



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

VETERINARY HANDBOOK
AND VISITING LIST

THOMAS B. ROGERS, D.V.S.

RST
.R63

Library
of the
University of Wisconsin

16-E-7

VETERINARY HANDBOOK AND VISITING LIST

BY

THOMAS B. ROGERS, D.V.S.

LECTURER ON CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS IN THE MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT OF TEMPLE UNIVERSITY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

**COPYRIGHT, 1916, BY
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY**

**PRINTED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY
AT THE WASHINGTON SQUARE PRESS
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.**

ATR4241

204715

JUL 13 1916

RST

PREFACE

No claims for originality can be made for the subject matter of this little book. My work as a practitioner of veterinary medicine, as a teacher, and as a member of a State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners demonstrated to me the necessity of a compilation on the lines followed in the book, and, with a belief in its usefulness and under the advice of veterinary, medical, and pharmaceutical friends, I submit it to what I trust will be the favorable criticism of the veterinary and pharmaceutical professions.

I have great pleasure in acknowledging the help given to me by my colleagues, Dr. Chas. E. Vanderkleed, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, who furnished the résumé of the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law, and Dr. F. E. Stewart, Professor of Materia Medica in the same institution.

THOMAS B. ROGERS, D.V.S.

WOODBURY, NEW JERSEY,
January, 1916.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

CONTENTS

	PAGE
FIRST LINES IN BACTERIAL THERAPY	1
CLASSIFICATION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE	3
THE APPROXIMATE INCUBATIVE PERIOD OF THE MORE COMMON CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS	7
PRESCRIPTION WRITING	8
SOME LATIN PHRASES AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS	13
STRENGTH OF U. S. P. TINCTURES COMMONLY USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE	17
DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS COMMONLY USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE	18
POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES	108
DURATION OF PREGNANCY IN THE DOMESTICATED ANIMAL	112
RELATIVE VALUE OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC MEASURE	112
RELATIVE VALUE OF METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' MEASURE	113
RELATIVE VALUE OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC WEIGHT	113
RELATIVE VALUE OF METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT	114
TABLE TO ASSIST THE BEGINNER IN PRESCRIBING LIQUIDS	114
APPROXIMATE MEASURES	115
RULES FOR COMPARING CENTIGRADE AND FAHRENHEIT SCALES	115
THE HARRISON ANTI-NARCOTIC LAW	116

A Veterinary Handbook and Visiting List

FIRST LINES IN BACTERIAL THERAPY

Introduction.—For centuries the practice of medicine has been conducted empirically, *i.e.*, drugs have been given in certain cases of disease because their use appeared to be beneficial in prior cases. When, in the middle of the last century, the action of remedial agents on the animal body was made the subject of physiological experimentation, the hope arose that here was a path leading to exactitude in therapeutics. Unfortunately this hope has been but partly realized, and the administration of medicine is still in great measure empirical.

The fact that recovery from an attack of an infectious or contagious disease resulted in a more or less perfect immunity to subsequent attacks of the same disorder has long been common knowledge, but it remained for Jenner to apply this knowledge in the protection of the community against smallpox by vaccination with cowpox.

Pasteur, however, may well be termed the father of bacterial therapy, and the work done by him and his successors has placed in our hands diagnostic methods of absolute accuracy, protective methods

that have saved countless lives, and therapeutic procedures that give results absolutely unattainable by any other means whatever.

The Modes of Action of Bacterial Remedies.— These, however they may differ otherwise, *depend upon the utilization of the germ or its product in our conflict against it*, and the fact that bacterio-therapy has thus succeeded in turning the toxic properties of the disease-causing bacteria against themselves must be considered one of the marvels of modern science.

The conflict between the disease-producing germ and the invaded organism may end in the absolute triumph of the animal body and in such case not only are the invading germs destroyed, but the uninjured organism is always more or less immune to a subsequent invasion of like character.

It may end in a drawn battle, neither side being able to win while yet too powerful to lose, a condition characterized in the individual by diminished vital activity, in the germ by diminished virulence, or, lastly, the germ gaining the upper hand, may cause the death of the invaded organism.

A discussion at length of the defensive mechanism which the living body uses in its conflict with contagious disease is not allowable here; indeed, we can do no more than state that in the large it depends upon:

1. The power of the phagocytes (fighting cells) to encompass and destroy the invading germs.
2. The degree of activity possessed by the opsonins

(certain constituents of the blood-serum) whose function is to enfeeble the invaders and thus lead the way to their destruction by the phagocytes.

CLASSIFICATION OF BACTERIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE

- A. *Toxins*. Used principally as diagnostic agents.
Examples—tuberculin, mallein and abortin.
- B. *Antitoxins*. Neutralize toxins and give temporary passive immunity.
Examples—tetanus antitoxin, diphtheria antitoxin.
- C. *Bactericidal Sera*. Cause death of invading bacteria.
Examples—antistreptococcus serum, antipneumococcus serum.
- D. *True Vaccines*. Attenuated cultures of living bacteria.
Bio Vaccines.
Examples—anthrax vaccine, black-leg vaccine, give long-continued active immunity.
- E. *Bacterial Vaccines—Bacterins, Necro Vaccines*. Killed measured cultures of bacteria suspended in normal saline solution, give long-continued active immunity.
- F. Products of certain ultra microscopic disease-producing organisms.
 1. Hog-cholera serum gives temporary passive immunity.
 2. Rabies vaccine gives immunity if used shortly after the introduction of the virus.

Immunizing and curative sera consist of the blood-serum of animals (usually the horse) which have been highly immunized against the toxins of bacteria (example—tetanus antitoxin) or against the action

of living pathogenic bacteria (example—antistreptococcus serum). Some sera (example—antimeningococcic and antidysenteric) are produced by alternate injections of toxin and living germs, hence they are at once antitoxic and bactericidal.

The true antitoxic sera (examples—tetanus antitoxin, diphtheria antitoxin) have within themselves the necessary material for neutralizing toxins; they produce a passive immunity, *i.e.*, an immunity arising without effort on the part of the organism: an immunity from without, and this immunity is fleeting.

Bacterial vaccines (bacterins) increase the opsonins (Greek *Opsono*, I prepare for food); these are constituents of the bloom-serum which enfeeble the invading bacteria, and thus render them a more ready prey to the phagocytes (fighting cells). By stimulating the defensive organization of the animal body they increase its resistance, and thus enable it to combat the disease more readily and successfully.

The immunity they produce is active, *i.e.*, from within, and is much more prolonged than that produced by the use of the immunizing sera.

The diagnostic toxins usually produce three characteristic reactions:

1. A thermic reaction. Elevation of temperature.
2. A local reaction. More or less pronounced swelling at the point of injection.
3. A constitutional reaction. The patient is evidently unwell, chills or rigors may occur, the appetite

be diminished or lost, the hair stands the wrong way and the animal is listless and indifferent to his surroundings.

These reactions differ for different toxins and in different animals; thus, when using old tuberculin in making the usual subcutaneous test, the thermic reaction is usually the only one in evidence, although individual cattle may show swelling at the point of injection, or exhibit symptoms of general malaise, while "ophthalmic tuberculin" and "intradermal tuberculin" usually give rise to local reactions only.

Mallein usually causes all three reactions, the degree of swelling and the constitutional condition being perhaps of greater diagnostic value than the rise in temperature.

True Vaccines.—Examples—anthrax vaccine and black-leg vaccine. These furnish active immunity by giving the animal the disease in a mild form, the enfeebled germs increase the opsonizing powers of the blood-serum, thus rendering themselves a ready prey to the defensive cells of the body. In many cases this immunity is life-long, and one of the interesting questions to be answered in the future is *why* this induced active immunity persists for years.

As in naturally-acquired disease, the subjects of immunization by vaccines may present more or less evidences of sickness, although these are rarely well marked, and usually are not to be demonstrated by ordinary diagnostic methods.

The value of bacterial therapy will always be

augmented or diminished in proportion to the methods followed in its application. To ensure the greatest measure of success, we must, so far as possible, conform to the following conditions:

1. Only preparations of ascertained activity may be employed.

2. They must be administered in proper dosage.

3. They must be used early in the attack of disease, not as a last resort after other medication has failed.

4. Rigid antisepsis must be employed in their administration.

5. When protective agents such as anthrax or black-leg vaccines are given, the stock must be kept off infected pasture or premises until the process of immunization is completed.

6. Hog-cholera serum must be given in over-rather than under-dosage. No harm can accrue from an over-dose, while failure is invited if we attempt to limit the cost by cutting down the dose.

7. Unless conditions forbid, bacteriological remedies should be used by the only persons qualified to use them—physicians or veterinarians. To entrust their use to unskilled hands is always unwise, and usually unprofitable. The veterinarian should superintend their use, or, better, use them himself, and the druggist will serve his own and his customer's best interest by confining their use so far as may be to professional hands.

8. The druggist can, by acquiring a little knowledge of bacterial therapy, help his community and incidentally increase his business. Wounds of men or animals may become infected with tetanus bacilli, immunization with tetanus antitoxin is safe and certain. Treatment of established tetanus all too often ends in failure. It will therefore be evident that the druggist may do great service by suggesting the value of immunization against that disease whenever the opportunity arises

THE APPROXIMATE INCUBATIVE PERIOD OF THE MORE COMMON CONTAGIOUS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS

	Authority
Anthrax.....	1-14 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Black Leg.....	3- 5 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Contagious Bovine Pleuro- pneumonia.....	7-30 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Distemper—Canine.....	2-15 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Dourine.....	15-30 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Foot-and-Mouth Disease...	2-11 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Fowl Cholera.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ - 2 days. Law.
Glanders.....	3- 5 days. Law.
Hemorrhagic Septicæmia...	$\frac{1}{4}$ - 2 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Hog Cholera.....	3-30 days. Lynch
Influenza (Pink Eye) Equine	3- 7 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Malignant Œdema.....	None
Rabies:	
Dog.....	20-60 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Horse.....	30-60 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Cattle.....	15-60 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Swine.....	15-30 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Sheep.....	15-21 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Rinderpest.....	3- 9 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Strangles. Colt Distemper.	1- 8 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Swine Erysipelas.....	1- 7 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Tetanus.....	5-20 days. Hutyra and Marek.
Tuberculosis—Bovine.....	7-50 days. Hutyra and Marek.

It must always be kept in mind that while bacteriological remedies are adapted to the control of a specific ailment (examples—diphtheria antitoxin to diphtheria, tetanus antitoxin to tetanus, antistreptococcus serum to disease caused by streptococci) *they are not specific in the sense that they always cure the affections for which they are prescribed*, and prescriber and dispenser should take pains to educate the lay public on this matter.

They are the logical remedies to use, we can usually attain better results from them than by the use of any other therapeutic measures, but they will sometimes fail us when perhaps we have good reason to believe that success will follow their use. As they are, most of them, expensive, it is to the interest alike of druggist and veterinarian to make this point clear.

PRESCRIPTION WRITING

Medicines should always be formally prescribed and the ability to write a neat, intelligible and compatible prescription will be of considerable service to the young practitioner of veterinary medicine.

It will allow the dispensing druggist to say that, whatever other qualifications the veterinarian possesses, he has evidently been a diligent student of materia medica and therapeutics, and will impress the more intelligent portion of his clientèle with the idea that *their* veterinarian is a person of some general culture, even though his "little Latin and less

Greek" find sole expression in the correct setting down of the ingredients of a prescription.

It has often been suggested that the practice of writing prescriptions in a dead language (Latin) should be made unlawful, and the following are some of the reasons why, in the opinion of the sponsors of the suggestion, all orders on the druggist from the physician or veterinarian should be written in English:

1. That mistakes would be less likely to occur.
2. That the patient or the owner of an ailing animal should know what he or his was taking, and, inferentially, sit in judgment thereon.
3. That an order in English could be communicated verbally to the druggist, who would then furnish the ingredients at retail prices, the owner adding the necessary diluent—thus decreasing the cost of the remedy.

The first contention may be dismissed with a word: careless people will make errors alike in Latin and English, while errors on the part of the careful practitioner will be rare in whatever language he expresses his wants.

The second position is hardly tenable; indeed, it is usually better for an individual not to know what he is taking and it is unquestionably of no advantage to the owner of a sick animal to know even the names of the drugs prescribed by the attending veterinarian.

To the layman they are but names, and he is not concerned in the methods employed; the only way

he can judge of the propriety of their administration is by the results attained. He pays the doctor to do his thinking and it is the part of wisdom to let him do it without interference.

That English should be employed for the sole purpose of allowing the purchaser to plumb the depths of the difference in price between an ounce of castor oil bought on a verbal order over the counter, and the same amount of the drug included in a formal prescription, is nonsense.

Prescribing is a scientific function of the veterinarian; dispensing, of the druggist; each is engaged in the practice of a branch of the healing art and he is entitled to a pecuniary reward proportionate to the service rendered.

The advocates of prescription-writing in English should further remember that a prescription written in Latin can be dispensed in any part of the civilized world without the necessity of employing a linguist to interpret it. This alone should constitute a sufficient reason for the retention of the present method.

When writing a prescription we must determine the most suitable drug or drugs for the case before us, consider whether or no any of them have "side actions" of such character as to preclude their use, add to these principal ingredients other remedies that may increase their therapeutic activity or lessen undesirable effects, together with a suitable menstruum or diluent, consider their compatibility, and prescribe a proper dosage.

The properly trained practitioner will be careful to do all this according to certain rules of art and will divide his prescription into the necessary number of parts to form a harmonious whole.

These are: The superscription—the heading; the inscription—the names and quantities of the ingredients; the subscription—the directions to the druggist; the signa—the directions to the patient; and lastly the name of the prescriber.

To these necessities the careful prescriber will add the name of the patient and the date, and it is well to place the printed address of the practitioner on the prescription blank to facilitate reference to him if such be needed.

A prescription may consist of one or several ingredients, and while at the present day we discourage the writing of shotgun prescriptions, it is always well to ask ourselves whether a combination of drugs will give us better results than a single remedy. If nothing is to be gained by additions to the drug that most commends itself to our judgment, the employment of others constitutes a useless, if not detrimental, poly pharmacy. If, on the contrary, we prefer a combination of remedies, we must not be deterred from their use by any consideration of therapeutic fashion.

If, for example, we desire to prescribe a purgative bolus for Mr. Smith's horse, we proceed much as follows:

At the top of the prescription we write: For Mr. Smith's Bay Horse; below that at the left we place the superscription—the familiar crossed \mathcal{R} . This may be translated as recipe—take—but it is really the ancient invocation to Jupiter, “O Jupiter, aid us,” and its preservation to our day is an illustration of the conservatism of the practitioners of the healing art. Below this comes the inscription, and if the prescription consists of several ingredients we must be careful to place them in an accustomed sequence. First the base or most active ingredient; second the adjunct or aid to action; third, the corrigent or corrective deemed necessary to correct or qualify certain actions of the more active ingredients; and, lastly, the vehicle or diluent added to form them into a mass or liquid.

Next in order are directions to the compounder then the directions for administration, and, lastly, the prescriber's signature. Thus we write:

FOR MR. SMITH'S BAY HORSE

\mathcal{R}

Aloe pulvis, \mathfrak{z} jBase
 Hydrargyri chloride Mite, gr.X. Adjuvant
 Zingiberis pulvis, \mathfrak{z} j.....Corrective
 AlcoholisVehicle

Aquæ $\bar{a}\bar{a}$ q.s. ft. massa.

M. ft. bolus No. j.

SignaGive immediately

Jan. 1, 1915.

J. JONES, V.S.

**SOME LATIN PHRASES AND ABBREVIATIONS USED
IN PRESCRIPTIONS**

Word or Phrase.	Abbreviation.	Translation.
Ad.....	.....	To, up to.
Ad libitum.....	Ad lib.....	At pleasure.
Agitato vase.....	.....	The vial being shaken.
Alternis horis.....	.....	Every other hour.
Ana.....	A or aa.....	Of each.
Aqua bulliens.....	Aq. bull.....	Boiling water.
Aqua fervens.....	Aq. ferv.....	Hot water.
Biduum.....	.....	Two days.
Bis.....	.....	Twice.
Bis in dies.....	Bis in d.....	Twice daily.
Cape capiat.....	Cap.....	Take, let him (or her) take.
Charta.....	Chart.....	A paper (medicated).
Chartula.....	Chart.....	A little paper for a powder.
Cibus.....	Cib.....	Food.
Cochleare amplum..	Coch. amp... .	A tablespoonful.
Cochleare magnum..	Coch. mag... .	A tablespoonful.
Cochleare modicum..	Coch. mod... .	A dessertspoonful.
Cochleare parvum..	Coch. parv... .	A teaspoonful.
Collyrium.....	Collyr.....	An eye wash.
Cras mane sumendus	.....	To be taken to-morrow morning.
Cras nocte.....	.....	To-morrow night.
Cras vespere.....	.....	To-morrow evening.
Cujus; cujuslibet....	Cuj.....	Of which; of any.
Cyatho theae.....	.....	In a cup of tea.
Cyathus; cyathus vini.....	Cyath. c. vinar.	A wineglass.
Da; detur.....	D. det.....	Give; let be given.
De die in diem.....	De d in d....	From day to day.
Dimidius.....	Dim.....	One half.
Divide.....	D., Div.....	Divide (thou).
Donec alvus soluta fuerit.....	.....	Until the bowels shall be moved (opened).
Durante dolore.....	.....	While the pain lasts.
Ejusdem.....	EjUSD.....	The same.

**SOME LATIN PHRASES AND ABBREVIATIONS USED
IN PRESCRIPTIONS—Continued**

Word or Phrase.	Abbreviation.	Translation.
Et.....	.....	And.
Fiat lege artis.....	F. L. A.....	Let it be made according to art.
Gradatim.....	.....	Gradually, by degrees.
Guttatim.....	Guttat.....	Drop by drop.
Hora somni.....	H.S.....	Just before retiring.
Idem.....	.....	The same.
In dies.....	In d.....	Daily.
Injiciatur enema.....	.....	Let a clyster be given.
In pulmento.....	.....	In gruel.
Inter.....	.....	Between.
Mane primo.....	Mane pr.....	Very early in the morning.
Misce.....	M.....	Mix.
Mitte. mittatur.....	.....	Send, let it be sent.
Nox; noctis.....	.....	Night.
Nocte manequè.....	.....	At night and in the morning.
Oleum lini sine igne.....	.....	Cold-drawn linseed oil.
Omni hora.....	Omn. hor.....	Every hour.
Omni bihori.....	Omn. bih.....	Every two hours.
Omni quadrantehoræ.....	Omn. quad. hor.....	Every quarter of an hour.
Omni mane.....	.....	Every morning.
Omni nocte.....	.....	Every night.
Partes æquales.....	P. æ.....	Equal parts.
Per.....	.....	Through, by.
Per fistulam vitreum.....	.....	Through a glass tube.
Phiala prius agitata.....	P. P. A.....	The bottle having first been shaken.
Poculum; pocillum.....	Pocul; pocill.....	A cup; a little cup.
Pondus civile.....	.....	Civil. (Commercial or avoirdupois weight.)
Pondus medicinale.....	.....	Medicinal (Apothecaries') weight.
Primo mane.....	.....	Very early in the morning.
Pro.....	.....	For.

**SOME LATIN PHRASES AND ABBREVIATIONS USED
IN PRESCRIPTIONS—Continued**

Word or Phrase.	Abbreviation.	Translation.
Pro ratione ætatis . . . . .	.....	According to age.
Pro re nata	P. r. n.	According to circumstances, occasionally.
Quantum sufficiat or q. satis	Q. S.	As much as is sufficient.
Quaqua hora	Q. H.	Every hour.
Quaque	Q. Q.	Each or every.
Quartus; quatuor . . . . .	.....	The fourth; four.
Quibus . . . . .	.....	From which.
Quinque; quintus . . . . .	.....	Five; the fifth.
Quorum	Quor	Of which.
Quoti die . . . . .	.....	Daily.
Recens . . . . .	.....	Fresh.
Recipe	R.	Take.
Redigatur in pul- verem	Redig. in pulv.	Let it be reduced to powder.
Repetatur; repetan- tur	Rept	Let it (them) be repeated.
Scatula	Scat	A box.
Secundum artem . . . . .	.....	According to art.
Semissis or semis	Ss	A half.
Semidrachma	Semidr	A half dram.
Semihora	Semih	A half hour.
Septem . . . . .	.....	Seven.
Septimana . . . . .	.....	A week.
Sic. Sic? . . . . .	.....	So. Is it so?
Signa	S. or sig	Sign or mark (thou).
Signetur nomine pro- prio . . . . .	.....	Let it be labelled with its proper name.
Simul . . . . .	.....	Together.
Sine . . . . .	.....	Without.
Singulorum	Sing	Of each.
Si opus sit . . . . .	.....	If necessary.
Si vires permittant	Si vir. perm	If the strength will permit.

**SOME LATIN PHRASES AND ABBREVIATIONS USED
IN PRESCRIPTIONS—*Continued***

Word or Phrase.	Abbreviation.	Translation.
Statim.....	Stat.....	Immediately.
Stet. stent.....	.....	Let it (them) stand.
Sum at talem.....	.....	Let there be taken one like this.
Supra.....	.....	Above.
Tabella.....	Tabel.....	A tablet or lozenge.
Ter die, or ter in die.	T.d., or t.i.d....	Three times a day.
Tere simul.....	Ter sim.....	Rub together.
Trochischus.....	Troch.....	A troche.
Tussis.....	.....	A cough.
Ultimo præscriptus..	Ult. præsc.....	The last ordered.
Ut dictum.....	Ut. dict.....	As directed.
Utendum.....	Utend.....	To be used.
Vas vitreum.....	.....	A glass vessel.
Vehiculum.....	.....	A vehicle.
Vel.....	.....	Or.
Vitellus.....	Vit.....	The yolk (of an egg).
Vitello ovi solutus...	V. O. S.....	Dissolved in the yolk of an egg.
Vomitioe urgente..	Vom urg.....	The vomiting being troublesome.

**STRENGTH OF U.S.P. TINCTURES COMMONLY USED
IN VETERINARY MEDICINE**

10 per cent.	20 per cent.	Other strengths.
Tinctura Aconiti Radicis	Tinctura Benzoinæ	Tinctura Opii Camphorata.
Tinctura Belladonnæ foliorum	Tinctura Calumbæ	$\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent. powdered opium.
Tinctura Benzoini composita	Tinctura Cinchonæ	Tinctura Ferri Chloridi. 4.58 per cent. to 4.48 per cent. metallic iron.
Tinctura Cannabis	Tinctura Cinnamomi	Tinctura Iodi. Not less than 6.75 gm. Not more than 7.25 gm. in 100 c.c.
Tinctura Cantharidis	Tinctura Guaiaci	Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita. Contains 8 parts per 1000 essential oil of lavender.
Tinctura Capsici	Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata	Tinctura Moschi, 5 per cent.
Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita	Tinctura Hydrastis	Tinctura Aurantii, Dulcis 5 per cent.
Tinctura Colchici Seminis	Tinctura Myrrhæ	Tinctura Cardamomi, 15 per cent.
Tinctura Digitalis	Tinctura Quassiæ	
Tinctura Gelsemii	Tinctura Rhei	
Tinctura Gentianæ Composita	Tinctura Rhei Aromatica	
Tinctura Hyoscyami	Tinctura Tolutanti	
Tinctura Kino	Tinctura Valerianæ	
Tinctura Lobeliæ	Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata	
Tinctura Nux Vomica	Tinctura Zingiberis	
Tinctura Opii		
Tinctura Physostigmatis		
Tinctura Sanguinariæ		
Tinctura Scillæ		
Tinctura Stramonii		
Tinctura Strophanthi		
Tinctura Veratrum Viride		

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS COMMONLY USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE CALCULATED FOR THE HORSE, COW, SHEEP, FOAL, CALF, PIG AND DOG

For the Cat the Smallest Dosage for the Dog will Usually be Appropriate

The doses herein laid down are safe, but the prescriber and dispenser must understand that many, indeed most, of the drugs may be given in much larger quantity without injury, indeed with benefit. The dose of any therapeutic agent may be defined as the amount that will give us the desired result in a given case, and it will, therefore, be apparent that a posological table can only help us by suggestion—it cannot be authoritative. If, for example, we would lower blood-pressure and select aconite as our therapeutic weapon, the dose will be the amount necessary to gain our end; whether we use more or less than the amount advised in a text-book is of no moment. Similarly, when giving morphia for the relief of pain, our endeavor must be to so feel our way as to relieve the symptom (pain) with the minimum possible amount of the remedy (morphia).

If we are timid we allow our patient to undergo unnecessary suffering; if over-bold, we may, while relieving his distress, leave him so deeply narcotized as to endanger his well-being. These illustrations might be indefinitely multiplied, but they will suffice to demonstrate that dosage is elastic. It must also be understood that the doses recommended presuppose drugs of standard quality, the official stand-

ards being those adopted by the Pharmacopœia of the United States and The National Formulary. To these we may add non-official standards adopted by certain manufacturers, whose work is necessarily somewhat ahead of even the latest editions of the official standards.

A single example will suffice: the Pharmacopœia of the United States requires Fluidextract of Belladonna Root to be of such strength that: 1 c.c. of finished product represents 1 Gm. of root; 100 c.c. of finished product contains 4 Gm. mydriatic alkaloids.

The first requirement ensures a determinate proportion between crude drug and finished product, but it will be seen that the therapeutic activity of the root is not passed upon; if the gramme of crude drug is weak the cubic centimetre of finished product is weak; if strong the fluidextract is strong, and as chemical analysis and physiological testing demonstrate that drugs vary in activity, the first requirement gives no assurance of value of the remedy. The Pharmacopœia removes this uncertainty by requiring a definite proportion of mydriatic alkaloids (active constituents of the drug) and the manufacturer can concentrate a weak product or dilute one too strong and supply a preparation of standard strength, a *standardized product*. Much therapeutic nihilism has resulted from the inferior quality of the crude drugs and galenical preparations employed and it is the duty alike of prescriber and dispenser to assure themselves of the quality of ingredients in prescriptions.

**DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS COMMONLY USED IN VETERINARY MEDICINE CALCULATED FOR THE HORSE,
COW, SHEEP, FOAL, CALF, PIG AND DOG.**

For the Cat the Smallest Dosage for the Dog will Usually be Appropriate.

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Acacia						May be given ad libitum to all animals.
Gum Arabic						
Acetanilidum	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3ss-3j		gr. ij-vii	
Acetanilid $C_8H_9NH_2C_6H_5O$	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	2-4 gm.		.2-5 gm.	
Acetphenetidin	3ij-3iij	3ij-3iij	3j-3iiss		gr. v-gr. x	
Phenacetin						
$C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$	8-12 gm.	8-12 gm.	4-6 gm.		.3-6 gm.	
Acid Arsenosum	gr. j-v		gr. j-ij		gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	Antidotes: Lime Water, Salts of Iron & Mag- nesia.
Arsenous Acid						
White Arsenic	.06-.3 gm.		.06-.12 gm.		.002-.006 gm	
As_2O_3						
Acidum Benzoicum	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	gr. v-xv	
Benzoic Acid						
Flowers of Benjamin	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.3-1 gm.	
$HC_7H_4O_2$						
Acidum Boricum			gr. xx-3ss			
Boric Acid			1.3-2 gm.			
H_3BO_3						
Acidum Carbolicum	gr. xv-xxx	gr. xv-xxx	gr. v-x	gr. v-x	gr. ss-j	
Carbolic Acid						
Phenol	1-2 gm.	1-2 gm.	.3-6 gm.	.3-6 gm.	.03-.06 gm	
C_6H_5OH						

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum Liquefied Carbolic Acid Acid Carbolic + 10% = H ₂ O						Dose a little larger than that of crystalline Carbolic Acid.
Acidum Citricum Citric Acid	ʒij-ʒiv	ʒij-ʒiv	ʒss-ʒj	ʒss-ʒj	gr. x-ʒss	
H ₂ C ₆ H ₄ O ₇	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.6-2 gm.	
Acidum Gallicum	ʒij-ʒiv	ʒij-ʒiv	ʒss-ʒj	gr. x-ʒss	gr. v-xx	
Gallic Acid	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	2-4 gm.	.6-2 gm.	.3-1.3 gm.	
Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum	ʒj-ʒij	ʒij-ʒiv	ʒss-ʒj	ʒss-ʒj	ʒxx-xxx	Diluted with water.
Dilute Hydrochloric Acid S. G. 1.050	4-8 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	.6-2 c.c.	
Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum	ʒxxx-xl	ʒxxx-xl	ʒvv-xv	ʒij-v	ʒi-ij	Use cautiously.
Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid Prussic Acid 2% solution HCN in H ₂ O	1.3-2.6 c.c.	1.3-2.6 c.c.	.3-1 c.c.	.12-.3 c.c.	.06-.2 c.c.	
Acidum Lacticum Lactic Acid	ʒij-ʒiv		ʒss-ʒj		ʒvv-ʒxxv	
HCl, H ₂ O ₂	8-15 c.c.		2-4 c.c.		.3-1 c.c.	
Acidum Nitricum Dilu- tum	ʒj-ʒij	ʒij-ʒiv	ʒss-ʒj	ʒss-ʒj	ʒxx-ʒss	Diluted with water.
Dilute Nitric Acid S. G. 1.057	4-8 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	.6-2 c.c.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum Dilute Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid S. G. 1.05	5j-5ij	5ij-5iv	5ss-5j	5ss-5j	ʒx-5ss	Diluted with water.
Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum Dilute Phosphoric Acid S. G. 1.057	4-8 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	.6-2 c.c.	
Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum Dilute Sulphuric Acid S. G. 1.070	5j-5ij	5ij-5iv	5ss-5j	5ss-5j	ʒx-5ss	Diluted with water.
Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum Aromatic Sulphuric Acid Elixir of Vitriol	5ss-5j	8-15 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	.6-2 c.c.	Diluted with water.
Acidum Sulphurosum Sulphurous Acid	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	ʒxv-5ss	ʒxv-5ss	ʒxv-xv	Well diluted with water
H ₂ SO ₄	2-4 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	1-2 c.c.	1-2 c.c.	.3-1 c.c.	
Acidum Tannicum Tannic Acid	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	5ss-5ij	Diluted with water.
Tannin	30-60 c.c.	30-60 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	2-8 c.c.	
Acidum Tartaricum Tartaric Acid	5ss-5ss	5ss-5ss	5ss-5j	gr. x-5ss	gr. j-xv	
H ₂ C ₄ H ₆ O ₆	2-15 gm.	2-15 gm.	2-4 gm.	.6-2 gm.	.06-1 gm.	
	5ij-5iv	5ij-5iv	5ss-5j	5ss-5j	gr. x-5ss	
	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.6-2 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calif, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Aconitum Radix Aconite Roots	gr. ij-xx .2-1.3 gm.	gr. ij-xx .2-1.3 gm.			gr. 1/10-ij .006-.12 gm.	
Monkshood	gr. 1/40-1/15 .002-.004 gm.	gr. 1/40-1/15 .002-.004 gm.			gr. 1/200-1/100 .0003-.0006 gm.	
Aconitina	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	5ij-5iv	5ij-5iv	℥x-5j	
Æther Ether Sulphuric Ether (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ O	30-60 c.c.	30-60 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	.6-4 c.c.	
Alcohol Spirit of Wine	5j-5iij	5j-5iij	5ij-5iv	5ij-5iv	5j-5ij	Well diluted.
C ₂ H ₅ OH	30-90 c.c.	30-90 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	
Ale, Beer	Oj-Oij	Oj-Oij				
Alcoholic Content 3%- 5%	480-1000 c.c.	480-1000 c.c.				
Aloe Aloes The concrete juice of various species of aloes	5ss-5iss 15-45 gm.	5j-5ij 30-60 gm.	5ij-5vi 8-24 gm.	5ii-5iv 8-15 gm.	gr. x-5j .6-4 gm.	Aloes for veterinary use should be of Barbadoes type, i.e. should give a rose-red reaction with Tincture of Iodine in dilute aqueous solution
Alouinum	5ij-5iij				gr. ij-xx	
Aloin	8-12 gm.				.12-1.3 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Althea						Ad libitum to all animals.
Marsh-mallow Root						
Alumen (Potash Alum)	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm.	gr.xx-℥j 1.3-4 gm.	gr.xx-℥j 1.3-4 gm.	gr. v-x .3-6 gm.	Emetic dose for dog is about a dram.
Ammonia Aqua, U.S.P. Ammonia Water Contains 10 per cent. by weight of gaseous NH ₃ in water	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥xx-xx .6-1.3 c.c.	Give a little oil to protect the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat and be careful that the ammonia is well diluted with water.
Ammonia Aqua Fortior, U.S.P. Stronger water of Ammonia (28 per cent. by weight of gaseous NH ₃ in water)	℥ij-℥vj 8-24 c.c.	℥ij-℥vj 8-24 c.c.	℥j 4 c.c.	℥j 4 c.c.	℥v-x .3-6 c.c.	Protect and dilute as for the above.
Ammonii Benzoas Benzoate of Ammonia NH ₄ C ₇ H ₅ O ₂	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm.	℥ss-℥j 2-4 gm.	℥ss-℥j 2-4 gm.	gr. v-xv .3-1 gm.	
Ammonia Carbonas, U.S.P. Carbonate of Ammonia	℥j-℥ij 4-8 gm.	℥ij-℥vj 12-24 gm.	gr. xv-xl 1-2.6 gm.	gr.xv-xl 1-2.6 gm.	gr.ij-xx .2-1.3 gm.	Full doses are emetic for dog.

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Ammonii Chloridum Chloride of Ammonium	5ij-5iv	5iij-5vj	gr. xv-xl	gr. xv-xl	gr. iij-x	
NH ₄ Cl	8-15 gm.	12-24 gm.	1-2.6 gm.	1-2.6 gm.	.2-.6 gm.	
Ammonii Valeras Valerianate of Ammonia					gr. ij-v	
NH ₄ C ₈ H ₈ O ₂					.12-.3 gm.	
Ammoniacum Ammoniac	5j-5ij	5ij-5ij	5ij-5iv	5ij-5iv	gr. v-xxx	
Gum Ammoniac	30-60 gm.	30-60 gm.	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	.3-2 gm.	
Amyl Nitris Nitrite of Amyl	5ss-5j				ʒij-v	By inhalation.
C ₄ H ₁₁ NO ₂	2-4 c.c.				.12-.3 c.c.	
Antipyrina Antipyrine	5iij-5iv	5iij-5iv	5ss-5j	5ss-5j	gr. v-xx	
C ₆ H ₅ (CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₄ N ₂ O	12-15 gm.	12-15 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.3-1.3 gm.	
Antimonii et Potassii Tartaras Tartarized Antimony Tartar Emetic 2K(SbO)C ₄ H ₄ O ₆ +H ₂ O	5ij-5iv	5ij-5iv		gr. iv-x	gr. 1/10-ij	Should be given very carefully to dogs, as it readily causes vomiting in those animals.
Anisum Anise Seed	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	5j-5iv	5j-5iv	.006-.12 gm.	
	30-60 gm.	30-60 gm.	4-15 gm.	4-15 gm.	gr. x-xxx	16-2 gm.

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Apomorphine Hydrochloridum C ₁₇ H ₁₇ NO ₂ HCl					gr. 1/20-1/10 Subcutane- ously as an emetic	Much smaller doses are given to the dog as an expectorant.
Areca	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.		℥j-℥ij 4-8 gm.		gr. xv-℥ij 1-8 gm.	Given to lambs in doses of ℥j-4 gm.
Areca Nut			Tæniacide		Tæniacide	For Tapeworm.
Betel Nut						
Argentum Nitras Nitrate of Silver	gr. v-x	gr. v-x	gr. j-ij	gr. j-ij	gr. 1/8-1/4	
Lunar Caustic Ag.NO ₂	.3-.6 gm.	.3-.6 gm.	.06-.12 gm.	.06-.12 gm.	.008-.03 gm.	
Asafœtidæ Asafetida	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 gm.	℥j-℥iv 4-15 gm.	gr. iii-xij .18-.8 gm.	
Aspidium Male Fern	℥v-℥vj 150-180 gm.	℥v-℥vi 150-180 gm.	℥ij-℥vj 60-180 gm	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.	Tæniacuge.
Atropina Sulphus Sulphate of Atropia (C ₁₇ H ₂₃ NO ₃) ₂ .H ₂ SO ₄	gr. j-iss .06-.09 gm.	gr. j-ii .06-.12 gm.	gr. 1/16-1/12 .004-.005 gm	gr. 1/16-1/12 .004-.005 gm	1/120-1/30 .0005-.002 gm	
Baccæ Juniperi Juniper Berries	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm.		

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Balsam Peruvianum Peruvian Balsam Balsam of Peru					℥x-xxx .6-2 c.c.	
Balsam Tolutanum Balsam of Tolu					gr. x-xxx .6-2 gm.	
Barii Chloridum Chloride of Barium	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm. By mouth only, much diluted with water					For hypodermic injection for horse give 7-15 grains dissolved in 10 c.c. of water. This dose must be given intravenously (never under the skin) and must not be repeated.
Ba.Cl₂						
Belladonna Folia Belladonna Leaves Deadly Nightshade	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.	℥j-℥iss 30-45 gm.			gr. j-v .06-.3 gm.	
Bismuth Subcarbonas Subcarbonate of Bismuth (BiO) ₂ CO ₂ + H ₂ O?	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm.		℥j-℥iss 4-6 gm.		gr. x-xxx .6-2 gm.	
Bismuth Subnitras Subnitrate of Bismuth	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 gm.		℥j-℥iss 4-6 gm.		gr. x-xxx .6-2 gm.	
Bismuth Subsalicylate Sub-salicylate of Bismuth					gr. v-x .3-.6 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Buchu Buchu Leaves	♂j-♂ij 30-60 gm.	♂j-♂ij 30-60 gm.	♂j-♂iv 4-15 gm.	♂j-♂ij 4-8 gm.	gr. xv-♂ss 1-2 gm.	
Caffeina Citrata	gr. xv-♂ss 1-2 gm.	♂j-♂iss 4-6 gm.			gr. i-vi .06-.36 gm	For hypodermic use Winslow recommends the following: $\frac{1}{2}$ Caf- feine, Sodii Benzoas aa gr. xv, Aquæ q. s.
Citrate of Caffeine	♂iv-♂j 15-30 gm.	♂iv-♂j 15-30 gm.			gr. v-xx .3-1.3 gm	For the prevention or arrest of hemorrhage.
Calcii Chloridum Chloride of Calcium	♂j-♂iv 8-15 gm.	♂iv-♂j 15-30 gm.	♂j-♂ij 4-8 gm.	♂j-♂ij 4-8 gm.	gr. v-xx .3-1.3 gm.	
CaCl ₂	♂j-♂ij 30-60 gm.	♂j-♂iv 60-120 gm.	♂ij-♂iv 8-15 gm.	♂ij-♂iv 8-15 gm.	gr. x-♂j .6-4 gm.	
Calcii Phosphatis Precipi- tatum Precipitated Phosphate of Lime Ca(PO ₄) ₂	♂ss-♂j 15-30 gm.	♂j-♂iss 30-45 gm.	gr. xv-♂j I-4 gm.	gr. xv-♂j I-4 gm.	gr. iij-xx .18-1.3 gm.	A very drastic cathar- tic sometimes given in milk fever of cattle or azoturia of the horse.
Calcium Carbonate	♂j-♂ij 30-60 gm.	♂j-♂iv 60-120 gm.				
Carbonate of Lime	♂j-♂ij 30-60 gm.	♂j-♂iv 60-120 gm.				
Cambogii Gamboge	♂j-♂ij 30-60 gm.	♂j-♂iv 60-120 gm.				
Camphora Camphor	♂j-♂ij 30-60 gm.	♂j-♂iv 60-120 gm.				
C ₁₀ H ₁₆ O	♂j-♂ij 30-60 gm.	♂j-♂iv 60-120 gm.				

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Cantharis Cantharides	gr. v-xx .3-1.3 gm.	gr. v-xx 3j-3ij	gr. iv-viiij .25-5 gm.	gr. v-xv	gr. j-ij .06-12 gm	
Spanish Fly	gr. xx-3j	3j-3ij	gr. v-xv	gr. v-xv	gr. i-viiij	
Capsicum Cayenne Pepper	1.3-4 gm.	4-8 gm.	.3-1 gm.	.3-1 gm.	.06-.5 gm.	
Red Pepper	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	gr. xx-3j	
Carbo Animalis Animal Charcoal	30-60 gm.	30-60 gm.	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	1.3-4 gm.	
Bone Black	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	gr. xx-3j	Dose same as of animal Charcoal.
Carbo Ligni	30-60 gm.	30-60 gm.	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	1.3-4 gm.	
Wood Charcoal	3ss-3j	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	gr. v-xxx	
Catechu	15-30 gm.	30-60 gm.	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	.3-2 gm.	
Gum Catechu					gr. iij-v	
Cerij Oxalas Oxalate of Cerium					.18-3 gm.	
$\text{Ce}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	ʒii-xx	
Chloroformum Chloroform	4-8 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	.12-1.3 c.c.	
CH_2Cl_2						

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

39

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Chloralum Hydratum Hydrate of Chloral	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	gr. x-xx	Always give chloral well diluted.
CaHClO + H ₂ O	30-60 gm.	30-60 gm.	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	.6-1.3 gm.	
Cinchona Cortex Cinchona Bark	3ij-3iv	3j-3ij	3j-3iv	3j-3iv	gr. x-3j	
Peruvian Bark	8-15 gm.	30-60 gm.	4-15 gm.	4-15 gm.	.6-4 gm.	
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum Hydrochloride of Cocaine C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NO ₄ HCl	gr. v-x .3-6 gm.				gr. 1/8-3/4 .008-.048 gm.	
Codeina, Codeine					gr. 1/4-ii .015-.12 gm.	
C ₁₂ H ₁₁ NO ₂ + H ₂ O						
Colchici Cormus Colchicum	3ss-3ij	3ss-3ij	gr. x-xx	gr. v-x	gr. ij-vij	This drug is a somewhat active poison for the herbivora.
Meadow Saffron	2-8 gm.	2-8 gm.	.6-1.3 gm.	.3-6 gm.	.12-5 gm.	
Colchici Semen						Dose about 1/4 more than the dose of the corm.
Colchicum Seed						
Colocynthis Colocynth Bitter Apple					gr. ij-ijj .12-.18 gm.	
Calumba Calumba Root	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	3ij-3iv 8-15 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Creolin A resinous emulsion of cresols	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3j-3i 15-30 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	m-i-iv .06-3	Single dose.
Creosotum Creosote	m xv-xxx 1-2 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	m xv-xv .3-1 c.c.	m xv-xv .3-1 c.c.	m ss-ij .03-.12 c.c.	Well diluted.
Creta Præparata Prepared Chalk	3j-3ij	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	gr. x-3j	Incompatible with sul- phates and acids.
CaCO ₃	30-60 gm.	60-120 gm.	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	.6-4 gm.	
Cupri Acetas Acetate of Copper	gr. xv-xxx	gr. xv-xxx	gr v-x	gr v-x		Good vermifuge for horse.
Verdigris	1-2 gm.	1-2 gm.	.3-6 gm.	.3-6 gm.		
Cupri Sulphas Sulphate of Copper	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	gr. xx-xl	gr. xx-xl	gr. j-ij	Emetic dose for dog: gr. vi-xx
Blue Stone CuSO ₄ + 5H ₂ O	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	1.3-2.6 gm.	1.3-2.6 gm.	.06-12 gm.	.36- 1.3 gm.
Cusso, Kousso Brayera					3ss-3iv	Anthelmintic.
Digitalis The leaves of digitalis purpurea Foxglove	gr. x-3j .6-4 gm.	3ss-3i ss 2-6 gm.	gr. v-xv .3-1 gm.	gr. v-xv .3-1 gm.	gr. ss-iii .03-.2 gm.	Should be given at con- siderable intervals. This statement applies to all of its prepara- tions.

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Etiaterinum Etiaterin					gr. 1/30-1/12	
C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₅					.003-.005 gm.	
Ergota Ergot	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3ss-3j 2-4 gm.	
Eucaine Hydrochloras Hydrochlorate of Eucain C ₁₅ H ₁₇ NO ₄ .HCl						Local anæsthetic, safer than cocaine, slightly antiseptic.
Extractum Aconiti Fluidum	℞iii-xx	℞v-3ss	℞ij-v	℞ij-v	℞ 1/10-ij	
Fluid extract of aconite 100 c.c. = .4 gm. aconitine	.2-1.3 c.c.	.3-2 c.c.	.12-.3 c.c.	.12-.3 c.c.	.006-.12 c.c.	
Extractum Belladonnæ Foliorum	gr. x-xx	gr. xx-xxx	gr. ij-iv	gr. ij-iv	gr. 1/8-gr. ss	
Solid extract Belladonna Leaves	.6-1.3 gm.	1.3-2 gm.*	.12-.24 gm.	.12-.24 gm.	.008-.03 gm.	
1.4 Mydriatic Alkaloids	3j-3ij	3ij-3ij	℞v-xv	℞v-xv	℞ij-ij	
Extractum Belladonnæ Radix Fluidum						
Fluid Extract Belladonna Root	4-8 c.c.	8-12 c.c.	.6-1 c.c.	.6-1 c.c.	.06-.2 c.c.	
100 c.c. = 4 gm. mydriatic alkaloids	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3j-3iv	3j-3ij	℞ii-iv	
Extractum Buchu Fluidum	30-60 c.c.	30-60 c.c.	4-15 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	.12-.24 c.c.	
Fluid Extract of Buchu						

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Extractum Calumbæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Calumba	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c. ℥j-℥ij	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 2-4 c.c.	
Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Solid Extract of Indian Hemp	4-8 gm.				gr. 1/4-i .015-.06 gm.	
Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Indian Hemp	℥iv-℥j 15-30 c.c.		℥ss-℥j (Foal) 2-4 c.c.		℥ij-x .12-.6 c.c.	In veterinary practice African or American cannabis are substituted for the very costly Indian drug.
Extractum Capsici Fluidum Fluid Extract of Capsicum	℥xxx-℥j 1.3-4 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥v-xv	℥v-xv .3-1 c.c.	℥ij-viiij .06-.5 c.c.	
Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Cinchona	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥j-℥iv 4-15 c.c.	℥j-℥iv 4-15 c.c.	℥xx-℥j .6-4 c.c.	
Extractum Colchicis Seminis Fluidum Fluid Extract of Colchicum Seed	℥ss-℥ij 2-8 c.c.	℥ss-℥ij 2-8 c.c.	℥xx-xx .6-1.2 c.c.		℥ij-viiij .12-.5 c.c.	
Extractum Convallariæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Lily of the Valley	℥j-℥iv 4-15 c.c.	℥j-℥iv 4-15 c.c.	℥xx-xx .6-1.3 c.c.	℥xx-xv .6-1 c.c.	℥v-x .3-.6 c.c.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Extractum Ergotæ Solid Extract of Ergot	gr. xx-3j 1.3-4 gm.	gr. xx-3j 1.3-4 gm.	gr. x-xv .6-1 gm.	gr. v-x .3-.6 gm.	gr. ij-x .12-.6 gm.	
Extractum Ergotæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Ergot	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	
Extractum Eucalypti Fluidum Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.		℞x-xxx .6-2 c.c.	
Extractum Gelsemii Fluidum Fluid Extract of Yellow Jasmine	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.				℞v-x .3-.6 c.c.	
Extractum Gentianæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Gentian	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	℞v-xxx .3-2 c.c.	
Extractum Gossypii Rad- icis Fluidum Fluid Extract of Cotton Root Bark	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	℞v-xx .6-1.3 c.c.	
Extractum Hæmatoxyli Solid Extract of Logwood	3ss-3iv 2-15 gm.	3j-3vi 4-24 gm.	3ss-3j 2-4 gm.	3ss-3j 2-4 gm.	gr. v-xv .3-1 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calif, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Extractum Hamamelidis Foliorum Fluidum Fluid Extract of Witch Hazel	5j-5ij 30-60 c.c.			5j-5ij	3ss-3ij 2-8 c.c.	
Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum Fluid Extract of Golden Seal	5ij-5j 8-30 c.c.		5j-5ij	5j-5ij	ʒv-3j 3-4 c.c.	Glycerite of Hydrastis U.S.P., same doses.
Extractum Hyoscyami Fluidum Fluid Extract of Henbane	5ss-5j 15-30 c.c.	5ss-5j 15-30 c.c.	5j-5iss	5j-5iss	ʒv-xv 3-1 c.c.	
Extractum Hyoscyami Solid Extract of Henbane	gr. xx-5j 1.3-4 gm.	5ss-5j 2-4 gm.	gr. v-x .3-6 gm.	gr. v-x .3-6 gm.	gr. ss-ij .03-.12 gm.	
Extractum Ipecacuanhæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Ipecac- uanha	5j-5ij 4-8 c.c.	5ij-5iv 8-15 c.c.	5ss-5j 2-4 c.c.	ʒxx-xxx I-2 c.c. Emetic	ʒxxv-xxx I-2 c.c. Emetic	
Extractum Nucis Vomice Fluidum Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica	5j-5ij 4-8 c.c.	5j-5ij 4-8 c.c.	ʒxx-xxx I.3-2 c.c.	ʒx-xx .6-1.3 c.c.	ʒj-ij .06-.12 c.c.	
Extractum Nucis Vomice Solid Extract of Nux Vomica	gr. vij-xv .5-1 gm.	gr. vij-xv .5-1 gm.	gr. iiss-v .15-.3 gm.	gr. j-ij .06-.12 gm.	gr. ʒ/ʒ-1/4 .008-.016 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Extractum Pilocarpi Fluidum Fluid Extract of Pilocarpus	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	℥V-xxx .3-2 c.c.	
Extractum Quassiae Fluidum Fluid Extract of Quassia	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	3ss-3ij 2-8 c.c.	
Extractum Rhei Fluidum Fluid Extract of Rhu- barb	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.		3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.		3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	
Extractum Sabinæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Savine	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.			℥V-xv .3-1 c.c.	
Extractum Scillæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Squill	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	℥xxv-xxx 1-2 c.c.	℥x-xv .6-1 c.c.	℥i-v .06-3 c.c.	
Extractum Sennæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Senna	3iv-3v 120-150c.c.	3iv-3v 120-150c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3j-3iv 4-15 c.c.	
Extractum Taraxaci Fluidum Fluid Extract of Dande- lion	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Extractum Valerianae Fluidum Fluid Extract of Valerian	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥x-℥j .6-4 c.c.	
Extractum Veratri Fluidum Fluid Extract of Veratrum	℥ss-℥j 2-4 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥xxx-xxx 1.3-2 c.c.	℥x-xx .6-1.3 c.c.	℥ ¹ / ₁₀ -i .006-.06 c.c.	
Extractum Zingiberis Fluidum Fluid Extract of Ginger	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥v-xv .3-1 c.c.	
Fel Bovis					gr. v-xv .3-1 gm.	
Oxgall						
Ferri Hydroxidum Cum Magnesi Oxido Antidote for Arsenic						Given in any desired amount and repeated as needed for all animals.
Ferri et Potassii Tartras Potassio Tartrate of Iron					gr. v-x .3-.6 gm.	
Ferri et Quinæ Citratis Citrates of Iron and Quinine					gr. v-x .3-.6 gm.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

55

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Ferrum Redactum Reduced Iron	5j-5ij	5ij-5iv	gr. xx-xxx	gr. xx-xxx	gr. j-v	
Quevennes Iron	4-8 gm.	8-15 gm.	1.3-2 gm.	1.3-2 gm.	.06-.3 gm.	
Ferri Sulphas Sulphate of Iron	5j-5ij	5ij-5iv	gr. xx-xxx	gr. xx-xxx	gr. i-v	
Green Vitriol $FeSO_4 + 7H_2O$	4-8 gm.	8-15 gm.	1.3-2 gm.	1.3-2 gm.	.06-.3 gm.	
Fœnugrecum	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	5ij-5iv			
Fenugreek	30-60 gm.	30-60 gm.	8-15 gm.			
Formalin						External use and as dis- infectant.
Formaldehyde						
Frangula					5ss-5j	Fluid extract is given in same dose.
Buckthorn					2-4 gm.	
Gelsemium Radix	5j-5ij				gr. v-x	
Yellow Jasmine	4-8 gm.				.3-6 gm.	
Gentiana	5ss-5j	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	gr. v-xxx	
Gentian	15-30 gm.	30-60 gm.	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	.3-2 gm.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Glycerinum	℥j-℥ij	℥ij-℥iv	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥ij-℥vj	May be used in same doses undiluted to produce rapid evacuation of the lower bowel in all animals.
Glycerin	30-60 c.c.	60-120 c.c.	15-30 c.c.	15-30 c.c.	8-12 c.c.	
Glycyrrhiza Radix	℥j-℥ij	℥j-℥iv	℥ss-℥j			
Licorice Root	30-60 gm.	30-120 gm.	15-30 gm.			
Granatum					℥ss-℥iss	Vermifuge for dog or cat.
Pomegranate					2-6 gm.	
Heroin					gr. 1/16-1/8	
Diacetylmorphine					.0025-.01 gm.	
Hydrastis	℥ij-℥j		℥j-℥ij	℥j-℥ij	gr. v-℥j	
Golden Seal	8-30 gm.		4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	.3-4 gm.	
Hydrastin	gr. xv-℥ss				gr. iij-v	
Resin of Hydrastin	1-2 gm.				.18-.3 gm.	
Hydrastinae Hydrochloridum	gr. i-ii				gr. 1/12-1/8	
Hydrochloride of Hydrastine Cu.H ₁₁ NO ₂ HCl	.06-.12 gm.				.005-.01 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum Corrosive Chloride of Mercury	gr. v-vij	gr. v-vij	gr. ij	gr. ij	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	Should be given in very dilute aqueous solu- tion only.
Bichloride of Mercury Corrosive Sublimate Hg.Cl ₂	.3-.5 gm. ℥ss-℥j	.3-5 gm. ℥v-vi	.12 gm. gr. v-xv	.12 gm. gr. ss-v	.002-.008 gm. gr. ss-ij	
Hydrargyrum Chloridum Mite Mild Chloride of Mercury Calomel HgCl	2-4 gm.	20-24 gm.	.3-1 gm. gr. x-xv	.03-3 gm. gr. ij-x	.03-.12 gm. gr. j-x	
Hydrargyrum Cum Creta Mercury with Chalk Grey Powder			.6-1 gm.	.12-.6 gm.	.06-.6 gm.	
Hydrargyrum Massa Blue Mass Blue Pill					gr. j-x .06-.6 gm.	
Hydrogen Dioxid H ₂ O ₂	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥iv-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 4-8 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 2-4 c.c.	
Hyoscyami Folia Hyoscyamus Leaves Henbane	℥ss-℥j 15-30 gm.				gr. v-xv .3-1 gm.	
Hyoscyaminæ Hydrobro- midum Hydrobromide of Hyo- scyamine C ₁₇ H ₂₃ NO ₃ HBr	gr. j-ij .06-.12 gm.				gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$.001-.002 gm.	Hyoscyamine is iso- meric with atropine.

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

61

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Hyoscyaminæ Sulphas Sulphate of Hyoscyamine (C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₂) ₂ H ₂ SO ₄	gr. j-ij .06-.12 gm.				gr. 1/100-1/100	Cerebral sedative, paralyzes spinal cord.
Hyoscina Hydrobromidum Hydrobromide of Hyoscine C ₁₇ H ₂₁ NO ₄ .HBr+3H ₂ O	gr. 1/6-1/4 .001-.015 gm.				.0004- .0006 gm.	
Ipecacuanha Ipecac	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 gm.	ʒij-ʒiv 8-15 gm.	ʒss-ʒj 2-4 gm.	gr. xv-xxx 1-2 gm. Emetic	gr. xv-xxx 1-2 gm. Emetic	
Jalapa Jalap					ʒj-ʒij 4-8 gm.	One third dose for small dog, i.e., not over one dram for cat.
Kamala Rottlera	ʒss-ʒj 15-30 gm.				ʒj-ʒij 4-8 gm.	Vermifuge.
Kino Gum Kino	ʒss-ʒj 15-30 gm.	ʒj-ʒij 30-60 gm.	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 gm.	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 gm.	gr. v-xxx .3-2 gm.	Dose ad libitum to the herbivora.
Linum Linseed Flax Seed						

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

63

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis Solution of Acetate of Ammonia	3ij-3iv 60-120 c.c.	3ij-3iv 60-120 c.c.	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3ij-3j 8-30 c.c.	Best dispensed freshly made. Incompatible with acids or alkalis.
Spt. Mindererus	3iv-3vj	3iv-3vj	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3j-3j	
Liquor Calcis	120-180 c.c.	120-180 c.c.	30-60 c.c.	30-60 c.c.	4-30 c.c.	
Lime Water	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	3ss-3ij	3ss-3ij	ꝑi-x	Well diluted.
Liquor Cresolis Comp. Lysol	15-30 c.c.	15-30 c.c.	2-8 c.c.	2-8 c.c.	.06-.6 c.c.	
A potash soap of cresols	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	ꝑv-xv	ꝑv-x	ꝑij-v	Styptic especially for parenchymatous hemorrhage. Give well diluted.
Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis Solution of Subsulphate of Iron	4-8 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	.3-1 c.c.	.3-12 c.c.	.12-3 c.c.	
Monsel's Solution	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	ꝑv-xv	ꝑv-x	ꝑij-v	Well diluted.
Liquor Ferri Chloridi	8-15 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	.3-1 c.c.	.3-12 c.c.	.12-3 c.c.	
Solution of Chloride of Iron	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3ss-3j		ꝑij-x	Well diluted with water.
Liquor Iodi Compositus Compound Solution of Iodine	8-15 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	2-4 c.c.		.12-.6 c.c.	
Luqol's Solution	3ij-3j	3ij-3j	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	ꝑij-x	
Liquor Potassii Arsenitis Solution of Arsenite of Potash	8-30 c.c.	8-30 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	.12-.6 c.c.	
Fowler's Solution						

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

65

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Liquor Potassii Hydroxidi Solution of Hydroxide of Potash 5% - KOH	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c.	3ss-5ij 2-8 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.		Well diluted with oil or water.
Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ Solution of Chlorinated Soda Labarraque's Solution						Useful in diluted aque- ous solution for a dressing for wounds where dead or dying tissue is present.
Lithii Benzoas Benzoate of Lithium	3ij-3iv 8-15 gm.	3ij-3iv 8-15 gm.	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	gr. v-xv .3-1 gm.	
C ₆ H ₅ CO ₂ OLi					gr. v-xx .3-1.3 gm.	
Lithii Citras Citrate of Lithium					gr. ij-x .2-.6 gm.	
Li ₂ C ₆ H ₅ O ₇ +4H ₂ O					gr. v-3j .3-4 gm.	
Lithium Carbonate					gr. v-3j .3-4 gm.	
Li ₂ CO ₃						
Magnesii Carbonas Carbonate of Magnesia (MgCO ₃)·Mg(OH) ₂ + 5H ₂ O			3j-3ij 4-8 gm.			
Magnesii Oxidum "Light Magnesia" MgO			3j-3ij 4-8 gm.		gr. v-3j .3-4 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Magnesium Oxidum Ponderosum "Heavy Magnesia" MgO			♂j-♂ij 4-8 gm.		gr. v-♂j .3-4 gm.	
Magnesium Sulphas Sulphate of Magnesia Epsom Salts MgSO ₄ + 7H ₂ O	♂ij-♂viii 60-240 gm.	♂xvj-♂xxxij	♂ij-♂vi	♂ij-♂iv 60-120 gm.	♂j-♂iv 4-15 gm.	If purgative effect is desired give concentrated solution; dilute solution if for diuretic.
Mass Ferri Carbonatis Mass of Ferrous Carbonate Vallet's Mass		500-1000gm.			gr. j-v .06-.3 gm.	
Menthol Peppermint Camphor C ₁₀ H ₁₈ OH						
Mixture Cretæ Chalk Mixture			♂j-♂ij		♂ij-♂j	
Molasses	♂viii-♂xvj 500-1000 c.c.	♂viii-♂xvj 500-1000c.c.	♂ij-♂vj 30-60 c.c.		8-30 c.c.	
Morphinæ Sulphas Sulphate of Morphia (C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NO ₂) ₂ H ₂ SO ₄ + 5H ₂ O	gr. iiij-x .2-.6 gm.	gr. iiij-x .2-.6 gm.	gr. ss-ij .03-.12 gm.	gr. 1/10-1/3 .006-.03 gm.	gr. 1/8-1/2 .008-.03 gm.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

69

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Myrrha	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	gr. v-xxx	
Gum Myrrh	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.3-2 gm.	
Naphthol Beta Naphthol	3ij-3iij				gr. j-x	Kills round and tape- worm. Give in cap- sules. 10% ointment useful for ringworm.
C ₁₀ H ₇ OH	8-12 gm.				.06-.6 gm.	
Naphthalenum Naphthalin	3ij-3iv				gr. j-xx	Give in capsule.
C ₁₀ H ₈	8-15 gm.				.06-1.3 gm.	
Nucis Vomicae Pulvis Powdered Nux Vomica Poison Nut, Quaker Button, Dog Nut	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	gr. xx-xl 1.3-2.6 gm.	gr. x-xx .6-1.3 gm.	gr. j-ij .06-.12 gm.	Should be substituted by its strychnia equiv- alent in the dog on account of the need of absolute accuracy of dosage of this drug in dogs.
Oleoresinæ Aspidii Oleoresin of Male Fern	3iij-3vj 12-24 c.c.	3iij-3vj 12-24 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	3j-3ij 4-8 c.c.	℥xv-3j 1-4 c.c.	
Oleoresinæ Capsici Oleoresin of Capsicum	℥x-xxx .6-2 c.c.	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.	℥j-viij .06-.5 c.c.		℥i/4-j .015-.06 c.c.	
Oleoresinæ Zingiberis Oleoresin of Ginger	3ss-3iss 2-6 gm.	3ss-3iss 2-6 gm.	℥x-xx .6-1.3 gm.		gr. j-v .06-.3 gm.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

71

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Oleum Anisi	℞xx-xxx		℞v-xv		℞i-v	
Oil of Anise	i.3-2 c.c.		.3-1 c.c.		.06-.3 c.c.	
Oleum Eucalypti	℔j-℔ij				℞ij-x	
Oil of Eucalyptus	4-8 c.c.				.12-.6 c.c.	
Oleum Gossypii Seminis	℔xvj-℔xxxij	℔xvj-℔xxxii	℔iv-℔viii	℔iv-℔viii	℔ss-℔j	
Cotton Seed Oil	500-1000c.c.	500-1000c.c.	120-240 c.c.	120-240 c.c.	15-60 c.c.	
Oleum Juniperi	℔j-℔ij	℔j-℔ij	℞x-xx	℞x-xx	℞ii-x	
Oil of Juniper	4-8 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	.6-1.3 c.c.	.6-1.3 c.c.	.12-.6 c.c.	
Oleum Lini	℔vij-℔xvj	℔xvj-℔xxxij	℔vj-℔xij		℔ss-℔ij	
Linseed Oil	250-500c.c.	500-1000c.c.	180-360c.c.		15-60 c.c.	
Oleum Menthæ Piperitæ	℞xv-xxx	℞xv-xxx	℞v-x	℞v-x	℞j-v	
Oil of Peppermint	1-2 c.c.	1-2 c.c.	.3-.6 c.c.	.3-.6 c.c.	.06-.3 c.c.	
Oleum Morrhuæ	℔ij-℔iv	℔ij-℔iv	℔ss-℔j		℔j-℔iiij	
Cod-Liver Oil	60-120 c.c.	60-120 c.c.	15-30 c.c.		4-12 c.c.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

73

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Oleum Olivæ	ᄃxvj-ᄃxxxij	ᄃxvj-ᄃxxxij	ᄃiv-ᄃviiij	ᄃiv-ᄃviiij	ᄃss-ᄃij	
Olive Oil	500-1000c.c.	500-1000c.c.	120-240c.c.	120-240c.c.	15-60 c.c.	
Oleum Ricini	ᄃviiij-ᄃxvj	ᄃxvj-ᄃxxxiv	ᄃij-ᄃiv	ᄃij-ᄃiv	ᄃss-ᄃij	
Castor Oil	250-500c.c.	500-750c.c.	60-120c.c.	60-120c.c.	15-60 c.c.	
Oleum Sabinæ	ᄃij-ᄃiv				ᄃi-v	
Oil of Savine	8-15 c.c.				.06-.3 c.c.	
Oleum Terebinthinæ Oil of Turpentine	ᄃss-ᄃij	ᄃss-ᄃj	ᄃj-ᄃiiij	ᄃj-ᄃij	ᄃv-xx	
Spirit of Turpentine	15-60 c.c.	15-30 c.c.	4-12 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	.3-1.3 c.c.	
Oleum Tigllii	ᄃxv-ᄃj	ᄃss-ᄃj	ᄃv-x	ᄃv-x	ᄃss-iiij	
Croton Oil	1-4 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	.3 - 6 c.c.	.3-6 c.c.	.03-.18 c.c.	
Opium The concrete juice of the opium poppy	ᄃj-ᄃij 4-8 gm.	ᄃij-ᄃiv 8-15 gm.	gr. x-xxx .6-2 gm.	gr. v-xx .3-1.3 gm.	gr. ss-iiij .03-.2 gm.	
Pancreatinum					gr. v-xv	
Pancreatine					.3-1 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Petrolatum Vaseline Cosmoline						May be given ad libitum as a non-absorbable intestinal demulcent.
Pepsinum			gr. x-5j .6-4 gm.		gr. ij-v .12-.3 gm.	
Pepsinum	gr. xv-xxx I-2 gm.				gr. 1/4-j .015-.06 gm.	
Physostigma						
Calabar Bean						
Physostigminæ Salicylas	gr. iss-iii .09-.18 gm.	gr. iss-ijj .09-.18 gm.			gr. 1/100-1/30 .0006-.002 gm.	
Salicylate of Physostigmine						
Physostigminæ Sulphas	gr. iss-ijj .09-.18 gm.	gr. iss-ijj .09-.18 gm.			gr. 1/1000-1/30 .0006-.002 gm.	
Sulphate of Physostigmine						
Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. ii-v .12-.3 gm.	gr. v-x .3-6 gm.	gr. j .06 gm.		gr. 1/10-1/3 .006-.02 gm.	
Hydrochloride of Pilocarpine						
Pilocarpinæ Nitras	gr. ij-v .12-.3 gm.	gr. v-x .3-6 gm.	gr. j .06 gm.		gr. 1/10-1/3 .006-.02 gm.	
Nitrate of Pilocarpine						
Pilocarpus Jaborandi (The Leaflets)	5ij-5iv 8-15 gm.	5ij-5iv 8-15 gm.	5ss-5j 2-4 gm.	5ss-5j 2-4 gm.	gr. v-5j .3-4 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Pix Burgundica	℥j-℥ij				gr. xx-xl	
Burgundy Pitch	30-90 gm.				1-2 gm.	
Pix Liquida Tar	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥j-℥ij	℥j-℥ij	gr. xv-℥j	
Pine Tar	15-30 gm.	15-30 gm.	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	1-4 gm.	
Plumbi Acetas Acetate of Lead	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	gr. xv-xx	gr. xv-xx	gr. j-ij	
Sugar of Lead Pb(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ + 3H ₂ O	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	1-1.3 gm.	1-1.3 gm.	.06-.12 gm.	
Potassii Acetas Acetate of Potash	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	gr. v-xx	Well diluted with water.
KC ₂ H ₃ O ₂	15-30 gm.	15-30 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.3-1.3 gm.	
Potassii Bicarbonas Bicarbonate of Potash	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	gr. v-xx	Well diluted with water.
KHCO ₃	15-30 gm.	15-30 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.3-1.3 gm.	
Potassii Bromidi Bromide of Potassium	℥ss-℥ij	℥ss-℥ij	℥ss-℥iv	℥ss-℥iv	gr. v-℥j	The bromides of sodium, calcium, lithium and strontium may be given in the same doses.
KBr	15-60 gm.	15-60 gm.	2-15 gm.	2-15 gm.	.3-4 gm.	
Potassii Carbonas Carbonate of Potash	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	gr. v-xx	Well diluted with oil or water.
K ₂ CO ₃	15-30 gm.	15-30 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.3-1.3 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Potassii Citras Citrate of Potash $K_2C_6H_5O_7 \cdot H_2O$	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	5ss-3j 2-4 gm.	3ss-3j 2-4 gm.	gr. v-xx .3-1.3 gm.	Well diluted with water.
Potassii Chloras Chlorate of Potash $KClO_3$	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	5ss-3j 2-4 gm.	3ss-3j 2-4 gm.	gr. v-xx .3-1.3 gm.	
Potassii Cyanidum Cyanide of Potassium						Used in veterinary practice to destroy animals. Its action is hastened by giving a dilute acid after it.
Potassii Iodidum Iodide of Potash KI	5ij-5iv 8-15 gm.	5ij-5iv 8-15 gm.	gr. xv-xxx 1-2 gm.	5ss-3j 2-4 gm.	gr. ij-x .12-.6 gm.	Sodium iodide and syrup of hydriodic acid are given in the same dosage.
Potassii Nitras Nitrate of Potash Saltpetre KNO_3	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.	5ss-3j 2-4 gm.	5ss-3j 2-4 gm.	gr. v-xxx .3-1.3 gm.	Well diluted with water.
Potassii Permanganas Permanganate of Potassium $KMnO_4$	gr. xv-xx 1-1.3 gm.		gr. ii-v		gr. j-ij .06-.12 gm.	Give to horse in a pint of water, to dog in pill or tablet with kaolin excipient.
Potassii Sulphuretum Sulphuret of Potassium Liver of Sulphur	5ij-5iv 8-15 gm.	5ij-5iv 8-15 gm.	5ss-3j 2-4 gm.	5ss-3j 2-8 gm.	gr. ij-x .12-.6 gm.	Also used externally in eczema.

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Pulvis Cretæ Compositus Compound Chalk Powder			ʒj-ʒiv 4-15 gm.		gr. x-ʒj .6-4 gm.	
Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus Compound Licorice Powder			ʒj-ʒiiss 4-6 gm.		gr. x-xxxx .6-2 gm.	
Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus Compound Jalap Powder					gr. xv-ʒj 1-4 gm.	
Pulvis Kino Compositus Compound Kino Powder			ʒj-ʒiiss 4-6 gm.		gr. x-xxxx .6-2 gm.	
Pulvis Rhei Compositus Compound Rhubarb Powder Dr. Gregory's Powder			ʒss-ʒj 15-30 gm.		ʒj-ʒij 4-8 gm.	
Quassia	ʒj-ʒij		ʒij-ʒiv	ʒj-ʒij	ʒj-ʒij	Valuable anthelmintic for all animals.
Quassia Wood	30-60 gm.		8-15 gm.	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	
Quercus Alba White Oak Bark	ʒss-ʒj 15-30 gm.	ʒj-ʒij 30-60 gm.	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 gm.	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 gm.	gr. x-xxxx .6-2 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Resina Podophylli	3j-3ij	3j-3ij			gr. j-ij	
Resin of Podophyllum	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.			.06-.12 gm.	
Resina Resin Rosin	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.					
Resinæ Scammonii						
Resin of Scammony				3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	gr. v-3j .3-4 gm.	
Resorcinol Resorcin	3j-3ij		3ss-3j	3ss-3j	gr. ij-v	
C ₆ H ₄ (OH) ₂	4-8 gm.		2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.12-.3 gm.	
Rhamnus Purshiana Cascara Sagrada California Buckthorn					gr. v-xxx	
Rheum	3j-3ij		3j-3ij		.3-2 gm.	
Rhubarb	30-60 gm.		4-8 gm.		3ss-3ij	
Saccharum Lactis	3j-3ij				2-8 gm.	
Milk Sugar	30-60 gm.				3j-3ij	Diuretic.
					4-8 gm.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

85

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calif, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Santonium Santonin	gr. xv- $\bar{5}$ iv				gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.015-.03 gm. Puppies	
$C_{12}H_{18}O_3$	1-15 gm.				gr. I-V .06-.3 gm. Dogs	
Scammonium Scammony			$\bar{5}$ ij- $\bar{5}$ iv 8-15 gm.		$\bar{5}$ ss- $\bar{5}$ j 2-4 gm.	
Scilla Squill	$\bar{5}$ j- $\bar{5}$ ij 4-8 gm.	$\bar{5}$ ij- $\bar{5}$ iv 8-15 gm.	gr. xv-xxx 1-2 gm.		gr. j-v .06-.3 gm.	
Senna Senna Leaves	$\bar{5}$ ij- $\bar{5}$ v 60-150c.c.	$\bar{5}$ iv- $\bar{3}$ v 120-150 gm.	$\bar{5}$ j- $\bar{5}$ ij 30-60 gm.	$\bar{5}$ ss- $\bar{5}$ j 15-30 gm.	$\bar{5}$ j- $\bar{5}$ iv 4-15 gm.	
Sinapis Alba White Mustard Sinapis Nigra Black Mustard	$\bar{5}$ ij- $\bar{5}$ iv 8-15 gm.	$\bar{5}$ iv- $\bar{3}$ j 15-30 gm.	$\bar{5}$ j- $\bar{5}$ ij 4-8 gm.	$\bar{5}$ j- $\bar{5}$ ij 4-8 gm.	gr. x-xv .6-1 gm.	
Sodii Benzoas Benzoate of Sodium	$\bar{5}$ ij- $\bar{5}$ iv	$\bar{5}$ ij- $\bar{5}$ iv	$\bar{5}$ ss- $\bar{5}$ j	$\bar{5}$ ss- $\bar{5}$ j	gr. v-xv	
$NaC_7H_5O_2$	8-15 gm.	8-15 gm.	2-4 gm.	2-4 gm.	.3-1 gm.	
Sodii Bicarbonas Bicarbonate of Sodium	$\bar{5}$ ss- $\bar{5}$ ij	$\bar{5}$ ss- $\bar{5}$ ij	$\bar{5}$ ss- $\bar{5}$ ij	$\bar{5}$ ss- $\bar{5}$ ij	gr. v-xxx	
$NaHCO_3$	15-60 gm.	15-60 gm.	2-8 c.c.	2-8 c.c.	.3-2 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Sodii Bisulphis Bisulphite of Sodium	3ss-3j	3j-3ij	3ss-3ij	3ss-3j	gr. v-xxx	
NaHSO ₃	15-30 gm.	30-60 gm.	2-8 gm.	2-4 gm.	.3-2 gm.	Mild alkaline antiseptic.
Sodii Borax Borax						
Na ₂ B ₄ O ₇ + 10H ₂ O						
Sodii Chloridi Chloride of Sodium Common Salt NaCl	3j-3ij 30-60 gm.	3iv-3viii 120-240 gm.	3ss-3j 15-30 gm.			
Sodii Phosphas Phosphate of Sodium	3ij-3iv	3xvi-3xxiv	3j-3iv		3j-5ij	
Na ₂ HPO ₄ + 12H ₂ O	60-120 gm.	500-750 gm.	30-120 gm.		4-8 gm.	
Sodii Sulphas Sulphate of Sodium Glauber's Salts Na ₂ SO ₄ + 10H ₂ O	3iv-3viii 120-240 gm.	3xvii-3xxiv 500-750 gm.	3ij-3iv 60-120 gm.			
Sodii Sulphis Sulphite of Sodium	3ss-3j	3j-3ij	3ss-3ij	3ss-3ij	gr. v-xxx	
Na ₂ SO ₃ + 7H ₂ O	15-30 gm.	30-60 gm.	2-8 gm.	2-8 gm.	.3-2 gm.	
Sodii Thiosulphas Hypo sulphite of Sodium	3j-3ij	3ij-3iv	3ss-3ij	3ss-3ij	gr. v-xxx	
Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ + 5H ₂ O	30-60 gm.	60-120 gm.	2-8 gm.	2-8 gm.	.3-2 gm.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

89

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Spiritus Ætheris Compositus Compound Spirit of Ether Hoffman's Anodyne	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c. 3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3ss-3j 15-30 c.c. 3j-3iv 30-120c.c.	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c. 3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c. 3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	℥x-3j .6-4 c.c. ℥x-3j .6-4 c.c.	
Spiritus Camphoræ Spirit of Camphor	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3iv 4-15 c.c.	3j-3iv 4-15 c.c.	℥x-3j .6-4 c.c.	
Spiritus Chloroformi Spirit of Chloroform (Chloroform 60 parts, Alcohol 940 parts)	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	3ij-3iv 8-15 c.c.	℥xv-3j 1-4 c.c.	
Spiritus Frumenti Whiskey 50-58 per cent. alcohol by volume	3ij-3iv 60-120c.c.	3ij-3iv 60-120c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3iv 4-15 c.c.	Diluted.
Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratris One per cent. alcoholic solution of Nitroglycerin	3ss-3j 2-4 c.c.				℥ij .06-.12 c.c.	
Spiritus Juniperis Compositus Gin About 50% alcohol	3ij-3iv 60-120c.c.	3ij-3iv 60-120c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3ij 30-60 c.c.	3j-3iv 4-15 c.c.	Diluted.

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

91

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ	3ij-3iv	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	xxx-xxx	Diluted.
Essence of Peppermint	8-15 c.c.	15-30 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	1-2 c.c.	
Spiritus Vini Gallici Brandy	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3j-3ij	3j-3ij	3j-3iv	Diluted.
About 46-50% alcohol	60-120c.c.	60-120c.c.	30-60 c.c.	30-60 c.c.	4-15 c.c.	
Strychninæ Sulphas Sulphate of Strychnia (C ₂₁ H ₂₂ N ₂ O ₃).H ₂ SO ₄ . 5H ₂ O	gr. ss-iss .03-.09gm.	gr. ss-iss .03-.09gm.	gr. 1/4-1/2 .015-.03gm.		gr. 1/120-1/40 .0005-.0015 gm.	This is full dosage for the dog.
Sulphur Lotum	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3j-3j		3ss-3iv	
Washed Sulphur	60-120 gm.	60-120 gm.	4-30 gm.		2-15 gm.	
Sulphur Precipitatum	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3j-3j		3ss-3iv	
Precipitated Sulphur	60-120 gm.	60-120 gm.	4-30 gm.		2-15 gm.	
Sulphur Sublimatum	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3j-3j		3ss-3iv	
Flowers of Sulphur	60-120 gm.	60-120 gm.	4-30 gm.		2-15 gm.	
Syrupus Calcis Lacto- phosphatis Syrup of the Lactophos- phate of Lime			3iv-3j 15-30 c.c.		3j-3iv 4-15 c.c.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Syrupus Calcis			5j-5ij		5ss-5j	
Syrup of Lime			4-8 c.c.		2-4 c.c.	
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi	5iv-5j				℞v-xxx	
Syrup of Iodide of Iron 5% by weight of Ferrous Iodide	15-30 c.c.				.3-2 c.c.	
Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ					℞xv-5j	
Syrup of Ipecac					1-4 c.c.	
Syrupus Scillæ Composi- tus					℞v-xxx	
Compound Syrup of Squill Cox's Hive Syrup					.3-2 c.c.	
Syrupus Scillæ					5ss-5j	
Syrup of Squill					2-4 c.c.	
Syrupus Tolutani					5j-5iv	
Syrup of Tolu					4-15 c.c.	
Taraxacum	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	5ij-5iv	5j-5ij	5j-5ij	
Dandelion Root	30-60 gm.	30-60 gm.	8-15 gm.	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Terebenum Terebinte	3ij-3vj	3ij-3vi	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	℥v-xv	
C ₁₀ H ₁₆	8-24 c.c.	8-24 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	.3-1 c.c.	
Terebinthinæ Canadensis	3j-3iij				gr. xx-xl	
Canada Turpentine	30-90 gm.				1.3-2.6 gm.	
Terpini Hydras Terpine Hydrate	3ss-3ij	3ss-3ij	gr. xv-3j	gr. xv-3j	gr. v-xx	
C ₁₀ H ₁₈ (OH) ₂ +H ₂ O ₁	2-8 gm.	2-8 gm.	1-4 gm.	1-4 gm.	.3-1.3 gm.	
Thymol	3ss-3ij		3ss-3ij		gr. j-xv	
C ₁₀ H ₁₄ O	2-8 gm.		2-8 gm.		.06-1 gm.	
Tinctura Aconiti Tincture of Aconite	℥xx-3j	3j-3iiss	℥v-xx	℥v-xx	℥ij-x	
Wolf's Bane	1.3-4 c.c.	4-6 c.c.	.3-1.3 c.c.	.3-1.3 c.c.	.12-6 c.c.	
Tinctura Aloes et Myrrhæ Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh	3ij-3iv	3ij-3iv	3ss-3j	3ss-3j	3ss-3ij	Largely used as a wound dressing in veterinary practice.
Elixir Proprietatis	60-120c.c.	60-120c.c.	15-30 c.c.	15-30 c.c.	2-8 c.c.	
Tinctura Arnicæ Tincture of Arnica Leopard's Bane						Rarely used internally; used externally as leg wash diluted with water.

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Tinctura Belladonnæ Foliorum Tincture of Belladonna Leaves Deadly Nightshade					℥v-xxx .3-2 c.c.	
Tinctura Benzoini, Tincture of Benzoin Tincture of Benjamin	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 2-4 c.c.	Used as a wound dress- ing in veterinary practice.
Tinctura Benzoini Com- positus Compound Tincture of Benzoin Friar's Balsam						
Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ Tincture of Indian Hemp					℥x-℥ss .6-2 c.c.	
Tinctura Cantharidis Tincture of Cantharides Spanish Fly	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.			℥ij-xv .12-1 c.c.	
Tinctura Capsici Tincture of Capsicum Cayenne Pepper	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥v-℥j .3-4 c.c.	℥v-℥j .3-4 c.c.	℥v-℥j .3-4 c.c.	In giving Tinct. Capsici to animals it is well to give a little oil with it and to dilute the tinct- ure with water.
Tinctura Catechu Tincture of Catechu	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥ij-℥j 8-30 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ss-℥ij 2-8 c.c.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

99

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Tinctura Belladonnæ Foliorum Tincture of Belladonna Leaves Deadly Nightshade					℥v-xxx .3-2 c.c.	
Tinctura Benzoini Tincture of Benzoin Tincture of Benjamin	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 2-4 c.c.	
Tinctura Benzoini Com- positus Compound Tincture of Benzoin Friar's Balsam						Used as a wound dress- ing in veterinary practice.
Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ Tincture of Indian Hemp					℥x-℥ss .6-2 c.c.	
Tinctura Cantharidis Tincture of Cantharides Spanish Fly	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.			℥ij-xv .12-1 c.c.	
Tinctura Capsici Tincture of Capsicum Cayenne Pepper	℥ij-℥iv 8-15 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥v-℥j .3-4 c.c.	℥v-℥j .3-4 c.c.	℥v-℥j .3-4 c.c.	In giving Tinct. Capsici to animals it is well to give a little oil with it and to dilute the tinct- ure with water.
Tinctura Catechu Tincture of Catechu	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥ij-℥j 8-30 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ss-℥ij 2-8 c.c.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Tinctura Cinchona Compositus Compound Tincture of Cinchona Huxham's Tincture of Bark	5j-5ij 30-60 c.c.				3ss-5ij 2-8 c.c.	
Tinctura Colchici Seminis Tincture of Colchicum Seed Meadow Saffron	5ij-5j 8-30 c.c.				℞xx-xxx .6-2 c.c.	
Tinctura Gelsemii Tincture of Gelsemium Yellow Jasmine	5ss-5j 15-30 c.c.				℞xxv-5j 1-4 c.c.	
Tinctura Gentianae Compositus Compound Tincture of Gentian	5j-5iv 30-120c.c.	5j-5iv 30-120cc.	5ij-5iv 8-15 c.c.	5ij-5iv 8-15 c.c.	5j-5ij 4-8 c.c.	
Tinctura Hyoscyami Tincture of Hyoscyamus Henbane					5j-5iv 4-15 c.c.	Rarely used internally.
Tinctura Iodi Tincture of Iodine						
Tinctura Kino Tincture of Kino	5j-5ij 30-60 c.c.	5ij-5iv 60-120c.c.	5ss-5j 15-30 c.c.	5ss-5j 15-30 c.c.	5ss-5ij 2-8 c.c.	

DOSE TABLE OF DRUGS

101

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Tinctura Myrrhæ	℥j-℥ij	℥j-℥ij	℥ij-℥vj	℥ij-℥vj	℥ss-℥j	
Tincture of Myrrh	30-60 c.c.	30-60 c.c.	12-24 c.c.	8-24 c.c.	2-4 c.c.	
Tinctura Opii Camphorata Camphorated Tincture of Opium					℥j-℥iv	
Paregoric Elixir					4-15 c.c.	
Tinctura Opii Tincture of Opium (10% powdered opium)	℥j-℥ij	℥ij-℥iij	℥ij-℥iv	℥j-℥ij	℥iij-xx	
Laudanum	30-60 c.c.	60-90 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	4-8 c.c.	.2-1.3 c.c.	
Tinctura Scillæ	℥vj-℥xii	℥iss-℥iij	℥iss-℥iij		℥vj-xxx	
Tincture of Squill	24-45 c.c.	45-90 c.c.	6-12 c.c.		.3-2 c.c.	
Tinctura Strophanthi	℥j-℥iv				℥ij-x	
Tincture of Strophanthus	4-15 c.c.				.12-.6 c.c.	
Tinctura Veratri Tincture of Veratrum	℥ss-℥j	℥ss-℥j	℥ij-℥iv	℥j-℥iv	℥vj-xv	
Green Hellebore	15-30 c.c.	15-30 c.c.	8-15 c.c.	4-15 c.c.	.3-1 c.c.	
Valeriana	℥j-℥ij	℥j-℥ij	℥j-℥ij	℥j-℥ij	gr. x-℥j	
Valerian Root	30-60 gm.	30-60 gm.	4-8 gm.	4-8 gm.	.6-4 gm.	

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Veratrina Veratrine	gr. ss-ij .03-.12 gm.	gr. ss-ij .03-.12 gm.				
Veratrum Viride Green Hellebore	ʒss-ʒj 2-4 gm.	ʒss-ʒj 2-4 gm.	gr. xx-xxx 1.3-2 gm.	gr. x-xx .6-1.3 gm.	gr. ʒ/10-j .006-.06 gm. ʒv-ʒj 3-4 c.c. Emetic ʒi-ii .06-.12 c.c. Medicinal ʒx-xxx .6-2 c.c.	
Vinum Antimonii Antimonial Wine						
Vinum Colchici Seminis Wine of Colchicum Seed	ʒiij-ʒj 12-30 c.c.	ʒiij-ʒj 12-30 c.c.				
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ Wine of Ipecac						
Vinum Wine Naturally fermented liquors mostly from fruits containing from 7%-20% alcohol						Given in dosage pro- portionate to its alco- hol strength. See whiskey.

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Zinci Acetas Acetate of Zinc	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.			gr. ij-iiij .12-.2 gm.	
Zn(C ₂ H ₃ O ₂) ₂ + 2H ₂ O	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.			gr. v-x .3-.6 gm.	
Zinci Oxidi Oxide of Zinc	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.			gr. x-xv .6-1 gm. Emetic	
ZnO	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	gr. x-xx .6-1.3 gm.	gr. x-xx .6-1.3 gm.	gr. ii-iiij .12-.2 Medicinal	
Zinci Sulphas Sulphate of Zinc White Vitriol	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	gr. x-xx .6-1.3 gm.	gr. x-xx .6-1.3 gm.	gr. v-xv .3-1 gm.	
ZnSO ₄ + 7H ₂ O	3ij-3j 8-30 gm.	3j-3iv 30-120 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.	3j-3ij 4-8 gm.		
Zingiber Ginger						

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES

Poisonous Gases	
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	Chlorine cautiously inhaled.
Chlorine, Bromine.....	} Steam inhalation.
Iodine Vapor.....	
Ammonia Vapor.....	Vinegar vapor.
Carbon Monoxide.....	} Fresh air and artificial respiration; transfusion.
Nitrous Oxide.....	
Coal Gas.....	} Artificial respiration; tongue drawn forward; intermittent pressure over cardiac region if heart action failing.
Charcoal Fumes.....	
Carbonic Acid.....	
Marsh Gas.....	
	} Alkalies; sodium or potassium bi- carbonate.
Acids	
Sulphuric Acid.....	Magnesia: chalk, plaster.
Hydrochloric Acid.....	Soap, milk, eggs whisked.
Nitric Acid.....	Olive or almond oils.
Phosphoric Acid.....	} The alkalinity of the blood im- paired by acids is restored by intravenous injection of sodium bicarbonate.
Oxalic Acid and Oxalates.	
Tartaric Acid.....	} Chalk, whiting or wall plaster, with water.
Acetic Acid.....	
	} Alternate cold and warm affusions. Artificial respiration.
Hydrocyanic Acid.....	
Potassium Cyanide.....	
	} Atropine injection, repeated every half hour.
	} Mixed proto and per salts of iron, magnesia.
Alkalies	
Potassium Oxide and Carbonate.....	} Vinegar; lemon juice. Other dilute acids. Milk; oil.
Sodium Oxide and Car- bonate.....	
Ammonium Solution...	
Calcium Oxide.....	

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES—*Continued*

Vegetable Drugs, Alkaloids, Etc.	
Aconite.....	{ Spirits: ammonia. Digitalis; atropine; warmth.
Acorns; Oak Shoots. Fern	{ Oil: salines: laxative diet.
Alcohol.....	{ Strong coffee and cold douches to the head.
Anæsthetics.....	{ Artificial respiration.
Chloroform, ether, etc..	{ Cold douche to head and neck.
Antimony.....	{ In patients that do not vomit, wash out the stomach with tannic or gallic acids, followed by milk, white of egg, or other demulcents.
Arsenic.....	{ Wash out the stomach with large amount of warm water, introduced by stomach syphon or pump. Give dogs zinc sulphate or other emetic. Iron oxide, moist, made by precipitation of ferric chloride solution by sodium carbonate or ammonia.
Atropine:	{ Stimulants and coffee.
Belladonna.....	{ Caffeine, subcutaneously injected.
Hyoscyamus.....	{ Sustain action of motor centres by interrupted electric current, and occasionally moving the animal.
Stramonium.....	{ Artificial respiration, if needful. Physostygmine given cautiously.
Barium Salts.....	{ Epsom salt. Sulphuric acid diluted.
Calabar Bean:	{ Stimulants: chloral.
Physostygmine.....	{ Atropine, strychnine. Artificial respiration, if necessary.
Cantharides.....	{ Barley water, gruel, and other demulcents.
Carbolic Acid.....	{ Avoiding oils, and fats.
Creosote.....	{ Saccharated lime; stimulants.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES—*Continued*

Chloral.....	{ Warmth. Keep patient moving. Strychnine and caffeine subcutaneously.
Colchicum.....	{ Tannic and gallic acids; demulcents. Stimulants.
Conium: coniine:	{ Tannic acid.
Cicuta Virosa.....	{ Strong coffee.
Ceanthe.....	{ Stimulants.
Croton Oil.....	{ Demulcents; stimulants. Artificial respiration.
Curare.....	{ If there be a wound, ligature, if possible, above it, and incise and suck strongly. Loosen ligature from time to time, but avoid letting too much poison into the blood at a time.
Digitalis:	{ Tannin; stimulants.
Digitalin.....	{ Aconite, subcutaneously. Perfect quiet.
Ergot.....	{ Tannin; stimulants.
Fungoid infested or mouldy fodder or grain.....	{ Substitute sound food: laxatives. Eucalyptol, menthol, other antiseptic volatile oils. Ethereal stimulants; saline antiseptics.
Gelsemium.....	{ Atropine; stimulants. Artificial respiration.
Insects' Venomous Stings.....	{ Apply ammonia and oil.
Laburnum.....	{ Stimulants: coffee. Alternate hot and cold douches to chest.
Lobelia.....	{ Tannin; stimulants. Strychnine, hypodermically.
Lead Salts..... (see also Metallic Salts)	{ Epsom salt; dilute sulphuric acid. Potassium iodide; occasional dose of castor oil.
Metallic Salts, as of Cop- per, Lead, Mercury..	{ White of egg in large amount. Subsequently wash out stomach. Give demulcents. Foment; poultice. Morphine, if needful.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES—*Continued*

	{ Empty stomach by syphon or pump. Warm coffee; ammonia. Maintain activity of motor centres by keeping patient moving, and by electric shocks. Strychnine hypodermically sustains action of heart. Atropine in small doses subcutane- ously. Artificial respiration, if needful.
Morphine:	
Opium.....	{
Other narcotics.....	{
Nitro-Benzol.....	{ Alternate hot and cold douche. Stimulants.
Amyl-Nitrite.....	{ Artificial respiration.
Nitro-glycerine.....	{ Ergotin; atropine subcutaneously. Cold to head. Copper sulphate.
Phosphorus.....	{ Oil of turpentine, old and oxidized. Avoid fats and fatty oils.
Picrotoxine:	
Cocculus Indicus.....	{ Chloral; potassium bromide.
Pilocarpine:	
Jaborandi.....	{ Atropine.
Quinine.....	{ Tannic or gallic acids; coffee. Stimulants, artificial respiration.
Savin.....	{ Epsom salt; demulcents; etherea! stimulants.
Snake Bite.....	{ Ligature limb; excise wound, and sear with hot iron. Alcoholic stimulants; ammonia. Artificial respiration.
Strychnine:	
Brucine.....	{ Chloroform; chloral.
Nux Vomica.....	{ Potassium bromide; tannin.
Tobacco.....	{ Warm stimulants. Tannin; strychnine.
Turpentine Oil.....	{ Demulcents; Epsom salt.
Veratrine:	
White Hellebore.....	{ Stimulants; warm coffee. Perfect quiet.
Yew.....	{ Stimulants, laxatives. Demulcents.

DURATION OF PREGNANCY IN THE DOMESTICATED ANIMAL

		Authority
Mare.....	330-340 days...	V. G. Kimball.
Cow.....	270-280 days...	V. G. Kimball.
Sow.....	115-120 days...	V. G. Kimball.
Bitch.....	58- 65 days...	V. G. Kimball.
Ewe.....	145-155 days...	V. G. Kimball.

RELATIVE VALUE OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC MEASURE

Minims C.c.	Minims C.c.	Fl. oz. C.c.	Fl. oz. C.c.
1 = 0.06	25 = 1.54	1 = 30.00*	21 = 621.00
2 = 0.12	30 = 1.90	2 = 59.20	22 = 650.00
3 = 0.18	35 = 2.16	3 = 89.00	24 = 710.00
4 = 0.24	40 = 2.50	4 = 118.40	25 = 740.00
5 = 0.30	45 = 2.80	5 = 148.00	26 = 769.00
6 = 0.36	50 = 3.08	6 = 178.00	27 = 798.07
7 = 0.42	55 = 3.40	7 = 207.00	28 = 828.80
8 = 0.50	Fluid- drachms	8 = 236.00	30 = 887.25
9 = 0.55		9 = 266.00	31 = 917.00
10 = 0.60	1 = 3.75	10 = 295.70	32 = 946.00
11 = 0.68	1¼ = 4.65	12 = 355.00	48 = 1419.00
12 = 0.74	1½ = 5.60	13 = 385.00	56 = 1655.00
13 = 0.80	1¾ = 6.51	14 = 414.00	64 = 1892.00
14 = 0.85	2 = 7.50	15 = 444.00	72 = 2128.00
15 = 0.92	3 = 11.25	16 = 473.11	80 = 2365.00
16 = 1.00	4 = 15.00	17 = 503.00	96 = 2839.00
17 = 1.05	5 = 18.50	18 = 532.00	112 = 3312.00
18 = 1.12	6 = 22.50	20 = 591.50	128 = 3785.00
19 = 1.17	7 = 26.00		
20 = 1.25			

* The more accurate equivalent is 29.57 C.c.

RELATIVE VALUE OF METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' MEASURE

C.c. Fl. oz.	C.c. Fl. oz.	C.c. Fl. drams	C.c. Minims
1000 = 33.81	400 = 13.53	25 = 6.76	4 = 64.8
900 = 30.43	300 = 10.14	10 = 2.71	3 = 48.6
800 = 27.05	200 = 6.76	9 = 2.43	2 = 32.4
700 = 23.67	100 = 3.38	8 = 2.16	1 = 16.23
600 = 20.29	75 = 2.53	7 = 1.89	0.5 = 8.11
500 = 16.90	50 = 1.69	6 = 1.62	0.25 = 4.06
473 = 16.00	30 = 1.01	5 = 1.35	0.06 = 1.00

RELATIVE VALUE OF APOTHECARIES' AND METRIC WEIGHT

Grains Gm.	Grains Gm.	Grains Gm.	Drams Gm.
$\frac{1}{100} = 0.00065$	1 = 0.0625	24 = 1.55	1 = 3.9
$\frac{1}{64} = 0.00101$	2 = 0.1300	25 = 1.62	2 = 7.8
$\frac{1}{60} = 0.00167$	3 = 0.195	26 = 1.70	3 = 11.65
$\frac{1}{50} = 0.00200$	4 = 0.260	27 = 1.75	4 = 15.50
$\frac{1}{48} = 0.00208$	5 = 0.324	28 = 1.82	5 = 19.40
$\frac{1}{40} = 0.00250$	6 = 0.400	30 = 1.95	6 = 23.30
$\frac{1}{36} = 0.00278$	7 = 0.460	32 = 2.10	7 = 27.20
$\frac{1}{32} = 0.00313$	8 = 0.520	33 = 2.16	Oz.
$\frac{1}{30} = 0.00333$	9 = 0.600	34 = 2.20	1 = 31.10
$\frac{1}{25} = 0.00400$	10 = 0.650	35 = 2.25	2 = 62.20
$\frac{1}{24} = 0.00417$	11 = 0.715	36 = 2.30	3 = 93.30
$\frac{1}{20} = 0.00500$	12 = 0.780	38 = 2.47	4 = 124.40
$\frac{1}{18} = 0.00556$	14 = 0.907	39 = 2.55	5 = 155.50
$\frac{1}{16} = 0.00625$	15 = 0.972	40 = 2.73	6 = 186.60
$\frac{1}{15} = 0.00667$	*15.5 = 1.000	44 = 2.86	7 = 217.70
$\frac{1}{12} = 0.00833$	16 = 1.040	48 = 3.00	8 = 248.80
$\frac{1}{10} = 0.01000$	18 = 1.160	50 = 3.25	9 = 280.00
$\frac{1}{8} = 0.01250$	20 = 1.300	52 = 3.40	10 = 311.00
$\frac{1}{6} = 0.01667$	21 = 1.360	56 = 3.65	48 = 1492.80
$\frac{1}{2} = 0.03240$	22 = 1.425	58 = 3.75	100 = 3110.40

* Or, more exactly, 15,432 grains = 1 gramme.

RELATIVE VALUE OF METRIC AND APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT

Gm.	Grains	Gm.	Grains	Gm.	Grains	Gm.	Grains
0.0010	= $\frac{1}{84}$	0.065	= 1.003	1	= 15.43	100	= 1543.23
0.0020	= $\frac{1}{32}$	0.100	= 1.543	2	= 30.86	125	= 1929.04
0.0040	= $\frac{1}{16}$	0.130	= 2.006	3	= 46.30	150	= 2314.85
0.0065	= $\frac{1}{10}$	0.150	= 2.315	4	= 61.73	175	= 2700.65
0.0081	= $\frac{1}{8}$	0.180	= 2.778	5	= 77.16	450	= 6944.55
0.0108	= $\frac{1}{6}$	0.200	= 3.086	6	= 92.60	550	= 8487.78
0.0162	= $\frac{1}{4}$	0.300	= 4.630	7	= 98.02	650	= 10031.01
0.0324	= $\frac{1}{2}$	0.500	= 7.716	8	= 123.46	750	= 11574.26
0.0486	= $\frac{3}{4}$	0.700	= 10.813	9	= 138.90	850	= 13117.49
0.0567	= $\frac{1}{2}$	0.900	= 13.890	10	= 154.32	1000	= 15432.35

TABLE TO ASSIST THE BEGINNER IN PRESCRIBING LIQUIDS

Having fixed upon the bulk of the liquid, remember that there are in

- 1 fluid ounce, 8 teaspoonfuls each 1 fluid dram.
- 2 fluid ounces, 16 teaspoonfuls each 1 fluid dram.
- 4 fluid ounces, 32 teaspoonfuls each 1 fluid dram.
- 4 fluid ounces, 16 dessertspoonfuls each 2 fluid drams.
- 6 fluid ounces, 24 dessertspoonfuls each 2 fluid drams.
- 6 fluid ounces, 12 tablespoonfuls each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
- 8 fluid ounces, 16 tablespoonfuls each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
- 1 pint, 32 tablespoonfuls each $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce.
- 1 pint, 8 wineglassfuls each 2 fluid ounces.

APPROXIMATE MEASURES

- A drop = usually about 1 minim.
- A teaspoonful = 60 drops or 1 fluid dram.
- A dessertspoonful = 2 fluid drams.
- A tablespoonful = 4 fluid drams.
- A wineglassful = 2 fluid ounces.
- A teacupful = 4 fluid ounces.

**RULES FOR COMPARING THE CENTIGRADE
AND FAHRENHEIT SCALES**

The Centigrade scale has 100° of temperature between the freezing and boiling points, while the Fahrenheit scale has $(212 - 32)180^{\circ}$. Hence, $1^{\circ} \text{C.} = 1.8^{\circ} \text{F.}$ or $5^{\circ} \text{C.} = 9^{\circ} \text{F.}$

Therefore, to convert Centigrade into Fahrenheit: Multiply 1.8 and add 32. To convert Fahrenheit into Centigrade: Subtract 32, divide the remainder by 9 and multiply by 5 (or subtract 32 and divide directly by 1.8).

THE HARRISON ANTI-NARCOTIC LAW

Of great importance in the practice of the veterinarian and the druggist is Public Act No. 223, H. R. No. 6282, popularly known as the Harrison Law, which went into effect March 1, 1915.

This Federal Narcotic Revenue Law describes the conditions under which veterinarians may purchase, use, dispense and prescribe, and druggists may purchase, dispense, and sell opium, coca leaves and all compounds, derivatives, alkaloids, salts, and preparations of these drugs.

The principal requirements of the Act as it affects the veterinarian and the retail druggist are the following:

1. He must make application to the Collector of Internal Revenue in the district in which he conducts his business or has his office, for registration under this Act and pay an annual special tax of \$1.00. No one who is not thus registered may buy, sell, use, dispense, prescribe, or even have in his possession, any of the drugs or preparations covered by the Act.

2. Having become registered and having been assigned a registration number he must purchase from the Collector of Internal Revenue official order forms bearing his name and number on which he must make out in duplicate all orders for the purchase of drugs under the Act. When purchasing such goods, the original order, which must state the quantity of narcotic drug present in each ounce or fluid ounce, or if in pill or tablet form the

amount of narcotic drug in each pill or tablet, must be signed by the registered party in person and be sent to the seller. The duplicate must be kept on file subject to inspection for two years. These forms or order blanks are sold by Collectors of Internal Revenue to those registered under the Act at the rate of \$1.00 per hundred.

3. The veterinarian must keep a record of the drugs and preparations under the Act which he dispenses or distributes, showing: first, the date on which such drug is dispensed or distributed; second, the kind and quantity dispensed or distributed; and third, the name and residence of the person to whom the drug or preparation was dispensed or distributed. This record must be kept two years subject to inspection. Veterinarians may, however, personally administer any such drug or preparation without keeping a record thereof.

4. Druggists may under no circumstances sell, exchange, dispense, or give away, any drug or preparation under the Act unless: (a) the order is received from a registered person, as for example, a veterinarian, on the official order blank described in paragraph 2, or (b) upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, or veterinarian registered under the Act.

No official form is provided for such a prescription, but it must bear the date upon which it was written, must be signed with the full name of the registered practitioner issuing the prescription, must bear the office address and registry number of the prescriber, and the name and address of the person for whom such prescription is written. The prescription must be filed for two years subject to inspection.

5. Collectors of Internal Revenue may demand at any time a sworn statement setting forth the quantity of drugs and preparations under the Act received during a period not to exceed three months immediately preceding the

demand, said statement to include sources of said drugs and preparations, quantities in each instance and dates when received.

6. Although the law covers opium, coca leaves, and all preparations, derivatives, etc., of these drugs, certain exemptions are made for preparations containing only minute quantities of these drugs or their derivatives. Any preparation which does not contain more than 2 grains of opium per ounce or fluid ounce, $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine per ounce or fluid ounce, $\frac{1}{8}$ grain of heroin per ounce or fluid ounce, or 1 grain of codeine per ounce or fluid ounce, is exempt from the provisions of this Act. In like manner, liniments and ointments, for external use only, are exempt unless they contain cocaine alpha- or beta-eucaine or any derivative or synthetic substitute for them, and further provided that they contain other ingredients rendering them unfit for internal administration.

There are many other provisions of the Act which are not of special interest to veterinarians and retail druggists, such, for example, as those exempting from its requirements Government officials, institutions, etc. Of possible importance to them, however, is the provision that if a container becomes broken or destroyed through accident the registered owner must immediately make affidavit as to the kind and quantity of drug lost, and keep such affidavit on file with his order blanks. Again, if a veterinarian or druggist desires to return a drug or preparation under this Act to the registered manufacturer or dealer from whom it was purchased, he may not do so until he has received from such manufacturer or dealer an official order blank therefor, and the serial number of the order under which the goods are returned must be noted by the purchaser on the retained duplicate of his original order for the goods. Again, if any quantity of a drug or preparation is used by the registered pharmacist or

veterinarian in the manufacture of another preparation, a complete record of the quantity of such drug or preparation used must be kept on file subject to inspection. If a veterinarian maintains an office in more than one Internal Revenue district he must register separately in each district. If, however, he maintains only one office he may practice his profession in Internal Revenue districts other than the one in which he has registered without additional registration. On the other hand, pharmacists having more than one place of business must make application for registration in each such place whether or not they are in the same Internal Revenue district. Prescriptions may not be re-filled if they call for any proportions whatever of any of the drugs or preparations under this Act.

In conclusion it is important to note that the Harrison Act is a Revenue Law and in no way whatever affects or annuls any other State or municipal laws regulating the sale or dispensing of drugs and preparations covered by this law.

LIDRARY
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON

RST
.R63

Rogers

Net. handbook & visiting list.

89047258843



b89047258843a