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An Aid
to
Materia Medica

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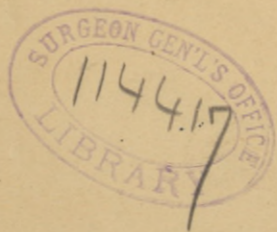
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AN AID

TO

MATERIA MEDICA.

BY

ROBERT H. M. DAWBARN, M.D.,

EXAMINER IN SURGERY, AND INSTRUCTOR IN MINOR SURGERY, COLLEGE
OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, NEW YORK; FELLOW OF THE NEW
YORK ACADEMY OF MEDICINE, AND OF THE NEW YORK PATHO-
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INTRODUCTORY.

THIS little work aims to present, in brief space and tabular form, all the drugs and preparations recognized by the present Pharmacopœia, with their doses expressed in both apothecaries' and metric systems; also the exact composition and strength of all preparations. Synonyms, pronunciation, and in the case of drugs of vegetable origin, the derivation (as plant, shrub, tree), and habitat are given. A table of solubilities of chemicals in water and alcohol has been added.

It has seemed to the writer that a work of this scope, if accurate and reliable, would prove useful for ready reference both to the student preparing for examination and to the practitioner; and much care and time have been devoted to insure freedom from errors of statement.

No other book save the Dispensatory (containing more than fifteen hundred pages) presents the facts grouped here. The Pharmacopœia names no doses; those herein given, in both systems, are for the most part recommended by the U. S. Dispensatory, latest edition; in a few instances Wood's *Materia Medica* being preferred as an authority. Following the Dispensatory, the metric doses of

fluids are expressed in cubic centimeters instead of grams.

It is hoped that the blank interleaved pages may prove a useful feature, permitting the admission, in alphabetical order, of any unofficinal drugs or preparations which the owner of the book may deem of enough value to warrant comment.

The method of metric prescription-writing which has been introduced seems not to be generally known. It has simplicity to recommend it.

29 WEST THIRTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK.

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DRUGS.

OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS, THEIR STRENGTH AND DOSAGE.*

- Gm.*
Cc.
- Absinth'ium.**—WORMWOOD. The leaves and tops of *Artemisia Absinthium*. A perennial plant. Europe, and naturalized in the U. S.
- Absinthium, in powder, gr. xx.—xl. 1.30—2.60
Vinum Aromaticum contains 1% of Wormwood.
- Aca'cia.**—GUM ARABIC. A gummy exudation from *Acacia Verek* and other species of *Acacia*. A small tree. Africa chiefly.
- Acacia, powdered, }
Mucilago Aca'ciæ, } Dose indifferent; used as vehicles.
Syrupus Acaciæ, }
- Ac'idum Acet'icum.**—ACETIC ACID. A liquid composed of 36% of absolute acetic acid, and 64% of water.
- Acidum Aceticum. A mild caustic.
- Acidum Aceticum dilutum (6% of absolute acetic acid),
3 ss.—i. 2.—4.
- Acidum Aceticum Glacia'le, nearly or quite absolute acetic acid. At or below 59° F. a crystalline solid. Caustic.
- Ac'idum Arsenio'sum.**—ARSENIOUS ACID. [White Arsenic, Arsenious Oxide.] Either as an opaque powder or in transparent or semi-transparent masses; permanent

* Those few drugs and preparations which, although not official, it has been thought advisable to introduce, are indicated by ϕ placed before them.

The strength of all preparations is given in *parts by weight*.

in the air, odorless and tasteless, and having a faintly acid reaction. See Arsenium.

Ac'idum Benzo'icum.—BENZOIC ACID. White, lustrous scales or needles. See Benzoinum.

Ac'idum Bo'ricum.—BORIC ACID. [Boracic Acid.] Transparent, colorless, six-sided plates.

Acidum Boricum, 3 ss. 2.

Ac'idum Carbol'icum.—CARBOLIC ACID. [Phenic Acid. Phenol.] A product of the distillation of coal-tar between the temperatures of 180°–190° C. [356°–374° F.] Colorless, interlaced, needle-shaped crystals, sometimes acquiring a pinkish tint. Deliquescent on exposure. Neutral reaction.

Acidum Carbolicum, gr. i.–iij. 0.06–0.18
Unguentum Ac'idi Carbol'ici, 1 in 10.

Ac'idum Carbol'icum Cru'dum.—CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID. A liquid product of the distillation of coal-tar; containing Carbolic and Cresylic Acids, and other substances.

Used for disinfecting purposes.

Ac'idum Chro'micum.—CHROMIC ACID. Small, crimson, needle-shaped or columnar crystals, deliquescent. With strong alcohol, glycerin, spts. æth. nitr., or other easily oxidizable substances, it is liable to cause combustion or explosion.

Used as a caustic.

Ac'idum Ci'tricum.—CITRIC ACID. Colorless prisms.

Acidum Citricum, gr. v.–3 ss. 0.30–2.
Syrupus Ac'idi Ci'trici,* 3 i.–iv. 4.–15.

Ac'idum Gal'licum.—GALLIC ACID. A solid in needles or prisms. Obtained from nutgall.

Acidum Gallicum, gr. v.–xv. 0.30–1.
Unguentum Ac'idi Gal'lici, 1 in 10.

Ac'idum Hydriod'icum.—HYDRIODIC ACID.

Syrupus Ac'idi Hydriod'ici. See Iodum,

* Contains nearly 1 part citric ac., and $\frac{1}{2}$ part spirit of lemon, in 100.

Ac'idum Hydrobro'micum Dilu'tum.—DILUTED HYDROBROMIC ACID. A liquid composed of 10% of absolute Hydrobromic Acid, and 90% of water.*

Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum, 3 ij. 8.

Ac'idum Hydrochlo'ricum.—HYDROCHLORIC ACID. [Muriatic Acid, Pharm. 1870.] A liquid composed of 31.9% of absolute Hydrochloric Acid gas and 68.1% of water.

Acidum Hydrochloricum, ℥ v.-x. 0.30-0.60

Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum, † ℥ xv.-3 ss. 1.-2.

Ac'idum Hydrocyan'icum Dilu'tum.—DILUTED HYDROCYANIC ACID. [Prussic Acid, Cyanhydric Acid.] A liquid composed of 2% of absolute Hydrocyanic Acid, and 98% of alcohol and water.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum, ℥ ij.-iv. 0.12-0.25

Potas'sii Cyan'idum, ‡ gr. 1/8 0.008

Potassii Ferrocyamidum, chiefly pharm. use.

Ac'idum Lac'ticum.—LACTIC ACID. A liquid composed of 75% of absolute Lactic Acid, and 25% of water.

Acidum Lacticum, ℥ xv.-3 ss. 1.-2.

Ferri Lactas, see Ferrum.

Ac'idum Ni'tricum.—NITRIC ACID. A liquid composed of 69.4% of absolute Nitric Acid, and 30.6% of water.

Acidum Nitricum, ℥ v.-xv. 0.30-1.

Acidum Nitricum Dilutum, § ℥ xx.-xl. 1.25-2.50

Ac'idum Nitrohydrochlo'ricum.—NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID. [Nitro-muriatic Acid, Pharm. 1870. Aqua Regia.] Nitric Acid, four parts; Hydrochloric Acid, fifteen parts.

Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum, ℥ iij.-vi. 0.18-0.36

* Two fluidrachms contain 12 grains of bromine, equivalent in this to 18 grains of the bromide of potassium.

† Hydrochloric acid, six parts; water, thirteen parts. It contains 10% of absolute hydrochloric acid.

‡ Dose, gr. 1/10 to 1/12. (Wood.)

§ Nitric acid, one part; water, six parts. It contains 10% of absolute nitric acid.

Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum Dilutum,* ℥ x.-xx. 0.60-1.25
Ac'idum Ole'icum.—OLEIC ACID. A yellowish, oily liquid,
 tasteless, nearly odorless, neutral reaction.

Used in the preparation of oleates.

Ac'idum Phosphor'icum.—PHOSPHORIC ACID. A liquid
 composed of Orthophosphoric Acid, 50%, and water, 50%.

Acidum Phosphoricum, ℥ v.-x. 0.30-0.60

Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum,† ℥ xx.-3 i. 1.25-3.75

Ac'idum Salicyl'icum.—SALICYLIC ACID. White, prisma-
 tic, needle-shaped crystals.

Acidum Salicylicum, gr. x.-3 i. 0.60-3.75

So'dii Salicy'las,‡ gr. xx.-3 i. 1.30-3.75

Lith'ii Salicylas,§ gr. xx.-xl. 1.30-2.60

Physostigmi'næ Salicylas. See Physostigma.

Ac'idum Sulphu'ricum.—SULPHURIC ACID. [Oil of Vitriol]
 A liquid, not less than 96% absolute Sulphuric Acid,
 and not more than 4% water.

Acidum Sulphuricum. Caustic.]

Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum,¶ ℥ x.-xx. 0.60-1.25

Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum,** ℥ x.-3 ss. 0.60-1.90

Ac'idum Sulphuro'sum.—SULPHUROUS ACID. A liquid,
 about 3.5% Sulphurous Acid Gas, and 96.5% water.

Acidum Sulphurosum, ℥ v.-3 i. 0.30-3.75

Magne'sii Sulphis, gr. xv.-3 ss. 1.-1.90

*Nitric acid, four parts; hydrochloric acid, fifteen parts; water,
 seventy-six parts.

†Phosphoric acid, twenty parts; water, eighty parts. It contains
 10% of orthophosphoric acid.

‡One drachm contains 40 grains of salicylic acid.

§Is deliquescent. Every drachm contains 57.25 grains of salicylic
 acid, and 2.75 grains of lithium.

¶Michel's Paste=sulphuric acid, three parts; finely powdered asbes-
 tos, one part.

¶ [Elixir of vitriol.] Contains sulphuric acid (1 part in 5), alcohol,
 tincture of ginger, and oil of cinnamon.

**Sulphuric acid, one part; water, nine parts. It contains 10% of
 officinal sulphuric acid.

ACI

ADE

Gm.
Cc.

Potas'sii Sulphis,	gr. xv.-3 i.	I.-3.90
So'dii Sulphis,	3 ss.-i.	I.90-3.90
Sodii Bisul'phis,	3 ss.-i.	I.90-3.90
Sodii Hyposul'phis,	gr. x.-xx.	0.65-1.30
Ac'idum Tan'nicum. —TANNIC ACID. [Tannin. Gallo-tannic acid.] Light yellowish scales. Obtained from nutgall.		
Acidum Tannicum,	gr. i.-xx.	.06-1.30
Trochis'ci Ac'idi Tan'nici,	I = gr. i.	.06
Unguentum Acidi Tannici,	I in 10.	
Collodium Stypticum,	See Collodium.	
Ac'idum Tartar'icum. —TARTARIC ACID. Colorless, transparent prisms.		
Acidum Tartaricum,	gr. x.-xx.	0.65-1.30
Aconi'tum. —ACONITE. [Monkshood, Wolfsbane.*] The tuberous root of <i>Aconitum Napellus</i> . A perennial herbaceous plant. Europe.		
Abstractum Aconi'ti,	gr. ss.-i.	0.03-0.06
Extractum Aconiti,	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.01-0.016
Extractum Aconiti Flu'idum,	℥ss.-i.	0.03-0.06
Tinctura Aconiti (I in 2.5),	℥ss.-v.	0.03-0.30
☞ Fleming's Tincture of Aconite.†	Chiefly external use.	
☞ Aconitine.‡		
A'deps. —LARD. [Axungia Porci.] The prepared internal fat of the abdomen of <i>Sus scrofa</i> (the hog).		
Adeps Benzoina'tus,	See Benzoin.	
Ceratum,	lard 7, white wax 3.	
Unguentum,	lard 4, yellow wax 1.	
Oleum Ad'ipis,§	pharm. use.	
* <i>Wolfsbane</i> , aconite; <i>leopardsbane</i> , arnica; <i>ratsbane</i> , arsenic; <i>sea-bane</i> , erigeron; <i>henbane</i> , hyoscyamus; <i>dogbane</i> , periwinkle; <i>cowbane</i> , water-hemlock.		
† (3 xss. in Oi.) Is very nearly twice as strong as the officinal tincture, which is 3 vss. in Oi.		
‡ The ordinary alkaloid of the market is unreliable. The crystalline form (Duquesnel) alone should be used. Dose: gr. 1/200; Gm. 0.0003.		
§ (Lard oil.) A fixed oil expressed from lard at a low temperature.		

Æ'ther.—ETHER. [Sulphuric Ether.] A liquid prepared from Alcohol by dehydration; about 74% Ethyl Oxide [Ether], and about 26% Alcohol. Is very volatile.

For pharmacopœial use.

Æ'ther For'tior.—STRONGER ETHER. Contains about 94% Ethyl Oxide, and about 6% Alcohol.

Æther Fortior,	3 ss.-i.	1.90-3.75
Spiritus Æ'theris,*	3 i.-iiij.	3.75-11.25
Spiritus Ætheris Compos'itus,†	3 ss.-ij.	1.90-7.50
Spiritus Ætheris Nitro'si,‡	3 ss.-i.	1.90-3.75

Æ'ther Acet'icus.—ACETIC ETHER. [Acetate of Ethyl.]

Æther Aceticus, ℥xv.-3 ss. 0.90.-1.90

Al'cohol.—ALCOHOL. [Rectified Spirit. Spirit of Wine.] A liquid 91 parts Ethyl Alcohol, and 9 parts water.

Alcohol, Dose, q. s.

Alcohol Dilu'tum (Proof Spirit), Equal parts alc. and water.

Spiritus Frumen'ti § about 48-56% absolute Alcohol.

Spiritus Vini Gal'lici, || about 48-56% abs. Alcohol.

Vinum Album, 10-12% abs. Alcohol.

Vinum Album For'tius, 20-25% abs. Alcohol.

Vinum Rubrum, 10-12% abs. Alcohol.

Vinum Aromat'icum. ¶ External use.

Al'lium.—GARLIC. The bulb of *Allium sativum*. A perennial plant. Southern part of Europe.

* Is ether diluted with twice its volume of alcohol (ether 30, alcohol 70 parts).

† (Hoffmann's anodyne.) Stronger ether 30, alcohol 67, ethereal oil 3 parts.

‡ (Sweet spirit of nitre.) An alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite (nitrous ether) containing 5% of the crude ether.

§ Whisky. Obtained by distillation of fermented grain, and at least two years old.

|| Brandy. Obtained by distillation of fermented grapes, and at least four years old.

¶ Contains lavender, organum, peppermint, rosemary, sage, wormwood, and stronger white wine.

ALO

ALU

Gm.
Cc.

Allium,	3 ss.-ij.	1.95-7.8
Syrupus Al'lii,	3 i.-ij.	3.80-7.60

Al'oe.—ALOES. The inspissated juice of the leaves of Aloe Socotrina. A plant from the east coast of Africa, island of Socotra, and Arabia.*

Aloe,	}	gr. ij.-x.	0.12-0.65
Aloe Purifica'ta,			
Extractum Al'oës Aquo'sum,			
Pilulæ Aloës. †			
Pilulæ Aloës et Asafœt'idæ. †			
Pilulæ Aloës et Ferri. §			
Pilulæ Aloës et Mas'tiches.			
Pilulæ Aloës et Myrrhæ. ¶			
Tinctura Aloës (1 in 10),	3 ss.-ij.	1.90-7.50	
Tinctura Aloës et Myrrhæ, **	3 i.-ij.	3.75-7.50	
Vinum Aloës, ††	3 i.-3 ss.	3.75-15.	

Althæ'a.—MARSHMALLOW. The root of *Althæa officinalis*.
An herbaceous perennial. Europe and United States.

Syrupus Althæ'æ, 3 i.-3 ss. 3.75-15.

Alu'men.—ALUM. [Alumini et Potassii Sulphas, Pharm. 1870. Potash Alum.]

Alumen,	gr. x.-3 ss.	0.65-2.
Alumen Exsicca'tum.	}	External use.
Alumin'ii Hy'dras.		
Alumini Sul'phas.		

* Cape, Barbadoes, and other aloes are not officinal.

† Aloes and soap, ãã gr. 2 in each pill.

‡ Aloes, asafetida and soap, ãã gr. 1½ in each pill.

§ Aloes, dried sulphate of iron, and aromatic powder, ãã gr. 1 in each pill.

|| (Lay Webster's dinner pill.) Aloes, gr. 2, mastic and red rose, ãã gr. ½ in each pill.

¶ Aloes, gr. 2; myrrh, gr. 1; aromatic powder, gr. ½ in each pill.

** ãã 1 in 10 [Elixir Proprietatus].

†† Aloes 6, cardamom and ginger ãã 1, stronger white wine ad 100 parts.

Ammoni'acum.—AMMONIAC. The gum-resin obtained from
Dorema Ammoniacum. A plant. Persia.

Ammoniacum, gr. x.— $\bar{3}$ ss. 0.65-1.95

Mistura Ammoniaci,* $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.—i. 15.-30.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci.

Emplastrum Ammoniaci cum Hydrar'gyro. See Mercury.

Ammo'nia.—A GAS (N. H₃). The gas Ammonia is not official.

Aqua Ammo'niæ (10% Ammonia), $\mathfrak{m}x.$ — $\bar{3}$ ss. 0.60-1.90

Aqua Ammoniaë For'tior (28% Ammonia). External use.

Spiritus Ammoniaë (10% Ammonia), $\mathfrak{m}x.$ — $\bar{3}$ ss. 0.60-1.90

Spiritus Ammoniaë Aromat'icus,† $\bar{3}$ ss.—i. 1.90-3.75

Linimentum Ammoniaë.‡

Liquor Ammo'nii Aceta'tis,§ $\bar{3}$ ss.—iss. 15.-45.

Ammonii Carbo'nas (Sal Volatile), gr. v.—x. 0.33-0.65

Ammonii Chlo'ridum,|| gr. v.—x. 0.33-0.65

Trochis'ci Ammonii Chlo'ridi, gr. ij. in each.

Ammonii Phosphas, gr. x.—xl. 0.65-2.60

Ammonii Nitras, }
Ammonii Sulphas, } Pharm. purposes.

Ammonii Benzoas. See Benzoin.

Ammonii Bromidum. See Bromine.

Ammonii Iodidum. See Iodine.

Ammonii Valerianas. See Valerian.

Amyg'dala Ama'ra.—BITTER ALMOND. The seed of Amygdalus communis, variety amara. A tree. Persia, Syria, and Barbary; cultivated in the South of Europe.

Aqua Amyg'dalæ Ama'ræ,¶ $\bar{3}$ ij. 7.50

* (Emulsion of a.; milk of a.) Ammoniac 4, water 100 parts.

† Ammonii carbonas, 4%; aq. ammoniaë, 10%; and oils of lemon, lavender flowers, and allspice.

‡ Aq. ammonia 30, cotton-seed oil 70 parts.

§ [Spirit of Mindererus], contains about 7.6% of acetate of ammonium.

|| (Sal ammoniac. Muriate of ammonia.)

¶ Oil of bitter almonds, 1 in 1000.

AMY

ANT

Gm.
Cc.

Oleum Amygdalæ Amaræ, ℥¼-i. 0.016-0.06
Amyg'dala Dul'cis.—SWEET ALMOND. The seed of Amygdalus communis, variety dulcis. A tree. See Amygdala Amara.

Mistura Amygdalæ (Milk of Almonds). As a vehicle.

Syrupus Amygdalæ* (Syrup of Orgeat), ʒ i.-ʒ i. 3.75-30.

Oleum Amygdalæ Expres'sum, ʒ i.-ʒ i. 3.75-30.

A'myl Ni'tris.—NITRITE OF AMYL. A clear, pale-yellowish liquid, of an ethereal, fruity odor, aromatic taste, and neutral or slightly acid reaction.

Amyl Nitris, † ℥iiij.-v. 0.18-0.30

Am'yllum.—STARCH. The fecula of the seed of Triticum vulgare (wheat).

Amylum, powdered, }
 Glyceri'tum Am'yli, ‡ } External use.

Amylum Ioda'tum. See Iodum.

Ani'sum.—ANISE. The fruit of Pimpinella Anisum. A plant. Egypt and the Levant; cultivated in Europe and the United States.

Anisum, powdered, gr. xx.-ʒ ss. 1.30-1.95

Aqua Ani'si, As a vehicle.

Oleum Anisi, § ℥v.-xv. 0.30-0.90

Spiritus Anisi, ʒ i.-ij. 3.75-7.50

An'themis.—CHAMOMILE. The flower heads of Anthemis nobilis. An herbaceous plant. Europe.

Anthemis, powdered, ʒ ss.-i. 1.95-3.90

Φ Oleum Anthem'idis, ℥v.-xv. 0.30-0.90

Φ Infusum Anthemidis, ʒ i.-ij. 30.-60.

Antimo'nium.—ANTIMONY. The metal Antimony is not officinal.

* Contains a small quantity of bitter almond.

† Either inhaled or given by the mouth.

‡ ("Plasma.") A translucent jelly—starch 1, glycerin 9 parts.

§ The oil of A. of commerce is obtained chiefly from the fruit of a Chinese tree, the Illicium Anisatum, or Star Anise.

APO

ARN

Gm.
Cc.

Antimo'nii et Potas'sii Tar'tras,*	gr. $\frac{3}{2}$ -i.	0.002-0.06
Antimonii Oxysulphure'tum,†	gr. ss.-ij.	0.03-0.12
Antimonii Ox'idum,‡	} Pharm. purposes.	
Antimonii Sul'phidum,§		
Antimonii Sulphidum purifica'tum,		
Antimonii Sulphura'tum,	gr. i.-xx.	0.06-1.25
Pilulæ Antimonii Compos'itæ.¶		
Pulvis Antimonia'lis,**	gr. iij.-viiij.	0.20-0.52
Vinum Antimonii,††	℥x.-℥i.	0.60-3.75
Syrupus Scillæ Comp. contains tartar emetic,	gr. i. in	℥i.

Apoc'ynum.—CANADIAN HEMP. The root of Apocynum cannabinum. A plant. Indigenous.

Apocynum, powdered, gr. x.-℥ss. 0.60-1.95

A'qua.—WATER. Natural water in its purest attainable state.
Aqua Destilla'ta.—Distilled Water.

Argen'tum.—Silver. The metal Silver is not officinal.

Argen'ti Iod'idum, gr. i.-ij. 0.06-0.13

Argenti Ni'tras, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.016-0.03

Argenti Nitras Dilu'tus,‡‡ } External use.

Argenti Nitras Fu'sus,

Argenti Ox'idum, gr. i. 0.06

Argenti Cyan'idum. Pharm. purposes.

Ar'nica Flo'res.—ARNICA FLOWERS. The flower heads of Arnica montana. [Leopard's bane.] A perennial herbaceous plant. Northern Europe and Asia, and the northwestern U. S.

* (Tartar emetic.) † (Kermes mineral.)

‡ "Should not be used as a medicine, as it is uncertain. Used in making tartar emetic."

§ "Used internally only in veterinary practice."

|| "An uncertain medicine, and very little used."

¶ (Plummer's pill.) Calomel and a. sulphuratum, \bar{m} gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in each.

** (James' powder.) A. oxidum, $\frac{3}{8}$; precipitated phosphate of calcium, $\frac{3}{8}$.

†† Tartar emetic, about gr. ij. in ℥i.; more exactly, gr. 1.8.

‡‡ A white, hard solid, equal parts nitrate of silver and nitrate of potassium. "Mitigated Stick."

ARN

ASA

Gm.
Cc.

Tinctura Arnice Florum (1 in 5), ℥x.-3 ss. 0.60-1.90
Ar'nice Ra'dix.—ARNICA ROOT. The rhizome and rootlets of *Arnica montana*. See *Arnice Flores*.

Extractum Arnice Radicis, gr. iij.-v. 0.20-0.33

Extractum Arnice Radicis Fluidum, ℥v.-x. 0.30-0.60

Tinctura Arnice Radicis (1 in 10), ℥xx.-3 ss. 1.25-1.90

Emplastrum Arnice ($\frac{1}{3}$ extract of *Arnica* root).

Arse'nium.—ARSENIC. The metal Arsenium is not officinal.

Acidum Arsenio'sum (arsenic), gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.001-0.005

Arse'nii Iod'idum, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$. 0.003-0.006

So'dii Arse'nias, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$. 0.005-0.02

Liquor Ac'idi Arsenio'si,* ℥ ij.-viiij. 0.12-0.50

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrar'gyri Iod'idi,† ℥ v.-x. 0.30-0.60

Liquor Sodii Arsenia'tis,‡ ℥ ij.-viiij. 0.12-0.50

Liquor Potas'sii Arseni'tis,§ ℥ ij.-viiij. 0.12-0.50

Asafœt'ida.—ASAFETIDA. A gum resin obtained from the root of *Ferula Narthex* and *Ferula Scorodosma*. Plants. Persia and Afghanistan.

Asafœtida, gr. v.-xv. 0.30-1.

Pilulæ Asafœt'idæ, gr. iij. in each.

Pilulæ Aloes et Asafœtidæ, See Aloe.

Mistura Asafœtidæ|| (Milk of A.), ℥ ss.-℥ i. 15.-30.

Mistura Magne'siæ et Asafœtidæ,¶ ℥ xx. 1.25

Tinctura Asafœtidæ (1 in 5), 3 ss.-i. 1.90-3.75

* Arsenious ac., 1 in 100; hydrochloric ac., 2 in 100. Is the liq. arsenici chloridi of 1870.

† Donovan's solution = iodide of arsenic and red iodide of mercury, ãã 1 in 100. Nearly equal in arsenical strength to gr. i.-℥ i. of arsenious acid.

‡ Sodii arsenias, 1 in 100. Pearson's solution = sodii arsenias, gr. i.-℥ i.; therefore is much weaker than the officinal solution.

§ Fowler's solution = arsenious acid and potass. bicarb., ãã 1 in 100; tinct. lavand. co., 3 in 100.

|| Is asafetida, 4; water, 100 parts.

¶ (Dewees' carminative) contains tinct. asafœt., 7; magnesia carb., 5; tinct. opii, 1 part in 100.

Emplastrum Asafoetidae.*

Ascle'pias.—PLEURISY ROOT. The root of *Asclepias tuberosa*. A plant. Indigenous.

Asclepias, powdered, gr. xx.—3 i. 1.30-3.90

Aspid'ium.—MALE FERN. The rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas* [Europe and elsewhere] and of *Aspidium marginale* [Indigenous].

Oleoresi'na Aspid'ii, 3 ss.—i. 1.90-3.75

Auran'tii Ama'ri Cor'tex.—BITTER ORANGE PEEL. The rind of the fruit of *Citrus vulgaris*. A small tree. Chiefly Florida, the south of Europe, and the West Indies.

Extractum Aurantii Amari Fluidum,

℥ xv.—3 ss. 0.90-1.90

Tinctura Aurantii Amari, 3 i.—ij. 3.75-7.50

Auran'tii Dul'cis Cor'tex.—SWEET ORANGE PEEL. The rind of the fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*. See A. Amari Cortex.

Oleum Aurantii Cor'ticis. Pharm. purposes.

Tinctura Aurantii Dulcis,

Spiritus Aurantii,

Elixir Aurantii (Simple Elixir), } As vehicles.

Syrupus Aurantii,

Auran'tii Flo'res.—ORANGE FLOWERS. Flowers of both kinds of Orange.

Oleum Aurantii Florum.† Pharm. purposes.

Aqua Aurantii Florum,

Syrupus Aurantii Florum, } As vehicles.

Au'rum.—GOLD. The metal Gold is not officinal.

Au'ri et So'dii Chlo'ridum, gr. ʒ. 0.005

Ave'næ Fari'na.—OATMEAL. The meal prepared from the seeds of *Avena sativa* [Oats].

Azed'arach.—BEAD TREE. [Pride of India.] Syria, Persia, and India.

* Contains asafoetida, lead plaster, and galbanum.

† Oil of Neroli.

BAL

BEN

Gm.
Cc.

- ☉ Decoctum Azedarach, $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.-i. 15.-30.
- Bal'samum Peruvia'num.**—BALSAM OF PERU. A balsam obtained from Myroxylon Pereiræ. A tree. Central America chiefly. Naturalized in Ceylon.
- Bal'samum Peruvia'num. 3 ss. 2.
- Bal'samum Toluta'num.**—BALSAM OF TOLU. A balsam obtained from Myroxylon toluifera. A tree. For habitat, see Bals. Peruv.
- Balsamum Tolutanum, gr. x.-3 ss. 0.65-1.95
- Syrupus Tolutanus,* $\frac{z}{3}$ ss.-i. 15.-30.
- Tinctura Tolutana (1 in 10), 3 i.-ij. 3.75-7.50
- Belladonnæ Fo'lia.**—BELLADONNA LEAVES. [Deadly Nightshade.] The leaves of Atropa Belladonna. An herbaceous perennial plant. Europe; cultivated in this country.
- Extractum Belladonnæ Alcohol'icum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.008-0.03
- Tinctura Belladonnæ (1 in 6.66), $\text{m} \frac{x}{3}$ ss. 0.60-1.90
- Unguentum Belladonnæ (Alc. ext., 1 in 10).
- Belladonnæ Ra'dix.**—BELLADONNA ROOT. The root of Atropa Belladonna. See Belladonnæ Folia.
- Abstractum Belladonnæ, gr. ss.-i. 0.03-0.06
- Extractum Belladonnæ Fluidum, $\text{m} \frac{i}{1}$.-ij. 0.06-0.12
- Emplastrum Belladonnæ. †
- Linimentum Belladonnæ. ‡
- Atropi'na (alkaloid of B.) }
- Atropi'næ Sulphas, } gr. $\frac{1}{100}$ - $\frac{1}{50}$. 0.0006-0.001
- Benzi'num.**—BENZIN. A purified distillate from American Petroleum.
- Used in pharmacy.
- Benzoi'num.**—BENZOIN. A balsamic resin obtained from Styrax Benzoin. A tree. East Indies chiefly.

* Bals. tolu. 4, sugar and water ad 100 parts.

† Equals in strength its weight of belladonna root.

‡ Ext. belladonnæ fluid., 95; camphor, 5 parts.

BIS

BRY

Gm.
Cc.

Ammonii Ben'zoas,	}	gr. x. - ʒ ss.	0.65-1.95
Lithii Benzoas,			
Sodii Benzoas,			
Acidum Benzo'icum,			
Tinctura Benzoi'ni (1 in 5),		℥xx. - ʒ ss.	1.25-1.90
Tinctura Benzoini Composita,*		ʒ ss. - ʒ ij.	1.90-7.50
Adeps Benzoina'tus† (1 in 50).			

Bismu'thum.—BISMUTH. The metal Bismuth is not officinal.

Bismu'thi et Ammo'nii Ci'tras,	gr. i. - ij.	0.065. - 0.20	
Bismuthi Citras.		Pharm. purposes.	
Bismuthi Subcarbo'nas,	}	gr. x. - ʒ i.	0.65-3.90
Bismuthi Subni'tras,			

Braye'ra.—BRAYERA. [Koosso or Cusso.] The female inflorescence of *Brayera anthelmintica*. A tree. Abyssinia.

Brayera, powdered,	ʒ ss.	15.
Extractum Braye'ræ Fluidum,	ʒ ss. - i.	15. - 30.
Infusum Brayeræ (6 in 100),	Oss.	236.

Bro'mum.—BROMINE. A liquid, non-metallic element, obtained from sea-water and from saline springs.

Bromum,	℥½ - ij.	0.01-0.18
Ammo'nii Bro'midum,	gr. xx. - xl.	1.30-2.60
Cal'cii Bromidum. ‡	ʒ ss. - ij.	1.95-7.80
Lith'ii Bromidum,	gr. xv. - ʒ ss.	1.00-1.95
Potas'sii Bromidum,	gr. xx. - ʒ i.	1.30-3.90
So'dii Bromidum,	ʒ ss. - ij.	1.95-7.80
Zin'ci Bromidum,	gr. ij. - x.	0.18-0.65

Bryo'nia.—BRYONY. The root of *Bryonia alba*, and of *Bryonia dioica*. Perennial herbaceous plants. Europe.

Bryonia, powdered,	gr. xx. - ʒ i.	1.30-3.90
Tinctura Bryo'niæ (1 in 10),	ʒ i. - ij.	3.75-7.50

* Is "Friar's balsam." Contains benzoin 12, storax 8, bals. tolu 4, aloes 2, alcohol ad 100 parts

† Is the unguentum benzoini of 1870.

‡ The bromides of calcium, lithium, and zinc are deliquescent.

Bu'chu.—**BUCHU.** The leaves of *Barosma betulina*, *B. crenulata* and *B. serratifolia*. Shrubs. Southern Africa.

Extractum Buchu Fluidum, ʒ ss.—i. 1.90—3.75

☉ **Caf'fea.**—**COFFEE.** The seed of *Coffea Arabica*. A small tree. Arabia and Abyssinia; cultivated in many countries.

Caf'fei'na.—**CAFFEINE.** A proximate principle of feebly alkaloidal power, generally prepared from the dried leaves from *Camellia Thea*, or from the dried seeds of *Coffea Arabica* or from *Guarana*, and occurring also in other plants.

Caffeina, }
☉ Caffeinae Ci'tras, } gr. ss.—v. 0.03—0.30

Cal'amus.—**CALAMUS.** [Sweet Flag.] The rhizome of *Acorus Calamus*. An indigenous plant.

Calamus, powdered, gr. xx.—ʒ i. 1.30—3.90

Extractum Cal'ami Fluidum, ℥v.—xv. 0.30—0.90

Cal'cium.—**CALCIUM.** The metal Calcium is not officinal.

Carbonate of Lime. { Cal'cii Carbo'nas praecipita'tus, gr. x.—xl. 0.65—2.60

{ Creta Praepara'ta, gr. x.—xl. 0.65—2.60

{ Trochis'ci Cretæ, 1=gr. iv. 0.25

{ Pulvis Cretæ Compos'itus,* used in Mist. Cretæ.

{ Mistura Cretæ, † ʒ ss. 15.

Calcii Chlo'ridum. Pharm. purposes.

Calx—Lime. (Burned lime. Quicklime.) Pharm. purposes.

Liquor Calcis. ‡—Lime-water, ʒ ss.—ʒ iv. 15.—118.

Linimentum Calcis§ (Carron oil).

Syrupus Calcis,|| ʒ ss.—ij. 1.90—7.50

* Prepared chalk 30, powdered acacia 20, and sugar 50 parts.

† (Pulv. Cretæ co. 20; aq. cinnam. 40; aq. ad 100 parts) Contains about ʒ ss. of chalk in ʒ i.

‡ "An aqueous solution containing about 0.15% of hydrate of calcium."

§ Lime-water and cotton-seed oil, equal parts. (Linseed or olive oil may be used.)

|| Lime 5, sugar 30, water ad 100 parts. ℥xv. about equal ʒ i. of lime water.

CAL

CAN

Gm.
Cc.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|
| Calcii Phosphas Præcipita'tus, | gr. x.-3 ss. | 0.65-1.95 |
| Syrupus Calcii Lactophospha'tis,* | 3 ij.- $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. | 7.50-15. |
| Calx Sulphura'ta, † | gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. | 0.006-0.03 |
| Calcii Bromidum. | See Bromum. | |
| Calcii Hypophosphis. | See Phosphorus. | |
| Calx Chlorata. | See Chlorum. | |
- Calen'dula.**—MARIGOLD. The fresh flowering herb of *Calendula officinalis*.
Tinctura Calen'dulæ (1 in 5). External use.
- Calum'ba.**—COLUMBO. The root of *Jateorrhiza Calumba*.
A climbing plant. Mozambique.
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|
| Calumba, powdered, | gr. x.-3 ss. | 0.65-1.95 |
| Extractum Calum'bæ Fluidum, | ℥xv.-3 ss. | 0.90-1.90 |
| Tinctura Calumbæ, | 3 i.- $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. | 3.75-15. |
- Cambo'gia.**—GAMBOGE. A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii*. A tree. Siam.
- | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Cambogia, ‡ | gr. ij.-vi. | 0.13-0.40 |
|-------------|-------------|-----------|
- Cam'phora.**—CAMPHOR. A steareopten derived from *Cinnamomum Camphora*, and purified by sublimation. A tree. Eastern Asia.
- | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Camphora, | gr. v.-x. | 0.33-0.65 |
| Camphora Monobroma'ta, | gr. v. | 0.33 |
| Aqua Cam'phoræ (1 in 125), | $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.-i. | 15.-30. |
| Spiritus Camphoræ (1 in 10), | ℥v.-3 i. | 0.30-3.75 |
- Ceratum Camphoræ (Camphor liniment, 3 in 100).
Linimentum Camphoræ (Camphor 1, Cotton-seed oil 4).
Linimentum Saponis. See Sapo.
- Can'nabis America'na.**—AMERICAN CANNABIS. [American Hemp.] *Cannabis sativa*, grown in the Southern United States and collected while flowering.

* This dose represents gr. ij.-vi. of the lime salt.

† "Commonly misnamed sulphide of calcium." Contains sulphide and sulphate of calcium; not less than 36% absolute sulphide of Ca.

‡ *Pilulæ Catharticæ Compositæ* U. S. = ext. colocynth. co., gr. $\frac{1}{2}$.
abstract. jalapæ, calomel, ãã gr. 1; cambogia, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.

Can'nabis In'dica.—INDIAN CANNABIS. [Indian Hemp.]

The flowering tops of the female plant of *Cannabis sativa*, grown in the East Indies.

Extractum Cannabis In'dicæ, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i. 0.016-0.06

Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum, ℥ss.-i. 0.03-0.06

Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ (1 in 5), ʒ ss. 1.90

Can'tharis.—CANTHARIDES. [Spanish Flies.] *Cantharis vesicatoria*. A beetle. Southern Europe and Western Asia.

Cantharis, powdered, (seldom used), gr. i.-ij. 0.06-0.13

Tinctura Canthar'idis (1 in 20), ℥i.-v. 0.06-0.30

Ceratum Cantharidis (blistering plaster).*

Ceratum Extracti Cantharidis. †

Charta Cantharidis (blistering paper). ‡

Linimentum Cantharidis. §

Collo'dium cum Canthar'ide, about $\frac{1}{2}$ Canth.

Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide (warming plaster). ||

} For
Blistering.

Cap'sicum.—CAPSICUM. [Cayenne Pepper. Chillies.] The fruit of *Capsicum fastigiatum*. A plant. Africa.

Capsicum, gr. v.-x. 0.33-0.65

Extractum Cap'sici Fluidum, ℥ss.-i. 0.03-0.06

Oleoresi'na Capsici ℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ -i. 0.015-0.06

Tinctura Capsici (1 in 20), ʒ ss.-i. 1.90-3.75

Emplastrum Capsici. ¶

Car'bo Anima'lis.—ANIMAL CHARCOAL. [Bone Black.]

Charcoal prepared from bone.

Carbo Animalis Purifica'tus,** ʒ i.-ʒ ss. or more. 3.90-15.

* Contains cantharis, ʒ in 10.

† Is about the same strength as the cerate of canth.

‡ Contains cantharis and Canada turpentine, each about 1/17, by weight, of the whole.

§ Cantharis 1, oil of turpentine 7 parts.

¶ Cerate of canth. 8, Burgundy pitch 92 parts.

¶ Four inches square contain gr. iv. of oleoresin of capsicum,

** As antidote chiefly.

Carbo Ligni.—CHARCOAL. Charcoal prepared from soft wood.

Carbo Ligni, ʒ i.—ʒ ss. or more. 3.90—15.

Carbo'nei Bisul'phidum.—BISULPHIDE OF CARBON. A clear, colorless liquid, with a strong, characteristic odor. External use.

Cardamo'mum.—CARDAMOM. The fruit of *Elettaria Cardamomum*. A plant. Malabar.

Tinctura Cardamo'mi (1 in 6.6), ʒ i. 3.75

Tinctura Cardamomi Composita,* ʒ i.—ij. 3.75—7.50

Ca'rum.—CARAWAY. The fruit of *Carum Carvi*. A plant. Europe.

Carum, powdered, gr. xx.—ʒ i. 1.30—3.90

Oleum Cari, ℥ i.—x. 0.06—0.60

Caryophyl'lus.—CLOVES. The unexpanded flowers of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. A small tree. East Indies.

Caryophyllus, powdered, gr. v.—x. 0.33—0.65

Oleum Caryophyl'li, ℥ ij.—vi. 0.12—0.36

Cascaril'la.—CASCARILLA. The bark of *Croton Eluteria*. A shrub. West Indies.

Cascarilla, powdered, gr. xx.—ʒ ss. 1.30—1.95

Cas'sia Fis'tula.—[Purging Cassia.] The fruit of *Cassia Fistula*. A tree. Egypt and India. Cultivated elsewhere.

Cassia Fistula, ʒ i.—ij. 3.90—7.80

Confectio Sennæ, see Senna.

Casta'nea.—CHESTNUT. The leaves of *Castanea vesca*. A tree. Indigenous.

Extractum Casta'neæ Fluidum, ʒ i.—ij. 3.75—7.50

Casto'reum.—CASTOR. The dried preputial follicles and their secretion, obtained from the Beaver, *Castor Fiber*.

Castoreum, gr. x.—ʒ ss. 0.65—1.95

* Contains cardamom and cinnamon, ãñ 2%, caraway 1%,

CAT

CHI

Gm.
Cc.

- ☉ Tinctura Casto'ri, 3 ss.-ij. 1.90-7.50
Cat'echu.—CATECHU. An extract prepared from the wood of *Acacia Catechu*. A small tree. East Indies.
 Catechu, powdered, gr. x.—3 ss. 0.65-1.95
 Trochis'ci Catechu, gr. i. in each.
 Tinctura Catechu Composita,* 3 ss.-iij. 1.90-11.25
Caulophyl'lum.—BLUE COHOSH. The rhizome and rootlets of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. An indigenous plant.
Ce'ra Al'ba.—WHITE WAX. Yellow wax, bleached.
 Ceratum, see Adeps.
Cera Fla'va.—YELLOW WAX. A peculiar concrete substance prepared by *Apis mellifica* (the honey bee).
 Unguentum, see Adeps.
Ce'rii Ox'alas.—OXALATE OF CERIUM. A white powder, odorless and tasteless.
 Cerii Oxalas, gr. i.-ij. 0.06-0.13
Ceta'ceum.—SPERMACETI. A peculiar, concrete, fatty substance, obtained from *Physeter macrocephalus* (the sperm whale).
 Ceratum Ceta'cei. †
Cetra'ria.—ICELAND MOSS. *Cetraria islandica*. This lichen is also abundant in New England.
 Decoctum Cetra'riæ (I in 20), ʒ ss.-ij. or more. 15.-60.
Chelido'nium.—CELANDINE. *Chelidonium majus*. A plant. Europe and this country.
Chenopo'dium.—[American wormseed. Jerusalem Oak.] The fruit of *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, variety *anthelminticum*. An indigenous plant.
 Oleum Chenopo'dii, dose for a child, ʒ iv.-viii. 0.24-0.50
Chimaph'ila.—PIPSISSEWA [Wintergreen]. The leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*. A small evergreen plant. U. S. and elsewhere.

* Catechu 12, cinnamon 8 parts in 100.

† Spermacesti 10, white wax 35, olive oil 55 parts.

- Extractum Chimaph'ilæ Fluidum, 3 i. 3.75
- Chira'ta.**—CHIRETTA. The entire plant *Ophelia Chirata*.
Northern India.
- Chirata, gr. xx. 1.30
- Extractum Chira'tæ Fluidum, 3 ss. 1.90
- Tinctura Chiratae (1 in 10), 3 i.-ij. 3.75-7.50
- Chlo'ral.** [Hydrate of Chloral.] White crystals of a pungent odor and taste.
- Chloral, gr. xv.-xxv. 1.-1.65
- ☐ **Croton-Chloral.** [Butyl-chloral.]
- Croton-chloral, gr. v. 0.33
- Chlorofo'rum Vena'le.**—COMMERCIAL CHLOROFORM.
- Chlorofo'rum Purifica'tum.**—PURIFIED CHLOROFORM.
A liquid produced by the action of Chlorine upon Alcohol. Is very volatile.
- Mistura Chlorofo'ri,* 3 ss.-i. 15.-30.
- Spiritus Chlorofo'ri (1 in 10), ʒ x.-3 i. 0.60-3.75
- Linimentum Chloroformi, C. 2, Soap liniment 3.
- Chlo'rum.**—CHLORINE. The gas Chlorine is not officinal.
- Aqua Chlo'ri (At least 0.4% Cl.), 3 i.-3 ss. 3.75-15.
- Liquor Sodæ Chlora'tæ, † 3 ss.-i. 1.90-3.75
- Calx Chlora'ta, ‡ gr. ij.-vi. 0.20-0.40
- Chon'drus.**—IRISH MOSS. [Carrageen.] *Chondrus crispus* and *C. mammilosus*. A sea-weed. Coast of Europe and U. S.
- ☐ Decoctum Chon'dri (3 ss. in O i.), 3 ss.-ij. or more. 15.-60.
- Chrysarobi'num.**—CHRYSAROBIN. A yellow, crystalline powder, odorless and tasteless. Is a mixture of proxi-

* Chloroform 8, camphor 2, yolk of egg 10 parts in 100.

† (Labarraque's solution.) Sodii carbonas 10, calx chlorata 8 parts in 100. Contains (the precipitate being removed) chiefly hypochlorite and chloride, with some carbonate of sodium.

‡ (Chlorinated lime. Bleaching powder.) Contains at least 25% of available chlorine. Is always to be given in solution.

mate principles, commonly misnamed Chrysophanic Acid, extracted from Goa-powder, a substance found deposited in the wood of the trunk of *Andira Araroba*, A tree. Brazil.

Chrysarobinum, gr. x.-xxv. 0.65-1.56
Unguentum Chrysarobi'ni, 1 in 10.

Cimicifuga. [Black Snakeroot. Black Cohosh.] The rhizome and rootlets of *Cimicifuga racemosa*. An indigenous plant.

Cimicifuga, powdered, gr. xx.-3 i. 1.30-3.90

Extractum Cimicifugæ Fluidum, 3 ss.-i. 1.90-3.75

Tinctura Cimicifugæ (1 in 5), 3 i.-ij. 3.75-7.50

Cincho'na.—**CINCHONA** [Peruvian Bark]. The bark of any species of *Cinchona* containing at least 3% of its peculiar alkaloids. A tree. South America; cultivated in Ceylon, India, and elsewhere.

OFFICINAL ALKALOIDS :

Quini'na,

Quini'næ	{	Sulphas,	gr. i.-xxiv.	0.06-1.50
		Bisul'phas,*	} Same dose as the Sulphate.	
		Hydrobro'mas,		
		Hydrochlo'ras,		
		Valeria'nas,	gr. i.-ij.	0.065-0.13

Quinidi'næ Sulphas, Cinchoni'na, Cinchoni'næ Sulphas, Cinchonidi'næ Sulphas,	}	Dose about $\frac{1}{3}$ more than that of Quininæ Sulphas.		
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Chinoi'dinum. † Dose about twice that of Quininæ Sulphas.

THE TWO OFFICINAL VARIETIES OF CINCHONA ARE :

Cinchona Fla'va.—**YELLOW CINCHONA** [Calisaya Bark].

* Exactly, this salt contains 13% less quinine than the sulphate.

† (Chinoidin. Quinoidin.) Is a mixture of alkaloids, mostly amorphous.

CIN

COL

Gm.
Cc.

The bark of the trunk of *Cinchona Calisaya*, containing at least 2% of quinine.

Extractum Cincho'næ,	gr. v.-xv.	0.33-1.
Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum,	℥v.-xv.	0.30-0.90
Tinctura Cinchonæ (1 in 5),	ʒ i.-ij.	3.75-7.50
Infusum Cinchonæ (1 in 16.6),	ʒ ij.	60.

Cinchona Ru'bra.—RED CINCHONA. The bark of the trunk of *Cinchona succirubra*, containing at least 2% of quinine.

Tinctura Cinchonæ Compos'ita,* ʒ i.-ʒ ss. 3.75-15.

Cinnamo'mum.—CINNAMON. The inner bark of the shoots of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum* (of Ceylon), or of one or more undetermined species of *C.* grown in China. A tree.

Cinnamomum,	gr. x.-xx.	0.65-1.30
Aqua Cinnamo'mi (oil of <i>C.</i> 1 in 500), used as a vehicle.		
Oleum Cinnamomi,	℥i.-iij.	0.06-0.18
Spiritus Cinnamomi (oil of <i>C.</i> 1 in 10),	℥x.-xx.	0.60-1.25
Tinctura Cinnamomi (<i>C.</i> 1 in 10),	ʒ i.-ʒ ss.	3.75-15.
Pulvis Aromat'icus, †	gr. x.-xx.	0.65-1.30
Extractum Aromaticum Fluidum, ‡	℥x.-xx.	0.60-1.25

Coc'cus.—COCHINEAL. The dried female of *Coccus cacti*. An insect, of Mexico and Central America.

Coccus (dose for infant), gr. 1/3. 0.02

Col'chici Ra'dix.—COLCHICUM ROOT [Meadow Saffron Root]. The corm of *Colchicum autumnale*. A perennial bulbous plant. Europe and Northern Africa.

Extractum Colchici Radicis, §	gr. i.-ij.	0.65-0.13
Extractum Colchici Radicis Fluidum,	℥ij.-viiij.	0.12-0.50
Vinum Colchici Radicis (1 in 2.5),	℥x.-ʒ i.	0.60-3.75

* (Huxham's tincture.) Contains red cinchona 10, bitter orange peel 8, serpentaria 2, glycerin 10 parts in 100.

† Cinnamon 7, ginger 7, cardamom 3, nutmeg 3.

‡ One C.c. represents the strength of one Gm. of aromatic powder.

§ Is the acetic extract of 1870.

Colchici Se'men.—COLCHICUM SEED. The seed of *Colchicum autumnale*.

Extractum Colchici Sem'inis Fl.,	℥ij.-viiij.	0.12-0.50
Tinctura Colchici,	} (1 in 6.6),	3 ss.-ij.
Vinum Colchici Seminis,		

Collo'dium.—COLLODION. A solution of gun-cotton (*Pyroxylin*) in Stronger Ether and Alcohol.

Collodium,	} External use
Collodium cum Canthar'ide,	
Collodium Flex'ile,*	
Collodium Styp'ticum,†	

Colocyn'this.—COLOCYNTH. [*Bitter Cucumber.*] The fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis*, deprived of its rind. A plant. Turkey, the Grecian Archipelago, and various parts of Asia and Africa.

Extractum Colocyn'thidis,	gr. iij.-v.	0.20-0.30
Extractum Colocynthidis Comp.,‡	gr. i.-xx.	0.06-1.30
Pilulæ Catharticæ Co.	See Cambogia.	

Coni'um.—SPOTTED HEMLOCK. The full-grown fruit of *Conium maculatum*, gathered while yet green. A plant. Europe; naturalized in the U. S.

Abstractum Coni'i,	gr. i.-ij.	0.06-0.13
Extractum Conii Alcoholicum,§	gr. ss.-i.	0.03-0.06
Extractum Conii Fluidum,	℥ i.-v.	0.06-0.30
Tinctura Conii (1 in 6.6),	3 ss.	1.90
Φ Conine (a fluid, volatile alkaloid),	℥¼-½	0.015-0.045

Φ **Convalla'ria.**—LILY OF THE VALLEY. *Convallaria Majalis*. A plant. Europe and the Southern U. S.

Φ Extractum Convallariæ Fluidum,	℥ v.-x.	0.30-0.60
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* Collodion 92, Canada turpentine 5, castor oil 3 parts.

† Tannic acid 20, stronger ether 20, alcohol 5, collodion 55 parts.

‡ Ext. colocynth. 16, aloes 50, resin of scammony 14, cardamom 6, soap, 14 parts.

§ Made from the fruit, instead of the leaves as formerly, and is "considerably stronger."

|| Rhizome and flowers. Wyeth & Bro.

Copa'iba.—COPAIBA, [Balsam of Copaiba.] The oleoresin of *Copaifera Langsdorffii*, and of other species of *C.* A tree. Brazil, and neighboring countries.

Copaiba,	℥ xx.—3 i.	1.25-3.75
Oleum Copa'ibæ,	℥ x.-xv.	0.60-0.90
Resina Copaibæ,	gr. x.-xx.	0.65-1.30
Massa Copaibæ,*	gr. x.-xx.	0.65-1.30

Corian'drum.—CORIANDER. The fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. A plant. Europe.

Coriandrum, powdered,	gr. xx.—3 i.	1.30-3.90
Oleum Corian'dri,	used for flavoring.	

Cor'nus.—DOGWOOD. The bark of the root of *Cornus Florida*. A small indigenous tree.

Cornus, powdered,	gr. xx.—3 i.	1.30-3.90
Extractum Cornus Fluidum,	3 ss.	1.90

Creaso'tum.—CREASOTE. A product of the distillation of wood-tar. Is a colorless, oleaginous liquid, with a smoky odor and caustic, burning taste.

Creasotum,	℥ i.-iij.	0.06-0.18
Aqua Creaso'ti (1 in 100),	3 i.— $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.	3.75-15.

Creta.—CHALK. See Calcium.

Cro'cus.—SAFFRON. The stigmas of *Crocus sativus*. A perennial plant. Greece and Asia Minor; cultivated elsewhere.

Crocus (chiefly to color and flavor),	gr. x.—3 ss.	0.65-1.95
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Cube'ba.—CUBEB. The unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*. A climbing, perennial plant. East Indies.

Cubeba, powdered,	3 ss.—iij.	1.90-11.65
Extractum Cube'bæ Fluidum,	℥ x.-xl.	0.60-2.50
Oleum Cube'bæ,	℥ xv.—3 ss.	0.90-1.90
Oleoresina Cube'bæ,	℥ x.-xv.	0.60-0.90
Tinctura Cube'bæ (1 in 10),	3 ii.—vi.	7.50-22.50
Trochis'ci Cube'bæ.	1 = gr. ss. of the Oleoresin.	

* Copaiba 94, magnesia, 6 parts. Is the Pil. Copaibæ of 1870. Each contained gr. 4.8 of copaiba.

Cu'prum.—COPPER. The metal copper is not officinal.
Cu'pri Ace'tas (Crystal Verdigris). Not used internally.
Cupri Sulphas (Blue Vitriol. Blue Stone), gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ —v. 0.016—0.33
Cydo'nium.—QUINCE SEED. The seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*
 (The common quince-tree).

Mucilago Cydo'nii (I in 50). As collyrium and drink.

Cypripe'dium.—LADIES' SLIPPER. [Moccasin Plant.] The
 rhizome and rootlets of *Cypripedium pubescens*, and of
C. parviflorum. Indigenous.

Extractum Cypripe'dii Fluidum, ℥ xv. 0.90

Digital'is.—FOXGLOVE. The leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*,
 from plants of the second year's growth. Europe, cul-
 tivated in the U. S.

Digitalis, powdered, gr. i. 0.06

Abstractum Digitalis, gr. ss.—i. 0.03—0.06

Extractum Digitalis, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.016

Extractum Digitalis Fluidum, ℥ i.—ij. 0.06—0.12

Tinctura Digitalis (I in 6.6), ℥ x.—xx. 0.60—1.25

Infusum Digitalis,* ʒ i.—ʒ ss. 3.75—15.

ϕ *Digitalin*,† gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ 0.0015

Dulcama'ra.—BITTERSWEET. The young branches of
Solanum Dulcamara. A climbing shrub. Europe and
 N. America.

Extractum Dulcama'ræ Fluidum, ʒ ss.—i. 1.90—3.75

Elateri'num—ELATERIN. A neutral principle extracted
 from *Elaterium*, a substance deposited by the juice of
 the fruit of *Ecbalium Elaterium* (Squirting Cucumber).
 A plant. The south of Europe.

Elaterinum,‡ gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ 0.003—0.004

Tritura'tio Elateri'ni (I in 10), gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{5}{8}$ 0.03—0.04

ϕ *Clutterbuck's Elaterium*, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.008

* (*Digitalis* and *cinnomon*, āā 1 in 66.6.) ʒ i. = about gr. vij. of D.

† *Digitalin* of commerce is a complex body, of uncertain strength.

‡ *Elaterinum*, when pure, is crystalline. Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{10}$, repeated in
 four hours, if necessary. (N. Y. Med. Journal, vol. xxxvii., No. 19.)

Ergo'ta.—**ERGOT.** [Spurred Rye. *Secale Cornutum.*] The sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (a fungus) replacing the grain of *Secale cereale* (rye).

Ergota, powdered,	℥ ss.—ij.	1.90-7.50
Extractum Ergo'tæ,*	gr. v.—℥ ss.	0.33-1.90
Extractum Ergotæ Fluidum,	℥ ss.—℥ ss.	1.90-15.
Vinum Ergotæ (1 in 6.6),	℥ ij.—℥ ij.	7.50-60.
Φ Ergotin, Bonjean's,†	gr. v.—x.	0.33-0.65

Erythroxy'lon.—**COCA.** The leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*.
A shrub. South America.

Extractum Erythroxy'li Fluidum,	℥xx.—℥ i.	1.25-3.75
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Eucalyp'tus.—**EUCALYPTUS.** The leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*, collected from rather old trees. Australia and Tasmania.

Extractum Eucalyp'ti Fluidum,	℥v.—x.	0.30-0.60
Oleum Eucalypti,	℥x.—xv.	0.60-0.90

Euony'mus.—**WAHOO.** [Spindle-tree. Burning bush.] The bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. An indigenous shrub.

Extractum Euony'mi,	gr. i.—iiij.	0.06-0.20
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Eupato'rium.—**THOROUGHWORT.** [Boneset. Indian Sage.] The leaves and flowering tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. An indigenous plant.

Eupatorium, powdered,	gr. xx.—℥ ss.	1.30-1.95
Extractum Eupato'rii Fluidum,	℥xx.—℥ i.	1.25-3.75

Fel Bo'vis.—**OX GALL.** The fresh gall of *Bos Taurus*.

Fel Bovis Inspissa'tum, } Fel Bovis Purifica'tum, }	gr. v.—x.	0.33-0.65
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Fer'rum.—**IRON.** Metallic Iron, in the form of fine, bright, and non-elastic wire.

Iron is officinal:

* Is five times the strength of the fl. ext.

† Is a purified extract; about ten or eleven times the strength of Ergot

I. IN THE METALLIC STATE.

Ferrum Reduc'tum (Quevenne's Iron, Iron by Hydrogen),
gr. iij.-vi. 0.20 0.40

II. OXIDIZED.

Antidote to Arsenious acid	{	Ferri Ox'idum Hydra'tum, freshly made,	}	̄ ss. or more,	15.
		Ferri Oxidum Hydratum cum Magnesia,* freshly made,			
		Φ Ferrum Dialysa'tum,†			

Trochis'ci Ferri, Hydrated Oxide, gr. v. in each, 1-6 troches.
Emplastrum Ferri‡ (Strengthening Plaster).

III. IN SALINE COMBINATION.

Liquor Ferri Aceta'tis (½ Ferric Acetate),	℥ij.-x.	0.12-0.60
Tinctura Ferri Acetatis,§	℥xx.- 3 i.	1.25-3.75
Mistura Ferri et Ammo'nii Acetatis	̄ ss.-i.	15.-30.
Ferri Carbo'nas Sacchara'tus,	gr. v.- 3 ss.	0.33-1.95
Massa Ferri Carbona'tis¶	gr. iij.-v.	0.20-0.33
Pilulæ Ferri Compositæ**	ij.-vi. pills.	
Mistura Ferri Composita††	̄ i.-ij.	30.-60.

* Preferred by the U. S. Dispensatory and by Wood.

† Recommended by Wood; "seems the best antidote at command."

‡ Exact chem. composition uncertain—it is possible that the iron exists as a basic oxychloride." Dose as a chalybeate, gtt. xx.-xl.

§ Hydrated oxide of iron, Canada turpentine, Burgundy pitch, āā i; lead plaster, 7 parts.

¶ Liq. ferri acet. 5, alcohol 3, acetic ether, 2 parts.

|| (Basham's mixture.) Tinct. ferri chlor. 2, ac. acetic. dil. 3, liq. ammon. acet. 20, elixir of orange, syrup and water, ad 100 parts.

¶ (Vallet's mass.) Contains nearly half its weight of ferrous carbonate, with sugar and honey.

** (Griffith's pills.) Each pill contains myrrh gr. 1½, sulphate of iron and carbonate of sodium āā gr. ¼.

†† (Griffith's mixture.) ̄ i. contains about gr. 9 of myrrh, gr. 3 sul-

FER

FER

Gm.
Cc.

☐ Blaud's Pills, equal weights Ferri Sulph. and Potass. Carb.

Ferri Chlo'ridum, very rarely used internally.

Liquor Ferri Chloridi,* ℥ij.-x. 0.12-0.60

Tinctura Ferri Chloridi,† ℥x.-℥ ss. 0.60-1.90

{ Ferri Ci'tras, gr. v. 0.33

Liquor Ferri Citra'tis, ℥ij.=gr. i.

Vinum Ferri Citratis,‡ ʒ i. 3.75

Ferri et Ammo'nii Citras,§ gr. v. 0.33

Ferri et Quini'næ Citras (12% Quinine), gr. v. 0.33

Liquor Ferri et Quininæ Citratis, ℥ij.=gr. i.

Vinum Ferri Ama'rum,|| ʒ ij.-℥ ss. 7.50-15.

{ Ferri et Strychni'næ Citras, (1% Strych.), gr. iij.-v. 0.20-0.33

{ Ferri et Ammonii Tar'tras, }
{ Ferri et Potassii Tartras, } gr. x.-℥ ss. 0.65-1.95

Ferri Hypophos'phis, }
Syrupus Hypophosphi'tum cum Ferro, } see Phosphorus.

Syrupus Ferri Bro'midi (10% Ferri Brom.), ʒ ss.-i. 1.90-3.75

Ferri Iod'idum Sacchara'tum, gr. ij.-v. 0.13-0.33

Pilulæ Ferri Iod'idi,¶ 1-3 pills.

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi,** ℥xv.-℥ ss. 0.90-1.90

Ferri Lactas, gr. i.-v. 0.06-0.33

phate of iron, and gr. 4 carbonate of potass.; with sugar, spt. of lavender, and rose water.

* 37.8% ferri chloridum.

† Liq. ferri chloridi, 35 in 100.

‡ (Contains ferri et ammonii citras, 4%). ʒ i.=about gr. 2¼ of the iron salt.

§ Give in solution rather than pills, as the ammonia makes pills too soft.

|| (Contains ferri et quininæ citras, 4%). ʒ i.=about gr. 2¼ of the iron salt, and about gr. ¼ of quinine.

¶ (Blancard's Pills.) Each contains about gr. i. of iodide of iron, and gr. 0.2 of reduced iron.

** 10% ferrous iodide.

FIC

FRA

Gm.
Cc.

Liquor Ferri Nitra'tis (6% Ferri Nitr.),	℥v.-xv.	0.30-0.90
Ferri Ox'alas,	gr. ij.-iij.	0.13-0.20
Ferri Phosphas,	gr. v.-x.	0.33-0.65
Syrupus Ferri Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum,*	3 i.	3.75
Ferri Pyrophos'phas,	gr. ij.-v.	0.13-0.33
Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas (Iron Alum),	gr. v.-x.	0.33-0.65
Ferri Sulphas,†	} gr. i.-ij.	0.06-0.13
Ferri Sulphas Præcipita'tus		
Ferri Sulphas Exsiccat'us,	gr. iij. = gr. v. of Ferri Sulph.	
Liquor Ferri Subsulpha'tis,‡	℥iij.-vi.	0.18-0.36
Liquor Ferri Tersulpha'tis,§		
Ferri Valeria'nas,	gr. i.	3.4-0.65

Fi'cus.—**FIG.** The fleshy receptacle of *Ficus Carica* (a tree), bearing fruit upon its inner surface. The Levant; cultivated in the south of Europe and elsewhere.

Is an ingredient of *Confectio Sennæ*.

Fœnic'ulum.—**FENNEL.** The fruit of *Fœniculum vulgare*
A plant. Europe and Asia; cultivated in the U. S.

Fœniculum, powdered,	gr. xx.-3 ss.	1.30-1.95
Aqua Fœnic'uli (oil 1 in 500),	used as a vehicle.	
Oleum Fœniculi,	℥v.-xv.	0.30-0.90

Fran'gula.—**BUCKTHORN.** The bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*, collected at least one year before being used. A shrub. Europe and Russian Asia.

Extractum Fran'gulæ Fluidum,	℥x.-xx.	0.60-1.25
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Gal'banum.—**GALBANUM.** A gum-resin obtained from *Ferula galbaniflua*, and probably from other allied plants.

* 3 i. contains about gr. i. each of ferri phosphas and quinine, and gr. 1/32 of strychnine.

† (Green vitriol). The impure sulphate is called copperas.

‡ (Monsel's solution.) Contains 43.7% basic ferric sulphate.

§ Contains 28.7% normal ferric sulphate. Is used in making ferri oxidum hydratum.

Habitat undetermined; imported from India and the Levant.

Galbanum,	gr. x.-xx.	0.65-1.30
Pilulæ Gal'bani Compos'itæ,*		2-4 pills.
Emplastrum Galbani.†		

Gal'la.—NUTGALL. [Galls.] Excrescences on *Quercus lusitana*, var. *infectoria* (the dyer's oak; a small tree or shrub of Asia Minor chiefly), caused by the punctures and deposited ova of *Cynips Gallæ tinctoriæ* (an insect).

Tinctura Gallæ (1 in 5),	ʒ i.-iiij.	3.75-11.25
Unguentum Gallæ,	℥ i in 10.	

Gaulthe'ria.—WINTERGREEN. [Partridge-berry, Boxberry, Chickerberry.] The leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.
A small indigenous evergreen plant.

Oleum Gaulthe'riæ,	℥ v.-xx.	0.30-1.25
Spiritus Gaultheriæ,‡	℥ x.-xx.	0.60-1.25

Gelsem'ium.—YELLOW JASMINE. The rhizome and rootlets of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. A climbing plant. The Southern United States.

Extractum Gelsem'ii Fluidum,	℥ ij.-iiij.	0.12-0.18
Tinctura Gelsemii (1 in 6.66),	℥ x.-xx.	0.60-1.25

Gentia'na.—GENTIAN. The root of *Gentiana lutea*. A plant. Mountainous regions of Europe.

Extractum Gentia'næ,	gr. ij.-x.	0.13-0.65
Extractum Gentianæ Fluidum,	℥ x.-ʒ ss.	0.60-1.90
Tinctura Gentianæ Composita,§	ʒ i.-ij.	3.75-7.50

Gera'nium.—CRANESBILL. The rhizome of *Geranium maculatum*. An indigenous plant.

Geranium, powdered,	gr. xx - ʒ ss.	1.30-1.95
Extractum Gera'nii Fluidum,	ʒ ss.-i.	1.90-3.75

* 1=Galbanum and myrrh, ʒʒ gr. iss.; asafetida gr. ss.

† Galbanum 16, Burgundy pitch 6, turpentine 2, lead plaster 76 parts.

‡ Oil, ʒ in 100; used chiefly for flavoring.

§ Gentian 8, bitter orange peel 4, cardamom 2 parts in 100.

Glyceri'num.—GLYCERIN. A liquid obtained by the decomposition of fats and fixed oils, and containing not less than 95% of abs. glycerin. Is colorless, inodorous, and of a sweet taste.

Glycerinum, ℥℥x.—3 i. or more 0.60-3.75

Glyceritum Amyli. See Amylum.

Glyceritum Vitelli. See Vitellus.

Glycyrrhi'za.—LIQUORICE. The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. A plant. The south of Europe, Barbary, Syria, and Persia.

Glycyrrhiza, powdered, as excipient for pills.

Extractum Glycyrrhi'zæ,

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum, } for flavoring.

Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Fluidum, }

Trochisci Glycyrrhizæ et Opii. See Opium.

Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus. See Senna.

Mistura Glycyrrhizæ Composita,* ℥ ss. 15.

Glycyrrhizi'num Ammonia'tum, gr. v.—xv. 0.33-0.90

Gossyp'ium.—COTTON [Purified C. Absorbent C.] The hairs of the seed of *Gossypium herbaceum*, and of other species of G., freed from adhering impurities, and deprived of fatty matter. A plant. Asia; cultivated in the Southern U. S., and elsewhere.

Pyroxyli'num (Gun Cotton).† Used in making Collodium.

Oleum Gossyp'ii Sem'inis.‡ Pharm. use.

Extractum Gossypii Radi'cis Fluidum,§ 3 ss.—i. 1.90-3.75

Grana'tum.—POMEGRANATE. The bark of the root of *Punica Granatum*. A small tree. Shores of the Mediterranean, Persia, China, Japan, and elsewhere.

*(Brown Mixture) = Ext. glycyrr. pur., acacia, sugar, spt. ætheris nitr., āā 3; tinct. opii camph. 12; vin. antimonii 6; aqua ad 100 parts.

† Cotton treated with nitric and sulphuric acids.

‡ Expressed from cotton-seed.

§ From cotton-root bark.

- ☉ Decoctum Grana'ti, ($\frac{3}{4}$ i. : Oi.), $\frac{3}{4}$ i.
- Grinde'lia.**—GRINDELIA. The leaves and flowering tops of *Grindelia robusta*. A plant. N. and S. America.
- Extractum Grindelie Fluidum, 3 ss.—i. 1.90-3.75
- Gua'iaci Lig'num.**—GUAIAIACUM WOOD. The heart-wood of *Guaiaicum officinale*, and of *G. sanctum*. Trees, of West Indies.
- Little used; may be given in decoction.
- Gua'iaci Resi'na.**—GUAIAIAC. The resin of the wood of *G. officinale*.
- Guaiaci Resi'næ, powdered, gr. x.—3 ss. 0.65-1.95
- Tinctura Guaiaci (1 in 5), } 3 i.—ij. 3.75-7.50
- Tinctura Guaiaci Ammonia'ta,* }
- Guara'na.**—GUARANA. A dried paste prepared from the crushed or ground seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*. A woody climber. Brazil.
- Guarana, 3 i.—ij. 3.90-7.80
- Extractum Guara'næ Fluidum, 3 i.—ij. 3.75-7.50
- Gut'ta Per'cha.**—GUTTA PERCHA. The concrete exudation *Isonandra Gutta*. A tree. East Indies.
- Liquor Gutta Perchæ.† External use.
- Hæmatox'ylo'n.**—LOGWOOD. The heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. A tree. Campeachy, and elsewhere in tropical America.
- Extractum Hæmatox'yli, gr. x.—3 ss. 0.65-1.95
- Hamame'lis.**—WITCHHAZEL. The fresh leaves of *Hamelis virginica*, collected in autumn. An indigenous shrub.
- Extractum Hamamel'idis Fluidum, 3 ss. 1.90
- Hedeo'ma.**—PENNYROYAL. The leaves and tops of *Hedeoma pulegioides*. An indigenous plant.

* Guaiac 1, spiritus ammoniæ aromat. 4 parts.

† Gutta percha 9, commercial chloroform 91 parts.

HUM

HYD

		<i>Gm.</i> <i>Cc.</i>
Oleum Hedeo'mæ,	℥ij.-x.	0.12-0.60
Hu'mulus. —HOPS.* The strobiles of <i>Humulus Lupulus</i> . A climbing plant. Europe and N. America.		
Tinctura Hu'muli (1 in 5),	ʒ i.-iij.	3.75-11.25
Lupuli'num. The glandular powder separated from Hops.		
Extractum Lupuli'ni Fluidum,	℥x.-xv.	0.60-0.90
Oleoresi'na Lupulini,	gr. ij.-v.	0.13-0.33
Hydrar'gyrum. —MERCURY.† [Quicksilver.] A shining, silver-white metal, liquid at temperatures above -40° F. Mercury is officinal :		

I. IN THE METALLIC STATE.

Massa Hydrar'gyri (Blue Mass),‡	gr. i.-xv.	0.06-1.
Hydrargyrum cum Creta, §	gr. v.-ʒ ss.	0.33-1.95
Unguentum Hydrargyri (Blue Ointment),	Mercury 5 in 10	
Emplastrum Hydrargyri,	Mercury 3 in 10	
Emplastrum Ammoni'aci cum Hydrargyro.¶		

II. OXIDIZED.

Hydrargyri Ox'idum Flavum (Yellow Precipitate), to make		
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi,	1 in 10	
Oleatum Hydrargyri, ¶	1 in 10	
Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum (Red Precipitate), to make		
Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri,	1 in 10	

* Wood recommends much larger doses of hops and lupulin than those given in the text.

† The corrosive chloride and the cyanide are, practically, the only soluble officinal preparations of mercury.

‡ Mercury ½, honey of rose ½, marshmallow, licorice, and glycerin, ½.

§ (Gray powder.) Mercury 38, prepared chalk 50, sugar of milk 12 parts. Gr. viij. contain about gr. iij. of mercury.

¶ About 1/5 mercury and 4/5 ammoniac.

¶ Yellow oxide 1, oleic acid 9 parts.

III. SULPHURETTED.

Hydrargyri Sul'phidum Rubrum (Cinnabar),* 3 ss. 1.95

IV. AS MERCUROUS CHLORIDE.

Hydrargyri Chlo'ridum Mite (Calomel), gr. ss.-xv. 0.03-1.

Pilulæ Antimonii Comp. See Antimonium.

Pilulæ Catharticæ Comp. See Cambogia.

Φ Lotio Hydrargyri Nigra. (Black Wash). †

V. AS MERCURIC CHLORIDE.

Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosi'vum, ‡ gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ 0.005-0.007

Φ Lotio Hydrargyri Flava (Yellow Wash). §

Hydrargyrum Ammonia'tum (White Precipitate), to make

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniati, 1 in 10

VI. COMBINED WITH IODINE.

Hydrargyri Io'didum Rubrum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ 0.004-0.016

Liquor Arsenii et Hydrargyri Iodidi. See Arsenium,

Hydrargyri Iodidum Vir'ide, || gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i.

VII. COMBINED WITH CYANOGEN.

Hydrargyri Cyan'idum, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$ 0.004-0.008

VIII. OXIDIZED AND COMBINED WITH ACIDS.

Liquor Hydrargyri Nitra'tis, ¶ Caustic.

* Used by fumigation only.

† [Calomel 3 i., lime-water Oi.] Black oxide of mercury is formed.

‡ Corrosive sublimate. Bichloride of mercury.

§ [Corrosive sublimate 3 ss., lime water Oi.] Yellow oxide of mercury is formed.

|| Should not be given in combination with potass. iodidum, as the biniodide and metallic mercury result.

¶ Red oxide of mercury 40, nitric ac. 45, water 15 parts. The solution contains about 50% of mercuric nitrate, with some free nitric acid.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis (Citrine ointment).*

Hydrargyri Subsulfas Flavus, † gr. ij.-v. 0.13-0.33

Hydras'tis.—GOLDEN SEAL. [Yellow Root. Indian Dye.]

The rhizome and rootlets of *Hydrastis canadensis*.

An indigenous plant.

Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum, ʒ i.-ij. 3.75-7.50

Tinctura Hydrastis (1 in 5), ʒ ss.-i. 1.90-3.75

Hyoscy'amus.—HENBANE. The leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*, from plants of the second year's growth. Europe.

Naturalized in the U. S.

Hyoscyamus, powdered, gr. v.-x. 0.33 -0.65

Abstractum Hyoscy'ami, gr. ij.-iiij. 0.13 -0.18

Extractum Hyoscyami Alcoholicum, gr. i.-ij. 0.06 -0.13

Extractum Hyoscyami Fluidum, ℥ v.-x. 0.30 -0.60

Tinctura Hyoscyami (1 in 6.66), ʒ ss.-ij. 1.90 -7.50

Hyoscyami'næ Sulphas, ‡ gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ 0.001

Ichthyocol'la.—ISINGLASS. [Fish-glyce.] The swimming bladder of *Acipenser Huso* and of other species of A.

Sturgeons. Russia chiefly.

Ichthyocol'la, ad libitum, as a food.

Emplastrum Ichthyocol'læ. Court Plaster.

Igna'tia.—IGNATIA. [Bean of St. Ignatius] The seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii*. A tree. Philippine Islands.

Abstractum Ignat'ie, gr. ss.-iss. 0.03-0.10

Tinctura Ignatiæ (1 in 10), ℥ xv.-xx. 0.90-1.25

Illi'cium.—STAR-ANISE. The fruit of *Illicium anisatum*. A small evergreen tree. China and Japan.

See Oil of Anise.

In'ula.—ELECAMPANE. The root of *Inula Helenium*. A plant. Europe. Naturalized in the U. S.

Inula, powdered, gr. xx.-ʒ i. 1.30-3.90

* Mercury 7, nitric ac. 17, lard oil 76 parts.

† (Turpeth mineral.) As emetic.

‡ Should be crystalline. The amorphous hyoscyamine (hyoscine) salt is less reliable.

Io'dum.—**IODINE.** A solid, bluish-black, non-metallic element, obtained principally from the ashes of sea-weeds.

Iodum, not given internally in solid form.

Unguentum Io'di.*

Am mo'nii Io'didum, † gr. iij.—v. 0.20—0.33

Potas'sii Iodidum, gr. ij.—x., or more. 0.13—0.65

Unguentum Potassii Iodidi. ‡

So'dii Iodidum, gr. v.—xx., or more. 0.33—1.30

Zinci Iodidum, gr. ss.—ij. 0.03—0.13

Argen'ti Iodidum, see Argentum.

Arse'nii Iodidum, see Arsenium.

Plumbi Iodidum, see Plumbum.

Sul'phuris Iodidum, see Sulphur.

Am'ylum Ioda'tum, Iodized Starch, § 3 i.—3 ss. 4.—15.

Liquor Iodi Compos'itus, ¶ ℥ v.—xv. 0.30—0.90

Tinctura Iodi (I in 12.5), ¶¶ ℥ iij.—x. 0.18—0.60

☽ Churchill's Tincture, ** external use.

Syrupus Ac'idi Hydriod'ici, †† ℥ xx.—xl. 1.25—2.50

Iodofo'r'mum. — **IODOFORM.** A lemon-yellow, crystalline powder, with a saffron-like, penetrating odor, and iodine-like taste.

Iodoformum, †† gr. i.—iij. 0.06—0.20

Unguentum Iodofo'r'mi, I in 10.

* Iodum 4, potass. iodidum 1 part in 100.

† The iodides of ammonium, potassium, sodium, and zinc are deliquescent; potass. iodidum but slightly so.

‡ Contains 12 parts potass. iodidum in 100.

§ Iodine, 5 in 100.

¶ (Lugol's Solution.) Iodum 5, potass. iodidum 10 parts in 100. ℥ xx. = about gr. i. of iodine.

¶¶ ℥ xv. = about gr. i. of iodine. Chiefly used externally. When the fresh tincture is diluted with water, the iodine is precipitated.

** Potass. iodidum, 3 i.; iodum, 3 v.; aqua, 3 i.; spts. vin. rectific., 3 iij.

†† Contains 1% of absolute hydriodic acid.

‡‡ Is 29 parts iodine in 30. The volatile oils probably best disguise the odor of iodoform.

Ipecacuan'ha.—IPECAC. The root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*. A small, shrubby plant. Brazil.

Ipecacuanha, powdered,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.	0.016–1.95
Extractum Ipecacuan'hæ Fluidum,	$\mathbb{M}\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.	0.015–1.90
Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii,*	gr. v.–xv.	0.33 –1.
Trochis'ci Ipecacuanhæ,	\mathbb{I} = gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.	
Trochisci Morphi'næ et Ipecacuanhæ,†	\mathbb{I} = Ip. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.	
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii,‡	\mathbb{M} v.–xv.	0.30–0.90
Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ (Fl. Ex. 5 in 100),	\mathbb{M} x. $\frac{2}{3}$ ss.	0.60–15.
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ (Fl. Ext. 7 in 100),	dose about that of the syrup.	

I'ris.—BLUE FLAG. The rhizome and rootlets of *Iris versicolor*. An indigenous species of flag.

Iris, powdered,	gr. x.–xx.	0.65–1.30
Extractum Ir'idis,	gr. i.–ij.	0.06–0.13
Extractum Iridis Fluidum,	\mathbb{M} v.–x.	0.30–0.60

Jala'pa.—JALAP. The tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga*. A plant. Mexico.

Jalapa, powdered,	gr. xv.– $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.	\mathbb{I} . –1.95
Abstractum Jala'pæ,	gr. x.–xv.	0.65– \mathbb{I} .
Resina Jalapæ,	gr. ij.–v.	0.13–0.33
Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus,§	$\frac{3}{4}$ ss.–i.	1.95–3.90
Pil. Catharticæ Comp.	See Cambogia.	

Ju'glans.—BUTTERNUT. The inner bark of the root of *Juglans cinerea*, collected in autumn. An indigenous tree.

Extractum Juglan'dis,	gr. v.–x.	0.33–0.65
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Juniper'erus.—JUNIPER. The fruit of *Juniperus communis*.

* (Dover's powder.) Ipecac \mathbb{I} , opium \mathbb{I} , sugar of milk 8 parts. Is the pulv. ipecac. comp. U.S. 1875, sugar of milk being substituted for the sulphate of potassium formerly used.

† \mathbb{I} = ipecac gr. $\frac{1}{12}$, morph. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{40}$.

‡ \mathbb{M} i. = gr. i. of Dover's powder.

§ About $\frac{1}{2}$ jalapa and $\frac{2}{3}$ potass. bitartras.

KAM

LAV

Gm.
Cc.

An evergreen shrub. Europe; naturalized in some parts of the U. S.

Juniperus triturated with sugar,	3 i.-ij.	3.90- 7.80
Oleum Junip'eri,	℥v.-xv.	0.30- 0.90
Spiritus Juniperi (oil, 3 in 100),	3 ss.-i.	1.90- 3.75
Spiritus Juniperi Compos'itus,*	3 ij.- $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.	7.50-15.

Kama'la.—KAMALA. [Rottlera.] The glands and hairs from the capsules of *Mallotus philippinensis*. A small tree. Abyssinia, East Indies, China, Australia, and elsewhere.

Kamala, suspended in syrup or mucilage, 3 i.-ij. 3.90-7.80

Ki'no.—KINO. The inspissated juice of *Pterocarpus Marsupium*. A tree. East Indies.

Kino, powdered,	gr. x.-3 ss.	0.65-1.95
Tinctura Kino (1 in 10),	3 i.-ij.	3.75-7.50

Krame'ria.—RHATANY. The root of *Krameria triandra*, and of *K. tomentosa*. Shrubs. Peru.

Krameria, powder,	gr. xx.-3 ss.	1.30- 1.95
Trochisci Krame'riæ,	1 = gr. i.	0.06
Extractum Krameriaë,	gr. x.-xx.	0.65- 1.30
Extractum Krameriaë Fluidum,	℥x.-3 i.	0.60- 3.75
Syrupus Krameriaë (Fl. Ext. about $\frac{1}{3}$),	3 i.-iiij.	3.75-11.25
Tinctura Krameriaë (1 in 5),	3 i.- $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.	3.75-15.

Lactuca'rium.—LACTUCARIUM. [Lettuce-opium.] The concrete milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa*. A plant. Europe.

Lactucarium, powdered,	gr. v.-xx.	0.33- 1.30
Extractum Lactuca'rii Fluidum,	℥v.-3 ss.	0.30- 1.90
Syrupus Lactucarii (Fl. Ext., 1 in 20),	3 ij.-iiij.	7.50-11.25

Lap'pa.—BURDOCK. The root of *Lappa officinalis*. A plant. Europe. Naturalized in the U. S.

Lavan'dula.—LAVENDER. The flowers of *Lavandula vera*. A small shrub. Southern Europe.

* (Oil of juniper 1, oils of caraway and fennel $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ $\frac{1}{10}$, alcohol 300, water ad 500 parts.) "Corresponds very closely with Holland gin."

Oleum Lavan'dulæ,*	}	℥i.-v.	0.06-0.30
Oleum Lavandulæ Florum,			
Spiritus Lavandulæ (oil, 3 in 100),		ʒ ss.-i.	1.90-3.75
Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita, †		ʒ ss.-i.	1.90-3.75

Leptan'dra.—LEPTANDRA [Culver's Root]. The rhizome and rootlets of *Leptandra virginica*. An indigenous plant.

Leptandra, powdered,	gr. x.-ʒ i.	0.65-3.90
Extractum Leptan'dræ,	gr. x.-ʒ ss.	0.65-1.95
Extractum Leptandræ Fluidum,	℥x.-ʒ i.	0.60-3.75

Limo'nis Cortex.—LEMON PEEL. The rind of the recent fruit of *Citrus Limonum*. A tree. Asia. Cultivated in most tropical countries.

Oleum Limonis,	}	for flavoring.
Spiritus Limonis, †		
Syrupus Acidi Citrici,		see Citric Acid.

Limonis Succus.—LEMON JUICE. The freshly expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus Limonum*.

Mistura Potas'sii Citra'tis (neutral mixture), see Potassium.
Syrupus Limonis, as a vehicle.

Li'num.—FLAXSEED [Linseed]. The seed of *Linum usitatissimum* (common flax).

Oleum Li'ni, §	ʒ i.	ʒ.
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Lith'ium.—LITHIUM. | The metal Lithium is not officinal.

Lith'ii Ben'zoas,	gr. x.-ʒ ss.	0.65-1.95
Lithii Carbo'nas,	gr. v.-xv.	0.33-1.
Lithii Ci'tras,	gr. x.-ʒ ss.	0.65-1.95
Lithii Salicy'las,	gr. xx.-xl.	1.30-2.60

* From the flowering tops or the whole herb.

† Contains oils of lavender and rosemary, with cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and red saunders. Is the spiritus lavand. co. (U. S., 1870).

‡ (Essence of lemon) Oil 6, grated peel 4 in 100.

§ May be used in making linimentum calcis.

| The citrate, bromide, and salicylate are deliquescent. All the officinal lithium salts are soluble in water; the carbonate sparingly so.

Lithii Bromi'dum, see Bromum.

Lobe'lia.—LOBELIA [Indian Tobacco]. The leaves and tops of *Lobelia inflata*, collected after a portion of the capsules have become inflated. An indigenous plant.

Extractum Lobe'liæ Fluidum, ℥i.-v. 0.06-0.30

Acetum Lobeliæ (1 in 10), ʒ ss.-ij. 2.-7.50

Tinctura Lobeliæ (1 in 5), ℥xv.-ʒ i. 1.-3.75

Lycopo'dium.—LYCOPODIUM. The sporules of *Lycopodium clavatum* (club-moss), and of other species of *L.* A plant. Europe and indigenous.

Lycopodium, external application, and pharm. use.

Ma'cis.—MACE. The arillus of the fruit of *Myristica fragrans*. See *Myristica*.

Macis, powdered, gr. v.-xx. 0.33-1.30

Magne'sium.—MAGNESIUM. The metal Magnesium is not officinal.

Magnesia (light M.),* }
Magnesia Pondero'sa (heavy M.), } ʒ ss.-iiij. 1.95-12.

Trochis'ci Magnesiæ, i = gr. iiij. 0.20

Magne'sii Carbo'nas, ʒ ss.-ʒ ss. 1.95-15.

Mistura Magnesiæ et Asafoetidæ, see *Asafoetida*.

Magnesii Ci'tras Granula'tus, † ʒ i.-ʒ ss. 3.90-15.

Liquor Magnesii Citra'tis, ‡ ʒ ij.-xij. 60.-375.

Magnesii Sulphas (Epsom Salt), ʒ ss.-i. 15.-30.

Magnesii Sulphis, see Sulphurous Acid.

Magno'lia.—MAGNOLIA. The bark of *Magnolia glauca*, *M. acuminata*, and *M. tripetala*. Indigenous trees.

Magnolia, powdered, ʒ ss.-i. 1.95-3.90

Mal'tum.—MALT. The seed of *Hordeum distichum* (bar-

* Light and heavy magnesia (both MgO) are obtained by calcining, respectively, the light and heavy carbonate. Dose, about 1/5 less than that of the carbonate.

† Is deliquescent; on solution, effervesces.

‡ Contains 200 grains of magn. carb. in the ʒ xij. bottle.

MAN

MEL

Gm.
Cc.

ley), caused to enter the incipient stage of germination by artificial means, and dried.

Extractum Malti, 3 i.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. 3.90—15.

Man'ganum.—MANGANESE. The metal Manganum is not officinal.

Man'gani Oxidum Nigrum, gr. iij.—xx. 0.20—1.30

Mangani Sulphas, gr. iij.—xx. 0.20—1.30

Potassii Perman'ganas, gr. ss.—ij. 0.03—0.13

Φ Liquor Potassii Permangana'tis.* External use.

Man'na.—MANNA. The concrete, saccharine exudation of Fraxinus Ornus. A tree. Sicily, Calabria, and Apulia.

Manna, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.—ij. 15.—60.

Is an ingredient of Infus. Sennæ Comp.

Marru'bium.—HOREHOUND. The leaves and tops of Marrubium vulgare. An herb. Europe; naturalized in the U. S.

Marrubium, powdered, 3 ss.—i. 1.95—3.90

Mas'tiche.—MASTIC. A concrete resinous exudation from Pistacia Lentiscus. A shrub, or small tree. Countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Pil. Aloës et Mastiches, see Aloe.

Mat'ico.—MATICO. The leaves of Artanthe elongata. A shrub. Peru.

Matico, powdered, 3 ss.—ij. 1.95—7.80

Extractum Matico Fluidum, 3 ss.—i. 1.90—3.75

Tinctura Matico (I in 10), 3 i.—ij. 3.75—7.50

Matrica'ria.—GERMAN CHAMOMILE. The flower-heads of Matricaria Chamomilla. A plant. Europe.

Matricaria. Same dose and same uses as Anthemis.

Mel.—HONEY. A saccharine secretion deposited in the honey-comb by Apis mellifica (the hive bee).

Mel Despuma'tum (clarified honey), }
Mel Rosæ, } As vehicles.

* "Condy's fluid" = gr. lxiv in Oi.

Melis'sa.—BALM. The leaves and tops of *Melissa officinalis*. A plant. Southern Europe; naturalized in the U. S.

Menisper'mum.—CANADIAN MOONSEED. The rhizome and rootlets of *Menispermum canadense*. A woody, climbing plant. Indigenous.

Men'tha Piperi'ta.—PEPPERMINT. The leaves and tops of *Mentha piperita*. A plant. Great Britain. Naturalized on the continent of Europe, and in the U. S.

Oleum Men'thæ Piperi'tæ, ℥ ij. -vi. 0.12-0.36

Φ Menthol* (peppermint camphor), external use.

Aqua Menthæ Piperitæ (oil, 1 in 500). As a vehicle.

Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ, † ℥ x. - 3 ss. 0.60-1.90

Trochis'ci Menthæ Piperitæ, 1 = oil ℥ 3/8.

Men'tha Vir'idis.—SPEARMINT. The leaves and tops of *Mentha viridis*. Habitat, that of Peppermint.

Oleum Men'thæ Viridis, ℥ ij. -vi. 0.12-0.36

Aqua Menthæ Viridis (oil, 1 in 500). As a vehicle.

Spiritus Menthæ Viridis, † ℥ x. - 3 ss. 0.60-1.90

Meze'reum.—MEZEREUM. § The bark of *Daphne Mezereum* and of other species of *D.* A shrub. Northern Europe, especially Great Britain.

Extractum Meze'rei, external use, as an irritant.

Extractum Mezerei Fluidum, used in making the ointment.

Unguentum Mezerei, Fl. Ext. 1, lard 3, yellow wax 1/2 part.

Mos'chus.—MUSK. The dried secretion from the preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus* [the musk deer]. Central Asia.

Moschus, gr. v. -xv. 0.33-1.

Tinctura Mos'chi (1 in 10), 3 ss. -ij. 1.90-7.50

* Small capillary crystals deposited from the oil at 8° below zero.

† (Essence of peppermint.) Oil, 1 in 10.

‡ (Essence of spearmint.) Oil, 1 in 10.

§ Is an ingredient of the comp. fl. ext. and comp. decoct. of sarsaparilla.

Myris'tica.—NUTMEG. The kernel of the seed of *Myristica fragrans*, deprived of its testa. A tree. Molucca Islands. Cultivated in East and West Indies.

Myristica, powdered,	gr. v.-xx.	0.33-1.30
Oleum Myris'ticæ,	℥ ij.-v.	0.12-0.30
Spiritus Myristicæ,*	ʒ i.	3 75

Myr'ra.—MYRRH. A gum-resin obtained from *Balsamodendron Myrrh.* A small tree. Arabia Felix.

Myrrha, powdered,	gr. x.-ʒ ss.	0.65-1.95
Tinctura Myr'rhæ (1 in 5),	℥ xv.-ʒ ss.	0.90-1.90

See Aloes. See Iron (Griffith's pill and mixture).

Nux Vom'ica.—NUX VOMICA. [Poison Nut. Quaker Buttons.] The seed of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*. A tree. East Indies.

Abstractum Nucis Vom'icæ,	gr. i.-ij.	0.06-0.12
Extractum Nucis Vomicae, †	gr. ss.-ij.	0.03-0.12
Extractum Nucis Vomicae Fluidum,	℥ iiij.-v.	0.18-0.30
Tinctura Nucis Vomicae (1 in 5),	℥ xv.-xxv.	0.90-1 50
Strychni'na, ‡	} gr. ʒss	0.003
Strychninae Sulphas,		

Oleum Æthe'reum.—ETHEREAL OIL. A volatile liquid composed of equal volumes of Heavy Oil of Wine and Stronger Ether.

Used in Spiritus Ætheris Compositus.

Oleum Berga'mii.—OIL OF BERGAMOT. A volatile oil expressed from the rind of the fresh fruit of *Citrus Bergamia*, var. vulgaris. A tree. Southern Europe.

Used in Spiratus Odoratus.

Oleum Cajupu'ti.—OIL OF CAJUPUT. A volatile oil dis-

* (Essence of nutmeg.) Oil, 3 in 100.

† Dose of extract, gr. ʒ-ʒss: fl. ext., ℥ ij-iiij. (Wood.)

‡ Strychnine; an alkaloid prepared chiefly from nux v., or ignatia.

"The bean of St. Ignatius yields strychnine more easily and more largely than nux vomica."

tilled from the leaves of *Melaleuca Cajuputi*. A small tree. Molucca Islands.

Oleum Cajuputi, ℥v.-xx. 0.30-1.25

Oleum Erigeron'tis.—OIL OF ERIGERON. [Oil of Flea-bane.] A volatile oil distilled from the fresh, flowering herb of *Erigeron canadense*. Indigenous.

Oleum Erigerontis, ℥x.-ʒ ss. 0.60-1.80

Oleum Mor'rhuae.—COD-LIVER OIL. [Ol. *Jecoris Aselli*.] A fixed oil obtained from the fresh livers of *Gadus Morrhua* (Common Codfish), or of other species of *G.* Northern Atlantic.

Oleum Morrhuae, ʒ ss. 15.

Oleum Myr'ciae.—OIL OF BAY. A volatile oil distilled from the leaves of *Myrcia acris* (Bayberry tree). West Indies.

Oleum Myrciae, used in making the Spirit.
Spiritus Myrciae (Bay-rum),* external use.

Oleum Oli'vae.—OLIVE OIL. [Sweet Oil.] A fixed oil expressed from the ripe fruit of *Olea europaea*. A tree. Countries bordering the Mediterranean.

Oleum Olivae, ʒ i.-ij. 30.-60.

Oleum Rici'ni.—CASTOR OIL. A fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Ricinus communis*. A tree. East Indies and Northern Africa; naturalized in the W. Indies; cultivated in the U. S. and elsewhere. In temperate latitudes is an annual plant.

Oleum Ricini,† ʒ ss. 15.

Oleum Ru'tae.—OIL OF RUE. A volatile oil distilled from *Ruta graveolens*. A perennial plant. The South of Europe.

Oleum Rutae, ℥ij.-v. 0.12-0.30

Oleum San'tali. OIL OF SANTAL. [Oil of Sandal Wood]

* Contains oil of myrcia, orange-peel and pimenta.

† "Differs from other fixed oils in being soluble in all proportions in cold abs. alcohol."

A volatile oil distilled from the wood of *Santalum album* (white saunders). A tree. E. Indies, South Pacific islands, and S. America.

Oleum Santali, ℥ xx. - ʒ ss. 1.25-1.90

Oleum Ses'ami.—OIL OF SESAMUM. [*Benné Oil.*] A fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Sesamum indicum*. A plant. East Indies; cultivated in the Southern U. S. and elsewhere.

Oleum Sesami. *

Oleum Succ'ni.—OIL OF AMBER. A volatile oil obtained by the destructive distillation of Amber (a fossil resin), and purified by subsequent rectification. Prussia chiefly.

Oleum Succini, ℥ v. - xv. 0.30-0.90

Oleum Theobro'mæ.—OIL OF THEOBROMA. [*Butter of Cacao.*] A fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Theobroma Cacao*. A tree. Mexico, W. I., and S. America.

Used in suppositories.

Oleum Thy'mi.—OIL OF THYME. A volatile oil distilled from *Thymus vulgaris*. A plant. The South of France; cultivated elsewhere in Europe, and in the U. S.

Oleum Thymi, ℥ ij. - x. 0.12-0.60

Thymol, † external use.

Oleum Tig'lii.—CROTON OIL. A fixed oil expressed from the seed of *Croton Tiglium*. A small tree or shrub. East Indies.

Oleum Tiglii, ℥ ss. - ij. 0.03-0.12

O'pium.—OPIUM. ‡ The concrete, milky exudation, obtained in Asia Minor by incising the unripe capsules of

* "Bears some resemblance to *ol. olivæ* in its properties, and may be used for similar purposes."

† Obtained from oil of thyme and of some other plants. Occurs either in crystals or as a liquid.

‡ The dose of opium and the strength of its various preparations being given, the doses of the latter will be evident.

The following five preparations of opium were formerly officinal: *tinctura opii acetata* (℥ x. = gr. i.); *pilula saponis comp.* (gr. v. = gr. i.)

Papaver somniferum (the poppy). Is produced chiefly in Asia Minor, Turkey, Persia, and India; also, to a slight extent, in Europe and the United States. Opium, in its normal moist condition, should yield not less than 9% of morphine.

O'pii Pulvis (Powd'd Opium),*	} dose, gr. ss.-ij. 0.03-0.13
Opium Denarcotiza'tum,†	
Pilulæ Opii,	1 = gr. i. 0.06
Extractum Opii,	about twice the strength of opium.
Emplastrum Opii.‡	
Trochis'ci Glycyrrhi'zæ et Opii, 1 = opium gr. 1/10	0.006
Pulvis Ipecacuan'hæ et Opii,§	gr. x. = Op. gr. i.
Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii,	℥x. = Op. gr. i.
Acetum Opii (Black drop),	} Opium, 1 part in 10.††
Vinum Opii (Sydenham's Laudanum),¶	
Tinctura Opii (Laudanum. Tinctura Thebaïca),	
Tinctura Opii Deodora'ta,**	
Tinctura Opii Camphora'ta,‡‡	

of op.); confectio opii (gr. 36 = gr. i.); suppositoria opii (1 = gr. i.); suppositoria plumbi et opii (1 = pb. acetat., gr. iij.; op., gr. i.).

* Powdered O., for pharm. or medicinal uses, should contain from 12 to 16% of morphine. In 1870 the direction was, not less than 10% of morphine.

† (Contains 14% morphine.) Is O. deprived, by the action of ether, of its narcotine and odorous principles.

‡ Ext. opii 6, Burgundy pitch 18, lead plaster 76 parts.

§ See ipecac.

|| Contains nutmeg, 3 in 100.

¶ Contains cinnamon and cloves, 33 1 in 100.

** Deprived, by the action of ether, of its narcotine and odorous principles.

†† These four preparations are now of one strength, 10 parts opium in 100. (By measure, acetum, ℥9.6; vinum, ℥10.5; tinctura and tinct. deodor., ℥11 = gr. i.) In the U. S. P., 1870, their strengths were:—Acetum 16.3 in 100; vinum 13 in 100; tinctura and tinct. deodor. 9 in 100.

‡‡ (Paregoric.) Opium, benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise 33 1, glycerin 10, alcohol dil. ad 250 parts.

OFFICIAL ALKALOIDS OF OPIUM.*

Morphi'na (Pharm. use),
 Morphinae Ace'tas,
 Morphinae Hydrochlo'ras,
 Morphinae Sulphas,

} gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ about equals opium gr. i.

Φ Liquor Morphinae Sulphatis, † Morph. Sulph., gr. i. in $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Φ Magendie's Solution, Morph. Sulph., gr. xvi. in $\frac{3}{4}$ i.

Φ Suppositoria Morphinae (Sulph.), Pharm., 1870, 1 = gr. ss.

Pulvis Morphinae Compositus, † gr. x. = Morph. Sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{8}$

Trochis'ci Morphinae et Ipecacuan'hæ, § 1 = gr. $\frac{1}{40}$ 0.0018

Apomorphi'næ Hydrochloras, || gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{100}$ 0.004-0.006

Codei'na, commencing dose, gr. i. 0.06

Orig'anum. ¶—WILD MARJORAM. *Origanum vulgare*. A plant. Europe and America.

Is an ingredient of Vinum Aromaticum.

Parei'ra.—PAREIRA BRAVA. The root of *Chondodendron tomentosum*. A climbing, woody vine. Brazil and Peru.

Extractum Parei'ræ Fluidum, 3 ss.-ij. 1.90-7.50

Pe'po.—PUMPKIN SEED. The seed of *Cucurbita Pepo* (common pumpkin).

Pepo, $\frac{3}{4}$ i.-ij. 15.-30.

Pepsi'num Sacchara'tum.—SACCHARATED PEPSIN. Pep-

* Unofficial alkaloids are: narcotine, thebaine, papaverine, narceine, hydrocotarnine, pseudomorphine, protopine, laudanine, codamine, rhæadine, meconidine, cryptopine, laudanosine, lanthopine, gnoscopine.

† "U. S. solution." Pharm., 1870.

‡ (Tully's powder—a substitute for Dover's.) Morph. sulph. 1; camphor, licorice, calcii carb. præcip., āā 20 parts.

§ 1 = morph. sulph. gr. $\frac{1}{40}$, ipecac. gr. $\frac{1}{12}$.

|| "The hydrochlorate of an artificial alkaloid prepared from morphine." May also be made from codeine. The dose given in the text is for hypodermic use.

¶ The oil of origanum has been superseded by the oil of thyme.

sin, the digestive principle of the gastric juice, obtained from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the hog, and mixed with powdered sugar of milk.

Pepsinum Saccharatum,* ʒ ss. or more. 1.95

Liquor Pepsi'ni (Liquid Pepsin),† ʒ ss.-ij. 15.-60.

Petrola'tum.—PETROLEUM OINTMENT. A semi-solid substance, consisting of hydrocarbons, chiefly of the marsh-gas series, obtained by distilling off the lighter and more volatile portions of American Petroleum, and purifying the residue.

Petrolatum, External use.

☿ **Petroseli'num.**—PARSLEY. The root of *Petroselinum sativum*. A plant. The south of Europe; cultivated in the U. S. and elsewhere.

☿ Apiol (in capsules, each *Gm.* 0.25), 1-3 capsulæ.

Phos'phorus.—PHOSPHORUS. A solid, non-metallic element; translucent, colorless when pure; resembles wax. Inflames at 100° F. Is obtained from bones.

Phosphorus,‡ gr. ʒ^{ss} - ʒ^v 0.0006-0.0008

Oleum Phosphora'tum,§ ℥ iij.-v. 0.18-0.30

Pilulæ Phos'phori,|| 1 gr. = ʒ^{ss} 0.0006

☿ Thompson's Solution of P.,¶ ʒ i. = gr. ʒ^{ss} 0.003

* "1 part of saccharated pepsin, dissolved in 500 parts of water acidulated with 7.5 parts of hydrochloric acid, should digest at least 50 parts of hard-boiled egg-albumen in five or six hours, at a temperature of 38°-40° C. (100°-104° F.)"—*U. S. Pharm.* "It is very doubtful whether 20% of commercial pepsin will do this."—WOOD.

† Pepsin. sacch. 4; ac. hydrochlor. about 1; glycerin 40; water ad 100 parts.

‡ Should never be given in substance.

§ Phosphorus 1, stronger ether 9, expressed oil of almond, ad 100 parts. ℥ i. = P. gr. 1/115. Dose, ℥ i.-ij. (Wood).

|| Contain also althæa, acacia, and glycerin, and are coated with balsam of tolu.

¶ P. is dissolved in warmed abs. alcohol; and glycerin, alcohol, and spts. menth. pip. added

PHY

PIL

Gm.
Cc.Zinci Phos'phidum,* gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ 0.0012

Calcii

Ferri

Potassii

Sodii

} Hypophos'phis,

gr. x. - 3 ss. 0.65-1.95

Syrupus Hypophosphi'tum, † 3 i. - ij. 3.75-7.50

Syrupus Hypophosphitum cum Ferro, ‡ 3 i. - ij. 3.75-7.50

Physostig'ma.—CALABAR BEAN. The seed of *Physostigma venenosum*. A woody, climbing plant. Calabar, Africa.Extractum Physostig'matis, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$. 0.004-0.01

Tinctura Physostigmatis (1 in 10), ℥ xx. - xl. 1.25-2.50

Physostigmi'næ Salicy'las, § gr. $\frac{1}{80}$ 0.0008**Phytolac'cæ Bacca.**—PHYTOLACCA BERRY. [Poke Berry.]The fruit of *Phytolacca decandra*. An indigenous plant.**Phytolac'cæ Radix.**—PHYTOLACCA ROOT. [Poke Root.]The root of *Phytolacca decandra*.**Picrotoxi'num.**—PICROTOXIN. A neutral principle prepared from the seeds of *Anamirta paniculata* (*Cocculus Indicus*). A climbing shrub. East Indies.

Picrotoxinum. || External use chiefly.

Pilocar'pus.—JABORANDI. The leaflets of *Pilocarpus pennatifolius*. A plant. Brazil.

Pilocarpus, powdered, gr. xx. - 3 i. 1.30-3.90

Extractum Pilocar'pi Fluidum, ℥ xv. - 3 ss. ¶ 0.90-1.90

* "Theoretically, gr. i. contains nearly gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ of phosphorus. Maximum commencing dose gr. $\frac{1}{20}$."—U. S. Disp. "Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$. Prof. Seguin recommends gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$."—Wood.

† 3 i. contains calcii hypophosphis about gr. iij., sod. and potass. hypophosphis, ãã about gr. i.; with citric ac., spts. of lemon, and sugar.

‡ (Lactate of iron 1, syrup of hypophosphites 99 parts.) 3 i. = nearly gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ of ferri lactas.§ "Tentative dose should not exceed gr. $\frac{1}{80}$. The identity of eserine with physostigmine is assumed by some writers, but not certainly established."—U. S. Disp.|| Dose, gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{15}$.—Bartholow

¶ Dose, 3 ss. - i.—Wood.

PIM

PIX

		<i>Gm.</i> <i>Cc.</i>
Pilocarpi'næ Hydrochlo'ras,*	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.008-0.02
Pimen'ta. —ALLSPICE. [Jamaica Pepper.]	The nearly ripe fruit of <i>Eugenia Pimenta</i> . A tree. W. Indies, Mexico, and S. America.	
Pimenta, powdered,	gr. x.-xl.	0.65-2.60
Oleum Pimen'tæ,	℥ iij.-vi.	0.18-0.36
Pi'per. —BLACK PEPPER.†	The unripe fruit of <i>Piper nigrum</i> . A perennial vine. Cochinchina and India.	
Piper, powdered,	gr. v.-xx.	0.33-1.30
Oleoresi'na Pi'peris,	℥ $\frac{1}{4}$ -i.	0.015-0.06
Piperi'na,	gr. i.-viiij.	0.06-0.50
Pix Burgun'dica. —BURGUNDY PITCH.	The prepared resinous exudation of <i>Abies excelsa</i> (Norway Spruce). A tree. Europe and Northern Asia.	
Emplastrum Pi'cis Burgun'dicæ.‡		
Emplastrum Picis cum Cantharide.	See Cantharis.	
Pix Canaden'sis. —CANADA PITCH. [Hemlock pitch.]	The prepared resinous exudation of <i>Abies canadensis</i> (Hemlock). A tree. U. S. and Canada.	
Emplastrum Picis Canadensis.§		
Pix Liq'uida. —TAR.¶	An empyreumatic oleoresin obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of <i>Pinus palustris</i> and of other species of <i>Pinus</i> . An indigenous tree.	
Oleum Picis Liq'uidæ,	external use, chiefly.	
Syrupus Picis Liquidæ,¶¶	3 i.-ij.	3.75-7.50
Unguentum Picis Liquidæ.**		

* Dose for hypodermic use.

† White pepper is the ripe berry deprived of its skin.

‡ Burgundy pitch 9, yellow wax 1 part

§ Canada pitch 9, yellow wax 1 part.

|| A vol. oil prepared by distilling tar; pyroligneous ac. and pitch being left behind.

¶¶ Tar 6, sugar 60, water ad 100 parts.

** Tar and suet equal parts.

Plum'bum.—LEAD. The metal Lead is not officinal.

Plum'bi Ace'tas (Sugar of Lead),* gr. i.-iij. 0.06-0.20

Liquor Plumbi Subaceta'tis (Goulard's extract).†

Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis Dilu'tus (Lead water).‡

Ceratum Plumbi Subaceta'tis (Goulard's cerate).§

Linimentum Plumbi Subacetatis.||

Plumbi Carbo'nas (White Lead),

Unguentum Plumbi Carbona'tis, 1 in 10.

Plumbi Iod'idum, gr. ss.-iv. 0.03-0.26

Unguentum Plumbi Iod'idi, 1 in 10.

Plumbi Nitras,¶ external use.

Plumbi Ox'idum (Litharge).

Emplastrum Plumbi (Diachylon plaster).**

Unguentum Diach'ylon.††

Podophyl'um.—MAY APPLE. [Mandrake.] The rhizome and rootlets of *Podophyllum peltatum*. An indigenous plant.

Podophyllum, powdered, gr. xx. 1.30

Abstractum Podophyl'li, gr. v.-x. 0.33-0.67

Extractum Podophylli, gr. i.-iij. 0.06 0.20

Extractum Podophylli Fluidum, ℥v.-xv. 0.30-0.90

Resina Podophylli,‡‡ gr. 1/8-1/2 0.008-0.03

Potas'sium.—POTASSIUM.§§ The metal Potassium is not officinal.

* Is practically the only preparation of lead used internally.

† External use, diluted. Contains about 25% of subacetate of lead.

‡ Liq. pb. subacet., 3 in 100 parts.

§ Liq. pb. subacet. 1, ceratum camphoræ, 4 parts.

|| Liq. pb. subacet. 2, cotton-seed oil 3 parts.

¶ Ledoyen's disinfecting fluid is a solution of plumbi nitras, 3 i.-5 i.

** (About 1/2 litharge and 1/2 olive oil.) Lead plaster is the basis of most of the other plasters.

†† Lead plaster 60, olive oil 30, oil of lavender 1 part.

‡‡ The name podophyllin is inappropriate, and should be abandoned.

§§ Potassa, potassa c. calce, K. acetas, carbonas, citras, and hypophosphis are deliquescent; K. cyanidum, iodidum, sulphis and tartras, slightly so.

POT

POT

Gm.
Cc.

Potas'sa.* A caustic solid.

Liquor Potas'sæ, † well diluted, ℥ v. - xx. 0.30-1.25

Potassa cum Calce (Vienna Paste). ‡ Caustic.

Potassa Sulphura'ta, § gr. ij. - x. 0.13-0.65

Potas'sii Carbo'nas, ¶ gr. x. - ʒ ss. 0.65-1.95

Potassii Bicarbo'nas (Saleratus), gr. xx. - ʒ i. 1.30-3.90

Potassii Ace'tas, gr. xx. - ʒ i. 1.30-3.90

Potassii Bichro'mas, ¶¶ caustic.

Potassii Chloras, gr. x. - xx. 0.65-1.30

Trochis'ci Potassii Chlora'tis, i = gr. v. 0.33

Potassii Ci'tras, gr. xx. - xxv. 1.30-1.65

Liquor Potassii Citra'tis, ** ʒ ss. 15.

Mistura Potassii Citratis, †† ʒ ss. 15.

Potassii Nitras, ††† gr. v. - xx. 0.33-1.30

Charta Potassii Nitratis. §§

Potassii Sulphas, ʒ ss. - ʒ ss. 1.95-15.

Potassii Tartras (Soluble Tartar), ʒ i. - ʒ i. 3.90-31.

Potassii Bitar'tras (Cream of Tartar), ¶¶ ʒ i. - ʒ i. 3.90-31.

Potassii et Sodii Tartras, ¶¶¶ ʒ i. - ʒ i. 3.90-31.

* (Caustic Potash. Potassium Hydrate.)

† Contains about 5% of potassa.

‡ A grayish-white powder; equal parts potassa and lime.

§ (Liver of sulphur.)

¶ The impure carbonate is called pearlsh.

¶¶ "Mueller's fluid," for preserving anatomical specimens, is 2 to 2½ parts potass. bichromate, 1 sodium sulphate, and 100 water.

** Potass. bicarb. 8, citric acid 6, water ad 100 parts. Contains about 9% of potass. citrate.

†† (Neutral mixture, effervescing draught.) Fresh lemon juice 10, potass. bicarb. 1 part, or enough to neutralize. About gr. xxiv. of potass. bicarb. will saturate ʒ ss. of good lemon juice.

††† (Nitre, salpetre.) Sal prunelle is nitre fused and run into circular moulds.

§§ "Asthma paper." (Strips of white, unsized paper, dipped in a solution of nitre in water—1 part in 5—and dried.) To be burned, and the fumes inhaled.

¶¶¶ "Imperial drink." Potass. bitart. ʒ ss., dissolved in boiling water Oij.; add white sugar ʒ iv., and fresh lemon peel ʒ ss.

¶¶¶ (Rochelle Salt.) For Seidlitz powder, see Sodium.

- Potassii Bromidum, see Bromine.
- Potassii Cyanidum, }
Potassii Ferrocyanidum, } see Hydrocyanic Ac.
- Potassii Hypophosphis, see Phosphorus.
- Potassii Iodidum, see Iodine.
- Potassii Permanganas, see Manganese.
- Potassii Sulphis, see Sulphurous Ac.
- Pri'nos.**—BLACK ALDER. The bark of *Prinos verticillatus*.
An indigenous shrub.
- Prinos, powdered, ʒ ss.—i. 1.95-3.90
- Pru'num.**—PRUNE. The fruit of *Prunus domestica* (cultivated plum tree).
An ingredient of *Confectio Sennæ*.
- Pru'nus Virginia'na.**—WILD CHERRY. The bark of *Prunus serotina* (*Cerasus serotina*), collected in autumn. An indigenous tree.
- Prunus Virginiana, powdered, ʒ ss.—i. 1.95-3.90
- Extractum Pruni Virginianæ Fluidum, ʒ ss.—i. 1.90-3.75
- Infusum Pruni Virginianæ (1 in 25), ℥ ij. 60.
- Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ (1 in 8½), ℥ ss. 15.
- Pulsatil'la.**—PULSATILLA. The herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla*, *A. pratensis*, and *A. patens* collected soon after flowering. Plants. Temperate regions, especially of Europe.
- Pulsatilla, powdered, gr. ij.—iij. 0.13-0.20
- ☞ Tinctura Pulsatillæ, ʒ ss. 1.90
- Pyre'thrum.**—PELLITORY. The root of *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*. A plant. The Levant, Barbary, and the Mediterranean coast of Europe.
- Tinctura Pyre'thri (1 in 5), external use.
- Pyroxyl'i'num.**—PYROXYLIN. [Soluble Gun-Cotton.] See Gossypium.
- Quas'sia.**—QUASSIA. The wood of *Picræna excelsa* (*Quassia excelsa*). [Bitter Ash.] A tree. Jamaica and the Caribbean islands.

QUE

RHE

Gm.
Cc.

Extractum Quas'siæ,	gr. i.-ij.	0.06-0.13
Extractum Quassiae Fluidum,	℥v.-x.	0.30-0.60
Tinctura Quassiae (I in 10),	ʒ i.	3.75
Quer'cus Al'ba. —WHITE OAK.*	The bark of <i>Quercus alba</i> . An indigenous tree.	
‡ Decoctum <i>Quercus Al'bæ</i> ,	external use.	
Quilla'ia. —SOAP BARK.	The bark of <i>Quillaia Saponaria</i> . A tree. Chili.	
Resi'na. —RESIN. [Rosin. Colophony]	The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil from Turpentine.	
Ceratum Resi'næ, †	basilicon ointment.	
Emplastrum Resinæ, ‡	adhesive plaster.	
Rhe'um. —RHUBARB.	The root of <i>Rheum Officinale</i> , and of other undetermined species of <i>Rheum</i> . Plants. China, Chinese Tartary, and Thibet.	
Rheum, powdered,	gr. v.-ʒ ss.	0.33-1.95
Pilulæ Rhe'i, §	1 = gr. iij.	0.18
Pilulæ Rhei Compos'itæ, ¶	1-4 pills.	
Pulvis Rhei (compositus), ¶¶	ʒ ss.-i.	1.95-3.90
Extractum Rhei,	gr. v.-x.	0.33-0.65
Extractum Rhei Fluidum,	℥v.-ʒ ss.	0.30-1.90
Tinctura Rhei,**	ʒ i.-ij.	3.75-7.50
Tinctura Rhei Aromat'ica, ††	ʒ ss.-i.	1.90-3.75
Tinctura Rhei Dulcis, †††	ʒ ij.-iij.	7.50-11.25
Syrupus Rhei, §§§	ʒ ij.-ʒ ss.	7.50-15.

* *Quercitron* is the powdered bark of the black oak, *Quercus tinctoria*.

† Resin 7, yellow wax 3, lard 10 parts.

‡ Resin about 3, yellow wax about 1, lead plaster 16 parts.

§ Rhubarb gr. iij., soap gr. i., in each.

¶ Rhubarb gr. ij., purified aloes gr. iss., myrrh gr. i., oil of peppermint gr. 1/10 in each.

¶¶ Rhubarb 5, magnesia 13, ginger 2 parts. (Gregory's powder.)

** Rhubarb 12, cardamom 2 parts in 100.

†† Rhubarb 20, cinnamon and cloves āā 4, nutmeg 2 parts in 100.

††† Rhubarb 8, licorice and anise āā 4, cardamom 1 part in 100.

§§§ Rhubarb 9, cinnamon about 2, carbonate of potass. about 1/2, sugar and water ad 100 parts.

RHU

ROS

		<i>Gm.</i> <i>Cc.</i>
Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus,*	℥ ss.-ij.	15.-60.
Mistura Rhei et Sodæ,†	℥ ss.-ij.	15.-60.
Vinum Rhei,‡	℥ i.-℥ ss.	3.75-15.

Rhus Gla'bra.—SUMACH. The fruit of *Rhus Glabra*. An indigenous shrub.

Extractum Rho'is Gla'bræ Fluidum, external use.

Rhus Toxicoden'dron.—POISON-OAK. The fresh leaves of *Rhus Toxicodendron* and *R. radicans* (poison-ivy). Poison-oak is a small shrub; poison-ivy, a vine. Indigenous.

Rosa Centifo'lia.—PALE ROSE. The petals of *Rosa centifolia*.

Oleum Rosæ,§ for flavoring.

Aqua Rosæ, in lotions.

Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ (Cold cream).||

Rosa Gal'lica.—RED ROSE. The petals of *Rosa Gallica*, collected before expanding.

Extractum Rosæ Fluidum, ℥ i.-ij. 3.75-7.50

Confectio Rosæ,¶	}	used as vehicles.
Mel Rosæ,		
Syrupus Rosæ,**		

Rosmari'nus.—ROSEMARY. The leaves of *Rosmarinus officinalis*. An evergreen shrub. Countries bordering the Mediterranean.

* (Spiced syrup of rhubarb.) Aromatic tinct. of rhubarb 1, syrup 9 parts. "Contains one-seventh of diluted alcohol." ℥ i.=about gr. 1½ of rhubarb.

† Ext. rhei fl., sodii bicarb., spirit. menth. pip., āā 3; water ad 100 parts.

‡ Rhubarb 10, calamus 1, stronger white wine ad 100 parts.

§ (Attar, otto, or essence of rose.) A vol. oil distilled from *Rosa damascena*.

|| Expressed oil of almond 5, rose water 3, spermaceti and white wax, āā 1 part.

¶ Red rose, sugar, honey, and rose-water.

** Fl. ext. 1, syrup, 9 parts.

- Oleum Rosmarini, ℥ iij.—vi. 0.18—0.36
- Ru'bus.**—BLACKBERRY. The bark of the root of *Rubus villosus* (a bush) and *R. trivialis* (a vine). Indigenous.
- Extractum Rubi Fluidum, ʒ ss.—i. 1.90—3.75
- Syrupus Rubi,* ʒ i.—ʒ ss. 3.75—15.
- Rubus Idæ'us.**—RASPBERRY. The fruit of *Rubus idæus*.
An indigenous bush.
- Syrupus Rubi Idæ'i, as a vehicle.
- Ru'mex.**—YELLOW DOCK. The root of *Rumex crispus* and other species of *R.* A plant. Europe; naturalized in this country.
- Extractum Ru'micis Fluidum, ʒ i. 3.75
- Sabi'na.**—SAVINE. The tops of *Juniperus Sabina*. An evergreen shrub. The south of Europe and the Levant.
- Extractum Sabi'næ Fluidum, ℥ iij.—viiij. 0.18—0.50
- Oleum Sabinæ, ℥ ij.—v. 0.12—0.30
- Ceratum Sabinæ.†
- Sac'charum.**—SUGAR. The refined sugar of *Saccharum officinarum* [sugar-cane]. A tall plant. Cultivated in most tropical countries.
- Syrupus (simple syrup),‡ as a vehicle.
- Sac'charum Lactis.**—SUGAR OF MILK [Lactose]. A peculiar, crystalline sugar obtained from the whey of cow's milk.
- Used as a vehicle.
- Sa'lix.**—WILLOW. The bark of *Salix alba* and of other species of *S.* A European tree; naturalized in this country.
- Salici'num.**—SALICIN. A neutral principle prepared from the bark of *Salix Helix* and of other species of *S.* Willow trees.

* Fl. ext. 1, syrup 4 parts.

† Fluid extract 5, resin cerate, 18 parts,

‡ Sugar 65, water ad 100 parts,

SAL

SAP

Gm.
Cc.

Salicinum, gr. xx.-3 ss. 1.30-1.95

Sal'via.—SAGE. The leaves of *Salvia officinalis*. A perennial plant. The south of Europe; cultivated in this country.

Is an ingredient of *Vinum Aromaticum*.

Sambu'cus.—ELDER. The flowers of *Sambucus canadensis*. An indigenous shrub.

Sanguina'ria.—BLOODROOT. [Puccoon.] The rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*; collected in autumn. An indigenous plant.

Extractum Sanguina'riae Fluidum, ℥ iij.-v. 0.18-0.30

Acetum Sanguinariae (1 in 10), ℥ xx.-xl. 1.20-2.40

Tinctura Sanguinariae (1 in 6.6), ℥ xv.-3 ss. 0.90-1.90

San'talum Ru'brum.—RED SAUNDERS. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. A tree. India.

Used as a coloring agent.

Santon'ica.—LEVANT WORMSEED. The unexpanded flower-heads of *Artemisia maritima*, var. *Stechmanniana*. A perennial plant. Persia and Asia Minor.

Santonica, powdered, gr. x.-3 ss. 0.65-1.95

Santoni'num (a neutral principle),* gr. ij.-iv. 0.13-0.26

Φ Trochis'ci Santonini (Pharm. 1870), 1 = gr. ss. 0.03

So'dii Santoni'nas. †

Trochisci Sodii Santonina'tis, † 1 = gr. i. 0.06

Sa'po.—SOAP. Soap prepared from soda and olive oil.

Emplastrum Sapo'nis. (Soap 1, lead plaster 9 parts.)

Linimentum Saponis. ‡

Sa'po Vir'idis.—GREEN SOAP.§ Soap prepared from Potassa and fixed oils.

* Dose for a child two years old, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$, Gm. 0.016-0.03.

† Should not be employed as a vermifuge, being readily soluble.

‡ (Camphorated tincture of soap. Liquid opodeldoc.) Soap 10, camphor 5, oil of rosemary 1, alcohol 70, water ad 100 parts.

§ Should contain at least 5% of free hydrate of potassium.

Tinctura Sapo'nis Viridis,* external use.

Sarsaparil'la.—SARSAPARILLA. The root of *Smilax officinalis*, *S. medica* and of other undetermined species of *S.* Woody vines. Mexico and northern South America.

Extractum Sarsaparil'lae Fluidum, }
Extractum *S. Compos'itum* Fluidum, † } ʒ ss.-i. 1.90-3.75

Syrupus Sarsaparillae Compositus ‡ ʒ ss. or more. 15.

Decoctum Sarsaparillae Compositum, § ʒ iij.-vi. 90.-180.

Sas'safra.—SASSAFRAS. The bark of the root of *Sassafras officinale*. An indigenous tree.

Oleum Sassafras, for flavoring.

Sas'safra Medul'la.—SASSAFRAS PITH. The pith of *Sassafras officinale*.

Mucilago Sassafras Medul'lae, ¶ as collyrium and drink.

Scammo'nium.—SCAMMONY. A resinous exudation from the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*. A vine. Syria, Anatolia, and the Archipelago.

Scammonium, gr. v.-xv. 0.33-1.

Resina Scammo'nii, gr. iv.-viiij. 0.26-0.52

Scil'la.—SQUILL. [Sea Onion.] The sliced bulb of *Urginea Scilla*. A plant. Coasts of the Mediterranean.

Scilla, powdered, gr. i.-ij. 0.06-0.13

Extractum Scillae Fluidum, ℥ i.-iiij. 0.06-0.18

Acetum Scillae (1 in 10), ℥ x.-ʒ ss. 0.60-1.80

Tinctura Scillae (1 in 6.6), ℥ x.-xx. 0.60-1.20

Syrupus Scillae, ¶ ℥ ʒ ss.-i. 1.80-3.75

* Green soap 65, oil of lavender 2, alcohol ad 100 parts.

† Sarsaparilla 75, licorice 12, sassafras 10, mezereum 3 parts in 100.

‡ (1 in 6.6.) Sarsaparilla, guaiacum wood, pale rose, licorice, senna, sassafras, anise, gaultheria, sugar. Is the best vehicle for iodide of potassium. (Wood.)

§ (1 in 10.) Same ingredients as the comp. fl. ext., plus guaiacum wood. Is an imitation of the "Lisbon diet-drink."

¶ Sassafras pith 2, water 100 parts.

¶ Vinegar of squill 2, sugar 3 parts. ℥ xxv. = gr. i. of squill.

- Syrupus Scillæ Compos'itus,* ℥ xx.—℥ ss. 1.20-1.90
- Scopa'rius.**—BROOM. The tops of *Sarothamnus Scoparius*.
A European shrub; cultivated in this country.
- ☉ Decoctum Scopa'rii (℥ i.—Oj.), ℥ i. 30.
- Scutella'ria.**—SCULLCAP. [*Hoodwort*, *Madweed*.] *Scutellaria lateriflora*. An indigenous plant.
- Extractum Scutella'riæ Fluidum, ℥ ss.—i. 1.90-3.75
- Sen'ega.**—SENEGA. [*Senega Snakeroot*.] The root of *Polygala Senega*. An indigenous plant.
- Abstractum Sen'egæ,† gr. i.—iij. 0.06-0.20
- Extractum Senegæ Fluidum, ℥ i.—v. 0.06-0.30
- Syrupus Senegæ,‡ ℥ i.—ij. 3.75-7.50
- Syrupus Scillæ Comp., See Squill.
- Sen'na.**—SENNA. The leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* (of Nubia and Upper Egypt) and of *C. elongata* (of Southern Arabia). Shrubs.
- Confectio Sennæ,§ ℥ i.—ij. 3.90-7.80
- Extractum Sennæ Fluidum, ℥ i.—℥ ss. 3.75-15.
- Infusum Sennæ Compositum,|| ℥ iv. 120.
- Syrupus Sennæ, ℥ i.—℥ ss.¶ 3.75-15.
- Pulvis Glycyrrhi'zæ Compositus,** ℥ ss.—℥ ss. 1.95-3.90
- Serpenta'ria.**—VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT. The rhizome and

* (Hive-syrup.) Contains squill and senega, āā 6, tartar emetic about 1/7 part in 100. About gr. i. in ℥ i. of tartar emetic.

† Abstract, dose gr. v.—x.; fluid extract, gtt. x.—xv.—Wood.

‡ Fluid extract, 1 part in 6¼.

§ Senna (1 in 10), cassia fistula (1 in 6¼), coriander, tamarind, prune, fig, sugar.

|| (Black draught) Senna 6, manna and sulphate of magnesium āā 12, fennel 2 parts in 100.

¶ (Dose given in U. S. Disp. and in Wood.) The syrup—33 parts senna in 100, flavored with ol. coriandri—is about ½ the strength of the fl. ext., and the doses of the two preparations ought, therefore, to differ accordingly.

** Senna 18, licorice 16, fennel and washed sulphur āā 8, sugar ad 100 parts.

rootlets of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* and of *A. reticulata*.

An indigenous plant.

Extractum Serpenta'riæ Fluidum, ℥ xx.—ʒ ss. 1.25-1.90

Tinctura Serpentariæ (1 in 10), ʒ i.—ʒ̄ ss. 3.75-15.

Se'vum.—SÜET. The internal fat of the abdomen of *Ovis Aries* [the sheep], purified by melting and straining.

Sevum.

Pharm. use.

Sina'pis Al'ba.—WHITE MUSTARD. The seed of *Sinapis alba*. Plant. Europe; cultivated in this country.

Sina'pis Ni'gra.—BLACK MUSTARD. The seed of *Sinapis nigra*. Plant. Europe; naturalized in some parts of this country.

Sinapis, powdered, as emetic, ʒ i.—ij. 3.90-7.80

Charta Sinapis.*

Oleum Sinapis Vola'tile.† Used in the Liniment.

Linimentum Sinapis Compos'itum.‡

So'dium.—SODIUM. The metal Sodium is not officinal.

Soda (Caustic Soda. Sodium Hydrate).§ A caustic solid.

⌘ Soda cum Calce (London Paste).|| Caustic.

Liquor Sodæ,¶ well diluted, ℥ v.—xv. 0.30-0.90

Liquor Sodæ Chlora'tæ, see Chlorum.

So'dii Carbo'nas,** gr. x.—ʒ ss. 0.65-1.95

Sodii Carbonas Exsicca'tus, gr. v.—xv. 0.33-1.

Sodii Bicarbo'nas Vena'lis, pharm. use.

Sodii Bicarbonas, gr. x.—ʒ i. 0.65-3.90

Trochis'ci Sodii Bicarbona'tis, ʒ = gr. iij. 0.20

* Each sq. inch of paper should contain about gr. vi. (Gm. 0.40) of mustard.

† Ol. sinap. vol. 1, alcohol 60 parts—may be used as a substitute for mustard plaster.

‡ Vol. oil of mustard 3, ext. of mezereum 2, camphor 6, castor oil 15, alcohol ad 100 parts.

§ Sodii hypophosphis and iodidum are deliquescent; soda and sodii nitras slightly so.

|| Equal parts caustic soda and unslaked lime. A powder.

¶ Contains about 5% of soda. ** (Sal sodæ. Washing soda.)

Pulvis Efferves'cens Compos'itus,* 1-2 powders.

Sodii Ace'tas,	gr. xx.-3 ij.	1.30-7.80
Sodii Ben'zoas,	gr. x.-3 ss.	0.65-1.95
Sodii Boras (Borax),	gr. xxx.-xl.	1.65-2.60
Sodii Chloras,	gr. x.-xx.	0.65-1.30
Sodii Chlo'ridum (salt). As emetic,	3 ss.-i.	15.-30.
Sodii Nitras,†	pharm. use.	
Sodii Phosphas,	gr. xx.-3 ij.	1.30-60.
Sodii Pyrophos'phas,	pharm. use.	
Sodii Sulphas (Glauber's salt),	3 ss.-i.	15.-30.
Sodii Sulphocar'bolas,	gr. x.-3 ss.	0.65-1.95
Liquor Sodii Silica'tis.‡		
Sodii Arsenias,	see Arsenic.	
Sodii Bromidum,	see Bromine.	
Sodii Hypophosphis,	see Phosphorus.	
Sodii Iodidum,	see Iodine.	
Sodii Salicylas,	see Salicylic Ac.	
Sodii Santoninas,	see Santonica.	
Sodii Sulphis,	} see Sulphurous Ac.	
Sodii Bisulphis,		
Sodii Hyposulphis,		

Spige'lia.—PINKROOT. The rhizome and rootlets of *Spigelia marilandica*. A plant. The southern U. S.

Spigelia, powdered, 3 i.-ij. 3.90-7.80

Extractum Spige'liæ Fluidum, 3 i.-ij. 3.75-7.50

Φ Extractum Spigelieæ et Sennæ Fluidum, § 3 ij.-3 ss. 7.50-15.

Spiritus Odora'tus.] — PERFUMED SPIRIT. [Cologne Water.] External use.

* (Seidlitz powder.) In two papers: one, usually white, contains tartaric acid gr. 35; the other, usually blue, bicarbonate of sodium gr. 40, mixed with Rochelle salt, gr. 120. † (Cubic nitre. Chili saltpetre.)

‡ Used in preparing "soluble glass" dressings. Contains about 20% silica, and 10% soda.

§ U. S. Pharmacopœia 1870.

] Contains oils of bergamot, lemon, rosemary, lavender flowers, orange flowers; and acetic ether, water and alcohol,

Staphisa'gia.—STAVESACRE. The seed of Delphinium Staphisagria. A plant. The south of Europe.

Stillin'gia.—QUEEN'S ROOT. [Yaw Root.] The root of Stillingia sylvatica. A plant. The southern U. S.

Stillingia, powdered, gr. xv.—3 ss. I.—1.95

Extractum Stillin'giæ Fluidum, ℥ xv.—xlv. 0.90—2.80

Stramo'nii Fo'lia.—STRAMONIUM LEAVES. The leaves of Datura Stramonium.

Burned, and the fumes inhaled.

Stramo'nii Se'men.—STRAMONIUM SEED. The seed of Datura Stramonium. [Thornapple. Jamestown weed. Stinkweed.] A plant. Europe and this country.

Extractum Stramonii, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.016—0.03

Extractum Stramonii Fluidum, ℥ i.—ij. 0.06—0.12

Tinctura Stramonii (I in 10),* ℥ xx.—3 ss. 1.25—1.90

Unguentum Stramonii. Extract, I in 10.

Sty'rax.—STORAX. A balsam prepared from the inner bark of Liquidambar orientalis (Oriental sweet gum tree). Asia Minor.

Is an ingredient of Tinct. Benzoini Comp.

Sul'phur.—RUDE SULPHUR. [Brimstone.] Not officinal.

Sulphur Sublima'tum, † pharm. use.

Potas'sa Sulphura'ta, ‡ gr. ij.—x. 0.13—0.65

Unguentum Sul'phuris, 3 in 10.

Sulphur Lotum, § 3 i.—iiij. 3.90—11.65

Sulphuris Io'didum, external use.

Unguentum Sulphuris Alkali'num. ||

Sulphur Præcipita'tum, ¶ 3 i.—iiij. 3.90 11.65

* Dose, ℥ x.—xx.—Wood.

† (Flowers of Sulphur.) Always contains a little sulphuric acid.

‡ (Liver of Sulphur.)

§ (Washed Sulphur.) Is sulphur sublimatum washed with diluted aq. ammoniæ.

|| Sulphur lotum 2, potass. carbonas 1 part in 10.

¶ (Milk of Sulphur).

- Calx Sulphurata,* gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$. 0.006—0.03
- Sum'bul.**—**SUMBUL.** The root of *Ferula Sumbul*. A plant. Northern India.
- Tinctura Sumbul (1 in 10), ℥xx.—3 i. 1.25—3.75
- Taba'cum.**—**TOBACCO.** The commercial, dried leaves of *Nicotiana Tabacum*. A plant. Cultivated in most tropical countries.
- Tamarin'dus.**—**TAMARIND.** The preserved pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus indica*. A large tree. East and West Indies, Egypt, and Arabia.
- Tamarindus, 3 i.— $\frac{2}{3}$ i., or more. 3.90—30.
- Is an ingredient of *Confectio Sennæ*.
- Tanace'tum.**—**TANSY.** The leaves and tops of *Tenaceum vulgare*. A plant. Europe; naturalized in this country.
- Tanacetum, powdered, 3 ss.—i. 1.95—3.90
- Tarax'acum.**—**DANDELION.** The root of *Taraxacum Dens-leonis*, gathered in autumn. A plant. U. S. and most other countries.
- Extractum Tarax'aci, gr. xx.—3 i. 1.30—3.95
- Extractum Taraxaci Fluidum, 3 i.—iiij. 3.75—11.25
- Terebin'thina.**—**TURPENTINE.** [Common Frankincense] A concrete oleoresin obtained from *Pinus australis* (a tree: the southern U. S.), and from other species of *Pinus*.
- Oleum Terebin'thinæ,† ℥x.— $\frac{2}{3}$ ss. 0.60—15.
- Resina, see Resin.
- Linimentum Terebinthinæ (Kentish ointment).‡
- Terebin'thina Canaden'sis.**—**CANADA TURPENTINE.** [Balsam of Fir. Canada balsam.] A liquid oleoresin obtained from *Abies balsamea* (American silver fir).

* See Calcium.

† (Spirits of turpentine.) A volatile oil distilled from turpentine.

‡ Resin cerate 65, oil of turpentine 35 parts.

Balm of Gilead tree). Canada and the northern United States.

Is an ingredient of Charta Canth. and of Collodium flexile.

Thu'ja.—ARBOR VITÆ. The fresh tops of Thuja occidentalis. A tree. Northern U. S. and Canada.

♃ Extractum Thujæ fluidum, 3 i. 3.75

Thy'mol.—THYMOL. A substance obtained from the oil of thyme and of some other plants. Either in white crystals or as an uncrystallizable liquid.

Thymol, external use.

Tragacan'tha.—TRAGACANTH. A gummy exudation from Astragalus gummifer, and from other species of A. A small shrub. Asia Minor.

Tragacantha, powdered, }
Mucilago Tragacan'thæ, } used as vehicles.

Trit'icum.—COUCH-GRASS. The rhizome of Triticum repens, gathered in the spring, and deprived of its rootlets. Europe; naturalized in the U. S.

Extractum Trit'ici Fluidum, 3 i. 3.75

Ul'mus.—ELM. [Slippery Elm. Red Elm.] The inner bark of Ulmus fulva. An indigenous tree.

Ulmus, powdered, as a poultice.

Mucilago Ulmi, as a drink.

Ustila'go.—CORN SMUT. Ustilago Maydis (a fungus) grown upon Zea Mays (Indian corn). Indigenous.

U'va Ur'si.—BEARBERRY. The leaves of Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi. A small evergreen shrub. Northern Europe, Asia, and America.

Extractum Uvæ Ursi Fluidum, 3 ss.-i. 1.90-3.75

Valeria'na.—VALERIAN. The rhizome and rootlets of Valeriana officinalis. A plant. Europe; cultivated in the U. S.

Oleum Valeria'næ, ℥iv.-v. 0.24-0.30

Abstractum Valerianæ, gr. x.-xx. 0.65-1.30

VAN

VIT

Gm.
Cc.

Extractum Valerianæ Fluidum,	3 i.	3.75
Tinctura Valerianæ (1 in 5),	3 i.— $\frac{3}{4}$ ss.	3.75-15.
Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata* (1 in 5),	3 ss.—i.	1.90-3.75
Ammo'nii Valeria'nas,	gr. ij.—viiij.	0.13-0.52
Ferri Valerianas,	}	
Quini'næ Valerianas,		
Zinci Valerianas,		
	gr. i.—ij.	0.06-0.13

Vanil'la.—VANILLA. The fruit of *Vanilla planifolia*. A perennial, climbing plant. West Indies, Mexico, and S. America; cultivated elsewhere.

Tinctura Vanil'læ (1 in 10), used for flavoring.

Veratri'na.—VERATRINE. An alkaloid or mixture of alkaloids, prepared from the seeds of *Asagrea officinalis* (*Veratrum sabadilla*). A plant. Mexico.

Oleatum Veratri'næ, † 1 in 50.

Unguentum Veratrinæ, 1 in 25.

Vera'trum Vir'ide.—AMERICAN HELLEBORE. [Green Hellebore. Indian Poke.] The rhizome and rootlets of *Veratrum viride*. An indigenous plant.

Extractum Vera'tri Vir'idis Fluidum, ℥i.—ij. 0.06-0.12

Tinctura Veratri Viridis (1 in 2), ℥iij.—viiij. 0.18-0.50

‡ Norwood's Tincture of *Veratrum Viride*. ‡

Vibur'num.—BLACK HAW. The bark of *Viburnum prunifolium*. An indigenous shrub.

Extractum Vibur'ni Fluidum, 3 ss.—i. 1.90-3.75

Vio'la Tri'color.—PANSY. The wild-grown, flowering herb of *Viola tricolor*. Europe; naturalized in the southern U. S.

Vitel'lus.—YOLK OF EGG. The yolk of the egg of *Gallus Bankiva*, *var. domesticus*.

Glyceritum Vitel'li, § used as a vehicle, and externally.

* Valerian 1, aromatic spirit of ammonia 4 parts.

† Veratine 1, oleic acid 49 parts.

‡ One-tenth stronger than the officinal tincture. Is of the same strength as the tincture officinal in 1870.

§ (Glyconin.) Fresh yolk of egg 9, glycerin 11 parts.

Xanthoxylum.—PRICKLY ASH. (Toothache tree. Suterberry.) The bark of *Xanthoxylum fraxineum*, and of *X. carolinianum*. Tall indigenous shrubs.

Xanthoxylum, powdered, gr. x. - ʒ ss. 0.65-1.95
 Extractum Xanthox'yli Fluidum, ʒ ss. - i. 1.90-3.75

Zin'cum.—ZINC. [Speltre.] Metallic Zinc in the form of thin sheets, or irregular, granulated pieces.

Zin'ci Ox'idum,* gr. ij. - viij. 0.13-0.52
 Unguentum Zinci Ox'idi. 1 in 5.

Zinci Ace'tas, astringent.

Zinci Carbo'nas Præcipita'tus, † pharm. use.

Zinci Chlo'ridum (Butter of Zinc), † caustic.

Liquor Zinci Chlo'ridi, § external use.

Zinci Io'didum, || gr. ss. - ij. 0.03-0.13

Zinci Sulphas (White Vitriol), ¶ gr. i. - ʒ ss. 0.06-1.95

Zinci Valeria'nas, gr. i. - ij. 0.06-0.13

Zinci Bro'midum. See Bromum.

Zinci Phos'phidum. See Phosphorus.

Zin'giber.—GINGER.** The rhizome of *Zingiber officinale*. A plant. Hindostan; cultivated in both East and West Indies, and in Africa.

Zingiber, powdered, gr. x. - xx. 0.65-1.30

Oleoresi'na Zingib'eris, †† ʒ ss. - ij. 0.03-0.12

* Tatty is the impure oxide of zinc.

† Calamine is the impure native carbonate of zinc.—*U. S. Disp., and Wood.* Hooker's chemistry calls calamine the silicate of zinc.

‡ Is deliquescent. "Canquoin's paste," prepared according to the French Codex, is equal weights of zinc chloride and wheat flour, with a little water.

§ Contains about 50% of chloride of zinc.

|| Is deliquescent.

¶ As emetic, the dose is from gr. x. to ʒ ss. (*Gm.* 0.65-1.95).

** "Green ginger is the fresh rhizome. Black ginger is the root-stock, dried with the epidermis on; the white or Jamaica ginger is the same, deprived of its epidermis."—*Wood.*

†† Dose should not exceed a minim (*C.c.* 0.06), and should be much diluted.—*U. S. Disp.*

ZIN

ZIN

		<i>Gm.</i>
		<i>Cc.</i>
Extractum Zingiberis Fluidum,	℥x.-xx.	0.60-1.25
Syrupus Zingiberis,*	℥ i. or more.	3.75
Tinctura Zingiberis (1 in 5),	℥ ss.-i.	1.90-3.75
Trochis'ci Zingiberis,	℥ = ℥ij. of the Tincture.	

* Contains fl. extract of ginger, 1 part in 50.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS IN WATER AND IN ALCOHOL.

Abbreviations: s. = soluble; ins. = insoluble; sp. = sparingly; v. = very; alm. = almost; dec. = decomposed.

TAKEN, BY PERMISSION, FROM THE U. S. PHARMACOPCEIA.

CHEMICALS.	WATER.		ALCOHOL.	
	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.
	Parts.	Parts	Parts	Parts.
<i>One part is soluble in:</i>				
Acidum Arseniosum.....	30-80	15	sp.	sp.
" Benzoicum.....	500	15	3	1
" Boricum.....	25	3	15	5
" Carbolicum.....	20	—	v. s.	v. s.
" Chromicum.....	v. s.	v. s.	dec.	dec.
" Citricum.....	0.75	0.5	1	0.5
" Gallicum.....	100	3	4.5	1
" Salicylicum.....	450	14	2.5	v. s.
" Tannicum.....	6	v. s.	0.6	v. s.
" Tartaricum.....	0.7	0.5	2.5	0.2

Alumen	10.5	0.3	ins.
“ Exsiccatum	20	0.7	ins.
Aluminii Hydras	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Sulphas	1.2	v. s.	alm. ins.
Ammonii Benzoas	5	1.2	28
“ Bromidum	1.5	0.7	150
“ Carbonas	4	dec.	dec.
“ Chloridum	3	alm. ins.	1.37
“ Iodidum	1	0.5	9
“ Nitras	0.5	v. s.	20
“ Phosphas	4	ins.	0.5
“ Sulphas	1.3	1	sp.
“ Valerianas	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
“ Antimonii et Potassii Tartras	17	3	ins.
“ Oxidum	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.
“ Sulphidum	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Sulphidum Purificatum	ins.	ins.	ins.
Antimonium Sulphuratum	ins.	ins.	ins.
Apomorphinæ Hydrochloras	6.8	dec.	dec.
Argentii Cyanidum	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Iodidum	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Nitras	0.8	0.1	5
“ “ Fusus	0.6	0.5	5
“ Oxidum	v. sp.	v. sp.	ins.
Arsenii Iodidum	3.5	dec.	dec.
Atropina	600	35	v. s.
Atropinæ Sulphas	0.4	v. s.	v. s.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS.—Continued.

CHEMICALS.	WATER.		ALCOHOL.	
	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.
	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.
<i>One part is soluble in :</i>				
Bismuthi Citras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ et Ammonii Citras	v. s.	v. s.	sp.	sp.
“ Subcarbonas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Subnitras	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Bromum	33	—	dec.	dec.
Caffeina	75	9.5	35	v. s.
Calcii Bromidum	0.7	v. s.	1	v. s.
“ Carbonas Præcipitatus	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Chloridum	1.5	v. s.	8	1.5
“ Hypophosphis	6.8	6	ins.	ins.
“ Phosphas Præcipitatus	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Calx	750	1300	ins.	ins.
Camphora Monobromata	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	v. s.	v. s.
Cerii Oxalas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Chloral	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	ins.
Chrysarobinum	alm. ins.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Cinchonidinæ Sulphas	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	sp.	sp.
Cinchonina	100	4	71	12
“	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	110	28
Cinchoninæ Sulphas	70	14	6	1.5

Codeina	80	17	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.
Creta Preparata	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Cupri Acetas	15	5	135	135	14
“ Sulphas.....	2.6	0.5	ins.	ins.	ins.
Elaterinum	ins.	ins.	125	125	2
Ferri Chloridum.....	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.
“ Citras	s.	V. S.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ et Ammonii Citras	V. S.	V. S.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ “ Sulphas.....	3	0.8	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ “ Tartaras.....	V. S.	V. S.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Potassii Tartaras	V. S.	V. S.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Quininae Citras.....	s.	V. S.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Strychninae Citras.....	V. S.	V. S.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Hypophosphis.....	sp.	sp.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Lactas.....	40	12	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
“ Oxalas.....	sp.	sp.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Oxidum Hydratum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Phosphas	V. S.	V. S.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Pyrophosphas.....	V. S.	V. S.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Sulphas	1.8	0.3	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ “ Præcipitatus	1.8	0.3	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Valerianas	ins.	dec.	V. S.	V. S.	V. S.
Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum.....	16	2	3	3	1.2
“ “ Mite.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Cyanidum.....	12.8	3	15	15	6
“ Iodidum Rubrum.....	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	130	130	15
“ “ Viride.....	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS.—Continued.

CHEMICALS.	WATER.		ALCOHOL.	
	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.
	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.
<i>One part is soluble in ;</i>				
Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ “ Rubrum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ “ Subsulphas Flavus.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ “ Sulphidum Rubrum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hydrargyrum Ammoniatum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Iodoformum.....	ins.	ins.	80	15
Iodum.....	sp.	—	11	—
Lithii Benzoas.....	4	2.5	12	10
“ Bromidum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
“ Carbonas.....	130	130	ins.	ins.
“ Citras.....	5.5	2.5	sp.	sp.
“ Salicylas.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Magnesia.....	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Ponderosa.....	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
Magnesi Carbonas.....	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Sulphas.....	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Sulphis.....	0.8	0.15	ins.	ins.
Mangani Oxidum Nigrum.....	20	19	ins.	ins.
	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.

Mangani Sulphas	0.7	0.8	ins.	ins.
Morphina	v. sp.	500	100	36
Morphinæ Acetas	12	1.5	68	14
“ Hydrochloras	24	0.5	63	31
“ Sulphas	24	0.75	702	144
Phosphorus	ins.	ins.	v. sp.	v. sp.
Physostigminæ Salicylas	130	30	12	v. s.
Picrotoxinum	150	25	10	3
Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloras	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
Piperina	alm. ins.	alm. ins.	30	I
Plumbi Acetas	1.8	0.5	8	I
“ Carbonas	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Iodidum	2000	200	v. sp.	v. sp.
“ Nitras	2	0.8	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
“ Oxidum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
Potassa	0.5	v. s.	2	v. s.
Potassii Acetas	0.4	v. s.	2.5	v. s.
“ Bicarbonas	3.2	dec.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
“ Bichromas	10	1.5	ins.	ins.
“ Bitartas	210	15	v. sp.	v. sp.
“ Bromidum	1.6	I	200	16
“ Carbonas	I	0.7	ins.	ins.
“ Chloras	16.5	2	v. sp.	v. sp.
“ Citras	0.6	v. s.	v. sp.	v. sp.
“ Cyanidum	2	I	sp.	sp.
“ et Sodii Tartas	2.5	v. s.	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
“ Ferrocyanidum	4	2	ins.	ins.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS.—Continued.

CHEMICALS.	WATER.		ALCOHOL.	
	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.
	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.
<i>One part is soluble in :</i>				
Potassii Hypophosphis	0.6	0.3	7.3	3 6
" Iodidum	0.8	0.5	18	6
" Nitras	4	0.4	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
" Permanganas	20	3	dec.	dec.
" Sulphas	9	4	ins.	ins.
" Sulphis	4	5	sp.	sp.
" Tartras	0.7	0.5	alm. ins.	alm. ins.
Quinidine Sulphas	100	7	8	v. s.
Quinina	1600	700	6	2
Quininæ Bisulphas	10	v. s.	32	v. s.
" Hydrobromas	16	1	3	1 or less.
" Hydrochloras	34	1	3	v. s.
" Sulphas	740	30	65	3
" Valerianas	100	40	5	1
Saccharum	0.5	0.2	175	28
" Lactis	7	1	ins.	ins.
Salicinum	28	0.7	30	2
Santoninum	alm. ins.	250	40	3
Soda	1.7	0.8	v. s.	v. s.

Sodii Acetas	3	I	30	2
" Arsenias	4	v. s.	v. sp.	60
" Benzoas	1.8	1.3	45	20
" Bicarbonas	12	dec.	ins.	ins.
" " Venalis	12	dec.	ins.	ins.
" Bisulphis	4	2	72	49
" Boras	16	0.5	ins.	ins.
" Bromidum	1.2	0.5	13	11
" Carbonas	1.6	0.25	ins.	ins.
" Chloras	1.1	0.5	40	43
" Chloridum	2.8	2.5	alm.	alm.
" Hypophosphis	1	0.12	30	I
" Hyposulphis	1.5	0.5	ins.	ins.
" Iodidum	0.6	0.3	1.8	1.4
" Nitras	1.3	0.6	sp.	40
" Phosphas	6	2	ins.	ins.
" Pyrophosphas	12	1.1	ins.	ins.
" Salicylas	1.5	v. s.	6	v. s.
" Sautoninas	3	0.5	12	3.4
" Sulphas	2.8	0.4	ins.	ins.
" Sulphis	4	0.9	sp.	sp.
" Sulphocarbonas	5	0.7	132	10
Strychnina	6700	2500	110	12
Strychninæ Sulphas	10	2	60	2
Sulphur Lotum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" Precipitatum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
" Sublimatum	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.

TABLE OF THE SOLUBILITY OF CHEMICALS.—Continued.

CHEMICALS.	WATER.		ALCOHOL.	
	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.	At 15° C. (59° F.).	Boiling.
	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.	Parts.
	<i>One part is soluble in :</i>			
Thymol.....	1200	900	1	v. s.
Veratrina.....	v. sp.	v. sp.	3	v. s.
Zinci Acetas.....	3	1.5	30	3
“ Bromidum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
“ Carbonas Precipitatus.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Chloridum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
“ Iodidum.....	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.	v. s.
“ Oxidum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Phosphidum.....	ins.	ins.	ins.	ins.
“ Sulphas.....	0.6	0.3	ins.	ins.
“ Valerianas.....	100	—	40	—

AN EASY METHOD
OF
WRITING PRESCRIPTIONS
IN THE
METRIC SYSTEM.

The metric system of weights and measures will be the system of the future in this country, as elsewhere. No one now doubts this, and it is quite unnecessary to dwell upon the importance of mastering the art of expressing quantities in gravimetric and volumetric terms.

It is well, therefore, to learn the doses of drugs in grams and centigrams rather than in grains; since those who have done this, and who desire to write prescriptions in the metric system, will not be obliged constantly to calculate from grains and minims to grams, and from minims to cubic centimeters.

Very many practitioners and students, however, have learned the apothecaries' system alone. These

find it annoying to make the calculation mentioned, and generally they do not use the metric system although well aware of the advantages over the other which it possesses.

It is the object of this chapter to describe a simple method, which the author has never seen in print, whereby the use of the metric is made easier than that of the apothecaries' system to those in the habit of writing prescriptions in the latter.

It may perhaps not be amiss to premise a few facts relating to the French system.

A meter (=39.37 inches) is one ten-millionth part of the distance from pole to equator.

A gram (abbreviated Gm.) is the weight of one cubic centimeter (written C. c.) of water at 4° C.—the temperature at its greatest density.

Gram and cubic centimeter are, therefore, terms of a like value; the former referring to metric weight, the latter to metric measure. In prescription-writing, the cubic centimeter (sometimes called fluigram) may be taken as a unit for fluids, just as the gram is for solids or fluids.

The system is a decimal one, as the two subjoined tables show:

METRIC WEIGHTS.

		<i>Gm.</i>
Milligram	= $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the unit, written	001
Centigram	= $\frac{1}{100}$ " " " "	01
Decigram	= $\frac{1}{10}$ " " " "	1
Gram	= the unit.	1

METRIC PRESCRIPTION WRITING.

METRIC MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Milliliter (cubic centimeter)	=	$\frac{1}{1000}$	of the unit.
Centiliter	=	$\frac{1}{100}$	“ “ “
Deciliter	=	$\frac{1}{10}$	“ “ “
Liter (= 1000 C.c.—about a quart)	=		the unit.

The names of the multiples of the unit, not being used in prescription-writing, are not added to these tables.

RELATIVE VALUE OF APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND GRAMS.

Practically, one gram is equal to 15 grains Troy (more exactly 15.432), therefore :

Gr. i.	=	.06 grams, exactly	.06479
ʒ i.	=	4. “ “	3.8874
ʒ i.	=	3I. “ “	3I.103

The foregoing being understood, we next proceed to explain the simple method aforesaid.

A two-ounce bottle is supposed to contain 16 doses of a drachm (teaspoonful) each. In reality, however, 15 is nearer the fact, since the average teaspoon holds more than a drachm.

If, now, we order a two-ounce bottle with a teaspoonful dose, each dose to contain *one grain* of any substance, the whole amount of that substance ordered will be 15 grains: which is equal to *one gram*.

So for each dose of a *grain* or *minim* let us order a *gram* of the substance desired—and the prescription is finished.

<i>Example :</i>	<i>Gm.</i>
℞ Ammon. Carb. (gr. i. in each dose),	1
Ext. Scillæ Fl. (℥ iss. " " "),	15
Ext. Senegæ Fl. (℥ v. " " "),	5
Tr. Opii Camph. (℥ xij. " " "),	12
Aq. Cinnamomi (<i>ad</i> $\frac{2}{3}$ ij.), <i>ad</i>	60

M. S. Teaspoonful a dose.

If we wish to order a four-ounce bottle, with a dessertspoonful dose, the same holds true: the bottle and the dose being each twice as large as in the case just given.

With an eight-ounce bottle and tablespoonful dose, the same rule rule, of course, applies.*

<i>Example :</i>	<i>Gm.</i>
℞ Ext. Scillæ Fl. (℥ i. in each dose),	1
Ext. Glycyrrh. Fl. (℥ x. " " "),	10
Aq. Laurocerasi (℥ xl. " " "),	40
Aq. (<i>ad</i> $\frac{2}{3}$ viij.), <i>ad</i>	250

M. S. Tablespoonful a dose.

If it is desired to give a two-ounce bottle with a tablespoonful dose, it is merely necessary to order one-quarter as many grams as before;—the dose, a tablespoonful, being four times the usual size. If a four-ounce bottle and teaspoonful dose, order twice as many grams as usual; if, on the other hand, it is a four-ounce bottle and tablespoonful dose, order half as many grams as usual. If a six-ounce bottle

* Apothecaries as a rule keep only two, four, six, and eight-ounce bottles—the odd numbers, one and three, being rarely ordered. There are no five and seven-ounce bottles made.

and teaspoonful dose, order three times as many grams as usual.

It is needless to suppose more cases; the principle will be evident to all.

Example :

	<i>Gm.</i>
℞ Acid. Hydrocyan. Dil. (℥ ss. in each dose),	1
Ext. Ipecac Fl. (℥ $\frac{3}{4}$ " " "),	15
Syrupi Scillæ (℥ xxv. " " "),	50
Mist. Glycyrrh. Comp. (<i>ad</i> $\frac{3}{4}$ iv.), <i>ad</i>	120
M. S. Teaspoonful a dose.	

Let the reader complete by the apothecaries' system the preceding prescriptions, and it will be seen at once how much simpler is the metric method just described. No multiplying of grains or minims and reducing to drachms, etc., is needed, and a glance at the column of grams shows instantly the number of grains or minims in each dose.

It is much simpler, moreover, than laboriously to find the total amount of grains, drachms, etc., required in the prescription, and then to change these into grams and fractions thereof, according to the metric method ordinarily given in handbooks on prescription-writing.

Upon examination, it will be found that the figures obtained by the use of this method, while not entirely exact, are quite sufficiently so for practical purposes. Moreover, the error, which is insignificant in amount, is on the side of safety.

For example, in ordering an $\frac{3}{4}$ viij. bottle with a

3 i. dose, each dose to contain one grain of opium, the total amount of opium ordered would be 64 grains; whereas, by this metric method, the prescriber would write for 4 grams, which is, exactly, equivalent to 61.728 grains.

There remains one subject for consideration. Suppose we wish to order some fluid of a sp. gr. quite different from that of water:—syrup, for instance. A given weight—say sixteen grams—of syrup does not have the same bulk as 16 grams of water, but is only equal in bulk to 12 grams of water, since syrup is one-third heavier than water. Hence it is evident that, desiring a certain *bulk* of syrup in our prescription, we must order one-third more of it than we would of a fluid having a sp. gr. like that of water.

In the case of glycerin, which is one-quarter heavier than water, we must order one-quarter more of it.

For example, suppose that in the following prescription we wish to administer an equal bulk each of glycerin and aq. cinnamomi:

	<i>Gm.</i>
℞ Tr. Ferri Chlor. (℥ v. in each dose),	5
Kali Chlorat. (gr. iij. “ “ “),	3
Aq. Cinnamomi (℥ xl. “ “ “),	40
Glycerinæ (℥ 40 + $\frac{1}{4}$ of 40 = 50),	50
Aq. (<i>ad</i> $\frac{5}{8}$ viij.), <i>ad</i>	250
M. S. Tablespoonful a dose.	

Practically, these two corrections—for glycerin and for syrups—are the only ones that need be made in prescription-writing; the difference in bulk being so slight, in the case of other fluids commonly used in medication, that it may be ignored.

The subjoined table, taken from Mann's "Prescription Writing" is introduced, however, as being of interest.

To get a bulk of any of the following drugs equivalent to that of a given weight of water, we must order by weight of

Spirits, Tinctures and Oils,	$\frac{9}{10}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$ less	} than the weight of the same bulk of water.
Stronger Ether,	$\frac{3}{4}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ "	
Spirit of Nitric Ether,	} $\frac{1}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	
Comp'd Spirit of Ether,		
Glycerin,	$\frac{5}{4}$ " $\frac{1}{4}$ more.	
Syrups,	$\frac{4}{3}$ " $\frac{1}{3}$ "	
Chloroform,	$\frac{3}{2}$ " $\frac{1}{2}$ "	

We may, if we wish, avoid even the slight calculation necessary in writing for a desired bulk of syrups or glycerin, by ordering *cubic centimeters* instead of *grams*, provided the prescription be for fluids alone.

Example :

C.c.

℞ Tinct. Nucis Vomice (℥ iij. in a dose),	3
Tinct. Cinchonæ Comp. (ʒ i. " " "),	60
Syrp. Sarsaparillæ Comp. (ʒ ij. " " "),	120
Aq. (<i>ad</i> ʒ viij.), <i>ad</i>	250

M. S. Tablespoonful a dose.

Otherwise, if both solids and liquids are needed in the prescription, we may write thus:—

	<i>Gm.</i>
	<i>C.c.</i>
℞ Pulv. Rhei (gr. v. in a dose),	5
Na. Bicarb. (gr. x. " " "),	10
Bism. Subnitr. (gr. xij. " " "),	12
Syrup. Tolu. (ʒ i. " " "),	60
Aq. (<i>ad</i> ʒ viij.), <i>ad</i>	250
M. S. "Shake." Tablespoonful a dose.	

The apothecary, in filling a prescription for grams, puts the bottle in his scale and balances it with shot; then puts in the required weight, and pours in the required medicine until it balances; then another weight, and so on.

If, instead of grams, cubic centimeters be ordered, he does not weigh but measures out the desired amount in a graduate marked in cubic centimeters.

Many druggists, particularly in the country, do not keep the metric weights, but only these graduates; and when they have to dispense a metric prescription, simply measure out, in the case of fluids, the same number of C. c. that the prescription demands of grams; and in the case of solids, they calculate from grams to grains and then weigh out an equivalent number of grains or scruples, etc.

Thus far we have spoken only of the easy mode of metric writing as applied to solutions or to fluid

mixtures. It may be made equally to apply to powders, pills, and similar preparations.

Order your prescription on a basis of 15 powders or pills; then each *grain* desired in a single pill or powder will correspond with one *gram* in the sum total.

<i>Example:</i>		<i>Gm.</i>
℞ Na. bicarb.	(gr. ij. in each powder),	2
Pulv. Aromat.	(gr. iv. " " "),	4
Bismuthi Subnitr.	(gr. vi. " " "),	6
M.	Div. in pulv. no. xv.	

If we wish to write for a number of powders greater or less than 15, it is only necessary to increase or diminish the number of grams accordingly:—thus, if we would order one-third more powders (20), we simply write for one-third more grams; if we want two-thirds less powders (5) order two-thirds less grams; if double the powders, double the grams, and so on. For the sake of simplicity it is well to order of the powders a number which is either a factor or multiple of a factor of 15.

<i>Example:</i>		<i>Gm.</i>
℞ Calomel	(gr. i. in each powder; less $\frac{1}{3}$ =gr. $\frac{2}{3}$),	0 65
Pulv. Rhei	(gr. vi. " " " " $\frac{1}{3}$ =gr. iv.),	4
Cretæ præp.	(gr. iij. " " " " $\frac{1}{3}$ =gr. ij.),	2
M.	Div. in pulv. no. x. ($15 - \frac{1}{3}$ of 15 = 10).	

In writing for dry preparations by the method just described, there is a slight error (unimportant

in amount) in the sum total of grams. However, since it is not on the side of safety, it is as well to bear it in mind. Namely, for every grain we order in a dose, we get about $1\frac{1}{3}$ grain; since one gram equals 15.432 grains.



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