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.

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

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

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.

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 immmunity 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	¾– 2 days.	Law.
Glanders	3– 5 days.	Law.
Hemorrhagic Septicæmia	¼– 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 ℞. 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

℞

Aloe pulvis, ℥j ....Base
Hydrargyri chloride Mite, gr.X.Adjuvant
Zingiberis pulvis, ʒj..............Corrective
Alcoholis ....Vehicle
Aquæ āā q.s. ft. massa.
M. ft. bolus No. j.
Signa ....Give 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 vinarius	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 maneque		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 quadrante horæ	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 pulverem	Redig. in pulv.	Let it be reduced to powder.
Repetatur; repetantur	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 proprio		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.
Vomitione 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. 4/10 of 1 per cent. powdered opium.
Tinctura Belladonnæ foliorium	Tinctura Calumbæ	Tinctura Ferri Chloridi. 4.58 per cent. to 4.48 per cent. metallic iron.
Tinctura Benzoini composita	Tinctura Cinchonæ	Tinctura Iodi. Not less than 6.75 gm. Not more than 7.25 gm. in 100 c.c.
Tinctura Cannabis	Tinctura Cinnamomi	Tinctura Lavandulæ Composita. Contains 8 parts per 1000 essential oil of lavender.
Tinctura Cantharidis	Tinctura Guaiaci	Tinctura Moschi, 5 per cent.
Tinctura Capsici	Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata	Tinctura Aurantii, Dulcis 5 per cent.
Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita	Tinctura Hydrastis	Tinctura Cardamomi, 15 per cent.
Tinctura Colchici Seminis	Tinctura Myrrhæ	
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 pre-suppose drugs of standard quality, the official standards 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 Gum Arabic						May be given ad libitum to all animals.
Acetanilidum Acetanilid $C_6.H_5NHC_2H_3.O$	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.		gr. iij–vii .2–.5 gm.	
Acetphenetidin Phenacetin $C_{10}.H_{13}NO_2$	ʒij–ʒiij 8–12 gm.	ʒij–ʒiij 8–12 gm.	ʒj–ʒiss 4–6 gm.		gr. v–gr. x .3–.6 gm.	
Acid Arsenosum Arsenous Acid White Arsenic As_2O_3	gr. j–v .06–.3 gm.		gr. j–ij .06–.12 gm.		gr. 1/30–1/10 .002–.006gm	Antidotes: Lime Water, Salts of Iron & Magnesia.
Acidum Benzoicum Benzoic Acid Flowers of Benjamin $HC_7.H_5.O_2$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xv .3–1 gm.	
Acidum Boricum Boric Acid $H_3.BO_3$			gr. xx–ʒss 1.3–2 gm.			
Acidum Carbolicum Carbolic Acid Phenol $C_6—H_5.OH$	gr. xv–xxx 1–2 gm.	gr. xv–xxx 1–2 gm.	gr. v–x .3–.6 gm.	gr. v–x .3–.6 gm.	gr. ss–j .03–.06 gm	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Acidum Carbolicum Liquefactum Liquefied Carbolic Acid AcidCarbolic + 10% = H_2O						Dose a little larger than that of crystalline Carbolic Acid.
Acidum Citricum Citric Acid $H_3.C_6H_5.O_7$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. x–ʒss .6–2 gm.	
Acidum Gallicum Gallic Acid	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. x–ʒss .6–2 gm.	gr. v–xx .3–1.3 gm.	
Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum Dilute Hydrochloric Acid S. G. 1.050	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏x–xxx .6–2 c.c.	Diluted with water.
Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid Prussic Acid 2% solution HCN in H_2O	♏xx–xl 1.3–2.6 c.c.	♏xx–xl 1.3–2.6 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	♏ij–v .12– .3 c.c.	♏i–iij .06–.2 c.c.	Use cautiously.
Acidum Lacticum Lactic Acid $HC_3.H_5O_3$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.		ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.		♏v–♏xv .3–1 c.c.	
Acidum Nitricum Dilutum Dilute Nitric Acid S. G. 1.057	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏x–ʒss .6–2 c.c.	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
Acidum Nitro-Hydrochloricum Dilutum Dilute Nitro-Hydrochloric Acid S. G. 1.05	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏x–ʒss .6–2 c.c.	Diluted with water.
Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum Dilute Phosphoric Acid S. G. 1.057	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏x–ʒss .6–2 c.c.	Diluted with water.
Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum Dilute Sulphuric Acid S. G. 1.070	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏x–ʒss .6–2 c.c.	Diluted with water.
Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum Aromatic Sulphuric Acid Elixir of Vitriol	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏xv–ʒss 1–2 c.c.	♏xv–ʒss 1–2 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	Well diluted with water
Acidum Sulphurosum Sulphurous Acid H_2SO_3	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	Diluted with water.
Acidum Tannicum Tannic Acid Tannin	ʒss–℥ss 2–15 gm.	ʒss–℥ss 2–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. x–ʒss .6–2 gm.	gr. j–xv .06–1 gm.	
Acidum Tartaricum Tartaric Acid $H_2C_4H_4O_6$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. x–ʒss .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
Aconitum Radix Aconite Roots	gr. iij–xx	gr. iij–xx			gr. $^1/_{10}$–ij	
Monkshood	.2–1.3 gm.	.2–1.3 gm.			.006–.12 gm.	
Aconitina	gr. $^1/_{30}$–$^1/_{15}$	gr. $^1/_{30}$–$^1/_{15}$			gr. $^1/_{200}$–$^1/_{100}$	
Aconitine	.002–.004 gm.	.002–.004 gm.			.0003–.0006 gm.	
Æther Ether	℥j–℥ij	℥j–℥ij	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒij–ʒiv	♏x–ʒj	
Sulphuric Ether $(C_2H_5)_2O$	30–60 c.c.	30–60 c.c.	8–15 c.c.	8–15 c.c.	.6–4 c.c.	
Alcohol Spirit of Wine	℥j–℥iij	℥j–℥iij	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒj–ʒij	Well diluted.
$C_2H_5.OH$	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	℥ss–℥iss	℥j–℥ij	ʒij–ʒvi	ʒij–ʒiv	gr. x–ʒj	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
The concrete juice of various species of aloes	15–45 gm.	30–60 gm.	8–24 gm.	8–15 gm.	.6–4 gm.	
Aloinum	ʒij–ʒiij				gr. ij–xx	
Aloin	8–12 gm.				.12–1.3 gm.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Althea Marsh-mallow Root						Ad libitum to all animals.
Alumen (Potash Alum)	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒij–ʒiv	gr.xx–ʒj	gr.xx–ʒj	gr. v–x	Emetic dose for dog is about a dram.
$Al_2K_2(SO_4)_4+24H_2O$	8–15 gm.	8–15 gm.	1.3–4 gm.	1.3–4 gm.	.3–.6 gm.	
Ammoniæ 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.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏x–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.
Ammoniæ Aqua Fortior, U.S.P. Stronger water of Ammonia (28 per cent. by weight of gaseous NH_3 in water)	ʒij–ʒvj 8–24 c.c.	ʒij–ʒvj 8–24 c.c.	ʒj 4 c.c.	ʒj 4 c.c.	♏v–x .3–.6 c.c.	Protect and dilute as for the above.
Ammonii Benzoas Benzoate of Ammonia	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒss–ʒj	ʒss–ʒj	gr. v–xv	
$NH_4.C_7H_5O_2$	8–15 gm.	8–15 gm.	2–4 gm.	2–4 gm.	.3–1 gm.	
Ammoniæ Carbonas, U.S.P.	ʒj–ʒij	ʒiij–ʒvj	gr. xv–xl	gr.xv–xl	gr.iij–xx	Full doses are emetic for dog.
Carbonate of Ammonia	4–8 gm.	12–24 gm.	1–2.6 gm.	1–2.6 gm.	.2–1.3 gm.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Ammonii Chloridum Chloride of Ammonium	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒiij–ʒvj	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	
$NH_4.C_5H_9O_2$					.12–.3 gm.	
Ammoniacum Ammoniac	℥j–℥ij	℥j–℥ij	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒij–ʒiv	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	ʒss–ʒj				♏ii–v	By inhalation.
$C_5H_{11}NO_2$	2–4 c.c.				.12–.3 c.c.	
Antipyrina Antipyrine	ʒiij–ʒiv	ʒiij–ʒiv	ʒss–ʒj	ʒss–ʒj	gr. v–xx	
$C_6H_5(CH_3)_2C_3HN_2O$	12–15 gm.	12–15 gm.	2–4 gm.	2–4 gm.	.3– 1.3 gm.	
Antimonii et Potassii Tartras Tartarized Antimony Tartar Emetic $2K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6+H_2O$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.		gr. iv–x .24–.6 gm. Emetic	gr. 1/10–ij .006–.12 gm.	Should be given very carefully to dogs, as it readily causes vomiting in those animals.
Anisum Anise Seed	℥j–℥ij	℥j–℥ij	ʒj–ʒiv	ʒj–ʒiv	gr. x–xxx	
	30–60 gm.	30–60 gm.	4–15 gm.	4–15 gm.	.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
Apomorphine Hydrochloridum $C_{17}.H_{17}NO_2HCl$					gr. 1/20–1/10 Subcutaneously as an emetic	Much smaller doses are given to the dog as an expectorant.
Areca	℥ss–℥j		ʒj–ʒij		gr. xv–ʒij	Given to lambs in doses
Areca Nut	15–30 gm.		4–8 gm.		1–8 gm.	of ʒj-4 gm.
Betel Nut	Tæniacide		Tæniacide		Tæniacide	For Tapeworm.
Argentum Nitras Nitrate of Silver Lunar Caustic $Ag.NO_3$	gr. v–x .3–.6 gm.	gr. v–x .3–.6 gm.	gr. j–ij .06–.12 gm.	gr. j–ij .06–.12 gm.	gr. 1/8–1/2 .008–.03 gm.	
Asafœtidæ Asafetida	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒiv 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	ʒss–ʒj 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	Tæniafuge.
Atropina Sulphus Sulphate of Atropia $(C_{17}.H_{23}NO_3)_2.H_2SO_4$	gr. j–iss .06–.09 gm.	gr. j–ii .06–.12 gm.	gr. 1/18–1/12 .004–.005 gm	gr. 1/15–1/12 .004–.005 gm	1/120–1/80 .0005–.002 gm	
Baccæ Juniperi Juniper Berries	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.		

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

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 Ba.Cl$_2$	ʒij–ʒiv 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.
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 $(BiO)_2CO_3+H_2O$?	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.		ʒj–ʒiss 4–6 gm.		gr. x–xxx .6–2 gm.	
Bismuth Subnitras Subnitrate of Bismuth $BiO\ NO_3+H_2O$?	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.		ʒj–ʒiss 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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Buchu Buchu Leaves	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr. xv–ʒss 1–2 gm.	
Caffeina Citrata Citrate of Caffeine	gr.xv–ʒss 1–2 gm.	ʒj–ʒiss 4–6 gm.			gr. i–vi .06–.36 gm	For hypodermic use Winslow recommends the following: ℞ Caffeine, Sodii Benzoas aa gr. xv, Aquæ q. s.
Calcii Chloridum Chloride of Calcium $CaCl_2$	ʒiv–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒiv–℥j 15–30 gm.			gr. v–xx .3–1.3 gm	For the prevention or arrest of hemorrhage.
Calcii Phosphatis Precipitatum Precipitated Phosphate of Lime $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒiv–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr. v–xx .3–1.3gm.	
Calcium Carbonate Carbonate of Lime	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥ij–℥iv 60–120gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	gr. x–ʒj .6–4 gm.	
Cambogii Gamboge	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥j–℥iss 30–45 gm.			gr. v–x .3–.6 gm.	A very drastic cathartic sometimes given in milk fever of cattle or azoturia of the horse.
Camphora Camphor $C_{10}H_{16}O$	ʒj–ʒiii 4–12 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	gr. xv–ʒj 1–4 gm.	gr. xv–ʒj 1–4 gm.	gr. iij–xx .18–1.3gm.	

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	gr. v–xx	gr. iv–viij		gr. j–ij	
Spanish Fly	.3–1.3 gm.	.3–1.3 gm.	.25–.5 gm.		.06–.12 gm	
Capsicum Cayenne Pepper	gr. xx–ʒj	ʒj–ʒij	gr. v–xv	gr. v–xv	gr.i–viij	
Red Pepper	1.3–4 gm.	4–8 gm.	.3–1 gm.	.3–1 gm.	.06–.5 gm.	
Carbo Animalis Animal Charcoal	℥j–℥ij	℥j–℥ij	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒij–ʒiv	gr. xx–ʒj	
Bone Black	30–60 gm.	30–60 gm.	8–15 gm.	8–15 gm.	1.3–4 gm.	
Carbo Ligni	℥j–℥ij	℥j–℥ij	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒij–ʒiv	gr.xx–ʒj	Dose same as of animal Charcoal.
Wood Charcoal	30–60 gm.	30–60 gm.	8–15 gm.	8–15 gm.	1.3–4 gm.	
Catechu	℥ss–℥j	℥j–℥ij	ʒj–ʒij	ʒj–ʒij	gr. v–xxx	
Gum Catechu	15–30 gm.	30–60 gm.	4–8 gm.	4–8 gm.	.3–2 gm.	
Cerii Oxalas Oxalate of Cerium					gr. iij–v	
$Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3+10H_2O$					.18–.3 gm.	
Chloroformum Chloroform	ʒj–ʒij	ʒj–ʒij	ʒss–ʒj	ʒss–ʒj	♏ii–xx	
$CH.CL_3$	4–8 c.c.	4–8 c.c.	2–4 c.c.	2–4 c.c.	.12–1.3 c.c.	

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	℥j–℥ij	℥j–℥ij	ʒj–ʒij	ʒj–ʒij	gr. x–xx	Always give chloral well diluted.
$C_2HCl_3O+H_2O$	30–60 gm.	30–60 gm.	4–8 gm.	4–8 gm.	.6–1.3 gm.	
Cinchona Cortex Cinchona Bark	ʒij–ʒiv	℥j–℥ij	ʒj–ʒiv	ʒj–ʒiv	gr. x–ʒj	
Peruvian Bark	8–15 gm.	30–60 gm.	4 –15 gm.	4–15 gm.	.6–4 gm.	
Cocainæ Hydrochloridum Hydrochloride of Cocaine	gr. v–x				gr. $^1/_8$–$^3/_4$	
$C_{17}H_{21}NO_4HCl$	.3–.6 gm.				.008–.048 gm.	
Codeina, Codeine					gr. $^1/_4$–ii	
$C_{18}H_{21}NO_3+H_2O$					.015–.12 gm.	
Colchici Cormus Colchicum	ʒss–ʒij	ʒss–ʒij	gr. x–xx	gr. v–x	gr. ij–viij	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 $^1/_2$ more than the dose of the corm.
Colchicum Seed						
Colocynthis Colocynth					gr. ij–iij	
Bitter Apple					.12–.18 gm.	
Calumba Calumba Root	℥ss–℥j	℥ss–℥j	ʒij–ʒiv	ʒj–ʒij	ʒj–ʒij	
	15–30 gm.	15–30 gm.	8–15 gm.	4–8 gm.	4–8 gm.	

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	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥j–℥i 15–30 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏i–iv .06–.3	Single dose.
Creosotum Creosote	♏xv–xxx 1–2 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	♏ss–ij .03– .12 c.c.	Well diluted.
Creta Præparata Prepared Chalk CaCO$_3$	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥ij–℥iv 60–120 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	gr. x–ʒj .6–4 gm.	Incompatible with sulphates and acids.
Cupri Acetas Acetate of Copper Verdigris	gr. xv–xxx 1–2 gm.	gr. xv–xxx 1–2 gm.	gr v–x .3–.6 gm.	gr v–x .3–.6 gm.		Good vermifuge for horse.
Cupri Sulphas Sulphate of Copper Blue Stone CuSO$_4$+5H$_2$O	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr.xx–xl 1.3–2.6gm.	gr. xx–xl 1.3–2.6gm.	gr. j–ij .06–.12gm.	Emetic dose for dog: gr. vi–xx .36– 1.3 gm.
Cusso, Kousso Brayera					ʒss–ʒiv 2–15 gm.	Anthelmintic.
Digitalis The leaves of digitalis purpurea Foxglove	gr. x–ʒj .6–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒiss 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 considerable intervals. This statement applies to all of its preparations.

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Elaterinum Elaterin $C_{20}.H_{28}.O_5$					gr. $^{1}/_{20}$–$^{1}/_{12}$ .003–.005 gm.	
Ergota Ergot	℥ss–ʒj 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	
Eucaine Hydrochloras Hydrochlorate of Eucain $C_{19}.H_{27}NO_4.HCl$						Local anæsthetic, safer than cocaine, slightly antiseptic.
Extractum Aconiti Fluidum Fluid extract of aconite 100 c.c. = .4 gm. aconitine	♏iii–xx .2–1.3 c.c.	♏v–ʒss .3–2 c.c.	♏ij–v .12–.3 c.c.	♏ij–v .12–.3 c.c.	♏$^{1}/_{10}$–ij .006–.12 c.c.	
Extractum Belladonnæ Foliorum Solid extract Belladonna Leaves 1.4 Mydriatic Alkaloids	gr. x–xx .6–1.3 gm.	gr. xx–xxx 1.3–2 gm.	gr. ij–iv .12–.24 gm.	gr. ij–iv .12–.24 gm.	gr. $^{1}/_{8}$–gr. ss .008–.03 gm.	
Extractum Belladonnæ Radix Fluidum Fluid Extract Belladonna Root 100 c.c. = 4 gm. mydriatic alkaloids	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiij 8–12 c.c.	♏v–xv .6–1 c.c.	♏v–xv .6–1 c.c.	♏i–iij .06–.2 c.c.	
Extractum Buchu Fluidum Fluid Extract of Buchu	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏ii–iv .12–.24 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 Calumbæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Calumba	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	
Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Solid Extract of Indian Hemp	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.				gr. 1/4–i .015–.06 gm.	
Extractum Cannabis Indicæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Indian Hemp	ʒiv–℥j 15–30 c.c.		ʒss–ʒj (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	♏xx–ʒj 1.3–4 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	♏j–viij .06–.5 c.c.	
Extractum Cinchonæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Cinchona	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	♏x–ʒj .6–4 c.c.	
Extractum Colchici Seminis Fluidum Fluid Extract of Colchicum Seed	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	♏x–xx .6–1.2 c.c.		♏ii–viij .12–.5 c.c.	
Extractum Convallariæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Lily of the Valley	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	♏x–xx .6–1.3 c.c.	♏x–xv .6–1 c.c.	♏v–x .3–.6 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 Ergotæ Solid Extract of Ergot	gr. xx–ʒj 1.3–4 gm.	gr. xx–ʒj 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	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	
Extractum Eucalypti Fluidum Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.		♏x–xxx .6–2 c.c.	
Extractum Gelsemii Fluidum Fluid Extract of Yellow Jasmine	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.				♏v–x .3–.6 c.c.	
Extractum Gentianæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Gentian	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏v–xxx .3–2 c.c.	
Extractum Gossypii Radicis Fluidum Fluid Extract of Cotton Root Bark	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏v–xx .6–1.3 c.c.	
Extractum Hæmatoxyli Solid Extract of Logwood	ʒss–ʒiv 2–15 gm.	ʒj–ʒvi 4–24 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xv .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
Extractum Hamamelidis Foliorum Fluidum Fluid Extract of Witch Hazel	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.				ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	
Extractum Hydrastis Fluidum Fluid Extract of Golden Seal	ʒij–℥j 8–30 c.c.		ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏v–ʒj .3–4 c.c.	Glycerite of Hydrastis U.S.P., same doses.
Extractum Hyoscyami Fluidum Fluid Extract of Henbane	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiss 4–6 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiss 4–6 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	
Extractum Hyoscyami Solid Extract of Henbane	gr. xx–ʒj 1.3–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 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 Ipecacuanha	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏xv–xxx 1–2 c.c. Emetic	♏xv–xxx 1–2 c.c. Emetic	
Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Fluidum Fluid Extract of Nux Vomica	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏xx–xxx 1.3–2 c.c.	♏x–xx .6–1.3 c.c.	♏j–ij .06–.12 c.c.	
Extractum Nucis Vomicæ Solid Extract of Nux Vomica	gr. vij–xv .5–1 gm.	gr. vij–xv .5–1 gm.	gr. iss–v .15–.3 gm.	gr. j–ij .06–.12 gm.	gr. $^1/_8$–$^1/_4$ .008–.016 gm.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Extractum Pilocarpi Fluidum Fluid Extract of Pilocarpus	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏v–xxx .3–2 c.c.	
Extractum Quassiae Fluidum Fluid Extract of Quassia	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	
Extractum Rhei Fluidum Fluid Extract of Rhubarb	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.		ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.		ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	
Extractum Sabinae Fluidum Fluid Extract of Savine	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.			♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	
Extractum Scillae Fluidum Fluid Extract of Squill	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	♏xv–xxx 1–2 c.c.	♏x–xv .6–1 c.c.	♏i–v .06–.3 c.c.	
Extractum Sennae Fluidum Fluid Extract of Senna	℥iv–℥v 120–150c.c.	℥iv–℥v 120–150c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	
Extractum Taraxaci Fluidum Fluid Extract of Dandelion	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 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.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏x–ʒj .6–4 c.c.	
Extractum Veratri Fluidum Fluid Extract of Veratrum	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏xx–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	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	
Fel Bovis Oxgall					gr. v–xv .3–1 gm.	
Ferri Hydroxidum Cum Magnesii 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 Quiniæ Citratis Citrate of Iron and Quinine					gr. v–x .3–.6 gm.	

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 Quevennes Iron	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	gr. xx–xxx 1.3–2 gm.	gr. xx–xxx 1.3–2 gm.	gr. j–v .06–.3 gm.	
Ferri Sulphas Sulphate of Iron Green Vitriol $FeSO_4+7H_2O$	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	gr. xx–xxx 1.3–2 gm.	gr. xx–xxx 1.3–2 gm.	gr. i–v .06–.3 gm.	
Fœnugrecum Fenugreek	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.			
Formalin Formaldehyde						External use and as disinfectant.
Frangula Buckthorn					ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	Fluid extract is given in same dose.
Gelsemium Radix Yellow Jasmine	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.				gr. v–x .3–.6 gm.	
Gentiana Gentian	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr. v–xxx .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
Glycerinum	℥j–℥ij	℥ij–℥iv	℥ss–℥j	℥ss–℥j	ʒij–ʒvj	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					ʒss–ʒiss	Vermifuge for dog or cat.
Pomegranate					2–6 gm.	
Heroin					gr. 1/24–1/6	
Diacetylmorphine					.0025–.01 gm.	
Hydrastis	ʒij–℥j		ʒj–ʒij	ʒj–ʒij	gr. v–ʒj	
Golden Seal	8–30 gm.		4–8 gm.	4–8 gm.	.3–4 gm.	
Hydrastin	gr. xv–ʒss				gr. iij–v	
Resin of Hydrastin	1–2 gm.				.18–.3 gm.	
Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. i–ii				gr. 1/12–1/6	
Hydrochloride of Hydrastine						
$C_{11}.H_{11}NO_2HCl$	.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
Hydrargyrii Chloridum Corrosivum Corrosive Chloride of Mercury Bichloride of Mercury Corrosive Sublimate $Hg.Cl_2$	gr. v–vij .3–.5 gm.	gr. v–vij .3–.5 gm.	gr. ij .12 gm.	gr. ij .12 gm.	gr. $^1/_{30}$–$^1/_8$ .002–.008 gm.	Should be given in very dilute aqueous solution only.
Hydrargyrum Chloridum Mite Mild Chloride of Mercury Calomel HgCl	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒv–vi 20–24 gm.	gr. v–xv .3–1 gm.	gr. ss–v .03–.3 gm.	gr. ss–ij .03–.12 gm.	
Hydrargyrum Cum Creta Mercury with Chalk Grey Powder			gr. x–xv .6–1 gm.	gr. ij–x .12–.6 gm.	gr. j–x .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.	ʒiv–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	
Hyoscyami Folia Hyoscyamus Leaves Henbane	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.				gr. v–xv .3–1 gm.	
Hyoscyaminæ Hydrobromidum Hydrobromide of Hyoscyamine $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3HBr$	gr. j–ij .06–.12 gm.				gr. $^1/_{60}$–$^1/_{30}$ .001–.002 gm.	Hyoscyamine is isomeric with atropine.

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 $(C_{17}.H_{23}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4$	gr. j–ij .06–.12 gm.					
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidum Hydrobromide of Hyoscine $C_{17}.H_{21}NO_4.HBr+3H_2O$	gr. $^1/_6$–$^1/_4$ .001–.015 gm.				gr. $^1/_{150}$–$^1/_{100}$ .0004-.0006 gm.	Cerebral sedative, paralyzes spinal cord.
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	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.				ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	Vermifuge.
Kino Gum Kino	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr. v–xxx .3–2 gm.	
Linum Linseed Flax Seed						Dose ad libitum to the herbivora.

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 Spt. Mindererus	℥ij-℥iv 60-120 c.c.	℥ij-℥iv 60-120 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	ʒij-℥j 8-30 c.c.	Best dispensed freshly made. Incompatible with acids or alkalies.
Liquor Calcis Lime Water	℥iv-℥vj 120-180 c.c.	℥iv-℥vj 120-180c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	℥j-℥ij 30-60 c.c.	ʒj-℥j 4-30 c.c.	
Liquor Cresolis Comp. Lysol A potash soap of cresols	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	℥ss-℥j 15-30 c.c.	ʒss-ʒij 2-8 c.c.	ʒss-ʒij 2-8 c.c.	♏i-x .06-.6 c.c.	Well diluted.
Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis Solution of Subsulphate of Iron Monsell's Solution	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 c.c.	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 c.c.	♏v-xv .3-1 c.c.	♏v-x .3-.12 c.c.	♏ij-v .12-.3 c.c.	Styptic especially for parenchymatous hemorrhage. Give well diluted.
Liquor Ferri Chloridi Solution of Chloride of Iron	ʒij-ʒiv 8-15 c.c.	ʒij-ʒiv 8-15 c.c.	♏v-xv .3-1 c.c.	♏v-x .3-.12 c.c.	♏ij-v .12-.3 c.c.	Well diluted.
Liquor Iodi Compositus Compound Solution of Iodine Lugol's Solution	ʒij-ʒiv 8-15 c.c.	ʒij-ʒiv 8-15 c.c.	ʒss-ʒj 2-4 c.c.		♏ij-x .12-.6 c.c.	Well diluted with water.
Liquor Potassii Arsenitis Solution of Arsenite of Potash Fowler's Solution	ʒij-℥j 8-30 c.c.	ʒij-℥j 8-30 c.c.	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 c.c.	ʒj-ʒij 4-8 c.c.	♏ij-x .12-.6 c.c.	

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	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.		Well diluted with oil or water.
Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ Solution of Chlorinated Soda Labarraque's Solution						Useful in diluted aqueous solution for a dressing for wounds where dead or dying tissue is present.
Lithii Benzoas Benzoate of Lithium $C_6H_5CO.OLi$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xv .3–1 gm.	
Lithii Citras Citrate of Lithium $Li_3C_6H_5O_7+4H_2O$					gr. v–xx .3–1.3 gm.	
Lithium Carbonate Li_2CO_3					gr. iij–x .2–.6 gm.	
Magnesii Carbonas Carbonate of Magnesia $(MgCO_3)_4Mg(OH)_2+5H_2O$			ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.		gr. v–ʒj .3–4 gm.	
Magnesii Oxidum "Light Magnesia" MgO			ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.		gr. v–ʒj .3–4 gm.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Magnesii Oxidum Ponderosum "Heavy Magnesia" Mg.O			ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.		gr. v–ʒj .3–4 gm.	
Magnesii Sulphas Sulphate of Magnesia Epsom Salts $MgSO_4+7H_2O$	℥ij–℥viij 60–240 gm.	℥xvj–℥xxxij 500–1000gm.	℥ij–℥vi 60–180 gm.	℥ij–℥iv 60–120 gm.	ʒj–ʒiv 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					gr. j–v .06–.3 gm.	
Menthol Peppermint Camphor $C_{10}H_{19}OH$						
Misturæ Cretæ Chalk Mixture			℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.		ʒij–℥j 8–30 c.c.	
Molasses	℥viij–℥xvj 500–1000 c.c.	℥viij–℥xvj 500–1000c.c.	℥ij–℥vj 60–180c.c.			
Morphinæ Sulphas Sulphate of Morphia $(C_{17}.H_{19}NO_3)_2H_2SO_4+5H_2O$	gr.iij–x .2–.6 gm.	gr.iij–x .2–.6 gm.	gr.ss–ij .03–.12gm.	gr. $^{1}/_{10}$–$^{1}/_{2}$ .006–.03 gm.	gr. $^{1}/_{8}$–$^{1}/_{3}$ .008–.03gm.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Myrrha Gum Myrrh	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xxx .3–2 gm.	
Naphthol Beta Naphthol $C_{10}H_7OH$	ʒij–ʒiij 8–12 gm.				gr. j–x .06–.6 gm.	Kills round and tapeworm. Give in capsules. 10% ointment useful for ringworm.
Naphthalenum Naphthalin $C_{10}H_8$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.				gr. j–xx .06–1.3 gm.	Give in capsule.
Nucis Vomicæ Pulvis Powdered Nux Vomica Poison Nut, Quaker Button, Dog Nut	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 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 equivalent in the dog on account of the need of absolute accuracy of dosage of this drug in dogs.
Oleoresinæ Aspidii Oleoresin of Male Fern	ʒiij–ʒvj 12–24 c.c.	ʒiij–ʒvj 12–24 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏xv–ʒj 1–4 c.c.	
Oleoresinæ Capsici Oleoresin of Capsicum	♏x–xxx .6–2 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	♏j–viij .06–.5 c.c.		♏1/4–j .015–.06 c.c.	
Oleoresinæ Zingiberis Oleoresin of Ginger	ʒss–ʒiss 2–6 gm.	ʒss–ʒiss 2–6 gm.	♏x–xx .6–1.3 gm.		gr. j–v .06–.3 gm.	

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	1.3-2 c.c.		.3-1 c.c.		.06-.3 c.c.	
Oleum Eucalypti	ʒj-ʒij				♏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	ʒj-ʒij	ʒj-ʒij	♏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	℥viij-℥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		ʒj-ʒiij	
Cod-Liver Oil	60-120 c.c.	60-120 c.c.	15-30 c.c.		4-12 c.c.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Oleum Olivæ	℥xvj–℥xxxij	℥xvj–℥xxxij	℥iv–℥viij	℥iv–℥viij	℥ss–℥ij	
Olive Oil	500–1000c.c.	500–1000c.c.	120–240c.c.	120–240c.c.	15–60 c.c.	
Oleum Ricini	℥viij–℥xvj	℥xvj–℥xxiv	℥ij–℥iv	℥ij–℥iv	℥ss–℥ij	
Castor Oil	250–500c.c.	500–750c.c.	60–120c.c.	60–120c.c.	15–60 c.c.	
Oleum Sabinæ	ʒij–ʒiv				♏i–v	
Oil of Savine	8–15 c.c.				.06–.3 c.c.	
Oleum Terebinthinæ Oil of Turpentine	℥ss–℥ij	℥ss–℥j	ʒj–ʒiij	ʒj–ʒij	♏v–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 Tiglii	♏xv–ʒj	ʒss–ʒj	♏v–x	♏v–x	♏ss–iij	
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	ʒj–ʒij	ʒij–ʒiv	gr. x–xxx	gr. v–xx	gr. ss–iij	
	4–8 gm.	8–15 gm.	.6–2 gm.	.3–1.3gm.	.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–ʒj		gr. ij–v	
Pepsin			.6–4 gm.		.12–.3 gm.	
Physostigma	gr.xv–xxx				gr.$^{1}/_{4}$–j	
Calabar Bean	1–2 gm.				.015–.06 gm.	
Physostigminæ Salicylas	gr.iss–iii	gr.iss–iij			gr.$^{1}/_{100}$–$^{1}/_{30}$	
Salicylate of Physostigmine	.09–.18 gm.	.09–.18 gm.			.0006–.002 gm.	
Physostigminæ Sulphas Sulphate of Physostigmine	gr.iss–iij .09–.18 gm.	gr.iss–iij .09–.18 gm.			gr.$^{1}/_{1000}$–$^{1}/_{30}$ .0006–.002 gm.	
Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridum	gr. ii–v	gr. v–x	gr. j		gr.$^{1}/_{10}$–$^{1}/_{3}$	
Hydrochloride of Pilocarpine	.12–.3 gm.	.3–.6 gm.	.06 gm.		.006–.02 gm.	
Pilocarpinæ Nitras Nitrate of Pilocarpine	gr. ij–v .12–.3 gm.	gr. v–x .3–.6 gm.	gr. j .06 gm.		gr.$^{1}/_{10}$–$^{1}/_{3}$ .006–.02 gm.	
Pilocarpus Jaborandi (The Leaflets)	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–ʒj .3–4 gm.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Pix Burgundica Burgundy Pitch	℥j–℥iij 30–90 gm.				gr.xx–xl 1–2 gm.	
Pix Liquida Tar Pine Tar	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr.xv–ʒj 1–4 gm.	
Plumbi Acetas Acetate of Lead Sugar of Lead $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2+3H_2O$	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr.xv–xx 1–1.3 gm.	gr.xv–xx 1–1.3 gm.	gr. j–ij .06–.12 gm.	
Potassii Acetas Acetate of Potash $KC_2H_3O_2$	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xx .3–1.3 gm.	Well diluted with water.
Potassii Bicarbonas Bicarbonate of Potash $KHCO_3$	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xx .3–1.3 gm.	Well diluted with water.
Potassii Bromidi Bromide of Potassium KBr	℥ss–℥ij 15–60 gm.	℥ss–℥ij 15–60 gm.	ʒss–ʒiv 2–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒiv 2–15 gm.	gr. v–ʒj .3–4 gm.	The bromides of sodium, calcium, lithium and strontium may be given in the same doses.
Potassii Carbonas Carbonate of Potash Salts of Tartar K_2CO_3	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xx .3–1.3 gm.	Well diluted with oil or water.

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Potassii Citras Citrate of Potash $K_3C_6.H_5O_7+H_2O$	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xx .3–1.3 gm.	Well diluted with water.
Potassii Chloras Chlorate of Potash $KClO_3$	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 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	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	gr. xv–xxx 1–2 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	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xx .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 .12–.3 gm.		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	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒij 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

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–ʒiss 4–6 gm.		gr. x–xxx .6–2 gm.	
Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus Compound Jalap Powder					gr. xv–ʒj 1–4 gm.	
Pulvis Kino Compositus Compound Kino Powder			ʒj–ʒiss 4–6 gm.		gr. x–xxx .6–2 gm.	
Pulvis Rhei Compositus Compound Rhubarb Powder Dr. Gregory's Powder			℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.		ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	
Quassia Quassia Wood	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.		ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	Valuable anthelmintic for all animals.
Quercus Alba White Oak Bark	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr. x–xxx .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 Resin of Podophyllum	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.			gr. j–ij .06–.12 gm.	
Resina Resin Rosin	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.					
Resinæ Scammonii Resin of Scammony				ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr. v–ʒj .3–4 gm.	
Resorcinol Resorcin $C_6H_4(OH_2)$	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.		ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. ij–v .12–.3 gm.	
Rhamnus Purshiana Cascara Sagrada California Buckthorn					gr. v–xxx .3–2 gm.	
Rheum Rhubarb	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.		ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.		ʒss–ʒij 2–8 gm.	
Saccharum Lactis Milk Sugar	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.				ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	Diuretic.

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Santoninum Santonin $C_{15}.H_{18}.O_3$	gr.xv–ʒiv 1–15 gm.				gr.$^1/_4$–$^1/_2$ .015–.03 gm. Puppies gr. 1–v .06–.3 gm. Dogs	
Scammonium Scammony			ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.		ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	
Scilla Squill	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	gr. xv–xxx 1–2 gm.		gr. j–v .06–.3 gm.	
Senna Senna Leaves	℥ij–℥v 60–150 c.c.	℥iv–℥v 120–150 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 gm.	
Sinapis Alba White Mustard Sinapis Nigra Black Mustard	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒiv–℥j 15–30 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr. x–xv .6–1 gm.	
Sodii Benzoas Benzoate of Sodium $NaC_7H_5O_2$	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xv .3–1 gm.	
Sodii Bicarbonas Bicarbonate of Sodium $NaHCO_3$	℥ss–℥ij 15–60 gm.	℥ss–℥ij 15–60 gm.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	gr. v–xxx .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 $NaHSO_3$	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 gm.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 gm.	gr. v–xxx .3–2 gm.	
Sodii Boras Borax $Na_2B_4.O_7+10H_2O$						Mild alkaline antiseptic.
Sodii Chloridi Chloride of Sodium Common Salt $NaCl$	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥iv–℥viij 120–240 gm.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.			
Sodii Phosphas Phosphate of Sodium $Na_2HPO_4+12H_2O$	℥ij–℥iv 60–120 gm.	℥xvi–℥xxiv 500–750 gm.	℥j–℥iv 30–120 gm.		ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	
Sodii Sulphas Sulphate of Sodium Glauber's Salts $Na_2SO_4+10H_2O$	℥iv–℥viij 120–240 gm.	℥xvj–℥xxiv 500–750 gm.	℥ij–℥iv 60–120 gm.			
Sodii Sulphis Sulphite of Sodium $Na_2SO_3+7H_2O$	℥ss–℥j 15–30 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 gm.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 gm.	gr. v–xxx .3–2 gm.	
Sodii Thiosulphas Hyposulphite of Sodium $Na_2S_2O_3+5H_2O$	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥ij–℥iv 60–120 gm.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 gm.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 gm.	gr. v–xxx .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
Spiritus Ætheris Compositus Compound Spirit of Ether Hoffman's Anodyne	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	♏x–ʒj .6–4 c.c.	
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi Spirit of Nitrous Ether Sweet Spirit of Nitre	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥iv 30–120c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	♏x–ʒj .6–4 c.c.	
Spiritus Camphoræ Spirit of Camphor	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	♏x–ʒj .6–4 c.c	
Spiritus Chloroformi Spirit of Chloroform (Chloroform 60 parts, Alcohol 940 parts)	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	♏xv–ʒj 1–4 c.c.	
Spiritus Frumenti Whiskey 50–58 per cent. alcohol by volume	℥ij–℥iv 60–120c.c.	℥ij–℥iv 60–120c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	Diluted.
Spiritus Glycerylis Nitratis One per cent. alcoholic solution of Nitroglycerin	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.				♏j–ij .06–.12 c.c.	
Spiritus Juniperis Compositus Gin **About 50% alcohol**	℥ij–℥iv 60–120c.c.	℥ij–℥iv 60–120c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	Diluted.

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	ʒij–ʒiv	℥ss–℥j	ʒss–ʒj	ʒss–ʒj	♏xv–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	℥ij–℥iv	℥ij–℥iv	℥j–℥ij	℥j–℥ij	ʒj–ʒiv	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 $(C_{21}.H_{22}N_2O_2)_2H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$	gr. ss–iss .03–.09 gm.	gr. ss–iss .03–.09 gm.	gr. $^1/_4$–$^1/_2$ .015–.03 gm.		gr. $^1/_{120}$–$^1/_{40}$ .0005–.0015 gm.	This is *full* dosage for the dog.
Sulphur Lotum	℥ij–℥iv	℥ij–℥iv	ʒj–℥j		ʒss–ʒiv	
Washed Sulphur	60–120 gm.	60–120 gm.	4–30 gm.		2–15 gm.	
Sulphur Precipitatum	℥ij–℥iv	℥ij–℥iv	ʒj–℥j		ʒss–ʒiv	
Precipitated Sulphur	60–120 gm.	60–120 gm.	4–30 gm.		2–15 gm.	
Sulphur Sublimatum	℥ij–℥iv	℥ij–℥iv	ʒj–℥j		ʒss–ʒiv	
Flowers of Sulphur	60–120 gm.	60–120 gm.	4–30 gm.		2–15 gm.	
Syrupus Calcis Lactophosphatis Syrup of the Lactophosphate of Lime			ʒiv–℥j 15–30 c.c.		ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Syrupus Calcis Syrup of Lime			ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.		ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	
Syrupus Ferri Iodidi Syrup of Iodide of Iron 5% by weight of Ferrous Iodide	ʒiv–℥j 15–30 c.c.				♏v–xxx .3–2 c.c.	
Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ Syrup of Ipecac					♏xv–ʒj 1–4 c.c.	
Syrupus Scillæ Compositus Compound Syrup of Squill Cox's Hive Syrup					♏v–xxx .3–2 c.c.	
Syrupus Scillæ Syrup of Squill					ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	
Syrupus Tolutani Syrup of Tolu					ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	
Taraxacum Dandelion Root	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Terebenum Terebine	ʒij–ʒvj	ʒij–ʒvi	ʒss–ʒj	ʒss–ʒj	♏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	℥j–℥iij				gr. xx–xl	
Canada Turpentine	30–90 gm.				1.3–2.6 gm.	
Terpini Hydras Terpine Hydrate	ʒss–ʒij	ʒss–ʒij	gr. xv–ʒj	gr. xv–ʒj	gr. v–xx	
$C_{10}H_{18}(OH)_2+H_2O$	2–8 gm.	2–8 gm.	1–4 gm.	1–4 gm.	.3–1.3 gm.	
Thymol	ʒss–ʒij		ʒss–ʒij		gr. j–xv	
$C_{10}.H_{14}O$	2–8 gm.		2–8 gm.		.06–1 gm.	
Tinctura Aconiti Tincture of Aconite	♏xx–ʒj	ʒj–ʒiss	♏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	℥ij–℥iv	℥ij–℥iv	℥ss–℥j	℥ss–℥j	ʒss–ʒij	Largely used as a wound dressing in veterinary practice.
Elixir Proprietatis	60–120 c.c.	60–120 c.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.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	
Tinctura Benzoini Compositus Compound Tincture of Benzoin Friar's Balsam						Used as a wound dressing in veterinary practice.
Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ Tincture of Indian Hemp					♏x–ʒss .6–2 c.c.	
Tinctura Cantharidis Tincture of Cantharides Spanish Fly	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.			♏ij–xv .12–1 c.c.	
Tinctura Capsici Tincture of Capsicum Cayenne Pepper	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	♏v–ʒj .3–4 c.c.	♏v–ʒj .3–4 c.c.	♏v–ʒj .3–4 c.c.	In giving Tinct. Capsici to animals it is well to give a little oil with it and to dilute the tincture with water.
Tinctura Catechu Tincture of Catechu	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒij–℥j 8–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
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.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	
Tinctura Benzoini Compositus Compound Tincture of Benzoin Friar's Balsam						Used as a wound dressing in veterinary practice.
Tinctura Cannabis Indicæ Tincture of Indian Hemp					♏x–ʒss .6–2 c.c.	
Tinctura Cantharidis Tincture of Cantharides Spanish Fly	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.			♏ij–xv .12–1 c.c.	
Tinctura Capsici Tincture of Capsicum Cayenne Pepper	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	♏v–ʒj .3–4 c.c.	♏v–ʒj .3–4 c.c.	♏v–ʒj .3–4 c.c.	In giving Tinct. Capsici to animals it is well to give a little oil with it and to dilute the tincture with water.
Tinctura Catechu Tincture of Catechu	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒij–℥j 8–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Tinctura Cinchona Compositus Compound Tincture of Cinchona Huxham's Tincture of Bark	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.				ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	
Tinctura Colchici Seminis Tincture of Colchicum Seed Meadow Saffron	ʒij–℥j 8–30 c.c.				♏x–xxx .6–2 c.c.	
Tinctura Gelsemii Tincture of Gelsemium Yellow Jasmine	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.				♏xv–ʒj 1–4 c.c.	
Tinctura Gentianæ Compositus Compound Tincture of Gentian	℥j–℥iv 30–120c.c.	℥j–℥iv 30–120cc.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	
Tinctura Hyoscyami Tincture of Hyoscyamus Henbane					ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	
Tinctura Iodi Tincture of Iodine						Rarely used internally.
Tinctura Kino Tincture of Kino	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥ij–℥iv 60–120c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒss–ʒij 2–8 c.c.	

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

Name of drug	Horse	Cow	Sheep, calf, foal	Pig	Dog	Notes
Tinctura Myrrhæ Tincture of Myrrh	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	ʒiij–ʒvj 12–24 c.c.	ʒij–ʒvj 8–24 c.c.	ʒss–ʒj 2–4 c.c.	
Tinctura Opii Camphoratæ Camphorated Tincture of Opium Paregoric Elixir					ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	
Tinctura Opii Tincture of Opium (10% powdered opium) Laudanum	℥j–℥ij 30–60 c.c.	℥ij–℥iij 60–90 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 c.c.	♏iij–xx .2–1.3 c.c.	
Tinctura Scillæ Tincture of Squill	ʒvj–ʒxii 24–45 c.c.	℥iss–℥iij 45–90 c.c.	ʒiss–ʒiij 6–12 c.c.		♏v–xxx .3–2 c.c.	
Tinctura Strophanthi Tincture of Strophanthus	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.				♏ij–x .12–.6 c.c.	
Tinctura Veratri Tincture of Veratrum Green Hellebore	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	℥ss–℥j 15–30 c.c.	ʒij–ʒiv 8–15 c.c.	ʒj–ʒiv 4–15 c.c.	♏v–xv .3–1 c.c.	
Valeriana Valerian Root	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	℥j–℥ij 30–60 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	ʒj–ʒij 4–8 gm.	gr. x–ʒj .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. $^1/_{10}$–j .006–.06 gm.	
Vinum Antimonii					♏v–ʒj .3–4 c.c. Emetic	
Antimonial Wine					♏i–ii .06–.12 c.c. Medicinal	
Vinum Colchici Seminis Wine of Colchicum Seed	ʒiij–℥j 12–30 c.c.	ʒiij–℥j 12–30 c.c.			♏x–xxx .6–2 c.c.	
Vinum Ipecacuanhæ					♏xv–ʒj 1–4 c.c. Emetic	
Wine of Ipecac					♏i–ii .06–.12 c.c. Medicinal	
Vinum Wine Naturally fermented liquors mostly from fruits containing from 7%–20% alcohol						Given in dosage proportionate to its alcohol 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	ʒj–ʒij	℥j–℥ij			gr. ij–iij	
$Zn(C_2H_3O_2)_2+2H_2O$	4–8 gm.	4–8 gm.			.12–.2 gm.	
Zinci Oxidi Oxide of Zinc	ʒj–ʒij	℥j–℥ij			gr. v–x	
ZnO	4–8 gm.	4–8 gm.			.3–.6 gm.	
Zinci Sulphas Sulphate of Zinc White Vitriol	ʒj–ʒij	℥j–℥ij	gr. x–xx	gr. x–xx	gr. x–xv .6–1 gm. Emetic	
$ZnSO_4+7H_2O$	4–8 gm.	4–8 gm.	.6–1.3 gm.	.6–1.3 gm.	gr. ii–iij .12–.2 Medicinal	
Zingiber Ginger	ʒij–℥j	℥j–℥iv	ʒj–ʒij	ʒj–ʒij	gr. v–xv	
	8–30 gm.	30–120 gm.	4–8 gm.	4–8 gm.	.3–1 gm.	

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

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES

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

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: Belladonna Hyoscyamus Stramonium	Stimulants and coffee. Caffeine, subcutaneously injected. Sustain action of motor centres by interrupted electric current, and occasionally moving the animal. Artificial respiration, if needful. Physostygmine given cautiously.
Barium Salts	Epsom salt. Sulphuric acid diluted.
Calabar Bean: Physostygmine	Stimulants: chloral. Atropine, strychnine. Artificial respiration, if necessary.
Cantharides	Barley water, gruel, and other demulcents. Avoiding oils, and fats.
Carbolic Acid 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: Cicuta Virosa Œnanthe	Tannic acid. Strong coffee. Stimulants.
Croton Oil	Demulcents; stimulants.
Curare	Artificial respiration. 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: Digitalin	Tannin; stimulants. 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 Copper, Lead, Mercury	White of egg in large amount. Subsequently wash out stomach. Give demulcents. Foment; poultice. Morphine, if needful.

POISONS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES—*Continued*

Morphine: Opium Other narcotics	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 subcutaneously. Artificial respiration, if needful.
Nitro-Benzol Amyl-Nitrite	Alternate hot and cold douche. Stimulants. Artificial respiration.
Nitro-glycerine	Ergotin; atropine subcutaneously. Cold to head.
Phosphorus	Copper sulphate. 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; ethereal stimulants.
Snake Bite	Ligature limb; excise wound, and sear with hot iron. Alcoholic stimulants; ammonia. Artificial respiration.
Strychnine: Brucine Nux Vomica	Chloroform; chloral. 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-	8 = 236.00	30 = 887.25
9 = 0.55	drachms	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.
1/100	0.00065	1	0.0625	24	1.55	1	3.9
1/64	0.00101	2	0.1300	25	1.62	2	7.8
1/60	0.00108	3	0.195	26	1.70	3	11.65
1/50	0.00130	4	0.260	27	1.75	4	15.50
1/48	0.00135	5	0.324	28	1.82	5	19.40
1/40	0.00162	6	0.400	30	1.95	6	23.30
1/36	0.00180	7	0.460	32	2.10	7	27.20
1/32	0.00202	8	0.520	33	2.16	Oz.	
1/30	0.00216	9	0.600	34	2.20	1	31.10
1/25	0.00259	10	0.650	35	2.25	2	62.20
1/24	0.00270	11	0.715	36	2.30	3	93.30
1/20	0.00324	12	0.780	38	2.47	4	124.40
1/18	0.00360	14	0.907	39	2.55	5	155.50
1/16	0.00405	15	0.972	40	2.73	6	186.60
1/15	0.00432	*15.5	1.000	44	2.86	7	217.70
1/12	0.00540	16	1.040	48	3.00	8	248.80
1/10	0.00648	18	1.160	50	3.25	9	280.00
1/8	0.00810	20	1.300	52	3.40	10	311.00
1/4	0.01620	21	1.360	56	3.65	48	1492.80
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 =	1/64	0.065 =	1.003	1 =	15.43	100 =	1543.23
0.0020 =	1/32	0.100 =	1.543	2 =	30.86	125 =	1929.04
0.0040 =	1/16	0.130 =	2.006	3 =	46.30	150 =	2314.85
0.0065 =	1/10	0.150 =	2.315	4 =	61.73	175 =	2700.65
0.0081 =	1/8	0.180 =	2.778	5 =	77.16	450 =	6944.55
0.0108 =	1/6	0.200 =	3.086	6 =	92.60	550 =	8487.78
0.0162 =	1/4	0.300 =	4.630	7 =	98.02	650 =	10031.01
0.0324 =	1/2	0.500 =	7.716	8 =	123.46	750 =	11574.26
0.0486 =	3/4	0.700 =	10.813	9 =	138.90	850 =	13117.49
0.0567 =	7/8	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 ½ fluid ounce.
8 fluid ounces, 16 tablespoonfuls each ½ fluid ounce.
1 pint, 32 tablespoonfuls each ½ 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°. Hence, 1° C. = 1.8° F. or 5° C. = 9° 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, ¼ grain of morphine per ounce or fluid ounce, ⅛ 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.

Month.............................. Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month.......................... Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month.......................... Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month......................   Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month.......................... Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month.............................. Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month.......................... Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ **Year, 191..**

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month.............................. Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month.............................. Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month.........................   Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month......................... Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month.............................. ....Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month..........................

Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

onth............................ Year, 191..

ame	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month......................... Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month.........................

Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month.............................. **Year, 191..**

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month......................... Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month.............................. Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month..............................

Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month.........................   Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month.............................. Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month......................... Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

onth.......................... Year, 191..

ame	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash

Month..........................

Year, 191..

Name	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ Year, 191..

Name	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Chgd.	Cash

Month........................ **Year, 191..**

Name	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		Chgd.	Cash

Month.............................. Year, 191..

Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Chgd.	Cash