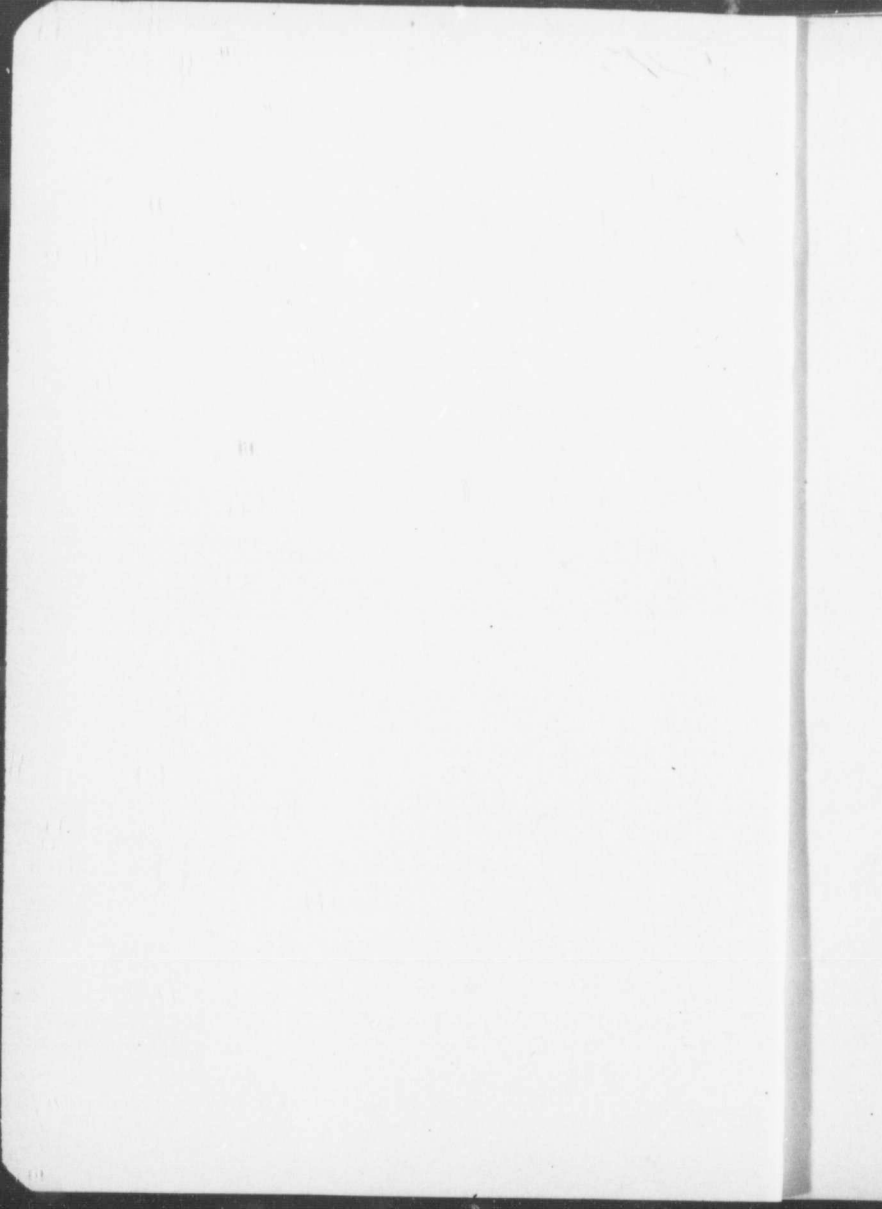


THE PHARMACOPEIA
OF
THE TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

Edw. A. C. Barry.

Can Toronto General
Hospital.







THE PHARMACOPŒIA

OF

THE TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL

INCLUDING

Prescriptions for Use in the Various Departments,
An Epitome of Surgical and Obstetrical Technique

AND

Tables of Foods, Doses and Poisons

UNIVERSITY PRESS
TORONTO

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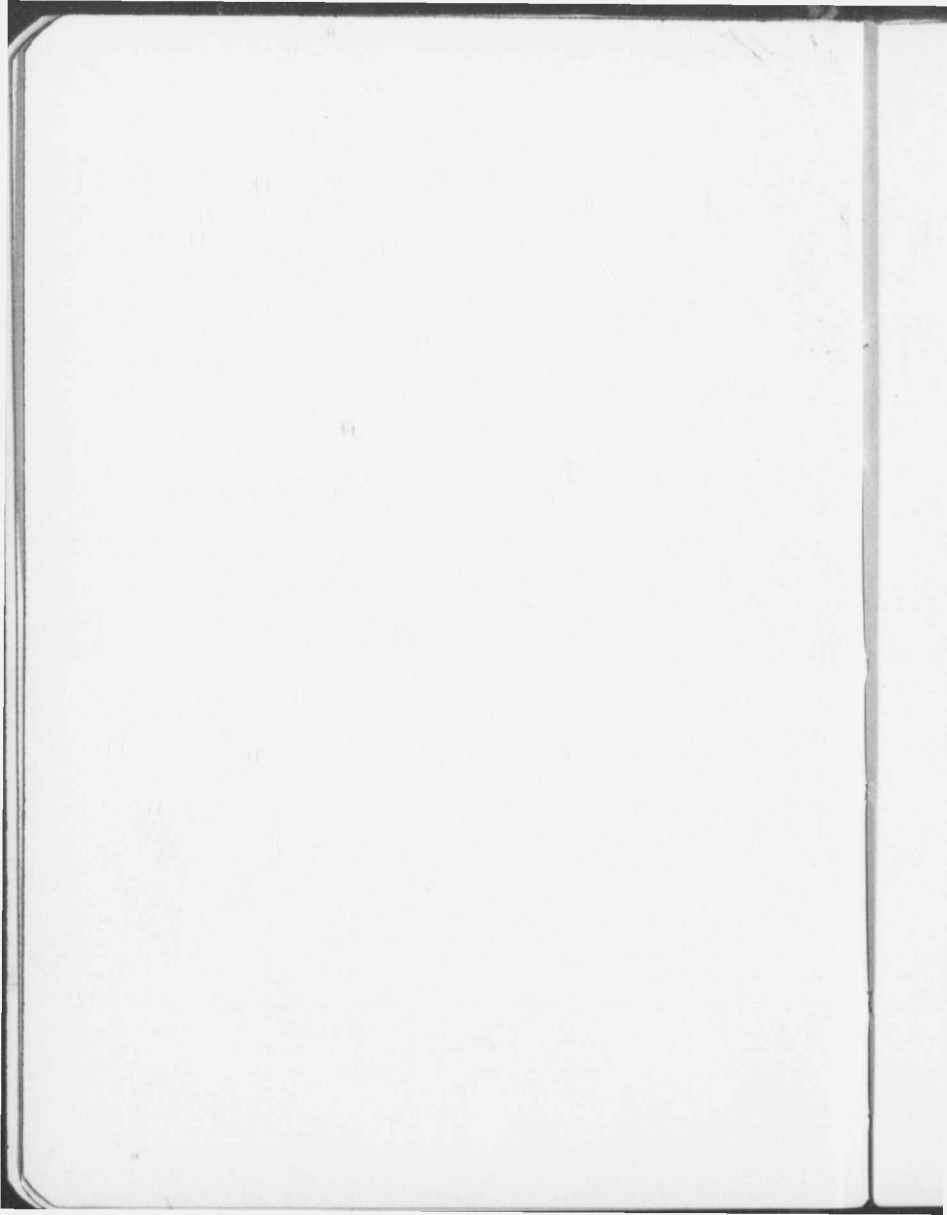
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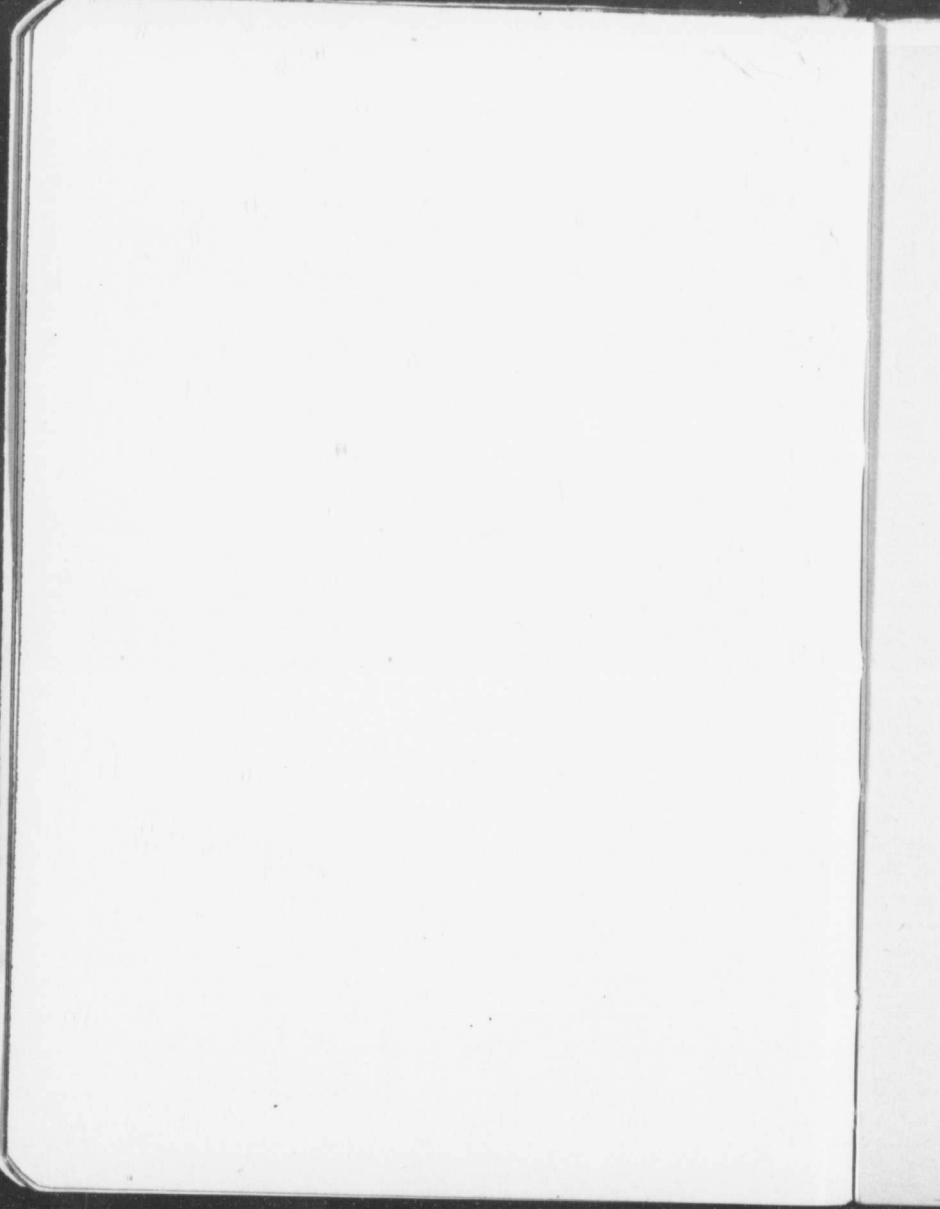
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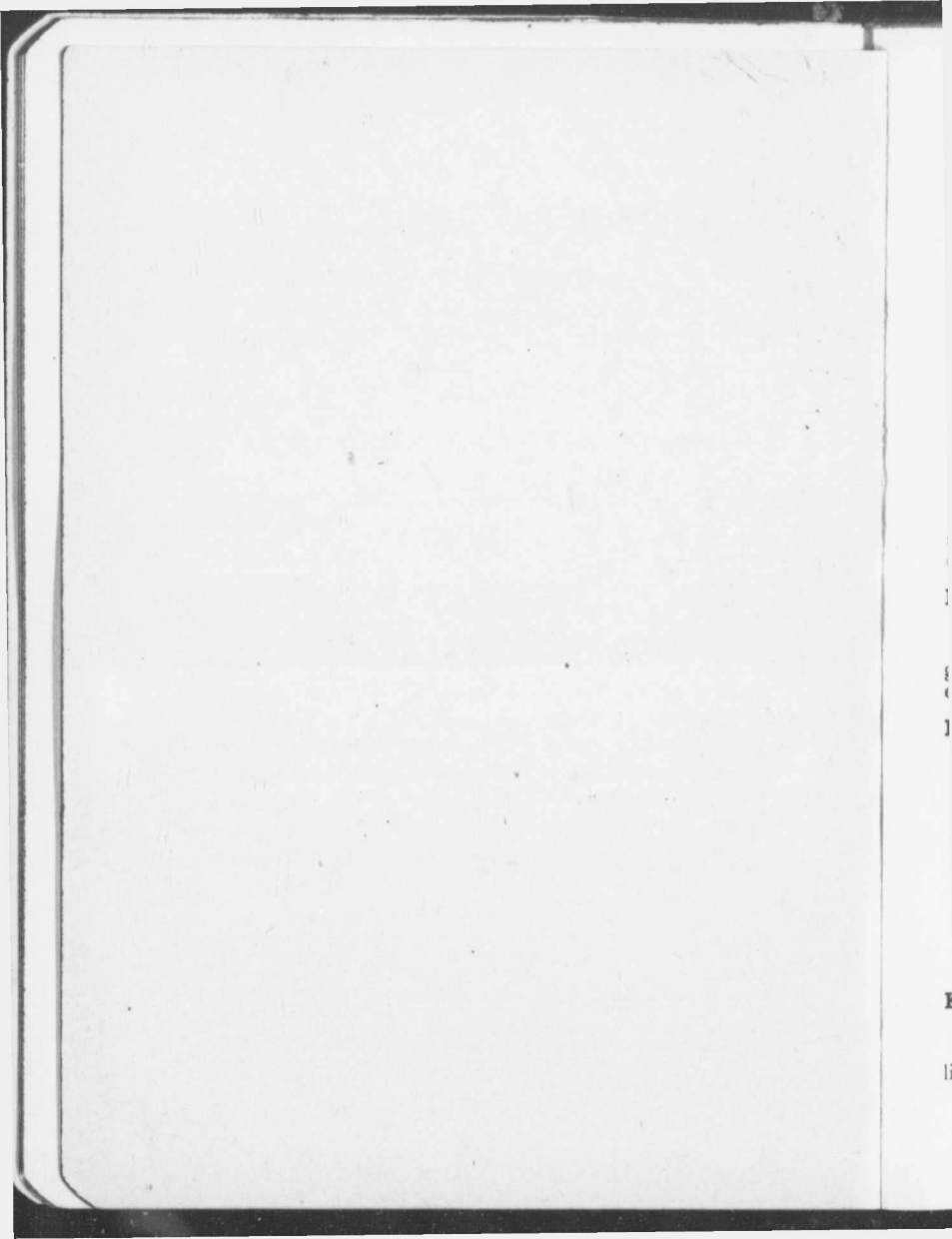


**Formulæ for use in the Department of
Medicine.**



ERRATA.

| | | | | | |
|------|---------|-------------|--------------|------|---------------|
| Page | 8, line | 1, after | "Ferro" | read | "(C.F.)" |
| " | 8, | " 9, for | "aeg." | " | "aeq." |
| " | 9, | " 14, for | "Ferric" | " | "Ferri" |
| " | 15, | " 2, for | "Injections" | " | "Injectiones" |
| " | 20, | " 13, for | "Acetates" | " | "Acetatis" |
| " | 26, | " 17, for | "aeg." | " | "aeq." |
| " | 26, | " 21, for | "aeg." | " | "aeq." |
| " | 27, | " 16, for | "aeg." | " | "aeq." |
| " | 27, | " 20, for | "Bydrargyri" | " | "Hydrargyri" |
| " | 27, | " 30, for | "Unguent" | " | "Unguenti" |
| " | 28, | " 7, before | "Unguenti" | " | "℞" |
| " | 107, | " 31, for | "Unquentum" | " | "Unguentum" |
| " | 107, | " 32, for | "Unquenti" | " | "Unguenti" |
| " | 107, | " 33, for | "Unquenti" | " | "Unguenti" |
| " | 107, | " 35, for | "Unquentum" | " | "Unguentum" |
| " | 108, | " 1, for | "Unquentum" | " | "Unguentum" |



GENERAL FORMULAE.

ELIXIRES.

Elixir Calcii et Sodii Glycerophosphatis (C.F.)

Dose.—2 drachms. (7.5 cc.)

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains 1 gr. of glycerophosphate of calcium and $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of glycerophosphate of sodium.**Elixir Ferri Pyrophosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina (C.F.)**

Dose.—1 to 2 drachms. (4-7.5 cc.)

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. of quinine sulphate, 1.9 gr. of pyrophosphate of iron, and $\frac{1}{70}$ gr. of strychnine hydrochloride.**Elixir Glycerophosphatum Compositum (C. F.)**

Dose.—2 drachms. (7.5 cc.)

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. each, of glycerophosphates of sodium and calcium and $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. each of glycerophosphates of iron and potassium.**Elixir Lactatum.**

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Acidi Lactici..... | m. 1/5. | ..... | 0.012 |
| Acidi Hydrochlorici Diluti..... | m. i. | ..... | 0.065 |
| Tincturae Persionis..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Glycerini..... | m. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Elixir Aromatici (C.F.)..... | ʒss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Aquae..... | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

NOTE.—Use as a vehicle.

EMULSIONES.

Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ (C.F.)

Dose.—2 drachms. (7.5 cc.)

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm of cod liver oil.

Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ cum Ferro.

Dose—2 drachms. (7.5 cc.)

NOTE.—Each fluidrachm contains ½ drm. of cod liver oil and ¼ gr. of ferric phosphate.

LINIMENTA.**Linimentum "A.B.C."**

℞ Linimenti Aconiti.
 Linimenti Belladonæ.
 Linimenti Chloroformi. . . . partes aeg.

M.

Linimentum Menthol.

| | | |
|-----------------------|------|-------|
| ℞ Menthol. | ℥i. | 4.00 |
| Chloroformi. | ℥ii. | 7.50 |
| Olei Olivæ.ad | ℥i. | 30.00 |

M.

Linimentum Terebinthinae cum Ammonia.

| | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Linimenti Terebinthinae. | | |
| Liquoris Ammoniaæ.aa | ℥iss. | 6.00 |
| Olei Cajuputi. | m. x. | 0.65 |
| Olei Olivæ.ad | ℥i. | 30.00 |

M.

MISTURAE.**Mistura "A. C. E." (Anaesthetica).**

| | |
|----------------------|----|
| ℞ Alcoholis. | 1. |
| Chloroformi. | 2. |
| Etheris. | 3. |

M.

22. Mistura Acidi Hydrobromici cum Quinina.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| ℞ Acidi Hydrobromici Diluti. | m. xxx. | 2.00 |
| Quininae Sulphatis. | gr. i. | 0.065 |
| Spiritus Chloroformi. | m. x. | 0.65 |
| Aquæ.ad | ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Alkalina.

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Sodii Bicarbonatis. | | | |
| | Potassii Bicarbonatis.....aa | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Spiritus Ammonii Aromatici..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Infusi Calumbae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| M. | | | | |

Mistura Febrilis.

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Potassii Acetatis..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Spiritus Etheris Nitrosi..... | m. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| | Syrupi Tolutani..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| | Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| M. | | | | |

Mistura Ferri Aperiens.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Ferric Sulphatis..... | gr. ii. | ..... | 0.13 |
| | Magnesii Sulphatis..... | ℥ss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| | Acidi Sulphurici Diluti..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Aquae Menthae Piperitae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| M. | | | | |

23. Mistura Ferri cum Strychnina.

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Liquoris Ferri Perchloridi..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Liquoris Strychninae Hydrochloridi... | m. iv. | ..... | 0.26 |
| | Aquae Chloroformi..... | ℥i. | ..... | 4.00 |
| | Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| M. | | | | |

Mistura Potassii Iodidi.

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------|--------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Potassii Iodidi..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Elixir Lactati..... | ℥i. | ..... | 4.00 |
| | Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| M. | | | | |

Mistura Potassii Iodidi cum Hydrargyro.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| ℞ | Hydrargyri Bichloridi..... | gr. 1/12. | ..... | 0.005 |
| | Potassii Iodidi..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Syrupi Sarsae Compositi..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| M. | | | | |

Mistura Potassii et Ferri Iodidi.

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Potassii Iodidi..... | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| | Syrupi Ferri Iodidi..... | ℥i. | ..... | 4.00 |
| | Aquae..... | ad ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Potassii Tartratis Acidi ("Potus Imperialis").

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Potassii Tartratis Acidi..... | gr. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| | Syrupi Limonis..... | ℥ss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| | Aquae..... | ad ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Salicylica.

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Sodii Salicylatis..... | gr. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| | Tincturae Aurantii..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Aquae..... | ad ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Sodii Salicylatis Alkalina.

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ | Potassii Citratis..... | gr. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| | Sodii Salicylatis..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Tincturae Aurantii..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Aquae..... | ad ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

PILULAE.**Pilula Ferri et Arsenici Composita.**

| | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|-------|--------|
| ℞ | Ferri Hypophosphitis..... | gr. ii. | ..... | 0.12 |
| | Quininae Bisulphatis..... | gr. i. | ..... | 0.06 |
| | Acidi Arseniosi..... | gr. 1/50..... | ..... | 0.0013 |
| | Strychninae Sulphatis..... | gr. 1/50..... | ..... | 0.0013 |

M.—Dose—1 to 2 pills.

Pilula Quininae, cum Ferro et Strychnina (Eaton's Syrup Pill).

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|-------|-------|
| ℞ | Quininae Sulphatis..... | gr. i. | ..... | 0.06 |
| | Ferri Phosphatis..... | gr. i. | ..... | 0.06 |
| | Strychninae Nitrat. | gr. 1/32..... | ..... | 0.002 |
| | Sacchari Lactis..... | gr. 1¼. | ..... | 0.08 |

M.—Dose—1 pill.

Pilula Zinci Valerianatis, cum Ferro et Arsenico.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Zinci Valerianatis..... | gr. ii. | ..... | 0.12 |
| Ferri Redacti..... | gr. i. | ..... | 0.06 |
| Acidi Arseniosi..... | gr. 1/60. | ..... | 0.001 |
| Extracti Gentianae..... | gr. i. | ..... | 0.06 |

M.—Dose—1 pill.

SYRUPI.**Syrupus Hypophosphatum Compositus (C.F.)**

Dose—1 to 2 drachms. (4-7.5 cc.)

NOTE.—Each fluid drachm contains 2 grs. of sodium hypophosphite, 1-½ grs. of calcium hypophosphite, 1 gr. of potassium hypophosphite, 1/8 gr. each of manganese and ferrous hypophosphites, 1/16 gr. quinine and 1/64 gr. of strychnine.

Syrupi Tres.

| | | | |
|--|-----------|-------|------|
| ℞ Syrupi Ferri Phosphatis Compositi. | | | |
| Syrupi Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina et Strychnina. | | | |
| Syrupi Calcii Lactophosphatis..... | aa m. xl. | ..... | 2,50 |

M.—Dose—2 drachms. (7.5 cc.)

SPECIAL FORMULÆ.**DISEASES OF THE ALIMENTARY SYSTEM.****MISTURÆ.****Mistura Acidi Hydrochlorici.**

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Acidi Hydrochlorici Diluti..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Elixir Lactati..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| Aquae..... | ad ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Alba.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| R̄ | Magnesii Carbonatis..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Magnesii Sulphatis..... | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| | Aquae Menthae Piperitae..... | ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Cascarae Sagradae.

| | | | | |
|----|--|---------|-------|------|
| R̄ | Extracti Cascarae Sagradae Aromatici Fluidi (C.F.)..... | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| | Aquae..... | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

Mistura Cascarae Sagradae Composita.

| | | | | |
|----|---|---------|-------|------|
| R̄ | Extracti Cascarae Sagradae Fluidi Aromatici..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| | Tincturae Nucis Vomicae..... | m. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| | Tincturae Belladonnae..... | m. ii. | ..... | 0.13 |
| | Aquae..... | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Cretae Composita.

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------------|-------|------|
| R̄ | Misturae Cretae..... | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| | Tincturae Catechu..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| | Tincturae Opii. | | | |
| | Spiritus Chloroformi..... | aa m. vii.ss. | ..... | 0.50 |
| | Aquae..... | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Misturae Cretae cum Bismutho.

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| R̄ | Bismuthi Carbonatis..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Mucilaginis Acaciae..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| | Misturae Cretae..... | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Rhei cum Soda.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| R̄ | Pulveris Rhei..... | gr. ii. | ..... | 0.13 |
| | Sodii Bicarbonatis..... | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| | Aquae Menthae Piperitae..... | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Misturae Sodae Composita.

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis..... | gr. iv. | ..... | 0.26 |
| Sodii Salicylatis..... | gr. ii. | ..... | 0.12 |
| Extracti Cascarae Sagradae Aromatici Fluidi..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.30 |
| Aquae..... | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| M. | | | |

PILULAE.**Pilula Aloes et Myrrhae.**

| | | | |
|--|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Pilulae Aloes et Myrrhae (B.P.)..... | gr. iv. | ..... | 0.26 |
| M.—Dose—1 to 2 pills. | | | |

Pilula Aloini, Belladonnae et Strychninae.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| ℞ Aloini..... | gr. 1/5. | ..... | 0.13 |
| Extract Belladonnae..... | gr. 1/8. | ..... | 0.008 |
| Strychninae Sulphatis..... | gr. 1/120. | ..... | 0.0005 |
| M.—Dose—1 to 2 pills. | | | |

**Pilula Aloini, Belladonnae, Strychninae et Cas-
carae.**

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| ℞ Aloini..... | gr. 1/5. | ..... | 0.013 |
| Extract Belladonnae..... | gr. 1/8. | ..... | 0.008 |
| Strychninae Sulphatis..... | gr. 1/120. | ..... | 0.0005 |
| Extracti Cascarae Sagradae..... | gr. 1/2. | ..... | 0.32 |
| M.—Dose—1 to 2 pills. | | | |

Pilula Colocynthis cum Hydrargyro.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Extracti Colocynthis Compositi..... | gr. iiss. | ..... | 0.15 |
| Pilulae Hydrargyri..... | gr. iss. | ..... | 0.09 |
| Extracti Belladonnae..... | gr. 1/8. | ..... | 0.008 |
| M.—Dose—1 to 2 pills. | | | |

Pilula Hydrargyri.

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Pilulae Hydrargyri (B.P.)..... | gr. iv. | ..... | 0.26 |
| M.—Dose—1 to 2 pills. | | | |

Pilula Plumbi cum Opio.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Pilulae Plumbi cum Opio (B.P.)..... | gr. ii. | ..... | 0.13 |
| ℞ —Dose—1 to 2 pills. | | | |

Pilula Rhei Composita.

℞ Pilulae Rhei Compositae (B.P.) gr. iv. 0.26
 M.—Dose—1 to 2 pills.

PULVERES.**Pulvis Antacidus.**

℞ Magnesiae Ponderosae.
 Sodii Bicarbonatis aa gr. viiss. 0.50
 M.—Dose—1 to 2 powders.

Pulvis Pancreaticus Compositus (C.F.) (Peptonizing powder).

℞ Pancreatini 1.
 Sodii Bicarbonatis 4.
 (25 grs. (1.6 gm.) to 1 pint (568 cc.) milk.)

Pulvis Rhei, Magnesiae et Sodae.

℞ Pulveris Rhei.
 Magnesiae Ponderosae.
 Sodii Bicarbonatis partes aeg.
 M.—Dose— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drachm. (2-4 gm.)

Pulvis Santonini et Calomelanos.

℞ Santonini.
 Hydrargyri Subchloridi aa gr. ii. 0.13
 M.—Dose—1 powder.

Sal. Carolinum Factitium (C.F.) (Artificial Carlsbad Salt).

℞ Sodii Sulphatis Exsiccati 42.
 Potassii Sulphatis 2.
 Sodii Chloridi 18.
 Sodii Bicarbonatis 36.
 M.—Dose—1 to 2 drachms. (4-7.5 gm.)

DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

INJECTIONS HYPODERMICÆ.

Injectio Caffeinæ Hypodermica.

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|------|
| ℞ Caffeinæ..... | gr. xx. | 1.32 |
| Sodii Salicylatis..... | gr. xviii. | 1.20 |
| Aquæ Destillatæ..... | ʒi. | 4.00 |
| M. Dose—1 to 6 minims. | | |

Injectio Camphoræ Hypodermica.

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| ℞ Camphoræ..... | gr. x. | 0.65 |
| Olei Amygdalæ..... | ʒi. | 4.00 |
| M. Dose—10 to 30 minims. | | |

MISTURÆ.

Mistura Digitalis.

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------|------|
| ℞ Tincturæ Digitalis..... | m. x. | 0.65 |
| Elixer Lactati (T.G.H.)..... | ʒss. | 2.00 |
| Aquæ..... | ad ʒii. | 7.50 |
| M. | | |

Mistura Digitalis et Potassii Acetatis.

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------|------|
| ℞ Potassii Acetatis..... | gr. xv. | 1.00 |
| Infusi Digitalis..... | ʒii. | 7.50 |
| M. | | |

Mixtura Sodii Bromidi et Opii.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|
| ℞ Sodii Bromidi..... | gr. xx. | 1.32 |
| Tincturæ Opii..... | m. x. | 0.65 |
| Elixer Lactati..... | ʒss. | 2.00 |
| Aquæ..... | ad ʒii. | 7.50 |
| M. | | |

Mistura Strophanthi.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|------|
| ℞ Tincturæ Strophanthi..... | m. x. | 0.65 |
| Elixer Lactati..... | ʒss. | 2.00 |
| Aquæ..... | ad ʒii. | 7.50 |
| M. | | |

PILULÆ.

Pilula Digitalis Composita (Pilula "Guy").

| | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|
| ℞ Pulveris Digitalis. | | |
| Pulveris Scillae. | | |
| Pilulæ Hydroargyri | aa gr. i. | 0.065 |
| M. Dose—1 pill. | | |

TABELLÆ.

| | | |
|--|---------|-------|
| Tabella Erythrol Tetranitris | gr. ss. | 0.032 |
| Dose—1 tablet. | | |

DISEASES OF THE HAEMOPOIETIC SYSTEM.

MISTURÆ.

Mistura Calcii Lactatis.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| ℞ Calcii Lactatis | gr. v. | 0.32 |
| Tincturæ Zingiberis | m. i. | 0.065 |
| Liquoris Glusidi (C.F.) | m. ii. | 0.132 |
| Aquæ | ad ℥ii. | 7.50 |
| M.—Dose—4 drachms. (15 cc.) | | |

Mistura Ferri Acetatis (Basham).

| | | |
|--|---------|------|
| ℞ Liquoris Ferri Perchloridi | m. v. | 0.32 |
| Liquoris Ammonii Acetatis | ℥i. | 4.00 |
| Acidi Acetici Diluti | m. v. | 0.32 |
| Glycerini | m. xv. | 1.00 |
| Aquæ | ad ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Citratis.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------|
| ℞ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis | gr. v. | 0.32 |
| Spiritus Chloroformi | m. v. | 0.32 |
| Infusi Calumbæ | ad ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Ferri et Ammonii Citratis cum Arsenico.

| | | |
|---|---------|------|
| ℞ Liquoris Arsenicalis | m. iv. | 0.26 |
| Misturæ Ferri et Ammonii Citratis | ad ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Ferri et Quininae Citratis.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| ℞ Ferri et Quininae Citratis..... | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Spiritus Chloroformi..... | m. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Aquae..... | ad | ℥i. | 7.50 |
| M. | | | |

PILULAE.**Pilula Aloes et Ferri.**

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Pilulae Aloes et Ferri (B.P.)..... | gr. iv. | ..... | 0.25 |
| Dose—1 to 2 pills. | | | |

Pilula Ferri.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| ℞ Pilulae Ferri (B.P.)..... | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Doses—1 to 2 pills. | | | |

Pilula Ferri cum Arsenico.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|--------|
| ℞ Pilulae Ferri (B.P.)..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Acidi Arseniosi..... | gr. 1/50. | ..... | 0.0013 |
| M. Dose—1 pill. | | | |

TABELLAE.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| Tabella Calcii Lactatis..... | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Dose—1 to 4 tablets. | | | |

SYRUPI.**Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus (C.F.)**

"Parrish's Chemical Food".

Dose—1 to 2 drachms. (4-7.5 cc.)

NOTE.—The preparation of the Canadian Formulary contains in each fluid drachm, 2 grains of calcium phosphate, one grain each of phosphates of iron, and ammonium, and smaller quantities of phosphates of sodium and potassium.

Syrupus Ferri et Calcii Phosphatis.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|-----|------|
| ℞ Syrupi Ferri Phosphatis..... | | | |
| Syrupi Calcii Laetophosphatis..... | aa | ℥i. | 4.00 |
| M. Dose—2 drachms. (7.5 cc.) | | | |

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

MISTURAE.

Mistura Anti-Alcoholica.

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Tincturae Valerianae Ammoniatae | ʒss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Tincturae Cinchonae Compositae | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Tincturae Capsici | m. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Potassii Bromidi | gr. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| Aquae | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Bromidi.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Potassii Bromidi | gr. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| Elixir Aromatici (C.F.) | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| Aquae | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Bromidi cum Chlorale.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Chloralis Hydratis | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Misturae Bromidi | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Bromidi cum Valeriana.

| | | | |
|---|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Tincturae Valerianae Ammoniatae | ʒss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Misturae Bromidi | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Bromidi Triplex.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|------------|------|
| ℞ Potassii Bromidi. | | | |
| Sodii Bromidi. | | | |
| Ammonii Bromidi | aa | gr. viiss. | 0.50 |
| Elixir Aromatici (C.F.) | | ʒss. | 2.00 |
| Aquae | ad | ʒii. | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Gelsemii Composita.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Tincturae Gelsemii | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Phenazoni | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Misturae Bromidi | ad ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

PILULAE.**Pilula Gelsemini cum Butyl-Chlorale.**

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| ℞. Gelsemini Hydrochloridi | gr. 1/200. | 0.00032 |
| Butyl-chloralis Hydratis | gr. iii. | 0.20 |
| M. Dose—1 to 2 pills. | | |

Pilula Sumbul Composita (Goodell).

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| ℞ Extracti Sumbul | gr. i. | 0.065 |
| Ferri Sulphatis Exsiccati | gr. i. | 0.065 |
| Acidi Arseniosi | gr. 1/40. | 0.0016 |
| Asafetidae | gr. ii. | 0.13 |
| M. Dose—1 pill. | | |

PULVERES.**Pulvis Phenacetini Compositus.**

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------|
| ℞ Caffeinae Citratis | gr. i. | 0.065 |
| Camphorae Monobromatis | gr. ii. | 0.13 |
| Phenacetini | gr. iii. | 0.20 |
| M. Dose—1 powder. | | |

Pulvis Phenacetini cum Caffeina.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|------|
| ℞ Phenacetini | gr. vi. | 0.40 |
| Caffeinae Citratis | gr. iii. | 0.20 |
| M. Dose—1 powder. | | |

TABELLAE.**Tabella Acetanilidi Composita.**

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---------|
| ℞ Acetanilidi | gr. ii. | 0.13 |
| Camphorae Monobromatis | gr. i. | 0.065 |
| Caffeinae Citratis | gr. ii. | 0.13 |
| M. Dose—One tablet. | | |
| Tabellae Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi | gr. 1/200 | 0.00032 |
| Dose—1 to 2 tablets. | | |

Tabella Hyoscinae Cum Morphina.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------|
| ℞ Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi | gr. 1/40. | 0.002 |
| Morphinae Hydrobromidi | gr. 1/4. | 0.016 |
| M. Dose—One tablet. | | |

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

EMULSIONES.

Emulsio Olei Terebinthinae.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Olei Terebinthinae..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Olei Sassafras..... | m. i. | ..... | 0.065 |
| Mucilaginis Acaciae..... | ℥i. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Syrupi Simplicis.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

MISTURAE.

Mistura Antimonialis.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|------|
| ℞ Vini Antimonialis..... | m. iii. | ..... | 0.20 |
| Syrupi Codeinae..... | ℥ss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Liquoris Ammonii Acetates..... | ℥i. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Spiritus Chloroformi..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Ammonii Carbonatis cum Scilla.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------|------|
| ℞ Ammonii Carbonatis..... | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Tincturae Scillae. | | | |
| Spiritus Chloroformi..... | aa m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Syrupi Tolutani..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| Infusi Senegae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Ammonii Chloridi.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| ℞ Ammonii Chloridi..... | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Tincturae Opii Ammoniatæ..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Spiritus Chloroformi..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Syrupi Tolutani..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Expectoraus Sedativa.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Potassii Iodidi..... | gr. iss. | ..... | 0.095 |
| Vini Ipecacuanhae..... | m. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Tincturae Camphoræ Compositæ..... | m. xx. | ..... | 1.32 |
| Syrupi Pruni Virginianæ..... | ℥ss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Heroini Composita.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|-------|
| ℞ Heroini Hydrochloridi..... | gr. 1/15..... | 0.004 |
| Terpini Hydratis..... | gr. iii. | 0.20 |
| Aleobolis..... | ℥i. | 4.00 |
| Spiritus Menthae Piperitae..... | m. ii. | 0.13 |
| Glycerini..... | ad ℥ii. | 7.50 |

Mistura Scillae Composita.

| | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|------|
| ℞ Syrupi Scillae..... | | |
| Syrupi Codeinae..... | | |
| Syrupi Limonis..... | | |
| Syrupi Tolutani..... | aa ℥ss. | 2.00 |

M.

Mistura Stramonii Composita.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|------|
| ℞ Tincturae Stramonii..... | m. x. | 0.65 |
| Liquoris Arsenicalis..... | m. iv. | 0.26 |
| Potassii Iodidi..... | gr. v. | 0.32 |
| Spiritus Etheris Compositi..... | ℥ss. | 2.00 |
| Syrupi Pruni Virginianae..... | ℥ss. | 2.00 |
| Aquae..... | ad ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

PULVERES.**Pulvis Stramonii Compositus.**

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------|
| ℞ Pulveris Stramonii..... | ℥i. | 30.00 |
| Pulveris Anisi Fructus. | | |
| Potassii Nitratis..... | aa ℥ss. | 15.00 |
| Tabaci Contriti..... | ℥ss. | 2.00 |

M. One half teaspoonful to be ignited, and the smoke inhaled.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.**EMULSIONES.****Emulsio Copaibae.**

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|------|
| ℞ Copaibae..... | ℥ss. | 2.00 |
| Liquoris Potassae..... | m. x. | .65 |
| Extracti Glycyrrhizae Fluidi..... | ℥ss. | 2.00 |
| Olei Gaultheriae..... | m. i. | .065 |
| Mucilaginis Acaciae..... | ad ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

Emulsio Olei Santali.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Olei Santali..... | m. x. | 0.65 |
| Olei Cinnamoni..... | m. i. | 0.065 |
| Mucilaginis Acaciae..... | ℥i. | 4.00 |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

MISTURAE.**Mistura Ammonii Benzoatis Composita.**

| | | |
|--------------------------|--------|------|
| ℞ Ammonii Benzoatis..... | gr. x. | 0.65 |
| Tincturae Hyoscyami..... | ℥ss. | 2.00 |
| Infusi Buchu.....ad | ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Formini.

| | | |
|--|--------|------|
| ℞ Formini (Hexamethyleni Tetramini)... | gr. x. | 0.65 |
| Tincturae Hyoscyami..... | ℥ss. | 2.00 |
| Syrupi Simplicis..... | ℥i. | 4.00 |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Potassii Citratis.

| | | |
|---------------------------|---------|------|
| ℞ Potassii Citratis..... | gr. xx. | 1.32 |
| Spiritus Chloroformi..... | m. v. | 0.32 |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

Mistura Hyoscyami Alkalina.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| ℞ Tincturae Hyoscyami..... | ℥ss. | 2.00 |
| Misturae Potassii Citratis.....ad | ℥ii. | 7.50 |

M.

PULVERES.**Pulvis Theobrominae Sodii Salicylatis.**

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|
| ℞ Theobrominae Sodii Salicylatis..... | gr. x. | 0.65 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|------|

Dose—1 powder.

Pulvis Theocinae Sodii Acetatis.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|------|
| ℞ Theocinae Sodii Acetatis..... | gr. iii. | 0.20 |
|---------------------------------|----------|------|

Dose—1 powder.

DISEASES OF THE CUTANEOUS SYSTEM.

LINIMENTA.

Linimentum Acidi Carbolici.

| | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| ℞ Acidi Carbolici..... | m. xv. | 1.00 |
| Liquoris Potassae..... | m. xv. | 1.00 |
| Olei Lini..... | ad ℥i. | 30.00 |

M.

Linimentum Calaminae

| | | |
|------------------|----------|-------|
| ℞ Calaminae..... | gr. xl. | 2.60 |
| Zinci Oxidi..... | gr. xxx. | 2.00 |
| Liquoris Calcis. | | |
| Olei Olivae..... | aa ℥ss. | 15.00 |

M.

LOTIONES.

Lotio Calaminae.

| | | |
|------------------------|---------|-------|
| ℞ Calaminae..... | gr. xx. | 1.32 |
| Zinci Oxidi..... | gr. xx. | 1.32 |
| Glycerini..... | m. xv. | 1.00 |
| Aquae Destillatae..... | ad ℥i. | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Cupri et Zinci.

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-------|
| ℞ Cupri Sulphatis..... | gr. iss. | 0.10 |
| Zinci Sulphatis..... | gr. iiii. | 0.20 |
| Aquae Distillatae..... | ℥i. | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Picis Carbonis.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| ℞ Liquoris Picis Carbonis..... | m.viiss.-xv. | 0.50-1.00 |
| Aquae Destillatae..... | ad ℥i. | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Plumbi Evaporans.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|
| ℞ Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis..... | m. x. | 0.65 |
| Alcoholis..... | ℥ii. | 7.50 |
| Aquae..... | ad ℥i. | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Plumbi Composita.

| | | | |
|--|--------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Pulvis Amyli. | | | |
| Pulveris Talci.....aa | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis Diluti.... | ʒss. | ..... | 15.00 |
| Glycerini..... | m. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| Aquae Camphorae.....ad | ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Plumbi et Lactis.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis..... | m. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| Lactis Bovini..... | ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Plumbi cum Opio.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Tincturae Opii..... | m. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Aquae.....ad | ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Sulphuris.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Sulphuris Praecipitati..... | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Alcoholis..... | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Glycerini..... | ʒss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Aquae Destillatae.....ad | ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Sulphuris et Camphorae (Kummerfeld).

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Sulphuris Praecipitati..... | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Spiritus Camphorae..... | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Pulveris Tragacanthae..... | gr. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| Aquae Calcis.....ad | ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Lotio Sulphuris et Zinci.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Potassae Sulpharatae. | | | |
| Zinci Sulphatis.....aa | gr. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| Sulphuris Praecipitati..... | gr. viii. | ..... | 0.52 |
| Glycerini..... | m. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| Aquae Rosae.....ad | ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

PASTAE.**Pasta Barii Sulphidi.**

| | | | |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Barii Sulphidi..... | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| Zinci Oxidi. | | | |
| Pulveris Amyli.....aa | ℥iii. | ..... | 12.00 |
| Aquae..... | q.s. | | |

M.

Pasta "Ihle".

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|------|
| ℞ Resorcini..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Pulveris Amyli. | | | |
| Pulveris Zinci Oxidi. | | | |
| Lanolini. | | | |
| Paraffini Mollis.....aa | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |

M.

Pasta "Lassar".

| | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Acidi Salicylici..... | gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| Zinci Oxidi. | | | |
| Pulveris Amyli.....aa | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| Paraffini Mollis.....ad | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Glycogelatina Zinci Oxidi.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| ℞ Zinci Oxidi. | | | |
| Gelatine.....aa | ℥iss. | ..... | 6.00 |
| Glycerini..... | ℥iii. | ..... | 12.00 |
| Aquae Distillatae.....ad | ℥iv. | ..... | 120.00 |

M.

PIGMENTA.**Pigmentum "Coster".**

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|-----------|
| ℞ Iodi..... | ℥i.-ii. | .. | 4.00-7.50 |
| Olei Picis Liquidae..... | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Pigmentum Acidi Salicylici.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Acidi Salicylici..... | ℥i. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Extracti Cannabis Indicae..... | gr. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| Callodii..... | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Pigmentum Chrysarobini.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-------|-------|
| R̄ Chrysarobini | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Gutta-perchae | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Chloroformi | ʒx. | ..... | 40.00 |

PULVERES.**Pulvis Acidi Borici Compositus.**

| | | | |
|---|------|-------|------|
| R̄ Acidi Borici. Kaolini. Pulveris Amyli aa | ʒii. | ..... | 7.50 |
| M. | | | |

Pulvis Amyli et Zinci Oxidi.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| R̄ Pulveris Amyli | 2. |
| Pulveris Zinci Oxidi | 1. |
| M. | |

Pulvis Amyli et Calomelanos.

| |
|--|
| R̄ Pulveris Amyli. Hydrargyri Subchloridi part s aeg. |
| M. |

Pulvis Lycopodii Compositus.

| |
|---|
| R̄ Lycopodii. Pulveris Amyli partes aeg. |
| M. |

UNGUENTA.**Unguentum Aquae Calcis cum Zinco.**

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| R̄ Zinci Oxidi | ʒiii. | ..... | 12.00 |
| Lanolini | ʒii. | ..... | 8.00 |
| Olei Olivae | ʒss. | ..... | 15.00 |
| Aquae Calcis | ʒiii. | ..... | 12.00 |
| M. | | | |

Unguentum Chryarobini (1-100).

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Chrysarobini..... | gr. v. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Paraffini Mollis..... | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |
| M. | | | |

Unguentum Diachyli.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Emplastri Plumbi..... | ℥iii. | ..... | 12.00 |
| Olei Olivae.....ad | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |
| M. | | | |

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniatu Mite.

| | | | |
|--|------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Unguenti Hydrargyri Ammoniatu (B.P.) | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.5 |
| Unguenti Aquae Rosae.....ad | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |
| M. | | | |

Unguentum Metallorum.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| ℞ Unguenti Hydrargyri Nitratu Diluti. | | | |
| Unguenti Plumbi Subacetatit. | | | |
| Unguenti Zinci..... | partes aeg. | | |
| M. | | | |

Unguentum Picis cum Hydrargyro.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| Liquoris Picis Carbonis..... | ℥ss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Unguenti Hydrargyri Ammoniatu..... | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.5 |
| Paraffini Mollis.....ad | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |
| M. | | | |

Unguentum Resorcini Compositum.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Resorcini. | | | |
| Sulphuris Praecipitat.....aa | ℥i. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Acidi Salicylici..... | ℥ss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Paraffini Mollis..... | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |
| M. | | | |

Unguentum Resorcini Compositum Mite.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Unguent Resorcini Compositu..... | ℥ii. | ..... | 7.5 |
| Paraffini Mollis.....ad | ℥i. | ..... | 30.00 |
| M. | | | |

Unguentum Sulphuris Cum Naphthole.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------|-------|
| R̄ Sulphuris Sublimati..... | ʒi. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Naphtholis..... | ʒss. | ..... | 2.00 |
| Adipis Benzoati.....ad | ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

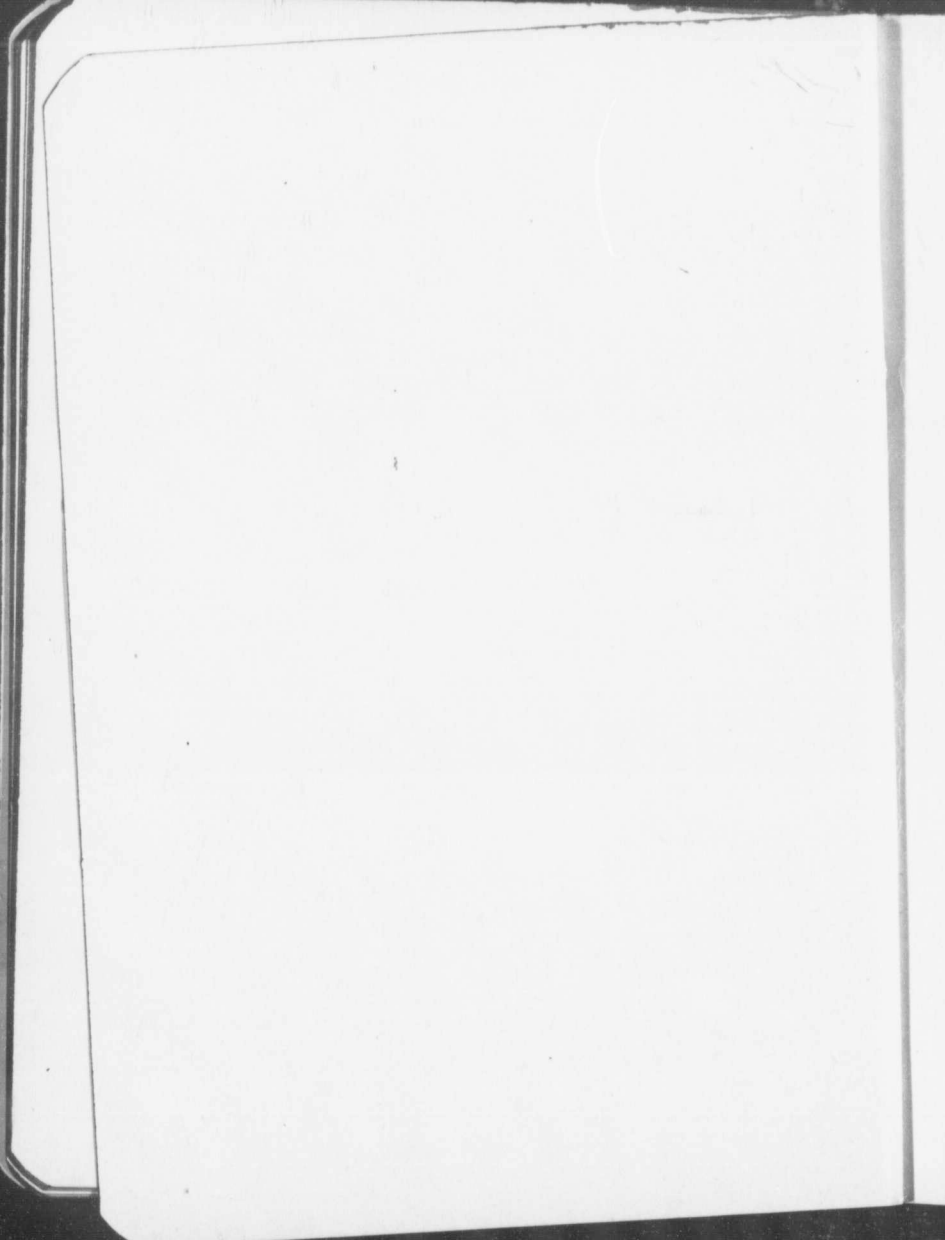
M.

Unguentum Zinci cum Hydrargyro.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Unguenti Zinci Oxidi..... | ʒii. | ..... | 7.5 |
| Unguenti Hydrargyri Ammoniati. | | | |
| Unguenti Aquae Rosae.....aa | ʒiii. | ..... | 12.00 |

M.

**Formulae for Use in the Department of the
Diseases of the Eye.**



Collyria vel Guttae (see Mydriatics and Myotics).

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Acidi Borici..... | gr. x., gr. xv. | 0.65., 1.00 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Acidi Tannici..... | gr. x., gr. xxx. | 0.65., 2.00 |
| Glycerini..... | ℥j. | 4.00 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ad ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Aluminis..... | gr. ii., gr. v. | 0.13., 0.325 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Argenti Nitratris..... | gr. i. to gr. x. | 0.065., 0.65 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Argyrol..... | gr. x.-to gr.L. | 0.65., 3.25 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | m.c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | |

(To be renewed weekly).

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---------------|
| Cupri Sulphatis..... | gr. $\frac{1}{4}$., gr. ii. | 0.016., 0.13 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Cuprol..... | gr. v., gr. x. | 0.325., 0.65 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | m.c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | |
| Dioninae..... | gr. i. to gr. x. | 0.065., 0.65 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | m.c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | |
| Eucainae Hydrochloridi..... | gr. v., gr. x. | 0.325., 0.65 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | m.c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | |
| Formol..... | gr. i. | 0.065 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | Oj. | 512.00 |
| M. | | |
| Hydrargyri Perchloridi..... | gr. $\frac{1}{16}$., gr. $\frac{1}{8}$. | 0.004., 0.008 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| Hydrastinae Hydrochloridi..... | gr. ½., gr. i. | 0.032., 0.065 |
| Acidi Borici..... | gr. x. | 0.65 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Potassae Permanganatae..... | gr. 1/8., gr. ¼. | 0.008., 0.016 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Protargol..... | gr. v., gr. xxx | 0.325., 2.00 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Sodii biberatis..... | gr. v., gr. x. | 0.325., 0.65 |
| Aquae camphorae..... | ℥ij. | 8.00 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Sodii biberatis. | | |
| Acid Borici..... | aa gr. v. | 0.325 |
| Aquae Camphorae..... | ℥ij. | 8.00 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ad ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Sodii Chloridi..... | gr. v. | 0.325 |
| Aquae Camphorae..... | ℥ij. | 8.00 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ad ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Sodii Salicylatae..... | gr. x. | 0.65 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Sophol..... | gr. v., to xx. | 0.325., 1.30 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | m.c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | |
| Zinci Acetatis. | | |
| vel Zinci Chloridi. | | |
| vel Zinci Sulphatis..... | gr. ¼., gr. iv. | 0.016., 0.26 |
| Acidi Borici..... | gr. x. | 0.65 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Zinci Sulphatis..... | gr. ¼ to gr. ii. | 0.016., 0.13 |
| Sodii biberatis..... | gr. v. | 0.325 |
| Aqua Camphorae..... | ℥ij. | 8.00 |
| Aqua destillatae..... | ad ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |

FOTUS.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----------|-------|--------|
| Acidi Borici..... | ℥ii, ss. | ..... | 10.00 |
| Aquae Bullientis..... | Oj. | ..... | 512.00 |
| M. | | | |
| Tincturae Belladonae..... | ℥j. | ..... | 4.00 |
| Aquae bullientis..... | ad Oj. | ..... | 512.00 |
| M. | | | |
| Liquoris Picis Carbonis..... | m. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| Sodii bicarbonatae..... | gr. xii. | ..... | 0.78 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ad ℥j. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |

LAMELLAE.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------|--------|
| Lamellae Atropinae cum Cocainâ. | | | |
| Atropinae..... | gr. 1/200. | ..... | 0.0013 |
| Cocainae..... | gr. 1/100. | ..... | 0.0026 |
| M. | | | |
| Lamellae Homatropinae cum Cocainâ. | | | |
| Homatropinae Hydrobromidi..... | gr. 1/50. | ..... | 0.0013 |
| Cocainae Hydrobromidi..... | gr. 1/50. | ..... | 0.0013 |
| M. | | | |

LOTIONES.

| | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Acidi Borici..... | gr. viii., gr. xv. | 0.52., 1.00 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Lotio Boracis Alkalina. | | |
| Sodii bicarbonatae..... | | |
| Boracis..... | aa gr. v. | 0.325 |
| Glycerini..... | m. xv. | 1.00 |
| Aquae Hamamaelis..... | ad ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Lotio Evaporans. | | |
| Spiritus rectificati..... | ℥j., ℥ij. | 4., 8.00 |
| Olei Lavandulae..... | m. i. | 0.065 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ad ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |

| | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis Fortis m. xv., m. xx. | 1., | 1.30 |
| Spiritus Rectificati..... | ℥j., ℥ij. | 4., 8.00 |
| Atropinae..... | gr. 1/8. | 0.008 |
| Aquae Rosae..... | ℥j. | 4.00 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ad ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |

P.S.—Preparations of Lead should not be used in cases of abrasion or ulcer of the cornea.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Hydrargyri perchloridi..... | gr. 1/16., gr. 1/8. | 0.004., 0.008 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |

Myotics (see Unguenta, Olea and Lamellae).

Myotics (weak).

| | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|
| Eserinae (Physostigminae), sulph.... | gr. 1/40., gr. 1/8. | 0.0016., 0.008 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| Pilocarpinae Nit. vel Hydrochloridi.... | gr. 1/8., gr. 1. | 0.008., 0.065 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |

Myotics (strong).

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Eserinae sulph. vel salicylat..... | gr. 1/2., gr. 3/4. | 0.032., 0.049 |
| Cocaina Mur..... | gr. ii. | 0.13 |
| Aquae destillat..... | m. c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | |
| Pilocarpinae Mur..... | gr. 1/2., gr. 1. | 0.032., 0.065 |
| Cocain Mur..... | gr. 1. | 0.065 |
| Aquae destill..... | m. c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | |

Mydriatics (weak). (see Olea, Unguenta and Lamellae).

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|-------------|
| R̄ Atropinae sulphatis..... | gr. 1/8. | 0.008 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |
| 2. Homatropiae Hydrobromidi..... | gr. 1. | 0.065 |
| Aquae destillatae..... | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | |

| | | |
|---|---------|-------|
| 3. Sol. Cocainae Hydrochloridi, 5% | ..... | 0.325 |
|  | ..... | 6.50 |
| 4. Sol. Euphthalmin Hydrochlor, 2% to 5%. | .130 to | .325 |
| | 6.50., | 6.50 |

Mydriatics and Cycloplegics.

| | | | |
|----|--|----------|-------|
| R | Atropinae Sulphatis.....gr. $\frac{1}{2}$, gr. 1. | .032, | .065 |
| | Aquae destillatae..... m. c. | ..... | 6.50 |
| M. | | | |
| 2. | Homatropinae Hydrobromidi..... gr. ij. | ..... | 0.130 |
| | Cocainae Hydrochloridi..... gr. i. | ..... | 0.065 |
| | Aquae destillatae..... m. c. | ..... | 6.50 |
| M. | | | |
| 3. | Scopolamin Hydrobromidi....gr. $\frac{1}{4}$, gr. $\frac{1}{2}$. | .. .016, | .032 |
| | Aquae destillatae..... m. c. | ..... | 6.50 |
| M. | | | |

OLEA.

| | | | |
|----|---|---------|-------|
| | Atropinae (alkaloid)..... gr. v. | ..... | 0.325 |
| | Olei Ricini. (sterilized)..... $\bar{3}$ j. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Homatropinae (alkaloid)..... gr. x. | ..... | 0.65 |
| | Cocainae (alkaloid)..... gr. v., gr. x. | 0.32., | 0.65 |
| | Olei Ricini (sterilized)..... $\bar{3}$ j. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Eserinae..... gr. 1, gr. iv. | 0.065., | 0.26 |
| | Cocainae..... gr. v., gr. x. | 0.32., | 0.65 |
| | Olei Ricini. vel. | | |
| | Vaselini. alb..... $\bar{3}$ j. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |

UNGUENTA*. (see Olea).

| | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------|-------|
| | Acidi Borici..... gr. L. | ..... | 3.25 |
| | Unguenti Paraffini. vel. | | |
| | Vaselini alb..... ad $\bar{3}$ j. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Aristolis..... gr. v., gr. x. | 0.325., | 0.65 |
| | Unguenti Paraffini. vel. | | |
| | Vaselini alb..... $\bar{3}$ j. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |

| | | | |
|----|---|---------------------|---------------|
| | Atropinae (alkaloid) | gr. ii., gr. iv. | 0.13., 0.26 |
| | Vaselini alb. | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| ℞ | Atropinae (alkaloid) | gr. iv. | 0.26 |
| | Acidi Borici | gr. L. | 3.25 |
| | Vaselini alb. | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Atropinae (alkaloid) | gr. ii, gr. iv. | 0.13., 0.26 |
| | Cocainae (alkaloid) | gr. iv., gr. viii. | 0.26., 0.52 |
| | Vaselini alb. | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Atropinae (alkaloid) | gr. ij., gr. v. | 0.13., 0.325 |
| | Cocainae (alkaloid) | gr. v., gr. x. | 0.325., 0.65 |
| | Hydrargyr Oxidi flavi | gr. v., gr. x. | 0.32., 0.65 |
| | Vaselini alb. | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Cocainae | gr. v., gr. x | 0.32., 0.65 |
| | Vaselini alb. | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Collargoli | gr. v. | 0.32 |
| | Vaselini alb. | gr. c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | | |
| | *Preferably dispensed in tubes. | | |
| | Dioninae | gr. ii, gr. v. | 0.130., 0.325 |
| | Vaselini alb. | gr. c. | 6.50 |
| M. | | | |
| | Hydrargyri Oxidi Flav. | gr. iv. to gr. xvi. | 0.26., 1.04 |
| | Vaselini alb. | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Hydrargyri Ammoniat. | gr. viii. | 0.52 |
| | Vaselini alb. | ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |
| | Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis | ℥j., | 4.00 |
| | Vaselini alb. | ad ℥j. | 32.00 |
| M. | | | |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| | Hydrargyri Perchloridi | gr. j. | ..... | 0.065 |
| | (Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi). | | | |
| | Glycerini | m. xv. | ..... | 1.00 |
| | Lanolini . . . . . |  | ..... | 96.00 |
| | Vaselini alb | a.a. ʒiij. | ..... | 96.00 |
| M. | Ichthyolis | gr. x., gr. xx. | 0.65., 1.30 | |
| | Unguenti Paraffini. vel. | | | |
| | Vaselini alb | ad ʒj. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | Iodoformi | ʒj. | ..... | 4.00 |
| | Unguenti Paraffini. vel. | | | |
| | Vaselini alb | ad ʒj. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | Resorcini | gr. x., gr. xx. | 0.65., 1.30 | |
| | Vaselini alb. vel. | | | |
| | Unguenti Paraffini | ʒj. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | | | | |

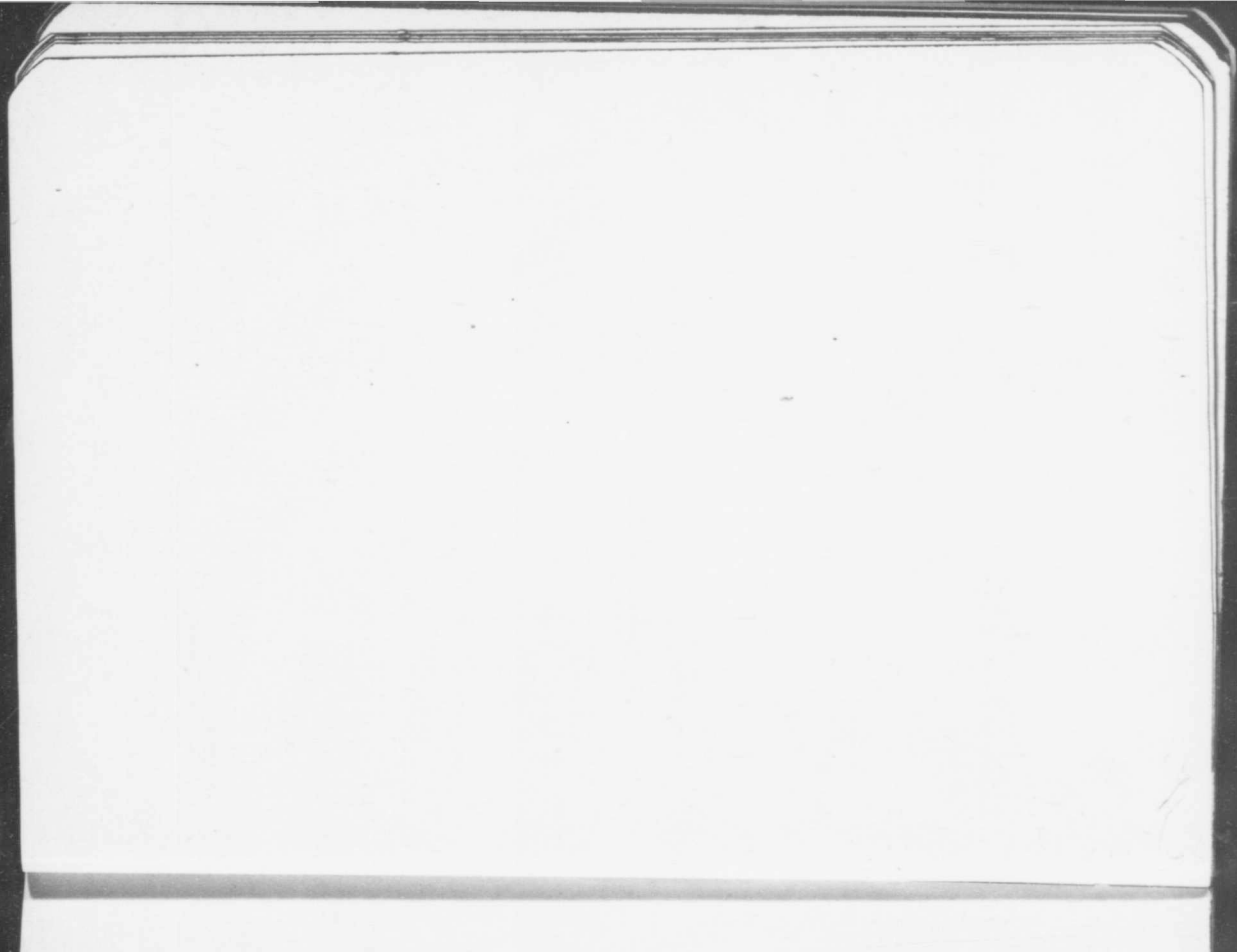
MISCELLANEA.

| | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------|
| | Injectio Pilocarpinae Hypodermica. | | | |
| | Pilocarpinae Nitratis | gr. v. | ..... | 0.325 |
| | Aquae destillatae | m. c. | ..... | 6.50 |
| M. | Dosis | m. ii., m. v. | 0.13., 0.325 | |
| | Fluorescein | gr. viii. | ..... | 0.52 |
| | Sodii Bicarbonatae | gr. xii. | ..... | 0.78 |
| | Aquae destillatae | ʒj. | ..... | 32.00 |
| M. | Pigmentum Iodi Carbolic. | | | |
| | Iodi | 20 | ..... | 1.31 |
| | Acidi Carbolic. | 60 | ..... | 4.00 |
| | Glycerini | 20 | ..... | 1.31 |
| M. | Pulvis Caustica. | | | |
| | Zinci Chloridi. | | | |
| | Zinci Oxidi, partes æquales. | | | |

(To be kept in well-stoppered bottle).



**Formulae for Use in the Department of the
Ear, Nose and Throat.**



COLLUNARIA.**Collunarium Benzoini.**

| | | |
|---|--------|----------|
| ℞ Tincturae Benzoini Compositae | m. v. | 0.3 cc. |
| Sodii Biboratis | gr. v. | 0.32 grm |
| Sacchari Albi | gr. v. | 0.32 grm |
| Aquae | ad ℥i. | 30.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

Collunarium Boracis Glyceridi.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------|
| ℞ Boro-Glyceridi | gr. xxx. | 1.92 grm. |
| Sodii Chloridi | gr. v. | 0.32 grm |
| Aquae | ad ℥i. | 30.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

GUTTAE.**Guttae Acidi Borici Compositae.**

| | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|
| ℞ Acidi Borici | gr. v.-x. | 0.32-0.64 grm. |
| Glycerini | m. iii. | 0.18 cc. |
| Liquoris Hydrargyri Bichloridi (1-1000) ℥i. | | 3.5 cc. |
| Alcoholis | ad ℥ii. | 7.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

Guttae Acidi Carbolici (Keith's Dressing).

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| ℞ Acidi Carbolici | gr. xv. | 0.96 grm. |
| Glycerini | ad ℥ii. | 7.0 cc. |

Guttae Acidi Salicylici.

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|------------|
| ℞ Acidi Salicylici | gr. i. | 0.065 grm. |
| Olei Olivae | ℥ii. | 7.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

Guttae Argyrol.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| ℞ Argyrol | gr. xx. | 1.28 grm. |
| Aquae Destillatae | ℥ii. | 7.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

Guttae Cocainae et Acidi Carbolici.

| | | |
|--|-----------|------------|
| ℞ Cocainae Hydrochloridi | gr. xii. | 0.78 grm. |
| Acidi Carbolici. | | |
| Atropinae Sulphatis. | | |
| Morphinae Sulphatis | aa gr. i. | 0.065 grm. |
| Glycerini | m. xx. | 1.2 cc. |
| Liquoris Adrenalin Chloridi (1-1000) | m. xx. | 1.2 cc. |
| Aquae Distillatae | ʒii. | 7.0 cc. |

M.

Guttae Hydrogenii Peroxidi.

| | |
|---|------|
| ℞ Liquoris Hydrogenii Peroxidi (B.P.) | q.s. |
|---|------|

GARGARISMATA.**Gargarisma Acidi Tannici.**

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|
| ℞ Glycerini Acidi Tannici | ʒi. | 3.5 cc. |
| Spiritus Vini Rectificati | m. vi. | .36 cc. |
| Aquae Camphorae | ʒi. | 30.0 cc. |

M.

Gargarisma Alkalini.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|
| ℞ Potassii Chloratis | gr. xii. | .78 grm. |
| Sodii Bicarbonatis | gr. vi. | .39 grm. |
| Potassii Bicarbonatis | gr. v. | .32 grm. |
| Aquae | ʒi. | 30.0 cc. |

M.

Gargarisma Hydrargyri Perchloridi.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| ℞ Hydrargyri Perchloridi | gr. 1/8. | 0.008 grm. |
| Glycerini | m. xxiv. | 1.4 cc. |
| Aquae | ʒi. | 30.0 cc. |

M.

LIQUORES.**Liquor Antisepticus (C.F.)**

NOTE.—One fluid ounce contains 8½ grains of boric acid, 9/20 grain each of benzoic acid and thymol, 2 drachms of alcohol, and minute quantities of oil of peppermint, oil of gemltheria, oil of thyme, and incalytol.

Liquor Boracis Compositus (C.F.) (Dobell).

NOTE.—One fluid ounce contains 6½ grains, each, of borax and bicarbonate of sodium, 1¼ grain of carbolic acid and about 15 drops of glycerine.

Liquor Isotonicus.

| | | |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|
| Sodii Biboratis | gr. iv. | .26 grm. |
| Sodii Chloridi | gr. xiv. | .91 grm. |
| Sodii Salicylatis | gr. xii. | .78 grm. |
| Glycerini | m. ix. | .54 cc. |
| Aquae Destillatae | ad ʒi. | .30 cc. |

INSUFFLATIONES.

* Powders must be ground finely.

Insufflatio Acidi Borici.

℞ Pulveris Acidi Borici..... q.s.

Insufflatio Acidi Tannici Composita.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| ℞ Morphinae Sulphatis..... | gr. ii. | 0.13 grm. |
| Pulveris Iodoformi..... | gr. xxxiv. | 2.26 grm. |
| Pulveris Acidi Tannici..... | ad ʒii. | 8.0 grm. |

Insufflatio Iodoformi.

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| ℞ Pulveris Iodoformi..... | gr. xxx. | 2 grm. |
| Pulveris Acidi Borici..... | ad ʒii. | 8.0 grm. |

M.

Insufflatio Menthol Composita.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| ℞ Menthol..... | gr. ii. | 0.13 grm. |
| Cocainae Hydrochloridi..... | gr. 1/6. | 0.01 grm. |
| Ammonii Chloridi..... | gr. x. | 0.65 grm. |
| Camphorae..... | gr. iv. | 0.26 grm. |
| Lycopodii..... | gr. xxxv. | 2.32 grm. |
| Bismuth Oxychloridi..... | gr. x. | .65 grm. |
| Pulveris Amyli..... | ad gr. C. | 6.5 grm. |

M.

Insufflatio Orthoformi.

| | | |
|-------------------|--------|----------|
| ℞ Orthoformi..... | gr. v. | .32 grm. |
|-------------------|--------|----------|

Insufflatio Zinci Stearatis.

℞ Zinci Stearatis q. s.

Insufflatio Xero formi (vel Dermatol).

℞ Xero formi (Vel Dermatol) gr. xxx. 2.0 grm.
Pulveris Acidi Borici ad ℥ii. 8.0 grm.

M.

LINCTUS.

Dose—1 drachm. (3.50 cc.)

Linctus Camphorae Compositas.

℞ Tincturae Camphorae¹ Compositae.
Syrupi Scillae.
Syrupi Tolutani.
Glycerini aa m. xv. aa 0.9 cc.

Linctus Simplex.

℞ Syrupi Rhoeados.
Syrupi Limonis.
Syrupi Tolutani aa m. xv. aa 0.9 cc.
Syrupi Scillae.
Glycerini aa m. viiss. aa 0.45 cc.

NEBULAE.**Nebula Quininae Composita.**

℞ Cocainae Hydrochloridi gr. iii. 0.195 grm.
Camphorae gr. xv. 1.0 grm.
Quininae Sulphatis gr. x. 0.65 grm.
Acidi Oleici gr. xxx. 2.0 grm.
Alboleni Liquidi ad ℥i. 30.0 cc.

M.

Nebula Eucalyptia.

℞ Olei Eucalypti m. xx. 1.2 cc.
Alboleni Liquidi ad ℥i. 30.0 cc.

M.

PULVERES.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water. (4.0 gram in
(1000 cc.)

Pulvis Sodii Triplicis.

| | | |
|---------------------|----------|--------------|
| R̄ Sodii Biborati. | | |
| Sodii Bicarbonatis. | | |
| Sodii Chloridi..... | aa ʒiii. | aa 12.0 grm. |

Pulvis Acidi Borici.

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----------|
| R̄ Acidi Borici..... | ʒi. | 32.0 grm. |
|----------------------|-----|-----------|

PIGMENTA.**Pigmentum Argenti Nitratris.**

| | | |
|------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Argenti Nitratris..... | gr. v.-xxx | 0.32-2.0 gm. |
| Aquae Destillatae..... | ʒi. | 30.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

Pigmentum Argyrol.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|
| R̄ Argyrol..... | ʒss.-iv. | 1.8-15.0 cc. |
| Aquae Destillatae..... | ʒi. | 30.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

Pigmentum Boro-Glyceridi.

| | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|
| R̄ Boro-Glyceridi..... | ʒii.-vi. | 7.0-21.0 cc. |
| Aquae..... | ad ʒi. | 30.0 cc. |

Pigmentum Iodi Compositum (C.F.) (Mandl).

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| R̄ Iodi..... | gr.x.-xx.-xxx. | .65 - 1.37 - 2.0 grm. |
| Potassii Iodidi..... | gr. xx.-xl.-lx. | .37 - 2.5 - 4.0 grm. |
| Olei Menthae Piperitae..... | m. v. | .3 cc. |
| Glycerini..... | ad ʒi. | 30.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

Pigmentum Zinci Chloridi.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| R̄ Zinci Chloridi..... | gr. xv.-xxx | 1.0-2.0 grm. |
| Aquae..... | ʒi. | 30.0 cc. |

TABELLAE.

Tabella Eucalyptol Composita.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| ℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis..... | gr. viii. | 0.52 grm. |
| Sodii Boratis..... | gr. viii. | 0.52 grm. |
| Sodii Benzoatis..... | gr. 1/3. | 0.02 grm. |
| Sodii Salicylatis..... | gr. 1/3. | 0.02 grm. |
| Eucalyptol..... | m. i. | 0.065 cc. |
| Thymol..... | gr. 1/6. | 0.01 grm. |
| Menthol..... | gr. 1/12. | 0.005 grm. |
| Olei Gaultheria..... | m. 1/12. | 0.005 cc. |

One tablet to three ounces of water.

Tabella "Seiler."

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|------------|
| ℞ Sodii Bicarbonatis..... | gr. v. | 0.32 grm. |
| Sodii Boratis..... | gr. v. | 0.32 grm. |
| Sodii Chloridi..... | gr. v. | 0.32 grm. |
| Sodii Benzoatis..... | | 0.23 grm. |
| Sodii Salicylatis..... | gr. 7/24. | 0.023 grm. |
| Olei Gaultheria..... | m. 7/96. | 0.004 cc. |
| Menthol..... | m. 7/96. | 0.004 cc. |
| Thymol..... | gr. 7/48. | 0.009 |
| Olei Eucalypti..... | m. 7/48. | 0.009 |

One tablet to 3 ounces (90 cc.) of water.

UNGUENTA.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Ammoniaci Mite.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----------|
| ℞ Unguenti Hydrargyri Ammoniaci.... | ʒi. | 4.0 grm. |
| Unguenti Aquae Rosae.....ad | ʒiv. | 15.0 grm. |
| M. | | |

Unguentum Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| ℞ Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri..... | gr. xxiv. | 1.560 grm. |
| Unguenti Paraffini.....ad | ʒiv. | 15.0 grm. |
| M. | | |

Unguentum Iodoformi.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-----------|
| ℞ Iodoformi..... | gr. v. | 0.32 grm. |
| Olei Eucalypti..... | m. x. | 0.6 grm. |
| Unguenti Zinci Oxidi.....ad | ʒiv. | 15.0 grm. |
| M. | | |

Unguentum Menthol.

| | | |
|----------------------|---------|-----------|
| ℞ Menthol..... | gr. iv. | 0.26 grm. |
| Olei Eucalypti..... | m. v. | 0.30 cc. |
| Vaselini Albi.....ad | ℥iv. | 15.0 grm. |

Pasta Bismuthi.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| ℞ Bismuthi Subnitratis..... | ℥iss. | 6.0 grm. |
| Paraffini Mollis, Albi.....ad | ℥iv. | 15.0 grm. |
| M. | | |

VAPORES.

One teaspoonful in a pint of water at 140°F (3.5 grm. in 1000 cc.) for each inhalation.

Vapor Benzoini.

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------|
| ℞ Tincturae Benzoini Compositae..... | ℥i. | 30.0 cc. |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------|

Vapor Creosoti.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|-----------|
| ℞ Creosoti..... | gr. xxx. | 2.0 grm. |
| Magnesii Carbonati Levis..... | gr. xx. | 1.37 grm. |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥i. | 30.0 cc. |

Vapor Eucalypti.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| ℞ Olei Eucalypti..... | m. xxx. | 2.0 cc. |
| Magnesii Carbonati Levis..... | gr. xx. | 1.37 grm. |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥i. | 30.0 cc. |
| M. | | |

Vapor Pini Sylvestris.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| ℞ Olei Pini Sylvestris..... | m. xl. | 2.5 cc. |
| Magnesii Carbonatis Levis..... | gr. xx. | 1.37 grm. |
| Aquae.....ad | ℥i. | 30.0 cc. |

DIET.

The nutritive value of a food stuff is usually indicated by its caloric value.

- 1 gm. Carbohydrate yields 4.1 Cal.
- 1 gm. Protein yields 4.1 Cal.
- 1 gm. Fat yields 9.3 Cal.

AMOUNT OF FOODS.

According to Riegel, a person at rest requires daily 35 Cal. per kilo of body weight, and at light work 40 Cal. per kilo. An individual weighing 70 kilos (174 lbs.) would therefore require about 2500 Cal. when at rest and 2800 Cal. when doing light work.

Voit holds that a healthy adult of average weight should ingest 100 gm. protein, 50 gm. fat, and 450 gm. carbo-hydrate in 24 hours. The caloric value of this dietary is 2720 Cal., determined as follows:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 100×4.1..... | 410 Cal. |
| 50×9.3..... | 465 Cal. |
| 450×4.1..... | 1845 Cal. |
| | 2720 Cal. |

The observations of Chittenden show that 60 gm. of protein per diem, are sufficient for a man of average weight.

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION OF FOOD STUFFS.

| Meats and Game. | Prot. | Fat | Carboh. |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| Beef (lean)..... | 20.5 | 1.5 | |
| Beef (very fat)..... | 17.0 | 29.5 | |
| Beef (moderately fat)..... | 21.0 | 5.5 | |
| Veal (lean)..... | 20.0 | 1.5 | |
| Veal (fat)..... | 19.0 | 7.5 | |
| Sweetbreads..... | 23.0 | 0.4 | |
| Broth..... | 0.4 | 0.6 | |
| Mutton (moderately fat)..... | 17.0 | 6.0 | |
| Pork fat)..... | 14.0 | 37.5 | |
| Pork (lean)..... | 20.0 | 7.0 | |
| Ham (smoked, salt, fat)..... | 21.0 | 35.0 | |
| Ham (smoked, salt, lean)..... | 24.0 | 8.0 | |

| | Prot | Fat | Carboh |
|--------------------------------|------|------|--------|
| Bacon..... | 10.0 | 67.0 | |
| Tongue..... | 12.0 | 20.0 | |
| Liver..... | 19.5 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| Heart..... | 17.5 | 9.5 | |
| Kidneys..... | 18.0 | 5.0 | |
| Venison (raw)..... | 20.0 | 1.5 | |
| Chicken..... | 21.0 | 2.0 | |
| Fowl..... | 15.0 | 12.0 | |
| Duck..... | 22.0 | 3.0 | |
| Goose (very fat)..... | 16.0 | 45.1 | |
| Goose fat() ¹ | 16.0 | 30.0 | |
| Turkey..... | 20.0 | 12.0 | |
| Pigeon..... | 22.0 | 1.0 | |
| Partridge..... | 25.0 | 1.4 | |

Fish.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|
| Brook Trout..... | 19.0 | 2.0 | |
| Bass..... | 9.0 | 0.5 | |
| Bluefish..... | 10.0 | 0.6 | |
| Perch..... | 8.7 | 1.8 | |
| Whitefish..... | 12.0 | 3.6 | |
| Flounder..... | 6.3 | 0.3 | |
| Salmon..... | 16.0 | 17.0 | |
| Herring..... | 15.0 | 5.0 | |
| Cod..... | 11.0 | 0.2 | |
| Halibut..... | 15.0 | 4.5 | |
| Haddock..... | 8.2 | 0.2 | |
| Lake Trout..... | 12.0 | 7.0 | |
| Oysters..... | 8.0 | 1.5 | 3.0 |
| Lobster (in shell)..... | 5.5 | 0.7 | |
| Lobster (canned)..... | 18.1 | 1.1 | |

Dairy Products.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------|------|---------|
| White of Egg..... | 12.7 | 0.25 | 0.7 |
| Yolk of Egg..... | 16.0 | 32.0 | 0.1 |
| Cow's Milk..... | 3.4-4.3 | 3.4 | 3.7-4.8 |
| Buttermilk..... | 3.0-4.0 | 0.9 | 3.0-4.0 |
| Skim Milk..... | 3.0 | 0.7 | 4.75 |
| Cream..... | 3.6 | 25.8 | 3.5 |
| Cheese..... | .35 | 11.5 | 5.4 |
| Whey..... | .85 | .23 | 4.0 |

Cereals and Vegetables.

| | Prot. | Fat | Carboh. |
|--|-------|------|---------|
| Flour | 10.0 | 1.0 | 72.0 |
| Oatmeal (grits) | 13.5 | 6.0 | 67.0 |
| Barley Flour | 11.0 | 1.5 | 71.0 |
| Wheat Bread (white flour loaf) | 7.0 | 0.5 | 52.5 |
| Graham Bread | 9.0 | 1.0 | 50.0 |
| Biscuits | 12.0 | 7.5 | 68.0 |
| Crackers | 10.0 | 5.0 | 65.0 |
| Puddings (starch, milk, eggs, sugar) | 4.25 | 4.0 | 23.0 |
| Macaroni and Noodles | 9.0 | 0.57 | 7.0 |
| Fritters (flour, milk, eggs, fat) | 9.0 | 16.0 | 31.0 |
| Rice | 6.5 | 1.0 | 78.5 |
| Rice Pudding | 9.1 | 3.5 | 29.0 |
| Potatoes | 2.0 | 0.2 | 20.5 |
| Carrots | 1.0 | 0.2 | 8.0 |
| Turnips | 1.0 | 0.2 | 6.0 |
| Green Peas | 6.0 | 0.5 | 11.0 |
| Cabbage | 2. | 0.5 | 5.0 |
| Cauliflower | 2.5 | 0.3 | 4.5 |
| Spinach | 3.0 | 0.5 | 4.0 |
| Asparagus | 2.5 | 0.3 | 2.5 |
| Beans | 24.0 | 2.0 | 52.0 |
| Peas | 23.0 | 2.0 | 52.5 |
| Radishes (small) | 1.2 | 0.1 | 3.7 |
| Lettuce | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Green Salads | 1.3 | 0.5 | 3.5 |
| Greens | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.7 |
| Cucumbers | 1.0 | 0.09 | 2.2 |
| Tomatoes | 1.4 | 0.5 | 3.8 |

Fruits.

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|------|
| Apple | .3 | .4 | 13.0 |
| Apricots | .49 | .2 | 11.0 |
| Banana | 1.4 | 1.4 | 29.0 |
| Cherry | .6 | 0.3 | 11.5 |
| Cranberry | 0.5 | 0.4 | 3.9 |
| Currant | 1.2 | ... | 11.6 |
| Fig | 1.2 | ... | 17.0 |
| Gooseberry | 0.4 | .2 | 8.2 |
| Grape | .59 | 1.7 | 21.0 |

| | Prot. | Fat | Carboh. |
|------------------------------------|-------|------|---------|
| Huckleberry..... | 0.5 | 0.5 | 14.9 |
| Lemon..... | 0.8 | 0.6 | 7.7 |
| Musk Melon..... | 0.5 | .... | 8.4 |
| Oranges (without rind or pips).... | 0.6 | 0.2 | 6-10 |
| Peach..... | 0.65 | .3 | 11.5 |
| Pear..... | 0.5 | 0.4 | 12.0 |
| Plum..... | 0.4 | .... | 7-18 |
| Prune..... | 0.7 | .... | 17.0 |
| Raspberry (red)..... | 0.9 | 0.5 | 8.0 |
| Strawberry..... | 0.8 | 0.6 | 6.8 |
| Watermelon..... | 0.3 | 0.2 | 6.0 |
| Nuts. | | | |
| Almond (sweet)..... | 24.1 | 53.6 | 7.2 |
| Walnut..... | 16.3 | 62.8 | 7.8 |
| Chestnut..... | 5.4 | 1.3 | 38.3 |

DIETS FOR DIABETICS.

The diet of a diabetic patient should vary with the severity of the disease. In severe cases it is not well to diminish the carbohydrate content to a very low percentage for fear of producing acidosis. In mild cases the carbohydrate content should as a rule be diminished to the extent of causing the glycosuria to disappear. In cases of medium severity a diet of low carbohydrate-content is frequently indicated.

A Fairly Strict Diet-List for Diabetics.

Meats, Game and Fish.—All allowed except those which contain considerable glycogen such as liver and oysters.

Dairy Products.—Butter and eggs are sanctioned; also in small quantities, cream.

Cereals and Vegetables.—Bread and cakes made from gluten flour containing little starch are permissible. Of vegetables those which contain less than 5% of carbohydrate are allowed, including spinach, cauliflower, asparagus, lettuce, cucumbers, mushrooms, saurkraut, pickles, watercress, small quantities of celery, crisp cabbage, small radishes and spring onions.

Fruits and Nuts.—Cranberries and cranberry jam sweetened with saccharin are permissible; also in small quantities currants, raspberries, gooseberries and oranges. Of nuts, almonds, filberts, walnuts, Brazil nuts, and hazel nuts are sanctioned, cakes made from almond meal being especially valuable.

Note.—In using saccharin, sweeten according to taste; $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. tablet is generally sufficient for a cup of coffee.

TABLE OF 100 CALORIE FOOD SERVINGS.

(Approximate.)

| Name of Food. | 100 Calorie Portions. | Wt. in oz. of 100 Cal Portions. | Percentage of each Food Principle in a 100 Calorie Portion. | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|------|--------------|
| | | | Prot. | Fat. | Car- boh. |
| MEATS:—Cooked | | | | | |
| Beef (lean) | Large serving | 2.2 | 90 | 10 | 00 |
| (medium fat) | Small serving | 1.6 | 60 | 40 | 00 |
| Lamb (chops) | One small chop | .96 | 24 | 76 | 00 |
| (leg) | Ordinary serving | 1.8 | 40 | 60 | 00 |
| Mutton | Large serving | 1.2 | 35 | 65 | 00 |
| Ham (lean) | Small serving | 1.2 | 33 | 67 | 00 |
| Veal (leg) | Large serving | 2.4 | 73 | 27 | 00 |
| Eggs | One very large | 2.1 | 32 | 68 | 00 |
| Eggs | One small (50 Cal) | | | | |
| (omelet) | One serving | 3.3 | 34 | 60 | 06 |
| MEATS (porcooked) | | | | | |
| Beef (porterhouse steak) | Small steak | 1.3 | 32 | 68 | 00 |
| (juice) | | 14. | 70 | 22 | 00 |
| Turkey | Two small servings | 1.2 | 29 | 71 | 00 |
| Chicken (broilers) | One large serving | 3.2 | 79 | 21 | 00 |
| Goose (young) | $\frac{1}{2}$ serving | .88 | 16 | 84 | 00 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|----|-----|------|
| Bacon (medium fat) . . . | Small serving | .52 | 6 | 94 | 00 |
| Halibut (steaks) | Ordinary serving | 2.8 | 61 | 39 | 00 |
| Cod (whole) | Two servings | 4.9 | 95 | 5 | 00 |
| Oysters (½-shell) | One dozen | 6.8 | 49 | 22 | 29 |
| Salmon | Small serving | 1.5 | 30 | 70 | 00 |
| Trout (whole) | Two small servings | 3.6 | 80 | 20 | 00 |
| SWEETS:- | | | | | |
| Honey | Four teaspoons | 1.05 | 1 | 0 | 99 |
| Marmalade (orange) | Four teaspoons | 1. | .5 | 2.5 | 97 |
| Molasses | Four teaspoons | 1.2 | .5 | 0 | 99.5 |
| Sugar (gran) | One tablespoon | | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Sugar (lump) | 1½ lumps | .86 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Sugar (maple) | Four teaspoons | 1.03 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Syrup (maple) | Four teaspoons | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| VEGETABLES: | | | | | |
| Asparagus | Large serving | 7.19 | 18 | 63 | 19 |
| Beans (baked) | Small serving | 2.6 | 21 | 18 | 61 |
| (lima) | Large serving | 4.4 | 21 | 4 | 75 |
| (string) | Five servings | 16.6 | 15 | 48 | 37 |
| Beets | Three servings | 8.7 | 2 | 23 | 75 |
| Cabbage | Three servings | 11.1 | 20 | 8 | 72 |
| Carrots | Two servings | 5.81 | 10 | 34 | 56 |
| Cauliflower (raw) | Two servings | 11. | 23 | 15 | 62 |
| Celery | | 19. | 24 | 5 | 71 |
| Corn | One serving | 3.5 | 13 | 10 | 77 |
| Cucumbers | | 20. | 18 | 10 | 72 |
| Lettuce | | 18. | 25 | 14 | 61 |
| Onions | Two large servings | 8.4 | 12 | 40 | 48 |
| Parsnips | 1½ servings | 5.8 | 10 | 34 | 56 |
| Peas (green) | One serving | 3. | 23 | 27 | 50 |
| (canned green) | Two servings | 6.3 | 25 | 3 | 72 |
| Potatoes (baked) | One medium sized | 3.05 | 11 | 1 | 88 |
| (boiled) | One large sized | 3.62 | 11 | 1 | 88 |
| (mashed) | One serving | 3.14 | 10 | 25 | 65 |
| (sweet) | Half average potato | 1.7 | 6 | 9 | 85 |
| Rhubarb | | 15. | 10 | 27 | 63 |
| Spinach | Two ordinary servings | 6.1 | 15 | 66 | 19 |
| Squash | Two ordinary servings | 7.4 | 12 | 10 | 78 |
| Tomatoes (fresh) | Four average | 15. | 15 | 16 | 69 |
| Turnips | Two large servings | 8.7 | 13 | 4 | 83 |

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------|----|------|------|
| CEREALS: | | | | | |
| Bread (white)..... | One slice 3-8 in. thick..... | 1. | 13 | 6 | 81 |
| Corn bread..... | One small square..... | 1.3 | 12 | 16 | 72 |
| flakes..... | Ordinary cereal dishful... | .97 | 11 | 1 | 88 |
| meal..... | Ordinary cereal dishful... | .96 | 10 | 5 | 85 |
| Crackers..... | Two crackers..... | .82 | 9 | 20 | 71 |
| Hominy..... | One large serving..... | 4.2 | 11 | 2 | 87 |
| Macaroni..... | Ordinary serving..... | 3.85 | 14 | 15 | 71 |
| Oatmeal..... | 1½ servings..... | 5.6 | 18 | 7 | 75 |
| Rice (boiled)..... | Ordinary cereal dish..... | 3.1 | 10 | 1 | 89 |
| Rolls..... | One large..... | 1.2 | 12 | 7 | 81 |
| Shredded Wheat..... | One biscuit..... | .94 | 13 | 4.5 | 82.5 |
| SOUPS: | | | | | |
| Cream (celery)..... | Two plates..... | 6.3 | 16 | 47 | 37 |
| Bean..... | One very large plate..... | 5.4 | 20 | 20 | 60 |
| Beef..... | 1½ cups..... | 13. | 69 | 14 | 17 |
| NUTS: | | | | | |
| Almonds..... | 8 to 15..... | .56 | 13 | 77 | 10 |
| Butternuts..... | Three ordinary size..... | .50 | 16 | 82 | 2 |
| Filberts..... | Ten nuts..... | .48 | 9 | 84 | 7 |
| Hickory..... | Ten nuts..... | .47 | 9 | 85 | 6 |
| Peanuts..... | Thirteen double..... | .62 | 20 | 63 | 17 |
| Pecans..... | About eight..... | .46 | 6 | 87 | 7 |
| Walnuts..... | About six..... | .48 | 10 | 83 | 7 |
| CAKE AND PUDDINGS: | | | | | |
| Custard..... | Half a cup..... | 4.4 | 26 | 56 | 18 |
| Tapioca (plain)..... | Ordinary serving..... | 3.8 | 1 | 1 | 98 |
| (custard)..... | Two-thirds ord. serving... | 2.4 | 9 | 12 | 79 |
| Apple Tapioca Pudding..... | Small serving..... | 2.8 | 1 | 1 | 98 |
| Cream Rice Pudding..... | Very small serving..... | 2.6 | 8 | 13 | 79 |
| Pie apple..... | One-sixth piece..... | 1.3 | 5 | 32 | 63 |
| cream..... | One-eighth piece..... | 1.1 | 5 | 32 | 63 |
| custard..... | One sixth piece..... | 1.9 | 9 | 32 | 59 |
| lemon..... | One sixth piece..... | 1.3 | 6 | 36 | 58 |
| mince..... | One-eighth piece..... | 1.2 | 8 | 38 | 54 |
| squash..... | One-sixth piece..... | 1.9 | 10 | 42 | 48 |
| DAIRY PRODUCTS: | | | | | |
| Butter..... | One tablespoon..... | ½ | .5 | 99.5 | 00 |
| Buttermilk..... | 1½ glasses..... | 12. | 34 | 12 | 54 |
| Cheese (american)..... | 1½ cubic inch..... | .77 | 25 | 73 | 2 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|------|----|----|-----|
| Cream | ¼ glass | 1.7 | 5 | 86 | 9 |
| Whole Milk | ¾ glass | 6. | 19 | 52 | 29 |
| Skimmed Milk | 1½ glasses | 9.4 | 37 | 7 | 56 |
| FRUITS—Dried: | | | | | |
| Dates | Three large | .99 | 2 | 7 | 91 |
| Figs | One large | 1.1 | 5 | 0 | 95 |
| Prunes | Three large | 1.14 | 3 | 0 | 97 |
| Raisins | | 1. | 3 | 9 | 88 |
| FRUITS—Fresh: | | | | | |
| Apples | Two | 7.3 | 3 | 7 | 90 |
| baked | Two | 3.3 | 2 | 5 | 93 |
| sauce | Ordinary serving | 3.9 | 2 | 5 | 93 |
| Apricots (cooked) | Large serving | 4.61 | 6 | 0 | 94 |
| Bananas | One large | 3.5 | 5 | 5 | 90 |
| Cantaloupe | One serving (½ Cantaloupe) | 8.6 | 6 | 0 | 94 |
| Grapefruit | One serving (½ Grapefruit) | 7.5 | 7 | 4 | 89 |
| Grapejuice | Small glass | 4.2 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Olives | About seven | 1.31 | 1 | 84 | 15 |
| Oranges | One very large | 9.4 | 6 | 3 | 91 |
| Orange juice | One large glass | 6.6 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Peaches | Three ordinary | 10. | 7 | 2 | 91 |
| (cooked) | Ordinary serving | 4.78 | 4 | 2 | 94 |
| Pears | One large | 5.4 | 4 | 7 | 89 |
| (cooked) | Ordinary serving | 3.98 | 3 | 4 | 93 |
| Strawberries | Two servings | 9.1 | 10 | 15 | 75 |
| Pineapple | Ordinary serving | 8. | 4 | 6 | 90 |
| Raspberries (black) | Ordinary serving | 5.18 | 10 | 15 | 76 |
| (red) | Ordinary serving | 6.29 | 8 | 0 | 92 |
| Gooseberries (cooked) | Ordinary serving | 9. | 5 | 0 | 95 |
| Grapes | Ordinary serving | 4.8 | 5 | 15 | 80 |
| Cranberries | Ordinary serving | 7.5 | 3 | 12 | 85 |
| Cherries | Ordinary serving | 4.4 | 5 | 10 | 85 |
| Blueberries | Ordinary serving | 4.6 | 3 | 8 | 89 |

Diets for General Use in the Wards.

I (A).

FLUID DIET.

Four Imperial pints of milk (about 2½ litres).
One pint of beef tea, clear soup or any strained
soup. Water ad libitum.

About one glass or cupful to be given every two
hours night and day when awake.

Note.—All patients upon admission are to be put upon
“fluid diet I (A)” until other orders are given.

I (B).

FLUID DIET.

Three Imperial pints of milk.

Two raw eggs.

A quarter of a pint of cream.

One pint of beef tea, clear soup or any strained soup

One cupful of boiled custard. Water ad libitum.

The patient to be given something every two hours
while awake.

II.

SOFT DIET.**Breakfast.**

Tea, coffee or cocoa (milk and sugar), or milk.

Bread and butter: white bread, Graham bread, rolls
or toast.

Porridge or other cereal.

Dinner.

Milk.

Soups: vegetable, macaroni or barley broth.

Dry bread.

Baked potatoes, rice. Gravy.

Puddings: Rice, bread, tapioca, corn starch, sago
or custard.

Supper.

Tea (milk and sugar). Milk.
 Bread and milk, milk toast or boiled rice, or milk
 soup.
 Stewed apples or prunes.

CARDIAC DIET.

Soft diet as above, only in half quantities, and
 midway between breakfast and dinner and
 again between dinner and supper a glass of
 milk, with biscuits or toast.
 (Total fluids to be kept to about 40 ozs.)

III.

CONVALESCENT DIET.**Breakfast.**

Tea, coffee or cocoa (milk and sugar).
 Bread and butter: white bread, Graham bread, corn
 bread, rolls or toast.
 Porridge, hominy, farina or other cereal.
 Meats, eggs, fresh fish.

Dinner.

Stock soup, chicken or mutton broth, or any vege-
 table soup.
 Dry bread.
 Meats: beef (roast or boiled), lamb, chicken or fresh
 fish.
 Vegetables: potatoes (baked), rice or macaroni.
 Puddings: rice, bread, tapioca, corn starch or
 custard.

Supper.

Tea (milk and sugar).
 Bread and milk or milk toast or milk soup.
 Bread and butter or toast and butter.
 Fruit: apples, stewed or baked, prunes or pears.
 Cereals cooked with milk.

IV.

FULL DIET.**Breakfast.**

Tea, coffee or cocoa (with milk and sugar).
 Bread and butter: white bread, Graham bread, corn
 bread, rolls or toast.
 Porridge or any cereal.
 Meats, hash, eggs, salt or fresh fish.

Dinner.

Any soup.
 Dry bread.
 Meats: beef, mutton, pork, corned beef, fresh fish
 or Irish stew.
 Vegetables: potatoes in any form, tomatoes,
 baked beans, French beans, peas, turnips,
 beets, cabbage, rice or macaroni.
 Puddings: rice, bread, tapioca, sago, corn starch,
 custard.

Supper.

Tea with sugar and milk.
 Bread and butter or toast and butter.
 Fruits: apples, stewed or baked; prunes or pears.
 Cereals cooked with milk.

V.-

NITROGENOUS DIET.**Breakfast.**

Tea or coffee, with milk only.
 Bread and butter, Graham bread.
 Meats: eggs, fresh fish, stew without vegetables,
 meat hash without vegetables.

Dinner.

Soups: stock or chowder.
 Dry bread.
 Meats: beef, mutton, fresh fish.
 Vegetables: spinach, lettuce, celery, cabbage, string
 beans.
 Pudding: custard.

Supper.

Tea with milk only.
Bread and butter.
Eggs, cold meat or cheese.

VI.

FARINACEOUS DIET.**Breakfast.**

Tea or coffee with milk or sugar.
Bread and butter: white bread, Graham bread, corn
bread, rolls or toast.
Porridge, hominy, Indian meal or farina.

Dinner.

Soups: vegetable, macaroni, barley broth.
Dry bread.
Vegetables: baked potatoes, tomatoes, French
beans, rice or macaroni.
Puddings: rice, bread, tapioca, sago, corn starch or
arrowroot.

Supper.

Tea with milk and sugar.
Bread and butter.
Milk toast.
Hominy.
Boiled rice.
Fruit: apples, stewed or baked; prunes, pears.

RECTAL FEEDING.

In rectal alimentation it is important to prevent undue irritation of the rectum. It is well, therefore, an hour prior to using a nutrient enema to wash out the rectum by means of an injection of normal saline solution. The quantity of the nutrient enema should not exceed eight ounces, and the temperature should be 100° F. It may be repeated every six hours. If the bowel becomes irritable, the quantity should be diminished. If this is not effectual in relieving the irritability, half an ounce of thin starch paste, containing ten to

fifteen drops of tincture of opium, should be injected into the bowel half an hour before the time for administering the nutrient enema.

In cases in which it is necessary to administer additional water ten ounces of normal saline solution at 100° F. may be injected into the bowel in the mid-interval between the nutrient enemata.

During the injection the patient should lie on his left side. If the patient has any difficulty in retaining the nutrient, a folded towel may be held against the anus and the buttocks pressed together for ten to fifteen minutes after the injection.

Note.—A nutrient enema containing peptonizing powder, should be kept for one hour at 100° F. before using.

NUTRIENT ENEMATA.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Milk..... | 5 oz. |
| One egg (unbeaten). | |
| Salt..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon. |
| Peptonizing Powder..... | 10 gr. |
| 2. Milk..... | 4 oz. |
| Glucose..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| One Egg (unbeaten). | |
| Salt..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon. |
| Peptonizing Powder..... | eight grains. |
| 3. Peptonized Beef..... | 60 gr. |
| Glucose..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| Gruel..... | 2 oz. |

ENEMATA.**Asafetida Enema (1).**

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Asafetida..... | 30 gr. |
| Water..... | 4 oz. |

Irritate the asafetida with the water to form an emulsion.

Asafetida Enema (2).

| | |
|----------------------------|-------|
| Tinctura of Asafetida..... | ½ oz. |
| Enema of Starch..... | 4 oz. |

Castor Oil Enema.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Castor Oil..... | 1 oz. |
| Simple Enema..... | 20 oz. |

Glycerine Enema.

| | |
|----------------|-------|
| Glycerine..... | ½ oz. |
|----------------|-------|

This is to be injected with or without an equal quantity of warm water.

Oil Enema.

| | |
|-------------------|--------|
| Olive Oil..... | 4 oz. |
| Simple Enema..... | 20 oz. |

"One, two, three" Enema.

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Glycerine..... | 1 |
| Magnesium Sulphate..... | 2 |
| Water..... | 3 |

Opium Enema.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Tincture of Opium..... | 10 to 60 m. |
| Enema of Starch..... | 4 oz. |

Quassia Enema.

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Quassia Chips..... | ½ oz. |
| Tepid Water..... | 20 oz. |

Infuse in a covered vessel for half an hour, then strain.

Saline Enema.

| | |
|------------|--------|
| Salt..... | 60 gr. |
| Water..... | 20 oz. |

Starch Enema.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Powdered Starch..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. |
| Water..... | 5 oz. |

Make a paste with the starch and a small quantity of warm or cold water; and then add sufficient boiling water to make five ounces.

Enema of starch is specially useful as a vehicle for many active drugs such as tincture of opium, chloral hydrate, potassium bromide, oil of turpentine, and asafetida.

Simple Enema.

Dissolve sufficient hard soap in warm water to form a lather. Before using the enema the lather should be removed.

Turpentine Enema (1).

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Oil of Turpentine..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| Castor Oil..... | 1 oz. |
| Enema of Starch..... | 20 oz. |

Turpentine Enema (2).

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Oil of Turpentine..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. |
| Olive Oil..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. |
| Soap Solution..... | 2 oz. |

This should be followed, in half an hour by a saline enema.

Turpentine Enema (3).

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Oil of Turpentine..... | $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. |
| Simple Enema..... | 20 oz. |

POULTICES.**Linseed Poultice.**

Linseed Meal 4 oz.
Boiling Water 8 oz. or a sufficiency.

Stir the linseed meal gradually into the boiling water to form a semi-solid mass.

Mustard Poultice.

Mustard 2 oz.
Linseed Meal 3 oz.
Hot Water a sufficiency

Mix the mustard and linseed meal, and then add hot water to form a poultice.

Starch Poultice.

Make a paste with the starch and cold water, and then add sufficient boiling water to form an opalescent mass. Apply when cold, spread thickly on muslin.

Boric Acid and Starch Poultice.

Add a teaspoonful of boric acid to every five teaspoonfuls of starch, and then proceed as in preparation of a starch poultice.

BATHS.**(A.) Non-Medicated.**

Cold Bath 60° F. (15° C.) to freezing point.
 Tepid Bath 85° F. (20° C.) to 92° F. (33.5° C.)
 Warm Bath 92° F. (33.5° C.) to 100° F. (38° C.)
 Hot Bath 100° F. (38° C.) to 112° F. (44.5° C.)
 Continuous Bath 93° F. (33.9° C.) to 96° F. (35.5° C.)

(B.) Medicated.

Take 20 gallons of water at 98 F. (36 C.) and add the quantity of the ingredient mentioned below:—

Alkaline Bath.

Sodium Carbonate..... 4, 6, or 8 oz.

Compound Alkaline Bath.

Sodium Carbonate..... 6 oz.
 Borax..... 1½ oz.
 Starch (as a paste)..... 4 oz.

Bichloride of Mercury Bath.

Bichloride of Mercury..... 1 oz.

Acid Bath.

Dilute Nitro-hydrochloric Acid..... 15 oz.

Bran Bath.

Wheat Bran..... 4 lb.

Mustard Bath.

Mustard..... 2 lb.

Salt Bath.

Salt..... 8 lb.

Sulphur Bath.

Sulphurated Potash..... 4 oz.

Starch Bath.

Starch..... 1 lb.

HOT PACK.

1. Replace the upper bed-clothes by a blanket.
2. Slip two blankets, with a mackintosh between them, under the patient.

3 Soak two small blankets, one being doubled, in hot water of about 120° F., and then wring them very tightly, either by a wash wringer or in a sheet, by hand.

By placing them in a large vessel such as a foot tub, along with hot water bags, an covering with a folded mackintosh, the blankets may be kept hot while carrying them to the bedside.

4. Slips the unfolded blanket under, and the doubled one over the patient, both being immediately in contact with the skin; then, after pressing in the upper snugly about the neck, arms and legs, fold the lower from both sides over the whole body except the head.

5. Fold, from both sides, the dry blankets and intervening mackintosh placed under the patient, around the body. If the mackintosh is not of sufficient size to entirely cover the hot pack, then use a second one.

6. Place hot water bags, well protected with thick coverings, outside the mackintosh. It is well to place one at the feet, and one at each side.

7. Place an ice cap on the head of the patient.

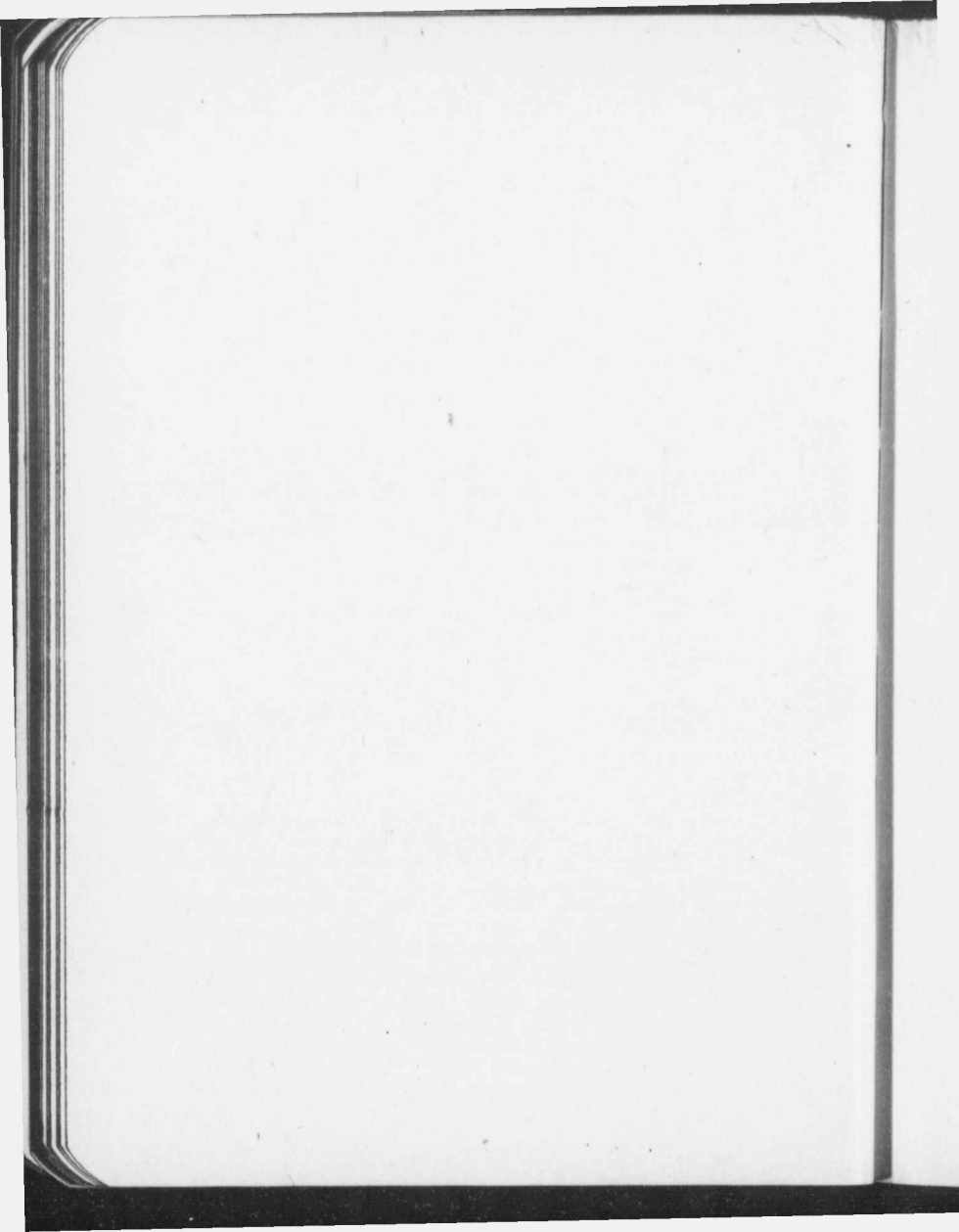
8. Tuck towel around the chin, and cover the patient with a sheet or spread.

9. Give patient constant attention, the pulse being taken every five minutes at temporal artery and fluids administered as required.

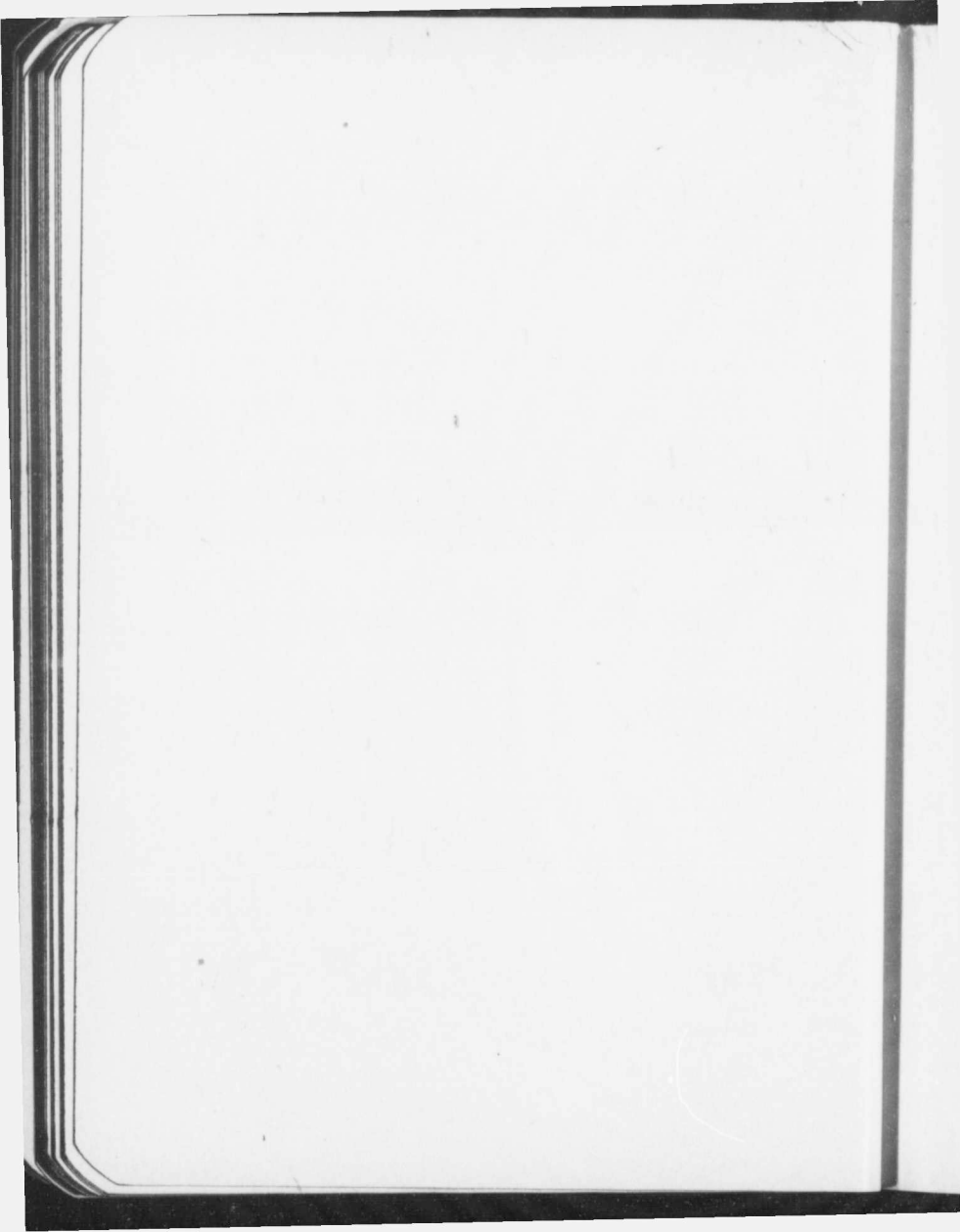
10. On removing patient from pack do so as slowly as possible, and avoid all exposure. It is well to remove, first, the hot water bags; secondly, the mackintosh; thirdly, the upper wet blanket; fourthly, the under wet blanket. Then fold the two blankets which are the two under the patient, well around the body, and cover with another. The patient is to be left in this position for about half an hour, after which the under blankets may be removed. The upper blanket should be retained in place for some hours.

11. Under cover, rub with alcohol.

12. Place hot water bags to the feet and return the covers to the bed.



**Formulae for Use in the Department
of Pathology.**



CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF URINE. TESTS EMPLOYED AND FORMULAE OF REAGENTS.

A. **Albumin**—For all tests, fresh and clear urine must be used. If turbid filter. If alkaline and old, acidify with dilute acetic acid and filter. Amount of urine to be tested 10 c.c.

1. Heat and Acetic Acid.

Acidify with 1-3 drops of 25% acetic acid, boiling after addition of each drop. If a cloud is produced add one or two drops more of acid and boil. If cloud does not disappear and the reaction is acid, albumin is present.

2. Heller's Nitric Acid Contact Test.

Reagent: Strong Nitric Acid C.P. The urine is poured in a test tube and from 5-10 c.c. of nitric acid is placed in the bottom of the tube by means of a pipette so that the urine is floated up by it. Care should be taken to close the end of the pipette after the delivery of the nitric acid before removing. (This test is recommended as routine).

3. Potassium Ferrocyanide and Acetic Acid.

Reagents: (a) Dilute Acetic Acid 25%.
(b) Potassium Ferrocyanide 5% aqueous solution.

4. Quantitative Estimation of Albumin.

Esbach's Method with Esbach's Albuminometer.

Reagent: Esbach's solution which is made up of 10 grammes picric acid, 20 grammes of citric acid, water to make 1000 c.c. The Esbach's tube is filled up to the mark U with urine and then with reagent to mark R. Tube is then corked and reversed slowly several times. Then this is allowed to stand quiet for 24 hours, at the end of which time the height of the column of the precipitate is read on the graduated scale of the tube. The numbers on the tube represent grammes per litre, thus reading of 7 = 0.7 per cent.

B. Glucose (Dextrose) Qualitative Tests.**1. Fehlings Test.**

Solution (a) Copper sulphate C.P. 34.65 gms.
Distilled water q.s. to 1000 c.c.

Solution (b) Rochelle Salts, 173 gms.
Sodium Hydrate, 125 gms.
Distilled water q.s. to 1000 c.c.

These solutions are kept in separate bottles. Fehling's reagent is made by mixing equal parts of A and B just before the test is done.

2. Trommer's Test.

Reagents: 10% Solution of Potassium Hydrate.
10% Solution of Copper Sulphate.

NOTE.—Both Fehling's and Trommer's test depend upon the glucose reducing the easily reducible cupric hydroxide present. Normal urines may give a slight reduction. A partial reduction may be given when uric acid, creatinin and glycuronic compounds are present in the urine in large quantities. Lactose also reduces these solutions and is sometimes found in the urine of women during lactation.

3. Boettger's Test.

Reagents: Bismuth Subnitrate.
10% Solution of Potassium Hydrate.

4. Phenylhydrazin Test.

Reagents: Phenylhydrazin Hydrochloride.
Sodium Acetate.

(This test is extremely delicate).

5. Fermentation Test.

Reagents and Apparatus::

(a) Fresh Yeast.

(b) Fermentation tubes or pickle bottles.

(Optimum Temperature for fermentation 15° to 34° C.)

Glucose (Dextrose) Quantitative Tests.

1. **Fehlings Method.**—The formula of Fehling's solution is given above. 20 c.c. of the mixed solution is reduced by 50 milligrammes of glucose. This is placed in a flask diluted with water (2 volumes) and brought to a boil. To this, is added gradually from a burette, the urine which has been diluted with water until the blue color has just disappeared. Suppose (a) to represent the amount of diluted urine added, $\frac{50}{a} \times \frac{100}{1} = b$, the percentage of glucose in the diluted Urine. (b) Multiplied by number of dilutions = % glucose in original urine.

2. Purdy's Modification of Fehling's Method.

Solution (a) Copper Sulphate C.P. 4.158 gms.
Distilled water q.s. to 500 c.c.

Solution (b) Rochelle Salts 20.4 gms.
Potassium Hydroxide 20.4 gms.
Liq. Ammonia Fort. 300 c.c.
Distilled Water q.s. to 500 c.c

For a determination 5 c.c. of each fluid are used. These 10 c.c. of the mixed fluid will indicate 0.005 gm. of glucose. This is placed in a flask diluted with 3 volumes of distilled water and brought to the boil. The diluted urine is added slowly until last trace of blue disappears. The calculation of results is similar to that described under Fehlings method.

3. **Fermentation.**—Specific Gravity Method of Roberts. The amount of sugar is estimated from the difference in specific gravity before and after fermentation.

Apparatus: 2 clear pickle bottles plugged with cotton, fresh yeast and a urinometer.

Ex. Sp. gravity of urine with yeast = 1022

Ex. Sp. gravity of urine without yeast = 1032

The difference between the last two figures of the specific gravity x by 0.234 = per cent. glucose.

$$1032-1022 = 10 \times 0.234 = 2.34\%$$

**C. Urea: Quantitative Estimation:
Reagents and Apparatus.**

1. Doremus Apparatus.
2. Bromine.
3. 30% Solution of Sodium Hydrate.

D. Bile and Bile Pigments:

1. Shake urine, permanent yellowish froth indicates bile.

2. Test for Bile Pigments.

Reagents: Fuming nitric acid made by the addition of a few small pieces of wood to ordinary strong nitric acid. Apply this to a filter paper through which the urine has been passed. A play of colors result, if bile is present.

E. Indican: Reagents—

1. Strong Hydrochloric Acid.
2. Hydrogen Peroxide.
3. Chloroform.

Take 5 c.c. each of urine and hydrochloric acid, add two or three drops of hydrogen peroxide and 2 c.c. of chloroform. Indican is converted into indigo, and dissolves in the chloroform, which settles to the bottom and is colored blue.

F. Diacetic Acid, Gerhardt's Test:

Reagents—10% Solution of Neutral Ferric Chloride.

G. Acetone. a. Legal's Test:

Reagents—

1. Sodium Nitroprussiate (A fresh concentrated aqueous solution is used).
2. 10% Solution of Potassium Hydrate.
3. Glacial Acetic Acid.

b. Lieben's Test: Reagents—

1. Lugol's Iodine Solution:
Potassium Iodide 1.8 gms.
Iodine Resublimed 1.2 gms.
Water q.s. to 30 c.c.
2. 10% Solution of Potassium Hydrate.

FORMULA OF STAINS AND METHODS OF STAINING (Grublers' Stains alone are used.)

1. Gram's Stain (Modified):

Stains and chemicals required: Methyl violet, pyronin, anilin oil, absolute alcohol, resublimed iodine, potassium iodide. Methyl violet is used instead of gentian violet. Weigert recommends two permanent stock solutions by means of which the aniline oil methyl violet solution can be made up easily when wanted.

Solution 1. Absolute Alcohol..... 33 c.c.
Anilin Oil..... 9 c.c.
Methyl-Violet in excess.

Solution 2. Saturated aqueous solution of Methyl-Violet.

The modified Gram's staining solution consists of.

Solution 1..... 1;

Solution 2..... 9;

This mixture will keep for 14 days and should be made up in small quantities.

Gram's Iodine Solution—Potassium Iodide.. 2.
Iodine Sublimed .. 1.
Aqua Distilled q.s..ad 100.

Pyronin Counter Stain—The solution used is a 2% aqueous solution.

The following technique is employed in doing the Gram's stain:

1. Gram's methyl violet staining solution 1 minute.
2. Gram's iodine solution 1 minute.
3. Decolorize with 95% alcohol until no more blue comes away.
4. Wash quickly in water.
5. Stain with pyronin solution 2-3 minutes.
6. Wash quickly in water and blot.

2. **Loeffler's Methylene-Blue Solution:**

Saturated alcoholic (95%) solution of methylene blue 30 c.c.

Aqueous solution of caustic potash 1: 10.000
100 c.c.

This solution will keep a long time. It is used undiluted for 3-5 minutes. Its important uses are for diphtheria bacillus and as a counter stain for tubercle bacillus.

3. **Gabbet's Methylene-Blue Solution:**

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Methylene-Blue..... | 2 gms. |
| Sulphuric Acid..... | 25 gms. |
| Water..... | 75 gms. |

It is used as a dedolorizer and contrast stain for tubercle bacillus but is not recommended.

4. **Hematoxylin Solution—Mayer's Hemalum:**

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Hematein or its ammonium salt.... | 1 gm. |
| 90 per cent. alcohol..... | 50 c.c. |
| Alum..... | 50 gms. |
| Water..... | 1000 c.c. |
| Thymol..... | a Crystal. |

Dissolve the hematein or its ammonia salt in alcohol by the aid of heat, and add to the alum dissolved in the water. This solution keeps well and improves with age.

5. **Ziehl-Neelson's Carbol-Fuchsin.**

Saturated Alcoholic Solution of Basic

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Fuchsin..... | 10 c.c. |
| 5 per cent. Carbolic Acid Water..... | 90 c.c. |

(For uses see examination for Tubercle Bacills).

6. **Eosin:** (Use aqueous soluble yellowish).

The strength of solutions used varies somewhat with the tissues and the reagent in which it has been fixed, but generally lies between 1/10 and 1/2 per cent. when the eosin is used after a hematoxylin stain.

7. Wright's Blood Stain:

Dissolve 0.5 gm. of sodium bicarbonate in 100 c.c. of distilled water and add 1 gm. of methylene-blue (Grübler). It seems to be important that the bicarbonate of soda be all dissolved before adding the methylene-blue. The mixture is next to be steamed in an ordinary steam sterilizer at 100 C. for one hour, counting the time after the "steam is up". The heating should not be done in a pressure sterilizer or in a water bath, or in any other way than as stated. This mixture is then allowed to cool. It is then poured into a large flat dish and to it is added, while stirring or shaking a sufficient quantity of a 1:1000 solution of losin (Grubler) yellowish, soluble in water) until the mixture losing its blue colour, becomes purple in colour and a scum with yellowish metallic luster forms on the surface while on close inspection a finely granular black precipitate appears in suspension. This will require about 750 c.c. of eosin solution for 100 c.c. of the alkaline methylene-blue solution. This whole mixture is then filtered and the small amount of precipitate collected on a filter paper which is allowed to dry thereon. When thoroughly dry, dissolve this precipitate in pure methyl-alcohol (Merck's reagent and nothing else) in the proportion of 0.3 gm. to 100 c.c. of alcohol. This alcoholic solution is the staining solution.

(For uses see examination of Blood).

EXAMINATION OF SMEARS FOR BACTERIA.

A. Examination of Sputum for Tubercle Bacillus:

1. **Direct Examination**—From the most purulent part or from small necrotic yellowish masses make thin smears and fix by passing through flame two or three times.

(a) Cover with carbol-fuchsin and gently steam for five minutes.

(b) Decolorize with 20% sulphuric acid until no more red comes away and wash quickly in water.

(c) Counterstain with Loeffler's methylene-blue for 3-5 minutes.

2. Examine after digestion and Sedimentation:

(a) Antiformin Method: Take equal volumes of sputum and 10% antiformin. Shake and incubate for 24 hours. Dilute three or four times with distilled water. Centrifuge and stain sediment for T.B.

Formulae for Antiformin:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Sodium Carbonate..... | 600 gms. |
| Fresh Chlorinated Lime..... | 400 gms. |
| Aqua Distilled g.s.....ad | 4000 c.c. |

(b) Doppel Method of Ellermann Erlandsen:

1. Sputum is placed in a glass cylinder and shaken with one half its volume of 0.6% sodium carbonate and placed in the thermostat at 37° C. for 24 hours.

2. Pour off supernatant fluid and centrifuge remainder so that all the sediment is contained in the last 10 to 15 c.c. of fluid.

3. To the fluid sediment add 2-4 volumes of 0.25% sodium hydrate solution and heat to boiling while stirring.

4. Allow to cool. Centrifuge and make smears from the sediment.

B. Examination of Smears from Boils, Abscesses, Sputa, serous cavities, Cerebro Spinal Canal, Methra, middle ears, etc.

If material is purulent examine direct smears. If fluid is fairly clear centrifugalize and make smears from sediment. For differentiation of the common pyogenic bacteria, Gram's stain is the best.

(See formula and technique above).

STAINING AND CLASSIFICATION OF COMMON PYOGENIC BACTERIA.

1. Cocci:

(a) Gram positive (Stain blue with Gram's Stain) Streptococcus; Staphylococcus; Pneumococcus (diplococcus encapsulated-lancet); Saphrophytic Cocci.

(b) **Gram Negative** (Stain red with Gram's Stain).
 Gonococcus (Diplococci bean or biscuit shape); Meningococcus (Intercellular Diplococci); Micrococcus Cattarrhalis (Small in size occur in groups).

N.B.—(Gram positive Cocci may decolorize if dead and stain red with the pyronin).

2. **Bacilli.**

(a) **Gram Positive:**

Most Saphrophytic Bacteria.
 Anthrax Bacillus.
 Bac. Aerogenes Capsulatus.
 Tetanus Bacillus.

(b) **Gram Negative:**

Bacillus Coli. Bac Pyocyaneus (Motile).
 Bacillus Typhosus (Motile).
 Bacillus Para Typhosus Alpha and Beta (Motile).
 Bacillus Mucosus Capsulatus (Friedlander's Bacillus).
 Bacillus of Influenza (Small Diplobacillus).
 Bacillus Malleli (Glanders).

(c) **Diphtheria Bacilli:**

Examination of direct smears and smears from cultures on blood serum.
 Stain with Loeffler's methylene blue for five minutes.

The diagnosis is made upon the presence of one of the three following forms, viz., Bi-polar form, barred form and form with clubbed ends.

(d) **Vincent's fusiform Bacillus and Spirillum:**

Occurs in Vincent's Angina. Ulcerative Stomatitis, ulceration of Tonsils and Pharynx and Cancrum Oris. Stain smears with dilute methyl-violet (Gram's 1-10) or dilute carbol-fuschin 1-10, for 3-5 minutes.

3. *Spirochaetae Pallida.*

(a) Smears from mucous patches or primary sores. These are made by washing the part carefully, currenting lightly the clean surface, wiping away first drop if bloody and with gentle pressure on surrounding tissue, obtaining a drop of serum from which the smears are made and stained with Giemsa's losung (Grubler & Co.) by the following technique: After drying smears in air they are fixed in absolute alcohol for one hour. They are then stained in a fresh dilute solution (1 drop of Giemsa's solution to 1 c.c. of distilled water). In this stain the organism takes a delicate violet purple color.

EXAMINATION OF BLOOD.

1. Estimation of Red Cells (Thoma Zeiss Blood Counter Turk ruling).

Solution used:

Hayem's Solution:

| | |
|------------------------|----------|
| ℞ Dist. Water..... | 200 c.c. |
| Sodium Chloride..... | 1 gm. |
| Sodium Sulphate..... | 5 gms. |
| Mercuric Chloride..... | 0.5 gm. |

Toisons Solution:

| | |
|---|----------|
| ℞ Dist. Water..... | 160 c.c. |
| Glycerin (Neutral)..... | 30 c.c. |
| Sodium Sulphate..... | 8 gms. |
| Sodium Chloride..... | 1 gm. |
| Methyl Violet just enough to give the desired tint. | |

Technique:

Estimation of the Reds.

1. The mixing—Filter the Toison's or Hayem's diluting fluid, and have bottle at bedside ready, uncorked. Rub the lobe of the patient's ear gently, wash it with alcohol, then water: then dry and make a quick puncture with the needle. Wash away the first drop, preferably with a moist towel and when a flow has been established, dry the ear again and insert mouth of the pipette of a haemocytometer into the drop that comes.

Pull a column of blood a short distance past the 0.5 mark, and gently blow it outwards again until the top of the column is just at this mark. Wipe the end of the pipette and quickly plunge it into the diluting fluid. Draw fluid upwards to 101 mark.

2. The preparation of the slide—Now try to gauge the size of a drop that will be required to completely fill the area of the platform without overflowing into the trench, and when it is on the slide, gently lower a cover-slip on it.

3. The Count—To count the reds, three separate preparations should be made, and on each the two blocks of 25 small squares at opposite corners of the ruled field of the haemocytometer should be counted. There should be from 150 to 200 reds on each block of 25 in normal blood diluted the 200 times.

4. The Calculation—The whole ruled field is one square mm. by $1/10$ mm. deep = $1/10$ c.mm. Each unit of count (a block of 25 little squares) is $1/16 \times 1/10$ c.mm. The total number of corpuscles counted on several units will be the number in so many sixteenths of $1/10$ c.mm. Thus if 600 corps were counted on 3 units, then

On $3/16$ of $1/10$ cmm. are 600 corps

On 1 cmm. are $600 \times 16/3 \times 10/1$

On 1 cmm. undil'd are $600 \times 16/3 \times 10/1 \times 200/1 = 6,400,00$.

2. Estimation of the Whites:

1. This may be done with the same mixture as the reds, the whites being stained violet if Toison's fluid be used. On each slide preparation that is made, after the reds have been counted, the whole ruled field is searched for the definite round blue leucocytes. There should be only 3 to 6 on the ruled area with a 1 to 200 dilution. The estimation is made in the same way as for the reds.

With the white pipette make a 1-10 to 1-20 dilution of the blood using a 0.50/0 solution of acetic acid in distilled water—this may be tinted with methyl green if desired. Make four drop preparations and each time count all the leucocytes in the whole ruled field. Do not mistake debris for leucocytes, the latter being definite in outline and finely granular.

3. **Estimation of Haemoglobin:** The following Haemoglobinometers are recommended in the order they are placed:

1. Dare
2. Sahli's Haemometer
3. Tallquist's Scale.

4. **Examination of Blood Smears:** (For formulae of Wright's Stain see formulae of stains).

Cover the smear prepared by drying in the air with Wright's stain and allow it to stand for one minute, then add from 5 to 20 drops of distilled water so that an iridescent scum appears on the surface and a dark precipitate is seen in the diluted stain, let this remain for two minutes, wash off with distilled water until the smear is purplish pink in color, dry in a blotter and examine with the oil immersion lens.

Examine the smear with the oil immersion lens noting the following points:

1. The comparative number of red and white cells.
2. The color of the reds. This should be uniform.
3. The shape and size of the reds. They should be round and uniform, look for poikilocytes, macrocytes, and microcytes.
4. The presence of nucleated red cells. These will be normoblasts, microblasts or megaloblasts according to size.
5. The relative proportions of the different varieties of white cells. At least 400 cells should be counted in each differential examination.

5. Examination of Blood for Malaria.

Use Wright's blood Stain as above described, but stain for a full five minutes.

Analysis of Gastric Contents.

The Examination:

1. The Amount—This should be 2 to 3 ozs. one hour after the breakfast .

2. The Odor—Usually sour, occasionally aromatic, due to fatty acids.

3. Character—Is there an appearance of undigested food, mucus, bile or blood?

Mucus may be recognized by its rendering the contents stringy and tenacious. By dripping up the contents with a glass rod the amount of mucus may gauged roughly.

Blood—do not be misled by presence of tobacco juice or bread crust in contents.

4. Reaction—Test with litmus paper. This is acid except in very rare instances. If it should be alkaline merely note appearance of contents, and examine under the microscope.

5. Free Acidity—Test with congo red paper. It becomes blue if free acid be present. If this be due to organic acids gently heating the paper the blue will disappear.

6. Free HCl.—Dimethyl-amido-azo-benzol added to the filtrate in the quantity of one or two drops gives a cherry red colour with free HCl.

7. Lactic Acid—(a) Take 5 c.c. of Uffelmann's reagent (Carbolic acid 1 in 20) and add a drop of ferric chloride solution. A dark blue color is obtained. Dilute this with water till an amethyst blue is given. To this solution add the filtrate, or its ethereal extract, drop by drop. A canary yellow coloration following each drop down through the fluid, and the final change of the blue color to a yellow indicates lactic acid.

8. Quantative Examination:

The acidity of the gastric contents is expressed quantitatively in degrees of acidity or acidity per cent (not %). The degree of acidity or acidity per cent. of gastric contents is the number of c.c. of N/10 NaOH required to neutralize the acid in 100 c.c. of the gastric contents.

The acidity of the gastric contents is due to,

1. Free HCl.
2. HCl combined with food
3. Organic acids
4. Acid Salts.

First titration—Take 10 c.c. of the filtered contents in a beaker and add 2 or 3 drops of dimethyl-amido-azo-benzol as indicated. The mixture becomes cherry red if free HCl be present. Fill the burette with N/10 NaOH and run this in until the indicator shows neutralization the red color changes to orange or yellow. The number of c.c. of N/10 NaOH used multiplied by 10 gives the acidity due to free HCl in 100 c.c. or the acidity per cent. This is normally from 15-30.

Now add a few drops of phenolphthalein to the contents of the beaker and run in more alkali until a red color is produced. The total number of c.c. of alkali used from the first gives the degree of total acidity. This is normally 50-70.

Second titration—To 10 c.c. of filtrate add 2 or 3 drops of alizarin solution and add the soda from the burette till a violet color appears. This amount of soda solution multiplied by 10 gives the acidity due to free HCl, acid salts and organic acids.

The difference between the total acidity and this last result gives the acidity due to HCl combined (with food). This should be about 45.

9. Microscopic Examination—

Three elements are of interest if present.

1. Yeast—Clear pale round spores, varying in size, and some having small spores budding out from them.

2. *Sarcina*—These are colorless, occur in multiples of 4, as 8, 16, etc. They resemble a bale of goods.

3. Oppler-Boas bacillus—This is a long straight bacillus which may be seen wriggling around in the undried contents with the ordinary 1/6 lens. Presence almost always indicative of cancer.

The first two, if present numerically indicate some retention of stomach contents.

10. Formulae of Indicators used in Analysis of Gastric Contents.

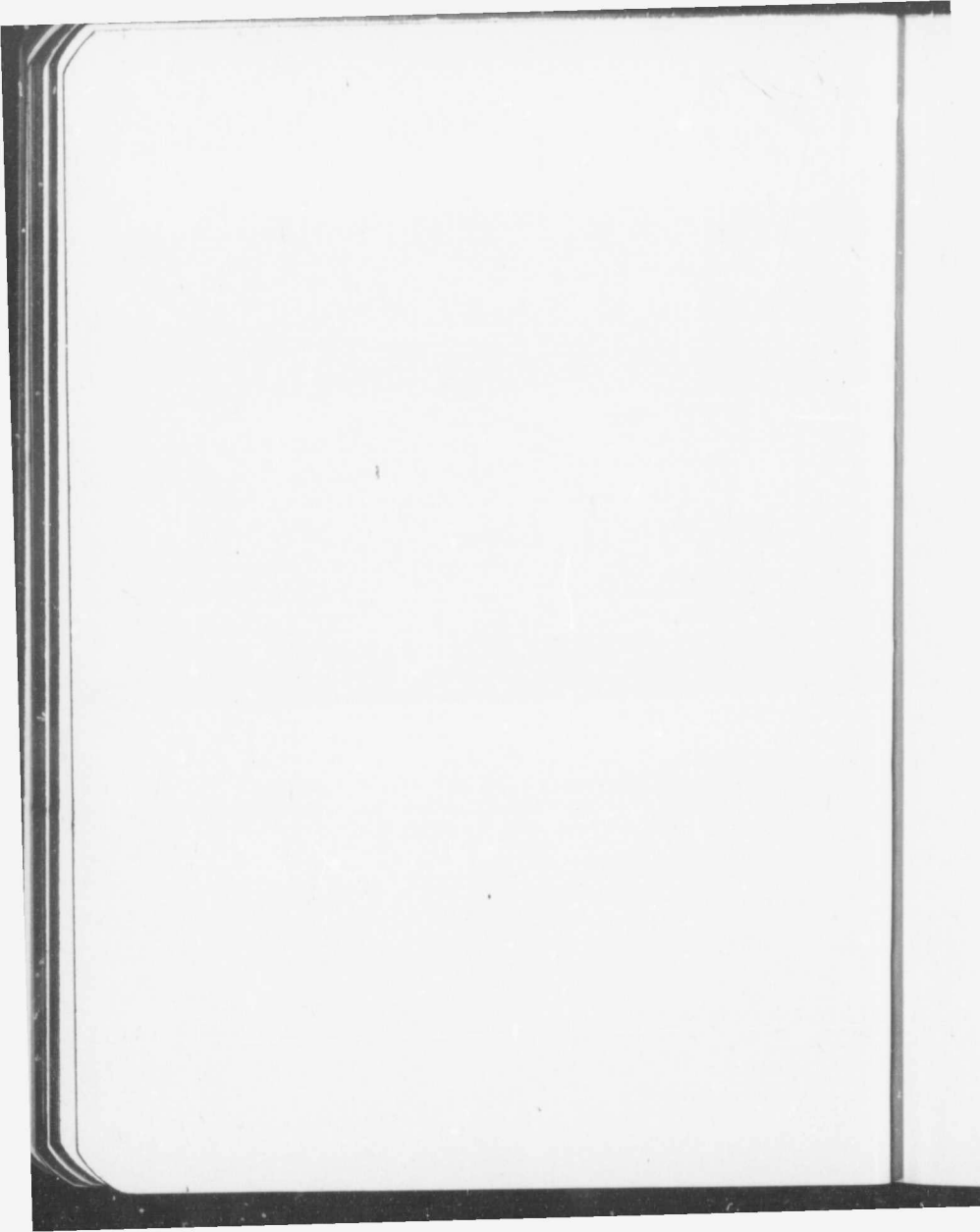
Methyl orange.—Five Centigrams of the dye are dissolved in 100 c.c. of distilled water.

Di-methyl-amido-azobenzol.—Half a gram of the dye is dissolved in 100 c.c. of Rectified Spirits.

Congo Red.—A saturated solution of the dye in distilled water is used. Congo paper can be made soaking strips of smooth filter paper in the solution and drying in air.

Phenolphthalein.—A 1 per cent. alcoholic solution.

Alizarin.—A 1 per cent. solution in distilled water. This should be filtered.



**Formulae for use in the Department
of Obstetrics.**



OBSTETRICAL TECHNIQUE.

Eye Treatment of the New Born.

1. Immediately after the child's head is born the eyes and face are washed with Boracic Solution 1-40, and mucous, etc., removed from its mouth and throat.
2. When first taken to the Nursery the eyes are flushed out with Boracic Solution 1-40 and gtt. ii of 40% Aqueous Solution of Argyrol are dropped into each eye.
3. Each succeeding day after the morning bath and p.r.n. during the day the eyes are flushed out with Boracic Solution 1-40.

Cord Dressings.

The umbilical cord is dressed once in twenty-four hours with a dry dressing of bichloride gauze, secured in place by an abdominal binder. The use of the binder is discontinued when the cord comes off.

Infected Cord.

In cases where the cord becomes moist and the odour foul the dry dressing is replaced by a dressing of moist bichloride gauze (1-5000), changed every four hours.

Preparation of Silkworm Gut Sutures.

Cut the silkworm gut strands the desired length; wash carefully with green soap and water; arrange in skeins with six sutures in each. Place one skein in a ℥iii. test tube, plug the top with non-absorbent cotton, sterilize with steam one hour. Fill the test tube with a solution of Iodine crystals in Columbian Spirits (41½ grs. to ℥i.). leave for twenty-four hours, pour off Iodine Solution all but ℥ss.; then refill the tube with sterile water. Place in a covered jar until used.

Haemorrhage in New-Born.

In cases of haemorrhage in the new-born a hypodermic injection of 15 c.c. of a sterile 2% aqueous solution of gelatine is given by hypodermic injection.

Preparation of a Patient for Labour.

1. Large simple enema, at the onset of labour.
2. Carefully clip all hair from labia and pubis.
3. A full tub bath.
4. Carefully scrub the body from the waist line to the knees with green soap and water, followed by a lysol solution of 1/2%.
5. Cleanse carefully the vulva with the green soap and water, followed by lysol solution 1/2%, and apply a gauze guard, steeped in solution of bichloride of mercury 1-3000, secured in place by a sterile vulva pad, pinned back and front to "T." bandage.

Preparation of a Patient for Induction of Labour.

1. Follow exactly the same routine as in the preparation of a patient for labour.
2. From twelve to twenty-four hours before induction of bougie, introduce into the vagina an antiseptic cone of Thiodine, 10%, each containing, Ichthyol, Iodine, Boro-glycerine, Hydrastine, Carbolic Acid and Glycerine.

Bougies—their Preparation.

No. 24 French gum-elastic, olive-tipped bougies are used. These are wrapped in absorbent cotton, surrounded with a factory cotton wrapper and sterilized under a fifteen pounds pressure of steam, for ten minutes.

**Formulae for Use in the Surgical
Department.**



SURGICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following pages contain a description of some of the methods employed in the surgical department of the Hospital including such matters as the sterilization of the field of operation, the sterilization of the hands of the operator and assistants, the preparation of dressings, the care of instruments, etc. Certain formulæ are added including those of antiseptic solutions and of drugs used for internal administration or local application which are more particularly restricted in their use to the surgical wards.

Preparation of the Field of Operation while the Patient is in the Ward.

The preparation of the field of operation should not be restricted to the area in which incisions are to be made but should include a considerable portion of the surrounding surface, leaving an ample border of prepared skin beyond the immediate site of operation. Where possible the preparation should be begun the day before.

First Method.

Twelve hours before operation the whole area is shaved using soap and water for the purpose, washed well with green soap and water, wiped with alcohol, then washed with bichloride of mercury solution 1 in 1000 and covered with a dry sterile towel. Three hours before the time of operation, the part is painted with 5% iodine solution in alcohol and covered with a dry sterile towel.

Second Method.

In the manner indicated above the area is shaved, wiped with alcohol, painted with 2% iodine solution and covered with a dry sterile towel.

In both cases the area is painted with 5% iodine solution in alcohol in the operation room, just previous to operation.

Emergency Preparation.

The area must not be washed with water but must be shaved while still dry, then it is painted with 5% solution of iodine in alcohol. If it is found impossible to shave the dry skin then one may proceed as follows: The area is painted with 5% solution of iodine in alcohol over the unprepared field in order to get the penetrating effect of iodine which can only be secured on a dry surface. It is then shaved using soap and water for the purpose. The area is subsequently washed with alcohol or gasoline before the second painting with Iodine.

Preparation in Vaginal Operations.

It is essential that precautions should be taken to prevent soiling of the field of operation by evacuations from the bowel. Two nights before operation or early on the day preceding, a suitable purgative, such as castor oil is given. This is followed by a simple enema administered 15 hours before operation; subsequently a second enema is given 10 hours prior to the time fixed for operation. The pubic region and the perineum are shaved and washed with green soap and water and a vaginal douch of 1 in 4000 bichloride of mercury solution is given, after which a sterile gauze pad is applied. Immediately preceding the administration of the anaesthetic, a sterile glass catheter is passed to ensure that the bladder is empty. After the patient is anaesthetised and placed in the lithotomy position, the vagina and perineum are thoroughly washed with green soap and water and a vaginal douch given of 1 in 2000 bichloride of mercury solution followed by a douch of plain sterile water. A continuous flow of sterile water over the parts may be employed while operating. In operating upon the female pelvic organs by the abdominal route it is always wise, in addition to the preparation of the abdominal wall, to make the vaginal preparation described above as it becomes frequently necessary in such cases to carry out various manipulations through the vagina or in some cases, to drain by the vaginal route.

Solutions.

Carbolic acid solutions are colored with carmine. Bichloride of mercury solutions are colored with methylene blue. The coloring matter is used for easy identification of the solution by those employing them. Boracic acid solutions are made with boiled water, and are not colored. It is not necessary to stipulate the various strengths of solution used save to say that stock solutions are kept in the following strengths:

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Carbolic acid..... | 1 in 20 |
| Bichloride of mercury..... | 1 in 500 |
| Boracic acid..... | 1 in 15 |

Gauze Sponges.

The gauze used to make the sponges is manufactured and sold as "Surgical Gauze". It resembles cheesecloth but is of somewhat wider mesh and of softer material. It is 36 inches in double width and has a selvage edge. Sponges are made in two sizes.

1. Gauze 18 inches wide by 14 inches long. The side opposite the selvage is folded over two thirds of the way to the selvage edge, then the selvage is likewise brought to the folded margin. The raw edges are turned in about an inch, and the edges folded together, the margins are then stitched all around, and a tape 8 inches long attached to one corner. The size of the sponge when finished would be six inches by six inches.

2. Gauze 36 inches wide and 20 inches long. The selvage edges are folded together and are then folded over again to the double side making thus four ply of gauze. The edges are turned in for one inch and the two ends doubled together, the margins are then stitched, a tape eight inches long is attached to one corner. The size of the sponge completed would be nine inches by nine inches.

The sponges are counted into packages of one dozen in the presence of a witness, enclosed in a double cotton cover and sterilized by heat at a pressure of fifteen pounds to the square inch.

Gauze Wipes.

Gauze about 12 inches wide and 14 inches long is used as follows: One end is folded in about three inches and the sides folded to overlap one inch at the centre, the second end is folded over and tucked into the folded end. The size of the wipe is five inches by five inches.

Gauze Strips.

Long and wide strips: Take gauze 36 inches wide and 4 yards long and fold the selvage edges together, then fold again to make four ply. This folded gauze which is now 9 inches wide is doubled so that it is 2 yards long, the rough edges are folded in and the strip is stitched around the margins. A tape 8 inches long is attached. This strip when finished is 2 yards long and 9 inches wide.

Short and narrow strips: Take gauze 36 inches wide and 36 inches long. The rough ends are turned in and the selvage edges are folded together and folded twice again making the strip $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. It is stitched around the margins and a tape 8 inches long is attached. The strip when complete is 1 yard long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

Small strips: Take gauze 12 inches wide and 36 inches long. This narrow strip is cut most evenly if a thread is pulled out prior to cutting the desired width with the scissors. The ends are turned in one inch and the sides folded to the centre and then doubled over again. The edges and ends are then stitched. The strip completed is 3 inches wide and 34 inches long.

Dressings.

A dressing of ordinary size consists of two pieces of gauze about thirty inches square, each piece is gathered up at the edges and crushed much as one would grasp an unfolded handkerchief in the hand. This is usually described in the hospital as a "fluffy" piece. In addition to the fluffy piece there is one pad of absorbent wool enclosed in a covering of gauze about 8 inches by 8 inches in size. For amputation stumps pads are made about 12 inches square.

At the end of an operation the line of stitches is painted with a 5% solution of iodine in alcohol, two "fluffy pieces" are placed over the wound and over this a pad such as is described above. The pad is fixed in place by one or two strips of adhesive plaster and a bandage or binder applied. Where drainage is employed a moist dressing is used, a fluffy piece and a pad being wrung out of 1 in 2000 bichloride of mercury solution and a second dry pad is placed above the moist one.

Collodion Dressing.

In some cases a small dressing may be secured at the edges by Collodion. In such instances the dressing consists of thin films of sterile absorbent cotton or with this a single layer of gauze. Care should be taken to leave a portion of the dressing over the wound free from Collodion so that evaporation may take place and the wound kept dry.

Preparation of the Hands, etc.

1. The hands and forearms are thoroughly washed in hot running water using green soap and paying particular attention to the nails. A sterile piece of gauze may be advantageously used for washing and one may employ also a sterile nail brush or a piece of orange wood sharpened for cleaning under the nails. It is well before washing the hands to provide oneself with a cap and mask so as to have these comfortably adjusted before sterilization of the hands is begun. Some surgeons prefer as an additional safeguard to postpone this until after the surgeon has completed the sterilization of the hands when after donning his gown and gloves a sterile cap and mask are put on.
2. The hands and forearms are then soaked in bichloride of mercury 1 in 2000 or 1 in 40 carbolic acid for two minutes.
3. The hands and forearms are now wiped with gauze steeped in alcohol 65% for two minutes.
4. A sterile gown is donned and a pair of sterile rubber gloves are drawn on in such fashion as to make sure that

the outer surface of the glove does not in any way come in contact with the uncovered skin of the individual's hand.

Sterilization of Instruments.

Scissors, scalpels and needles are wiped thoroughly with alcohol 65% to remove all grease and then boiled for two minutes and then immersed for thirty minutes in 1 in 20 carbolic acid solution.

Instruments other than sharp are boiled in a 1% solution of sodium carbonate for ten minutes, then transferred to dry sterile towels and kept covered until used.

After operations, other than septic cases, instruments are washed in cold running water, brushed with green soap and water, spots of rust are removed with sapolio or with emery powder and ether sulphate and rinsed in hot water. They are then carefully dried.

After septic cases all instruments are washed in green soap and water and boiled for ten minutes; subsequently they are prepared as described in the last paragraph.

Sterilization of Catheters.

Rubber and glass catheters are thoroughly washed and boiled for five minutes in plain water. Coudé catheters, olive pointed catheters and ureteral catheters are wrapped in gauze or a towel so that they do not touch one another, and are boiled for from three to five minutes.

Catheterization of a Female Patient.

Glass catheters are used, of medium size and with a large eye. They are sterilized in the following manner: The catheters are washed and boiled for five minutes and are then transferred to a basin containing warm sterile water. It is a good plan to keep six or more catheters, which have been previously sterilized by boiling, stored ready for use in a narrow jar containing carbolic acid solution of the strength of 1 in 20; some absorbent cotton is placed in the bottom of the jar and the catheters stand immersed in this with the eye down-

wards. For immediate use one of these may be transferred to a basin containing warm sterile water.

When about to catheterize a patient the following articles are required: A sterile catheter in warm sterile water; A clean sheet; Three sterile towels; Sterile absorbent wipes; A small basin of warm antiseptic solution such as bichloride of mercury solution of the strength of 1 in 2000; Two basins, one for soiled wipes and the other for the urine (avoid contamination of the urine by soiled wipes). The patient is prepared in the following manner: As she lies in bed in the dorsal position the bed clothes are turned down and, in order to avoid chilling, the patient's body and arms are covered with a blanket; A clean sheet is now spread over the patient, the knees are drawn up and apart, the feet resting on the bed; the lower corners of the sheet are wrapped about the lower extremities and the sheet is drawn up between them so as to expose the perineum. Any dressings which may be present are removed and if there is any gross discharge this should be wiped away. A good light should fall upon the perineum and all requirements should be arranged within easy reach of the right hand of the nurse, placing the basin for the reception of the urine in the required position.

The nurse is required to wash her hands with soap and water for at least three minutes and they are then soaked in antiseptic solution such as bichloride of mercury 1 in 2000.

Catheterization is then carried out as follows: One sterile towel is laid across the lower part of the abdomen, tucking the lower border around the drawn up part of the sheet. With the left hand carefully separate the labia, clearly exposing the urethral orifice to view, taking care not to remove the left hand from the labia until the procedure is completed, everything else is done with the right hand. With wipes moistened in the antiseptic solution, carefully cleanse the inner surface of the labia and the area between them including the urethral and vaginal orifices, giving special attention to the latter. After cleansing, pass a fresh wipe firmly

but gently backward over the urethral opening and allow it to lodge in the vaginal orifice. Take up the catheter, grasping it by the end which does not enter the bladder. Pass it gently into the urethra with the slight convexity forwards and depress the outer end as it passes; usually not more than two inches of the catheter need be inserted. When the flow ceases, withdraw the catheter gently, placing the index finger over the outer end until the other end is over the basin when the urine contained in the catheter will run into the basin as the finger is removed. Place the used catheter in the other basin with the soiled wipes, afterwards sterilizing it afresh previous to storing it or putting it away. Remove the wipe from the vaginal orifice, then remove the left hand and the basin containing the urine. If any dressings are required, recleanse the hands and put on the dressing and make the patient comfortable in bed. If the urine is to be kept for examination it should be transferred to a container and labelled with the patient's name, the ward and the time of obtaining the specimen and see that it is sent to the laboratory forthwith.

Preparation of Rubber Gloves.

Gloves are washed in warm water and green soap, rinsed in warm water, to which a few drops of ammonia have been added, and boiled for five minutes. They are then tested by being inflated and held under water. If no bubbles of air escape they are now dried and powdered. Cuffs are turned back over the hand so that the gloves may be put on without the outside of the glove being touched by the bare hands. Each pair of gloves may be fastened by a light rubber band so that the pairs may be kept matched and separated and are thus stored ready for use.

Sterilization of Rubber Gloves.

The requisite number of pairs necessary for a particular operation are wrapped in a small towel, placed in a basin of plain boiling water in which they are totally submerged and boiled for five minutes.

The Dry Method of Sterilizing Gloves.

The gloves are first washed in warm water and green soap to which a few drops of ammonia have been added. They are then boiled for five minutes. The gloves are then dried and dusted with talcum powder. Each pair of gloves must then be placed between the folds of a small towel and sterilized for half an hour by heat at a pressure of 15 pounds to the square inch.

The Mending of Rubber Gloves.

Holes in rubber gloves are detected by holding an inflated glove under water and locating the hole by the escape of bubbles of air. The spot to which the patch is to be applied is roughened slightly with sand paper on the wrong side and held smoothly over the finger without being stretched. The cement is applied with a camel's hair brush and allowed to dry slightly, then the patch is applied quickly and held firmly until there is no tendency to curl. Mended gloves are put in a warm place for twelve hours so that they may be dried, they are then tested again under water.

Sterilization of Various Utensils.

The nozzles, etc., for irrigating purposes should be kept in carbolic acid, 1 in 20, and after operation, should be disconnected, washed, boiled, and again stored in carbolic solution.

Jars, funnels, basins and all receptacles should be thoroughly scrubbed with green soap solution or sapolio, then rinsed with water and boiled in carbonate of soda solution. They may be stored in a receptacle containing Formaldehyde.

The basins to be used at an operation should be placed in position by a nurse whose hands have been sterilized.

Sterilization of Silk and Linen.

Silk or linen is wound on glass spools, sterilized at fifteen pounds pressure to the square inch for half an hour, then boiled for from 3 to 5 minutes and stored in carbolic acid solution 1 in 20 or kept dry.

Preparation of Silk Worm Gut.

Both ends of the hank are cut off and several strands wound around the fingers. It is sterilized in the same manner as silk and linen.

Preparation of Horsehair.

Horsehair is washed lightly in hot water and soap, the water changed at least three times, rinsed in running water and soaked in carbolic acid 1 in 20 for twenty-four hours. Each hair is then tested separately, wound around the fingers into a coil and wrapped in a small piece of gauze. It is then boiled for ten minutes in plain water and soaked several days in carbolic acid 1 in 20.

Preparation of Catgut.

Catgut is wound loosely on glass spools, put into air tight jars in a solution of 10% iodine crystals in ether, and left for seven days. The catgut is then removed from the iodine solution, rinsed in ether and stored in air tight jars. It is absorbed in about the same time as sterile catgut prepared by the ordinary method.

Chromicized Catgut.

Coils of catgut 3 feet in length are submerged in ether and left there for say a month to remove the fats. The gut is then wound on bobbins or arranged in coils and submerged in the following solution:

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------|
| Potassium bichromate..... | grs. 22½. |
| Distilled water..... | oz. 15. |
| Dissolve and add: | |
| Glycerine..... | Drachms 2½. |
| Carbolic acid..... | Drachms 2½. |

The gut is allowed to remain in this solution for 30 hours. It is then removed and tightly stretched on a notched board and allowed to dry in the air or in an oven at a temperature of 113 F.

When the gut is dry it is coiled again and after being placed in a glass jar sterilized in alcohol vapour under pressure or the alcohol vapour sterilization may be replaced by exposure to dry heat at a temperature of

250 F. To overcome the stiffness in chromic gut it may be subjected to boiling in Albolene (Haubold).

Iodoform Gauze.

Gauze is cut in three yard lengths and sterilized at fifteen pounds pressure to the square inch for half an hour. A stiff suds is made of castile soap and about six ounces of normal saline solution. One ounce of iodoform powder is stirred into the suds. A piece of gauze about three yards long is soaked in the mixture and the powder well rubbed into the meshes. It is then squeezed dry, folded, put into a sterile jar and kept for several days. When required for use it is cut into various widths and lengths and made into rolls. It is then wrapped in two thicknesses of paraffin paper and sterilized at ten pounds pressure to the square inch for half an hour. The same precautions are taken in sterilization of hands, linen, basins, etc., for making and cutting of iodoform gauze as for operations.

Preparation of Rubber Tubing.

Pieces of rubber tubing are placed in a deep dish in a 10% solution of sodium carbonate over a slow fire. When the water boils the tubing is removed and scrubbed with a stiff brush, rinsed in running water and boiled for fifteen minutes. It is then put away dry, and before use at an operation it is again boiled for 1/2 minutes. A small supply of rubber tubing for emergency work is kept in a 1% formalin solution.

Cigarette Drains.

Dental rubber dam or green protective 5 inches wide is used for the purpose. The dam is cut to the desired length say 6 inches and sterilized by boiling. A number of holes half an inch in diameter are now cut in different parts of the rubber dam. A small roll of iodoform gauze 8 inches long is rolled up in the rubber dam much as one would roll a cigarette, an inch of gauze projecting beyond each end of the roll. These cigarette drains are wrapped in paraffin paper and sterilized under 10 lbs.

pressure to the square inch. If rubber dam is not available a good substitute may be made by splitting a piece of soft rubber tubing longitudinally and placing in it a core of iodoform gauze.

India Rubber Bands for Drainage.

Ordinary India rubber bands of different widths such as are used for commercial purposes, may be used as efficient drains in wounds. These are sterilized by boiling and stored in bichloride of mercury solution.

Plaster Bandages.

Crinolin is used for this purpose. The length is 6 yards and the width usually $4\frac{1}{2}$ or 5 inches. All loose threads must be taken off the edges.

Plaster is piled loosely on a tray and is pressed well into the meshes of crinolin and spread smoothly with a spatula. The bandages are then rolled loosely and are wrapped in parafin paper and kept in a dry place.

Technique to be Observed in the Operating Room.

Bearing in mind the use to which the amphitheatre is devoted, great care should be exercised to keep the floor and seats of that part occupied by the students as free from dust as possible.

Preparation of Arena for Operation.

The floor should be scrubbed at least once daily with soap and water. The walls, seats, fixtures and all moveable apparatus should be washed with carbolic solution 1 in 20. The operating table should be thoroughly wetted with carbolic acid solution 1 in 20 immediately before each operation. If the table has been used for a septic case, it should have a thorough scrubbing and douching with soap and water, followed by carbolic acid solution 1 in 20 immediately after the operation.

Dress of Surgeons.

The operating surgeon and all assistants should be clothed in sterilized gowns with sleeves long enough to

be overlapped by the gloves, and with caps and masks to cover the nose and mouth. The surgeon and his assistants should wear rubber gloves and care should be taken that these gloves are free from holes and have been properly sterilized.

Dress of Nurses.

The nurses should be clothed with sterilized gowns, caps, masks and gloves similar to that of the operating surgeon and assistants. The gowns and gloves of all surgeons and nurses should be put on by a sterilized nurse detailed for this work. This nurse should take pains to avoid touching any part of the clothing of those whom she is dressing, and in case of such accident she should frequently rinse her own hands in bichloride of mercury solution 1 in 2000.

Dress of Onlookers.

All onlookers on the floor of the operating room in important operations should be clothed in gowns, caps and masks. These are put through the sterilizer after they have once been worn. No onlookers are admitted except by consent of the operating surgeon.

Number of Surgeons and Assistants.

In all major operations there should be in addition to the operating surgeon, a first and second assistant, and at operations of unusual magnitude, such as amputation at the hip joint, four assistants will be required. For minor operations one assistant only is necessary.

Number of Nurses.

The operating room nurse should be sterilized and should have general supervision over her assistants, and the general conduct of the operation and the operating room. She should not merely superintend but be prepared to lend a hand where her judgment shows that she may be useful. For major operations she should have three assistants. The nurse who is to hand sponges may assist in preparing the operation room and

dressing the surgeon and nurses before the operation commences, the hands having been previously sterilized and gloved. After she takes charge of the sponges and towels she should not be required to do anything else, and she must take the utmost pains to prevent the accidental infection of her hands or the sponges, towels and dressings in her charge. In case of any such accident she should rinse her gloved hands thoroughly in 1 in 2000 bichloride of mercury solution, or the gloved hand may be immersed momentarily in water at the boiling point.

Instruments in Emergency.

Should any instrument not previously prepared be called for during the progress of an operation, it should be immediately boiled for five minutes, then seized in a pair of sterile forceps and handed to the surgeon.

List of Instruments and Sponges.

A record of the number of forceps, scissors and needles used in each abdominal or thoracic operation should be kept and the number accounted for before the wound is closed, the House Surgeon in charge of the instruments being held responsible. The number of sponges used at an individual operation are recorded by the nurse. After the operation is completed the nurse is required to prepare a list of the sponges used and accounted for and to sign her name to the list. This is preserved until the patient leaves the hospital.

Special Technique in Septic Cases with Pus.

Where it is known that pus will flow as the result of the operation, the surgeons and nurses should join their efforts to confine the pus and the septic products of the operation to the smallest operation area. The operating table should be entirely overlaid with rubber sheeting covered with sterilized towels or sheets. Vessels should be provided and put into position to catch the pus as soon as it flows. Large loose tampons should also be used to mop up any escaping pus, and a receptacle for

these should be provided immediately at hand so that the pus is **not passed across the operating table or to the nurses' table.** These tampons, and all infected sponges and gauze should of course afterwards be destroyed.

Recognizing the almost insuperable difficulties of disinfection after contact with virulent septic products the utmost care should be observed by house surgeons and nurses not to become infected with such toxic matter. Forceps may often be used to handle infected sponges, etc.

After such a septic operation any utensils or instruments known to have come in contact with the pus should be carefully kept from contact with uninfected utensils and instruments during the process of cleaning up.

Care of Patients after Operation.

After the completion of the operation the responsibility for the proper care of the patient rests upon the senior house surgeon who should either accompany him to the ward, or instruct a competent junior to do so.

It is the duty also of the house surgeon on the return of the patient to the ward, to acquaint the nurse in charge of the patient with the character of the operation which has just been performed, and with instructions as to the after treatment and any emergencies which may arise owing to the peculiar nature of the operation.

In all instances house surgeons and nurses must wear gloves while dressing septic cases in the wards.

SUPPOSITORIA.**Suppositorium Opii.**

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Pulveris Opii..... | gr. 1. | ..... | 0.065 |
| Olei Theobromatis..... | q.s. | | q.s. |

M.

Suppositorium Belladonnae.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Extracti Belladonnae Viridis..... | gr. 1/2. | ..... | 0.032 |
| Olei Theobromatis..... | q.s. | | q.s. |

M.

Suppositorium Acidi Tannici cum Morphia.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------|------|
| ℞ Acidi Tannici..... | gr. 5. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Morphinae Hydrochloridi..... | grs. 1/4. | ..... | 0.16 |
| Olei Theobromatis..... | q.s. | | q.s. |

M.

Suppositorium Belladonnae cum Morphia.

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Extracti Belladonnae Viridis..... | gr. 1/2. | ..... | 0.032 |
| Morphinae Hydrochloridi..... | gr. 1/4. | ..... | 0.016 |
| Olei Theobromatis..... | q.s. | | q.s. |

M.

Suppositorium Iodoformi Compositum.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Iodoformi..... | gr. 2. | ..... | 0.12 |
| Pulveris Opii..... | gr. 1/2. | ..... | 0.032 |
| Extracti Belladonnae Viridis..... | gr. 1/4. | ..... | 0.016 |
| Olei Theobromatis..... | q.s. | | q.s. |

M.

INJECTIONES.**Injectio Aluminis.**

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Aluminis..... | gr. 5. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Aquae Destillatae..... | ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Injectio Plumbi.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| ℞ Liquoris Plumbi Subacetatis..... | m. 5. | ..... | 0.32 |
| Aquae..... | ad ʒi. | ..... | 30.00 |

M.

Injectio Potassii Permanganatis cum Zinco.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| ℞ Potassii Permanganatis..... | gr. 1/6-1/3... | 0.01-0.02 |
| Zinci Sulphatis..... | gr. 2. | 0.13 |
| Aquae..... | ʒi. | 30.00 |

M.

Injectio Zinci Permanganatis.

℞ Zinci Permanganatis..... gr. 1/4-1/2... 0.16-0.03
 Aquae..... ℥i. 30.00

M.

Injectio Potassii Permanganatis.

℞ Potassii Permanganatis..... gr. 1/6-1/3... 0.01-0.02
 Aquae..... ℥i. 30.00

M.

Injectio Zinci Sulphatis.

℞ Zinci Sulphatis..... gr. 2. 0.12
 Aquae..... ℥i. 30.00

M.

Injectio Argenti Nitratis.

℞ Argenti Nitratis..... gr. 1. 0.065
 Aquae Destillatae..... ℥i. 30.00

M.

Injectio Protargol.

℞ Protargol..... gr. 3-6. .. 0.20-0.40
 Aquae..... ℥i. 30.00

M.

LOTIONES.**Lotio Rubra.**

℞ Zinci Sulphatis..... gr. 2. 0.12
 Tincturae Lavandulae Compos tae m. 12. 0.77
 Aquae..... ad ℥i. 30.00

M.

Lotio Acidi Borici.

℞ Acidi Borici..... gr. 15. 1.00
 Aquae..... ℥i. 30.00

M.

Unquentum Acidi Borici Dilutum.

℞ Unquenti Acidi Borici (B.P.)
 Unquenti Paraffini..... a.i ℥ss. 15.00

M.

Unquentum "Scarlet Red" Compos.tum.

℞ "Scarlet Red"..... gr. 24. 1.50
 Balsami Peruviani..... ℥iii. 12.00
 Paraffini Mollis..... ad ℥i. 30.00

M.

Unquantum "Scarlet Red".

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---------|-------|-------|
| R | "Scarlet Red"..... | gr. 40. | ..... | 2.40 |
| | Paraffini Mollis..... | ℥1. | ..... | 30.00 |
| M. | | | | |

Vaginal Douches.

- Carbolic acid, 1 in 80 to 100.
 - Bichloride of mercury, 1 in 2000 to 4000.
 - Boric acid, 1 in 40.
 - Lysol, 1 in 100 to 200.
 - Permanganate of potash, 1 in 500 to 2000.
 - Alum Sulph., 30 grains to 1 pint.
 - Zinci Sulph., 30 grains to 1 pint.
 - Formalin, 1 drachm to 1 pint.
 - Normal saline, 1 drachm to 1 pint.
 - Sterile water.
 - Quantity of douche, 2 to 6 quarts.
 - Temperature of douche, 95° increasing to 120° F.
- NOTE—Douches should be given slowly, the patient being in lying posture.

Applications.

- Pure carbolic acid.
- Silver nitrate, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 to 60 grains to the ounce.
- Argyrol, 5 to 25%.
- Churchill's Iodine.

Solutions for Tampons.

- Glycerine, pure.
- Carbolic acid in glycerine, 1 to 10.
- Glycerine, with Ichthyol in varying strengths occasionally with Belladonna.
- Balsam of Peru in Castor oil .1 in 3 to 5.

Poison Table.



GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT.

1. Remove the poison from the stomach by lavage or emesis, except in the case of concentrated mineral acids, or alkalis.
2. Administer antidotes, which, by their chemical action, render the poisons insoluble or inert.
3. Administer physiological antidotes.
4. Favor the natural elimination of the poison.
5. Symptomatic treatment.

EMETICS.

1. **Apomorphine Hydrochlorate**—1/10 gr. hypodermically.
2. **Salt**—Two tablespoonfuls in half a pint of tepid water.
3. **Mustard**—A tablespoonful in half a pint of tepid water.
4. **Zinc Sulphate**—Twenty to thirty grains dissolved in half a tumblerful of tepid water.
5. **Ipecac**—Thirty grains powder mixed with a little tepid water.
6. **Wine of Ipecac**—Two tablespoonfuls; for a child, half this dose.
7. **Sulphate of Copper**—Five to ten grains, dissolved in water, especially indicated in phosphorus poisoning.
8. **Tartar Emetic**—Three grains. This is somewhat slow in action and usually causes much depression.
9. **Carbonate of Ammonium**—Thirty to sixty grains dissolved in water.
10. **Alum**—A tablespoonful dissolved in water. Not reliable.
11. **Tickling the Fauces.**

POISON.**TREATMENT AND ANTI-DOTES.****ACID CARBOLIC.**

1. Wash out the stomach carefully with a solution of saccharated lime.

Acid, Carbolic—
Contd.

2. Give half a teaspoonful of sodium or magnesium sulphate, dissolved in water every ten minutes for three or four doses.
3. Give a demulcent drink, such as milk, white of egg, or olive oil.
4. Treat collapse if present by external warmth and stimulants.
5. Artificial respiration if necessary.

**ACID, HYDRO-
CYANIC.**

Potassium Cyanide.

Oil of Bitter Almond.

**Treatment of value only
when prompt.**

1. Emetic or stomach tube.
2. Cold affusions to face and back.
3. Artificial respiration.
4. Ammonia to the nostrils.
5. Stimulants, warmth to skin, and friction of extremities.

**ACID, HYDRO-
CHLORIC.**

ACID, NITRIC.

ACID, SULPHURIC.

ACID, ACETIC.

ACID, TARTARIC.

**Stomach tube should not be
used. Emetics are un-
necessary.**

1. Soap and water, chalk, white wash, lime water, magnesia, baking soda, washing soda diluted freely with water, or any substance which will neutralize the acid.
2. Milk, white of egg, oil, linseed tea, arrow root or other demulcent drink.
3. Morphine for pain.
4. Warmth to skin.

ACID, OXALIC.

Salts of Lemon.
Salts of Sorrel.

Alkalies and alkaline carbonates not to be used.

1. Stomach tube or emetic. In washing out stomach use an antidote in water.
2. Antidotes are saccharated solution of lime, lime water, chalk, whitening, and white-wash from a wall.
3. Castor Oil, one ounce.
4. Demulcent drinks.

ACETANILIDE.

Antifebrin.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Recumbent position.
3. Stimulants—ether or brandy hypodermically, strychnine, etc.
4. External warmth.

ACONITE.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Recumbent position.
3. Stimulants, including warmth to body.
4. 1/50 gr. digitalin or 10-20 minims of tincture of digitalis.
5. Artificial respiration if necessary, also friction.

ALCOHOL.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Coffee by mouth or enema.
3. Attempts at rousing the patient.
4. Cold affusions to head and neck, except in case of much collapse.
5. Inhalations of Ammonia.
6. Artificial respiration.

ALKALIES, CAUSTIC. Do not use the stomach tube.

Caustic Potash.
Caustic Soda.
Strong Ammonia.
Lye.
Pearl Ash.

1. Water.
2. Any of the following diluted with water or in dilute solution: vinegar, lemon juice, citric acid, tartaric acid.
3. Demulcent drinks, such as olive oil and linseed tea.
4. Morphine for pain.
5. Stimulants.

ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS.

Tartar Emetic.
Butter of Antimony.

1. Stomach tube except in poisoning by butter of antimony.
2. Promote vomiting by draught of warm water.
3. Tannic acid, one drachm in tea.
4. Morphine for pain.
5. Demulcent drinks—milk, white of egg, or gruel.
6. Stimulants and warmth to body.

ANTIPYRIN.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Stimulants.

ARSENIC.

White Arsenic.
Paris Green.
Rat Pastes.
Fly Papers.
Sheep Dips.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Ferric hydrate, prepared by mixing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. tincture of the chloride of iron in half a tumbler of water with equal an quantity of solution of ammonia of carbonate or sodium in saturated solution and filtering through a handkerchief.

The precipitate should be given in large quantities in a half tumblerful of hot water.
Dialysed iron is also useful.

Arsenic—Contd.

3. Calcined magnesia in unlimited quantities.
4. Enemata.
5. Castor oil or linseed oil.
6. Demulcent drinks.
7. Morphine for pain.
8. Stimulants and warmth to skin.

ATROPINE.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Stimulants and hot coffee by mouth or enema.
3. Pilocarpine nitrate $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. hypodermically. Repeat in an hour if necessary.
4. Artificial respiration if necessary.
5. If stupor exist rouse the patient by flicking with a wet towel, faradic current, etc.

BARIUM SALTS.

Barium Chloride.
Barium Nitrate.

1. Magnesium Sulphate (Epsom salts) or sodium sulphate (Glauber's salts) in ounce doses.
2. Stomach tube or emetic.
3. Stimulants and external warmth.

CAFFEINE.

Caffeine Citrate.

1. Stomach tube and emetic.
2. Stimulants—brandy, aromatic spirits of ammonia, etc.
3. External warmth.
4. Morphine $\frac{1}{4}$ grain and atropine $\frac{1}{50}$ grain. Repeat in one hour.

CANTHARIDES.

Cantharidin.
Spanish Fly.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Demulcent drinks, free from oil.
3. Cathartics, but not oil in any form.

Cantharides—*Contd.*

4. Morphine for pain.
5. Warmth to skin, and stimulants.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Warmth to skin, massage and friction.
3. Enemata of hot, strong coffee.
4. Strychnine hypodermically.
5. Prevent sleeping if possible.
6. Artificial respiration if necessary.
7. Inhalations of oxygen.

COCAINE.

1. Stimulants such as ether, brandy and aromatic spirits of ammonia.
2. Inhalations of amyl nitrite.
3. Inhalations of chloroform for relief of convulsions.
4. Artificial respiration if necessary.

COPPER SALTS.

Verdigris.
Blue Vitriol.

1. Milk and eggs.
2. Stomach tube or emetic if necessary.
3. Potassium ferrocyanide, a drachm dissolved in water.
4. Demulcent drinks.
5. Morphine for relief of pain.

CHLOROFORM.

Anesthesia.
Ether.

1. Make sure no foreign body in larynx.
2. Extend tongue, keep jaw up and forward and head turned to one side.
3. Artificial respiration.
4. Fresh air and warm bottles.
5. Lower the head.

6. Strychnine, ether and brandy hypodermically.
7. Amyl nitrite, especially if respiratory centre at fault.
8. Hot strong tea or coffee enema.

DIGITALIS.

1. Emetic or stomach tube.
2. Lavage with strong tea.
3. Thirty grains of tannic acid in 6 oz. of warm water.
4. Recumbent position for hours.
5. Stimulant. Nitrites or ac-nite.

FUNGI.

Poisonous Mush-rooms.

Muscarine.

1. Emetic or stomach tube.
2. Castor oil, an ounce.
3. Stimulants and external warmth.
4. Morphine for relief of pain.
5. Atropine 1/50 gr. hypodermically when pupil is contracted.

**GASES, POISON-
OUS.**

Coal Gas.

Water Gas.

Sewer Gas.

Acetylene.

Carbon Monoxide.

Carbon Dioxide.

1. Fresh air. Artificial respiration if necessary.
2. Inhalation of oxygen.
3. Stimulants—hot strong coffee per rectum, etc.
4. External warmth.
5. Transfusion of blood.

IODINE.

Tincture of Iodine.

Lugol's Solution.

1. Stomach tube, or emetic, especially apomorphine hypodermically.
2. Preparations containing much starch such as arrow-root, cornstarch, or flour stirred up with cold water.
3. Morphine for relief of pain.

LEAD SALTS.**Sugar of Lead.****White Lead.**

1. Epsom salts or Clauber's salts.
2. Stomach tube or emetic.
3. Demulcent drinks.
4. Morphine for pain.

MERCURY SALTS.**Corrosive sublim-
ate.****White Precipitate.****Red Precipitate.**

1. White of egg.
2. Stomach tube or emetic.
3. Demulcent drinks.
4. Morphine if necessary for the relief of pain and purging.

MORPHINE.**Opium.****Dover's Powder.****Laudanum.****Nepenthe.****Chlorodyne.****Soothing Syrups.****Cough Mixture.**

1. Permanganate of potassium, 10 grains in half a pint of water.
2. Stomach tube or emetic.
3. Strong coffee by mouth or enema.
4. Rouse the patient by flipping with a wet towel, pinching, application of faradic current, ammonia to nostrils, etc.
5. Atropine sulphate 1/20 gr. hypodermically. Repeat every hour until 1/2 gr. has been given, if respiration requires stimulation.
6. Artificial respiration if necessary.
7. Inhalation of oxygen.

PHOSPHORUS.**Rat Pastes.****Matches.**

1. Copper sulphate, 10 grains, dissolved in water.
2. Stomach tube.
3. Old or oxidised oil of turpentine, 40 minims every 15 minutes for 3 or 4 doses.

Phosporous—contd.

4. Potassium permanganate, 5 grains dissolved in a tumblerful of water.
5. Demulcent drinks, but avoid oils.
6. Magnesium sulphate, an ounce. No castor oil.
7. Morphine for relief of pain.

PTOMAINES.**Tinned Meats.****Tinned Salmon.****Decomposed Foods.**

1. Stomach tube or emetic.
2. Purgatives.
3. Stimulants to check collapse.
4. Atropine hypodermically.
5. Morphine for pain and purging if excessive.

SNAKE_BITE.

1. Free crucial proximal ligature.
2. Free crucial incision.
3. Hypodermic injection into tissues around incision of 20 minims of 1 in. 7 solution of liquor potassae and water, or 40 minims of solution of potassium permanganate, or 10 minims of liquor ammonia, or 40 minims of a 2% solution of calcium hypochlorite (chlorinated lime).
4. Stimulants very freely—whisky or brandy, strychnin, caffeine.
5. Bleeding and warm normal saline intervenously or interstitially.
6. Artificial respiration.

STRYCHNINE.

1. Emetic.
Stomach tube should not be used after tetanic symptoms have set in.
2. Inhalations of chloroform or ether to produce anæsthesia.
3. Give 4 drachms of bromide of potassium and 30 grains of chloral hydrate.
4. Animal charcoal ad lib.
5. Artificial respiration.

Dose Tables.

DOSE TABLE.

NOTE—1. The official (B.P.) preparations appear in lists, each in its own class, of which in most cases the dose is regular.

NOTE—2. Isolated substances such as active principles and their salts, alkaloidal and metallic salts, synthetic preparations, official or not, appear alphabetically in another list.

NOTE—3. The hypodermic dose of drugs so used should be about half that given by mouth. Per rectum the dose should be about half as large again as that by mouth.

| Name. | Dose. | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Acetanilidum..... | 1-3 grs. | .065-.2 gm. |
| Aether Purificatus..... | 10-30 m. | .6-.2 cc. |
| Agaricin..... | 1/6-1 grs. | .011-.065 gm. |
| Aloe Barb..... | 2-5 grs. | .13-.32 gm. |
| Aloe Soc..... | 2-5 grs. | .13-.32 gm. |
| Aloinum..... | 1/2-2 grs. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Alumen..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Amyl Nitris..... | 1-5 m. Hyp. 1/2-1 m. | .06-.3cc. Hy- po .03-.06 cc. |
| Antimonium Sulphuratum..... | 1-2 grs. | .065-.13 gm. |
| Antipyrin (Phenazone)..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Antifebrin..... | 1-3 grs. | .065-.2 gm. |
| Apiol Liq. (and Cryst)..... | 3-6 m. | .2-.4 gm. |
| Apomorphinae..... | 1/10-1/4 gr. by mouth | .006-.016 gm. |
| | 1/20-1/10 hypoderm | .003-.006 gm. |
| Argent Nitras..... | 1/4-1/2 gr. | .016-.032 gm. |
| Asafetida..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Aspirin..... | 10-15 grs. | .65-1 gm. |
| Atoxyl..... | 3/4-3 grs. | .05-.2 gm. |
| Atropina..... | 1/200-1/100 gr. | .0003-.0006 gm. |
| Bismuth-Carbonas..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.32 gm. |
| Bismuth-Oxidum..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.32 gm. |
| Bismuth-Salicylas..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.32 gm. |
| Bismuth-Subnit..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.32 gm. |
| Bismuth-Subgallas..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.32 gm. |
| Borax..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.32 gm. |
| Bromoform..... | 1/2-2 m. | .03-.12 cc. |
| Butyl-chloral hyd..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Caffeina..... | 1-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Caffeinae Citras..... | 2-10 grs. | .13-.65 gm. |
| Calcii Carb. Praecip..... | 10-60 grs. | .65-.4 gm. |
| Calcii Chloridum..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-.1 gm. |
| Calcii Hypophos..... | 3-10 grs. | .2-.65 gm. |
| Calcii Phosphas..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Calcii Chloridum..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Calcii Lactas..... | 1-15 grs. | .065-1 gm. |
| Calcii Sulphidum..... | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Camphora..... | 2-5 grs. | .13-.32 gm. |
| Camphor. Monobrom..... | 2-10 grs. | .13-.65 gm. |

| Name. | Dose. | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cerii Oxalas..... | 2-10 grs. | .13-.65 gm. |
| Chloral Hydras..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Cocaina..... | 1/20-½ gr. | .003-.032 gm. |
| Cocainae Hydrochlor..... | 1/5-1 gr. | .013-.065 gm. |
| Codeina..... | ¼-2 grs. | .016-.13 gm. |
| Colchicina..... | 1/100-1/32 gr. | .0006-.002 gm |
| Copaiba..... | ½-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Chlorodyne..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Crede's Silver (Collargolum)... | ½-2 gr. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Creosotal..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Creosote Carbonate..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Creosotum..... | 1-5 m. | .06-.3 cc. |
| Creta Praep..... | 10-60 grs. | .65-4 gm. |
| Cupri Sulph. as astringent..... | ¼-2 grs. | .016-.13 gm. |
| as emetic..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Digipuratum Tabs..... | 1½ grs. | .09 gm. |
| Digitalis Folia..... | ½-2 grs. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Dionin..... | ¼-1/2 gr. | .016-.032 gm. |
| Diuretin..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Elaterium..... | 1/10-½ gr. | .006-.032 gm. |
| Elaterinum..... | 1/40-1/10 gr. | .0016-.006 gm |
| Ergota..... | 20-60 grs. | 1.3-4 gm. |
| Ergotinum..... | 2-8 grs. | .13-.5 gm. |
| Erythrol Nitrate..... | ½-1 gr. incr. | .032-.065 gm. |
| Eserina..... | 1/100-1/50 gr. | .0006-.0032 gm |
| Eucaïn. Hydrochlor..... | 1/10-½ gr. | .0065-.032 gm. |
| Eucalypti Gummi..... | 2-5 grs. | .13-.32 gm. |
| Eucalyptol..... | ¼ m. | .015 cc. |
| Fel. Bovinum Purif..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Ferri Arsenas..... | 1/16-¼ gr. | .004-.016 gm. |
| Ferri Cacodylas..... | ¾-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Ferri Carb. Sacch..... | 10-30 grs. | .65-2 gm. |
| Ferri et Ammon. Cit..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Ferri et Quin. Cit..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.55 gm. |
| Ferri Iodidum..... | 1-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Ferri Phosphas..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Ferri Pyrophosph U.S..... | 4 gr. | .25 gm. |
| Ferri Sulphas. (Granulat., U.S.) | 1-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Ferri Sulphas. Exsicc..... | ½-3 grs. | .032-.2 gm. |

| Name. | Dose. | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ferri Valerianas | 3-5 grs. | .2-.32 gm. |
| Ferrum Redactum | 1-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Ferrum Tartaratum | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Glycerinum | 1-2 drs. | 4-8 cc. |
| Glycerinum Pepsini | 1-2 drs. | 4-8 cc. |
| Guaiaci Resina (and Lig.) | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Guaiacol | 1-5 m. | .06-.3 cc. |
| Guarana | 10-60 grs. | .65-4 gm. |
| Heroin HCl | 1/24-1/12 gr. | .003-.006 gm. |
| Homatropinae Hydrobrom. | 1/80-1/20 gr. | .0008-.003 gm |
| Hydrarg. Binioididum | 1/16-1/4 gr. | .004-.016 gm. |
| Hydrarg. cum Creta | 1-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Hydrarg. Iodidum Rub. | 1/32-1/16 gr. | .002-.004 gm. |
| Hydrarg. Perchlor | 1/32-1/16 gr. | .092-.004 gm. |
| Hydrarg. Subchlor | 1/2-5 grs. | .032-.32 gm. |
| Hydrastin | 1/2-2 grs. | .033-.13 gm. |
| Hyoscinae HBr | 1/200-1/100 gr. | .0003-.0006 gm |
| Hyoscyaminae H Br. et Sulph. | 1/200-1/100 gr. | .0003-.0006 gm |
| Iodalbin | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Iodoformum | 1/2-3 grs. | .032-.2 gm. |
| Ipecac Rad. (Expect) | 1/4-2 grs. | .016-.13 gm. |
| (Emetic) | 15-30 grs. | 1-2 gm. |
| Jalapa | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Jalapae Resina | 2-5 grs. | .13-.32 gm. |
| Kino | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Magnes, Carb. Levis | 30-60 grs. | { 2-4 gm. |
| Magnes, Carb. Pond | 5-30 grs. reptd. | { .32-2 gm. |
| Magnesü Sulph | 30-120 grs. | 2-8 gm. |
| Magnesia, Levis | 30-60 grs. (5-30 reptd) | 2-4 gm. (.32-2 gm. rep.) |
| Magnesia, Pond | 30-60 grs. (5-30 reptd) | 2-4 gm. (.32-2 gm. rep.) |
| Menthol | 1/2-2 grs. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Morphinae Acetas | 1/8-1/2 grs. | .008-.032 gm. |
| Morphinae Hydrochlor | 1/8-1/2 grs. | .008-.032 gm. |
| Morphinae Tartras | 1/8-1/2 grs. | .008-.032 gm. |
| Myrrha | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Naphthol | 3-10 grs. | .2-.65 gm. |
| Beta Naphthol Bismuth | 10-30 grs. | .65-2 gm. |

| Name. | Dose. | |
|------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Nitroglycerin..... | 1/200-1/50 gr. | .0003-.0013 gm |
| Opium..... | 1/2-2 grs. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Orthoform..... | 1½-3 grs. | .1-.2 gm. |
| Paraldehydum..... | 1/2-2 dr. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Pelletierine Salts..... | 5-8 grs. | .32-.52 gm. |
| Phenacetinum..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Phenazonum..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Phenolphthalein..... | 1/2-8 grs. | .032-.52 gm. |
| Phosphorus..... | 1/100-1/20 gr. | .0006-.003 gm |
| Physostig. Sulph..... | 1/60-1/20 gr. | .001-.003 gm. |
| Pepsinum..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Picrotoxinum..... | 1/100-1/25 gr. | .0006-.0026 gm |
| Pilocarpinae HCl..... | 1/20-1/3 gr. | .003-.02 gm. |
| Pilocarpinae Nitras..... | 1/20-1/2 gr. | .003-.03 gm. |
| Piperazina..... | 4-10 grs. | .26-.65 gm. |
| Plumbi Acet..... | 1-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Pix Liquida..... | 2-10 grs. | .13-.65 gm. |
| Podophylli Resina..... | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Potassii Acetas..... | 10-60 grs. | .65-4 gm. |
| Potassii Bicarbonas..... | 5-30 grs. | .32-2 gm. |
| Potassii Bichromas..... | 1/10-1/5 gr. | .006-.013 gm. |
| Potassii Bitart..... | 20-60 or 240 grs. | 1.3-4 or 16 gm |
| Potassii Bromidum..... | 5-30 grs. | .32-2 gm. |
| Potassii Carbonas..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Potassii Chloras..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Potassii Citras..... | 10-40 grs. | .65-2.6 gm. |
| Potassii Iodidum..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Potassii Nitras..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Potassii Permang..... | 1-3 grs. | .065-.2 gm. |
| Potassii Sulphas..... | 10-40 grs. | .65-2.6 gm. |
| Potassii Tartras..... | 1/2-4 drs. | 2-16 gm. |
| Quin. Hydrochlor..... | 1-10 grs. | .065-.65 gm. |
| Quin. Hydrochlor Acidum..... | 1-10 grs. | .065-.65 gm. |
| Quin. Hydrobromidum..... | 1-10 grs. | .065-.65 gm. |
| Acidum..... | ½-2 grs. hypo. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Quin Sulphas..... | 1-10 grs. | .065-.65 gm. |
| Saccharin..... | 1/2-2 grs. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Salacetin..... | 10-15 grs. | .65-.1 gm. |
| Salicinum..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |

| Name. | Dose. | |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------|
| Salol..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Santoninum..... | 2-5 grs. | .13-.32 gm. |
| Scammonium..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Scilla..... | 1-3 grs. | .065-.2 gm. |
| Scopolamine H Br..... | 1/200-1/100. | .003-.006 gm. |
| Soda Tartarata..... | 2-4 drs. | 4-16 gm. |
| Sodii Arsenas..... | 1/40-1/10 gr. | .0016-.006 gm |
| Sodii Benzoas..... | 5-30 grs. | .32-2 gm. |
| Sodii Bibora.s..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Sodii Bicarbonas..... | 5-30 grs. | .32-2 gm. |
| Sodii Bromid..... | 5-30 grs. | .32-2 gm. |
| Sodii Cacodylas..... | 1/2-1 gr. | .032-.065 gm. |
| Sodii Carb Éxsicc..... | 3-10 grs. | .2-.65 gm. |
| Sodii Carb..... | 5-30 grs. | .32-2 gm. |
| Sodii Chloridum..... | 10-60 grs. | .65-4 gm. |
| Sodii Cinnamas..... | 3-5 grs. | .2-32 gm. |
| Sodii Citras..... | 10-60 grs. | .65-4 gm. |
| Sodii Hypophos..... | 3-10 grs. | .2-.65 gm. |
| Sodii Iodidum..... | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Sodii Nitris..... | 1-2 grs. | .065-.13 gm. |
| Sodii Phosphas..... | { 2-4 drs. | 8-16 gm. |
| | { 1/2-2 drs. repton. | 2-8 gm. repton |
| Sodii Salicylas..... | 10-30 grs. | .65-2 gm. |
| Sodii Sulphas..... | { 1/4-1/2 oz. | 8-16 gm. |
| | { 30-120 grs. repton. | 2-8 gm. repton |
| Sodii Sulphocarb..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Strychninae Hydrochlor..... | 1/60-1/15 gr. | .001-.004 gm. |
| Stypticin..... | 1/4, 1/2-4 grs. (if urgent). | .016-.032-.26 gm. |
| Sulphonal..... | 10-30 grs. | .65-2 gm. |
| Sulphur Praecip..... | 20-60 grs. | 1.3-4 gm. |
| Tar..... | 2-10 grs. | .13-.65 gm. |
| Tartar Emetic (diaphoretic) .. | { 1/24-1/8 gr. | .003-.008 gm. |
| " " (emetic)..... | { 1-2 grs. | .065-.13 gm. |
| Terebenum..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Terpin Hydrat..... | 2-6 grs. | .13-.4 gm. |
| Theobromine..... | 1-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Theobromine Aceto-Salicyl..... | 1-5 grs. | .065-.32 gm. |
| Theobromine Sodio-Salicyl (Diu- retin)..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |

| Name. | Dose. | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Theocin (synthetic Theophylline)..... | 3-6 grs. | .2-.4 gm. |
| Theocin Sodium Acetate..... | 2-4 grs. | .13-.26 gm. |
| Thiosinamin..... | 1/2-2 grs. (incr. gradually). | .032-.13 gm. |
| Thymol..... | 1/2-2 grs. | .032-.13 gm. |
| Thymus Gland..... | 3 -10 grs. | .2-.65 gm. |
| Thymus Gland Liq. Ext..... | 1/2-2 dr. | .2-.8 cc. |
| Thyroideum Siccum..... | 3-10 grs. | .2-.65 gm. |
| Trional..... | 10-30 grs. | .65-2 gm. |
| Urethane..... | 10-60 grs. | .65-4 gm. |
| Urotropine..... | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Validol..... | 10-15 m. | .6-.9 cc. |
| Veratrina..... | 1/70-1/16 gr. | .001-.004 gm. |
| Veronal..... | 5-10 grs. | .32-.65 gm. |
| Zinci Acetas..... | 1-2 grs. | .065-.13 gm. |
| Zinci Bromid..... | 2-5 grs. | .13-.32 gm. |
| Zinci Oxidum..... | { 3-10 grs. | .2-.65 gm. |
| | { 10-30 grs. emetic. | .65-2 gms. |
| Zinci Phosphidum..... | 1/20-1/3 gr. | .003-.021 gm. |
| Zinci Sulphas..... | { 1-3 grs. (tonic). | .065-.2 gm. |
| | { 10-30 gr. emetic) | .65-2 gms. |
| Zinci Valerianas..... | 1 -3 grs. | .065-.2 gm. |

ACETA 3.

Reg. Dose—10-30 m. (.6-2 cc.)

| | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| A. Canthar, not used internally. | | |
| A. Ipecac..... | 10-30 m. | .6-2 cc. |
| A. Scillae..... | 10-30 m. | .6-2 cc. |

ACIDA (Three Groups).

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Group 1(not used internally)..... | 8 |
| Group 2(organic)..... | 7 |
| Group 3(mineral)..... | 12 |
| Total..... | 27 |

Groups 1. Not used internally. 8.

- A. Acet. Glac.
- A. Chromic.
- A. Hydrochloric.
- A. Lactic.
- A. Nitric.
- A. Oleic.
- A. Phosp. Concent.
- A. Sulphuric.

Group 2. Organic. 7.

| Name. | Dose. | |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------|
| A. Acet. Dil. | 1-2 drs. | 4-8 cc. |
| A. Benzoic. | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| A. Citric. | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| A. Gallic. | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| A. Salicyl. | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| A. Tannicum. | 2-5 grs. | .13-.32 |
| A. Tartaricum. | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |

Group 3. Mineral 12—.

Reg. Dose 5-20, min. (.3- .2 cc.)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Ac. Arseniosum. | 1/60-1/15 gr. | .001-.004 gm. |
| Ac. Borici. | 5-15 gr. | .32-1 gm. |
| Ac. Carbol. | 1-3 gr. | .065-.2 gm. |
| Liquefactum. | 1-3 m. | .06-.18 cc. |
| Ac. Hydrocyan. Dil. | 2-6 m. | .12-.35 cc. |
| Ac. Hydrochlor Dil. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Ac. Nitric. Dil. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Ac. Nitro-Hydrochlor Dil. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Ac. Phosph. Dil. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Ac. Sulph. Dil. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Ac. Sulph. Aromat. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Ac. Hydrobrom Dil. | 15-60 m. | 1-4 cc. |
| Ac. Sulphuros. | 15-60 m. | 1-4 cc. |

AQUAE. 15.**Reg. Dose 1/2-2 oz. (16-64 cc.)**

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Aq. Anethi. | |
| Aq. Anisi. | |
| Aq. Aurant Floris. | |
| Aq. Camph. | |
| Aq. Carui. | |
| Aq. Chlor of. | |
| Aq. Cinnam. | |
| Aq. Destill. | |
| Aq. Foeniculi. | |
| Ac. Lauro-Cerasi 1/2-2 dr. | 2-8 cc. |
| Aq. Menth. Pip. | |
| Aq. Menth. Virid. | |
| Aq. Pimentae. | |
| Aq. Rosae. | |
| Aq. Sambuci. | |

DECOCTA 3.**Reg. Dose 1/2-2 oz. (16-64 cc.)**

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| D. Aloes Co. | 1/2-2 oz. | 16-64 cc. |
| D. Granati Cort. | 1/2-2 oz. | 16-64 cc. |
| D. Hamatoxyli | 1/2-2 oz. | 16-64 cc. |

EXTRACTA 38.

No regular Dose, but Poisonous 1/4 to 1 gr. (.016-.065 gm)
Purgative 2 to 8 gr. (.13-.52 gm)

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Ex. Anthemidis | 2-8 gr. | .13-.52 gm. |
| Ex. Belladon. | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Belladon. Liq. (No official dose) | | |
| ... (3/4 gr. total alkaloids in 110 m). | | |
| Ex. Belladon. Viride. | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Cannab Ind. | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Casc. Sag. | 2-8 gr. | .13-.52 gm. |
| Ex. Casc. Liq. | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Ex. Cimicifugae. | 5-30 m. | .3-2 cc. |
| Ex. Cinch. Liq. | 5-15 m. | .3-9 cc. |

| | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------|
| Ex. Cocae Liq..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Ex. Colchici..... | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Colocynth. Co. | 2-8 gr. | .13-.52 gm. |
| Ex. Ergotae..... | 2-8 gr. | .13-.52 gm. |
| Ex. Ergotae Liq..... | 10-30 m. | .6-2 cc. |
| Ex. Euonymi Siccum..... | 1-2 gr. | .065-.13 |
| Ex. Filicis Liq..... | 1/2-1 1/2 dr. | 2-6 cc. |
| Ex. Gentianae..... | 2-8 gr. | .13-.52 gm. |
| Ex. Glycyrrh..... | (q. s.) | |
| Ex. Glycyrrh. Liq..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Ex. Hamamel. Liq..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Ex. Hydras. Liq..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Ex. Hyoscyami Viride..... | 2-8 gr. | .13-.52 cc. |
| Ex. Ipecac Liq..... | 1/2-2 m. (Expect't) | .03-.12 cc. |
| ..... | 15-20 m. (Emetic). | .9-1.2 cc. |
| Ex. Jaborandi Liq..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Ex. Jalapae..... | 2-8 gr. | .13-.52 gm. |
| Ex. Krameriae..... | 5-15 gr. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Ex. Nuc. Vom..... | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Nuc. Vom Liq (1 gr. strych. in fl. oz.)..... | 1-3 m. | .06-.18 cc. |
| Ex. Opii..... | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Opii Liq..... | 5-30 m. | .3-2 cc. |
| Ex. Pareirae Liq..... | 1/2-2 drs. | 2-8 cc. |
| Ex. Physostigmatis..... | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Rhei..... | 2-8 gr. | .13-.52 gm. |
| Ex. Sarsae Liq..... | 2-4 drs. | 8-32 cc. |
| Ex. Stramon..... | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Strophanthi..... | 1/4-1 gr. | .016-.065 gm. |
| Ex. Taraxaci..... | 5-15 gr. | .32-1 gm. |
| Ex. Taraxaci Liq..... | 1/2-2 drs. | 2-8 cc. |

GLYCERINA 10.

No regular Dose. Mostly meant as vehicles, or for further dilution, or topical application.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Glycerinum..... | 1/2-2 dr. | 2-8 cc. |
| Glycerinum Ac Borici. | | |
| Glycerinum Ac Carbol. (1 in 5). | | |
| Glycerinum Ac Tannici. | | |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|
| Glycerinum Aluminis. | |
| Glycerinum Amyli. | |
| Glycerinum Boracis. | |
| Glycerinum Pepsini (5 grs. to 1 dr.) | 1-2 dr. |
| Glycerinum Plumbi Subacetatis. | 4-8 cc. |
| Glycerinum Tragacanth. | |

INFUSA 22.**Reg. Dose 1/2-1 oz. (16-32 cc.)**

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Inf. Aurant. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Aurant Co. | 1/2-2 oz. | 16-64 cc. |
| Inf. Buchu. | 1/2-2 oz. | 16-64 cc. |
| Inf. Calumbae. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Caryophylli. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Chiratae. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Cinchon. Acid. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Cuspariae. | 1-2 oz. | 32-64 cc. |
| Inf. Digital. | 2-4 drs. | 8-16 cc. |
| Inf. Ergotae. | 1-2 oz. | 32-64 cc. |
| Inf. Gent Co. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Krameriae. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Lupuli. | 1-2 oz. | 32-64 cc. |
| Inf. Quassiae. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Ex. Rhei. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Rosae Acid. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Scoparii. | 1-2 oz. | 32-64 cc. |
| Inf. Senegae. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Sennae. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| 2 oz. as draught. | | 64 cc. |
| Inf. Serpentariae. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Inf. Uvae Ursi. | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |

INJECT. HYPOD. 4.

| | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Inj. Apomorphinae. | (1-100) 5-10 m. | .3-.6 cc. |
| Inj. Cocainae. | (1-10) 2-5 m. | .12-.3 cc. |
| Inj. Ergotae. | (1-3) 3-10 m. | .18-.6 cc. |
| Inj. Morph. Hypod. | (1-20) 2-5 m. | .12-.3 cc. |

LIQUORES.

Three Groups:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Group 1—Not taken internally..... | 16 |
| Group 2—Dose 1 dr. or less..... | 29 |
| Group 3—Dose over 1 dr..... | 8 |

 53

Group 1. Not used internally. 16.

| |
|--|
| Liq. Ac. Chromici. |
| Liq. Ammon. |
| Liq. Ammon. Fort. |
| Liq. Calcis Chlorinatae. |
| Liq. Caoutchouc. |
| Liq. Epispasticus. |
| Liq. Ferri Perchlor. Fort. |
| Liq. Ferri Persulph. |
| Liq. Hamamel. |
| Liq. Hydrarg. Nitratis Acidus. |
| Liq. Iodi Fort. |
| Liq. Picis Carbonis. |
| Liq. Plumbi Subacet. Dil. (Goulard's Lotion or Water). |
| Liq. Plumbi Subacet. Fort. (Goulard's Extract). |
| Liq. Sodii Ethylatis. |
| Liq. Zinci Chloridi. |

Group 2. 29. Dose 1 dr. (4 cc.) or less.

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| Liq. Arsenicalis..... | .. ("Fowler's solution") | |
| ..... | Liq. Pot. Arsenitis.), 2-8 m. | .12-.45 cc. |
| Liq. Arsenici Hydrochlor..... | 2-8 m. | .12-.45 cc. |
| Liq. Arsenii et Hydrarg. Iod..... | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| ..... | ("Donovan's Solution"). | |
| Liq. Sodii Arsenatis (1 in 100)..... | 2-8 m. | .12-.45 cc. |
| Liq. Atrop. Sulph. (1 gr. in 110 m.). | 1/2-1 m. | .03-.06 cc. |
| Liq. Bism. et Ammon Citr..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Calcis Sacch..... | to 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Liq. Calumbae Conc..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Chiratae Conc..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Cuspar. Conc..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Senegae Conc..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |

| | | |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Liq. Sennae Conc..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Krameriae Conc..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Quassiae Conc..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Rhei Conc..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Ethyl Nitritis..... | 1/4-1 dr. | 1-4 cc. |
| Liq. Ferri Acet..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Liq. Ferri Perchlor..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Liq. Ferri Pernitr..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Liq. Hydrarg. Perchlor..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Liq. Morph. Acet.... (1 gr. in 110 m.) | 10-60 m. | .6-4 cc. |
| Liq. Morph. Hydrochloridi..... | 10-60 m. | .6-4 cc. |
| Liq. Morph. Tartratis..... | 10-60 m. | .6-4 cc. |
| Liq. Pancreatis..... | q. s. | |
| Liq. Potassae..... | 10-30 m. | .6-2 cc. |
| Liq. Sod. Chlorinatae..... | 10-20 m. | .6-1.2 cc. |
| Liq. Strych. Hydrochlor (1 gr. in 110 m.) | 2-8 m. | .12-.45 cc. |
| Liq. Thyroidei..... | 5-15 m. | .3-.9 cc. |
| Liq. Trinitrini..... (1 gr.-110 m.) | 1/2-2 m. | .03-.12 cc. |

Group 3. 8. Dose 1 dr. (4 cc.) or more.

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Liq. Ammon. Acet..... | 2-6 drs. | 8-24 cc. |
| Liq. Ammon. Cit..... | 2-6 drs. | 8-24 cc. |
| Liq. Calcis..... | 1-4 oz. | 32-128 cc. |
| Liq. Hydrogenii Perox..... | 1/2-2 oz. | 16-64 cc. |
| Liq. Magnes. Carb..... | 1-2 oz. | 32-64 cc. |
| Liq. Potass. Permanganat..... | 2-4 dr. | 8-16 cc. |
| Liq. Sarsae Co. Conc..... | 2-8 dr. | 8-32 cc. |
| Liq. Serpentinae Conc..... | 1/2-2 dr. | 2-8 cc. |

MISTURAE 9.

Regular Dose 1/2-1 oz. (16-32 cc.)

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Mist. Ammoniaci..... | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Mist. Amygdalae..... | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Mist. Creosoti..... | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Mist. Cretae..... | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Mist. Ferri Co..... | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Mist. Guaiaci..... | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Mist. Olei Ricini..... | 1-2 oz. | 32-64 cc. |
| Mist. Sennae Co..... | 1-2 oz. | 32-64 cc. |
| Mist. Sp. Vin Gall..... | 1-2 oz. | 32-64 cc. |

MUCILAGINES 2.**(Meant for further dilution. No fixed dose.**

Mucil. Acaciae.
Mucil. Tragacanth.

OLEA 34.**Regular Dose—Volatile Oils 1/2-3 m. (103-.18 cc.)****Fixed Volatile Oil 1-8 dr. (4-32 cc.)**

| | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Ol. Anethi..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Anisi..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Anthemidis..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Cadinum (not used internally) .. | | |
| Ol. Cajuputi..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Carui..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Caryophylli..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Cinnamomi..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Coriandri..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Crotonis..... | 1/2-1 m. | .03-.06 cc. |
| Ol. Eucalypti..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Juniperi..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Lavandulae..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Limon..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Menth Pip..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Menh Virid..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Myristicae..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Phosphoratum..... | 1-5 m. | .06-.3 cc. |
| Ol. Pimentae..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Pini (not used internally). | | |
| Ol. Rosae (not used internally). | | |
| Ol. Rosmarini..... | 1/2-3 m. | .03-.18 cc. |
| Ol. Sinapis Vol. (not used internally). | | |
| Ol. Terebinth..... | 2-10 m. | .12-.6 cc. |
| Ol. Copaibae..... | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Ol. Cubebae..... | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Ol. Santali..... | 5-30 m. | .3-2 cc. |

Fixed Oils.

| | | |
|---|----------|------------|
| Ol. Amygdalae | 1-8 oz. | 32-256 cc. |
| Ol. Lini. (not used internally). | | |
| Ol. Morrhuæ | 1-4 dr. | 4-16 cc. |
| Ol. Olivæ | ad. lib. | |
| Ol. Ricini | 1-8 dr. | 4-32 cc. |
| Ol. Theobromatis (not used internally) q.s. | | |

OXYMELLA 2.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Oxymel | 1-2 dr. | 4-8 cc. |
| Oxymel Scillæ | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |

PILULAE 20.

Reg. Dose 4-8 gr. (.25-.50 gm.)

| | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------|
| Pil. Aloes Barb. | 4-8 gr. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Aloes et Asafoet. | 4-8 gr. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Aloes et Ferri | 4-8 gr. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Aloes et Myrrhæ | 4-8 gr. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Aloes Socotr | 4-8 gr. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Cambog. Co. | 4-8 gr. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Colocynth. Co. | 4-8 gr. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Colocynth. et Hyoscyami | 4-8 grs. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Ferri | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Pil. Galbani Co. | 4-8 grs. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Hydrarg. | 4-8 grs. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Hydrarg. Subchlor. Co. | Plummer's) 4-8 grs. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Ipecac. c. Scillæ | 4-8 grs. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Phosphori (1 in 50) | 1-2 grs. | .065-.13 gm. |
| Pil. Plumb. c. Opio(1 in 8) | 2-4 grs. | .13-.25 gm. |
| Pil. Quin. Sulph. | 2-8 grs. | .13-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Rhei Co. | 4-8 grs. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Saponis Co. | (opium 1 in 5). 2-4 grs. | .13-.25 gm. |
| Pil. Scammon. Co. | 4-8 grs. | .25-.50 gm. |
| Pil. Scillæ Co. | 4-8 grs. | .25-.50 gm. |

PULVERES 16.**No regular Dose.**

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Pv. Amygdalae Co. | ad. lib. | |
| Pv. Antimonialis ("James'") | 3-6 grs. | .2-4 gm. |
| Pv. Catechu Co. | 10-40 grs. | .65-2.6 gm. |
| Pv. Cinnam. Co. | 10-40 grs. | .65-2.6 gm. |
| Pv. Cret. Aromat. | 10-60 grs. | .65-4 gm. |
| Pv. Cret. Aromat c. Opio (opium 1 in 40) | 10-40 grs. | .65-2.6 gm. |
| Pv. Elaterini Co. | 1-4 grs. | .065-.26 gm. |
| Pv. Glycyrrh. Co. | 1-2 drs. | 2-4 gm. |
| Pv. Ipecac. Co. (opium 1 in 10). | 5-15 grs. | .32-1 gm. |
| Pv. Jalapae Co. | 20-60 grs. | 1.3-4 gm. |
| Pv. Kino Co. (opium 1 in 20) | 5-20 grs. | .32-1.3 gm. |
| Pv. Opii Co. (opium 1 in 10). | 2-10 grs. | .13-.65 gm. |
| Pv. Rhei Co. (Gregory's) | 20-60 grs. | 1.3-4 gm. |
| Pv. Scammonii Co. | 10-20 grs. | .65-1.3 gm. |
| Pv. Sod. Tartaratae Efferv. (Seidlitz). | | |
| Pv. Tragacanthae Co. | 20-60 grs. | 1.3-4 gm. |

SPIRITUS 18.**Reg. Dose 5-20 m. (.3-1.2 cc.)**

| | | |
|---|----------------------|-------------|
| Sp. Aetheris. | 20-40 m. | 1.2-2.4 cc. |
| Sp. Aetheris Co. (Hoffmann's Anodyne) | 1-1½ drs. | 4-6 cc. |
| Sp. Aetheris Nitrosi. | 1-1½ drs. | 4-6 cc. |
| Sp. Ammon. Aromat. | 1-1½ drs. | 4-6 cc. |
| Sp. Ammon. Foetidus. | 1-1½ drs. | 4-6 cc. |
| Sp. Anisi. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Sp. Armoraciae Co. | 1-2 drs. | 4-8 cc. |
| Sp. Cajuputi. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Sp. Camphorae. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Sp. Chlorof. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Sp. Cinnamomi. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Sp. Juniperi. | 20-60 m. | 1.2-4 cc. |
| Sp. Lavandulae. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Sp. Menth. Pip. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Sp. Myristicae. | 5-20 m. | .3-1.2 cc. |
| Sp. Rectificatus (90% abs. alcohol) | not used internally. | |
| Sp. Rosmarini— | not used internally. | |
| Sp. Vini Gallici— | Dose not specified. | |

SUCCI 6.**Reg. Dose 1-2 dr. (4-8 cc.)**

| | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|----------|
| S. Bellad. | 5-15 m. | 3-.9 cc. |
| S. Conii. | 1-2 drs. | 4-8 cc. |
| S. Hyoscyami. | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| S. Limon (Dose not specified). | | |
| S. Scoparii. | 1-2 drs. | 4-8 cc. |
| S. Taraxaci. | 1-2 drs. | 4-8 cc. |

SUPPOSITORIA 7.

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| S. Ac. Carbol. 1 gr. (.065 gm.) in each. |
| S. Ac. Tannici 3 gr. (.2 gm.) in each. |
| S. Bellad. 1½ gr. Ext. B. Alc. (.0975 gm.) in each. |
| S. Glycerini (70% Glycerin by wt. with gelatin and water). |
| S. Iodoformi 3 gr. (.2 gm.) in each. |
| S. Morphinae 1/4 gr. (.016 gm.) in each. |
| S. Plumbi Co. (3 gr. subacetate of lead and 1 gr. opium, in each). |

SYRUPI 22.**Reg. Dose 1 dr. (4 cc.)**

| | | |
|--|------------|---------|
| Syrupus Aromat. | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Syrupus Aurant. | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Syrupus Aurant. Floris. | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Syrupus Calcis Lactophos. | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Syrupus Cascarae Aromat. | 1-2 drs. | 4-8 cc. |
| Syrupus Chloral. (10 gr. to 1 dr.). | 1/2-2 drs. | 2-8 cc. |
| Syrupus Codeinae. . . . (1/2 gr. to 1 dr.). | 1/2-2 drs. | 2-8 cc. |
| Syrupus Ferri Iod. . . . (1 gr. in 11 m.). | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis (1 gr. in 1 dr.) | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis c. Quin. et Strych (1 gr., 4/5 gr., and 1/32 gr., in 1 dr.) | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Syrupus Glucosi. (Dose not specified) | | |
| Syrupus Hemidesmi. | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Syrupus Limonis. | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ. | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--------|-------|
| Syrupus Rhei | 2 drs. | 8 cc. |
| Syrupus Rhoeados | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Syrupus Rosae | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Syrupus Scillae | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Syrupus Sennae | 2 drs. | 8 cc. |
| Syrupus Tolutanus | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |
| Syrupus Zingiberis | 1 dr. | 4 cc. |

TINCTURAE.

Three Groups.

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Group 1—15 m. or less | 20 |
| Group 2—1 dr. or less | 42 |
| Group 3—2 dr. or less | 5 |
| | 67 |

Group 1. Reg. Dose 5-15 m. (.3-1 cc.)

| | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Tr. Aconiti | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Bellad. | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Cannab. Ind. | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Cantharidis | 5-15 m. .3-1 cc. (2-5 m. if rept'd). | 12-.3 cc. |
| Tr. Capsici | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Chlorof. et Morph. Co. ("Chlorodyne") | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Cocci | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Colch. Sem. | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Croci | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Digital | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Ferri Perchlor | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Gelsemii | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Iodi | 2-5 m. | 12-.3 cc. |
| Tr. Lobel. Aetherea | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Nuc.Vom (1/8 gr. Strych. in 1 dr.) | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Opii | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Podophylli | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Scillae | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Stramonii | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |
| Tr. Strophanthi | 5-15 m. | .3-1 cc. |

Group 2. 1 dr. (4 cc.) or less 42.

| | | |
|---|-----------|---------|
| Tr. Asafoetidae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Aurantii..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Benzoini Co..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Buchu..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Calumbae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Camph. Co. "Paregoric" (1/4 gr. Opium to 1 dr.)..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Card. Co..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Cascariillae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Catechu..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Chiratae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Cimicifugae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Cinchonae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Cinchonae Co..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Cinnamomi..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Conii..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Cubebae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Gent. Co..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Hamamel..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Hydrast..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Hyoscyami..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Jaborandi..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Jalapae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Kino..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Krameriae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Lavand. Co..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Limonis..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Lupuli..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Myrrhae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Pruni Virginianae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Quassiae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Quillaiae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Quininae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Senegae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Serpentariae..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Sumbul..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Tolutana..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Zingiberis..... | 1/2-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |

AMMONIATED TINCTURES. 5.

| | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| Tr. Ergotae Ammoniata..... | ½-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Guaiaci Ammoniata..... | ½-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Opii Ammoniata ("Scotch Paregoric")..... | ½-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Quininae Ammoniata..... | ½-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |
| Tr. Valerianae Ammoniata..... | ½-1 dr. | 2-4 cc. |

Group 3. Dose 2 dr. (8 cc.) or less, 5.

| | | |
|--------------------|----------|----------|
| Tr. Aloes..... | 1½-2 dr. | 6-8 cc. |
| Tr. Arnicae..... | No dose. | |
| Tr. Pyrethri..... | No dose. | |
| Tr. Rhei Co..... | 2-4 drs. | 8-16 cc. |
| Tr. Sennae Co..... | 2-4 drs. | 8-16 cc. |

TROCHISCI 17.

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Troch. Ac. Benzoici..... | 1/2 gr. in each. |
| Troch. Ac. Carbol..... | 1/2 gr. " |
| Troch. Ac. Tannici..... | 1/2 gr. " |
| Troch. Bism. Co. (Bism. Oxycarb. 2 gr., Magnesia Carb. Pond. 2 gr., Calc. Carb. ppt. 4 gr.) | in each. |
| Troch. Catechu..... | 1 gr. " |
| Troch. Eucalypt. Gummi..... | 1 gr. " |
| Troch. Ferri Redact..... | 1 gr. " |
| Troch. Guaiaci Resinae..... | 3 gr. " |
| Troch. Ipecac..... | 1/4-gr. pulv. " |
| Troch. Krameriae..... | 1 gr. ext. " |
| Troch. Krameriae et Cocainae..... | 1 gr. and 1/20 gr. in each. |
| Troch. Morph..... | 1/36 gr. " |
| Troch. Morph. et Ipecac. (1/36 and 1/12 gr.) | " |
| Troch. Pot. Chlor..... | 3 gr. " |
| Troch. Santonini..... | 1 gr. " |
| Troch. Sod. Bicarb..... | 3 gr. " |
| Troch. Sulphuris.... Ppt. Sulphur | 5 gr. " |

VINA 8.**No Regular Dose.**

| | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Vin. Antimoniale | 10-30 m. | .6-2 cc. |
| Emetic | 2-4 dr. | 8-16 cc. |
| Vin. Aurant | Dose not specified. | |
| Vin. Colchici | 10-30 m. | .6-2 cc. |
| Vin. Ferri | 1-4 drs. | 4-16 cc. |
| Vin. Ferri Cit. | 1-4 drs. | 4-16 cc. |
| Vin. Ipecac. | 10-30 m. | .6-2 cc. |
| Emetic | 4-6 dr. | 16-24 cc. |
| Vin. Quininae | 1/2-1 oz. | 16-32 cc. |
| Vin. Xericum | Dose not specified. | |

