and laid on a blanket beneath which is a waterproof sheet. A sponge is wrung out in tepid water (temperature between 75° F and 90° F), and the whole body and each limb are sponged over in not more than 10 minutes. The patient is dried and wrapped in a dry blanket or sheet.

2. *Cold Sponging*.—Water at 65° is used. The sponging may last 15 minutes, as the object is to reduce temperature.

3. *Ice Sponging*.—Iced water or solid ice is used.

4. *Wet Pack*.—The patient is stripped and laid on a blanket with a water proof sheet under it. He is then wrapped in a sheet which has been wrung out of cold water. A dry sheet is placed over this, and the patient is left for half an hour, or until the temperature falls. The patient is then dried and covered with dry sheets or blankets.

5. *Cold Bath*.—The patient is immersed in water at blood heat and ice is added till, in 15 minutes, the temperature of the water is reduced to 60° F.

6. *Alkaline Bath*.—One pound of Sodium Carbonate to 30 gallons of water.

7. *Mustard Bath (for Children)*.—The child is placed in a bath containing 2 gallons of hot water. One ounce of mustard is made into a paste with water in a bowl, and added to the bath. Care must be taken not to allow the water to get into the eyes. The child is held in the bath till the skin reddens.

Or, the mustard is tied up in a thin piece of muslin, and this is placed in the water and thoroughly worked about with the fingers.

5.—Dieting .

(a) DIET IN DIABETES MELLITUS.

The caloric requirements of the patient, when at rest in bed, are calculated from the body-weight, at the rate of 30 calories per kilogramme of body-weight for an adult man, or 10 per cent. less for a woman.

The daily weight of Protein required is calculated at between .7 gramme and 1 gramme per kilogramme of body-weight.

The remainder of the caloric requirements of the patient is made up by giving Fat and Carbohydrate. The quantity of Fat by weight should not exceed three times the quantity of Carbohydrate.

In order to avoid the risk of Ketosis, the caloric value of the Fat in the diet should be less than twice the caloric value of the Carbohydrate plus half the caloric value of the Protein.

(Woodyatt's formula, $F < 2 C + \frac{1}{2} P$.)

The caloric value is calculated at 4 calories per gramme of Carbohydrate or Protein, and 9 calories per gramme of Fat.

If, in a moderately severe case of diabetes, the patient is given a "maintenance diet" calculated in the above manner, and his urine is not free from sugar after six days, insulin will be needed.

DIET TABLE.

(Adapted from Joslin.)

30 Grammes (1 oz.) of	contain.			Carbohydrate, Grammes.	Protein, Grammes.	Fat, Grammes.	Calories.
Oatmeal (dry weight)	..	20	..	5	..	2	120
Cream, 20 per cent.	..	1	..	1	..	6	60
Milk	1.5	..	1	..	1	20
Oysters, six	..	4	..	6	..	1	50
Meat (raw lean)	..	0	..	6	..	3	50
Meat (cooked lean)	..	0	..	8	..	5	75
Bacon	0	..	5	..	15	155
Egg (one)	..	0	..	6	..	6	75
Vegetables 5 per cent. group	1	..	0.5	..	0	..	6
Vegetables 10 per cent. group	2	..	0.5	..	0	..	10
Potato	6	..	1	..	0	30
Bread	18	..	3	..	0	90
Butter	0	..	0	..	25	225
Fish	0	..	6	..	0	25
Small Orange (one)	..	10	..	0	..	0	40

LIST OF 5 PER CENT. VEGETABLES.

Asparagus	Cucumber	Spinach
Beet Greens	Lady's Finger	Tomatoes
Brinjal	Leeks	Vegetable Mar
Cabbage	Lettuce	row
Cauliflower	Radishes	Water Cress
Celery	Rhubarb	

LIST OF 10 PER CENT. VEGETABLES.

Beetroot	Mushrooms	Pumpkin
Carrot	Onions	Turnip

And the following fruits :—

Orange	Pineapple
Peach	Strawberry

N.B.—

1 gramme Protein	= 4 calories
1 gramme Carbohydrate	= 4 calories
1 gramme Fat	= 9 calories
1 gramme Alcohol	= 7 calories

6.25 grammes Protein contain 1 gramme Nitrogen.

1 kilogramme = 2.2 pounds

30 grammes or c. c. = 1 ounce

A patient at rest requires 30 calories per kilo body-weight per day.

(b) DIET IN KIDNEY DISEASES.

This depends on renal function and efficiency as indicated by examination of the blood and the urine.

General Principles.

(i.) Much Oedema, with retention of Sodium Chloride and water :—

Salt free diet with restriction of fluids.

(ii.) Retention of nitrogenous waste-products (azotaemia) :—

Proteins cut down, and fluid intake increased if the blood-pressure is not high.

(iii.) Salt or Proteins need not be prohibited if the renal function with reference to them is fairly normal.

(iv.) Barley and milk is contra indicated in Acute Nephritis owing to the excessive quantity of (a) water, (b) proteins, (c) salt.

Diet in Acute Nephritis, with Oedema and Haematuria :—

Cornflour blanchmange (made with water) bee's honey, or jam.

Boiled rice with bananas, or ghee, or jam.

Tapioca with two ounces of milk.

Oatmeal with two ounces of milk.

Fruit.—Apples, grapes, bananas, oranges, fruit juices.

Potato purée (mashed potatoes with butter).

Sweet biscuits.

Fresh butter, washed.

Olive Oil and Margarine.

Macaroni with two ounces of milk. Raw tomatoes.

Baked apples.

Yolks of eggs. Sugar and glucose.

Milk not to exceed six ounces a day.

A little tea and coffee with sugar.

As the patient improves, vegetable curries may be given with rice, and salt gradually permitted.

Later additions: White of egg, fish, chicken, mutton.

(c) THE FEEDING OF INFANTS.

(1) Breast milk is the best food. If this is available, no other food whatever should be given till the baby is weaned at the age of nine months.

(2) If the mother's milk is insufficient, she should take a cup of milk or congee half-an-hour before nursing the baby. She should nurse the baby twice a day, morning and evening, and at other times give cow's milk and water.

(3) Unskimmed cow's milk should be used. The milk should be obtained twice a day. As soon as it is received, it should be heated, allowed to boil for two minutes, and then placed in a cool place in a covered vessel.

Boiled water should be used for diluting the milk

4.—Table of Quantities and Number of Feeds.

Age Period.	Quantity in each Feed in Tablespoonfuls.		Number of Feeds in 24 Hours.	
	Milk.	Water.		
First 2 weeks	.. 1 ..	2 ..	..	10
3rd and 4th weeks	.. 2 ..	2 ..	..	9
2nd and 3rd months	.. 3 ..	4 ..	..	8
4th and 5th months	.. 5 ..	4 ..	..	7
6th and 7th months	.. 8 ..	4 ..	..	6
8th and 9th months	.. 12 ..	4 ..	..	6

(5) The milk and water should be freshly mixed for each feed.

To each feed should be added half a teaspoonful of milk sugar (lactose).

If the child does not thrive on diluted milk alone, and cream is available, one teaspoonful of fresh cream should be added to each feed.

Otherwise a teaspoonful of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion should be given three times a day.

Once a day the baby should be given a teaspoonful of fresh orange juice or raw meat juice.

(6) *Care of the Bottle and Teat.*—The feeding bottle should be boat-shaped, and be marked in tablespoonfuls. The teat should fit directly on the bottle without rubber tubing.

Both teat and bottle should be washed once a day with boiling water to which a little soda has been added.

They should be rinsed with boiled water after each feed, and kept in cold boiled water.

(7) *Older Children.*—At eight months the child may have two meals a day of rusks and milk.

At ten months when the child has some teeth, soft rice mashed up with broth or bread and milk may be tried at one meal.

At twelve months soft rice mashed up with *pol hodi* or *murunga* gravy and a lightly boiled egg.

One sour plantain may be given daily.

At eighteen months fish, mashed potatoes, and white curries.

(d) MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) *To peptonize milk*: Half-a-pint of cold milk is mixed with 5 ounces of boiling water. The temperature is approximately 60° C. To this are added—

Liquor Pancreaticus one drachm and Sodium Bicarbonate 20 grains. The mixture is then allowed to stand under a cosy for an hour or more.

(b) *To prepare whey*—To half-a-pint of milk the juice of half a large lime is added. After standing for 15 to 30 minutes for curdling to occur, the milk is strained to remove the curds.

6.—Test Meals

(a) FOR GASTRIC ANALYSIS.

Two slices of plain toast and two cups of tea without sugar or milk.

Ewald's Test Meal.—Consists of 40 grammes of bread, and 400 c.c. of water or plain weak tea.

(b) BISMUTH MEAL FOR XRAY EXAMINATION.

Bismuth Carbonate, 4 ounces (Pure Barium Sulphate may be used instead).

Milk, 18 ounces.

Sugar, 1 teaspoonful.

Cornflour, 1 small dessertspoonful.

The milk is heated and made into a thin paste with the corn flour and sugar. After cooling a little, the bismuth is gradually added, the mixture being continually stirred, and a moderately thick fluid is prepared. It is flavoured with Vanilla or Coffee Essence to taste.

If too thick, it may be made thinner by adding 2 ounces of water.

7.—Urine Analysis.

Healthy Urine.—Average quantity excreted in 24 hours—1500 cc. or 50 ounces.

Specific Gravity, 1015 to 1025.

Reaction—acid, due to sodium dihydrogen phosphate ($\text{Na H}_2 \text{PO}_4$), and to free carbon dioxide.

Urea content, 2 per cent., *i. e.*, 30 grammes of urea are excreted in 24 hours.

Average capacity of adult bladder, 500 cc.

Tests for Sugar : Fehling's Test.—Equal volumes of Fehling's solutions No. 1 and No. 2 are mixed in a test tube, and boiled. The solution should remain blue and clear. A few drops of urine are added and the boiling continued. A yellow precipitate of Cuprous Oxide indicates the presence of sugar. If no precipitate forms, more urine is added and the solution is boiled again.

Estimation of Sugar : Benedict's Method.—To 25 cc. of Benedict's Solution in a beaker, is added 10 grammes of powdered Crystalline Sodium Carbonate, and the mixture is heated to boiling. Urine is then run from a burette into the mixture, which is kept boiling, and the quantity of urine necessary to make the blue colour of the urine entirely disappear is measured. When the end point is near, the urine is added drop by drop, with intervals of half-a-minute between every two drops.

If the urine contains more than 1 per cent. of sugar, it should be diluted ten times with water before testing.

25 cc. of Benedict's Solution are completely reduced by .05 gramme of Dextrose.

Tests for Albumin : Heat and Acetic Acid.—A test tube is more than half filled with urine, and the top inch or so of the urine is boiled. If the boiled portion becomes turbid, when compared with the lower cool portion, this may be due to Phosphates or to Albumin.

A few drops of 33 per cent. Acetic Acid are added. Turbidity due to Albumin persists, that due to phosphates disappears.

Heller's Test.—About $\frac{1}{4}$ inch of pure Nitric Acid is placed in a test-tube and a little urine gently poured on to its surface, without mixing, with a pipette. A white ring at the junction of the fluids indicates the presence of Albumin.

Albumoses also give a white ring, but this disappears on warming. The ring due to albumin does not.

Salicyl-Sulphonic Acid Test.—A saturated solution of Salicyl-Sulphonic Acid is added drop by drop to some urine in a test tube. A white precipitate, which does not dissolve on heating, indicates Albumin.

Albumoses give a white precipitate which is soluble on heating.

Test for Blood : Ozonic Ether.—To a test tube one-third full of urine, a drop or two of Tincture of Guaiacum is added, and the mixture is shaken. Ozonic ether is carefully floated on the surface of the mixture. A blue colour at the junction of the two fluids, produced either immediately or on standing a short time, indicates blood.

Tests for Bile : Fuming Nitric Acid.—A drop of urine is placed on a white porcelain slab or on filter paper. On adding a drop of fuming nitric acid, a play of colours—green, blue, red, and yellow—occurs, and indicates bile.

Iodine Test.—An alcoholic solution of Iodine is poured on to the surface of some urine in a test tube. An emerald green ring appears at the junction of the fluids if bile is present.

Test for Bile Acids : Oliver's Test (with Peptone Solution).—The urine is filtered till quite clear, acidified if necessary, and diluted till the specific gravity is less than 1008.

60 minims of the Peptone Solution is added to 20 minims of the urine in a test tube. A milkiness appears at once if bile acids are present. This may disappear on shaking, but reappears on the addition of a little more Peptone Solution.

Test for Bile Pigments : Methylene Blue (A. Torday and A. Klier).—One drop of a 1 per cent. solution of Methylene blue is added to a test tube full of water. The water is divided into two equal parts in test tubes. To one test tube is added about 1 cc. of urine, and the contents well mixed. The colour changes to green if bile pigments are present. The other test tube is used for comparison.

Tests for Acetone Bodies : Rothera's Nitroprusside Test.—10 cc. of urine is saturated with Ammonium Sulphate Crystals : 3 drops of freshly prepared 5 per cent. Sodium Nitroprusside Solution are added ; and then about 2 cc. of strong Ammonia. A permanganate colour indicates acetone bodies.

Gerhardt's Ferric Chloride Test.—A Solution of Ferric Chloride, diluted till of a pale sherry colour, is added drop by drop to some urine in a test tube till no more Phosphate of Iron falls. The urine is then filtered, and a drop or two of the Ferric Chloride Solution is added to the filtrate. A brownish-red colour, destroyed by prolonged boiling, indicates Aceto-Acetic Acid.

8.—Test for Occult Blood in Faeces.

The patient should not eat meat, fish, or green vegetables (which contain chlorophyll,) for three days before the test.

On the day of the test he is given two charcoal biscuits in the morning, and the faeces are examined when charcoal appears in the stools.

A little of the stool is rubbed up with water into a paste, an equal quantity of Glacial Acetic Acid added, and the mixture gently heated, and allowed to cool thoroughly. An equal volume of Ether is

added and shaken up, and the Ether extract is decanted into another test-tube. The Guaiacum and Ozonic Ether test for blood is now done with the ether extract. If only minute traces of blood are present, a greenish colour is produced.

9.—The Preservation and Despatch of Specimens.

A.—Specimens for the Bacteriologist.

1. *Blood for the Wassermann Reaction.*—A tourniquet is placed round the upper arm. The skin over the median basilic vein is cleansed with a cotton wool swab moistened with Ether. The needle of a sterile syringe is then introduced into the vein, and 5 to 10 cc. of blood drawn into the syringe. The tourniquet is released, and the needle removed. The blood is ejected into a sterile test-tube and allowed to clot. The skin puncture is sealed with collodion: No trace of soap, alcohol, antiseptic or water must come in contact with the blood. Specimens of blood to be sent by post should be collected and forwarded in Wright's capsules.

2. *Blood for the Widal Reaction.*—The blood may be obtained from the lobe of the ear, or the nailbed of the finger. As the blood issues from a puncture it is allowed to flow into a capillary tube to about $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length. The end free from the blood should be sealed in a spirit lamp or a lighted match, taking care not to heat the blood. At least two such tubes of blood from each patient are required.

3. *Cholera, Specimen from suspected Case.*—A clean small bottle and cork are sterilized by boiling and allowed to cool.

The patient passes a stool into a clean chamber or bodpan (*without disinfectant*), which has previously been rinsed out with hot water. Two ounces or more of the faeces are poured into the bottle. A little prepared chalk is added, and well mixed with the stool.

The bottle is corked, sealed, packed in a wooden box, and despatched.

Post-mortem Specimens from suspected Cases of Cholera.—It is unnecessary to send pieces of intestine with its contents for examination. The contents should be poured into a bottle containing a little chalk and treated exactly as in the case of a stool.

4. *Diphtheria Swab.*—(A sterile swab in a sterile test-tube is obtainable from the Director of the Bacteriological Institute.)

The patient should be in a good light, with his mouth open. The tongue is depressed with a spatula. The swab is taken out of the test-tube, passed to the back of the mouth without touching the lips, gums, or tongue, and pressed gently against the suspected area on the tonsils or fauces. The swab is then rotated so as to entangle and bring away a piece of the false membrane. The swab is then returned to the test-tube, which is packed and sent to the Bacteriologist.

If no membrane is seen, the tonsils and back of the pharynx are stroked with the swab.

5. *Gonorrhoea.*—A drop of discharge is collected with a sterilized platinum loop or glass rod, and a smear made with it upon a clean glass slide. Two smears are always required. They should be allowed to dry and then packed face to face with two pieces of match sticks between them to prevent films coming in contact.

In the male the discharge is collected after swabbing the glans penis clean with rectified spirits. If the discharge is scanty, the specimen should be taken in the early morning, or prostatic massage may be done to obtain the discharge.

In the case of the female vaginal smears are almost valueless for examination for gonorrhoea because of the large and varied fauna normally present. The diagnosis of gonorrhoeal infection in women can be made from smears taken from the urethra or, with due care, from the cervix. For this purpose the urethra

should be compressed by means of a finger placed in the vagina, when if any discharge is present it will appear as a bead at the urethral meatus. Whenever the vagina is infected the urethra is almost always affected at the same time.

6. *Leprosy*.—A sterilized Platinum loop, or a sterile cotton-wool swab wrapped on a probe is passed into the patient's nostril and a smear is made with a little mucus from the nose. A smear may also be made from a freshly scraped nodule or lesion.

7. *Plague*.—(a) In rats—suspected rats should be soaked in kerosine oil to kill fleas.

The spleen is then removed and two smears made from its cut surface on glass slides.

The spleen itself is placed in a clean sterile bottle in the following solution :—

Calcium Carbonate, 2 grammes.

Glycerine, 20 cc.

Boiled water, 80 cc.

The bottle is corked with a sterile cork, sealed, packed, and despatched.

(b) In man—A bubo is punctured with a sterile hypodermic needle, and a few drops of sterile normal saline injected. Some fluid is then aspirated into the syringe and a smear made on a glass slide. If possible a little of gland juice should also be forwarded in a small sterile tube.

Post-mortem.—Two smears each from the cut surfaces of the spleen and lung together with a portion of each of the organs in the above preservative should be forwarded.

8. *Rabies*.—The head of the dog should be cut off as soon as possible after death, and sent to the Bacteriologist within 12 hours.

If this is impossible the brain should be removed. The skull is fractured, by a blow with a hammer, through the unbroken skin, the fragments of bone are removed with forceps. A small piece of the brain is

cut off with a knife (which has been sterilized by passing it through a flame), and placed with sterile forceps in a small sterile bottle containing equal parts of Glycerine and water. This piece is sent for animal inoculation.

The remainder of the brain is placed in a bottle filled right up to the stopper with the following solution :—

Potassium Bichromate, 45 grains (or 3 grammes).

Glacial Acetic Acid, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fl. drachmas (or 5 cc.).

Water, $3\frac{1}{4}$ fl. ounces (or 95 cc.).

No antiseptics or other fluids whatever should be used.

B.—*Instructions for Handling and Despatch of Production to the Government Analyst.*

1. All productions should be first produced, with the least possible delay, before the Magistrate who will record the evidence of the person producing them, and will forward them to the Analyst properly sealed.

2. Labels can be obtained from the Government Printer to be used on productions produced in Court, and on productions being forwarded to the Government Analyst.

3. In semen cases, care should be taken that the cloth be not folded at the stained portion. The stains should be kept quite flat, and such productions should *never* be crushed into a box or sent in a paper parcel, as pressure may suffice to render the examination useless.

4. Such productions should be handled as little as possible, and should be treated with the greatest care. It is in every case advisable that such productions, if moist or wet, should be gently dried before packing, by exposure to the air.

5. The following rules should be carefully observed for transmission of viscera, &c., in cases of suspected poisoning.

6. The following articles should be forwarded in four separate bottles :—

(a) Stomach and contents.

(b) Liver and kidney (at least 16 ounces of the liver) should be sent ; if the organ weighs less than 16 ounces, the whole organ should be sent.

(c) Contents of small intestine.

(d) Vomited matter, if available.

7. In cases of suspected poisoning by Prussic Acid, the brain should also be sent in a separate bottle.

8. Strong rectified spirit must be added in all cases, except those in which alcoholic poisoning is suspected in which case precipitated chalk should be added. Arrack must not be used in place of rectified spirit. Formalin or other preservative must not be added.

9. In all cases of suspected poisoning full details of the case must be sent to the Government Analyst, i.e., post mortem reports, inquest proceedings, and any other available information, such as symptoms observed in the person who is alleged to have been poisoned, &c.

10. In this connection, attention is invited to General Orders 931 to 941.

C.—*Specimens for the Pathologist.*

1. *Blood for van den Bergh's Reaction.*—5 to 10 cc. of blood are withdrawn with a sterile syringe from a vein, and placed in a sterile oxalated test tube. This is sent to the laboratory at once, and must be used for the test within two hours.

2. *Faeces for Amoebae.*—The patient should not be given Castor Oil before the faeces are collected, because this makes examination very difficult.

3. *Specimens for Microscopical Diagnosis (e.g., of tumours).*—These should be sent in rectified spirits or in formalin 10 per cent. Crude formalin contains 40 per cent. formaldehyde.

4. *Specimens for the Pathology Museum.*—These should be preserved by Kaiserling's method, which preserves their natural colours.

The specimen is placed, without washing, in—

(a) *Fixing Solution.*

Formaldehyde, 200 c.c.

Water, 1000 c.c.

Potassium Nitrate, 15 grammes.

Potassium Acetate, 30 grammes.

After being kept in this solution for a period long enough to harden it (24 hours for membranes; a week or more for solid organs), the specimen is next placed in—

(b) *Fresh Methylated Spirits.*—Till the colour develops. It is removed as soon as a good colour develops—usually in a few hours—as otherwise the colour will fade. It is then preserved in—

(c) *Preserving Solution*—

Potassium Acetate, 200 grammes.

Glycerine, 400 c.c.

Water, 2,000 c.c.

10.—Stains for Bacteria and Other Parasites.

1. *Methylene Blue.*—One per cent. solution in 50 per cent. alcohol. Stain for 1 minute.

2. *Loeffler's Methylene Blue.*—Saturated solution in absolute alcohol 30 c. c.

Solution of Potassium Hydroxide in distilled water (strength 1 in 10000), 100 c.c.

Stain for 5 minutes or more. Decolourize if necessary, by washing with very dilute Acetic Acid. (2 drops of Acid to a cup of water).

3. *Gram's Stain.*—Stain for 3 minutes with fresh Aniline Gentian Violet. Pour off excess of stain, and without washing, add Gram's Iodine Solution, and leave for 1 minute.

Pour off excess of Iodine Solution, and wash with Methylated spirit till no more colour comes away.

Wash rapidly in tap water.

Counterstain for $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute with Bismarck Brown Solution (5 per cent. aqueous.)

Wash in water, dry in air, and mount.

4. *Ziehl-Neelsen's Stain for Tubercle Bacilli.*—A film is made by smearing the suspected material (e.g., sputum) on a slide in a thin layer, and fixed by passing over a flame.

Pour on Carbol-fuchsin solution and heat till steam just rises, but do not boil. Stain thus for 5 minutes.

Decolourize with 25 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid.

Wash in tap water.

Counterstain with Loeffler's Methylene Blue for 2 minutes.

Wash in tap water, dry in air, and mount.

5. *Stain for Lepra Bacilli.*—Ziehl-Neelsen's method for tubercle bacilli is used, but 12 per cent. Sulphuric Acid is used to decolourize.

Lepra Bacilli are decolourized by 25 per cent. Sulphuric Acid, but not by 12 per cent.

Tubercle Bacilli are not decolourized by 25 per cent. Sulphuric Acid.

6. *Leishman's Stain for Blood and Malarial Parasites.*—Dry film in air.

Pour on 10 to 20 drops of stain, without fixing, and leave for $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute.

Add an equal volume of distilled water and leave for 10 minutes.

Wash with distilled water for 2 minutes.

Dry in air.

7. *Stain for Filaria.*—The blood should be taken at night at 9 P.M. or later.

Three large drops are received on a slide and a thick smear (about $\frac{1}{2}$ a square inch in area) is made, and stained as follows :—

Protect from dust and allow to dry in air.

Dehaemoglobinize by placing in a beaker of water till no more colour comes away. A colourless film is left.

Fix with Methyl Alcohol.

Stain with Haematoxylin for 5 minutes.

Wash in tap water.

Stain with Eosin for $\frac{1}{2}$ a minute.

Wash in tap water, dry in air, and mount.

11.—Table of Dentition.

Temporary or Milk Teeth (20).

	7th month	..	Lower Central Incisors
	8th month	..	Upper Central Incisors
7th to	9th month	..	Upper Lateral Incisors
10th to	12th month	..	Lower Lateral Incisors
	14th month	..	Anterior Temporary Molars
	17th month	..	Canines
	24th month	..	Posterior Temporary Molars

Permanent Teeth (32.)

	7th year	..	First Molars
	8th year	..	Central Incisors
	9th year	..	Lateral Incisors
	10th year	..	Anterior Bicuspid
11th to	13th year	..	Canines
11th to	15th year	..	Posterior Bicuspid
13th to	16th year	..	Second Molars
18th to	30th year	..	Third Molars

12.—Incubation Periods.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	..	4 to 12 days
Bacillary Dysentery	..	1 to 3 days
Cerebrospinal Meningitis	..	4 or 5 days
Chickenpox	..	12 to 19 days
Cholera	..	2 to 5 days
Dengue Fever	..	3 to 7 days
Diphtheria	..	2 to 7 days, oftenest 2

Influenza	..	1 to 4 days, average 2
Malta Fever	..	10 to 15 days
Measles	..	7 to 18 days, oftenest 14
Mumps	..	14 to 26 days
Paratyphoid Fever	..	Average 10 days
Plague	..	2 to 5 days
Rabies	..	2 weeks to 3 months, or more
Rubella	..	2 weeks or more
Scarlet Fever	..	1 to 7 days, oftenest 2 to
Smallpox	..	8 to 20 days, usually 12
Typhoid Fever	..	8 to 23 days, average 10
Whooping Cough	..	4 to 20 days, average 10

PART VI.—POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES

GENERAL TREATMENT.

1. *Remove the poison* from the system by the use of the Stomach Tube or Emetics. Except in poisoning by Corrosives, *e.g.*, Perchloride of Mercury, strong Acids and Alkalis.

2. *Prevent further absorption* by neutralizing the poison chemically, or forming with it an insoluble or inert compound.

3. *Counteract the action* of the poison by antidotes.

4. *Treat symptoms, e.g.* .—

- (a) Asphyxia by Artificial Respiration.
- (b) Heart failure by Cardiac Stimulants.
- (c) Convulsions by Sedatives.
- (d) Narcosis by Stimulation.

Emetics.

(Best given dissolved or suspended in warm water).

Mustard—a dessert spoonful.

Common Salt—two table spoonfuls.

Zinc Sulphate—30 grains.

Ipecacuanha Root—30 grains.

Ipecacuanha Wine—a teaspoonful (repeated) for children.

Ammonium Carbonate—20 grains.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride—1/10 grain hypodermically.

Copious draughts of warm water, and tickling the fauces and back of the pharynx with finger or a feather if no emetics are handy.

Demulcents.

Milk.

Olive Oil and water.

White of egg whipped with water.

Flour and water.

Arrowroot gruel.

Weak rice congee.

Linseed tea.

Barley water.

Stimulants.

By mouth, stomach tube, or rectum.

Hot strong coffee	..	1 pint
Brandy or Whisky	..	1 to 2 ounces with warm water
Tincture of Nux Vomica	..	15 minims in water
Stimulant mixture	..	1 to 2 ounces
Spirit. Ammoniae Aromaticus		1 to 2 fl. drachms, with water

Hypodermically.

Ether	..	30 to 60 minims
Pituitary Extract	..	15 minims
Injectio Caffeinae Hypodermica		10 minims (3½ grains)

THE COMMONER POISONS AND THEIR TREATMENT.

Acid, Acetic.

1. Stomach tube with care, in absence of corrosion.
2. Chalk mixture, 8 ounces, or Chalk, ½ ounce in water.

3. Gruel.
4. Stimulants hypodermically or per rectum ; hot-water bottles ; blankets.
5. Later, morphine for pain.

Acid Carbolic, Creosote, Lysol, Cyllin, Naphthalin, Izal-

1. Soft stomach tube, and wash out with Saccharated solution of Lime, or Sodium or Magnesium Sulphate, 1 in 40 solution.
2. Leave in stomach Magnesium Sulphate 4 drachms.
3. External warmth, and stimulants.
4. Demulcents by the mouth.
5. Artificial respiration, if necessary.

Acid Hydrocyanic, Cyanides, Essential Oil of Almonds.

(N.B.—Treatment must be very prompt owing to the rapid action of the acid.)

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Ammonia by inhalation ; Artificial Respiration.
3. Cold water dashed on face and back of neck.
4. Dilute solution of Potassium Permanganate (1 per cent.), 10 ounces, to drink.
5. Brandy by mouth or rectum.
Ether subcutaneously.
Friction of extremities.

Acid, Mineral ; (Hydrochloric, Nitric, Sulphuric.)

(N.B.—Avoid emetics and stomach tube.)

1. Magnesium Oxide (*not Carbonate*) 1 ounce, stirred up in a glass of water.
Or prepared chalk,
Or Sodium Carbonate,
Or Soap and water, large draughts.
2. Demulcents.
3. Morphine hypodermically, for pain.

Acid, Oxalic.

1. Stomach tube with care, in absence of corrosion.
2. Chalk, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in water.
3. Saccharated Lime, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce every half-hour for 8 doses.
4. Castor Oil.
5. Stimulants, hypodermically.

Aconite.

1. Stomach tube (best) ; or emetic.
2. Stimulants freely ; warmth to extremities.
3. Friction and Artificial Respiration.
4. Digitalin 1/100 grain or Tincture of Digitalis, 15 minims, hypodermically.
5. Keep the patient lying down.

Alcohol.

1. Stomach tube ; or emetic (Ammonium Carbonate, 30 grains, is best).
2. Hot strong coffee by mouth or caffeine 5 grains, hypodermically.
3. Cold water dashed on face and head.
4. Warmth to extremities.
5. Artificial respiration, if necessary.

Alkalis, Caustic ; Strong Ammonia, Caustic Potash, Caustic Soda.

(N.B.—Avoid stomach tube.)

1. Neutralize with vinegar and water, lime juice and water, citric or tartaric acid, in dilute solution.
2. Morphine hypodermically, for pain.
3. Ether, 40 minims, or Brandy, hypodermically
4. Demulcents, especially Olive Oil and water.

Antimony Compounds, Antimony Chloride, Tartar Emetic.

1. Encourage the vomiting, which constant occurs, by large draughts of warm water.
2. Stomach tube for Tartar Emetic, (not for Antimony Chloride).

3. Tannic Acid 1 drachm in water by the mouth, or strong tea.
4. Demulcents.
5. Stimulants, warmth.

Arsenic ; Fly-papers ; Weed-killers.

1. Stomach tube (best) or Emetic.
2. Freshly precipitated Ferric Chloride given repeatedly in half-ounce doses, suspended in water. Prepare by mixing Sodium Bicarbonate $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, or Liquor Ammoniac, with Tincture of Iron Perchloride, and straining off the precipitated Ferric Hydroxide, or with Dialysed Iron, several tablespoonfuls.
3. Brandy, warmth to extremities.
4. Demulcents.
5. Castor Oil.
6. Sodium Thiosulphate 10 grains intravenously, or 40 grains by the mouth.

Aspirin.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Sodium Bicarbonate or lime water or light magnesia suspended in water.
3. Stimulants ; warmth.

Atropine, Belladonna, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Pilocarpine nitrate $\frac{1}{3}$ grain, repeated hourly, if necessary.
3. Stimulants ; hot coffee.
4. Artificial respiration, if necessary.

Chloral Hydrate.

1. Stomach tube (best), or emetic.
2. Liquor strychninee 5 minims hypodermically.
3. Warmth ; hot strong coffee ; other stimulants.
4. Artificial respiration.
5. Oxygen inhalations.

Chloroform (swallowed).

1. Stomach tube or emetic
2. Olive Oil.
3. Stimulants, strong coffee.

Croton Oil.

(N.B.—Avoid stomach tube and emetics).

1. Demulcents.
2. Stimulants.
3. Morphine for pain, hypodermically and in suppositories.

Cocaine.

1. Chloroform inhalations to control convulsions.
2. Ammonia inhalation.
Brandy by the mouth; also Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, 10 minims every 5 minutes till the heart is acting normally.
3. Artificial respiration, if necessary.

Copper, Copper Sulphate, Verdigris.

1. White of egg and warm water freely.
2. Stomach tube if no vomiting occurs.
3. Potassium Ferrocyanide, 1 drachm in water, by the mouth.
4. Demulcents.
5. Morphine for pain.

Fungi, Poisonous; Muscarine.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Castor Oil.
3. Stimulants: warmth.
4. Morphine hypodermically, for pain.
5. Atropine 1/40 grain, hypodermically, if pupils are contracted.

Gases, Poisonous.

Carbon Monoxide, Coal Gas, Acetylene, Carbon Dioxide, Sewer Gas, Chlorine.

1. Artificial respiration, promptly.
2. Oxygen inhalations.
3. Stimulants ; warmth.

Insect Bites and Stings.

1. Remove sting.
2. Apply ammonia solution.
3. Rub with alum, moistened with a little water.
4. Stimulants, if necessary.

Iodine Preparations.

1. Warm water freely, and stomach tube.
2. Arrow root, or riceflour, or any other form of starch, stirred up in cold water.
3. Demulcents.
4. Morphine hypodermically, for pain.

Kerosine Oil, Paraffin Oil.

1. Stomach tube, or emetic.
2. Magnesium sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in water, as a purge.
3. Stimulants ; warmth ; friction.

Lead.

1. Stomach tube and thorough washing out, or emetic.
2. Magnesium or sodium sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in water (best) or sulphuric acid, dilute, half a drachm diluted with water.
3. Demulcents.
4. Morphine hypodermically, for pain and severe vomiting.

Mercury Salts ; Corrosive Sublimate.

(N.B.—In Corrosive Sublimate Poisoning avoid Stomach Tube).

1. White of egg mixed with milk or water, freely. or flour stirred up in water, if eggs are not available.

2. Emetic; stomach tube with care for other salts, but not for corrosive sublimate.

3. Magnesium carbonate 1 drachm with Magnesium Sulphate, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce in warm water.

4. Tincture of opium 20 minims by mouth, for pain and purging, or morphine hypodermically.

5. Demulcents freely.

Morphine, Opium. Soothing Syrups.

1. Stomach tube (best) and wash out every half hour with dilute ($\frac{1}{6}$ per cent.). Potassium Permanganate solution, made by adding 5 volumes of warm water to 1 volume of Liquor Potassii Permanganatis and leave 5 ounces of solution in the stomach.
or Emetic.

2. Hot strong coffee: strychnine hypodermically, warmth.

3. Cold water squirted on lips and nostrils; keep patient awake.

4. Artificial respiration, if deeply comatose.

5. Oxygen inhalations.

6. Faradic current applied by wire brush.

Nux vomica see *Strychnine*.

Opium see *Morphine*.

Oysters see "*Ptomaines*."

Phosphorus.

(N.B.—Avoid all oils, except old oil of Turpentine)

1. Copper sulphate 5 grains in water.

2. Stomach tube and wash out.

3. Old oil of turpentine, 40 minims, every 15 minutes, given as an emulsion with mucilage, and made up to 1 ounce with water: eight doses may be given.

(N.B.—Avoid American Turpentine. French is best).

Or Sanitas fluid diluted.

Or Liquor Hydrogenii Peroxidi, 60 minims repeatedly.

4. Give mucilaginous drinks mixed with magnesia.

5. Morphine, hypodermically, for pain.

"Ptomaines," Stale Food ; Oysters and other Shell Fish, Tinned Meats and Fish.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Castor oil 1 ounce, or other purge.
3. Stimulants.
4. Atropine 1/60 grain hypodermically, if necessary.
5. Oil of Eucalyptus internally, 10 minims repeatedly.

Strychnine, Nux Vomica, Vermin Killers.

1. Chloroform to control spasms and wash out stomach with tube: leave in stomach Potassium Bromide, 60 grains in water.
2. Unless jaw is tightly fixed, Apomorphine hypodermically.
3. Chloral Hydrate 5 grains hypodermically every 5 minutes to control spasms.
4. Artificial respiration.

Snake Bite, Scorpion Bite.

1. Ligature proximal to bite for half an hour.
2. Incise freely: wash with strong alkaline Potassium Permanganate solution: Cauterise.
3. Inject into bite Liquor Potassii Permanganatis, 40 minims or Liquor Potassae 3 minims made up to 20 minims with water or Liquor Ammoniae 10 minims.
4. Stimulants very freely.
5. Prolonged artificial respiration (for Cobra bites especially).
6. Hypodermic Injection of Strychnine 10 minims, to be repeated till symptoms of strychnine spasm appear.
7. Antivenine hypodermically, if available, 100 c.c. or more.

Sulphonal, Methyl Sulphonal, Barbitone.

1. Stomach tube, or emetic.
2. Hot strong coffee: other stimulants: warmth to extremities.
3. Hypodermic Injection of Strychnine 10 minims, repeated.
4. Artificial respiration, if necessary.

Tobacco.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Hot strong coffee : other stimulants : warmth to extremities.
3. Keep patient prone.

Turpentine.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Magnesium Sulphate 1 ounce in water.
3. Demulcents freely.
4. Morphine hypodermically, for pain if necessary.

Zinc Chloride, Sulphate, and other Salts.

1. Emetic will probably be unnecessary owing to the copious vomiting.
2. Sodium or Potassium Carbonate freely, in dilute solution.
3. Demulcents, especially white of egg and milk.
4. Tincture of Opium, 30 minims by the mouth or Morphine hypodermically for pain.

PART VII.—THE DOSES OF THE PRINCIPAL DRUGS.

Acetanilidum ..	..	2 to 5 grs.
Acetum Scillae ..	..	5 to 15 min.
———— Urgineae ..	..	5 to 15 min.
Acidum Aceticum dilutum ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
———— Acetyl Salicylicum (Aspirin)	..	5 to 15 grs.
———— Arseniosum ..	..	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
———— Benzoicum ..	..	5 to 15 grs.
———— Boricum ..	..	5 to 15 grs.
———— Carbolium ..	..	1 to 3 grs.
———— ————— liquefactum ..	..	1 to 3 min.
———— Citricum ..	..	5 to 20 grs.
———— Hydriodicum dilutum ..	..	5 to 10 min.
———— Hydrobromicum dilutum ..	..	15 to 60 min.
———— Hydrochloricum dilutum ..	..	5 to 20 min.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum dilutum (2 per cent.) ..	2 to 5 min.
———— Lacticum ..	15 to 30 min.
———— Nitricum dilutum ..	5 to 20 min.
———— Nitrohydrochloricum dilu- tum ..	5 to 20 min.
———— Phosphoricum dilutum ..	5 to 20 min.
———— Salicylicum ..	5 to 20 grs.
———— Sulphuricum Aromaticum ..	5 to 20 min.
———— Sulphuricum dilutum ..	5 to 20 min.
———— Sulphurosum ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
———— Tannicum ..	5 to 10 grs.
———— Tartaricum ..	5 to 20 grs.
Aether (<i>repeated</i>) ..	15 to 30 min.
———— (<i>single</i>) ..	45 to 60 min.
———— Aceticus (<i>repeated</i>) ..	15 to 30 min.
———— (<i>single</i>) ..	45 to 60 min.
Aloe ..	2 to 5 grs.
Aloinum ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
Alumen Purificatum ..	5 to 10 grs.
Ammoniacum ..	5 to 15 grs.
Ammonii Benzoas ..	5 to 15 grs.
———— Bromidum ..	5 to 30 grs.
———— Carbonas ..	3 to 10 grs.
———— Chloridum ..	5 to 20 grs.
Amyl Nitrite (by inhalation) ..	2 to 5 min.
Antimonii Oxidum ..	1 to 2 grs.
Antimonium Sulphuratum ..	1 to 2 grs.
———— Tartaratum ..	$\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
———— (Emetic Dose) ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gr.
Apomorphinae Hydrochloridum (by hypodermic injection) ..	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grs.
———— (by the mouth) ..	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Aqua Laurocerasi ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Argenti Nitras ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Arsenii Iodidum ..	$\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.
Asafetida ..	5 to 15 grs.
Atropina ..	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.
Atropinae Sulphas ..	$\frac{1}{200}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.
Balsamum Peruvianum ..	5 to 15 min.
———— Tolutanum ..	5 to 15 grs.
Barbitonum (Veronal) ..	5 to 10 grs.
Benzaminae Lactas ..	$\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Bismuthi Carbonas ..	5 to 20 grs.
———— Salicylas ..	5 to 20 grs.

Bismuthi Subnitras	..	5 to 20 grs.
Borax Purificatus	..	5 to 15 grs.
Butyl-chloral Hydras	..	5 to 20 grs.
Caffeina	..	1 to 5 grs.
Caffeinae Citras	..	2 to 10 grs.
————— Effervescens	..	60 to 120 grs.
Calcii Carbonas Præcipitatus	..	15 to 60 grs.
———— Chloridum	..	5 to 15 grs.
———— Hypophosphis	..	3 to 10 grs.
———— Lactas	..	10 to 30 grs.
———— Phosphas	..	5 to 15 grs.
Calx Sulphurata	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Camphora	..	2 to 5 grs.
Catechu	..	5 to 15 grs.
Chloral formamidum (Chloralamide)	..	15 to 45 grs.
Chloral hydras	..	5 to 20 grs.
Chloroformum	..	1 to 5 min.
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum	..	$\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Codeina	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Codeinæ Phosphas	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Confectio Piperis	..	60 to 120 grs.
———— Sennæ	..	60 to 120 grs.
———— Sulphuris	..	60 to 120 grs.
Copaiba	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
Creosotum	..	1 to 5 min.
Cresol	..	1 to 3 min.
Creta Preparata	..	15 to 60 grs.
Cubobac Fructus	..	30 to 60 grs.
Cupri Sulphas	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 grs.
———— (emetic dose)	..	5 to 10 grs.
Cusso	..	120 to 240 grs.
Decoctum Aloes Compositum	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.
———— Haematoxyli	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. oz.
Diamorphinæ Hydrochloridum (Heroin Hydrochloride)	..	$\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Digitalis Folia	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
Embelia	..	60 to 240 grs.
Ergota	..	15 to 60 grs.
Extractum Aloes	..	1 to 4 grs.
———— Belladonnae Siccum	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
———— Cannabis Indicae	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
———— Cascarae Sagradae Liqui- dum	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fl. dr.
———— Cascarae Sagrad. Siccum	..	2 to 8 grs.
———— Cinchonæ Liquidum	..	5 to 15 min.

Extractum Colechici	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Colocynthis Compo-	..	
situm	..	2 to 8 grs.
Ergotae	..	2 to 8 grs.
Ergotae Liquidum	..	10 to 30 min.
Euonymi	..	1 to 2 grs.
Filicis Liquidum	..	45 to 90 min.
Gentianae	..	2 to 8 grs.
Glycyrrhizae Liquidum	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
Grindeliae Liquidum	..	10 to 20 min.
Hamamelidis Liquidum	..	5 to 15 min.
Hydrastis Liquidum	..	5 to 15 min.
Hyoscyami	..	2 to 8 grs.
Ipecacuanhae Liquidum	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 min.
Kavae Liquidum	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
Krameriae	..	5 to 15 min.
Nucis Vomicae Liquidum	..	1 to 3 min.
Nucis Vomicae Siccum	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Opii Liquidum	..	5 to 30 min.
Opii Siccum	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Pterorhizae Liquidum	..	15 to 60 min.
Rhei	..	2 to 8 grs.
Strophanthi	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr.
Taraxaci	..	5 to 15 grs.
Viburni Liquidum	..	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Fel Bovinum Purificatum	..	5 to 15 grs.
Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus	..	10 to 30 grs.
et Ammonii Citras	..	5 to 10 grs.
et Potassii Tartras	..	5 to 10 grs.
et Quininae Citras	..	5 to 10 grs.
Phosphas Saccharatus	..	5 to 10 grs.
Sulphas	..	1 to 5 grs.
Sulphas Exsiccatus	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grs.
Ferrum Redactum	..	1 to 5 grs.
Glycerinum	..	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Pepsini	..	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Guaiaci Resina	..	5 to 15 grs.
Guaiacol	..	1 to 5 min.
Carbonas	..	5 to 15 grs.
Hexamina (Urotropin)	..	5 to 15 grs.
Homatropinae Hydrobromidum	..	$\frac{1}{64}$ to $\frac{1}{32}$ gr.
Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum	..	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Hydrargyri Perchloridum	..	$\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$ gr.
Hydrargyri Subchloridum	..	
(Calomel)	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 grs.

Hydrargyrum cum Cretâ	..	1 to 5 grs.
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum	..	1/200 to 1/100 gr.
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas	..	1/200 to 1/100 gr.
Infusum Aurantii	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Aurantii Compositum	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Buchu ..	..	1 to 2 fl. oz.
——— Calumbæ	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Caryophylli	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Cascariillæ	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Chiratae	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Cinchonæ Acidum	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Digitalis	..	2 to 4 fl. drs.
——— Ergotæ ..	..	1 to 2 fl. oz.
——— Gentianæ Compositum	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Krameriaæ	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Quassiaæ	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Rhei ..	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Rosæ Acidum	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Scoparii ..	..	1 to 2 fl. oz.
——— Senegæ ..	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— Sennæ (repeated)	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
——— (single dose)	..	2 fl. oz.
——— Uvæ Ursi	..	1/2 to 1 fl. oz.
Injectio Apomorphinæ Hypodermica ..	..	5 to 10 min.
——— Cocainæ Hypodermica ..	..	5 to 10 min.
——— Ergotæ Hypodermica ..	..	5 to 10 min.
——— Morphinæ Hypodermica ..	..	5 to 10 min.
——— Strychninæ Hypodermica	..	5 to 10 min.
Iodoformum ..	..	1/2 to 3 grs.
Ipecacuanhæ Radix	..	1/2 to 2 grs.
——— (as an emetic)	..	15 to 30 grs.
Jalapa ..	..	5 to 20 grs.
Jalapæ Resina ..	..	2 to 5 grs.
Kaladana ..	..	30 to 45 grs.
Kaladanaæ Resina	..	2 to 8 grs.
Kino ..	..	5 to 20 grs.
Kino Eucalypti ..	..	5 to 20 grs.
Liquor Adrenalini Hydrochloricus	..	10 to 30 min.
——— Ammonii Acetatis	..	2 to 6 fl. drs.
——— Ammonii Citratis	..	2 to 6 fl. drs.
——— Arsenicalis	..	2 to 8 min.
——— Arsenici Hydrochloricus	..	2 to 8 min.
——— Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi ..	..	5 to 20 min.

Liquor Atropinae Sulphatis ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 min.
——— Bismuthi et Ammonii Citratis ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
——— Calcis ..	1 to 4 fl. oz.
——— Calcis Saccharatus ..	15 to 60 min.
——— Ethyl Nitritis ..	15 to 60 min.
——— Ferri Perchloridi ..	5 to 15 min.
——— Hydrargyri Perchloridi ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
——— Hydrogenii Peroxidi ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. dr.
——— Magnesii Bicarbonatis ..	1 to 2 fl. oz.
——— Morphinae Acetatis ..	10 to 60 min.
——— Hydrochloridi ..	10 to 60 min.
——— Tartratis ..	10 to 60 min.
——— Pancreatis ..	1 to 2 fl. drs.
——— Potassae ..	10 to 30 min.
——— Potassii Permanganatis ..	2 to 4 fl. drs.
——— Sodae Chlorinatae ..	10 to 20 min.
——— Sodii Arsenatis ..	2 to 8 min.
——— Strychninae Hydrochloridi ..	2 to 8 min.
——— Trinitrini ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 min.
Lithii Carbonas ..	2 to 5 grs.
——— Citras ..	5 to 10 grs.
——— Citras Effervescens ..	60 to 120 grs.
Magnesia Levis (repeated) ..	5 to 20 grs.
——— (single dose) ..	30 to 60 grs.
——— Ponderosa (repeated) ..	5 to 20 grs.
——— (single dose) ..	30 to 60 grs.
Magnesii Carbonas Levis (repeated) ..	5 to 20 grs.
——— (single dose) ..	30 to 60 grs.
——— Carbonas Ponderosus (repeated) ..	5 to 20 grs.
——— (single dose) ..	30 to 60 grs.
——— Sulphas (repeated) ..	30 to 90 grs.
——— (single dose) ..	120 to 240 grs.
——— Sulphas Effervescens (repeated) ..	60 to 180 grs.
——— (single dose) ..	240 to 480 grs.
Menthol ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
Methyl Salicylas ..	5 to 15 min.
Methylsulphonal ..	10 to 20 grs.
Mistura Ammoniaci ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
——— Amygdalae ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
——— Cretae ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
——— Ferri Composita ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.
——— Guaiaci ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. oz.

Mistura Olei Ricini ..	1 to 2 fl. oz.
—— Sennae Composita ..	1 to 2 fl. oz.
Morphinae Acetas ..	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
—— Hydrochloridum ..	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
—— Tartras ..	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Myrrha ..	5 to 15 grs.
Naphthol ..	3 to 10 grs.
Nux Vomica ..	1 to 4 grs.
Oleum Anethi ..	1 to 3 min.
—— Anisi ..	to 3 min.
—— Anthemidis ..	to 3 min.
—— Cajuputi ..	to 3 min.
—— Carui ..	to 3 min.
—— Caryophylli ..	to 3 min.
—— Chaulmoograe ..	5 to 10 min., gradu- ally increased to $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fl. dr.
—— Cinnamomi ..	1 to 3 min.
—— Copaibae ..	5 to 20 min.
—— Coriandri ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 min.
—— Crotonis ..	to 1 min.
—— Cubebae ..	5 to 20 min.
—— Eucalypti ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 min.
—— Gualtheriae ..	5 to 15 min.
—— Graminis Citrati ..	$\frac{1}{15}$ to 3 min.
—— Juniperi ..	to 3 min.
—— Lavandulae ..	to 3 min.
—— Limonis ..	to 3 min.
—— Menthae Piperitae ..	$\frac{1}{15}$ to 3 min.
—— Menthae Viridis ..	$\frac{1}{15}$ to 3 min.
—— Morrhuæ ..	1 to 4 fl. drs.
—— Myristicæ ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 min.
—— Phosphoratum ..	1 to 5 min.
—— Ricini ..	1 to 8 fl. drs.
—— Santali ..	5 to 30 min.
—— Terebinthinae Rectificatum (anthelmintic dose) ..	2 to 10 min. 3 to 4 fl. drs.
Opium ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grs.
Oxymel ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Oxymel Scillae ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
—— Urgineæ ..	$\frac{1}{12}$ to 1 fl. dr.
Paraffinum Liquidum ..	2 to 4 fl. drs.
Paraldehydum ..	$\frac{1}{10}$ to 2 fl. drs.
Pelletierinae Tannas ..	2 to 8 grs.
Pepsinum ..	5 to 10 grs.

Phenacetinum ..	..	5 to 15 grs.
Phenazonum ..	..	5 to 15 grs.
Phenolphthaleinum ..	..	2 to 5 grs.
Phosphorus ..	..	1/100 to 1/25 gr.
Physostigminae Sulphas ..	..	1/64 to 1/32 gr.
Picrorhiza ..	..	10 to 20 grs.
———— (antiperiodic dose) ..	..	45 to 60 grs.
Pilocarpinae Nitras ..	..	1/20 to 1/5 gr.
Pilula Aloes ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Aloes et Asafetidae ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Aloes et Ferri ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Aloes et Myrrhae ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Colocynthidis Composita ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Ferri ..	..	5 to 15 grs.
— -- Hydrargyri ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Hydrargyri Subchloridi ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
Composita ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Ipecacuanhae cum Scillâ ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Ipecacuanhae cum Urgineâ ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Phosphori ..	..	1 to 4 grs.
———— Plumbi cum Opio ..	..	2 to 4 grs.
———— Quininae Sulphatis ..	..	2 to 8 grs.
———— Rhei Composita ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Saponis Composita ..	..	2 to 4 grs.
———— Scillae Composita ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
———— Urgineae Composita ..	..	4 to 8 grs.
Plumbi Acetas ..	..	1 to 5 grs.
Podophylli Indici Resina ..	..	1/4 to 1 gr.
Podophylli Resina ..	..	1/4 to 1 gr.
Potassii Acetas ..	..	15 to 60 grs.
———— Bicarbonas ..	..	5 to 30 grs.
———— Bichromas ..	..	1/10 to 1/5 gr.
———— Bromidum ..	..	5 to 30 grs.
———— Carbonas ..	..	5 to 20 grs.
———— Chloras ..	..	5 to 15 grs.
———— Citras ..	..	15 to 60 grs.
———— Iodidum ..	..	5 to 20 grs.
———— Nitras ..	..	5 to 20 grs.
———— Permanganas ..	..	1 to 3 grs.
———— Sulphas ..	..	15 to 45 grs.
———— Tartras ..	..	30 to 240 grs.
———— Tartras Acidus ..	..	15 to 60 grs.
Pulvis Antimonialis ..	..	3 to 6 grs.
———— Buteae Seminum ..	..	10 to 20 grs.

Pulvis Catechu Compositus ..	10 to 60 grs.
———— Cinnamomi Compositus ..	10 to 60 grs.
———— Cretae Aromaticus ..	10 to 60 grs.
———— Cretae Aromaticus cum Opio ..	10 to 60 grs.
———— Glycyrrhizae Compositus ..	60 to 120 grs.
———— Ipecacuanhae Compositus ..	5 to 15 grs.
———— Jalapae Compositus ..	10 to 60 grs.
———— Kuladanae Compositus ..	10 to 60 grs.
———— Kino Compositus ..	5 to 20 grs.
———— Opii Compositus ..	5 to 15 grs.
———— Rhei Compositus ..	10 to 60 grs.
———— Scammoniae Compositus ..	10 to 20 grs.
———— Tragacanthae Compositus ..	10 to 60 grs.
Quininae Hydrochloridum ..	1 to 10 grs.
———— Hydrochloridum Acidum ..	1 to 10 grs.
———— Sulphas ..	1 to 10 grs.
Resorcinum ..	1 to 5 grs.
Rhei Rhizoma (repeated) ..	3 to 10 grs.
———— (single dose) ..	15 to 30 grs.
Salicinum ..	5 to 20 grs.
Salol ..	5 to 20 grs.
Santoninum ..	1 to 3 grs.
Scammoniae Resina ..	4 to 8 grs.
Scilla ..	1 to 3 grs.
Sodii Arsenas Anhydrosus ..	1/40 to 1/10 gra.
———— Benzoas ..	5 to 30 grs.
———— Bicarbonas ..	5 to 30 grs.
———— Bromidum ..	5 to 30 grs.
———— Carbonas ..	5 to 30 grs.
———— Carbonas Exsiccatus ..	3 to 10 grs.
———— Citro-tartras Effervescens ..	60 to 120 grs.
———— Sodii et Potassii Tartras ..	120 to 240 grs.
———— Hypophosphis ..	3 to 10 grs.
———— Iodidum ..	5 to 20 grs.
———— Nitris ..	1/2 to 2 grs.
———— Phosphas (repeated) ..	30 to 120 grs.
———— (single dose) ..	150 to 240 grs.
———— Phosphas Acidus ..	30 to 60 grs.
———— Phosphas Effervescons ..	
(repeated) ..	60 to 120 grs.
(single dose) ..	150 to 240 grs.
———— Salicylas ..	10 to 30 grs.
———— Sulphas (repeated) ..	30 to 120 grs.
———— (single dose) ..	150 to 240 grs.

Sodii Sulphas Effervescens	..	60 to 120 grs.
(repeated)	..	60 to 120 grs.
(single dose)	..	150 to 240 grs.
Sulphis ..	..	5 to 20 grs.
Spiritus Aetheris (repeated)	..	20 to 40 min.
(single dose)	..	60 to 90 min.
Aetheris Nitrosi	..	15 to 60 min.
Ammoniae Aromaticus	..	20 to 40 min.
(repeated)	..	20 to 40 min.
(single dose)	..	60 to 90 min.
Ammoniae Foetidus	..	20 to 40 min.
(repeated)	..	20 to 40 min.
(single dose)	..	60 to 90 min.
Anisi ..	..	5 to 20 min.
Armoraciae Compositus	..	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Cajuputi	..	5 to 20 min.
Camphorae	..	5 to 20 min.
Chloroformi (repeated)	..	5 to 20 min.
(single dose)	..	30 to 40 min.
Cinnamomi	..	5 to 20 min.
Juniperi ..	..	5 to 20 min.
Lavandulae	..	5 to 20 min.
Menthae Piperitae	..	5 to 20 min.
Myristicae	..	5 to 20 min.
Strontii Bromidum	..	5 to 30 grs.
Strychnina ..	..	1/64 to 1/16 gr.
Strychninae Hydrochloridum	..	1/64 to 1/16 gr.
Succus Scoparii ..	..	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Taraxaci ..	..	1 to 2 fl. drs.
Sulphonal ..	..	10 to 30 grs.
Sulphur Praecipitatum	..	20 to 60 grs.
Sublimatum	..	20 to 60 grs.
Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Aromaticus	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Aurantii	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Aurantii Floris	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Calcii Lactophosphatis	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Cascaræ Aromaticus	..	1/2 to 2 fl. drs.
Chloral ..	..	1/2 to 2 fl. drs.
Codeinae Phosphatis	..	1/2 to 2 fl. drs.
Ferri Iodidi	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Ferri Phosphatis	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Ferri Phosphatis cum	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Quininâ et Strychninâ	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.
Limonis ..	..	1/2 to 1 fl. dr.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianae ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Rhei ..	1	to 2 fl. drs.
— Rhocados ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Rosae ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Scillae ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Sennae ..	1	to 2 fl. drs.
— Tolutanus ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Urgineae ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Zinziberis ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
Tabellae Trinitrini (each contains 1/130 gr. of Trinitrin) ..	1	or 2 tablets
Terebinthum ..	5	to 15 min.
Theobrominae et Sodii Salicylas ..	10	to 20 grs.
Thymol ..	1/2	to 2 grs.
— (anthelmintic dose) ..	15	to 30 grs.
Thyroideum Siccum ..	1/2	to 4 grs.
Tinctura Aconiti ..	2	to 5 min.
— Alstoniae ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Arnicae Florum ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Asafetidae ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Aurantii ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Belladonnae ..	5	to 15 min.
— Benzoini Composita ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Berberidis ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Buchu ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Calumbae ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Camphorae Composita ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Cannabis Indicae ..	5	to 15 min.
— Cantharidini ..	2	to 5 min.
— Capsici ..	5	to 15 min.
— Cardamomi Composita ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Cascarillae ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Catechu ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Chiratae ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Chloroformi et Mor- phinae Composita ..	5	to 15 min.
— Cinchonae ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Cinchonae Composita ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Cinnamomi ..	1	to 1 fl. dr.
— Cocci ..	5	to 15 min.
— Colehici ..	5	to 15 min.
— Cubebae ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.
— Daturae Semen ..	5	to 15 min.
— Digitalis ..	5	to 15 min.
— Ergotae Ammoniata ..	1/2	to 1 fl. dr.

Tinctura Ferni Perchloridi	..	5 to 15 min.
— Gelsemii	..	5 to 15 min.
— Gentianae Composita	..	$\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Guaiaci Ammoniata	..	$\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Hamamelidis	..	$\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Hydrastis	..	$\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Hyoscyami	..	$\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Iodi Mitis	..	2 to 5 min.
— Jalapae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Jalapae Composita	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Kaladanae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Kino ..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Krameriae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Lavandulae Composita	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Limonis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Lobeliae Aetherea	..	5 to 15 min.
— Myrrhae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Nucis Vomicae	..	5 to 15 min.
— Oliveri Corticis	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Opii (repeated)	..	5 to 15 min.
— (single dose)	..	20 to 30 min.
— Opii Ammoniata	..	$\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Picrorhizae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Podophylli	..	5 to 15 min.
— Podophylli Indici	..	5 to 15 min.
— Pruni Virginianae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Quassiae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Quillaiae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Quininae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Quininae Ammoniata	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Rhei Composita		
— (repeated)	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— (single dose)	..	2 to 4 fl. drs.
— Scillae ..	..	5 to 15 min.
— Senegae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Sennae Composita		
— (repeated)	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— (single dose)	..	2 to 4 fl. drs.
— Serpentariae	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Stramonii	..	5 to 15 min.
— Strophanthi	..	2 to 5 min.
— Tolutana	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
— Urgineae	..	5 to 15 min.
— Valerianae Ammoniata	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.

Tinctura Valerianae Indicæ Am-	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
monjata	..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fl. dr.
Zinziberis	..	$\frac{5}{8}$ to 20 grs.
Turpethum ..	..	1 to 3 grs.
Urginea ..	..	10 to 30 min.
Vinum Antimoniale	..	2 to 4 fl. drs.
(emetic dose)	..	10 to 30 min.
Colchici ..	..	1 to 4 fl. drs.
Ferri	..	1 to 4 fl. drs.
Ferri Citratis	..	10 to 30 min.
Ipecacuanhæ	..	4 to 6 fl. drs.
(emetic dose)	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr.
Quininae ..	..	1 to 2 grs.
Zinci Acetas ..	..	3 to 10 grs.
Oxidum ..	..	1 to 3 grs.
Sulphas ..	..	10 to 30 grs.
(emetic dose)	..	1 to 3 grs.
Valerianas ..	..





