

HALL (E.D.)

HALL'S
Metric Dose Book.

SURGEON GEN'L'S OFFICE
187
LIBRARY.

THE
METRIC DOSE BOOK.

GIVING THE
MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM DOSES OF OLD AND
NEW DRUGS BY THE GRAMME SYSTEM.

ALSO, CONTAINING

*A Table of the Metric System as Applied to Medicine.
And a Therapeutical Synopsis of the
Principal New Drugs.*

BY

EDWARD D. HALL, M. D., HARVARD

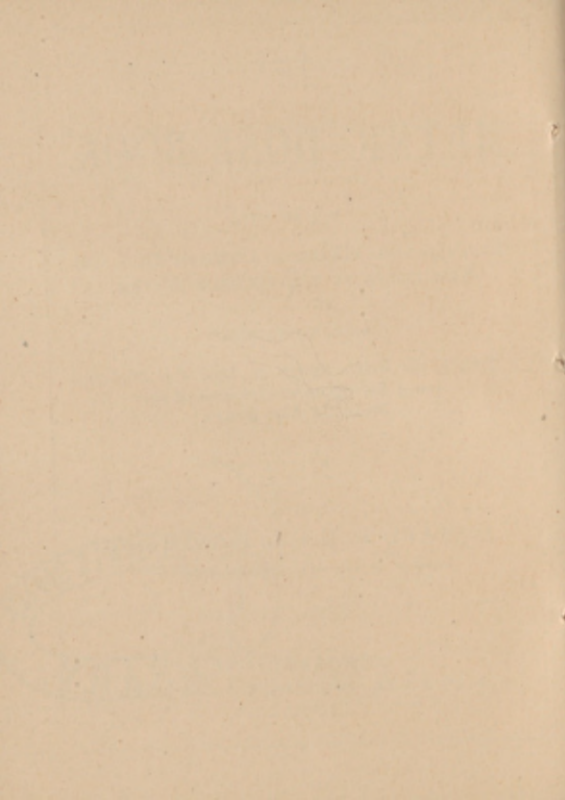
MEMBER OF THE MASS. MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BOSTON:

A. T. BLISS & CO., PRINTERS, 87 WATER STREET.

1879.





APPROXIMATE . EQUIVALENTS.

Troy Weights.		Gramme Weights	Troy Weights.		Gramme Weights
Grain	$\frac{1}{8}$ eql's	.008	Ounce	1 eql's	31.1
	$\frac{1}{4}$ "	.016		4 "	124.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	.032		5 "	155.
	1 "	.065		6 "	186.
	2 "	.13		7 "	217.
	3 "	.19		8 "	248.
	4 "	.26		9 "	279.
	5 "	.32		10 "	311.
	10 "	.65		12 "	373.
	15 "	.97			
	20 "	1.29			
	30 "	1.94			
	40 "	2.59			
	50 "	3.24			
Drachm	1 "	3.89			
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	5.83			
	2 "	7.75			
	3 "	11.66			
	4 "	15.55			
	6 "	23.3			

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

FLUID MEASURES.		CUBIC CENTIMETRES.
Fluid Drachm	$\frac{1}{2}$	1.84
	1	3.69
	2	7.38
	4	14.76
Fluid Ounce	1	29.5
	2	59.
	4	118.
	8	236.
	12	354.
	16	472.
	24	709.
	30	886.
	32	944.

FLUID MEASURE.

	GRAMMES.
m i or gr. i = about	06
f $\frac{3}{4}$ i " $\frac{3}{4}$ i =	4 00
f $\frac{3}{8}$ i " $\frac{3}{8}$ i =	32 00

PHS. in writing 1 grain .06 gramme instead of .65 gramme, prescribe less than one grain; but the deviation is on the safe side.

The use of the decimal line instead of points prevents error.

Cubic Centimetres (C. C.) used for grammes (Gms), causes an error of 5 per cent. excess.

APROXIMATE MEASURES.

Teaspoonful	1	fluid drachm—	5	grams water.
Desertspoonful	2	“	“	“
Tablespoonful	$\frac{1}{2}$	fluid ounce—	20	“
Wineglassful	2	“	“	“
Teacupful	4	“	“	“
Tumblerful	8	“	“	“

Whenever it is desired that medicine be taken in drops the dose can be approximated by the following table.

1 MINIM of Ether and ethereal solutions	eql's $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3	drops.
Tinctures, alcoholic solutions and volatile oils	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$	“
Medicated wines	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$	“
Water and aqueous solutions	$\frac{3}{4}$ to 1	“

In the following Table new remedies and new preparations are printed in italics.

	GRAMMES.	
	Min.	Max.
ACIDUM.		
Arsenicum,	005	008
Carbolicum,	05	20
<i>Choloric Dil.</i>	1	2
Gallicum	20	1
<i>Hydriodicum Syrupus</i>	4	8
<i>Hydrobromicum</i>	2	4
Hydrocyanicum Dil.	10	30
Muriaticum Dil.	25	1
Nitricum Dil.	25	1
Phosphoricum Dil.	25	2
<i>Salicylicum</i>	25	1
Sulphuricum Arom.	50	2
“ Dil.	50	2
Tannicum	10	1
ACONITA.		
Extractum	03	06
Radiceis Tinct	05	25
ÆTHER.		
Spts. Comp.	2	4
“ Nitrosi	2	4
ALOES SOCOTRINA		
et Myrrhæ Tinct.	4	50
		8

	GRAMMES.	
	Min.	Max.
ALUMEN	25	2
AMMONIA.		
Aqua	50	1
Bromidum	25	1
Carbonas	25	1
<i>Carbazotate</i>	003	06
Chloridum		
Murias	25	1
Valerianas	10	50
AMYL NITRAS	10	30
ANTIMONII et POTAS- SÆ TARTRAS	002	10
Vinum	50	4
<i>APOMORPHIA HYDRO- CHLORATE</i>	01	02
ARSENICUM.		
Liq. Potassæ Ars.	10	50
ARGENTI NITRAS	015	15
ASSAFÆTIDA	25	1
ATROPIÆ SULPHAS	001	002

	GRAMMES.	
	Min.	Max.
AURI CHLORIDUM et Sodii Chloridum		
<i>AVA CAVA.</i> Fl. Ext.	25	30
<i>BELÆ FRUCTUS.</i> Fl. Extr.	4	8
BELLADONNA Extr.	05 01	15 03
Fl. Extr.	15	25
Tinct.	25	1 25
BISMUTHI SUBNITRAS	25	1
<i>BOLDO FOLIA</i> Ext. Fl.	06 06	20 30
BRAYERA	10	20
BRYONIA	50	2
BUCHU EXT. FL. Tinct.	1 4	2 8
<i>CACTUS GRANDI- FLORA.</i> Fl. Ext.	05	15
<i>CALCII BROMIDUM</i> 1 <i>Iodidum</i>	1 15	2 25

	GRAMMES.	
	Min.	Max.
CALCIS LIQ.	30	60
<i>Lactophosphas</i>	4	8
CALUMBA	50	1
Tinct.	4	8
CALENDULA	30	1
Ext. Fl.	50	1 50
CAMPHORA	05	30
Aqua	15	20
Spts.	25	2
<i>Monobromata</i>	10	25
CANNABIS INDICÆ EXT	01	06
Tinct.	25	1
CANTHARIDIS TINCT.	25	1
CAPSICUM	06	30
Tinct.	50	2
CARDAMONI TINCT.	4	8
Tinct. Comp.	4	8
CASCARA. Fl. Ext.	2	4
CATECHU TINCT.	2	8
CERII OXALAS	08	20
CHENOPODIUM	1	2

	GRAMMES.	
	Min.	Max.
CHLORAL HYDRATE	50	1 50
Butylicum	15	50
<i>CHIONANTHUS VIR-</i> <i>GINICA.</i> Fl. Ext	1	2
CHLOROFORMUM	25	2
Tinct. Comp.	1	2
CIMICIFUGA	1	1 25
Fl. Ext.	1	1 25
CINCHONA.		
Tinct. Comp.	4	8
Quinia (salts of)	05	1 50
<i>COCA.</i>		
Fl. Ext.	2	4
Vinum	4	8
<i>COTO</i>	30	50
Ext. Fl.	50	1 25
COLCHICUM	10	50
Ext. Rad. Fl.	10	50
Rad. Vinum	50	2
Tinct.	25	1 25
COLOCYNTHIS	10	30
Ext. Comp.	25	2

	GRAMMES.	
	Min.	Max.
CONII EXT.	05	15
Conia	001	
Bromohydrate	01	03
COPAIBA	10	4
CROTONCHLORL, (Chloral Butylicium)	15	50
CREASOTUM	05	25
CROCUS	25	2
CUBEBA	50	8
Oleum	50	2
Tinct.	2 1	8
<i>CUNDURANGO</i>		
Fl. Ext.	1	2
CUPRI SULPHAS	01	20
<i>CURARE (Woorara)</i>	005	01
<i>DAMIANA</i>	25	1
Fl. Ext.	50	1
DIGITALIN	001	002
DIGITALIS	05	10
Ext.	03	10
Tinct.	50	2

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
<i>DROSER.</i> Fl. Ex.	25	50
ELATERIUM	005	05
ERGOTA	25	1
El. Ext.	50	4
Vinum	4	12
ERYTHROXYLON— vide Coca.		
<i>ERGOT OF CORN</i> vid. Ustilago		
<i>EUCALYPTUS.</i> Fl. Ext.	4	8
FERRI ARSENIAS	003	004
Carbonas Saccharata	25	1
Citras	25	1
et Ammonii Citras	30	1
et Ammonii Sulphas	25	60
et Ammonii Tartras	50	1
et Potassii Tartras	25	1
et Quiniæ Citras	25	50
et Strychniæ Citras	05	10
Hypophosphis	25	50
Iodidi Syrupus	50	4

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
FERRI ARSENIAS	003	004
Phosphas	25	50
Pyrophosphas	10	30
Subcarbonas	25	1
Chloridi Tinct.	50	2
<i>FERRUM DIALYSATUM</i>	2	4
Redactum	06	30
<i>FUCUS VESICULOSUS</i>		
<i>Ext. Fl.</i>	1	4
GAMBOGE	06	30
GELSEMII Ext. Fl.	10	25
GENTIANÆ EXT.	15	50
Tinct. Comp.	4	8
GERANII Fl. Ext.	2	8
GOSSYPII RAD. Fl. Ext.	2	4
<i>GRINDELIA</i>	25	50
Fl. Ext.	50	1
GUIACI TINCT.	4	8
Tinct. Comp.	4	8
Ammoniata Tinct.	4	8

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
<i>GUARANA</i>	50	1
Fl. Ext.	50	1
HAMAMELIS Fl. Ext.	4	8
HELLEBORUS	30	1
Ext.	30	50
Tinct.	2	4
HYDRARGYRI CHOLRI- DUM CORROSIVUM	005	01
Mite	03	1
Iodidum Rubrum	004	01
HYDRARGYRUM CUM CRETA	15	50
HYOSCYAMI EXT.	10	25
Ext. Alcoholicum	10	25
Ext. Fl.	30	60
Tinct.	50	2
IODINII TINCT.	25	1
Tinct. Comp.	50	1
IODIFORMUM	06	15
IPECACUANNA	06	2
Ext. Fl.	25	1
Pulvis Comp.	30	50

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
IPECACUANNA	06	2
Syrupus	30	1
Vinum	1	8
<i>JABORANDI Fl. Ext.</i>	25	50
JALAPA	1	1 50
Ext.	1	1 50
Pulv. Comp.	50	2
Tinct.	2	8
Resina	25	50
JUGLANDIS EXT.	1	2
<i>KAMALA</i>	4	8
Tinct.	4	8
KRAMERIA.		
Ext.	25	1
Ext. Fl.	1	2
Syr.	2	4
Tinct.	4	8
KINO	50	1
Pulv. Comp.	25	1
Tinct.	4	8
LOBELIA	06	25
Acetum	1	4

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
LOBELIA	06	25
Tinct.	50	4
LUPULINA	25	50
Fl. Ex.	60	1
Tinct.	50	4
MAGNESII CARBONAS	50	2
Sulphas	15	30
<i>MATE Fl. Ext.</i>	50	1 50
MORPHIA (salts of)	008	03
Liq. Acetatis	50	1 50
Sulphatis	4	8
Hydrochloratis	50	1 50
MOSCHUS	50	1
MYRRHA	25	1
Tinct.	1	4
Aloes et	4	8
NUX VOMICA	06	25
Ext.	03	10
Tinct.	50	2
Strychnia (salts of)	001	005
<i>CENOTHERA BIENNIS</i>		
Fl. Ext.	1	2

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
OLEUM ANISI	10	30
Cajeput	10	50
Camphoræ	10	15
Cari	05	50
Chenopodii	25	50
Copaibæ	50	80
Cubebæ	50	1
Morrhuae	8	15
Phosphoratum	25	50
Ricini	4	30
Rutæ	06	25
Sabinæ	10	50
Santalum Album	30	1
Terebinthinæ	25	4
Tiglii	03	10
OPIUM	03	10
OPII ACETUM	25	60
Ext.	03	06
Pulv. Ipecac. Comp	25	1
Tinct.	50	2
Camphorata	50	4
Deodorata	50	2
Vinum	50	2

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
OPII ACETUM	25	60
Morphia (salts of)	008	02
PEPSIN	50	80
PHOSPHORUS	001	003
<i>PILOCARPUS vid.</i>		
<i>JABORANDI.</i>		
PLUMBI ACETAS	06	10
Liquor		
PODOPHYLLUM	50	1
Ext.	50	1
Resina	01	03
PODOPHILLIN	001	05
POTASSÆ LIQUOR	50	4
POTASSII ACETAS	50	2
Bicarbonas	1	4
Bitartras	2	12
Bromidum	50	4
Carbonas	50	2
Chloras	50	2
Citras	1	4
et Sodii Tartras	4	16

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
POTASSII ACETAS	50	2
Iodidum	10	25
Nitras	50	2
Permanganas	05	10
PRUNUS VIRGINIANA	1	3
Ext. Fl.	1	4
Syr.	2	4
<i>PULSATILLA</i>	20	30
Ext. Fl.	06	20
PROPYLAMINA	15	25
QUASSIA	1	2
Ext.	06	10
Tinct.	2	4
QUINIÆ SULPHAS	06	1
Valerianas	20	30
QUINIDIÆ SULPHAS	06	1
RHAMNI SYRUPUS	2	4
<i>Frangulæ Ext. Fl.</i>	2	4
RHEUM	1	2
RHEI EXT.	50	1
Ext. Fl.	50	1

	Grammes.	
	Min.	Max.
RHEI EXT.	50	1
Syr.	2	8
Tinct.	2	30
Vinum	4	8
SABINA	30	50
SANGUINARIA	30	2
Tinct.	1	8
SANTONINUM	03	10
SCAMMONIUM	50	1
Resina	25	50
SCILLA	06	20
Acetum	1 25	4
Tinct.	50	2
Syr.	50	4
Syr. Comp.	25	2
SCUTELLARIA	25	1
SENEGA	50	1
Ext. Fl.	1	2
Syr.	4	8
SENNA		
Ext. Fl.	4	8
et Rhei Tinct.	8	32

	GRAMMES.	
	Min.	Max.
SENNA		
Syr.	4	12
SODII ACETAS	1	2
Bicarbonas	25	2
Boras	25	2
<i>Ethylate</i>		
Hyphosulphis	50	1
Sulphas	1	4
<i>Sulphocarbolas</i>	10	1
SPIGELLÆ Ext. Fl.	4	8
STRAMONII Fol.	06	10
Ext.	03	06
Sem.	03	06
Ext.	01	03
Tinct.	25	1
STRYCHNIÆ SULPH.	001	005
SULPHUR	2	15
TARAXICI Ext. Fl.	4	5
TOLUTANUS Syr.	2	4
URTICA DIOICA		
Fl. Extr	1	2

	GRAMMES.	
	Min.	Max.
<i>USTILAGO MAIDIS</i>	25	50
Ft. Ext.	25	50
<i>UVA URSI</i>	20	40
Ext. Fl.	2	8
<i>VALERIANÆ</i> Ex. Fl.	2	8
<i>VERATRI VIRIDIS</i>		
Ex. Fl.	06	20
Tinct	15	25
<i>VIBURNAM PRUNIFOLIUM</i>	1	2
Ext. Fl.	2	4
<i>XANTHIUM SPINOSUM</i> Ex. Fl.	25	50
	25	50
<i>ZINCI PHOSPHIDIUM</i>	005	01
Sulphas	015	2
Valerianas	05	10
<i>ZINGIBER</i>	50	2
Tinct.	2	4

THERAPEUTICS.

ACID CHLORIC DIL. has been successfully used in diphtheria and has proven of considerable value as a tonic where digestion is impaired.

Often administered in combination with Tincture Chloride of Iron in diphtheria and with Rhubarb or Castian in atonic dyspepsia.

ACID HYDRIODIC. In those cases in which Iodide of Potassium is found to disagree or to occasion unpleasant symptoms, Hydriodic Acid has been found useful as a substitute, producing the desired effects with a much smaller dose.

In bronchitis, chronic or sub-acute catarrhal disease, asthma, goitre and adipose tumors, good results have been observed from its use.

Usually administered in form of Syrup.

ACID HYDROBROMIC exerts a specific action in hysterical conditions connected with ovarian excitement, also in the vomiting of pregnancy. It is further claimed to prevent the unpleasant effect of Quinia.

ACID SALICYLIC has been administered with very remarkable success in acute rheumatism.

AMMONIUM CARBAZOTATE has been employed with good effect in anæmia, intermittent and malarial fevers, in doses of .01 to .06 gms. and in whooping cough in doses of .003 to .01 gms.

APOMORPHIA HYDROCHLORATE

administered subcutaneously to induce vomiting.

AVA KAVA has been recommended as a remedy for gonorrhœa. Administered twice a day, before or after meals.

BELÆ FRUCTUS. Used as an astringent in diarrhœa and dysentery, which it appears to relieve without inducing constipation.

BOLDO FOLIA. The properties attributed to Boldo are that it acts as a stimulant to digestion and has a marked influence on the liver. It has been used in cases of atony of various organs where the patients have been unable to tolerate quinine.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORA. Sedative and diuretic; especially useful in diseases of the heart, palpitation, angina pectoris, cardiac neuralgia, rheumatism, etc.

CALCIS LACTOPHOSPHAS. Lactophosphate of Lime has proven itself of great value in the treatment of rickets, fractures, scrofula, dyspepsia, anæmia, chlorosis, etc.; in phthisis as a valuable adjunct to Cod Liver Oil; in disorders of nutrition in nursing mothers, etc.

CAMPHOR MONOBROMATE. Used in Hysteria.

CASCARA SAGRADA. A laxative.

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA. An aperient, alterative and diuretic.

COCA. This drug is a powerful stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has been used with excellent results in dyspepsia and gastralgia, in the debility following typhoid fever, and in anæmic conditions.

COTŌ. The advantages claimed for Coto or Cota Bark are its tonic and specific action, without narcotism, in the treatment of diarrhœa, especially when of a tuberculous character. It has been found particularly beneficial in infantile diarrhœa, and in those cases in which opium cannot be safely or conveniently administered; also in the colliquative sweats of phthisis. It is said further to have the advantage of stimulating the appetite.

CUNDURANGO. This is used as a remedy for cancer and various chronic diseases of the blood.

CURARE has been used successfully in cases of Hydrophobia.

DAMIANA. This drug is said to possess powerful tonic and aphrodisiac properties. In small doses it seems to have a specific effect on all the organs of the pelvis, giving increased tone and activity to all the secretions of that vicinity.

DROSERA has been used in whooping cough, spasmodic asthma and bronchitis.

FERRUM DIALYSATUM. Dialysed Iron may be considered the nearest approach yet made to the form in which iron exists in the blood. Being deprived by dialysis of nearly every trace of acid, it is almost tasteless; it exercises the tonic effects of iron without producing constipation or blackening the teeth.

FUCUS VESICULOSUS has been extolled as a means of counteracting obesity. Administered in the morning, fasting.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA said to have a specific influence upon asthma and other spasmodic affections.

GUARANA has achieved a most remarkable success in the cure of sick-headache and of pain about the temples and region of the forehead. It has also been found a very valuable remedy in some stomach affections, in pain or distress arising from weak digestion, in rheumatism, and in the various forms of simple or persistent diarrhœa which result from eating indigestible or irritating food.

JABORANDI. A powerful febrifuge; also administered with pleasing results in anasarca and œdema.

MATÉ. The action of Mate, like that of all other caffeic substances, is upon the nervous system. It has been proposed as a remedy in debility and in various derangements of the nervous system.

ONOTHERA BIENNIS is considered a mild sedative, adapted to such cases of respiratory or gastric trouble as involve a morbid sensitiveness, either in the laryngeal, pulmonary, or gastric branches of the pneumogastric nerve. It has been suggested as worthy of further trial in whooping cough, spasmodic asthma, etc.

PULSATILLA has been recommended and used in catarrhal affections of the eyes, nose ears, throat, air-tubes, the gastro-intestinal and urinary organs. Also in dysmenorrhœa.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA—a gentle laxative.

SODIUM ETHYLATE or **CAUSTIC ALCOHOL**. By absorption of water from the tissue, the Ethylate is decomposed into caustic soda and alcohol, thus producing caustic action by the soda, coagulation by the alcohol, and prevention of decomposition of the dead organic substance. It may be conveniently applied by means of a pointed glass rod or a clean quill, cut like a pen and newly trimmed for each application.

SULPHO-CARBOLATE OF SODA.

A specific for the prevention and treatment of scarlatina and diphtheria.

URTICA DIOICA. Diuretic and astringent, and reputed of great value in spontaneous hemorrhage of nearly every variety, especially uterine hemorrhage.

USTILAGO MAIDIS (ERGOT OF CORN). Proposed as a substitute for Ergot of Rye.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM has been found useful in preventing miscarriage, in various affections incident to pregnancy, and in painful menstruation.

XANTHIUM SPINOSUM. Recommended as a specific for hydrophobia. The treatment should be commenced before the disease is developed and continued for several weeks.

