

# Forgotten Books

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**SQUIBB'S  
MATERIA MEDICA  
FOR THE PHYSICIAN  
AND THE SURGEON**

**DESK COPY**

# TO RESEARCH WORKERS

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## To Foster Scientific Medicine

*was one of the reasons for founding The Squibb Laboratories, and today it is a prime motive of their activities. Consequently, we shall be glad to participate in the study of biological, biochemical, chemical or pharmaceutical problems, either by ourselves undertaking suggested researches, or by assisting in the prosecution of such, or by the placing of our laboratories at the personal service of investigators.*

*Pursuant to this, we invite correspondence relative to the elaboration or the commercial adaptation of new processes; also in regard to the physiological examination of products; as well as concerning the preparation of special material for clinical or for laboratory experimentation; and in the interest of a coöperation in the solving of problems connected with the public health.*

*For work such as outlined above, our laboratories, by virtue of their staff and equipment, are eminently adapted.*

*All communications relating to such special work should be addressed:*

Executive Office,

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS

80 Beekman Street, New York

**SQUIBB'S MATERIA MEDICA**  
**1919 EDITION**



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Miss Jean Robinson

# SQUIBB' MATERIA MEDIC

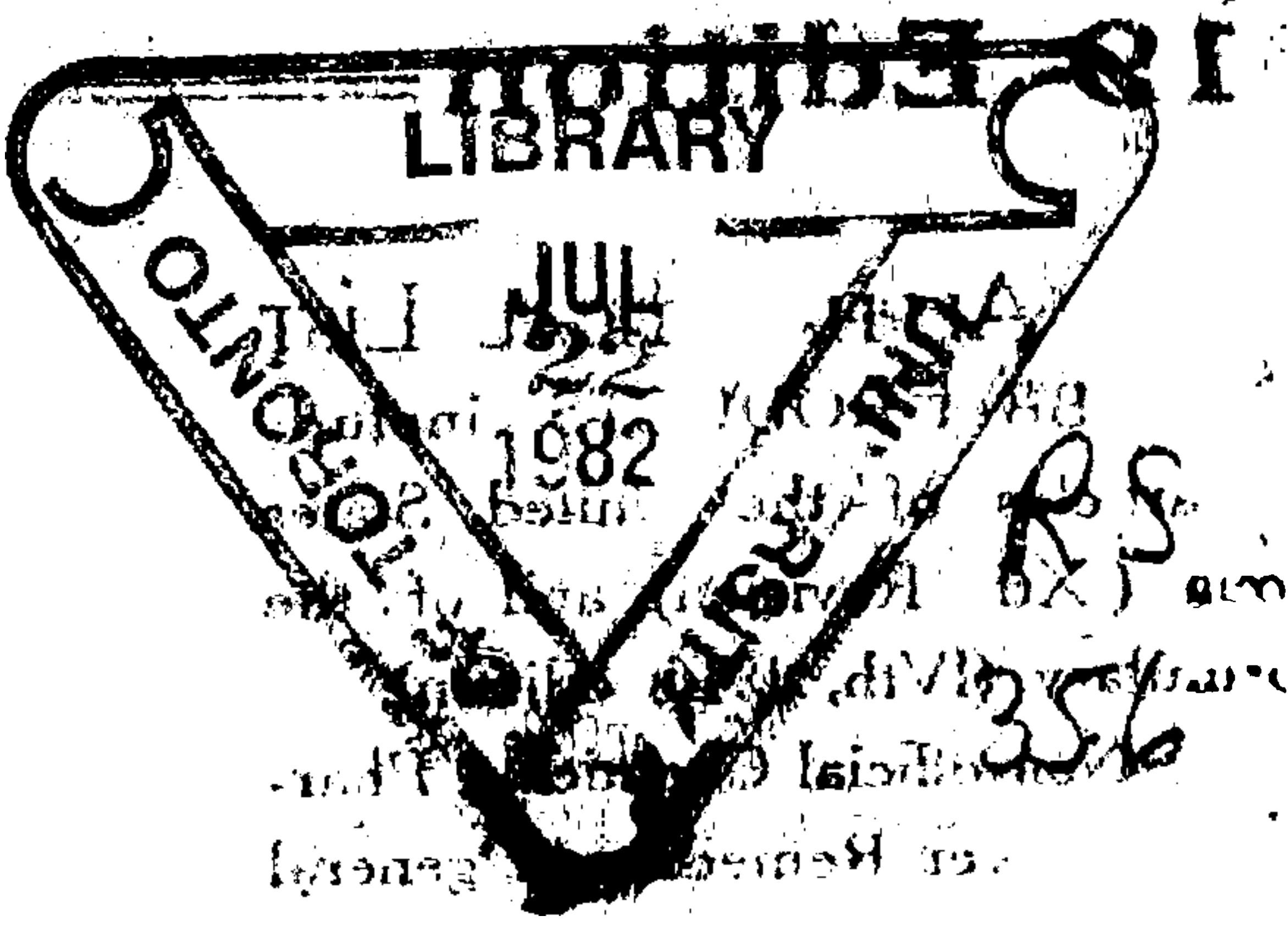
==== **1919 Edition**

A COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE SQUIBB PRODUCTS, including all the articles of the United States Pharmacopœia (IXth Revision) and of the National Formulary (IVth, 1916, edition), together with the Non-official Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Newer Remedies in general use; setting forth their Origin, Latin and English Titles, Synonyms, Physical and Chemical Characteristics, Incompatibilities, Antidotes, Therapeutic Indications, Doses, etc.

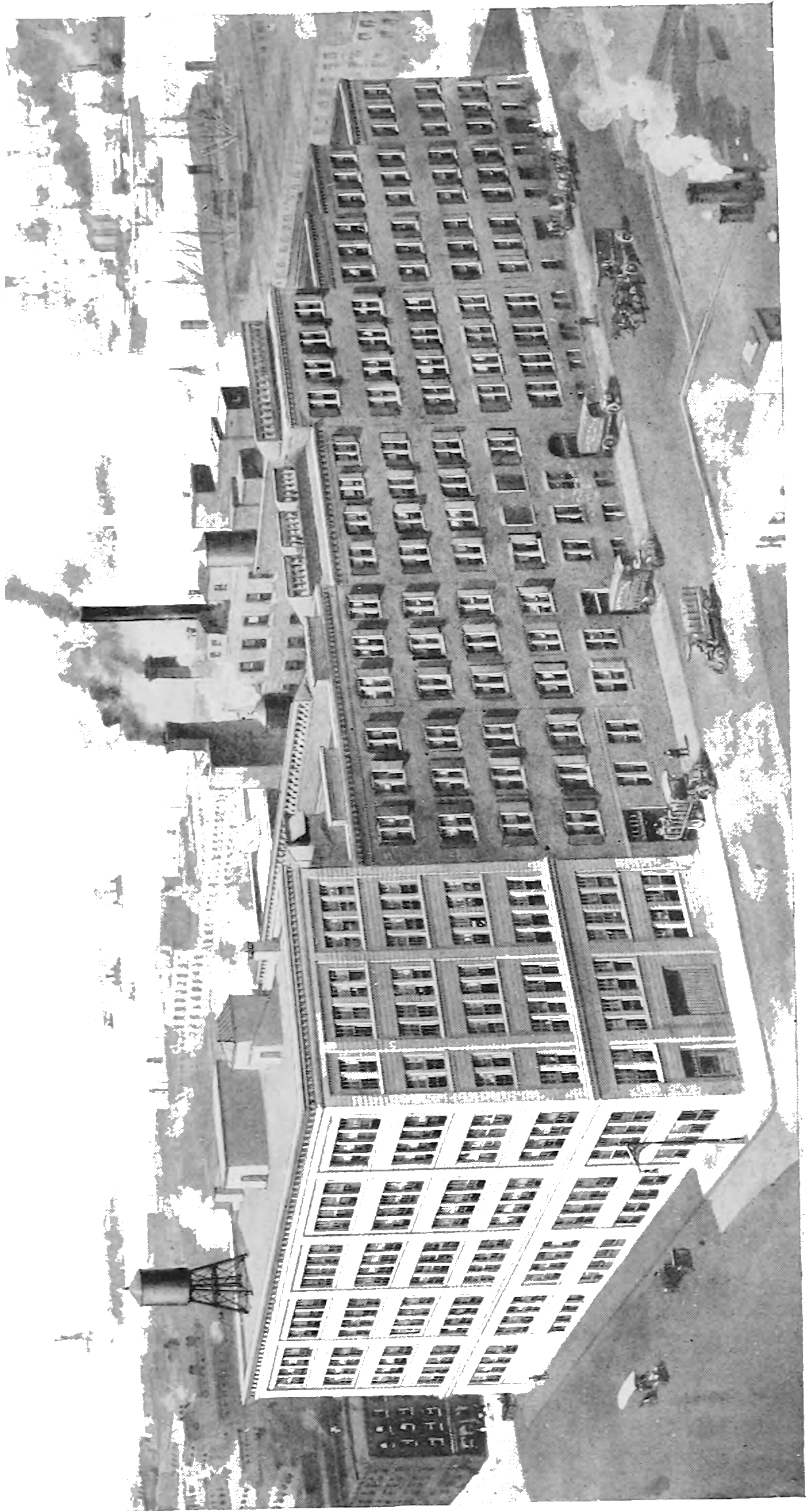
ALSO A COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF TABLETS for Internal and for Hypodermic Use; of BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS, and of REAGENTS, including Test Solutions, Volumetric Solutions and Indicators.

PUBLISHED FOR  
THE PHYSICIAN AND THE SURGEON

BY  
THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
**E. R. SQUIBB & SONS, NEW YORK**  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SINCE



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**The Squibb Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Brooklyn, N. Y.**





*very truly yours.*

*E. S. Quibb*

# DR. E. R. SQUIBB

“The late Dr. Edward R. Squibb was a true gentleman of the older school, whose thoughts, words and actions were guided by those sterling qualities of principle, honor and integrity. One need but look at his photograph to discern that he was a good and noble man. His character is in his face. I honor and revere the name of this distinguished gentleman whose life work was devoted to the highest ideals in the practice of medicine and pharmacy. The house of E. R. Squibb & Sons stands today as a living monument to the honor, integrity, zeal and devotion of its founder. The medical and pharmaceutical professions alike owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Edward R. Squibb which they can never pay. Although Dr. Squibb passed on some few years ago, yet he still lives. In the business which he established half a century ago he lives. His rare skill, his honor, his integrity and his pride are there. The influence of his noble life and character will never die; it will live on forever.”

WILLIAM MILLER BARTLETT



**The E. R. Squibb & Sons  
General Offices  
Squibb Building, New York City**

On August 11, 1849, Dr. Squibb reported at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for duty on board the Store Ship Erie and on September 5 sailed for The Mediterranean. While on this cruise he was ordered to The Frigate Cumberland on which he returned to The Charlestown Navy Yard in July, 1851 and left Boston, having been ordered to the Brooklyn Naval Hospital. Here he was assigned to temporary duty on the S. S. Mississippi, the Str. Allegheny and to Naval Rendezvous and finally was attached permanently to the Naval Hospital.

During Dr. Squibb's active service at sea he had studied how the national medical service could be improved. Particularly, he had noted the poor quality of ammunition and of medicines furnished the Navy and it was largely through his influence that ammunition and medical supplies were exempted from competitive bids, quality being given preference to price. But Dr. Squibb did more than this. Not only did he exert himself to have good supplies obtained from outside sources but also he himself endeavored to produce trustworthy pharmaceuticals. Consequently he established a laboratory in an outbuilding belonging to the Naval Hospital, equipping it largely with apparatus of his own manufacture or of his own invention.

In 1853, at this Naval Laboratory Dr. Squibb perfected the still which he had devised for the making of the Squibb Ether, which was soon recognized to be and still is The Standard Anæsthetic Ether. Here also he made the Squibb stills for the manufacture and purification of Chloroform and his original process produces after all

these years the best anæsthetic chloroform, one safer and otherwise better than that of the U. S. P. Here he devised also methods and apparatus for subliming benzoic acid and for making calcium chloride; also, he invented and built mills for powdering drugs of all sorts. He discovered and established suitable methods for producing phosphoric acid and for crystallizing ammonium phosphate. As today, so sixty years ago, Dr. Squibb's mercurials were unequalled; and the processes worked out and perfected by Dr. Squibb for the making of extracts and fluidextracts have not been improved upon since his day. To mention the perfection of aconite and ergot preparations, and of other pharmaceutical products and processes, all from Dr. Squibb's own brain and hands, while of great interest, would occupy a treatise by itself.

From the start, then, Dr. Squibb was successful in producing pharmaceuticals and chemicals of the finest quality. The Historian in the U. S. Naval Medical Bulletin Vol. IX, No. 3, writes, "At first only a few standard mediums were prepared for the use of the Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, but gradually, other hospitals were supplied until the value (of the Squibb Laboratory) being recognized Congress authorized the Navy Department to establish a larger pharmaceutical laboratory for the manufacture of important articles on the supply table." In this new laboratory Dr. Squibb, the instigator and founder became the chief factor and here he worked until he entered civil life to establish his own laboratory.

In 1857 Dr. Squibb resigned his naval position. Soon after its establishment Congress closed

the laboratory which had been established at the Naval Hospital. The War Department, however, impressed with the utility of the laboratory as established by Dr. Squibb and with the unequalled quality of the drugs produced by him, sought to re-establish it but failed on account of political opposition. It was then that Dr. R. S. Satterlee, Chief Medical Purveyor of the Army, persuaded Dr. Squibb to establish a laboratory of his own. Dr. Satterlee assured Dr. Squibb that if he would make drugs of as good a quality as he made in the Naval Laboratory, the U. S. Government would buy of him such products as it might need. Consequently in 1858 The Squibb Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratories were established and The House of Squibb was founded.

For nearly fifty years Dr. Squibb personally worked in his own establishment. Soon after beginning his work a fire which started in the ether house destroyed the laboratories and severely injured Dr. Squibb. However, he rebuilt his laboratories and although crippled and rendered a constant sufferer he continued to labor and toiled faithfully in the interest of scientific pharmacy and medicine until his death, which occurred on October 25, 1900.

Although Dr. Squibb is no more he lives in the laboratories which he established, and those upon whom his mantle has fallen carry on the work as conscientiously as he did, being actuated by the same motives, governed by the same policy and making the same earnest effort to spread the influence which originated with Dr. E. R. Squibb.

# The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Founding of the House of Squibb .

It is now sixty years since the House of E. R. Squibb and Sons was founded. Instituted not merely for business, the object of which is profit, it began its career with unique intentions. Its inception was in a sense of duty. The circumstances in which Dr. Squibb found himself when at the Brooklyn Naval Hospital made him realize that as a citizen and as a naval officer he owed to his country an effort to better certain conditions, and this obligation he immediately set about to fulfil.

The integrity of the products made and offered by Dr. Squibb gained for the Squibb Laboratories the confidence, not only of the United States Government, but of physicians and surgeons in civil practice as well. Quality, which to Dr. Squibb had always been first in importance, was appreciated by others. He had realized that in the treatment of the sick the physician was handicapped unless he had at hand remedies which were true to their formulæ and of known potency. And when the physician himself, by using the Squibb drugs, saw their effect, he, too, understood the necessity of trustworthy products. Thus the Squibb ideal proved a success.

Because of this, it always has been a principle of the Squibb Laboratories to select, with the most scrupulous care, all crude materials used in manufacture and also to devise correct methods of manufacturing.

In order further to assure perfect results, Dr. Squibb established a Control Laboratory, in which

experienced chemists are employed to examine and test every lot of each product as soon as it is made and before it is put into stock. This was an additional check on the quality of the finished drug; therefore, each article which bears the Squibb label represented then, as to-day, a product in strict conformity with highest standards.

The rapid and wide-spread demand for drugs of Squibb Quality soon made expansion imperative, so that to-day not only are the original laboratories enlarged, but new ones have sprung up in various parts of the Union. For instance, The Squibb Chemical and Pharmaceutical Laboratories, located in Brooklyn, occupy an entire block with overflows in other parts of the city. The Squibb Chemical, Biological and Research Laboratories, located in New Brunswick, New Jersey, occupy over fifty-six acres. In these New Brunswick Laboratories are made the Squibb Biological and Bacteriological Products, including the Squibb Antitoxins, Serums, Vaccines, Leucocyte Extract, etc., etc. Also the Squibb Mercurials including Mercury Bichloride, Calomel, etc. Also the Dakin Chlorinated Antiseptics and Disinfectants, including Chloramine-T, Dichloramine-T, Chlorcosane, Halazone, etc. Further, in New Brunswick, N. J., is located the Squibb Ether Plant, whence comes the Squibb Ether, of one quality only, the best that can be made for anæsthesia.

At Berlin, N. H., are the Laboratories for the manufacture of the Squibb Chloroform, located there because in Berlin, N. H., there is available the purest chlorine at the lowest cost.

At Richmond, Cal., are situated the Labora-

tories for the purifying, testing, bottling and shipping of The Squibb Mineral Oil, known as Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian). These laboratories are located there because only in California is found the naphthene oil, a hydrocarbon superior not only to all other American mineral oils, but also to the Russian oils. From this Californian highest quality crude is specially refined under Squibb Control, for internal use, the unequalled Squibb Mineral Oil, which maintains a high and correct viscosity in the intestine, where it does its work.

That the Squibb policy of maintaining *Uniform Purity and Efficacy* and, therefore, *Full Reliability* directs all the activities of the Squibb Laboratories is apparent from what has been said above; it is evident also from the fact that when the Pure Food and Drugs Act was passed in 1906, The House of Squibb did not have to change any of its standards, and it is a matter of record that the products supplied under the Squibb Label always have been and still are of a quality better than that which is demanded by the United States Pharmacopœia and by other recognized authorities.

It must, therefore, be obvious that the Squibb Laboratories are devoted exclusively to the production of medicinal agents of the highest quality, true to their name and their formulæ, products the best that can be made for the purposes intended: and that in this way the Squibb Laboratories are endeavoring to serve efficiently the medical profession in whatever manner such service can be rendered most acceptably.

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS.







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have been revised carefully and those which concern official products now accord with the U. S. P. IXth Revision, which became official September 1, 1916. The list of these is complete.

As regards the preparations of the National Formulary, all are listed and described, but only those which are considered satisfactory from pharmaceutical and therapeutical standpoints, or which are in more or less common use by the medical profession, are made and sold by us.

On the following pages the names of all products which are made by us and furnished under the Squibb Label are printed in bold type, followed by the word Squibb thus:

**Bismuth Subcarbonate Squibb**

while the names of products *not* offered by us but which are included in the list in order that it may be complete, are printed in lighter face type, thus:

BENZIN, PETROLEUM, PURIFIED.

The description of an article of the U. S. Pharmacopœia begins with its Latin title simply; the description of an article of the National Formulary begins with its Latin title followed by N. F.; while in the case of a product which is neither U. S. P. nor N. F. the Latin title is omitted.

The chemical formula of the product described is given whenever possible.

By "Average Dose" is meant the dose given in the U. S. P. IXth Rev. or in the N. F. IVth Ed. The word "Dose" alone indicates that no dose is given by the U. S. P. or the N. F. and

that the dose suggested is that approved by those considered to be authority.

It should be borne in mind while using SQUIBB'S MATERIA MEDICA that each Squibb product is made from first quality crude material, selected in accordance with the Squibb standards for crude drugs, and is worked by experts who exercise the most scrupulous care in each step necessary to produce a therapeutically active product.

Medicinal Tablets have become an essential part of the physician's armamentarium. The list of the Squibb Tablets comprises not only those composed of a single drug but also some approved combinations which are recommended and employed by internists.

In the manufacture of these Squibb tablets, only drugs of the Squibb quality are used and only expert skill is employed in their production. Since experience has proved that in the majority of cases carefully controlled compression produces the best tablet, we make use now of this method except in a very few instances in which the "moulded form" offers some advantage.

The coating of the Squibb tablets, listed as "coated," completely masks the taste of the drugs contained in the tablet; prevents loss of volatile ingredients; and hinders chemical reaction between ingredients which should be kept separate until in the stomach, e.g., Bland's Tablets. Tablets Bland Squibb are efficacious without exception and, therefore, are preferred by all internists. The reason for this is, the iron and alkali carbonate are so mingled and the tablet so coated

that no combination of the two takes place until, after swallowing, the two chemicals are released and nascent ferrous carbonate is formed in the gastro-intestinal tract.

Because of the method of manufacture and the permanent solubility of the coating all Squibb Tablets, coated or uncoated, may be depended upon to disintegrate quickly and completely in the stomach, thus insuring speedy therapeutic action. This is true even of those tablets which contain insoluble medicaments such as acetanilid, bismuth salts, acetphenetidin, salol, and the like.

The *Titles of the Squibb Tablets* deserve attention and study. In accordance with the ethical principles formulated by the American Medical Association, we have adopted pharmaceutical titles in all instances and have discarded from the labels titles derived from diseases for which the tablet may be used or which otherwise might be therapeutically suggestive.

*Biological Products*, while comparatively new as remedial agents, are now recognized to be very valuable for the treatment of certain diseases. The Squibb list of Biologicals includes all that to-day are recognized to be of value and they are classed as Antitoxins; Serums; Bacterial Vaccines (Bacterins); Hæmostatics, as Thromboplastin; also Leucocyte Extract; Smallpox Vaccine, and Pasteur's Anti-Rabic Treatment.

Trustworthy Reagents are of prime importance in any laboratory work. Therefore we have added to our list certain Analyzed Reagents. As the quantity of impurity in chemicals used for reagents is small, the amount taken for analy-

sis may not be sufficiently large to make the impurity apparent. It is noteworthy then, that of the Squibb Analyzed Reagents, enough is analyzed to insure either the absence of any impurity or an accurate determination of the amount present. On our labels either the absence or the exact amount of impurity—together with the quantity analyzed—is stated. No labels are kept in stock. New labels are printed for each lot of reagents analyzed.

E. R. SQUIBB & SONS.

January, 1919.

# PART I

# Drugs and Chemicals

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Comprising Drugs, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals of the United States Pharmacopœia IXth Revision and the National Formulary IVth Edition, Together With Some Non-Official and New Remedies in General Use

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The DOSES are those for adults by the mouth, unless otherwise stated. Of the official products the average doses as published in the U. S. Pharmacopœia IXth Revision and the National Formulary IVth Ed. are given.

To determine the fraction of the adult dose suitable for *children* of different ages, divide the age (in years) by 12 plus the age. Thus: for a child 2 years old the proportionate dose is 2 divided by (12+2), or 1/7 that for adults.

In the case of powerful narcotic drugs about one-half this proportion holds; whereas of cathartics two or three times this proportion is usual; and children also bear belladonna preparations, pilocarpine, arsenic and mercury well.

The dose for *hypodermic* injection is ordinarily one-half to two-thirds, the *rectal* dose one and a half to double, that by mouth.

“Av. Dose,” or “Aver. Dose,” stands for average dose; “Cc.” for cubic centimeter; “Gm.” for gramme or grammes; “gr.” for grain or grains; “mil” (the new U. S. P. succedaneum for “Cc.”) for milliliter; “min.” for minim or minims; “g. s.” for glass-stopper.

The solubility statements apply at 25°C.

An \* indicates the form supplied on unspecified orders.

Those products whose titles are preceded by an ⊕ are included in “Useful Drugs,” prepared under the direction and supervision of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association.

A † means that the item is covered by the Harrison Law, and therefore must be ordered on the official narcotic order blank.

## ABSINTHIUM.

*Absinthium*, N. F.; Wormwood; Madderwort; Vermuth. Dried leaves and flowering tops of *Artemisia Absinthium* (Fam. *Compositæ*). Aromatic odor; very bitter taste. Acc. to Council on P. & C. of A. M. A., absinthium is an "obsolete aromatic bitter, without advantage over gentian." Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

⊕ **Acacia, Squibb**

\* Granulated or Powdered                      carton. lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

*Acacia*; Gum Arabic; Gum Acacia. Dried gummy exudation from *Acacia Senegal* and other African species of *Acacia*. Great care is exercised in selecting a good market grade. Dirt and pieces of bark and twigs, invariably present in the whole tears, are completely removed by a special process before granulating or powdering the gum; hence the article here offered is exceedingly acceptable for pharmaceutical use. Soluble slowly and almost completely in 2 parts water; insoluble in alcohol, ether, oils. Demulcent; Vehicle for water-insoluble substances; Emulsifier; Adhesive. Incompatible with mineral acids, alcohol, ether, ammonia, tartar emetic, strongly alcoholic or ethereal tinctures, fluidextracts.

ACETAMIDOSALOL. See Salophen.

⊕ **Acetanilid, Squibb**

\* Crystals or Powdered                      carton. lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

*Acetanilidum*; Phenylacetamide; Antifebrin.  $C_8H_9NO$ . Monoacetyl derivative of aniline. 1 Gm. dissolves in 190 mls (Cc.) water, 3.4 alcohol, 3.7 chloroform, 5 glycerin, 17 ether. Antipyretic, Analgesic, Wound Antiseptic. Average Dose: 0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) When mixed with nitrous ether, acetanilid yields a solution turning yellow then red on standing. Antidotes: stimulants; atropine or strychnine subcutaneously; oxygen. (See also Powder; Tablets [Part II].)

**Acetone, Squibb**

tin, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

*Acetonum*; Dimethylketone. Not less than 99 percent.  $C_3H_6O$ . Perfectly free from empyreumatic substances, and containing no weighable impurities. Sp. gr. about 0.790. Miscible with water, alcohol, ether, chloroform, most volatile oils. Inflammable. Keep protected from fire. Pharmaceutical Solvent, Reagent.

ACETONE-CHLOROFORM. See Chlorbutanol (Chloretone).

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This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



## ACETOZONE.

Acetyl-benzoyl Peroxide. Soluble in 1000 parts water, 20 oil, slightly in alcohol, moderately in ether or chloroform, but slowly decomposing in these solvents and on contact with alkalis and organic matter. Marketed only as 50 percent. mixture with inert absorbent powder. Antiseptic, Disinfectant. Dose: 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 Gm.), usually in dilute solution.

⊕ Acetphenetid, Squibb carton, oz.

*Acetphenetidinum*; Acetparaphenetidin; Para-Acetphenetid; Phenacetin.  $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$ . Monacetyl derivative of para-amidophenetol. White, shining, odorless, tasteless, crystalline powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1310 mils (Cc.) water, 15 alcohol, 14 chloroform, 90 ether. Antipyretic, Analgesic. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Antidotes: same as of Acetanilid. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

## ACET-THEOCIN-SODIUM.

Soluble Theocin. White powder; 60 percent. theocin. Soluble in about 20 parts water; insoluble in alcohol, ether. Acids precipitate theocin. Diuretic. Dose: 3 to 5 gr. (0.2 to 0.3 Gm.).

ACET-THEOPHYLLIN-SODIUM. Same as Acet-theocin-sodium.

## ⊕ Acid Acetic, Squibb

bottle, 5 lbs., per lb. ; lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Aceticum*. 36 to 37 percent.  $C_2H_4O_2$ . Caustic, Rubefacient; in diluted form (vinegar), antidote to alkalies. Average Dose: 5 minims (0.3 mil [Cc.]), diluted.

Acid Acetic Anhydride, Reagent. See Reagents (Part IV).

## ACID ACETIC DILUTED.

*Acidum Aceticum Dilutum*. Assays 5.7 to 6.3 percent.  $C_2H_4O_2$ . Miscible with water or alcohol. Refrigerant, Astringent. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## Acid Acetic Glacial, Squibb

g. s. bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Acidum Aceticum Glaciale*. The strongest acid obtainable by redistillation is subjected to careful recrystallization, which raises its strength to 99.5 percent. (as against 99 percent. in U. S. P.) and shuts out impurities. Caustic, pure. Antidotes: magnesia, chalk, soap and water, or lime water; emetics; oil and demulcents. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

## ⊕ Acid Acetylsalicylic, Squibb

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Acetylsalicylic Acid,  $C_9H_8O_4$ , is commonly known by the trade name "Aspirin." The article here offered is of highest purity; free from uncombined salicylic acid. White, odorless needles; acidulous taste. Soluble in about 300 parts water, 3 alcohol, 20 ether; readily in chloroform. Decomposed by heat, moisture, diluted acids, alkalis and their carbonates and bicarbonates. Antirheumatic, Analgesic, Antipyretic, like salicylic acid, but better borne it is claimed. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.). Should not be dispensed with quinine or its salts, lest poisonous quinotoxin be formed. (See also Tablets [Part II].)



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# Get Smart

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**Acid Carbolic Crude, Solution.** See Solution Acid Carbolic.

**Acid Carbolic Crystals.** See Phenol.

ACID CARBOLIC IODIZED. See Phenol Iodized.

ACID CHROMIC. See Chromium Trioxide.

**Acid Chromic Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

ACID CHRYSOPHANIC, so-called. See Chrysarobin.

⊕ **Acid Citric (Cryst.), Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Citricum.*  $C_6H_8O_7 \cdot H_2O$ . Tribasic organic acid usually obtained from juice of limes or lemons. Recrystallized. (99.5 percent.). 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.5 mil (Cc.) water, 1.8 mils alcohol, 30 ether; freely soluble in glycerin. Antiscorbutic; substitute for lemon juice, and for diluted hydrochloric acid in hypoacidity. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Used externally pure or in 5 to 10 percent. solutions. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Acid Cresylic.** See Cresol.

ACID DIETHYLBARBITURIC. See Barbital.

ACID FORMIC.

*Acidum Formicum*, N. F. 24 to 26 percent.  $HCOOH$ . Clear, colorless, strongly acid liquid; pungent odor; sp. gr. about 1.058. Miscible with water, alcohol, glycerin. Caustic irritant; Diuretic. Average Dose: 5 minims (0.3 mil).

**Acid Gallic, Squibb** carton, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Acidum Gallicum*; Trihydroxybenzoic Acid.  $C_7H_6O_5 \cdot H_2O$ . Prepared from tannic acid, of high purity, and free from tannin. 1 Gm. dissolves in 87 mils (Cc.) water, 4.6 alcohol, 10 glycerin, 100 ether; almost insoluble in chloroform. Astringent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Applied topically pure or in strong solution. Incompatible with ferric and silver salts, potassium chlorate or permanganate, lead acetate or opium in solution. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Acid Gallotannic.** See Acid Tannic.

**Acid Hydriodic Diluted, Squibb** g. s. bottle, lb.

31.25 mil ampuls, 2 in box, per box

*Acidum Hydriodicum Dilutum.* Contains 9.5 to 10.5 percent. HI. Made by process superior to official one, and insuring a much cleaner and more stable product. Colorless or pale-yellow, odorless liquid; sp. gr. about 1.100. Miscible with water and alcohol. Alterative, acting like potassium iodide. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]), well diluted, after meals. (See also Syrup.)

**Acid Hydrobromic, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Highly pure, made by special process, and adjusted to 34 per cent. HBr, equivalent to just half the bromine strength of potassium bromide, in place of which it is quite generally used. It also serves for making official diluted hydrobromic acid by mixing 5 parts of it with 12 parts distilled water. Dose: 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 mil [Cc.]), well diluted. Antidotes: magnesia or alkaline carbonates. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Acid Hydrobromic Diluted, Squibb**

paraffin s. bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Acidum Hydrobromicum Dilutum.* Contains 9.5 to 10.5 per cent. HBr. Colorless liquid, sp. gr. about 1.076. Nervine. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]). This acid will be sent on orders for hydrobromic acid when no strength is specified.

**⊕ Acid Hydrochloric, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, 6 lbs., per lb. ; lb. ; ¼ lb.

So-called "C. P." *Acidum Hydrochloricum*; Concentrated Muriatic Acid. Contains 31 to 33 percent. HCl. An exceptionally pure quality. Sp. gr. about 1.155. Used pharmaceutically and technically. Antidotes: chalk, magnesia; emetics; albumin and demulcents. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**⊕ ACID HYDROCHLORIC DILUTED.**

*Acidum Hydrochloricum Dilutum.* Contains 9.5 to 10.5 per cent. HCl. Sp. gr. about 1.049. Digestive Acid, Antiseptic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**⊕ Acid Hydrocyanic Diluted, Squibb ; oz.**

*Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum*; Dilute Prussic (Cyanhydric) Acid. Contains 1.9 to 2.1 percent. HCN. The improved method of manufacture gives an acid which is not very prone to decomposition. But however made, the acid is liable to eventually become discolored, and is then unfit for use. Antispasmodic, Cough Sedative; Antipruritic (only on unbroken skin), in 1:8 to 16 lotions or ointments. Average Dose: 1½ minims (0.1 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: hydrogen dioxide freely by mouth and subcutaneously, or arsenic antidote with some iron sulphate, then emetics; ammonia or atropine; brandy later.

**Acid Hydrofluoric Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Acid Hypophosphorous, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Acidum Hypophosphorosum.* 30 to 32 percent.  $\text{HPH}_2\text{O}_2$ . Colorless, odorless liquid; sp. gr. about 1.130; miscible with water. Serves for preparation of diluted acid.

**Acid Hypophosphorous Diluted, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Acidum Hypophosphorosum Dilutum.* 9.5 to 10.5 percent. absolute acid. Used as Nerve Tonic; ingredient of compound hypophosphite preparations. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]). Incompatible with iodine, arsenical salts, cupric and ferric salts, and sulphuric and sulphurous acids.

**Acid Lactic, Squibb**

bottle, lb ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Acidum Lacticum.* High quality. 85 to 90 percent.  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_6\text{O}_3$ , as against 75 percent. in previous U. S. P. Colorless or faintly yellow, syrupy, nearly odorless liquid; acid taste. Freely miscible with water, alcohol or ether; insoluble in chloroform. Caustic in 50 to 80 percent. solution; Astringent internally; also Reagent. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]), well diluted. Readily absorbs moisture on exposure, thereby becoming weakened.

ACID METHYLENECITRYLSALICYLIC. See Novaspirin.

Acid Molybdic Reagent. See Reagents (Part IV).

Acid Muriatic. See Acid Hydrochloric.

⊕ Acid Nitric, Squibb g. s. bottle, 7 lbs., per lb. ; lb. ;  
; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Nitricum*; so-called "C. P." Concentrated Nitric Acid; Aqua Fortis. 67 to 69 percent.  $\text{HNO}_3$ . An especially pure product. Sp. gr. about 1.403. Caustic. Antidotes: magnesia, chalk, lime water, or soap and water; emetics; oil, demulcents. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Acid Nitrohydrochloric, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum*; Aqua Regia. A strong aqueous solution containing hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, nitrosyl chloride and chlorine. Yellow, fuming, very corrosive liquid. Caustic; also used as Hepatic Stimulant. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]), well diluted. Antidotes: magnesia, chalk, lime water, or soap and water; emetics; oil and demulcents.

**ACID NITROHYDROCHLORIC DILUTED.**

*Acidum Nitrohydrochloricum Dilutum.* Two-ninths strength of preceding article. Used in biliary calculi, dyspepsia, etc. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.])

**Acid Oleic, Squibb**                      bottle, lb.            ; ½ lb.            ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Oleicum*; Elaic Acid. Obtained from fats.  $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$ . Yellowish or brownish-yellow, oily liquid, becoming darker and absorbing oxygen on exposure. Sp. gr. about 0.895. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform and oils. Because of its freedom from stearin and allied fatty acids, it produces oleates which are more rapidly and completely absorbed than ordinary oleates, and are free from that greasy property which is so objectionable. Also Reagent.

**Acid Ortho-Hydroxybenzoic.**      See Acid Salicylic.

**Acid Oxalic, Squibb**                      bottle, lb.            ; ¼ lb.

$H_2C_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ . Of very high purity; specially recrystallized, free from calcium sulphate and chlorides. Transparent granules; very acid taste. Soluble in water or alcohol. Emmenagogue, Sedative. Dose: ½ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.065 Gm.), in sweetened water. Antidotes: calcium saccharate, syrup lime, lime water, or magnesia, then emetics. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

⊕ **ACID PHENYLCINCHONINIC.**

*Acidum Phenylcinchoninicum*; Phenyl-quinoline-carboxylic Acid; Atophan. White or yellowish white, crystalline, bitter powder. Insoluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol, readily in alkali solutions. Uric-acid Eliminant. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.), with copious draught of water, liberal doses of sodium bicarbonate being taken simultaneously.

**Acid Phosphoric, Squibb**                      g. s. bottle, lb.            ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Phosphoricum*; Ortho-phosphoric Acid. Contains 85 to 88 percent.  $H_3PO_4$ . Best syrupy acid. Sp. gr. about 1.72. Miscible with all proportions of water or alcohol. Antidotes: alkalies and their carbonates and bicarbonates. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**ACID PHOSPHORIC DILUTED.**

*Acidum Phosphoricum Dilutum*. Contains 9.5 to 10.5 percent.  $H_3PO_4$ . Digestive, Refrigerant. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]), diluted. Incompatible with ferric chloride, lead acetate, solutions soluble iron phosphate and pyrophosphate, and silver nitrate.

**Acid Phosphoric Glacial, Squibb**

(Sticks)                                      bottle, lb.            ; ¼ lb.            ; oz.

Acid Metaphosphoric.  $HPO_3$ . Transparent, highly deliquescent solid. Soluble in water, alcohol. Urine-albumin test; also used pharmaceutically and technically.

The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.

**Acid Phosphotungstic Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**ACID PICRIC.** See Trinitrophenol.

**Acid Prussic Diluted.** See Acid Hydrocyanic Diluted.

**Acid Pyrogallic.** See Pyrogallol.

⊕ **Acid Salicylic, Squibb**

* Crystals	carton, lb.	; ¼ lb.	; oz.
Powdered	carton, lb.	; ¼ lb.	; oz.

*Acidum Salicylicum*; Orthohydroxybenzoic Acid.  $C_7H_6O_3$ . Recrystallized. A high-grade medicinal acid. 1 Gm. dissolves in 460 mils (Cc.) water, 2.7 alcohol, 42 chloroform, 3 ether. Aqueous solubility increased by borax, potassium citrate, sodium phosphate or sulphite. Antirheumatic; Antiseptic, Germicide, Keratolytic; also Reagent. Average Dose: 12 grains (0.75 Gm.). Incompatible with iron salts, spirit nitrous ether, lead acetate, potassium iodide, and quinine salts, in solution.

**Acid Salicylic Natural, Squibb**

carton, lb. ; ¼ lb. oz.

The true, natural acid; from oil betula. Colorless crystals, with characteristic odor. Preferred by many physicians to the synthetic acid, but, acc. to Council on P. & C. of A. M. A., not superior to latter. Dose: same as preceding.

**Acid Stearic, Squibb**

tin, lb.

*Acidum Stearicum*.  $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$ . From tallow and other fats. Especially adapted for the manufacture of stearates. Hard, white, nearly odorless, tasteless solid. 1 Gm. dissolves in 21 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 2 chloroform, 3 ether; almost insoluble in water. Uses technical and pharmaceutical; also Reagent.

**Acid Sulphuric, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, 9 lbs. lb. ; lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Sulphuricum*; Concentrated, so-called "C. P." Sulphuric Acid; Oil Vitriol. Contains 93 to 95 percent.  $H_2SO_4$ . Sp. gr. about 1.83. Caustic, oily liquid miscible with water and alcohol with evolution of much heat. Antidotes: chalk, magnesia or albumin. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Acid Sulphuric Aromatic, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Sulphuricum Aromaticum*; Elixir of Vitriol. Contains 19 to 21 per cent.  $H_2SO_4$ , with tincture ginger, oil cinnamon and alcohol. Intestinal Astringent, Stomachic; good solvent for quinine sulphate. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]), well diluted.

**ACID SULPHURIC Diluted.**

*Acidum Sulphuricum Dilutum*. Contains 9.5 to 10.5 percent.  $H_2SO_4$ . Sp. gr. about 1.067. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Acid Sulphurous, Squibb** g. s. bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Sulphurosum*, U. S. P. VIIIth Rev.; dropped from the present pharmacopœia. Contains about 6.5 percent.  $\text{SO}_2$ . Exceptionally free from sulphuric acid. Colorless liquid; odor of burning sulphur, and sulphurous taste. Antiseptic and Antizymotic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]), well diluted. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

⊕ **Acid Tannic, Squibb** carton, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Acidum Tannicum*; Gallotannic Acid; Tannin.  $\text{HC}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{O}_9$ . A specially repurified, medicinal product; not the regular market grade. Bulky and light colored. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1 mil (Cc.) glycerin; very soluble in water, alcohol; almost insoluble in ether, chloroform. Prone to darken on exposure. Astringent, Styptic; Antidote for certain alkaloidal and metallic salts. Used locally in hemorrhages, pure; in 1 to 10 percent. solutions as mouth wash, injections, lotions, collodion, etc.; internally, in diarrhea, night-sweats, diabetes, etc. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Incompatible with salts of antimony, copper, iron, lead, mercury and silver; with alkaloids, albumin, gelatin, iodine, iodoform; with permanganates, chlorates and other oxidizers. (See also Glycerite; Troches [Part II]; Reagents [Part IV].)

**Acid Tartaric, Squibb**

(Powdered) carton, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Acidum Tartaricum*; Dioxysuccinic Acid. Contains not less than 99.5 percent.  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ . White powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.75 mil (Cc.) water, 3.3 mils alcohol, 4 glycerin; slightly soluble in ether; almost insoluble in chloroform. Refrigerant and Antiscorbutic. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Incompatible with salts of calcium, lead, and mercury. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Acid Trichloroacetic, Squibb** g. s. bottle, oz.

*Acidum Trichloroaceticum*.  $\text{HC}_2\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2$ . Colorless, deliquescent crystals; pungent, suffocating odor. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.1 mil (Cc.) water; very soluble in alcohol or ether. Caustic, Styptic, Astringent; in nasopharyngeal diseases, warts, etc. Applied pure or in concentrated solution, as caustic; in 1 to 3 percent. solution, as astringent. Used also as test for albumin.

#### ACIDOL.

Betaine Hydrochloride. Colorless crystals; 23.8 percent. HCl. Soluble freely in water. Substitute for diluted hydrochloric acid as Digestive. Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.), in water.

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



⊕ **Aconite Root, Squibb****Ground for Percolation**

tin, lb.

*Aconitum*; Monkshood; Wolfsbane. Best quality, dried root of *Aconitum napellus* (Fam. *Ranunculaceæ*). U. S. P. requires not less than 0.5 percent. ether-soluble alkaloids. Physiologically assayed according to U. S. P. IXth Rev. and found to yield official preparations of not less than standard strength. Circulatory Sedative, Sudorific, Antineuralgic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.). Antidotes: emetics; atropine, digitalis or ammonia; small frequent doses of stimulants; artificial respiration. (See also Extract; Fluidextract; Liniment; Tincture.)

**Aconitine Crystals, Squibb**  $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. ; 15-gr. vial

*Aconitina*.  $C_{34}H_{47}O_{11}N$ . Crystalline alkaloid from aconite root. Colorless or white, odorless crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 28 mls (Cc.) alcohol, about 65 ether; very slightly soluble in water. Antineuralgic, Sudorific, Circulatory Sedative. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{400}$  grain (0.00015 Gm.), in pills or tablets. Used externally in 1:2000 to 500 ointments, or 2 percent. oleate, in neuralgias. Antidotes: stimulants, atropine, digitalis or ammonia. Dangerous to use on abraded surfaces. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**ADALIN.**

Bromdiethylacetylcarbamide. Nearly colorless, odorless powder. Readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform; sparingly in water. Nerve Sedative, mild Hypnotic. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Adeps Lanæ.** See Wool-Fat.**ADONIS.**

*Adonis*, N. F.; Pheasant's Eye. Dried, overground portion of *Adonis vernalis* (Fam. *Ranunculaceæ*). Cardiac Tonic of digitalis group, but acc. to Council on P. & C. of A. M. A. of unreliable activity. Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.).

**ADRENALIN.** See under Epinephrine.**AGAR.**

*Agar*; Agar-Agar. Dried mucilaginous substance from marine algæ growing along eastern coast of Asia. Odorless, tasteless shreds, or granular powder. Insoluble in cold water; slowly soluble in hot water, forming jelly when cool. Culture medium; mechanical Laxative. Used in chronic constipation; passes through intestines almost unchanged. Average Dose: 150 grains (10 Gm.).

**AGARIC.**

*Agaricus*, N. F.; White Agaric; Larch Agaric. Dried fruit body of fungus *Polyporus officinalis* (Fam. *Polyporaceæ*). deprived of its outer rind. Used as Antihydrotic. Average Dose: 10 grains (0.65 Gm.).



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## ALETRIS.

*Aletris*, N. F.; Unicorn Root; Star Grass. Dried rhizome and root of *Aletris farinosa* (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). Simple Bitter, without advantage over gentian. Largely used in "female remedies," but, acc. to Council on P. & C., without good evidence of value. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

Allspice, Squibb	* Whole	tin, lb.
	Powdered	tin, lb.
		sprinkler-top tins, 4 oz., per doz.
		2 ozs., per doz. ; 1 oz., per doz.

*Pimenta*, N. F.; Pimento. Dried, nearly ripe fruit of *Pimenta officinalis* (Fam. *Myrtaceæ*). Derived mostly from Jamaica. Collected just before the berries become ripe and carefully dried in the sun. Its odor resembles a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves. Allspice should contain from 3 to 4 percent. of oil, upon which its virtue chiefly rests. Condiment, Aromatic, Stomachic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

ALLIUM. See Garlic.

Allyl Sulphocarbamide. See Thiosinamine.

## ALMOND, SWEET.

*Amygdala Dulcis*. Dried ripe seeds of *Prunus amygdalus dulcis* (Fam. *Rosaceæ*). Demulcent, Nutrient; also used pharmaceutically.

## ⊕ ALOES.

*Aloe*. Inspissated juice of leaves of *Aloe Perryi*, *A. vera* or *A. ferox*, respectively Socotrine, Curaçao or Cape Aloes. Moderately active Cathartic, acting mostly on the large intestine. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

## Aloes Purified, Squibb

Ground for Percolation	tin, lb.
*Powdered	tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Aloes Purificata*, U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. Dropped from new pharmacopœia. From best quality Curaçao aloes. Dull-brown or reddish-brown powder, almost completely soluble in alcohol also soluble in alkalies. Cathartic; acts mostly on large intestine. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

⊕ Aloin, Squibb                      bottle, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.                      ; oz.

*Aloinum*. Pentoside or mixture of pentosides from aloes. Yellow to yellowish-brown, very bitter powder; faint odor. Soluble in water, alcohol, acetone, ammonia water and alkali solutions; slightly soluble in ether. Acts like aloes. Average Dose: ¼ grain (0.015 Gm.).

**ALTHÆA LEAVES.**

*Althæa Folia*, N. F.; Marsh Mallow Leaves. Dried leaves of *Althæa officinalis* (Fam. *Malvaceæ*). Emollient, Demulcent; mostly used as cataplasm.

**Althæa Root Powdered, Squibb** tin, lb.

*Althæa*; Marsh Mallow Root. Dried root of *Althæa officinalis* (Fam. *Malvaceæ*), deprived of brown, corky layer and small roots. Very rich in mucilaginous principle. Preserve in tightly-closed containers, adding a few drops chloroform from time to time to prevent insects. Emollient, Demulcent.

⊕ **Alum, Squibb** \* Granulated carton, lb.  
Powdered carton, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Alumen*; Ammonium Alum; Aluminum and Ammonium Sulphate.  $\text{AlNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Soluble in water; freely soluble in glycerin; insoluble in alcohol. Astringent, Styptic, Emetic; in night-sweats, diarrhea, hemorrhage, epistaxis, wounds, etc. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.); as emetic, a teaspoonful is usually given. Incompatible with borax, carbonates, galls, kino, lead acetate, magnesia, mercury salts, phosphates and tartaric acid. NOTE: The present U. S. P. recognizes both *ammonium* alum and *potassium* alum; the latter is not obtainable at this time.

⊕ **Alum Exsiccated, Squibb** tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Alumen Exsiccatum*. Preceding article rendered anhydrous by drying. White, hygroscopic powder; astringent taste. Escharotic, Astringent, Vulnerary. Keep well stoppered, in dry place. (See also Powder Alum Compound.)

**Alum Powder Compound.** See Powder Alum Compound.

**Alum, Chrome, Squibb** carton, lb. ; ¼ lb.

Chromium and Potassium Sulphate.  $\text{CrK}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Dark-violet, large crystals. Soluble in about 5 parts water. Basis for manufacture of pigments (for dyeing, calico-printing, etc.).

⊕ **Aluminum Acetate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

Basic Aluminum Acetate. Fine, white powder; slight astringent, acidulous taste. Well-nigh insoluble in water or alcohol. External and Intestinal Astringent. Dose: 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.). (See also Solution Aluminum Acetate.)

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**ALUMINUM CHLORIDE.**

*Alumini Chloridum*, N. F.  $\text{AlCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White or yellowish-white, nearly odorless powder; sweetish, astringent taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 0.5 mil (Cc.) water, 4 alcohol; soluble in glycerin. Antiseptic, Astringent; without advantage over alum. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).

**ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE.**

*Alumini Hydroxidum*; Precipitated Aluminum Oxide.  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$ . White, bulky, odorless, tasteless, amorphous powder. Insoluble in water, alcohol, etc. Astringent, Desiccant Dermic.

**Aluminum Nitrate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Aluminum Sulphate, Squibb**

\*Granulated or Powdered carton, lb.

*Alumini Sulphas*, N. F.  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3 \cdot 16\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White granules or powder; sweetish, astringent taste. 1 Gm. dissolves (not clearly) in about 1 mil (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Antiseptic, Astringent; on ulcers, enlarged tonsils in endometritis, etc.; usually applied in 1 to 5 percent. solutions, occasionally in concentrated solution. Also Reagent.

**Aluminum-Ammonium Sulphate.** See Alum.

**Aluminum-Potassium Sulphate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**ALUMNOL.**

Aluminum Betanaphtholsulphonate.  $\text{Al}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6[\text{OH}]\text{SO}_3)_3$ . White, hygroscopic, bitter powder. Soluble in about 1.5 parts water; easily in glycerin, sparingly in alcohol. Astringent, Antiseptic; in 0.5 to 3 percent. solutions.

**ALYPIN.**

White, hygroscopic, bitter powder. Soluble very freely in water, easily in alcohol. Local Anesthetic; in 10 percent. solution topically, 1 to 4 percent. hypodermically.

**AMINOFORM.** Brand of Hexamethylenamine.

**⊕ Ammonia Water (10% = 16° Be.), Squibb**

g. s. bottle, lb.,

*Aqua Ammonia*; Liquor Ammonia; Spirit of Hartshorn. 10 percent.  $\text{NH}_3$ . Sp. gr. about 0.958. Local Irritant and Antacid, in liniments; fugacious indirect Circulatory and Respiratory Stimulant, internally or hypodermically; antidote in chlorine poisoning, by inhalation; also Reagent. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]). Incompatible with chlorine water, iodine, alkaloidal salts, acids, etc. Liable to deteriorate on keeping.

**Ammonia Water Stronger (28%=26° Be.), Squibb**  
g. s. bottle, lb.,

*Aqua Ammoniae Fortior*; Concentrated or Stronger Ammonia. 28 percent.  $\text{NH}_3$ . Uses chiefly pharmaceutical, chemical and technical. **Antidotes:** vinegar; vapor of acetic acid or chlorine water by inhalation. **NOTE:** Should be handled with extreme caution, lest an accident occur. In warm weather the bottles should preferably be placed on ice for a while, before withdrawing stopper. (See also Spirit; Reagents [Part IV]).

**Ammonio=Formaldehyde.** See Hexamethylenamine.

**Ammonium Benzoate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Ammonii Benzoas.* From Synthetic Benzoic Acid.  $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ . White laminæ or powder; saline, bitter, acrid taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 10 mils (Cc.) water, 35.5 alcohol, 8 glycerin. Mild Antiseptic and Diuretic, like sodium benzoate but more irritant; also Reagent. **Average Dose:** 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible with ferric salts.

**Ammonium Benzoate from Natural (True) Acid, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

**Ammonium Bromide, Squibb** bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Ammonii Bromidum.*  $\text{NH}_4\text{Br}$ . White, odorless granules, of pungent. saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.3 mils (Cc.) water, 12 alcohol. Nerve Sedative. **Average Dose:** 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible with alkaloidal, mercuric and silver salts.

⊕ **Ammonium Carbonate, Squibb**

(Cubes) bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Ammonii Carbonas*; Hartshorn; Volatile Salt; Volatile Alkali. Mixture of acid ammonium carbonate,  $\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3$ , and ammonium carbamate,  $\text{NH}_4\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2$ . The widely known Squibb article which has deservedly won high reputation for its exceptional quality, high strength and reliability. Colorless, translucent, and has but a slight coating of bicarbonate on the surface. It is of full U. S. P. strength, assaying at time of bottling about 32 percent. ammonia gas. Intended especially for medicinal use, and peculiarly adapted to prescription work and for making aromatic spirit of ammonia or solution of ammonium acetate. 1 Gm. dissolves slowly in 4 mils (Cc.) water, 4 glycerin; partly soluble in alcohol; decomposed by hot water. Cardiac Stimulant and Expectorant. **Average Dose:** 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Incompatible with salts of alkaloids, acids and acid salts or syrups, calomel and tartar emetic. Keep well stoppered, in a cool place; on exposure it loses ammonia. A piece of cotton placed into a slit in bottom of cork and kept moist with stronger ammonia water will retard change. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

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The Squibb Label on a package is a positive guaranty for the uniform Purity and Reliability of the product. We make only ONE quality: the SQUIBB quality; and our prices are as low as they can be made for that quality. Specify SQUIBB'S.

⊕ **Ammonium Chloride, Squibb**

(Granulated)

carton, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Ammonii Chloridum*; Ammonium Muriate; Pure Sal Ammoniac.  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ . High quality; prepared from refined sal ammoniac by recrystallizing; above U. S. P. requirement of 99.5 per cent. purity. 1 Gm. dissolves in 2.6 mils (Cc.) water, 100 alcohol, 8 glycerin. Liquefying Expectorant, Alterative; in bronchial affections, glandular enlargements, dysmenorrhea, etc. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Incompatible with alkaline hydroxides and carbonates, soluble lead and silver salts. (See also Reagents [Part IV]; Tablets, Troches, [Part II].)

**Ammonium Chromate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Ammonium Citrate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

$(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ . Granular, deliquescent; very soluble in water. Diaphoretic, Refrigerant; also Reagent. Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Keep well-stoppered.

**Ammonium Hypophosphite, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Ammonii Hypophosphis*, N. F.  $\text{NH}_4\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2$ . White, odorless, scaly crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1 mil (Cc.) water, 20 mils alcohol. Used as Alterative and Anticatarrhal. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Keep from light and air; darkens

**Ammonium Iodide, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Ammonii Iodidum*.  $\text{NH}_4\text{I}$ . White or nearly white, granular, hygroscopic powder; saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.6 mil (Cc.) water, 3.7 mils alcohol, 1.5 glycerin. Saline Expectorant, Alterative; more irritant than other iodides. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Keep from light and air; darkens on exposure. A deeply colored salt should not be dispensed.

**Ammonium Molybdate.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Ammonium Muriate.** See Ammonium Chloride.

**Ammonium Nitrate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Ammonium Oxalate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Ammonium Persulphate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Ammonium Phosphate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Ammonii Phosphas*, N. F.; Diammonium Ortho-phosphate.  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{HPO}_4$ . Colorless, odorless crystals; saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 4 mils (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Similar in action to sodium phosphate, but used mainly as Antirheumatic and Alterative. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Ammonium Salicylate, Squibb**bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Ammonii Salicylas.*  $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$ . White, odorless, crystalline powder; faintly saline, bitter taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1 mil (Cc.) water, 3 mils alcohol. Antirheumatic, Analgesic, Expectorant. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**Ammonium Sulphate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Ammonium Sulphocyanate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**AMMONIUM SULPHOICHTHYOLATE.** See Ichthyol.

**Ammonium Valerate, Squibb** g.s. bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Ammonii Valeras;* Ammonium Valerianate.  $\text{NH}_4\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$ . White plates; valerian odor; sharp, sweetish taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.3 mil (Cc.) water, 0.6 alcohol; soluble in ether. Nerve Sedative in hysteria. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**SQUIBB'S AMPULS****of Sterile Solutions for Hypodermic or Intramuscular Injection**

In response to a request from many physicians we have added to our list a number of sterile solutions for hypodermic or intramuscular injection, and will add others as the demand arises. They are put up in hermetically sealed tubules or *ampuls*. For use, sterilize the syringe and the needle, break off the stem of the ampul at the file mark on the neck, turn the ampul upside down, introduce the needle, withdraw the contents and inject.

**Caffeine Sodio-Salicylate**

Contains about 50 percent. caffeine, and is soluble in 2 parts water, hence serviceable for hypodermic use (chiefly in acute articular rheumatism complicated with heart disease, and in threatened collapse in pneumonia). 0.1 Gm. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr.) in 1 Cc. (mil) ampuls, box of 1 dozen.

**Camphor**

Is employed subcutaneously as a stimulant in sudden depression and collapse as seen in infectious diseases and other exhausting affections and after operations. The ordinary dose is 8 grains per injection; however, in pneumonia larger doses are used—up to 30 grains per day, smaller quantities having proved of no avail here. Supplies as solutions in expressed oil almond:  
0.1 Gm. ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  grs.) in 1 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen,  
0.2 Gm. (3 grs.) in 1 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen.

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This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Squibb's Ampuls (Cont.)****Ergot (Sterile).**

An aqueous solution containing the active constituents of ergot, free from inert extractive. Physiologically tested and standardized; 1 mil (Cc. or 16 min.) equals 2 Gm. best Spanish ergot. Box of 6 x 1 Cc. ampuls,  
Box of 12 x 1 Cc. ampuls,

**IRON ARSENITE.**

And combinations. Discontinued in deference to the ruling of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of A. M. A.

**IRON CITRATE GREEN.** Discontinued; see under this title.

**Iron Cacodylate**

Is an arsenical compound of iron employed as an alterative and hematinic in chlorosis, leukemia, lymphadenitis, etc. The hypodermic dose is 0.03 to 0.1 Gm. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains) daily. 0.03 Gm. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  gr.) in 1 Cc. ampuls, box of a dozen, .

**Mercury Iodide Red**

Is a mercurial commonly employed hypodermically in syphilis. It is supplied in 1 percent. oily solution, in 1 Cc. ampuls, each thus containing 0.01 Gm. ( $\frac{1}{6}$  gr.) of the medicament. Per box of 1 dozen ampuls, .

**Mercury Salicylate**

Is offered in sterile suspension in emulsion of wool-fat and almond oil. It is a favorite with many physicians in the subcutaneous treatment of syphilis. 0.065 Gm. (1 gr.) in 1 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen,

**Quinine Dihydrochloride**

Contains about 75 percent. of quinine alkaloid, and is the most readily soluble simple salt of quinine. Hence it is well adapted for intramuscular injection as an antiperiodic in obstinate cases of malarial fever. Sizes:

0.25 Gm. ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  grs.) in 2 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen,  
0.5 Gm. ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  grs.) in 2 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen,  
1 Gm. ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  grs.) in 2 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen,  
box of six,

**Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride**

Also known as Carbamidated Quinine Dihydrochloride, contains about 70 percent. of alkaloidal quinine and is soluble in an equal part of water. Its 1 percent. solution is employed by injection as a local anesthetic, slower but more prolonged in action than cocaine, and non-toxic; in 10 to 20 percent. solution it is applied topically to mucous membranes and wound surfaces. As an antiperiodic it is injected deep into the gluteal or deltoid muscles. Offered in sterile aqueous solutions as follows:

0.25 Gm. ( $3\frac{3}{4}$  grs.) in 2 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen,  
0.5 Gm. ( $7\frac{1}{2}$  grs.) in 2 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen,  
1 Gm. ( $15\frac{1}{2}$  grs.) in 2 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 dozen,  
1% solution, for local anesthesia, in 1 Cc. ampuls, box of 1 doz.,  
1% solution, for local anesthesia, in 5 Cc. ampuls, box of six.



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## ANGELICA ROOT.

*Angelica Radix*, N. F. Rhizome and roots of *Angelica atropurpurea* (Fam. *Umbelliferae*) and other species. Stimulating Expectorant. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**Anise, Squibb**                      Whole                      tin, 5 lbs., per lb.                      ; lb.

*Anisum*; Aniseed. Dried ripe fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (Fam. *Umbelliferae*), obtained from cultivated plants only, of fine aromatic odor and taste. Aromatic Carminative. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**Anodyne, Hoffmann's.**                      See Spirit Ether Compound.

**Antidote, Arsenic, Squibb**                      per set,

Iron Hydroxide (Ferric) with Magnesium Oxide. In two bottles, one containing diluted solution of tersulphate of iron, the other a mixture of magnesia and water; all in such proportions that when combined there is produced official *Ferri Hydroxidum cum Magnesii Oxido*. Valuable for emergency use.

**Antifebrin.**                      See Acetanilid.

**Antilithic, Granular Effervescent.**                      See Sodium Phosphate Compound, Granular Effervescent.

## ANTIMONY OXIDE.

*Antimonii Oxidum*, N. F.  $Sb_2O_3$ . White or grayish-white, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. Expectorant, Emetic. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.06 Gm.).

## ANTIMONY SULPHURATED.

*Antimonium Sulphuratum*, N. F.; Kermes Mineral; Red Antimony Sulphide. Chiefly  $Sb_2S_3$ , with small quantities antimony trioxide, sodium pyroantimonate and sulphur. Reddish-brown, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in usual solvents. Obsolescent Cathartic, Alterative, Emetic. Ordinary Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.); emetic, 10 grains (0.65 Gm.).

⊕ **Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, Squibb**

bottle, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.                      ; oz.

*Antimonii et Potassii Tartras*; Tartar Emetic; Tartrated Antimony.  $2K(SbO)C_4H_4O_6.H_2O$ . White, odorless, granular powder; sweet, afterwards disagreeable metallic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 12 mls (Cc.) water, 15 glycerin. Nauseant Expectorant, Emetic; Pustulant externally. Average Dose: expectorant,  $\frac{1}{12}$  gr. (0.005 Gm.); emetic,  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. (0.03 Gm.). Best to begin with small doses ( $\frac{1}{60}$  gr. [0.001 Gm.]), which may be repeated hourly. Incompatible with antipyrine, mercuric chloride, alkaline carbonates, tannic acid, and vegetable infusions containing tannin. (See also Wine; Reagents [Part IV].)

⊕ **Antipyrine, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Antipyrina*; Phenyl dimethylpyrazolone; Phenazone; Methozine.  $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$ . White, almost odorless, slightly bitter, crystalline powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 1 mil (Cc.) water, 1.3 mils alcohol, 0.7 mil chloroform, 43 mils ether. Antipyretic and Analgesic, internally; Styptic and Antiseptic, externally. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Applied topically in 1:8 ointment, or pure, or in 20 percent. solution (in bleeding). Incompatible with alum, amyl nitrite, benzoates, ferric chloride, carbolic acid, calomel, iodides, resorcin, sodium bicarbonate, spirit nitrous ether (when not very recently made), tartar emetic and tannic acid, in solution; with chloral hydrate and betanaphthol on trituration; astringent infusions. Antidotes: stimulants; atropine or strychnine subcutaneously; oxygen.

ANTIPYRINE SALICYLATE. See Salipyrine.

APIOL, LIQUID. See Oleoresin Parsley Fruit.

**APOCYNUM.**

*Apocynum*, N. F.; Black Indian or Canadian Hemp. Dried rhizome and roots of *Apocynum cannabinum* (Fam. *Apocynaceæ*). Cardiac Tonic, of digitalis group. Average Dose: 12 grains (0.75 Gm.)

†⊕ **APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE (CRYSTALS).**

*Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridum*.  $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2.HCl + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$ . Alkaloidal derivative of morphine. Grayish-white, odorless prisms, turning green on exposure to light and air. 1 Gm. dissolves in 50 mils (Cc.) water, 50 alcohol; slightly soluble in chloroform, ether. Prompt, centrally acting Emetic for hypodermic use; nauseant Expectorant; Sedative (in delirium tremens). Average Dose: expectorant and sedative,  $\frac{1}{20}$  gr. (0.003 Gm.); emetic, hypodermically  $\frac{1}{12}$  gr. (0.005 Gm.), by mouth  $\frac{1}{6}$  gr. (0.01 Gm.). Its solutions decompose rapidly. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Apparatus Stand (Improved), Squibb**

For filtering, holding burettes, supporting condensers, holding separatory funnels, and supporting crucibles and small beakers. This device has been in use in the Squibb Laboratories for some time and has proved very satisfactory. It consists of a nickel-plated, upright rod, about 22 inches in height and  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter, secured in an iron cylinder base. Several attachments, adapted for various chemical manipulations, can be readily fitted to the rod. These special attachments consist of spring clamps which slide closely over the rod and lock automatically by binding on the same. A clamp is

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Apparatus Stand (Improved), Squibb (Cont.)**

easily shifted up or down or swung sideways by a slight pressure. To move an attachment, take hold of the base of the stand with one hand and slide or pull the spring with the other, keeping the direction of the pull parallel to the rod. Do not attempt to remove an attachment while supporting an object, since its weight locks it to the rod; the greater the downward pressure the more firmly the attachment locks itself. It is advisable to apply a little petrolatum over the rod as lubricant and also to protect the parts from rusting. Should the attachments fail to slide easily, remove them and rub the rod lightly with emery powder; if the attachments slide too freely, the springs should be removed and tightened by means of pliers. The advantages of Squibb's Improved Apparatus-Stand over other such stands are in its stability, neat appearance and compactness. The stand is simple, portable and can be used for many simultaneous operations. Its uses are: (1) for filtering; (2) for holding burettes absolutely rigid, and perpendicular, permitting them to be easily moved up or down; (3) for supporting light condensers; (4) for holding separatory funnels and pipettes; (5) for supporting crucibles and small beakers. After use, the apparatus can be set aside and occupies no more space than an ordinary reagent bottle.

**APPLE JUICE.**

*Succus Pomorum*, N. F. Freshly expressed juice of sound, ripe, sour apples, the fruit of cultivated varieties of *Pyrus Malus* (Fam. *Rosaceæ*).

**Aqua Ammoniæ.** See Ammonia Water.

**Aqua Fortis.** See Acid Nitric.

**Aqua Regia.** See Acid Nitrohydrochloric.

**ARALIA.**

*Aralia*, N. F.; American Spikenard. Dried rhizome and root of *Aralia racemosa* (Fam. *Araliaceæ*). Alterative, Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**ARBOR VITÆ.** See Thuja.

**ARGENTUM CRÉDÉ.** See Collargol.

**ARGONIN.**

Silver-casein. Nearly white powder; 4.28 percent. silver. Soluble readily in water. Antigonorrhœic, Astringent.

**ARGYROL.**

Silver-vitellin. Black, hygroscopic scales; 20 to 25 percent. silver. Soluble freely in water or glycerin; insoluble in alcohol or oils. Antigonorrhœic, Astringent, Antipyric. Used in 10 to 25 percent. solutions.

**ARISTOCHIN.**

Aristoquin; Diquinine Carbonic Ester. White, odorless, tasteless powder; 96 percent. quinine. Soluble in chloroform; insoluble in water; difficultly soluble in alcohol, very sparingly in ether. Succedaneum for quinine sulphate. Dose: 2 to 15 grains (0.13 to 1 Gm.). Incompatible with acids or alkalies.

**ARISTOL.** Brand of Thymol Iodide.

**Arnica Flowers, Squibb**

Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Arnica*. Dried flower-heads of *Arnica montana* (Fam. *Compositæ*), especially free from sophistication with flowers of other plants. Produce galenicals of correct quality, odor and taste. Feeble Rubefacient, used chiefly as tincture. (See Fluid-extract; Tincture.)

**Arsenic Antidote.** See Antidote, Arsenic.

**Arsenic Iodide, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, oz.

*Arseni Iodidum*.  $AsI_3$ ; Arsenic Triiodide. Orange-red, odorless crystals or powder. 82.7 percent. iodine and 16.3 percent. arsenic. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 12 mils (Cc.) water, with partial decomposition; soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether. Alterative, in cancer (internally and externally), scrofula, leprosy, etc. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{12}$  gr. (0.005 Gm.), in pills or tablets. Keep from light. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**⊕ Arsenic Trioxide, Squibb**

(Acid Arsenous Powdered) bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz

*Arseni Trioxidum*; Arsenous Acid;  $As_2O_3$ . Soluble in water, freely in glycerin, sparingly in alcohol or ether. Aqueous solubility is increased by tartaric or hydrochloric acid. Antiperiodic, Alterative, Caustic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain (0.002 Gm.). Antidotes: arsenic antidote, emetics; milk or eggs; magnesia in milk. Incompatible with tannic acid and infusion cinchona and other vegetable astringent infusions, tinctures and decoctions; also with salts of iron and magnesium, lime-water, etc. (See also Reagents, Part IV; Tablets [Part II].)

**ARSENPHENOLAMINE-S.** See Neoarsphenamine.

**ARSENOBENZOL.** Brand of Arsphenamine (Salvarsan).

**⊕ ARSPHENAMINE.**

Name adopted by Federal Trade Commission for Diaminodihydroxy-arsenobenzene Hydrochloride (first introduced as Salvarsan and also known as Arsenobenzol and Ehrlich's 606) as made in America. Yellow powder, containing about 31.5 percent arsenic. Readily soluble in water. Alterative and Antiluetic; succedaneum for arsenic, but used mainly in syphilis by intravenous, intramuscular or hypodermic injection. Dose (in lues): men, 9 grains (0.6 Gm.); women, 6 grains (0.4 Gm.); children, 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

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The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.

## ⊕ ASAFETIDA.

*Asafætida*. Gum-resin obtained by incising rhizome and roots of *Ferula Asafætida*, *F. fætida*, and other species of *Ferula* (Fam. *Umbelliferae*). Soft mass; persistent, garlicky odor; bitter, acrid taste. Carminative, Sedative; in hysteria, asthma, etc. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II].)

## ASARUM.

*Asarum*, N. F.; Canada Snake-root. Dried rhizome and roots of *Asarum canadense* (Fam. *Aristolochiaceae*). Carminative, Flavor; similar to ginger. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**Asbestos Wool Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

## ASCLEPIAS.

*Asclepias*, N. F.; Pleurisy Root. Dried roots of *Asclepias tuberosa* (Fam. *Asclepiadaceae*). Slight odor; bitterish, disagreeable, acrid taste. Domestic remedy for pleurisy; also used as Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

## ASPIDIUM.

*Aspidium*; Male Fern. Rhizome and stipes of *Dryopteris Filix-mas* or *D. marginalis* (Fam. *Polypodiaceae*). Anthelmintic. Average Dose: 1 drachm (4 Gm.).

## ASPIDOSPERMA.

*Aspidosperma*; Quebracho. Dried bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho blanco* (Fam. *Apocynaceae*). Respiratory Tonic. Antidyspneic; chiefly in asthma and emphysema. Average Dose: 1 drachm (4 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**ASPIRIN.** Brand name for Acetylsalicylic Acid.

**ATOPHAN.** See Acid Phenylcinchoninic.

## ⊕ ATOXYL.

Sodium Arsanilate. White, odorless powder; about 22 per cent. arsenic. Soluble in water. Alterative, Antiluetic. Dose:  $\frac{1}{3}$  to 3 grains (0.02 to 0.2 Gm.), hypodermically every second day.

⊕ **Atropine, Squibb**  $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. vial, ; 10-gr. vial,  
5-gr. vial,

*Atropina*.  $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$ . An alkaloid from *Atropa Belladonna* and other plants of *Solanaceae*. White, odorless, bitter, acrid crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 455 mls (Cc.) water, 2 alcohol 27 glycerin, 1 chloroform, 25 ether. Respiratory and Cardiac Stimulant; Antispasmodic, Antihydrotic, Antisialagogue. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{120}$  gr. (0.0005 Gm.). Acts within  $\frac{1}{2}$  hour, eliminated within 3 hours. Applied locally as oleate. Antidotes: tannin, then emetics; morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine, aconitine.

⊕ **Atropine Sulphate, Squibb**

$\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. vial, ; 10-gr. vial, ; 5-gr. vial,  
*Atropinæ Sulphas*. ( $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$ )<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. White, crystalline, odorless, bitter powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.4 mil (Cc.) water, 5 mils alcohol, 2.5 glycerin, 420 chloroform, 3200 ether. Uses same as alkaloid, but largely as Mydriatic, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent. solution. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{120}$  grain (0.0005 Gm.).

**BACILLUS BULGARICUS CULTURE.**

Offered in liquid and tablet forms. Antizymotic internally, Antipyric topically. Dose: liquid, 7 mils (Cc.); tablets, 1 or 2, after meals.

**Baking Powder, Squibb** tin, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

After a formula approved by the U. S. Government, but with slight modification to enhance its effectiveness. Free from all injurious substances, hence perfectly harmless to health. Owing to the fact that this powder is made from the purest materials and thoroughly dried before putting up, it should be used with moderation; it is more active than most powders—a level teaspoonful of Squibb's Baking Powder is equivalent to a heaping teaspoonful of the regular baking powders of the market. Keep the can well closed and in a dry place.

**BALM GILEAD BUDS.** See Balsam Poplar Buds.

**BALSAM POPLAR BUDS.**

*Populi Gemmæ*, N. F.; Balm of Gilead Buds. Air-dried, closed winter leaf-buds of *Populus nigra* or *P. balsamifera* (Fam. *Salicaceæ*). Anticatarrhal, Expectorant; similar to cubeb or turpentine.

**BALSAM COPAIBA.** See Copaiba.

**Balsam, Friars' or Turlington's.** See Tincture Benzoin Compound.

⊕ **Balsam Peru, Squibb** bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Balsamum Peruvianum*. From *Toluifera Pereiræ* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Soluble in alcohol and chloroform with not more than slight opalescence; partly in ether. Contains 50 to 56 percent. cinnamein. Thick, dark-brown liquid; vanilla-like odor; bitter, acrid taste. Sp. gr. 1.130 to 1.160. Antiseptic, Alterative, Expectorant. Used chiefly externally, on wounds, ulcers, chilblains, etc.; internally, in chronic catarrh, asthma, phthisis, etc. Dose: 10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.). Incompatible with iodoform in substance, and hydrogen dioxide.

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⊕ **Balsam Tolu, Squibb** tin, lb.

*Balsamum Tolutanum*. From *Toluiifera Balsamum* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Free from rosin and copaiba and in other respects fully U. S. P. Yellow-brown, plastic solid, becoming brittle when old or dried or exposed to cold; vanilla-like odor; mild aromatic taste. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether. Expectorant; used chiefly as its syrup, a pleasant vehicle. Dose: 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 Gm.). (See also Fluid; Syrup; Tincture.)

**BAPTISIA.**

*Baptisia*, N. F.; Wild Indigo. Dried roots of *Baptisia tinctoria* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Used as Astringent. Average Dose: 15 grains, (1 Gm.).

**BARBITAL-SODIUM (SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE)**

This is the name adopted by the Federal Trade Commission for the product known by various brand names, such as: Medinal, Veronal-Sodium, etc. White powder, of bitter-alkaline taste. Soluble in 5 parts water. Hypnotic; used also hypodermically and by rectum. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**BARBERRY.** See *Berberis*.

⊕ **BARBITAL.**

Name adopted by Federal Trade Commission for Diethylmalonylurea or Diethylbarbituric Acid (first introduced under the trade name Veronal and also known as Malo-Urea) as made in America during the suspension of the German patents. White, crystalline, odorless, slightly bitter powder. Soluble in about 150 parts water, readily in ether, slightly in chloroform. Hypnotic. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.), with a hot drink.

**Barium Acetate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Barium Carbonate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Barium Chloride Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Barium Hydroxide Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Barium Nitrate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Barium Sulphate for X-Ray Work, Squibb**

carton, lb. ; ¼ lb.

$BaSO_4$ . White, odorless, tasteless, quite bulky powder. Insoluble in usual organic solvents. Barium Sulphate has come into use for X-Ray work on the stomach and intestines. Instances of poisoning that have occurred point out the necessity of employing only a perfectly pure grade free from soluble barium salts, which latter are the cause of toxic symptoms. The article here offered is perfectly free from these noxious soluble salts, and is especially prepared for X-Ray work. Being insoluble in water, acids or alkalies, it passes through the system unchanged and unabsorbed. Hence no untoward action whatever need be feared. Also suitable for use as Reagent. When ordering Barium Sulphate for X-Ray work specify "Squibb." Send for literature.

**BARKER'S POST-PARTUM PILLS.** See Pills Laxative, Post-Partum.

**Bateman's Pectoral Drops.** See Tincture, Pectoral.



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⊕ **Benzoin, Squibb** tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Benzoinum*; Gum Benjamin; Gum Benzoin. Extra select Siam gum, in nice, clean tears; wholly different from the regular market article. Balsamic resin obtained from *Styrax Benzoin* and other species of *Styrax* (Fam. *Styracaceæ*). Yields less than 2½ percent. ash, and especially rich in benzoic acid. Yellowish-brown, pebble-like tears; vanilla-like odor; slightly acrid taste. Soluble in solution sodium or potassium hydroxide, in 5 parts warm alcohol. Wound Antiseptic, 1:5 ointment; Expecto- rant, in inhalations. Used mainly technically and pharmaceutically. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluid; Tincture).

**Benzoinated Cream, Squibb**

small jars per doz. ; oz. jars, per doz.  
½-oz. tubes, per doz.

This medicated Cold Cream has been supplied for many years as a special laboratory product. It has been proved a most valuable article in cases where the action of ordinary cold cream is insufficient to effect prompt relief. It differs from the ordinary article in being a therapeutic salve instead of a simple mechanical ointment. It is used for the same purposes for which cold cream is so generally employed, but being compounded with other remedial agents, it possesses valuable medicinal properties which permit of its wider and more beneficial use as a safe and healing application. It contains benzoin, camphor, expressed oil almond and natural beeswax. Emollient, Antiseptic and Antipruritic.

**Benzol (Benzene) Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Benzonaphthol.** See Betanaphthol Benzoate.

**BENZOSALIN.**

Methyl Benzoylsalicylate. Fine, white crystals, of faint aromatic odor. Soluble readily in chloroform, moderately in alcohol; insoluble in water. Intestinal Antiseptic. Dose: 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 Gm.).

**BENZOSOL.**

Benzoyl-guaiacol; Guaiacol Benzoate.  $C_6H_4(OCH_3).C_6H_5-CO_2$ . White powder; slight odor and taste; 54 percent. guaiacol. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform; sparingly soluble in ether; insoluble in water. Intestinal and Urinary Antiseptic, Anti-diabetic. Dose: 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

⊕ **BENZOSULPHINIDE.**

*Benzosulphinidum*; Saccharin; Benzoylsulphonic Imide; Glu- side.  $C_7H_5O_3NS$ . White, nearly odorless powder; intensely sweet taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 290 mls (Cc.) water, 31 alcohol; slightly soluble in ether or chloroform; easily in ammonia water, alkaline hydroxide or sodium bicarbonate solution. About 500 times as sweet as cane sugar. Non-fermentable sweetener; corrigent of bitter or acrid drugs. Rarely medicinally, as acidifier of urine in cystitis. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm), well diluted. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **Benzosulphinide=Sodium.** See Sodium Benzosulphinide.

### BERBERIS.

*Berberis*, N. F.; Barberry Root; Oregon Grape Root. Dried rhizome and roots of *Berberis aquifolium* and other species of *Berberis* (Fam. *Berberidaceæ*). Bitter Tonic, like hydrastis. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

BESTUSCHEFF'S TINCTURE. See Tincture Iron Chloride, Ethereal.

### † BETAUCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

*Betaucainæ Hydrochloridum*; Trimethylbenzoyloxypiperidine Hydrochloride.  $C_{15}H_{21}NO_2.HCl$ . White, odorless powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 30 mils (Cc.) water, 35 alcohol, 6 chloroform. Incompatible with alkalis and their carbonates. Local Anesthetic; in 2 percent. solution for eye, 5 to 10 percent. solution for nose and throat.

### ⊕ **Betanaphthol, Squibb** 1-oz. vial

*Betanaphthol*; Naphthol.  $C_{10}H_7OH$ . A monohydroxyphenol occurring in coal tar, but usually made from naphthalene. Colorless or buff-colored, shining laminæ; faint, phenol-like odor; sharp taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 1000 mils (Cc.) water, 0.8 alcohol, 17 chloroform, 1.3 ether; soluble in glycerin, olive oil, alkali-hydroxide solutions. Antiparasitic Dermic; Intestinal Antiseptic, Anthelmintic. Internally, in typhoid fever, chronic diarrhea, etc.; externally in psoriasis, scabies and other parasitic skin diseases. Also used as Reagent. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). Applied in 3 to 10 percent. ointment. Incompatible on trituration with antipyrine, camphor, menthol or phenol.

### **Betanaphthol Benzoate, Squibb** 1-oz. vial

Benzonaphthol.  $C_6H_5CO_2.C_{10}H_7$ . Creamy-white, nearly odorless and tasteless needles or powder; darkens with age. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform. Intestinal Antiseptic. Dose: 3 to 8 grains (0.2 to 0.5 Gm.).

BETANAPHTHOL-BISMUTH. See Bismuth Betanaphtholate.

BETH ROOT. See Trillium.

### BISMUTH BETANAPHTHOLATE.

*Bismuthi Betanaphtholas*; Betanaphthol-Bismuth. Newly official. 15 percent. betanaphthol, 75 percent. bismuth oxide. Buff-colored to grayish-brown, almost odorless, tasteless powder, nearly insoluble in water, alcohol, chloroform, ether. Intestinal Antiseptic. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**Bismuth Carbonate.** See Bismuth Subcarbonate.

**Bismuth Citrate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

$\text{BiC}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7$ . Dropped from U. S. P. White, odorless, tasteless powder. When fresh or not too old, soluble in ammonia water and solutions alkaline citrates; insoluble in water and alcohol. Stomachic, Astringent; also Reagent. **Ordinary Dose:** 2 grains (0.13 Gm.).

**Bismuth Citrate Soluble.** See Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

**Bismuth Gallate Basic.** See Bismuth Subgallate.

**Bismuth Magma, Squibb** bottle, pint

*Magma Bismuthi*; Milk of Bismuth. Yields 5.6 to 6.2 percent. bismuth oxide. Each fluidounce represents equivalent of about 40 grains bismuth subnitrate, suspended in plain distilled water. Antacid, Gastro-intestinal Astringent and Sedative. **Average Dose:** 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Keep protected against light; shake well before dispensing.

**Bismuth, Milk of.** See Bismuth Magma.

**Bismuth Nitrate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Bismuth Oxide Hydrated, Squibb** bottle, oz.

$\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_3$ . White, bulky, odorless powder. To make *Cremor Bismuthi* or Cream of Bismuth, mix 20 parts of this oxide with 80 parts water. Antacid, Gastric Protective, internally; Astringent, locally. Also Reagent. **Dose:** 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.).

**Bismuth Oxychloride, Squibb** bottle, oz.

Bismuthyl Chloride; Pearl White.  $\text{BiOCl}$ . White, odorless, lustrous powder. Soluble in acids; insoluble in water. Used in face powders, etc.

**Bismuth Oxyiodide, Squibb** bottle, oz.

Bismuth Subiodide.  $\text{BiOI}$ . Brownish-red, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in ordinary solvents. Antiseptic, Vulnerary. **Dose:** 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Bismuth Oxynitrate.** See Bismuth Subnitrate.

**Bismuth Salicylate Basic.** See Bismuth Subsaliolate.

⊕ **Bismuth Subcarbonate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Bismuthi Subcarbonas*; Bismuth Carbonate  $(\text{BiO})_2\text{CO}_3$ . Yields not less than 90 percent. bismuth oxide, and free from alkalies, arsenic, alkaline earths and heavy metals. White, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, etc. Protective Vulnerary, Gastric Sedative, Intestinal Astringent; also used as Reagent and in X-ray work. **Average Dose:** 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Incompatible with sulphides, sulphur, acids and acid salts. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **Bismuth Subgallate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Bismuthi Subgallas*; Basic Bismuth Gallate.  $\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_5$ . Yields 52 to 57 percent. bismuth oxide. Contains no free gallic acid. Bright-yellow, odorless powder. Soluble in solutions of alkali hydroxides; insoluble in ordinary solvents. Drying Antiseptic externally; Astringent internally. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Applied pure or as 10 to 20 percent. dusting-powder or ointment. Incompatible with acids, alkalies, sulphides and sulphur. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Bismuth Subiodide.** See Bismuth Oxyiodide.

⊕ **Bismuth Subnitrate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Bismuthi Subnitratis*; Magistery of Bismuth; Bismuth Oxy-nitrate.  $\text{BiONO}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  or  $\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_2\text{NO}_3$ . Pure, nice white and bulky. Not only fully meets the U. S. P. purity' requirements, but exceeds them. White, odorless, almost tasteless powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. Incompatible with gallic, salicylic and tannic acids, solutions of alkaline carbonates, sulphides and sulphur. Topical and Gastro-intestinal Astringent and Protective. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV]; Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **Bismuth Subsaliolate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Bismuthi Subsaliolatis*; Basic Bismuth Salicylate.  $\text{Bi}(\text{OH})_2\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$ . Yields 62 to 66 percent. bismuth oxide. White, or nearly white, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. External and internal Astringent and Antiseptic. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Topically used like iodoform. Incompatible with alcohol, alkali carbonates, and bicarbonates, tannin and iron salts. NOTE: The acid salicylate is not official, and should not be dispensed when "salicylate" is called for in prescriptions. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras*; Soluble Bismuth Citrate. A particularly handsome and pure product, scaled with great care. Yields 46 to 52 percent. bismuth oxide. Shining, pearly, odorless scales; metallic taste; very soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol. Stomachic, Astringent. Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.). Injected in urethritis in 1:500 solution. Keep well stoppered; becomes opaque, loses ammonia, and sacrifices its solubility on exposure.

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The Squibb Label on a package is a positive guaranty for the uniform Purity and Reliability of the product. We make only ONE quality: the SQUIBB quality; and our prices are as low as they can be made for that quality. Specify SQUIBB'S.

BITTER APPLE. See Colocynth.

BITTERSWEET.

*Dulcamara*, N. F. Dried stems and branches of *Solanum Dulcamara* (Fam. *Solanaceæ*). Used as Alterative. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

BLACKBERRY BARK. See *Rubus*.

BLACK COHOSH. See *Cimicifuga*.

BLACK DROP. See Vinegar Opium.

BLACK HAW. See *Viburnum Prunifolium*.

BLACK WASH. See Lotion, Black.

BLADDERWRACK. See *Fucus*.

BLANCARD'S PILLS. See Pills Iron Iodide.

Blood, Occult, Test Tablets. See under Tablets (Part II).

Blood-Root. See *Sanguinaria*.

BLUE COHOSH. See *Cañlophyllum*.

BLUE FLAG.

*Iris Versicolor*, N. F. Dried rhizome of *Iris versicolor* (Fam. *Iridaceæ*). Cathartic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

BLUE GUM TREE. See *Eucalyptus*.

Blue Mass or Blue Pill. See Mass Mercury.

Blue Stone or Blue Vitriol. See Copper Sulphate.

BLUE VERVAIN. See *Vervain*.

BOLDO.

*Boldo*, N. F. Leaves of *Boldu Boldus* (Fam. *Monimiaceæ*). Aromatic, Mild Diuretic. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

BONESET. See *Eupatorium*.

Borax. See Sodium Borate.

BORNYL BROMOVALERATE. See Brovalol.

Boroglycerin Glycerite. See Glycerite Boroglycerin.

BRAYERA.

Brayera, N. F.; Kousso; Cusso. Dried panicles of flowers of *Hagenia abyssinica* (Fam. *Rosaceæ*). Tonic. Average Dose: 240 grains (16 Gm.).

**BROMETONE.**

Tribrominated Tertiary Butyl Alcohol.  $C_4H_7OBr_3$ . White crystals; camphor-like odor and taste. Soluble freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water. Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic. Dose: 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

**BROMINE.**

*Bromum*, N. F. Br. Heavy, dark brownish-red liquid, evolving reddish fumes highly irritating to eyes and lungs; peculiar, suffocating odor; sp. gr. about 3.016. 1 mil (Cc.) dissolves in about 90 mils water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform. Caustic (pure), Antiseptic Inhalant (1:500 water); used chiefly technically. Antidotes: ammonia by inhalation; sodium carbonate, albumen. Must be kept in cool place and handled with great care. Its vapor is very irritating to mucosæ.

**BROMIPIN.**

Bromine addition products of fatty acids of sesame oil. Yellow, oily liquids; 10 and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. bromine, respectively. Nervine. Dose: 10 percent., 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 mils [Cc.]);  $33\frac{1}{3}$  percent., 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 mils [Cc.]).

**BROMOFORM.**

*Bromoformum*; Formyl Tribromide; Tribromomethane.  $CHBr_3$ . Heavy liquid; ethereal odor, chloroform-like taste. Sp. gr. 2.595 to 2.620. Miscible with chloroform, alcohol, ether, oils; soluble in 80 parts glycerin; very slightly in water. Antispasmodic and Sedative, chiefly in whooping-cough. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]), in hydroalcoholic solution or emulsion. Antidotes: atropine or strychnine hypodermically; amyl nitrite or ammonia by inhalation; oxygen. Bromoform is so extremely volatile that the vials are liable to lose in weight rapidly on keeping. It is hence best ordered in small quantities, and should be kept in cool place protected against light.

**BROMURAL.**

Monobromisovalerylurea. White, almost tasteless needles. Soluble readily in hot water, ether, alcohol or alkalies. Nerve Sedative, Hypnotic. Dose: 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

**BROOM TOPS.** See *Scoparius*.

**BROVALOL.**

Bornyl Bromovalerate. Colorless, oily, faintly aromatic liquid; 25.2 percent. bromine. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform or ether; insoluble in water. Analeptic, Nerve Sedative. Dose: 4 to 12 grains (0.25 to 0.75 Gm.), in capsules.

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This house supplies only one quality of each product; that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



## BRYONIA.

*Bryonia*, N. F.; Bryony. Dried root of *Bryonia alba* or *B. dioica* (Fam. *Cucurbitaceæ*). Drastic Resinous Cathartic; used in dropsies, pleurisy, etc. Average Dose: 1 Gm. (15 grains). (See also Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**Buchu, Squibb** tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Buchu*. Dried leaves of *Barosma betulina* (Short Buchu) or of *B. serratifolia* (Long Buchu). (Fam. *Rutaceæ*). The article here listed is *short buchu* of best quality; in odor, taste, and other characteristics satisfying the most exacting requirements. Diuretic, Anticatarthal; chiefly in diseases of bladder and kidneys. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Tablets [Part II].)

BUCKBEAN. See Menyanthes.

BUCKTHORN BARK. See Frangula.

## BUCKTHORN BERRIES.

*Rhamnus Cathartica*, N. F. Dried, ripe fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica* (Fam. *Rhamnaceæ*). Purplish-black externally; faint, unpleasant odor; sweetish, then nauseating, bitter taste. Cathartic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

BURDOCK. See Lappa.

Burow's Solution. See Solution Aluminum Acetate.

BUTTERNUT BARK. See Juglans.

CACAO. See Cocoa.

Cacao Butter. See Oil Theobroma.

## CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

*Cactus Grandiflorus*, N. F.; Night-blooming Cereus. Fresh succulent stems of wild-growing *Cactus grandiflorus* (*Cereus grandiflorus*; Fam. *Cactaceæ*). Used in neurotic heart disturbances; value doubted by many.

Cadmium Iodide Reagent. See Reagents (Part IV).

Cadmium-Potassium Iodide Reagent.

See Reagents (Part IV).

Cadmium Sulphate Reagent. See Reagents (Part IV).

## ⊕ Caffeine, Squibb carton, oz.

*Caffeina*; Coffeine; Theine; Guaranine; Trimethylxanthine.  $C_8H_{10}O_2N_4.H_2O$ . Base from leaves of *Thea sinensis* (Fam. *Ternstræmiaceæ*), or dried seeds of *Coffea arabica* (Fam. *Rubiaceæ*). White, silky, bitter needles; efflorescent in dry air. 1 Gm. dissolves in 46 mils (Cc.) water, 66 alcohol, 5.5 chloroform, 530 ether. Aqueous solubility increased by potassium bromide, sodium benzoate, sodium salicylate. Diuretic; Cardiac, Respiratory and Psychic Stimulant. Average Dose: 2½ grains (0.15 Gm.). See also Tablets [Part II].)



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**Calcium Bromide, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; oz.

*Calcii Bromidum.*  $\text{CaBr}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ; not anhydrous salt formerly official. White, granular, odorless; sharp, saline taste; very deliquescent. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.7 mil (Cc.) water, 1.3 mils alcohol; insoluble in chloroform or ether. Nerve Sedative, similar to but more irritant than sodium bromide. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Keep well stoppered, in dry place.

**Calcium Carbonate Precipitated.** See Chalk Precipitated.

**Calcium Carbonate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

⊕ **Calcium Chloride, Squibb**  
 bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Calcii Chloridum.* Hydrated form, containing about 2 molecules crystal water and assaying not less than 75 percent.  $\text{Ca Cl}_2$ . White, hard, odorless fragments or granules; sharp, saline taste; very deliquescent. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.62 mil (Cc.) water, 10 alcohol; insoluble in ether. Used as Hemostatic and Antipruritic, internally, as Antiphlogistic externally; in chronic itching hemorrhagic conditions, urticaria, serum rashes, etc. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Incompatible with soluble carbonates, phosphates and sulphates, producing corresponding insoluble salts of calcium. Keep well stoppered in dry place. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Calcium Glycerophosphate, Squibb**  
 bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Calcii Glycerophosphas.*  $\text{C}_3\text{H}_5(\text{OH})_2\text{PO}_4\text{Ca}$ . Newly official. White, odorless, almost tasteless, slightly hygroscopic powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 50 mils (Cc.) water; citric acid increases solubility. Used as Nerve Tonic, especially in neurasthenia; generally in combination with other glycerophosphates. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.) Solutions do not keep well; 1 minim chloroform to fluidounce retards change. Use cold, sterile, distilled water only. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Calcium Hypophosphite, Squibb**  
 bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Calcii Hypophosphis.*  $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_2)_2$ . White prisms, scales or crystalline powder; nauseous, bitter taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 6.5 mils (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Used as general reconstructive tonic, largely in tuberculosis, usually in combination with other hypophosphites. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). NOTE: Caution should be observed in dispensing this salt as explosion is liable to occur when it is triturated or heated with nitrates, chlorates or other oxidizing agents.

**⊕ Calcium Lactate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Calcii Lactas*.  $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Newly official. White, odorless, nearly tasteless granules. 1 Gm. dissolves in 20 mls (Cc.) water; almost insoluble in alcohol. Alterative, Anticachectic; latterly also Hemostatic, in conditions referable to defective blood coagulability, in operations about nose and throat to prevent postoperative hemorrhage, and in such blood dyscrasias as boils, urticaria, hemoglobinuria, etc. Has characteristic action of calcium; less irritating and hence better adapted to hypodermic use than calcium chloride. Average Dose (acc. to U. S. P.): 8 grains (0.5 Gm.); other authorities advise 15 to 20 grains (1 to 1.3 Gm.) an hour before meals in solution. Incompatible with soluble carbonates, phosphates and sulphates, producing corresponding insoluble salts of calcium.

**Calcium Lactophosphate Soluble, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Calcii Lactophosphas*, N. F. Granular combination of calcium lactate and calcium phosphate. Soluble in water; almost insoluble in alcohol. Alterative, Anticachectic; similar to calcium lactate, but not adapted to hypodermic use. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

CALCIUM MONOIODOBEHENATE. See Sajodin.

Calcium Oxide. See Lime.

Calcium Oxide Reagent. See Reagents (Part IV).

**Calcium Phenolsulphonate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Calcium Sulphocarbolate. An exceptionally fine article, free from sulphates, chlorides and metallic impurities. Readily soluble in water. Used as Intestinal Antiseptic. Dose: 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.), in solution or tablets.

**Calcium Phosphate Precipitated, Squibb** carton, lb.

*Calcii Phosphas Præcipitatus*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P.  $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ . White, bulky, odorless, tasteless powder; insoluble in water and alcohol. Reconstructive, like calcium salts in general; in malnutrition, rickets, osteomalacia, etc. Also Reagent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Calcium Sulphide Crude, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Calcii Sulphidum Crudum*; formerly officially called Sulphurated Lime. Not less than 55 percent. CaS. Pale-gray or yellowish powder; hydrogen-sulphide odor; nauseous, alkaline taste. Gradually decomposes on exposure to moist air. Slightly soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Antipyric, Alterative; in boils, scrofula, phthisis, etc. Also Depilatory. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Keep well stoppered. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**CALCREOSE.**

Loose chemical combination of equal parts creosote and lime. Dark-brown powder; empyreumatic odor; sharp, phenolic taste. Form of creosote. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Calendula, Squibb**

tin, lb.

*Calendula*, N. F.; Marigold. Dried ligulate florets of *Calendula officinalis* (Fam. *Compositæ*). Used externally, as mild Irritant.

**Calisaya Bark.** See Cinchona.**Calomel.** See Mercury Chloride, Mild.**CALOMELOL.**

Colloidal Calomel. Whitish-gray, odorless, tasteless powder; 80 percent. calomel, 20 percent. proteins. With water it forms an opalescent suspension; insoluble in alcohol or ether; precipitated by acids from its solutions, redissolved by alkalies. Incompatible with soluble hydroxides, carbonates, iodides and oxidizing agents. Succedaneum for calomel internally and externally, in same doses and strengths. *Calomelol Ointment* contains 20 percent. mercury as calomelol.

**Calumba, Squibb** Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Calumba*; Columbo. Dried root of *Jateorhiza palmata* (Fam. *Menispermaceæ*). Simple Bitter, Stomachic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**CAMPHO-MENTHOL.** See Menthol Camphorated.**⊕ CAMPHOR.**

*Camphora*; Gum Camphor. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O. Ketone obtained from *Cinnamomum Camphora* (Fam. *Lauraceæ*). Sp. gr. 0.990. Very volatile. Freely soluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether, oils; slightly soluble in water. Readily pulverizable in presence of little alcohol, ether or chloroform. Stimulant, Analeptic, Antispasmodic, Antipruritic, Rubefacient; in collapse, flatulence, cramps, spasmodic cough, asthma, neuralgia, etc. Average Dose: by mouth, 3 grains (0.2 Gm.); hypodermic, 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.). (See also Ampuls; Spirit.)

**Camphor Monobromated, Squibb**

\* Crystals or Powdered bottle ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Camphora Monobromata*; Bromcamphor.  $C_{10}H_{15}OBr$ . Bromine substitution product of camphor. Colorless needles or scales, of mild camphoraceous odor and taste. Almost insoluble in water. 1 Gm. dissolves in 6.5 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 0.5 chloroform, 1.6 ether. Sedative, Antispasmodic, Antineuralgic, Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.).

**CANELLA.**

*Canella*, N. F. Dried inner bark of *Canella Winterana* (Fam. *Canellaceæ*). Cinnamon-like odor; warm aromatic taste. Aromatic Bitter, Corrigent. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**CANNABIS.**

*Canella*, N. F. Dried inner bark of *Canella Winterana* (Fam. *sativa* or of variety *indica* (Fam. *Moraceæ*). Physiological assay required by U. S. P. Sedative, Anodyne. (See also Extract; Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**⊕ Cantharides Powdered, Squibb tin, ¼ lb.**

*Cantharis*; Spanish Flies. The thoroughly dried beetle *Cantharis vesicatoria*. Best *Russian* beetle, assaying at least 0.6 percent. cantharidin, as officially demanded. Rubefacient and Vesicant externally; Genito-urinary Irritant internally. Antidotes: flaxseed tea, opium per rectum, morphine subcutaneously. Oils should be avoided. (See also Cerate; Collodion; Liniment; Tincture.)

**Capsicum.** See Pepper, Red.

**CARMEL.**

*Caramel*, N. F.; Burnt Sugar Coloring. Concentrated aqueous solution of product obtained by heating sugar or glucose until the sweet taste is destroyed and a uniform dark-brown mass results, a little alkali being added while heating. Thick liquid, odor of burnt sugar; pleasant, bitter taste; sp. gr. about 1.35. Mixes clearly with water, diluted alcohol. Coloring agent.

**CARAWAY.**

*Carum*; Caraway Seed. Dried fruit of *Carum Carvi* (Fam. *Umbelliferæ*). Aromatic Carminative; Condiment. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**Carbon Disulphide Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Carbon Tetrachloride Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.

⊕ **Cardamom Seed, Squibb**

\* Whole tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.  
 Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Cardamomi Semen.* Dried seeds of *Elettaria Cardamomum* (Fam. *Zingiberaceæ*). Free from twigs; leaves and other portions of plant, possessing a characteristic, agreeably aromatic odor and taste, yielding less than officially permitted quantity of ash. Carminative, Corrective; Flavor. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluid; Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**Cardamom Compound, Squibb**

Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

Mixture of cardamom, Saigon cinnamon, caraway and cochineal, intended for preparation of Tincture Cardamom Compound.

**CARGENTOS.**

Colloidal Silver Oxide. 50 percent. Ag. Odorless, tasteless black, shining scales. Forms colloidal suspension with water or glycerin. Antiseptic Astringent, in 5 to 25 percent. suspensions or 10 percent. dusting powder.

**CARMINE.**

*Carminum*, N. F. Aluminum lake of coloring principle of cochineal. Irregular, bright red, odorless, tasteless fragments. Soluble freely in ammonia water and alkaline liquids, slightly in water. Red coloring.

**CARRAGEEN.** See Chondrus.⊕ **Cascara Sagrada, Squibb**

Whole carton, lb.  
 \* Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Cascara Sagrada*; Sacred Bark. Dried bark of trunk and branches of *Rhamnus Purshiana* (Fam. *Rhamnaceæ*) thoroughly seasoned. In its selection it is carefully differentiated from barks of allied species. Being the best procurable and well seasoned, preparations made from it are of maximum efficacy. Laxative, acting mainly on colon; has but little tendency to produce secondary constipation. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Extract; Fluid; Fluidextract. Tablets [Part II].)

**CASCARILLA.**

*Cascarilla*, N. F.; Sweet Bark. Dried bark of *Croton Euteria* (Fam. *Euphorbiaceæ*). Clove-like odor; warm, aromatic, bitter taste. Aromatic Bitter, like gentian. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**Cassia.** See Cinnamon, Cassia.

**CASSIA FISTULA.**

*Cassia Fistula*, N. F.; Purging Cassia. Dried fruit of *Cathartocarpus Fistula* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Laxative, similar to Senna. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

**CASTANEA.**

*Castanea*, N. F.; Chestnut Leaves. Dried leaves of *Castanea dentata* (Fam. *Fagaceæ*). Astringent but used mainly in whooping cough. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**Cataplasm Kaolin, Squibb** special tins, lb. ; ½ lb.

*Cataplasma Kaolini*, N. F.; Kaolin Poultice. Dropped from U. S. P. Consists of kaolin, boric acid, thymol, methyl salicylate, oil peppermint and glycerin. A very smooth, homogeneous mass, free from grittiness and irritating properties, each of the ingredients being of selected quality.

**CATECHU.** See Gambir.**CATNEP.**

*Cataria*, N. F.; Catmint. Dried leaves and flowering tops of *Nepeta Cataria* (Fam. *Labiatae*). Aromatic, mint-like odor, bitter, pungent, aromatic taste. Aromatic Carminative, similar to peppermint. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

**CAULOPHYLLUM.**

*Caulophyllum*, N. F.; Blue Cohosh. Dried rhizome and roots of *Caulophyllum thalictroides* (Fam. *Berberidaceæ*). Asserted Diuretic and Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**Caustic Potash.** See Potassium Hydroxide.**Caustic Soda.** See Sodium Hydroxide.**CELERY FRUIT.**

*Apium Fructus*, N. F.; Celery Seed. Ripe fruit of *Apium Graveolens* (Fam. *Umbelliferae*). Agreeable odor; aromatic, warm, taste. Domestic Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**CENTAURY.**

*Centaurium*, N. F. Dried flowering plant of *Erythræa Centaurium* (Fam. *Gentianaceæ*). Faint odor; persistently bitter taste. Bitter Stomachic, similar to gentian. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Cerate, Squibb** jar, lb.

*Ceratum*; Simple Cerate. Made from white wax and benzoinated lard, modified as necessary for use in southern latitudes or during the hot season, by replacing a portion of the benzoinated lard by white wax. The several ingredients are all of pharmacopœial quality. Emollient, base for cerates.

**Cerate, Blistering.** See Cerate Cantharides.**CERATE CAMPHOR.**

*Ceratum Camphoræ*, N. F.; Camphorated Ointment or Cerate. Dropped from U. S. P. Contains 10 percent. camphor liniment, equivalent to 2 percent. camphor, in combination of white wax 7 parts, white petrolatum 3 and benzoinated lard 8. Antiseptic and Antipruritic.

**⊕ Cerate Cantharides, Squibb** tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Ceratum Cantharidis*; Blistering Cerate. 100 Gm. represent 35 Gm. best Russian cantharides, extracted with oil turpentine and a little acetic acid. As the active principle of cantharides is not soluble in water, a very thin film of water upon the skin will prevent blistering effect of the cerate. Therefore the skin should be thoroughly cleansed before applying. Soap and water are usually effective, but frequently it is necessary to resort to diluted acetic acid or vinegar, which not only removes the excretions from the skin, but is an excellent solvent of the active principle of cantharides.

**CERATE LEAD SUBACETATE.**

*Ceratum Plumbi Subacetatis*, N. F.; Goulard's Cerate; Lead Cerate. Combination of solution lead subacetate 20 percent., camphor 2 percent., with wool-fat, white wax and white petrolatum. Astringent, in inflammatory cutaneous lesions.

**CERATE ROSIN.**

*Ceratum Resinæ*; Basilicon Ointment. Combination of rosin 35 parts, lard 50, wax 15. Antiphlogistic, Discutient; to "draw."

**Cerate Rosin Compound, Squibb** jar, lb.

*Ceratum Resinæ Compositum*, N. F.; Deshler's Salve. Dropped from U. S. P. Combination of rosin 45 parts, yellow wax 45, suet 60, turpentine 23, linseed oil 27. Antiphlogistic, Discutient; in external inflammations, to "draw."

**Cerium Oxalate, Squibb** carton ; ¼ lb. oz.

*Cerii Oxalas*. Natural mixture of oxalates of cerium, didymium, lanthanum, and other associated elements. The chemical formula cannot therefore be stated. White or pinkish-white, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in ordinary solvents. Gastric Sedative; in vomiting of pregnancy, seasickness, etc. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.). (See also Tablets

**CETACEUM.** See Spermaceti.  
[Part II.]



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## CHIRATA.

*Chirata*, N. F.; *Chiretta*. Dried plant of *Swertia Chirayita* (Fam. *Gentianaceæ*). Bitter Stomachic, similar to gentian. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**Chloral Camphorated, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Chloralum Camphoratum*, N. F. Equal parts chloral and camphor, liquefied. Transparent, colorless, oily liquid. Soluble in alcohol, ether, oils; insoluble in water. Topical Anodyne, in neuralgia, toothache, etc.

**Chloramine-T, Squibb** bottle, 6<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> ozs. ; 582 gis.

Sodium Para-Toluenesulfonchloramine.  $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{Na} \cdot \text{NCl} \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White powder; slight chlorous odor. Soluble in water; insoluble in oils. Introduced by Drs. Carrel, Dakin and colleagues as a water-soluble Germicide and Wound Disinfectant acting much like the hypochlorites but being less irritating and more stable. Used chiefly in 1 or 2% solutions; in nose and throat in 1/4% solution. (See next title, and Tablets [Part II]; also Dichloramine-T and Halazone Tablets.)

**Chloramine-T Surgical Paste, Squibb**

jar, lb. ; 1/4 lb. ; 2 ozs.

A white, odorless paste, of "vanishing cream" type. Contains 1% chloramine-T (Dakin), combined with a neutral base (sodium stearate) according to formula of Dr. Alexis Carrel. Introduced by Drs. Carrel, Dakin and colleagues as Germicide and Wound Disinfectant.

⊕ **Chloral Hydrate Crystals, Squibb** g. s. bottle. oz.

*Chloralum Hydratum*.  $\text{C}_2\text{HCl}_3\text{O} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Colorless transparent, rhomboidal crystals; aromatic, penetrating odor; bitterish, caustic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.25 mil (Cc.) water, 1.3 alcohol, 2 chloroform, 1.5 ether; very soluble in olive oil; soluble also in glycerin. Hypnotic, Antispasmodic, Analgesic; also Reagent. Contraindicated in gastritis and fatty heart. Its continued administration is liable to produce a habit. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.), well diluted. Absorbed very quickly (5 to 10 minutes). Liquefies when triturated with about an equal quantity camphor, menthol, thymol, or phenol. Antidotes: cocaine, atropine or strychnine, hypodermically; stimulants: oxygen or amyl nitrite by inhalation. Incompatible with alkalies and alkali carbonates. NOTE: When kept in cork-stoppered bottles Chloral Hydrate is liable to become discolored, from chemical action on the cork. Unless otherwise specified, we supply it only in glass-stoppered bottles. Because of its volatility it should be kept carefully stoppered, in a cool place.



## ⊕ Chloroform, Squibb (Cont.)

solids; chlorine, hydrochloric acid gas, phosgene and other intensely irritating products being produced. Therefore, chloroform should not be administered by artificial light unless the flames or wires are protected by a closed case. Heaters (grates, stoves, electric, etc.) should have all glowing surfaces enclosed. Always provide for the rapid escape from the room of all decomposition products. NOTE. Chloroform is not to be relied upon for anæsthesia after the container has been opened and the product exposed to the air for some time.

## CHONDRUS.

*Chondrus*; Irish Moss; Carrageen. Dried plant of *Chondrus crispus* or of *Gigartina mamillosa* (Fam. *Gigartinaceæ*). Demulcent, Lubricant.

## ⊕ CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE.

*Chromii Trioxidum*; so-called Chromic Acid; Chromic Anhydride.  $\text{CrO}_3$ . Small, dark purplish-red crystals, deliquescent in moist air. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.6 mil (Cc.) water; decomposed by organic solvents. Caustic, Astringent; in ulcers, hypertrophic coryza, sweating feet, etc., as 5 to 20 percent. aqueous solution. Antidotes: magnesia or chalk; demulcents. Because of its activity as an oxidizing agent, great caution should be observed in bringing it into contact with organic substances, such as alcohol, ether, glycerin, cork, tannic acid, sugar and collodion. Disregard hereof is liable to result in dangerous accident.

**Chromium Trioxide Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

## ⊕ CHRYSAROBIN.

*Chrysarobinum*; often erroneously called Chrysophanic Acid. Mixture of neutral principles extracted from goa powder. Brownish to orange powder; tasteless, odorless; irritating to mucous membranes. 1 Gm. dissolves in 385 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 12.5 chloroform, 16 ether; very slightly soluble in water. Antiparasitic, Antiseptic, in 6 percent. ointment, in psoriasis, trichophytosis, alopecia areata, etc. Poisonous. No special antidotes known.

## CIMICIFUGA.

*Cimicifuga*; Black Cohosh; Black Snakeroot; Macrotys. Dried rhizome and roots of *Cimicifuga racemosa* (Fam. *Ranunculaceæ*). Used as Alterative, Sedative, Emmenagogue; in rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

⊕ **Cinchona, Squibb**

Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Cinchona*; Calisaya Bark; Yellow Cinchona. Dried bark of *Cinchona Ledgeriana*, *C. Calisaya*, and of hybrids of these (Fam. *Rubiaceæ*). Special care is observed in the selection to insure botanical authenticity. Assays not less than 5 percent. alkaloids. Antiperiodic, Bitter Tonic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Extract; Fluidextract.)

**Cinchona Compound Ground, Squibb**

For Percolation tin, lb.

Mixture of 5 parts red cinchona, 4 parts bitter orange peel, and 1 part serpentaria, for preparing Tincture Cinchona Compound.

⊕ **Cinchona, Red, Squibb**

\* Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

Powdered tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Cinchona Rubra*; Red Bark; Red Peruvian Bark. Dried bark of *Cinchona succirubra* or its hybrids (Fam. *Rubiaceæ*), assaying not less than 5 percent. alkaloids. Uses and dose, as cinchona. (See also Fluid; Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**Cinchonidine (Alkaloid), Squibb** bottle, oz.

$C_{19}H_{22}ON_2$ . Alkaloid from cinchona. White crystals. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform, dilute acids; slightly in ether; insoluble in water. Bitter Tonic, Antiperiodic, like quinine. Dose: tonic, 1 to 2 grains (0.065 to 0.13 Gm.), in pills or syrup; antiperiodic, 15 grains (1 Gm.), between paroxysms.

**Cinchonidine Salicylate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

$C_{19}H_{22}ON_2.C_7H_6O_3$ . Colorless, microscopic crystals or needles. Soluble readily in alcohol, sparingly in water. Antiperiodic, Antirheumatic; chiefly in subacute and chronic rheumatism. Dose: 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.) per day.

**Cinchonidine Sulphate, Squibb**

bottle, oz. ; tin, 5 ozs., per oz.

*Cinchonidinæ Sulphas*.  $(C_{19}H_{22}ON_2)_2 H_2SO_4.2H_2O$ . White, glistening, odorless, very bitter needles or prisms. 1 Gm. dissolves in 65 mls (Cc.) water, 90 alcohol, 620 chloroform; nearly insoluble in ether. Antiperiodic, Bitter Tonic, like quinine. Average Dose: 2½ grains (0.15 Gm.).

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The Squibb Label on a package is a positive guaranty for the uniform Purity and Reliability of the product. We make only ONE quality: the SQUIBB quality; and our prices are as low as they can be made for that quality. Specify SQUIBB'S.

**Cinchonine Sulphate, Squibb**

bottle, oz. ; tin, 5 ozs., per oz.

*Cinchoninæ Sulphas.*  $(C_{19}H_{22}ON_2)_2 H_2SO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ . White, odorless, bitter crystals or prisms. 1 Gm. dissolves in 60 mils (Cc.) water, 12.5 alcohol, 47 chloroform, 3230 ether. Antiperiodic, Bitter Tonic. Average Dose:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.15 Gm.).

**Cineol.** See Eucalyptol.

**Cinnabar, Artificial.** See Mercury Sulphide Red.

**Cinnamon, Cassia, Squibb**

Powdered tin, lb.

sprinkler-top tins, 4 ozs., per doz. ;  
2 ozs., per doz. ; 1 oz., per doz.

Cassia Bark; Chinese Cinnamon. Inner bark of *Cinnamomum Cassia*. Aromatic, Carminative; also used in perfumery and as flavoring. Ordinary Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

**Cinnamon, Ceylon, Squibb**

Powdered tin, lb.

sprinkler-top tins, 4 ozs., per doz.  
2 ozs., per doz. ; 1 oz., per doz.

*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*. Dried inner bark of cultivated trees of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum* (Fam. *Lauraceæ*). It is collected by stripping the bark from the shoots and collecting it in bundles. It is then allowed to remain in this state for a while, to undergo fermentation, which makes the subsequent process of removing the outer bark more easy. The bark then contracts, curling up into quills, which are wrapped around each other, the smaller inside, until six or eight layers are formed. Cassia bark is generally found less tightly curled up and each quill separate. It is redder and darker, and has a stronger but less pleasant odor. It is also rougher than Ceylon.

**⊕ Cinnamon, Saigon, Squibb**

Ground for Percolation tin, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

\* Powdered tin, lb.

sprinkler-top tins, 4 ozs., per doz.  
2 ozs., per doz. ; 1 oz., per doz.

*Cinnamomum Saigonicum*. Bark of an undetermined species of *Cinnamomum* (Fam. *Lauraceæ*). Same action and uses as Cassia cinnamon.

**Cinnamon, Sumatra, Squibb**

tin, lb.

(Powdered) sprinkler-top tins, 4 ozs., per doz.  
2 ozs., per doz. ; 1 oz., per doz.

A high-quality Cinnamon of exquisite flavor and superior strength, practically equalling in these respects the more costly Saigon cinnamon.

**Citrine Ointment.** See Ointment Mercury Nitrate.

**CLEMENS' SOLUTION.** See Solution Arsenic, Clemens'.

⊕ **Clove, Squibb \* Whole** tin, lb.  
**Powdered** tin, lb.  
sprinkler-top tins, 4 ozs., per doz. ;  
2 ozs., per doz. ; 1 oz., per doz.

*Caryophyllus*. Dried flower-buds of *Eugenia aromatica* (Fam. *Myrtaceæ*). Cloves are cultivated in the West Indies, Guiana, Cayenne, Sumatra, and Zanzibar, the Molucca Islands having been for a long time the chief source of the best cloves. The buds are at first white, then green and finally red, when they are immediately picked and dried by solar heat. The best cloves are large, dark, brittle, and exude oil on being scratched. The grade quoted is prime quality of most careful selection, and not deprived of any of its oil. Condiment; Aromatic, Carminative, Counter-irritant. **Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.)**.

#### COAGULEN.

Extract from blood platelets, with milk sugar. 1 Gm. represents 20 Gm. dried blood. Yellowish, granular powder; slight odor; sweet taste. Freely soluble in water. Coagulant, Hemostatic; usually in 5 percent. solution, locally, or by intramuscular or intravenous injection. (See also Thromboplastin.)

#### COAL TAR.

*Pix Lithanthracis*, N. F.; *Pix Carbonis*. Obtained as by-product in destructive distillation of coal. Nearly black, thick liquid or semisolid; naphthalene-like odor; sharp, burning taste. Soluble in chloroform, benzene; slightly soluble in water; partially soluble in alcohol. Antiseptic, Antiparasitic.

**Cobalt Chloride Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Cobalt Nitrate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

† ⊕ **Cocaine (Alkaloid), Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial

*Cocaina*; Methylbenzoylecgonine.  $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N$ . Alkaloid obtained from coca. Colorless prisms; slightly bitter taste, producing on tongue temporary numbness. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 600 mls (Cc.) water, 6.5 alcohol, 0.7 chloroform, 3.5 ether, 12 olive oil; soluble in liquid petrolatum. Nerve Stimulant, Local Anesthetic, Mydriatic. **Average Dose: 1/4 grain (0.015 Gm.)**. **Antidotes:** tannin, emetics; chloral hydrate; amyl nitrite by inhalation; morphine or caffeine hypodermically; stimulants.

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† ⊕ **Cocaine Hydrochloride, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial  
 Large or \* Small Crystals

*Cocainæ Hydrochloridum*.  $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N.HCl$ . Colorless prisms, flaky leaflets, or a white, crystalline, permanent powder; slightly bitter taste, and producing on tongue a tingling, followed by numbness. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.4 mil (Cc.) water, 3.2 alcohol, 12.5 chloroform; soluble in glycerin; insoluble in ether. Local Anesthetic, Nasal Astringent and Mydriatic, externally; Anti-emetic and Cerebral Stimulant, internally. Used in 1 to 4 percent. solution on mucous membranes, in 0.2 to 1 percent. solution hypodermically. Average Dose: 1/4 grain (0.015 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II].) NOTE. Solutions of cocaine hydrochloride after being kept long are partly hydrolyzed; they cannot be sterilized by boiling without some loss, but amount of decomposition is ordinarily insignificant.

#### COCCULUS INDICUS.

*Cocculus Indicus*, N. F. Dried fruit of *Anamirta Cocculus* (Fam. *Menispermaceæ*). Parasiticide.

**Cochineal, Squibb** Powdered tin, lb. ; 1/4 lb.

*Coccus*; *Coccionella*. Dried female insect, *Pseudococcus cacti* (Fam. *Coccidæ*). Of best quality, and very satisfactory tinctorial power. Its coloring matter is soluble in water, alcohol, or ammonia water; insoluble in oils, slightly soluble in ether.

#### COCHINEAL COLOR.

*Liquor Cocci*, N. F. 6.5 Gm. cochineal in 100 mils (Cc.), with potassium carbonate, alum, potassium bitartrate, glycerin, alcohol, water. Red coloring.

#### COCILLANA.

*Cocillana*, N. F. Dried bark of *Guarea Rusbyi* (Fam. *Meliaceæ*). Characteristic odor, astringent, nauseating taste. Nauseant Expectorant, similar to ipecac. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

#### COCOA.

*Cacao Præparata*, N. F.; Soluble Cocoa. Powdered roasted kernels of ripe seeds of *Theobroma Cacao* (Fam. *Sterculiaceæ*). Beverage and Flavor.

† ⊕ **Codeine (Alkaloid), Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial

*Codeina*; Methylmorphine.  $C_{18}H_{21}O_3N.H_2O$ . An alkaloid of opium, but usually obtained from morphine by methylation. White, odorless, faintly bitter crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 120 mils (Cc.) water, 2 alcohol, 0.5 chloroform, 18 ether. Sedative, Analgesic, Hypnotic, Sedative; in coughs, pains, morphinism, etc. Less constipating and less apt to induce habit than morphine. Average Dose: 1/2 grain (0.03 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II].)



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## ⊕ COLOCYNTH.

*Colocynthis*; Colocynth (Bitter Apple) Pulp. Dried pulp of fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis* (Fam. *Cucurbitaceæ*). Drastic Hydragogue Cathartic; rarely used alone. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). (See also Extract.)

COLOGNE. See Spirit, Perfumed.

## COLTSFOOT.

*Farfara*, N. F. Dried leaves of *Tussilago Farfara* (Fam. *Compositæ*). Faint odor; mucilaginous, bitter taste. Demulcent Expectorant. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

Columbo. See Calumba.

Compound Alum Powder. See Powder Alum Compound.

## CONDURANGO.

*Condurango*, N. F. Dried bark of *Marsdenia Condurango* (Fam. *Asclepiadaceæ*). Bitter Stomachic, introduced especially for cancer cachexia. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

## CONFECTION ROSE.

*Confectio Rosæ*, N. F. Red rose leaves 8 parts, sugar 64 parts, clarified honey 12 parts and stronger rosewater 16 parts. Pill excipient.

Confection Senna, Squibb jar, lb. ; ¼ lb.

This confection enjoys a reputation for therapeutic efficiency of many years' standing, and is reliable as an effective Cathartic, especially in convalescence after child-birth. It contains senna (10 percent.), coriander, cassia fistula, tamarind, prune, and fig, with sugar and some water. Slightly different from N. F. *Confectio Sennæ*. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

## CONIUM.

*Conium*, N. F. Hemlock; Poison Hemlock. Dried, full-grown, unripe fruit of *Conium maculatum* (Fam. *Umbelliferæ*). Assays not less than 0.5 percent. coniine. Deteriorates rapidly and is wholly unfit for use after two years. Antispasmodic, Sedative, Antineuralgic. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

Consumptive's Weed. See Yerba Santa.

## CONVALLARIA FLOWERS.

*Convallariæ Flores*, N. F.; Lily of the Valley Flowers. Dried inflorescence of *Convallaria majalis* (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). Odor agreeable; taste sweetish, then slightly acrid. Cardiac Tonic, similar to digitalis. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

## CONVALLARIA ROOT.

*Convallariæ Radix*, N. F.; Lily of the Valley Root. Dried rhizome and rootlets of *Convallaria majalis* (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). Heart Tonic, similar to digitalis. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

## ⊕ COPAIBA.

*Copaiba*; Copaiva; Balsam Copaiba. Oleoresin from South American species of *Copaiba* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Pale yellow to brownish-yellow, viscid liquid; peculiar, aromatic odor; bitter, acrid taste. Insoluble in water; partly soluble in alcohol; completely soluble in chloroform or ether. Sp. gr. 0.940 to 0.995. Anticatarrhal, Diuretic, Expectorant, mainly in gonorrhœa, cystitis, chronic bronchitis, etc. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

## ⊕ Copper Sulphate, Squibb

Crystals	bottle, lb.	; ¼ lb.
* Granular	bottle, lb.	; ¼ lb.

*Cupri Sulphas*; Cupric Sulphate; Blue Vitriol; Blue Stone.  $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . An exceptionally pure product; free from aluminum and heavy metals. Large, deep-blue, odorless, efflorescent crystals, or greenish-blue granular powder, of nauseous, metallic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 2.5 mils (Cc) water, 500 alcohol, 2.8 glycerin. Escharotic, Astringent, Emetic, Nervine; externally in eye diseases, hyperidrosis, bleeding, etc.; internally in nervous diseases and to produce vomiting. Average Dose: astringent and nervine, 1/6 grain (0.01 Gm.); emetic, 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). Incompatible with fixed alkalies and alkali carbonates; with iodides, mercury bichloride, sodium borate, lead acetate, silver nitrate, and with tannin-containing infusions, tinctures, etc. Antidotes: milk and sugar, or white of egg freely; pure potassium ferrocyanide, 10 to 15 grains (0.65 to 1 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV]; Tablets [Part II].)

## COPTIS.

*Coptis*, N. F.; Gold Thread. Dried plant of *Coptis trifolia* (Fam. *Ranunculaceæ*). Faint odor; bitter taste. Bitter Stomachic, similar to gentian. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

CORDIAL, GODFREY'S. See Mixture Opium and Sassafras.

CORDIAL, NEUTRALIZING. See Mixture Rhubarb Alkaline.

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The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.

## CORIANDER.

*Coriandrum*; Coriander Seed. Dried ripe fruit of *Coriandrum sativum* (Fam. *Umbelliferae*). Aromatic, Carminative, Corrective of action of drastic purgatives. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

CORN SILK. See *Zea*.

## CORNUS.

*Cornus*, N. F.; Dogwood Bark. Dried bark of root of *Cornus florida* (Fam. *Cornaceae*); slight odor; bitter, astringent taste. Used as Astringent, Antiperiodic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

CORNUTOL. Brand name for aqueous fluidextract ergot.

## CORPUS LUTEUM, DRIED.

From cow's or pig's ovaries. Alterative, in disorders following menopause, obesity with dysmenorrhea, etc. Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.065 Gm.) two or three times daily.

**Corrosive Sublimate.** See Mercury Chloride, Corrosive.

## CORYDALIS.

*Corydalis*, N. F.; Turkey Corn. Dried tubers of *Bicuculla canadensis* (Fam. *Fumariaceae*). Nearly odorless; slightly bitter. Formerly used as Antiluetic, but now considered useless by scientific practitioners. Average Dose: 10 grains (0.65 Gm.).

## CORYFIN.

Ethylglycolic Acid Ester of Menthol. Colorless, oily liquid, of faint menthol odor. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils; sparingly soluble in water. Local Anodyne and Anticatarrhal. Applied pure or with olive oil.

## COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

*Cotarninae Hydrochloridum*; Stypticin. Newly official.  $C_{12}H_{14}NO_3Cl$ . Salt of base obtained by hydrolyzing narcotine. Yellow, bitter, odorless powder. Very soluble in water, alcohol. Used as Uterine Hemostatic and Sedative, internally; Styptic, externally. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).

COTO. See Paracoto.

## COTTON, ABSORBENT.

*Gossypium Purificatum*; Purified Cotton. Hairs of seed from cultivated varieties of *Gossypium herbaceum* (Fam. *Malvaceae*).

## COTTON, STYPTIC.

*Gossypium Stypticum*, N. F. Absorbent cotton impregnated with dilute solution ferric chloride.





**Creosoté Carbonate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Creosoti Carbonas.* Mixture of carbonates of constituents of creosote. Colorless to yellowish, thick, oily liquid; faint odor and taste of creosote. Sp. gr. 1.145 to 1.170. Insoluble in water; freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed oils. Intestinal Antiseptic, Antitubercular, like creosote. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.), in milk, wine, coffee, etc. Also used by inunction.

**⊕ Cresol, Squibb**

bottle, lb.

*Cresol.* Often called Cresylic Acid. Mixture of isomeric cresols, obtained from coal-tar. Yellowish to brownish-yellow liquid, of phenol-like odor and darkening on exposure to light. Sp. gr. 1.030 to 1.038. 1 mil (Cc.) dissolves in about 50 mils water; miscible with alcohol, ether or glycerin. Disinfectant and Antiseptic, like phenol. Average Dose: 1 minim (0.06 mil). (See also Solution.)

**CROCUS.**

*Crocus*, N. F.; Spanish Saffron. Stigmas of *Crocus sativus* (Fam. *Iridaceæ*). Dark-red; strong aromatic odor; bitterish, aromatic taste. Domestic Diaphoretic and Antispasmodic; used largely as yellow coloring.

**Cubeb, Powdered, Squibb**

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Cubeba*; Cubeb Berries. Dried, unripe but fully grown fruits of *Piper Cubeba* (Fam. *Piperaceæ*). Antiseptic, Diuretic, Stimulating Expectorant; in genito-urinary catarrh, respiratory diseases, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Oleoresin; Troches [Part II].)

**Cudbear, Squibb**

Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

Coloring matter from various species of lichens. Purplish-red powder. Soluble in alcohol. Used pharmaceutically. (See also Tincture.)

**CULVER'S ROOT.** See *Leptandra*.

**CUSSO.** See *Brayera*.

**CYMARIN.**

Neutral substance from *Apocynum cannabinum* and *A. androsæmifolium*. Colorless, bitter prisms. Readily soluble in alcohol or chloroform; slightly in ether or water. Heart Stimulant. Dose: 1/200 to 1/100 grain (0.0003 to 0.0006 Gm.); by intravenous or intramuscular injection half as much.

**CYPRIPEDIUM.**

*Cypripedium*, N. F.; Ladies' Slipper. Dried rhizome and roots of *Cypripedium hirsutum* or of *C. parviflorum* (Fam. *Orchidaceæ*). Used as Nerve Stimulant and Tonic. (See also Fluidextract.)



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## DIASPIRIN.

Succinyl-disalicylic Acid. White, odorless, almost tasteless powder; 77 percent. salicylic acid. Soluble in alcohol; nearly insoluble in water or ether. Diaphoretic, Antirheumatic. **Dose:** 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Diastase from Malt, Squibb** bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Diastasum*; Vegetable Diastase. Starch-digesting principle developed in malt or germinated grain. 1 part converts 50 parts potato starch into sugar in 30 minutes. Creamy-white powder, tasteless, soluble in water, almost insoluble in alcohol. Starch-Digestant. **Average Dose:** 8 grains (0.5 Gm.), two hours after meals.

**Diastase from Pancreas, Squibb** bottle, oz.

Animal Diastase; Amylopsin. Starch-digesting enzyme of pancreas in most highly purified form. Active in neutral, feebly alkaline and feebly acid solution. 1 part transforms 125 parts potato starch into sugar in 30 minutes. Starch-Digestant. **Dose:** 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 Gm.), two hours after meals.

**Dichloramine-T, Squibb** bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Toluene - para - sulphondichloramine.*  $\text{CH}_3.\text{C}_6\text{H}_4.\text{SO}_2\text{NCl}_2$ . White powder; chlorous odor. Soluble in about 10 parts chlorcosane, in chlorinated eucalyptol or chloroform; insoluble in water. Introduced by Dr. H. D. Dakin and colleagues as powerful Germicide and Disinfectant for use in oily solution. Applied to wounds in 2 to 5 per cent. solutions, to nose and throat in 1 per cent. strength, and to eyes in 0.5 to 1 per cent. dilution. Solutions are best prepared thus: Warm chlorcosane, stir in Dichloramine-T until dissolved, filter, if desired (usually not necessary), and cool to suitable temperature for use. While its solutions keep for quite some time they should be discarded if they contain a precipitate that does not disappear on gently warming. (See also Chloramine-T, water-soluble), and Halazone Tablets [Part II].)

DIETHYLMALONYLUREA. See Barbital.

## DIGIPOTEN.

Mixture of digitalis glucosides in soluble form, diluted with milk sugar and standardized to activity of digitalis leaves. **Dose:** same as latter.

## DIGIPURATUM.

Standardized, purified extract digitalis; 1 Gm. represents 1 Gm. digitalis; contains digitoxin and digitalin as tannates. **Dose:** same as of digitalis.

**Digitalin, Squibb**  $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. vial, ; 15-grain vial,  
 Digitalin Germanic. Yellowish-white powder. Soluble in water and alcohol; almost insoluble in ether or chloroform. Cardiac Tonic and Diuretic, like digitalis. Dose:  $\frac{1}{10}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.006 to 0.03 Gm.), in pills or tablets. Antidotes: tannic acid, emetics; nitroglycerin or morphine early; strophanthin later; camphor and other stimulants. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **Digitalis, Squibb**

* Whole	tin, lb.	; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Ground for Percolation		tin, lb.
Powdered	tin, lb.	; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

*Digitalis*; Foxglove. First quality, carefully selected, dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* (Fam. *Scrophulariaceæ*). Physiologically assayed according to U. S. P.; minimum lethal dose not more than 0.0006 Gm. per Gm. weight of frog. Also assayed by the "Cat Method" of Hatcher, for those who desire to administer it by Eggleston method. Direct Cardiac Stimulant, Diuretic. Used in cardiac decompensation; most efficient when heart is rapid and very irregular. Useful in edema only when latter arises from impaired circulation. Naturally apt to cause digestive disturbance. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). (See also Extract; Fluidextract; Tincture; Tablets [Part II].)

**DIGITOL.** Brand of Fat-free Tincture Digitalis.

**Dihydroxyphthalophenone.** See Phenolphthalein.

**DIODOHYDROXYPROPANE.** See Iothion.

**DIISOBUTYLCRESOL IODIDE.** See Europhen.

**DIMAZON.**

Diacetylaminoazotoluene. Orange-colored powder. Insoluble in water; readily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils and fats. Cicatrizant, Antipytic; in burns, chronic ulcers, etc., in 2 percent. ointment or 5 percent. dusting powder.

**DIMETHYLAMINOANTIPYRINE.** See Pyramidon.

**Dimethylxanthine.** See Theobromine.

⊕ **DIONIN.** A brand of Ethylmorphine Hydrochloride.

The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

## DIPLOSAL.

Salicylosalicylic Acid; Salicylic Ester of Salicylic Acid. White, nearly odorless, tasteless powder. Soluble in ether, dilute alkali solutions; almost insoluble in water. Antirheumatic, Intestinal Antiseptic. Dose: 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 Gm.).

DIURETIN. A brand of Theobromine Sodio-Salicylate.

Dobell's Solution. See Solution Sodium Borate, Compound.

DOG GRASS. See Triticum.

DOGWOOD BARK. See Cornus.

DONOVAN'S SOLUTION. See Solution Arsenic and Mercury Iodide.

Dover's Powder. See Powder Ipecac and Opium.

Dover's Powder, Liquid. See Tincture Ipecac and Opium.

## DROSERA.

*Drosera*, N. F.; Sundew. Air-dried flowering plant of *Drosera rotundifolia*, *D. intermedia*, or *D. longifolia* (Fam. *Droseraceæ*). Used in respiratory diseases. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

DULCAMARA. See Bittersweet.

DUOTAL. A brand of Guaiacol Carbonate.

EASTON'S SYRUP. See Syrup Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

## ECHINACEA.

*Echinacea*, N. F. Dried rhizome and roots of *Brauneria pallida* (*Echinacea angustifolia*; Fam. *Compositæ*). Faint, aromatic odor; sweetish taste. Used as Alterative. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

Effervescent Granular Salts. See Granular Effervescent Salts.

EHRlich's 606. See Arsphenamine.

Eisenzucker. See Iron Oxide Red, Saccharated.

## ⊕ ELATERIN.

*Elaterinum*. From elaterium, a substance deposited by juice of fruit of *Ecballium elaterium* (Fam. *Cucurbitaceæ*). White, odorless crystals; bitter, slightly acrid taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 325 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 15.5 chloroform, 450 ether; insoluble in water. Powerful Hydragogue Cathartic; in dropsy, convulsions, eclampsia, etc. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain (0.003 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II].)

ELDER FLOWERS. See Sambucus.

ELECAMPANE. See Inula.

ELIXIR ADJUVANT. See Elixir Glycyrrhiza.

ELIXIR ALMOND COMPOUND.

*Elixir Amygdalæ Compositum*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 0.05 mil oil bitter almond, 0.1 Gm. vanillin, 15 mils stronger orange-flower water, with alcohol, syrup and water. Vehicle.

ELIXIR AMMONIUM BROMIDE.

*Elixir Ammonii Bromidi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 40 grains ammonium bromide. Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

Elixir Ammonium Valerate, Squibb      pint,      ; gal.

*Elixir Ammonii Valeratis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 16 grains ammonium valerate, in aromatic elixir with tincture vanilla and a little chloroform. Nerve Sedative; chiefly in hysteria and alcoholism. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

ELIXIR ANISE.

*Elixir Anisi*, N. F.; Aniseed Cordial. Mixture of anethol, oil fennel, spirit bitter almond, deodorized alcohol, etc. Carminative, chiefly in children. Average Dose (infant): 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

⊕ Elixir Aromatic, Squibb      pint,      ; gal.

*Elixir Aromaticum*; Simple Elixir. Contains 1.2 volume percent. compound spirit orange. Aromatic Vehicle, Carminative.

ELIXIR AROMATIC RED.

*Elixir Aromaticum Rubrum*, N. F. Aromatic elixir colored red with cudbear.

ELIXIR BISMUTH.

*Elixir Bismuthi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 16 grains bismuth and sodium tartrate. Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

ELIXIR BITTER ORANGE.

*Elixir Aurantii Amari*, N. F. Replacing Elixir Curassao, N. F. III. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 0.4 mil oil bitter orange, 2 mils tincture bitter orange peel, 2 mils stronger orange-flower water, with alcohol, syrup, and water. Vehicle.

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•  
ELIXIR BLACKBERRY COMPOUND.

*Elixir Rubi Compositum*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains each blackberry root, galls and cinnamon,  $1\frac{7}{8}$  grains cloves, and 1 grain each mace and ginger, together with syrup blackberry fruit. Antidiarrheal, Carminative. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (16 mils [Cc.]).

ELIXIR BLACK HAW. See Elixir Viburnum Prunifolium.

ELIXIR BUCHU.

*Elixir Buchu*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents 57 grains short buchu. Diuretic, Urinary Anticatarrhal. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with spirit nitrous ether or ferrous sulphate.

ELIXIR BUCHU AND POTASSIUM ACETATE.

*Elixir Buchu et Potassii Acetatis*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents about 60 grains short buchu and 39 grains potassium acetate. Diuretic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with spirit nitrous ether or ferrous sulphate.

ELIXIR BUCHU COMPOUND.

*Elixir Buchu Compositum*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents  $71\frac{1}{4}$  grains short buchu, and  $141\frac{1}{4}$  grains each cubeb, juniper and uva ursi. Diuretic, Urinary Anticatarrhal. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

ELIXIR CALCIUM BROMIDE.

*Elixir Calcii Bromidi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 39 grains calcium bromide. Nerve Sedative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

ELIXIR CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE.

*Elixir Calcii Hypophosphitis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 16 grains calcium hypophosphite. Used as Reconstructive Tonic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

ELIXIR CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE.

*Elixir Calcii Lactophosphatis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 12 grains calcium lactophosphate. Used as Reconstructive Tonic, Anticachectic; in scrofula, caries, etc. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Calcium and Sodium Glycerophosphates, Squibb**  
pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Calcii et Sodii Glycerophosphatum*, N. F.; Each fluidounce contains about 8 grains sodium glycerophosphate and 4 grains calcium glycerophosphate, with glycerin, aromatic elixir and distilled water. Used as Nerve Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Calisaya.** See Elixir Cinchona.

**Elixir Calisaya and Hypophosphites.** See Elixir Cinchona and Hypophosphites.

**ELIXIR CALISAYA AND IRON.** See Elixir Cinchona and Iron.

**ELIXIR CARDAMOM COMPOUND.**

*Elixir Cardamomi Compositum.* Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 1 mil compound spirit cardamom, with alcohol, syrup and water. Vehicle.

**ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA.**

*Elixir Cascaræ Sagradæ,* N. F. Equal volumes aromatic fluid-extract cascara and aromatic elixir. Laxative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA COMPOUND.**

*Elixir Cascaræ Sagradæ Compositum,* N. F.; Laxative Elixir. Each fluidounce represents 57 grains cascara, 34 grains senna and 30 grains juglans, in aromatic elixir. Laxative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR CATHARTIC COMPOUND.**

*Elixir Catharticum Compositum,* N. F. Each fluidounce represents 57 grains frangula,  $45\frac{1}{2}$  grains senna and  $28\frac{1}{4}$  grains rhubarb, with spirit peppermint, solution potassa, and elixir aromatic. Aperient, Cathartic. Average Dose: aperient, 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]); cathartic, 3 fluidrachms (12 mils).

**Elixir Cinchona Alkaloids, Squibb** pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum,* N. F.; Elixir Cinchona or Calisaya, from alkaloids. Each fluidounce contains about 1 grain quinine sulphate and  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain each cinchonine and cinchonidine sulphates. Bitter Tonic, Antiperiodic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR CINCHONA ALKALOIDS AND HYPOPHOSPHITES.**

*Elixir Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum et Hypophosphitum,* N. F. Each fluidounce contains 8 grains each hypophosphites calcium and sodium, in elixir cinchona. Used as Tonic and Antica-  
cheptic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR CINCHONA ALKALOIDS AND IRON.**

*Elixir Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum et Ferri,* N. F.; Ferrated Elixir Calisaya. Each fluidounce contains 16 grains iron phosphate, in elixir cinchona alkaloids. Bitter Tonic. Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. When prescribing, please specify SQUIBB'S.



**ELIXIR CINCHONA ALKALOIDS, IRON AND BISMUTH.**

*Elixir Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum, Ferri et Bismuthi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 14 grains iron phosphate and 8 grains bismuth and sodium tartrate, in elixir cinchona. Bitter Tonic, Stomachic, Hematinic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR CINCHONA ALKALOIDS, IRON, BISMUTH AND STRYCHNINE.**

*Elixir Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum, Ferri, Bismuthi et Strychninæ*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 0.08 grain strychnine sulphate, in elixir cinchona, iron and bismuth. Stomachic, Nerve and Blood Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR CINCHONA ALKALOIDS, IRON AND PEPSIN.**

*Elixir Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum, Ferri et Pepsini*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains  $7\frac{1}{2}$  grains pepsin and 12 grains iron phosphate, in elixir cinchona. Tonic, Hematinic, Digestive. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Cinchona Alkaloids, Iron and Strychnine, Squibb**  
pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Cinchonæ Alkaloidorum, Ferri et Strychninæ* N. F. Each fluidounce contains  $\frac{2}{25}$  grain strychnine sulphate and 16 grains ferric phosphate, in elixir cinchona. Hematinic, Nervine. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR CORRIGENS.** See Elixir Eriodictyon Aromatic.**ELIXIR CORYDALIS COMPOUND.**

*Elixir Corydalis Compositum*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents  $27\frac{1}{2}$  grains each corydalis and stillingia,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  grains xanthoxylum, 41 grains iris, and 23 grains potassium iodide, in aromatic elixir. Used as Antiluetic; acc. to Council on P. & C., of A. M. A., useless and therefore harmful. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR CRAMP BARK COMPOUND.** See Elixir Viburnum Opulus Compound.**Elixir Digestive Compound, Squibb** pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Digestivum Compositum*, N. F. III; Compound Elixir Pepsin. Each fluidounce contains 4.6 grains pepsin,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain each pancreatin and diastase,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain lactic acid and  $\frac{1}{2}$  minim hydrochloric acid, with glycerin and aromatic elixir. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]). (NOTE. According to Council on P. & C., of A. M. A., "pepsin and pancreatin in solution are incompatible with one another. If the solution be neutral or alkaline, the pancreatin gradually destroys the pepsin, and if acid the pepsin destroys the pancreatin." We offer this Elixir in response to the demands made on us.)



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## ELIXIR GENTIAN AND IRON PHOSPHATE.

*Elixir Gentianæ et Ferri Phosphatis*, N. F.; Elixir Gentian Ferrated. Each fluidounce represents  $16\frac{1}{2}$  grains gentian and 8 grains iron phosphate. Bitter Tonic, Hematopoietic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Glycerophosphates.** See Elixir Calcium and Sodium Glycerophosphates.

**Elixir Glycerophosphates Compound, Squibb**

pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Glycerophosphatum Compositum*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 7.3 grains calcium glycerophosphate, 13.5 grains sodium glycerophosphate, 0.9 grain manganese glycerophosphate, 0.45 grain quinine glycerophosphate and 1.35 grains iron glycerophosphate, with compound spirit cardamom, alcohol, glycerin and water. Used as Nerve Tonic and Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]), before meals. Keep in cool place.

## ELIXIR GLYCYRRHIZA.

*Elixir Glycyrrhizæ*; Elixir Licorice. Replacing Elixir Adjuvant U. S. P. VIII Rev. Each fluidounce represents 60 minims fluidextract licorice, with aromatic elixir. Vehicle for bitter and nauseous remedies. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

## ELIXIR GLYCYRRHIZA AQUEOUS.

*Elixir Glycyrrhizæ Aquosum*, N. F.; Aqueous Elixir Licorice. Each fluidounce contains 72 minims fluidextract licorice,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  compound spirit cardamom, 96 stronger orange-flower water, with glycerin, syrup, water. Lenitive and Pectoral, but used chiefly as vehicle for bitter remedies. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

ELIXIR LICORICE. See Elixir Glycyrrhiza.

## ELIXIR GLYCYRRHIZA AROMATIC.

*Elixir Glycyrrhizæ Aromaticum*, N. F.; Aromatic Elixir Licorice. Each fluidounce represents 60 minims fluidextract licorice, with oils of cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg and fennel, and aromatic elixir. Vehicle. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

## ELIXIR GUARANA.

*Elixir Guaranaæ*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents about  $9\frac{1}{4}$  grains guarana, with aromatic elixir and compound elixir taraxacum. Sedative. Antineuralgic; mainly in nervous headache. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).



**Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, Squibb**

pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents about 8 grains ferric chloride, 4 grains quinine hydrochloride, and 0.08 grain strychnine sulphate. General Tonic, in debility, convalescence, etc. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates, Squibb**

pint, ; gal.

Essentially *Elixir Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum*, U. S. P. VIIIth Rev., but by a laboratory improvement made of a nice green color instead of brownish-green. Each fluidounce represents about 8 grains iron phosphate, 4 grains quinine and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain strychnine. Hematinic and Nervine. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR LAXATIVE.** See Elixir Cascara Sagrada Compound.

**ELIXIR LITHIUM BROMIDE.**

*Elixir Lithii Bromidi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 39 grains lithium bromide. Nerve Sedative. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR LITHIUM CITRATE.**

*Elixir Lithii Citratis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 39 grains lithium citrate, in aromatic elixir. Systemic Alkali, Diuretic; chiefly in gout and rheumatism. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR LITHIUM SALICYLATE.**

*Elixir Lithii Salicylatis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 39 grains lithium salicylate, in aromatic elixir. Antirheumatic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Pepsin, Squibb**

pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Pepsini*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about  $7\frac{3}{4}$  grains pepsin, with hydrochloric acid, glycerin, aromatic elixir, etc. Digestive. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Pepsin and Bismuth, Squibb**

pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Pepsini et Bismuthi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 4 grains pepsin and 16 grains bismuth and sodium tartrate, with glycerin, alcohol, syrup and aromatic elixir. Gastric Sedative, Digestive. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine, Squibb**

pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Pepsini, Bismuthi et Strychninæ*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 4 grains pepsin, 16 grains bismuth and sodium tartrate, and 0.08 grain strychnine. Digestive Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## ELIXIR PEPSIN AND IRON.

*Elixir Pepsini et Ferri*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents 4 grains ferric chloride and 8 grains pepsin. Digestive, Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Pepsin and Rennin Compound.** See Essence Pepsin.

**Elixir Pepsin Compound.** See Elixir Digestive Compound.

## ELIXIR PHOSPHORUS.

*Elixir Phosphori*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about  $\frac{1}{9}$  grain phosphorus. Deteriorates rapidly. Bone reconstructive in rickets. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Antidotes: potassium permanganate; charcoal or lime water; then emetics.

## ELIXIR PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

*Elixir Phosphori et Nucis Vomicae*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents 16 minims tincture nux vomica and  $\frac{1}{9}$  grain phosphorus. Deteriorates rapidly. Used as Nerve Tonic and Aphrodisiac. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Antidotes: emetics; potassium permanganate; charcoal; lime-water.

## ELIXIR POTASSIUM ACETATE.

*Elixir Potassii Acetatis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 39 grains potassium acetate, with aromatic elixir. Diuretic, Antacid; in dropsy, cystitis, rheumatic diathesis, etc. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (16 mils [Cc.]).

## ELIXIR POTASSIUM ACETATE AND JUNIPER.

*Elixir Potassii Acetatis et Juniperi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 39 grains potassium acetate and 57 grains juniper, in aromatic elixir. Diuretic, Urinary Anticatarrhal. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (16 mils [Cc.]).

## ELIXIR POTASSIUM BROMIDE.

*Elixir Potassii Bromidi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 80 grains potassium bromide. Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with alkaloidal salts.

## ELIXIR QUININE VALERATE AND STRYCHNINE.

*Elixir Quininae Valeratis et Strychninae*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 8 grains quinine valerate and 0.08 grain strychnine sulphate, in aromatic elixir. Used as Nerve Tonic; in hysteria, nervousness, etc. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

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The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.

**Elixir, Simple.** See Elixir Aromatic.

**Elixir Sodium Bromide, Squibb** pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Sodii Bromidi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 80 grains sodium bromide. Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with alkaloidal salts.

**ELIXIR SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE.**

*Elixir Sodii Hypophosphitis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 16 grains sodium hypophosphite, in aromatic elixir. Used as Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR SODIUM SALICYLATE.**

*Elixir Sodii Salicylatis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 40 grains sodium salicylate. Antirheumatic, Analgesic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with ferric salts, solutions quinine salts and spirit nitrous ether.

**ELIXIR SODIUM SALICYLATE COMPOUND.**

*Elixir Sodii Salicylatis Compositum*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 36 grains sodium salicylate, 15 minims fluidextract condurango,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  minims fluidextract gelsemium, 6.8 grains potassium iodide; with aromatic elixir. Antirheumatic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**ELIXIR STRYCHNINE VALERATE.**

*Elixir Strychninæ Valeratis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 0.08 grain strychnine valerate, with tincture vanilla and aromatic elixir. Nervine. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Taraxacum Compound, Squibb** pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Taraxaci Compositum*, N. F. Containing fluidextracts taraxacum, wild cherry, sweet orange peel and licorice, tincture cinnamon, compound tincture cardamom, and aromatic elixir. Each fluidounce represents 16 grains taraxacum, 9 grains wild cherry and  $27\frac{1}{2}$  grains licorice. Vehicle for bitter, saline or acrid substances. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Elixir Terpin Hydrate, Squibb** pint, ; gal.

*Elixir Terpini Hydratis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 8 grains terpin hydrate, with tincture sweet orange peel, spirit bitter almond, alcohol, glycerin, syrup and water. Stimulating Expectorant, Anticatarrhal; chiefly in chronic affections of respiratory tract. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).





## ELIXIR ZINC VALERATE.

*Elixir Zinci Valeratis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 8 grains zinc valerate, with ammonium citrate, spirit bitter almond and aromatic elixir. Used as Nerve Sedative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## ELM.

*Ulmus*; Slippery Elm. Bark of *Ulmus fulva* (Fam. *Ulmaceæ*), deprived of outer corky layer and dried. Demulcent. (See also Troches.)

## ⊕ EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

*Emetinae Hydrochloridum*.  $C_{30}H_{44}N_2O_4 \cdot 2HCl + 2H_2O$ . Salt of an ipecac alkaloid. White to yellowish, odorless, bitter powder; darkens in light. Freely soluble in water, alcohol. Expectorant, Antamebic, Hemostatic; in bronchitis, amebic dysentery and pyorrhea alveolaris, hemoptysis, etc. Average Dose: Antamebic,  $\frac{1}{3}$  grain (0.02 Gm.) hypodermically thrice daily for a week, then discontinued for a few days and resumed if necessary (injected into gums in .1 percent. solution); expectorant  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0.005 to 0.01 Gm.); hemostatic  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  grain (0.03 to 0.04 Gm.) subcutaneously.

## EMPYROFORM.

Condensation product of birch tar and formaldehyde. Dark grayish-brown, nearly inodorous powder. Soluble in acetone or chloroform; insoluble in water, alcohol or ether. Antipruritic and Antiparasitic Dermic, in 5 percent. ointments, 10 to 20 percent. pastes or paints.

## Emulsions.

No matter how well made, emulsions will not keep; hence, we do not carry them in stock, but we are prepared to supply them on special orders in quantities of 1 gallon or more.

## EMULSION ALMOND.

*Emulsum Amygdalæ*; Milk of Almond. 6 percent. sweet almonds, with sugar, acacia and water. Demulcent, Vehicle.

## EMULSION ASAFETIDA.

*Emulsum Asafætidaæ*; Milk of Asafœtida. 4 percent. asafœtida, with water. Sedative, Carminative; in hysteria, asthma, convulsions, etc. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (16 mils).

## EMULSION CASTOR OIL.

*Emulsum Olei Ricini*, N. F. 35 percent. by volume castor oil, with tincture vanilla, syrup and water. Cathartic. Average Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fluidounces (48 mils [Cc.]).

## EMULSION COD-LIVER OIL.

*Emulsum Olei Morrhuæ*. 50 volume percent. of oil, and holding flavor which efficiently masks the taste. Alterative Tonic, Nutrient. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).



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## ⊕ EPINEPHRINE.

Active principle of suprarenal gland. Small, white crystals, sparingly soluble in water and prone to oxidize, hence supplied only in 1:1000 solution of its hydrochloride in normal salt solution and generally containing a preservative. Vaso-constrictor, Hemostatic; Tonic to heart muscle. Dose: 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 mils [Cc.]) of the 1:1000 solution; hypodermically, 1 to 15 minims (0.06 to 1 mil) diluted with sterile water. Applied in 1:1000 to 1:10000 solution.

**Epsom Salt, Pure.** See Magnesium Sulphate.

## ⊕ ERGOT.

*Ergota*; Spurred Rye. Carefully dried sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea* (Fam. *Hypocreaceæ*), replacing the grain of rye, *Secale cereale* (Fam. *Gramineæ*). All the well-known ergot products offered by this firm are made from yearly importations of new-crop Spanish ergot, which is immediately extracted and made up into the various preparations before deterioration of the active principles takes place. (For full descriptions of the various preparations, see the respective headings in this list.) Emmenagogue, Hemostatic, Circulatory Equalizer. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.) (See Extract; Fluidextract; Sterile Ergot; Tablets [Part II].)

**Ergot, Sterile, for Hypodermic Use.** See Sterile Ergot.

## ERGOTIN BONJEAN.

Purified Extract Ergot, analogous to the Squibb extract ergot.

**ERICIN.** See Mesotan.

**Eriodictyon (Yerba Santa), Squibb**

Ground for Percolation

tin, lb.

*Eriodictyon*; Mountain Balm; Consumptive's Weed. Dried leaves of *Eriodictyon californicum* (Fam. *Hydrophyllaceæ*). Expectorant, but used chiefly as taste corrigent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluid; Fluidextract; Syrup.)

**ERYTHROXYLON.** See Coca.

**Eserine.** See Physostigmine.

**Essence Peppermint.** See Spirit Peppermint

**Essence Pepsin, Squibb**

bottle, pint, gal.

Of same drug strength as *Elixir Pepsini et Rennini Compositum* N. F., but differs in flavoring and vehicle and the lactic acid has been omitted because it is apt to interfere with action of the pepsin. Each fluidounce contains 10¼ grains pepsin, 7½ grains rennin. Digestive; Vehicle for iodides and bromides. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

## ⊕ Ether, Squibb (specially made for Anæsthesia).

special tins,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

Squibb's Ether is furnished in tin cans of all the current sizes of the trade, but the smaller packages, such as the  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. are especially recommended. One such can contains a quantity sufficient for an ordinary surgical operation; and in opening an original package for each operation, the surgeon is absolutely sure of a fresh and otherwise correct supply. It is a deplorable fact that in some instances our cans have been refilled with inferior ether. Surgeons will therefore see that the sealing cap is still intact.

*Æther*; Sulphuric Ether; Ethylic Ether; Ethyl Oxide ( $C_2H_5$ )<sub>2</sub>O. The high-quality Anæsthetic Ether here listed is made in the Squibb laboratories by the original process devised by Dr. E. R. Squibb in 1853, and by continuous improvement long ago brought to practical perfection, thus insuring a product of uniform purity, strength and efficiency. From the beginning to the present day all Squibb Ether has been made only in the Squibb laboratories. We make no ether for technical uses. This is in order to safeguard both surgeon and patient. The Squibb Ether is superior in vital respects to U. S. P. Ether, and by both laboratory tests and clinical experiences extending over more than sixty years, it has been proved to be the purest, best, safest and most economical anæsthetic ether made. Squibb's Ether is put up only in soldered tins with soft metal caps, which can be readily cut out with a pocket knife and the tin then stoppered with a cork. These soldered cans are all carefully tested for leakage before they are sent out. Sometimes, however, a weak spot is not evident on testing, but yields to rough handling during transportation, and the can will leak and be found short or even empty when received. In any such case we gladly furnish the purchaser with a new package if he will send the defective one to us. Soluble in about 10 times its volume water; miscible in all proportions with alcohol, chloroform, oils, petroleum benzin and benzene. Inhalation Anæsthetic, Anodyne, Stimulant, Anti-spasmodic; also Reagent. Average Dose per os: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: *artificial respiration*; inversion of patient; ammonia; oxygen or fresh air. Ether is highly inflammable. Its vapor, when mixed with air and ignited, explodes violently. It should be kept in a cool place, and remote from lights and fire, and administered only by daylight or in electric light. (See also Inhaler; Spirit Ether Compound.)

**Ether Anhydrous, Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**Ether, Acetic, Squibb** bottle, lb.

*Æther Aceticus*, N. F.; Ethyl Acetate.  $C_2H_5C_2H_3O_2$ .  
Dropped from U. S. P. An exceptionally pure product prepared in special apparatus, from high-grade material. Colorless liquid; fragrant odor; acetous, burning taste. Sp. gr. 0.887 to 0.895. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 10 mils (Cc.) water; miscible with alcohol, ether, oils. Stimulant, Antispasmodic, Anodyne; in nervous affections, fainting, etc. Also Reagent. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil).

**Ether, Hydrobromic.** See Ethyl Bromide.

**Ether, Sulphuric.** See Ether.

**Ether Inhaler.** See Inhaler.

**Ethyl Acetate.** See Ether Acetic.

**Ethyl Bromide, Squibb** ampul, oz. ; ¼ oz.

Monobromethane; Hydrobromic Ether.  $C_2H_5Br$ . Great care is exercised to insure a product of correct specific gravity and high purity, factors upon which the successful and safe use of this article depends. Colorless, inflammable, volatile liquid, of burning taste and chloroform-like odor. Sp. gr. 1.433 to 1.457. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform or ether. Inhalation Anæsthetic, Nerve Sedative; used mainly in minor surgery. Dose: by inhalation, 150 to 300 minims (10 to 20 mils [Cc.]); internally, 5 to 10 drops, on sugar or in capsules. On exposure to light it is likely to become discolored from liberation of bromine. Keep from light, air and fire. Must not be confounded with poisonous *Ethylene Bromide*. (See also Inhaler.)

**ETHYL CARBAMATE.**

*Æthylis Carbamas*; Urethane; Ethyl Urethane.  $C_3H_7NO_2$ . Ethyl ester of carbamic acid. Colorless, odorless crystals; cooling saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.45 mil (Cc.) water, 0.8 alcohol, 2.5 glycerin, 0.9 chloroform, 1.5 ether, 32 olive oil. Mild and relatively harmless Hypnotic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible in triturations with antipyrine, butylchloral hydrate, camphor, carbolic acid, menthol, naphthol, resorcin, salol or thymol; with acids or alkalies.

**⊕ Ethyl Chloride, Squibb**

30 Cc. glass tubes with fine capillary delivery tube having automatic closing cap, for *local* anæsthesia, each  
50 Cc. glass graduated tubes, with coarse capillary delivery tube having automatic closing cap, for *general* anæsthesia, each  
60 Cc. glass tubes with fine capillary delivery tube having automatic closing cap, for *local* anæsthesia, each

*Æthylis Chloridum*; Monochlorethane.  $C_2H_5Cl$ . Squibb's Ethyl Chloride is a true, pure Ethyl Chloride, eminently suited for General as well as Local Anæsthesia. Prepared and purified in the Squibb Laboratories. Colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, of agreeable odor and burning taste. Sp. gr. about 0.921 at 0°C.; boiling-point 12° to 13°C. Soluble readily in alcohol or ether; slightly in water. Dose (by inhalation as general anæsthetic): 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 mils [Cc.]). Keep from light and fire. Inflammable!



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## EUPATORIUM.

*Eupatorium*, N. F.; Boneset; Thoroughwort. Dried leaves and flowering tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (Fam. *Compositæ*). Domestic Diaphoretic tea. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

## EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

*Euphorbia Pilulifera*, N. F.; Pill-bearing Spurge. Dried herb of *Euphorbia pilulifera* (Fam. *Euphorbiaceæ*), collected while flowering and fruiting. Aromatic odor; faintly bitter, aromatic, acrid taste. Used mainly in asthma and chronic bronchitis. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

## EUPHTHALMIN.

$C_{17}H_{25}NO_3.HCl$ . Mandelic acid derivative of eucaine. White powder. Soluble readily in water or alcohol. Mydriatic, in 5 to 10 percent. solutions.

## EUQUININE.

Quinine Ethylcarbonate.  $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$ . White, light, fleecy, acicular conglomerations, practically tasteless. Soluble readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform; sparingly in water. Solutions are bitter. Succedaneum for quinine sulphate. Dose: 2 to 15 grains (0.13 to 1 Gm.).

## EUROPHEN.

Diisobutylcresol Iodide.  $C_{22}H_{29}O_2I$ . Bulky, yellow powder, of saffron odor; 28 percent. iodine. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed oils; insoluble in water. Wound Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic. Dose: 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

## EXTRACTS, SQUIBB

The careful selection of prime drugs and the accurate preliminary assays to which they are subjected, combined with their complete exhaustion by the Squibb method, insure thoroughly reliable preparations. The solid extracts are made by evaporation at low temperatures, thus preventing the loss of the volatile constituents, chemical changes and the rendering insoluble of the active principles. These extracts will be found to be exceptionally active, soluble and uniform in dosage. Those which are official in the pharmacopœia are made to conform accurately and absolutely with U. S. P. standards. A number of extracts not official are assayed and adjusted to a required strength. These instances are noted under the individual extracts in the following list. All the solid extracts are put up in containers of the proper capacity, with sufficient room for the contents to expand under the ordinary changes of a temperate climate. They should not be subjected to an unusual heat, however.

⊕ **Extract Aconite Powdered\*, Squibb**                      bottle, oz.

*Extractum Aconiti.* Newly official. 1 Gm. represents about 4 Gm. drug. Required by U. S. P. to assay 1.8 to 2.2 percent. ether-soluble alkaloids. Physiologically assayed by U. S. P. method; minimum lethal dose not greater than 0.00001 Gm. per Gm. weight of guinea-pig. Circulatory Sedative, Sudorific, Antineuralgic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0.01 Gm.). Antidotes: emetics; atropine, digitalis or ammonia; small, frequent doses of stimulants; artificial respiration.

**Extract Aconite Root Soft, Squibb**

glass jar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.                      ; oz.

From dried tuberous root of *Aconitum Napellus*. Assays 1.8 to 2.2 percent. alkaloids. Dose:  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.008 to 0.15 Gm.).

⊕ **Extract Aloes (Powdered), Squibb**

bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.                      ; oz.

*Extractum Aloes, N. F.* Aqueous. 1 Gm. represents 2 Gm. drug. Cathartic; acts mostly on large intestine. Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.).

**EXTRACT APPLES FERRATED.**

*Extractum Ferri Pomatum, N. F.*; Crude Iron Malate. From fresh juice of sour apples and reduced iron. Contains about 10 percent. Fe. Mild Hematinic. Average Dose: 10 grains (0.65 Gm.).

**EXTRACT BEEF.**

*Extractum Carnis, N. F.* Residue left on evaporating fresh beef broth at low temperature. Yellowish-brown to dark-brown, pasty mass; meat-like odor and taste. Nutrient.

**Extract Belladonna Leaves Powdered, Squibb**

bottle, oz.

*Extractum Belladonnæ Foliorum.* Assays 1.18 to 1.32 percent. alkaloids. Anodyne, Antispasmodic, Antihydrotic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.015 Gm.). Antidotes: emetics; morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine or aconitine.

⊕ **Extract Belladonna Leaves Soft\*, Squibb**

glass jar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.                      ; oz.

*Extractum Belladonnæ Foliorum.* From dried leaves and tops of *Atropa Belladonna*. 1 Gm. represents about 4 Gm. drug. Assays 1.18 to 1.32 percent. alkaloids. Anodyne, Antispasmodic, Antihydrotic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.015 Gm.). Antidotes: emetics; morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine or aconitine.

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This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



EXTRACT BLACK COHOSH. See Extract Cimicifuga.

EXTRACT BLACK HAW. See Extract Viburnum Prunifolium.

EXTRACT CALABAR BEAN. See Extract Physostigma.

**Extract Cannabis Powdered, Squibb** 1-oz. vial  
1 Gm. represents 4 Gm. drug. Dose:  $\frac{1}{3}$  to 1 grain (0.02 to 0.065 Gm.).

**Extract Cannabis Soft\*, Squibb** glass jar, oz.  
*Extractum Cannabis.* From dried flowering tops of pistillate plants of *Cannabis Sativa* or *C. indica*. 1 Gm. represents about 8 Gm. drug. Physiologically assayed according to U. S. P. Incoordination produced by 0.004 Gm. per Kgm. weight of dog. Narcotic, Sedative, Anodyne. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0.01 Gm.). Antidotes: emetics; atropine, strychnine or caffeine, hypodermically; strong coffee.

⊕ **Extract Cascara Sagrada (Powdered), Squibb**  
bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz. .

*Extractum Cascaræ Sagradæ* (Rhamni Purshianæ). 1 Gm. represents 3 Gm. thoroughly seasoned Cascara bark. Laxative, acting mainly on colon; has little tendency to produce secondary constipation. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II].)

EXTRACT CIMICIFUGA (POWDERED).

*Extractum Cimicifugæ*; Extract Black Cohosh. From dried rhizome and roots of *Cimicifuga racemosa*. 1 Gm. represents about 4 Gm. drug. Used as Alterative, Stomachic and Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

EXTRACT CINCHONA (SOFT).

*Extractum Cinchonæ*, N. F. Yields 22 to 26 percent. alkaloids. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

EXTRACT COLCHICUM CORM (POWDERED).

*Extractum Colchici Cormi.* Not the soft, acetic extract of U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. 1 Gm. represents about 4 Gm. drug. Assays 1.25 to 1.55 percent. colchicine. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).

⊕ **Extract Colocynth (Powdered), Squibb** 1-oz. vial

*Extractum Colocynthis.* From pulp of dried fruit of *Citrullus Colocynthis*; not from entire fruit. 1 Gm. represents 4 Gm. drug. Drastic Cathartic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.).

⊕ **Extract Colocynth Compound (Powdered) Squibb**  
bottle, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Extractum Colocynthis Compositum.* From extract colocynth, aloes, cardamom, resin scammony and soap. Becomes impacted or caked on keeping, more rapidly when subjected to undue heat or moisture. When in this condition pressure of a spatula usually restores original powdered state. Drastic Cathartic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25) Gm.).



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**EXTRACT EUONYMUS (POWDERED).**

*Extractum Euonymi*, N. F.; Extract Wahoo. Prepared from fluidextract. 1 Gm. represents 4 Gm. euonymus, the dried bark of root of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. Cathartic of uncertain absorption; hence inadvisable. Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.).

**EXTRACT GELSEMIUM (POWDERED).**

*Extractum Gelsemii*. Newly official. 1 Gm. represents 4 Gm. Gelsemium, the dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. Antineuralgic, Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic; in neuralgia, dysuria, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, delirium tremens, etc. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0.01 Gm.). Antidotes: tannin, emetics; atropine or strophanthin subcutaneously; stimulants.

**Extract Gentian Powdered, Squibb**

bottle, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

1 Gm. represents 2 Gm. drug. Dose: 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 Gm.).

**⊕ Extract Gentian Soft\*, Squibb**

glass jar, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Extractum Gentianæ*. Aqueous. 1 Gm. represents  $2\frac{1}{2}$  Gm. gentian, the dried rhizome and root of *Gentiana lutea*. Bitter Tonic; Stomachic; Pill Excipient. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

**Extract Glycyrrhiza Powdered, Squibb**

bottle, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

Extract Licorice Powdered. 1 Gm. represents 2 Gm. drug. Lenitive, Demulcent. Ordinary Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Used chiefly to cover taste of bitter drugs.

**Extract Glycyrrhiza Pure\*, Squibb**

glass jar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum*; Pure Extract Licorice. Pillular. 1 Gm. represents 2.75 Gm. select licorice root. Demulcent, Pectoral, Lenitive, sweetening agent, pill excipient. Ordinary Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Keep cool; liable to get mouldy in warm place.

**EXTRACT GOLDEN SEAL.** See Extract Hydrastis.

**Extract, Goulard's.** See Solution Lead Subacetate.

**EXTRACT HEMATOXYLON (POWDERED).**

*Extractum Hæmatoxyli*, N. F.; Extract Logwood. Aqueous. 1 Gm. represents 16 Gm. hematoxylon, the heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**Extract Henbane.** See Extract Hyoscyamus.

**EXTRACT HYDRASTIS (POWDERED).**

*Extractum Hydrastis*; Extract Golden Seal. Newly official. 1 Gm. represents about 4 Gm. Hydrastis, the dried rhizome and roots of *Hydrastis canadensis*; assays 9 to 11 percent. ether-soluble alkaloids. Hemostatic, Alterative, Bitter Tonic; in uterine hemorrhage, catarrhal jaundice, etc. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**Extract Hyoscyamus Powdered, Squibb** 1-oz. vial

Assays about 0.3 percent. alkaloids. Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.03 to 0.1 Gm.).

**Extract Hyoscyamus Soft\*, Squibb** glass jar oz.

*Extractum Hyoscyami*; Extract Henbane. 1 Gm. represents about 4 Gm. hyoscyamus, the dried leaves and flowering or fruiting tops of *Hyoscyamus niger*. Assays 0.22 to 0.28 percent. alkaloids. Antispasmodic, Sedative, Analgesic; in coughs, hysteria, emphysema, nervous headache, etc. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Antidotes: tannin, emetics; morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine, aconitine.

**EXTRACT IGNATIA (POWDERED).**

*Extractum Ignatiæ*, N. F. Yields 5.4 to 6.6 percent. alkaloids. Nerve Stimulant, Gastro-intestinal Tonic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.). Antidotes: tannin then apomorphine hypodermically; chloral with bromides per rectum; chloroform inhalation if necessary.

**Extract Jalap Powdered, Squibb**

bottle, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

From dried tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga*. Adjusted to strength of 60 percent. total resin by milk sugar, which serves to keep it in powder as long as undue heat and moisture are avoided. Hydragogue Cathartic. Dose: 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

**Extract Jalap Soft\*, Squibb** glass jar, oz.

*Extractum Jalapæ*, N. F. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**EXTRACT KRAMERIA (POWDERED).**

*Extractum Krameriaæ*, N. F.; Extract Rhatany. Aqueous. 1 Gm. represents 4 Gm. krameria. Powerful Astringent; externally in leucorrhœa, spongy gums, etc., in 2 to 10 percent. solutions; internally in diarrhea. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Extract Leptandra (Powdered), Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Extractum Leptandræ*, N. F.; Extract Culver's Root. 1 Gm. represents 4 Gm. leptandra, the dried rhizome and roots of *Veronica virginica*. Cathartic, acting somewhat like resin podophyllum. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

**Extract Male Fern.** See Oleoresin Aspidium.**Extract Malt, Squibb** pint, ; gal.

*Extractum Maltii*. Syrupy. 1 Gm. represents 1.5 Gm. drug. Tonic, Digestive, emulsifying agent. Average Dose: 4 drachms (15 Gm.).

**EXTRACT MUSK ROOT.** See Extract Sumbul.**⊕ Extract Nux Vomica (Powdered), Squibb**

bottle, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Extractum Nucis Vomicae*. Assays 15.2 to 16.8 percent. alkaloids (equivalent to about 8 percent. strychnine). One and three-fifths times as strong as former official product. Bitter Stomachic and Tonic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.015 Gm.). Antidotes: tannin; apomorphine subcutaneously as emetic; chloral hydrate and bromides per rectum; chloroform by inhalation if necessary.

**†⊕ Extract Opium (Powdered), Squibb**

bottle, oz. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

*Extractum Opii*. Aqueous. Assays 19.5 to 20.5 percent. anhydrous morphine. Antispasmodic, Anodyne, Cerebrospinal Depressant. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.). Antidotes: potassium permanganate (2 grains in water), then emetics; hot strong coffee; atropine or strychnine; exercise.

**⊕ Extract Ovgall (Powdered), Squibb** 1-oz. vial

*Extractum Fellis Bovis*. Newly official. 1 Gm. represents 8 Gm. oxgall. Laxative, Cholagogue, Intestinal Digestive; in typhoid fever, intestinal indigestion, deficient biliary secretion, etc. Average Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.). (See also Ovgall Purified; Tablets.)

**EXTRACT PHYSOSTIGMA (POWDERED).**

*Extractum Physostigmatis*; Extract Calabar Bean. Assays 1.7 to 2.3 percent. alkaloids. Antitetanic, Antineuralgic, Peristaltic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain (0.008 Gm.). Antidotes: emetics; atropine or strychnine hypodermically; pilocarpine; chloral hydrate; stimulants.

**EXTRACT PODOPHYLLUM (SOFT).**

*Extractum Podophylli*, N. F. Slow but effective and rather irritant Cathartic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.015 Gm.).



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**Extract Vanilla (Flavoring).** See Tincture Vanilla.

**EXTRACT VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM (POWDERED).**

*Extractum Viburni Prunifolii*; Extract Black Haw. 1 Gm. represents 5 Gm. of dried bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* or of *V. Lentago*. Used as Uterine Sedative in dysmenorrhea and habitual abortion. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**EXTRACT WAHOO.** See Extract Euonymus.

**Fehling's Test Solution Elements, Squibb**

<b>Copper Sulphate Solution</b>	500 Cc.
	100 Cc.
	50 Cc.

<b>Alkaline Tartrate Solution</b>	500 Cc.
	100 Cc.
	50 Cc.

Also supplied in a case, 50 Cc. of each solution, together with two test tubes and a 1 Cc. pipette. Price, per set, \$1.00

**Fennel, Squibb** tin, lb.

*Fæniculum*. Dried ripe fruit of true *Fæniculum vulgare* (Fam. *Umbelliferae*), carefully selected. Aromatic, Carminative. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**FERRIPYRINE.**

Ferropyrine. Compound of 36 percent. ferric chloride and 64 percent. antipyrine. Yellowish-red powder, of acid-astringent taste. Soluble in alcohol, 6 parts water; insoluble in ether, Hematinic, Styptic. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**FIBROLYSIN.**

Sterilized 15 percent. solution thiosinamine and sodium salicylate. Resolvent, Discutient. Dose: by hypodermic, intramuscular or intravenous injection, one 2.3 Cc. vialful (= 0.2 Gm. [3 gr.] thiosinamine) daily or every second or third day.

**FIG.**

*Ficus*, N. F. Partially dried fruit of *Ficus Carlica* (Fam. *Moraceae*). Nutrient, Laxative.

**FLAXSEED.** See Linseed.

**Flowers of Sulphur.** See Sulphur Sublimed.

**Flowers of Zinc.** See Zinc Oxide.

**Fluid Aloes for Tincture, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

Three times strength of Tincture Aloes U. S. P. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 30 Gm. purified aloes and 60 Gm. licorice root. For conveniently making Tincture Aloes take: Fluid Aloes Squibb, Alcohol, and Water, equal volumes; mix the alcohol and water, then add the fluid aloes.

**Fluid Bay Laurel, Squibb**                      pint,            ; ¼ pint,

A concentrated solution designed for the extemporaneous preparation of a superior bay rum. Take: Fluid Bay Laurel Squibb. 1 fl. oz.; Alcohol and Water, of each 32 fl. ozs. Mix the alcohol and fluid bay laurel, and add the water.

**Fluid Benzoin for Tincture, Squibb** pint,            ; ¼ pint,

From best quality Siam gum benzoin. Especially designed for convenient preparation of Tincture Benzoin, by mixing 4 fl. ozs. of it with 12 fl. ozs. alcohol.

**Fluid Benzoin Compound for Tincture, Squibb**

pint,            ; ¼ pint,

Twice strength of U. S. P. Tincture Benzoin Compound. Designed for rapid and convenient preparation of latter, by mixing with an equal volume alcohol.

**Fluid Cantharides for Tincture, Squibb**

pint,            ; ¼ pint,

Prepared from best Russian Cantharides (*Cantharis vesicatoria*). 2 mils [Cc.] represent 1 Gm. drug. Designed for convenient preparation of Tincture Cantharides by diluting it with 4 volumes alcohol. Antidotes: flaxseed tea or other demulcents, then emetics subcutaneously; opium by rectum. Avoid oils!

**Fluid Cardamom Compound, Squibb**

pint,            ; ¼ pint,

Designed for convenient preparation of Tincture Cardamom Compound as follows: Take Fluid Cardamom Compound, Squibb, 4 fl. ozs. or 125 mils (Cc.); Glycerin, 288 min. or 18.75 mils; Diluted Alcohol, to make 16 fl. ozs. or 500 mils. Mix; filter if necessary.

**Fluid Cascara Aromatic (Non-Alcoholic) Squibb**

pint            ; 3-oz.

An improved, non-alcoholic preparation of Cascara, made from best quality, well-seasoned Cascara Sagrada bark, 1 mil (Cc.) representing 1 Gm. of drug. An efficient, pleasant Laxative, with but little tendency to produce secondary constipation. Dose: ¼ to 1 teaspoonful, after meals or at bedtime.

**Fluid Cinchona Compound for Tincture, Squibb**

pint,            ; ¼ pint,

Each 100 mils (Cc.) represents 50 Gm. red cinchona, 40 Gm. bitter-orange peel and 10 Gm. serpentaria, and assays 2 to 2.5 Gm. of alkaloids. To reduce this product to strength of Tincture Cinchona Compound U. S. P., mix 200 mils of it with 60 mils glycerin, 540 mils alcohol and 200 mils water; filter if necessary.

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Fluid Eriodictyon Aromatic, Squibb**pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

Fluid Yerba Santa Aromatic. Each minim represents approximately 1 grain Eriodictyon. Convenient for the extemporaneous preparation of Aromatic Syrup Eriodictyon (Syrup Corrigens) of National Formulary, by adding to 32 mils (Cc.) enough simple syrup to make 1000 mils.

**Fluid Gambir Compound, Squibb**pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

So-called Fluidextract Catechu Compound. Specially intended for convenient preparation of compound tincture gambir. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 50 Gm. gambir and 25 Gm. Saigon cinnamon. To conveniently make Tincture Gambir Compound take: Fluid Gambir Compound Squibb, 1 volume; Diluted Alcohol, 9 volumes.

**Fluid Ginger for Syrup, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

Made from best quality of Jamaica ginger. Clearly soluble in simple syrup. Intended for the convenient and rapid preparation of Syrup Ginger, by adding  $2\frac{7}{8}$  fluidounces to  $29\frac{1}{8}$  fluidounces of simple syrup.

**Fluid Glycyrrhiza (Licorice) for Quinine, Squibb**pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

Intended especially for masking the taste of quinine and other bitter or nauseating remedies. It produces clear mixtures with syrup, glycerin or water. It is incompatible with acids. For conveniently making Syrup Licorice, take: Fluid Licorice Squibb, 2 fl. ozs.; Syrup, 14 fl. ozs.

**Fluid Golden Seal Colorless, Squibb**pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

Containing in each 16 fluidounces 20 grains hydrastine hydrochloride, in non-alcoholic menstruum. Astringent and Antiphlogistic topically; Tonic and Hemostatic internally. Used externally in gonorrhea, leucorrhea, endometritis, etc., usually in 1 to 2 in 16 dilution; internally, in uterine hemorrhage, chronic dyspepsia, internal hemorrhoids, etc. Dose: 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with alkalies, borax or tannic acid. (The Squibb laboratories make also the official Fluidextract Golden Seal and Glycerite Hydrastis [so-called "non-alcoholic" fluidextract].)

**Fluid Hydrastis.** See Fluid Golden Seal Colorless.

**Fluid Lavender Compound for Tincture, Squibb**pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

From oil lavender flowers, oil rosemary, Saigon cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and red saunders. Eight times strength of Tincture Lavender Compound. For conveniently making latter, take: Fluid Lavender Compound, Squibb, 2 fl. ozs.; Alcohol,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  fl. ozs.; Water,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  fl. ozs. Mix the alcohol and water, then add the fluid lavender compound.



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**FLUIDEXTRACT ANGELICA ROOT.**

*Fluidextractum Angelicæ Radicis*, N. F. From dried rhizome and roots of *Angelica atropurpurea* (Fam. *Umbelliferæ*). Stimulating Expectorant, like tolu. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT APOCYNUM.**

*Fluidextractum Apocyni*, N. F.; Fluidextract Canadian Hemp. From dried rhizome of *Apocynum cannabinum*. Cardiac Tonic, of digitalis group; unreliable as to rate of absorption. Average Dose: 12 minims (0.75 mil [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT ARALIA.**

*Fluidextractum Araliæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Spikenard. From dried root of *Aralia racemosa*. Used as Alterative, Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT ARBOR VITAE.** See Fluidextract Thuja.

**Fluidextract Arnica Flowers, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Arnicæ*, N. F. From dried flower-heads of *Arnica montana*. Feeble Rubefacient externally; Alterative internally, in chronic rheumatism, catarrhs, nephritis, etc. Average Dose: 12 minims (0.75 mil [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT AROMATIC POWDER.**

*Fluidextractum Aromaticum*. Each mil (Cc.) represents 1 Gm. of mixture of Saigon cinnamon (35), ginger (35), cardamom (15) and nutmeg (15). Aromatic, Carminative. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Asclepias, Squibb**      pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Asclepiadis*, N. F.; Fluidextract Pleurisy Root. From dried root of *Asclepias tuberosa*. Used as Diaphoretic; in pleurisy, bronchitis, colic, etc. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Aspidosperma, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Aspidospermatis*; Fluidextract Quebracho. From dried bark of *Aspidosperma Quebracho blanco*. Respiratory Tonic, Antispasmodic; chiefly in asthma and emphysema. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

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**FLUIDEXTRACT BAPTISIA.**

*Fluidextractum Baptisiæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Wild Indigo. From dried root of *Baptisia tinctoria*. Astringent. Used externally in ulcers, sore throat, etc.; internally, chiefly in typhoid fever. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT BEARBERRY.** See Fluidextract Uva Ursi.

**Fluidextract Belladonna Leaves, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

From dried leaves and tops of *Atropa Belladonna*. Assays about 0.35 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Anodyne, Antispasmodic, Antithyrotic. Dose: 1 to 2 minims (0.06 to 0.13 mil). Antidotes: tannin, then emetics; morphine; pilocarpine; physotigmine; aconitine.

**Fluidextract Belladonna Root, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Belladonnæ Radicis*. Assays 0.405 to 0.495 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Average Dose: 1 minim (0.06 mil).

**Fluidextract Berberis, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Berberidis*, N. F.; Fluidextract Barberry. From dried rhizome and roots of *Berberis Aquifolium* and other species of *Berberis*. Used as Bitter Tonic and Alterative; in anorexia, general debility, jaundice, etc. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Beth Root.** See Fluidextract Trillium.

**FLUIDEXTRACT BIRD'S EYE.** See Fluidextract Adonis.

**FLUIDEXTRACT BITTERSWEET.**

*Fluidextractum Dulcamaræ*, N. F. From dried young branches of *Solanum Dulcamara*. Used as Alterative in skin diseases, leprosy, rheumatism, etc. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT BLACKBERRY.** See Fluidextract Rubus.

**Fluidextract Black Cohosh.** See Fluidextract Cimicifuga.

**FLUIDEXTRACT BLADDER-WRACK.** See Fluidextract Fucus.

**FLUIDEXTRACT BLOODROOT.** See Fluidextract Sanguinaria.

**FLUIDEXTRACT BLUE FLAG.**

*Fluidextractum Iridis Versicoloris*, N. F. From dried rhizome of *Iris versicolor*. Cathartic, similar to podophyllum. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).



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**Fluidextract Cannabis Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Cannabis.* From dried flowering tops of pistillate plants of *Cannabis sativa* or variety *indica*. Physiologically assayed according to U. S. P.; incoordination produced by 0.03 mil (Cc.) per Kgm. weight of dog. Sedative. Anodyne. Average Dose: 1½ minims (0.1 mil). Antidotes: atropine; strychnine; caffeine; hot, strong coffee.

**Fluidextract Capsicum, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Capsici*, U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. From dried ripe fruits of *Capsicum frutescens*. Carminative, Stomachic; occasionally used externally (diluted, in sore throat). Average Dose: 1 minim (0.06 mil [Cc.]), well diluted. Antidotes: demulcents, antiphlogistics; morphine for pain.

**Fluidextract Cardamom Compound.** See Fluid Cardamom Compound.                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,⊕ **Fluidextract Cascara Sagrada, Squibb**

pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Cascaræ Sagradæ.* From select, thoroughly seasoned, dried bark of trunk and branches of *Rhamnus Purshiana*. No additions or alterations have been made in this official fluidextract, for the purpose of enhancing its activity or masking or eliminating its characteristic odor and taste—a not uncommon practice. Laxative, acting mainly on colon; has but little tendency to produce secondary constipation. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

⊕ **Fluidextract Cascara Sagrada Aromatic, Squibb**

pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Cascaræ Sagradæ Aromaticum.* From thoroughly seasoned Cascara Sagrada bark, sweetened and flavored. While all the active constituents are preserved, the disagreeable bitter principles are eliminated. It has not had any other purgative agent added to it. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils). (See also Fluid Cascara Aromatic [Non-Alcoholic].)

**Fluidextract Castanea, Squibb.**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Castanæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Chestnut Leaves. From dried leaves of *Castanea dentata*. Astringent, but used chiefly in whooping cough. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Catechu Compound.** See Fluid Gambir Compound.

## FLUIDEXTRACT CATNEP.

*Fluidextractum Cataricæ*, N. F. From herb of *Nepeta Cataria*. Aromatic Carminative, similar to peppermint. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## FLUIDEXTRACT CAULOPHYLLUM.

*Fluidextractum Caulophylli*, N. F.; Fluidextract Blue Cohosh. From dried rhizome and rootlets of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*. Used as Diuretic and Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Celery, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Apii Fructus*, N. F. From seed of *Apium graveolens*. Used as Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Chestnut Leaves.** See Fluidextract Castanea.

## FLUIDEXTRACT CHIMAPHILA.

*Fluidextractum Chimaphilæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Pipsissewa. From dried leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata*. Used as Tonic, Astringent, Diuretic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## FLUIDEXTRACT CHIONANTHUS.

*Fluidextractum Chionanthi*, N. F.; Fluidextract Fringe Tree Bark. From dried bark of root of *Chionanthus virginica*. Used as Alterative and Aperient. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## FLUIDEXTRACT CHIRATA.

*Fluidextractum Chiratæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Chiretta. From dried plant of *Swertia Chirayita*. Bitter Stomachic, similar to gentian. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Cimicifuga, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Cimicifugæ*; Fluidextract Black Cohosh. From dried rhizome and roots of *Cimicifuga racemosa*. Used as Alterative, Sedative, Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Cinchona, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Cinchonæ*. Assays 4 to 5 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.); contains 10 vol. percent. glycerin. Antiperiodic, Bitter Tonic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil).

## FLUIDEXTRACT CINCHONA AQUEOUS.

*Fluidextractum Cinchonæ Aquosum*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) yield about 5 Gm. alkaloids. Bitter Tonic, Antiperiodic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

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**Fluidextract Cinchona Red, Compound.** See Fluid Cinchona Compound.

**FLUIDEXTRACT COCILLANA.**

*Fluidextractum Cocillanæ*, N. F. From dried bark of *Guarea Rusbyi* (Fam. *Meliaceæ*). Nauseant Expectorant, similar to ipecac. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Coffee Roasted, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Coffeæ*, N. F. Designed for those desiring the Tonic and Stimulant effects of coffee in concentrated form. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Colchicum Root, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Colchici Cormi*, N. F. From dried corm of *Colchicum autumnale*. Assays 0.31 to 0.39 Gm. colchicine in each 100 mils (Cc.) (about 1/300 grain colchicine in 1 minim). Antipodagric, Antineuralgic, Alterative. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil). Antidotes: tannin, then emetics; opiates for pain and diarrhea; hot, strong coffee and other stimulants.

**Fluidextract Colchicum Seed, Squibb .**

pint, ; ¼ pint.

*Fluidextractum Colchici Seminis*. Assays 0.36 to 0.44 Gm. colchicine in 100 mils (Cc.). Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil). Antidotes: as of preceding.

**Fluidextract Columbo.** See Fluidextract Calumba.

**Fluidextract Condurango, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Condurango*, N. F. From dried bark of *Marsdenia Condurango*. Bitter Stomachic; chiefly in ulcer and cancer of stomach. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Conium, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Conii*, N. F.; Fluidextract Hemlock Seed. From fruit of *Conium maculatum*. Assays 0.35 to 0.45 Gm. coniine in 100 mils (Cc.). Antispasmodic, Sedative. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil). Antidotes: tannin, then emetics; atropine or strychnine hypodermically; caffeine or other stimulants.

**FLUIDEXTRACT CONVALLARIA FLOWERS.**

*Fluidextractum Convallariæ Florum*, N. F.; Fluidextract Lily of the Valley Flowers. From flowers of *Convallaria majalis*. Cardiac Tonic, similar to digitalis. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]).



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**Fluidextract Cypridium, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

*Fluidextractum Cypridii*, N. F.; Fluidextract Ladies' Slipper. From dried rhizome and roots of *Cypridium hirsutum* and other species of *Cypridium*. Used as Nerve Stimulant and Tonic; in hypochondriasis, neuralgia, etc. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Damiana, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

*Fluidextractum Damianæ*, N. F. From leaves of *Turnera microphylla*. Used as Nerve Tonic and Aphrodisiac. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Dandelion.** See Fluidextract Taraxacum.

**Fluidextract Digitalis, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

*Fluidextractum Digitalis*; Fluidextract Foxglove. From best quality, select Digitalis, the dried leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. Physiologically assayed according to U. S. P., and standardized; minimum lethal dose not more than 0.0006 mil (Cc.) per Gm. weight of frog. Also assayed by "cat method" of Hatcher, for those who desire to administer it by Eggleston method. Direct Cardiac Stimulant, Diuretic. Most effective when heart is rapid and very irregular; of avail in edema only when latter arises from impaired circulation. Naturally apt to cause gastro-intestinal disturbance. Average Dose: 1 minim (0.06 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: tannin, emetics; nitroglycerin, strychnine or alcohol; morphine; rest in horizontal position.

**Fluidextract Dioscorea, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

*Fluidextractum Dioscoreæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Wild Yam. From dried rhizome of *Dioscorea villosa*. Used in colic and other abdominal irritation. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Dog Grass.** See Fluidextract Triticum.

**FLUIDEXTRACT DOGWOOD.** See Fluidextract Cornus.

**Fluidextract Dogwood, Jamaica.** See Fluidextract Jamaica Dogwood.

**FLUIDEXTRACT DROSERA.**

*Fluidextractum Droseræ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Sundew. From air-dried flowering plant of *Drosera rotundifolia*, *D. intermedia* or *D. longifolia* (Fam. *Droseraceæ*). Used in respiratory diseases; no established indications for its use. Average Dose: 60 minims (4 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT DULCAMARA.** See Fluidextract Bittersweet.

**Fluidextract Echinacea, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

*Fluidextractum Echinacæ*, N. F. From dried root of *Echinacea angustifolia*. Used as Alterative and Antiluetic internally, Antiseptic and snakebite antidote externally. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).



## FLUIDEXTRACT EUPATORIUM.

*Fluidextractum Eupatorii*, N. F.; Fluidextract Boneset. From dried leaves and flowering tops of *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. Used as Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## FLUIDEXTRACT EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

*Fluidextractum Euphorbiæ Piluliferæ*, N. F. From dried herb of *Euphorbia pilulifera* (Fam. *Euphorbiaceæ*). Used mainly in asthma and chronic bronchitis. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

FLUIDEXTRACT FALSE UNICORN. See Fluidextract Helonias.

Fluidextract Foxglove. See Fluidextract Digitalis.

Fluidextract Frangula, Squibb                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Frangulæ*; Fluidextract Buckthorn Bark. From dried bark of *Rhamnus Frangula*. Laxative. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

FLUIDEXTRACT FROST-WEED. See Fluidextract Helianthemum.

## FLUIDEXTRACT FUCUS.

*Fluidextractum Fuci*, N. F.; Fluidextract Bladder-Wrack. from thallus of *Fucus vesiculosus*. Used as Alterative in goiter and tuberculous glands chiefly. Average Dose: according to N. F., 10 minims (0.6 mil [Cc.]); other authorities state 30 to 120 minims (2 to 8 mils).

## FLUIDEXTRACT GALEGA.

*Fluidextractum Galegæ*, N. F. From dried flowering tops of *Galega officinalis* (Goat's Rue). Used as Galactagogue and Nerve Stimulant. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

Fluidextract Gambir Compound. See Fluid Gambir Compound.

Fluidextract Gelsemium, Squibb                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint.

*Fluidextractum Gelsemii*; Fluidextract Yellow Jasmine. From dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. Assays 0.3 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Antineuralgic, Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: ½ minim (0.03 mil). Antidotes: tannin; emetics; atropine or strophanthin subcutaneously; stimulants.

Fluidextract Gentian, Squibb                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint.

*Fluidextractum Gentianæ*. From dried rhizome and roots of *Gentiana lutea*. Simple Bitter. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).



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**Fluidextract Grindelia Soluble, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

The resinous matter has been rendered soluble by treatment with alkali, the finished fluidextract being miscible without precipitation with aqueous preparations, as syrups, elixirs, etc. Incompatible with acids or acid salts. Same action and dose as preceding.

**Fluidextract Guarana, Squibb**      pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Guaranae*. Assays 3.6 to 4.4 Gm. caffeine in 100 mils (Cc.). Nerve Stimulant, Analgesic; chiefly in headaches and narcotic poisoning. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

**Fluidextract Hamamelis Leaves, Squibb**

pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Hamamelidis Foliorum*, N. F.; Fluidextract Witch Hazel. Astringent. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT HELIANTHEMUM.**

*Fluidextractum Helianthemi*, N. F.; Fluidextract Frost-Weed. Astringent, Alterative, Emetic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT HELLEBORE.** See Fluidextract Veratrum Viride.

**FLUIDEXTRACT HELONIAS.**

*Fluidextract Heloniadis*, N. F.; Fluidextract False Unicorn. From dried rhizome and roots of *Chamælrimum luteum*. Asserted Uterine Tonic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Hemlock Seed.** See Fluidextract Conium.

**FLUIDEXTRACT HEMP, CANADIAN.** See Fluidextract Apocynum.

**Fluidextract Henbane.** See Fluidextract Hyoscyamus.

**FLUIDEXTRACT HOPS.**

*Fluidextractum Humuli*, N. F. From dried strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus*. Aromatic Bitter, Stomachic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT HORSE-NETTLE BERRIES.** See Fluidextract Solanum.

**FLUIDEXTRACT HYDRANGEA.**

*Fluidextractum Hydrangeæ*, N. F. From dried rhizome and roots of *Hydrangea arborescens*. Cathartic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

⊕ **Fluidextract Hydrastis, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,  
*Fluidextractum Hydrastis*; Fluidextract Golden Seal. Assays 1.8 to 2.2 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Hemostatic Astringent, Cholagogue, Antihydrotic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

FLUIDEXTRACT HYDRASTIS, AQUEOUS. See Glycerite Hydrastis.

**Fluidextract\* Hydrastis, Colorless**, so-called. See Fluid Golden Seal Colorless.

FLUIDEXTRACT HYDRASTIS NON-ALCOHOLIC. See Glycerite Hydrastis.

**Fluidextract Hyoscyamus, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,  
*Fluidextractum Hyoscyami*; Fluidextract Henbane. From dried leaves and flowering tops of *Hyoscyamus niger*. Assays 0.055 to 0.075 alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Antispasmodic Sedative, Analgesic; in coughs, nervous ailments, pains, etc. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil). Antidotes: tannin, emetics; morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine, aconitine; stimulants by mouth. This fluidextract frequently deposits crystals of potassium nitrate, a salt always found in good hyoscyamus leaves. It is not a necessary element in the therapeutic efficiency of the preparation, and when found may be removed by decantation, or by filtration.

⊕ **Fluidextract Ipecac, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,  
*Fluidextractum Ipecacuanhæ*. Assays 1.8 to 2.2 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Nauseant Expectorant, Emetic, and Antamebic. Average Dose: Emetic, 15 minims (1 mil); Expectorant, 1 minim (0.06 mil).

FLUIDEXTRACT IRIS. See Fluidextract Blue Flag.

**Fluidextract Jaborandi**. See Fluidextract Pilocarpus.

FLUIDEXTRACT JALAP.

*Fluidextractum Jalapæ*, N. F. From dried tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga*. Hydragogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Jamaica Dogwood, Squibb**  
 pint, ; ¼ pint,  
 From root-bark of *Piscidia Erythrina*. Hypnotic, Sedative, and dental Anodyne; in nervous insomnia, ovarian pain, toothache, etc. Dose: 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 mils [Cc.]).

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**FLUIDEXTRACT JUGLANS.**

*Fluidextractum Juglandis*, N. F.; Fluidextract Butternut. From inner bark of root of *Juglans cinerea*. Obsolescent Cathartic, similar to cascara. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Juniper, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Juniperi*, N. F. From dried ripe fruit (berries) of *Juniperus communis*. Irritant Diuretic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT KAVA.**

*Fluidextractum Kavæ*, N. F. From dried rhizome and roots of *Piper methysticum*. Mild Irritant, similar to cubeb; used chiefly in gonorrhœa. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Kola, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Kolæ*, N. F. From dried cotyledons of several species of *Cola*. Nerve and Muscle Stimulant, Diuretic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Krameria, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Krameriaë*, N. F.; Fluidextract Rhatany. Dropped from U. S. P. From dried root of *Krameria triandra*, *K. Ixina* or *K. argentea*. Powerful Astringent; chiefly in intestinal catarrh and hemorrhage. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Ladies' Slipper.** See Fluidextract *Cypripedium*.**Fluidextract Lappa, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Lappæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Burdock. From dried root of *Arctium Lappa*. Alterative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Larkspur, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

Acetic Fluidextract Larkspur. The use of Larkspur, Stavesacre and other varieties of *Delphinium* in ointments, lotions, etc., for the removal of body-parasites, has created a demand for a concentrated form which may be diluted with water and alcohol at the time of using. A fluidextract made with 10 percent. acetic acid is best adapted for this purpose, as it contains all the virtues of the drug. To prepare parasitocidal lotion, take: Fluidextract Larkspur Squibb, 1 fl. oz.; gradually add alcohol 15/8 fl. ozs.; set aside 5 minutes, then add water 14 3/8 fl. ozs. Let stand 24 hours, then filter. Little used internally (dropsy, asthma, etc.). Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: tannin, emetics; ammonia or digitalis; brandy.

**FLUIDEXTRACT LEPTANDRA.**

*Fluidextractum Leptandræ*; Fluidextract Culver's Root. From dried rhizome and roots of *Veronica virginica*. Cathartic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).



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**Fluidextract Nux Vomica, Squibb**      pint,      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Nucis Vomicae*. From dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*. Assays 2.37 to 2.63 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Bitter Stomachic, Tonic. Average Dose: 1 minim (0.06 mil). Antidotes: tannin; apomorphine subcutaneously as emetic; chloral hydrate with bromides per rectum; chloroform by inhalation if required.

**FLUIDEXTRACT ORANGE PEEL, BITTER.**

*Fluidextractum Aurantii Amari*. From dried rind of fruit of *Citrus Aurantium amara*. Aromatic Bitter Stomachic, taste corrigent. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Orange Peel, Sweet, Squibb**

pint,      ; ¼ pint,

From dried outer rind of ripe fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*. Flavoring ingredient.

**FLUIDEXTRACT PARACOTO.**

*Fluidextractum Paracoto*, N. F. From bark of an unidentified tree belonging to *Lauraceae*. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 5 minims (0.3 mil [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT PAREIRA.**

*Fluidextractum Pareirae*, N. F. From dried root of *Chondrodendron tomentosum*. Bitter Tonic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT PARSLEY ROOT.**

*Fluidextractum Petroselini Radicis*, N. F. Carminative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Passion Flower, Squibb**

pint,      ; ¼ pint,

From dried leaves of *Passiflora incarnata*. Used as Nerve Sedative, in insomnia, restlessness, etc. Dose: 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Phytolacca, Squibb.**      pint,      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Phytolaccae*, N. F.; Fluidextract Poke Root. From dried root of *Phytolacca decandra*. Used as Emetic, Alterative, Cathartic. Average Dose: emetic, 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]); alterative 1½ minims (0.1 mil).

**Fluidextract Pichi, Squibb**      pint,      ; ¼ pint,

From dried leaflets and twigs of *Fabiana imbricata*. Diuretic, Urinary Anticatarrhal. Considered contra-indicated in organic renal disease. Dose: 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Pilocarpus, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,  
*Fluidextractum Pilocarpi*; Fluidextract Jaborandi. From dried leaflets of *Pilocarpus Jaborandi* or of *P. microphyllus*. Assays. 0.55 to 0.65 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Sialagogue, Galactagogue, Diaphoretic; also used as stimulant of hair follicles. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

**FLUIDEXTRACT PINK ROOT.** See Fluidextract Spigelia.

**FLUIDEXTRACT PIPSISSEWA.** See Fluidextract Chimaphila.

**Fluidextract Pleurisy Root.** See Fluidextract Asclepias.

**Fluidextract Podophyllum, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,  
*Fluidextractum Podophylli*; Fluidextract Mandrake (May Apple). From dried rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum*. Cathartic. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Poke Root.** See Fluidextract Phytolacca.

**FLUIDEXTRACT POMEGRANATE.**

*Fluidextractum Granati*. From dried bark of stems and roots of *Punica Granatum*, and containing about 10 percent. glycerin. Anthelmintic, Astringent. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**FLUIDEXTRACT PRICKLY ASH BARK.** See Fluidextract Xanthoxylum.

**Fluidextract Prunus Virginiana.** See Fluidextract Wild Cherry.

**Fluidextract Quassia, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,  
*Fluidextractum Quassiae*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P. From wood of *Picrasma excelsa* or *Quassia amara*. Bitter Tonic, Teniafuge. - Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Quebracho.** See Fluidextract Aspidosperma.

**Fluidextract Queens Root.** See Fluidextract Stillingia.

**FLUIDEXTRACT QUERCUS.**

*Fluidextractum Quercus*, N. F.; Fluidextract White Oak. From dried bark of *Quercus alba*; 10 volume percent. glycerin. Tannin-bearing Astringent like krameria. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Red Clover.** See Fluidextract Trifolium.

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## FLUIDEXTRACT RHAMNUS CATHARTICA.

*Fluidextractum Rhamni Catharticae*, N. F.; Fluidextract Buckthorn Berries. From dried, ripe fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*. Cathartic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Rhamnus Frangula.** See Fluidextract Frangula.

**Fluidextract Rhamnus Purshiana.** See Fluidextract Cascara Sagrada.

**Fluidextract Rhatany.** See Fluidextract Krameria.

**Fluidextract Rhubarb, Squibb**                    pint,            ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,  
*Fluidextractum Rhei*. From prime quality Chinese root. Stomachic, Laxative. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

## FLUIDEXTRACT RHUS GLABRA.

*Fluidextractum Rhois Glabrae*, N. F.; Fluidextract Sumach Berries. From dried fruit of *Rhus glabra*, and containing 10 volume percent. of glycerin. Tannin-bearing Astringent, similar to krameria. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

## FLUIDEXTRACT ROSE.

*Fluidextractum Rosae*. From dried petals of *Rosa gallica*, and containing 10 percent. by volume of glycerin. Mild Astringent; used chiefly as flavoring and for making syrup rose. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## FLUIDEXTRACT RUBUS.

*Fluidextractum Rubi*, N. F.; Fluidextract Blackberry. Dropped from U. S. P. From dried bark of *Rubus villosus*, *R. nigrobaccus* or of *R. cuneifolius*. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Rumex, Squibb**                    pint,            ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,  
*Fluidextractum Rumicis*, N. F.; Fluidextract Yellow Dock. From dried root of *Rumex crispus*. Alterative, External Astringent. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Externally pure (in ulcers and skin diseases).

**Fluidextract Sabal, Squibb**                    pint,            ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,  
*Fluidextractum Sabal*; Fluidextract Saw Palmetto. From partially dried berries of *Serenoa serrulata*. Used as Genitourinary Anticatarrhal. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

## FLUIDEXTRACT SANGUINARIA.

*Fluidextractum Sanguinariæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Bloodroot. Essentially the alcoholic product of U. S. P. 1890; not acetic, as per U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. From dried rhizome of *Sanguinaria canadensis*. Expectorant; large doses are emetic. Average Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minims (0.1 mil [Cc.]).



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⊕ **Fluidextract Senna, Squibb**                      pint,                      ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,  
*Fluidextractum Sennæ*. From best quality senna leaves, the dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* or of *C. angustifolia*, known in commerce respectively as Alexandria Senna and India Senna. Cathartic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

#### FLUIDEXTRACT SERPENTARIA.

*Fluidextractum Serpentariæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Virginia Snakeroot. From dried rhizome and roots of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* or of *A. reticulata*. Bitter, like gentian. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

#### FLUIDEXTRACT SOLANUM.

*Fluidextractum Solani*, N. F.; Fluidextract Horse-Nettle Berries. From air-dried ripe fruit of *Solanum carolinense*. Used as Antispasmodic and Sedative; in convulsions, epilepsy, etc. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

#### FLUIDEXTRACT SPIGELIA.

*Fluidextractum Spigeliæ*; Fluidextract Pink Root. From dried rhizome and roots of *Spigelia marilandica*. Teniafuge. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

FLUIDEXTRACT SPIKENARD. See Fluidextract Aralia.

**Fluidextract Squill, Squibb**                      pint,                      ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

*Fluidextractum Scillæ*. From bulb of white variety of *Urginea maritima*. The new U. S. P. has dropped the acetic fluid-extract official in VIIIth Rev., and adopted the alcoholic preparation. Physiologically assayed according to U. S. P. and standardized; minimum lethal dose not greater than 0.0006 mil (Cc.) per Gm. weight of frog. Expectorant, Diuretic; large doses are Emetic. Average Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  minims (0.1 mil).

#### Fluidextract Squill Compound, Squibb

pint,                      ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

For Syrup. Each mil (Cc.) represents 1 Gm. mixture of equal parts each squill and senega, and 0.0125 Gm. tartar emetic. 160 mils with 840 mils syrup makes 1000 mils syrup squill compound.

#### FLUIDEXTRACT STAPHISAGRIA.

*Fluidextractum Staphisagriæ*; Fluidextract Stavesacre. From ripe seed of *Delphinium Staphisagria*. Antiparasitic, Rubefacient; in scabies, rheumatism, etc. Applied in 1:16 dilution. Antidotes: tannin, emetics; chloral hydrate; chloroform by inhalation; ammonia, digitalis, brandy.

**Fluidextract Star Grass.** See Fluidextract Aletris.

FLUIDEXTRACT STAVESACRE. See Fluidextract Staphisigria.

**Fluidextract Stillingia, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,  
*Fluidextractum Stillingiæ*; Fluidextract Queen's Root. From dried root of *Stillingia sylvatica*. Sialagogue, Expectorant, Alterative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Stillingia Compound, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,  
*Fluidextractum Stillingiæ Compositum*, N. F. Each mil (Cc.) represents 1 Gm. mixture of stillingia, corydalis, iris, sambucus, chimaphila, coriander and xanthoxylum berries. Used as Alterative; in liver diseases, spring fever, etc. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

#### FLUIDEXTRACT STRAMONIUM.

*Fluidextractum Stramonii*, N. F. From leaves of *Datura Stramonium* or of *D. Tatula*. Assays 0.22 to 0.28 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Antispasmodic, Sedative, Analgesic. Average Dose: 1 minim (0.06 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: tannin; apomorphine hypodermically as emetic; morphine; ammonia by inhalation.

FLUIDEXTRACT SUMACH BERRIES. See Fluidextract *Rhus Glabra*.

**Fluidextract Sumbul, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,  
*Fluidextractum Sumbul*; Fluidextract Musk Root. From dried rhizome and roots of *Ferula Sumbul*. Used as Antispasmodic, Nerve Tonic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

FLUIDEXTRACT SUNDEW. See Fluidextract *Drosera*.

**Fluidextract Taraxacum, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint,  
*Fluidextractum Taraxaci*; Fluidextract Dandelion. From dried root of *Taraxacum officinale*. Bitter Tonic, mild Laxative. Average Dose: 2½ fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

#### FLUIDEXTRACT THUJA.

*Fluidextractum Thujæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Arbor Vitæ. From recently dried, leafy young twigs of *Thuja occidentalis*. Used as Febrifuge, Expectorant, Anthelmintic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

#### FLUIDEXTRACT THYME.

*Fluidextractum Thymi*, N. F. From dried tops of *Thymus vulgaris*. Antispasmodic, Carminative, Aromatic Stimulant. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

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**Fluidextract Trifolium, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Trifolii*, N. F.; Fluidextract Red Clover. From dried flowers of *Trifolium pratense*. Used as Alterative, Expectorant. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Generally administered in combination with other drugs.

**Fluidextract Trifolium Compound, Squibb**

pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

Each mil (Cc.) represents 1 Gm. of mixture of 8 parts red clover blossoms and 4 parts each of berberis, poke root, burdock root, cascara, stillingia, and prickly ash bark. Used as Alterative. Dose: 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 mils [Cc.]). To prepare Syrup Trifolium Compound, take of this Fluidextract 4 fluidounces, Potassium Iodide 128 grains, and Simple Syrup 12 fluidounces.

**Fluidextract Trillium, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextract Trillii*, N. F.; Fluidextract Beth Root. From dried rhizome of *Trillium erectum*. Used as Tonic, Astringent. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Triticum, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Tritici*; Fluidextract Couch Grass or Dog Grass. From dried rhizome of *Agropyron repens*. Diuretic, Demulcent; in cystitis and irritable bladder. Average Dose: 2½ fluidrachms. (10 mils [Cc.]).

FLUIDEXTRACT TURKEY CORN. See Fluidextract Corydalis.

**Fluidextract Uva Ursi, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Uvæ Ursi*; Fluidextract Bearberry Leaves. From leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*; 30 percent. by volume of glycerin. Diuretic, Urinary Anticatarrhal; chiefly in vesical catarrh. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Valerian, Squibb**                      pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Valerianæ*, N. F. From root of *Valeriana officinalis*. Used in hysteria and other nervous excitations. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Fluidextract Veratrum Viride, Squibb**

pint,                      ; ¼ pint,

*Fluidextractum Veratri Viridis*. From rhizome and roots of *Veratrum viride*. Cardiac Depressant, Diaphoretic; employed in acute febrile affections, puerperal convulsions, etc. Average Dose: 1½ minims (0.1 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: tannin, apomorphine subcutaneously as emetic; then morphine with atropine; stimulants.

FLUIDEXTRACT VERBASCUM. See Fluidextract Mullein Leaves.



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**Fluidextract Yellow Dock.** See Fluidextract Rumex.

**Fluidextract Yellow Jasmine.** See Fluidextract Gelsemium.

**Fluidextract Yerba Santa.** See Fluidextract Eriodictyon.

**Fluidextract Yerba Santa Aromatic.** See Fluid Eriodictyon Aromatic.

**Fluidextract Zea, Squibb** pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

*Fluidextractum Zeæ*, N. F.; Fluidextract Corn Silk. From fresh styles and stigmas of *Zea Mays*. Used as Diuretic and Anticatarrhal, in inflammatory conditions of bladder. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

### FLUIDGLYCERATES.

A new class of N. F. preparations, of same drug strength as fluidextracts (Cc. for Gm.), but containing about 50 percent. by volume of glycerin and no alcohol. The following are official:

**Fluidglycerate Cascara Sagrada, Squibb**

pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

**Fluidglycerate Cascara Sagrada Aromatic, Squibb**

pint ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

**Fluidglycerate Glycyrrhiza (Licorice), Squibb**

pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

**Fluidglycerate Krameria, Squibb**

pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

**Fluidglycerate Rhubarb, Squibb**

pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint,

**FORMALIN AND FORMOL.** Brands of Solution Formaldehyde.

**FORMIN.** Brand of Hexamethylenamine.

**FORMYL TRIBROMIDE.** See Bromoform.

**Formyl Trichloride.** See Chloroform.

**Formyl Triiodide.** See Iodoform.

**Fowler's Solution.** See Solution Potassium Arsenite.

**Foxglove.** See Digitalis.

**FRANCIS' TRIPLEX PILLS.** See Pills Aloes, Mercury and Scammony Compound.

### FRANGULA.

*Frangula*; Buckthorn Bark. Dried bark of *Rhamnus Frangula* (Fam. *Rhamnaceæ*). Laxative, similar to cascara. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**Friars' Balsam.** See Tincture Benzoin Compound.

**FRINGE TREE BARK.** See Chionanthus.

**FROST-WEED.** See Helianthemum.

**FUCUS.**

*Fucus*, N. F.; Bladderwrack. Dried thallus of *Fucus vesiculosus* (Fam. *Fucaceæ*). Alterative, Resolvent; in goiter, tuberculous glands, etc. Average Dose: 10 grains (0.65 Gm.).

**GALANGA.**

*Galangal*, N. F. Dried rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum* (Fam. *Zingiberaceæ*). Aromatic odor; hot, ginger-like taste. Aromatic Carminative, resembling ginger. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**GALEGA.**

*Galega*, N. F.; Goat's Rue. Dried flowering tops of *Galega officinalis* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Indistinct odor; mucilaginous, slightly bitter, astringent taste. Used as Galactagogue, Nerve Stimulant. Average Dose: 1 drachm (4 Gm.).

**GALLS.** See Nutgall.

**GAMBIR.**

*Gambir*; Pale Catechu. Dried extract prepared from decoctions of leaves and twigs of *Ourouparia Gambir* (Fam. *Rubiaceæ*). Soluble in water to extent of 65 percent., in alcohol 60 percent. Odorless, brown powder; bitterish, very astringent taste. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Tincture.)

**GAMBOGE.**

*Cambogia*. Gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Hanburii* (Fam. *Guttiferæ*). Not less than 65 percent. soluble in alcohol. Inodorous, very acrid, cylindrical pieces; grayish-orange-brown externally, orange-red internally. The powder is bright-yellow and irritating to nasal mucous membrane. Hydragogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.).

**GARANTOSE.** Brand of Benzosulphinide (Saccharin).

**GARGLE GUAIAIC COMPOUND.**

*Gargarisma Guaiaci Compositum*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 10 mils each ammoniated tincture guaiac and compound tincture cinchona, 20 mils clarified honey, 4 Gm. potassium chlorate, 0.2 mil oil peppermint.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

## GARLIC.

*Allium*, N. F. Fresh bulb of *Allium sativum* (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). Irritant Expectorant, similar to senega. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

## ⊕ GELATIN.

*Gelatinum*. From animal tissues (skin, ligaments and bones) by treatment with boiling water. Insoluble in cold water (but swells and softens when immersed in it), alcohol, chloroform, ether, oils; soluble in hot water, acetic acid, glycerin. Coagulated by tannin, chlorine, bromine and corrosive mercury chloride; formaldehyde renders it hard and insoluble. Nutrient, but used largely pharmaceutically.

## GÉLATIN CHONDRUS.

*Gelatinum Chondri*, N. F.; Irish Moss Gelatin. Evaporated, scaled decoction of Irish Moss. Demulcent, Nutritive.

## GELATIN GLYCERINATED.

*Gelatinum Glycerinatum*. 50 percent. gelatin. Base for throat lozenges and medicated suppositories and bougies.

## GELSEMIUM.

*Gelsemium*; Yellow Jasmine Root. Dried rhizome and roots of *Gelsemium sempervirens* (Fam. *Loganiaceæ*). Pronounced characteristic odor; slightly aromatic, bitter taste. Antineuralgic, Antispasmodic, Nerve Sedative; in migraine and neuralgia, in ovarian, uterine and rheumatic pain. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Tincture.)

## ⊕ Gentian, Squibb Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Gentiana*; Gentian Root. Dried rhizome and roots of *Gentiana lutea* (Fam. *Gentianaceæ*). Simple Bitter, Stomachic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm). (See also Elixir; Extract; Fluidextract; Tincture.)

## Gentian Compound Ground, Squibb tin, lb.

Mixture of ground Gentian, Bitter Orange Peel and Cardamom, in proportions given in U. S. P. formula for Tincture Gentian Compound, and used for preparing latter.

## GERANIUM.

*Geranium*, N. F.; Cranesbill. Dried rhizome of *Geranium maculatum*, collected in late summer or autumn. Intestinal Astringent, like krameria. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).



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GLYCERITE ACID CARBOLIC. See Glycerite Phenol.

⊕ **Glycerite Acid Tannic, Squibb**

bottle, pint ; ¼ pint

*Glyceritum Acidi Tannici*. 20 percent. tannic acid. Antiseptic, Astringent paint, on fissured nipples, erysipelas, sores, etc.; rarely internally. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Glycerite Bismuth, Squibb** bottle, pint ; ¼ pint

*Glyceritum Bismuthi*, N. F. 1 fluidrachm contains about 16 grains bismuth and sodium tartrate; 100 mils (Cc.) yield about 12.8 Gm. bismuth oxide. Gastric Sedative, Intestinal Astringent; used mainly for making elixirs. Ordinary Dose: 10 minims (0.65 mil [Cc.]).

⊕ **Glycerite Boroglycerin, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Glyceritum Boroglycerini* U. S. P. is apt to become discolored during the process of making. We therefore increase the boric acid from 31 percent. to 35 percent. (equivalent to 56 percent. glyceryl borate or boroglycerin) and obtain a whiter and better article. Thick, sweet, colorless liquid. Soluble in water. Antiseptic.

GLYCERITE EGG YOLK.

*Glyceritum Vitelli*, N. F.; Glyconin. 45 percent. egg yolk, 55 percent. glycerin. Protective, Emulsifier, Vehicle.

GLYCERITE GOLDEN SEAL. See Glycerite Hydrastis.

GLYCERITE GUAIAIC.

*Glyceritum Guaiaci*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 40 grains guaiac, with 30 minims solution potassium hydroxide. Alterative, Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with mineral acids, ferric chloride, spirit nitrous ether.

GLYCERITE HYDRASTIS.

*Glyceritum Hydrastis*; so-called Fluidextract Hydrastis Non-Alcoholic. Assays from 1.12 to 1.37 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). An alcoholic percolate is made from powdered hydrastis, the alcohol removed by distillation, and resultant thick extract incorporated with water and glycerin. Astringent, Antiphlogistic; topically and internally. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Glycerite Pepsin, Squibb** bottle, pint ; ¼ pint

*Glyceritum Pepsini*, N. F.; Glycerol Pepsin. Each fluidounce contains about 40 grains of 1:3000 pepsin and 5 minims hydrochloric acid. Useful in making essence pepsin and where pepsin is desired in liquid form. Average Dose: 45 minims (3 mils [Cc.]).

## GLYCERITE PHENOL.

*Glyceritum Phenolis*; Glycerite Carbolic Acid. Mixture of 1 volume liquefied phenol and 4 volumes glycerin. External and internal Antiseptic, Antipruritic. Average Dose: 5 minims (0.3 mil [Cc.]), in water. Applied diluted with water, 1:4 to 6.

## GLYCERITE STARCH.

*Glyceritum Amyli*. 10 percent. starch well gelatinized. Vehicle for dermics; pill-excipient, etc.

## GLYCERITE TAR.

*Glyceritum Picis Liquidæ*, N. F. 100 mls (Cc.) contain 6.3 Gm. tar, with glycerin, alcohol and water. Expectorant, Antiseptic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mls [Cc.]).

## GLYCERITE TRAGACANTH.

*Glyceritum Tragacanthæ*, N. F. 100 mls (Cc.) contain about 12.5 Gm. tragacanth, with glycerin and water. Pill excipient.

## GLYCEROGELATINS.

Soft masses, melting at body temperature, composed of gelatin, glycerin, water and a medicament employed in skin diseases, with or without the addition of zinc oxide. They are prepared with glycerinated gelatin (U. S. P.) as vehicle. The N. F. recognizes: *Glycerogelatin Salicylic Acid*, 10%; *Glycerogelatin Iodoform*, 10%; *Glycerogelatin Zinc Firm.*, 10% zinc oxide; *Glycerogelatin Zinc Soft*, 10% zinc oxide.

**Glycerol.** See Glycerin and Glycerite.

**GLYCONIN.** See Glycerite Egg Yolk.

**GLYCOPHENO AND GLYCOSINE.** Brands of Benzosulphinide (Sacharin).

⊕ **Glycyrrhiza Powdered, Squibb**

*Glycyrrhiza*. Licorice. Dried rhizome and roots of *Glycyrrhiza glabra glandulifera* or of *G. glabra typica* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*); known in commerce respectively as Russian Licorice and Spanish Licorice. Demulcent, Expectorant; also absorbent in pill making. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Extract; Fluidextract; Mixture; Powder; Troches [Part II].)

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



## GLYCYRRHIZIN AMMONIATED.

*Glycyrrhizinum Ammoniatum*. Sweet principle of glycyrrhiza (licorice root). Dark-brown or brownish-red, odorless, sweet scales. Freely soluble in water; soluble in alcohol. Taste corrigent; Expectorant and Demulcent, in pectoral affections. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). Incompatible with mineral acids.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. See Mixture Opium and Sassafras.

## Gold Chloride, Squibb

15-grain vial,

$AuHCl_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ . Reddish-brown, very deliquescent crystals; approx. 49 percent. gold. Soluble in water, alcohol, ether. Used medicinally as Alterative, mainly in dipsomania and tuberculosis. Used largely in photography. Dose:  $\frac{1}{60}$  to  $\frac{1}{15}$  grain (0.001 to 0.004 Gm.) Keep well protected against air and light.

## Gold and Sodium Chloride, Squibb

 $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. vial, ; 15-gr. vial,

*Auri et Sodii Chloridum*. Mixture of equal parts anhydrous gold chloride and sodium chloride, containing 30 percent. gold. Orange-yellow, deliquescent, odorless powder; saline, metallic taste. Soluble freely in water, partially in alcohol. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain (0.005 Gm.), in pills or tablets. Keep well stoppered, in dry place. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

GOLD THREAD. See Coptis.

GOLDEN SEAL. See Hydrastis.

GOULARD'S CERATE. See Cerate Lead Subacetate.

## Granular Effervescent Salts, Squibb

Grouped for convenience of reference.

Skilfully made products, from purest ingredients, in accurate and proper proportions to secure the best results. They dissolve rapidly with brisk effervescence. For descriptions see respective titles.

Antilithic. See Sodium Phosphate Compound.

Carlsbad Artificial	bottle, lb.	; 4 oz., per doz.
Kissingen Artificial	bottle, lb.	; 4 oz., per doz.
Lithium Citrate	bottle, lb.	; 4 oz., per doz.
Magnesium Citrate	bottle, lb.	; 4 oz., per doz.
Magnesium Sulphate	bottle, lb.	; 4 oz., per doz.
Sodium Phosphate	bottle, lb.	; 4 oz., per doz.
Sodium Phosphate Compound		4 oz., per doz.
Sodium Sulphate	bottle, lb.	; 4 oz., per doz.
Vichy Artificial	bottle, lb.	; 4 oz., per doz.



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**GUARANA.**

*Guarana.* A dried paste consisting chiefly of crushed seeds of *Paullinia Cupana* (Fam. *Sapindaceæ*), a Brazilian plant. Yields not less than 4 percent. caffeine. Reddish-brown, coarse powder; slight odor; taste astringent, smoky, bitter, then sweetish. Nerve Stimulant, Analgesic, Tonic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**Guaranine.** See Caffeine.

**GUM ARABIC.** See Acacia.

**GUM BENJAMIN** or **GUM BENZOIN.** See Benzoin.

**GUTTA PERCHA.**

*Gutta Percha*, N. F. Purified, coagulated, milky exudate of various trees of genus *Palaquium* (Fam. *Sapotaceæ*). Insoluble in water; 90 percent. soluble in chloroform, benzin, oil turpentine.

**GUY'S PILLS.** See Pills Digitalis, Squill and Mercury.

**Halazone.** See Tablets, Part II of this book.

**HAMAMELIS LEAVES.**

*Hamamelidis Folia*, N. F. Ground dried leaves of *Hamamelis virginiana* (Fam. *Hamamelidaceæ*). Tannin-bearing Astringent. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**HEDONAL.**

Methylpropylcarbinolurethane. White powder, of faint aromatic odor and taste. Soluble readily in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly soluble in water. Hypnotic. Dose: 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.).

**HELIANTHEMUM.**

*Helianthemum*, N. F.; Frost-weed. Dried herb of *Helianthemum canadense* (Fam. *Cistaceæ*). Aromatic odor; astringent, bitter taste. Obsolescent Astringent, Alterative. Average Dose: 1 drachm (4 Gm.).

**Hellebore, American or Green.** See *Veratrum Viride*.

**HELMITOL.**

Hexamethylenamine Methylene citrate. White powder; acidulous taste. Soluble in 10 parts water; almost insoluble in alcohol or ether. Urinary Disinfectant and Acidifier. Dose: 10 to 15 grains (0.65 to 1 Gm.).

**HELONIAS.**

*Helonias*, N. F.; False Unicorn. Dried rhizome and roots of *Chamælririum luteum* (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). Distinctive odor; bitter, astringent taste. Bitter Tonic; ingredient of "female" remedies. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**HEMATOXYLON.**

*Hæmatoxylon*, N. F.; Logwood. Heart-wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Reddish-brown chips; faint, agreeable odor; sweetish, astringent taste. Intestinal Astringent; Coloring. Colors urine and stools red. Dose: 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 Gm.).

**Hemoglobin, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Iron-bearing constituent of blood, prepared from fresh ox-blood by removal of serum and careful purification and drying at low temperature. Brownish-red powder; about 0.4 percent. iron. Soluble in water. Dose: 10 to 30 grains, (0.65 to 2 Gm.).

**HEMLOCK.** See *Conium*.

**HEMP CANADIAN.** See *Apocynum*.

**Henbane.** See *Hyoscyamus*.

† **HEROIN.** Brand of Diacetylmorphine.

⊕ **Hexamethylenamine, Squibb**

carton, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Hexamethylenamina*; Hexamethylene-tetramine; Ammonio-formaldehyde.  $C_6H_{12}N_4$ . Condensation product of ammonia and formaldehyde. Colorless, almost odorless crystals or powder. Decomposed in acid media, formaldehyde being liberated. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.5 mils (Cc.) water; 12.5 alcohol; 320 ether; soluble also in chloroform. Useful Urinary Antiseptic; in acid cystitis, typhoid bacilluria, etc. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.), well diluted, or as tablets with a copious draught of water. Often prescribed in conjunction with acid sodium phosphate, where urine is alkaline; given two hours after the phosphate. Incompatible with acids, acid salts, ammonium salts, tannin and mercuric chloride. This chemical is also known by various trade names (*Cystogen*, *Formin*, *Uritone*, *Urotropin*, *Hexamine*, *Aminoform*, etc.). (See also Tablets [Part II].).

**HIERA PICRA.** See Powder Aloes and Canella.

**Hoffmann's Anodyne.** See Spirit Ether Compound.

**HOLOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**

$C_{18}H_{22}N_2O_2.HCl$ . Salt of phenetidyl-acetphenetidins. Small, colorless, odorless, faintly bitter crystals. Soluble in 50 parts water, freely in alcohol. Local Anesthetic, in 1 percent. solution.

The Squibb ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

## ⊕ HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMIDE.

*Homatropinæ Hydrobromidum.*  $C_{16}H_{21}O_3N.HBr.$  White, odorless, bitter, crystalline powder or small prisms. 1 Gm. dissolves in 6 mils (Cc.) water, 40 alcohol, 420 chloroform; insoluble in ether. Mydriatic (1 percent. solution), Antihydrotic and Sedative, like atropine. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{120}$  grain (0.0005 Gm.). Antidotes: tannin, then emetics; gastric lavage; morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine, etc.

## HONEY.

*Mel.* Saccharine secretion deposited in honey-comb by the bee, *Apis mellifera* (Fam. *Apidæ*). Nutrient, but used largely pharmaceutically.

HONEY BORAX. See Honey Sodium Borate.

## HONEY CLARIFIED.

*Mel Depuratum.* Honey purified by heating with paper pulp, removing scum, straining and adding 5 percent. glycerin. Used pharmaceutically.

## HONEY ROSE.

*Mel Rosæ.* 100 Gm. contain 12 mils (Cc.) fluidextract rose in clarified honey. Pleasant astringent addition to mouth washes and gargles for inflamed or ulcerated mouth and throat.

## HONEY ROSE, WITH BORAX.

*Mel Rosæ et Sodii Boratis,* N. F. 10 percent. borax, 5 glycerin, 85 rose honey. Antiseptic, Astringent Collutory, especially for children.

## HONEY SODIUM BORATE.

*Mel Sodii Boratis,* N. F.; Honey of Borax. 10 percent. sodium borate, 5 glycerin, 85 clarified honey. Antiseptic Collutory.

HOPE'S MIXTURE. See Mixture Camphor Acid.

## HOPS.

*Humulus.* Dried strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus* (Fam. *Moraceæ*), bearing their glandular trichomes. Strong, valerian-like odor; aromatic, bitter taste. Aromatic Bitter Stomachic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

HORSE-NETTLE BERRIES. See Solanum.

**Household Products, Squibb**

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Baking Powder; Benzoinated Cold Cream; Borax Powdered (Sodium Borate); Castor Oil; Castor Oil Aromatized; Cod Liver Oil; Cold Cream; Cream of Tartar (Potassium Bitartrate); Epsom Salt (Magnesium Sulphate); Extract Vanilla (Tincture Vanilla); Flexible Collodion (Liquid Court Plaster); Fluid Cascara Aromatic (Non-Alcoholic); Glycerin; Magnesia Magma (Milk of Magnesia); Milk Sugar;



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## HYDRASTIS.

*Hydrastis*; Golden Seal; Yellow Puccoon; Yellow Root. Dried rhizome and roots of *Hydrastis canadensis* (Fam. *Ranunculaceæ*). Assays not less than 2.5 percent. ether-soluble alkaloids. Bitter Tonic, Astringent. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**Hydrogen Peroxide.** See Solution Hydrogen Peroxide.

⊕ **Hyoscine Hydrobromide.** Identical with Scopolamine Hydrobromide, which see.

## HYOSCYAMINE HYDROBROMIDE CRYSTALS.

*Hyoscyaminæ Hydrobromidum*.  $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N.HBr$ . White, nearly odorless crystals; nauseous, bitter taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 2.5 mls (Cc.) alcohol, 1.7 chloroform; very soluble in water. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{200}$  grain (0.0003 Gm.). Antidotes: tannin, emetics; morphine, pilocarpine or physostigmine.

⊕ **Hyoscyamus, Squibb**

Ground for Percolation tin, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Hyoscyamus*. Dried leaves and flowering or fruiting tops of *Hyoscyamus niger* (Fam. *Solanaceæ*), yielding not less than 0.065 percent. alkaloids. Antispasmodic, Sedative, Analgesic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). (See also Extract; Fluidextract; Tincture.)

⊕ **HYPOPHYSIS DESICCATED.**

*Hypophysis Sicca*; Desiccated Pituitary Body. Newly official. Posterior lobe of pituitary body of cattle cleaned, dried and powdered. Yellowish or grayish, amorphous powder; characteristic odor. Partially soluble in water. Stimulant to unstriped muscle, Vaso-constrictor, Parturient, Hemostatic; in second stage of labor, uterine atony, postpartum hemorrhage, shock, etc. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03) Gm.). (See also Solution.)

## ICHTHALBIN.

Ichthyol Albuminate. Gray-brown, odorless, almost tasteless powder, insoluble in ordinary solvents; 75 percent. ichthyol. Alterative, Anticatarrhal, Vulnerary; used chiefly in place of ichthyol internally. Dose: 5 to 30 grains (0.3 to 2 Gm.). Externally pure.

## ICHTHARGAN.

Ichthyol-silver; Silver Sulphoichthyolate. Brown, nearly inodorous powder; 30 percent. silver, 15 percent. sulphur organically combined. Soluble in water, diluted alcohol, glycerin; insoluble in chloroform, ether. Astringent, Antiseptic, Antigonorreic; mostly externally in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 percent. solution, 1 to 10 percent. ointment, or pure. Dose:  $\frac{1}{16}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.004 to 0.015 Gm.), in solution. Dispense solutions in dark vials.

## ICHTHIFORM.

Ichthyol-formaldehyde. Blackish-brown, nearly odorless and tasteless, insoluble powder. Intestinal Antiseptic and Antiphlogistic, chiefly; also Vulnerary (pure or mixed with talcum, etc.). Dose: 10 to 30 grains (0.65 to 2 Gm.).

## ⊕ ICHTHYOL.

Ammonium Sulphoichthyolate. Distillate of a bituminous shale, found near Seefeld in Tyrol, containing about 10 percent. total sulphur, 55 percent. of which is organic. Brown, thick liquid, of bituminous odor and taste. Soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol or ether; miscible but not soluble in glycerin and oils. Antiphlogistic, Astringent, Alterative. Used chiefly in skin and gynecological diseases, pure or 5 to 50 percent. ointment, glycerin suspension, etc.; internally, in phthisis, rheumatism, nephritis, scrofula, etc. Dose: 3 to 30 minims (0.2 to 2 mils [Cc.]), in pills or capsules. Gives precipitates with metallic salts, acids or alkaloidal salts; decomposed by alkaline hydrates and carbonates, and by iodine in ointment form. For deodorizing ichthyol the addition of 2 percent. each of oil bergamot and oil eucalyptus has been recommended. Its stains are removed by boiling the fabric in soap and water, or by washing with soft soap or soap spirit.

## IGNATIA.

*Ignatia*, N. F.; Saint Ignatius Beans. Dried ripe seeds of *Strychnos Ignatii* (Fam. *Loganiaceæ*), yielding not less than 2 percent. alkaloids. Nearly inodorous; intensely bitter. Action same as of *nux vomica*. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).

**Indicators.** See under Reagents, etc. (Part IV).

## INFUSION BRAYERA.

*Infusum Brayeræ*, N. F. 6 Gm. brayera to 100 mils (Cc.). Anthelmintic. Average Dose: 8 fluidounces (240 mils [Cc.]).

## INFUSION CINCHONA.

*Infusum Cinchonæ*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) represents 6 Gm. cinchona, 1 mil aromatic sulphuric acid. Average Dose: 12 fluidrachms (45 mils [Cc.]).

## INFUSION DIGITALIS.

*Infusum Digitalis*. 1.5 Gm. digitalis, 15 mils (Cc.) cinnamon water, in 100 mils. Must be made fresh as wanted. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

## INFUSION GENTIAN COMPOUND.

*Infusum Gentianæ Compositum*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 3 Gm. gentian, 0.8 Gm. each coriander and bitter-orange peel. Bitter Tonic, Appetizer. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (16 mils [Cc.]).

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## INFUSION ROSE COMPOUND.

*Infusum Rosæ Compositum*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 1.3 Gm. red rose, 0.9 mil diluted sulphuric acid, 4 Gm. sugar. Refrigerant, Astringent; Vehicle for saline cathartics. Average Dose: 3 fluidounces (90 mils).

## INFUSION SENNA COMPOUND.

*Infusum Sennæ Compositum*. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 6 Gm. senna, 12 Gm. each manna and magnesium sulphate, 2 Gm. fennel as corrigent. Laxative. Average Dose: 4 fluidounces (120 mils). Should be freshly prepared.

## INFUSION WILD CHERRY.

*Infusum Pruni Virginianæ*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 4 Gm. wild cherry, 5 mils glycerin. Bitter Tonic. Average Dose: 2 fluidounces (60 mils [Cc.]).

## INFUSORIAL EARTH. See Silica.

### Inhaler, Dr. Ferguson's, for the Administration of Ether, Chloroform, Ethyl Chloride, Ethyl Bromide or anyone of the so-called Mixtures, by the Open Drop Method.

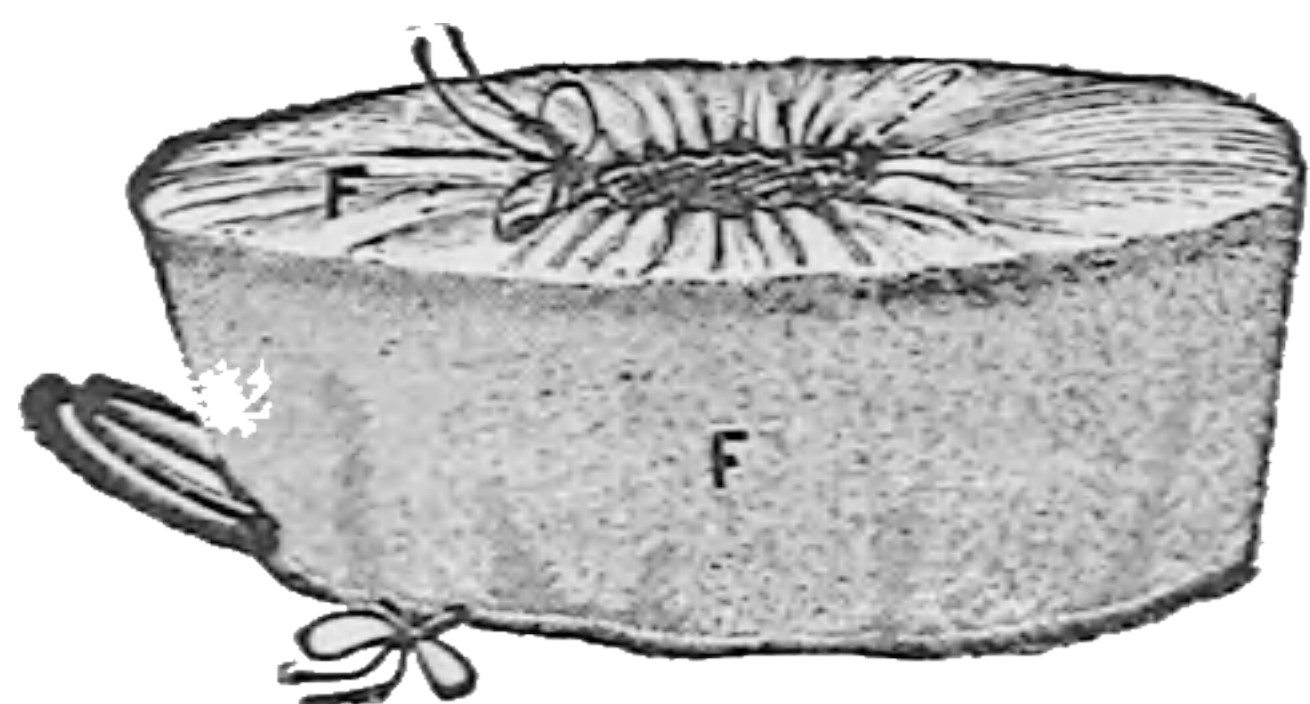


FIG. 1.

This instrument, invented by Dr. Robert H. Ferguson, of Boston, Mass., is intended to administer only air saturated with ether vapor, in but the quantity necessary to produce and maintain surgical anæsthesia, although the most profound narcosis may be had with it if de-

sired. It consists of a wire frame, part of which is very flexible, which for use should be *fitted accurately to the face of the patient* so as to admit no air between the inhaler and the face.

Over the convex diaphragm enough gauze is stretched to hold the ether during vaporization but *in no way to limit the air for respiration*, see Fig. 2.

2. Onto this gauze ether is dropped only as fast as it will evaporate. In order to prevent the dissipating of

the vapor, the frame is covered with a Canton flannel hood which does not encroach upon the opening for the face and

which is drawn up on top so as to leave an opening that will admit at least twice as much air as the patient can use for normal breathing. Through this opening (see Fig. 1), the ether is dropped onto the gauze. This inhaler does not cover or in any other way interfere with the

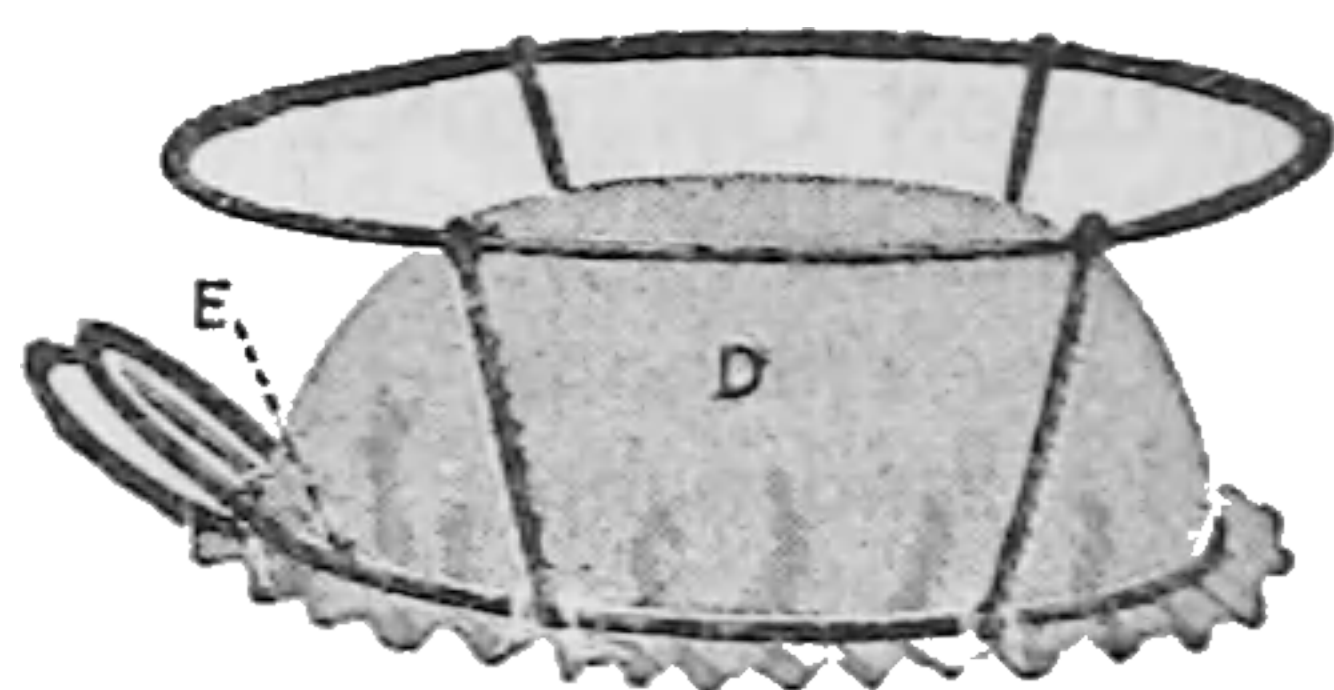


FIG. 2.

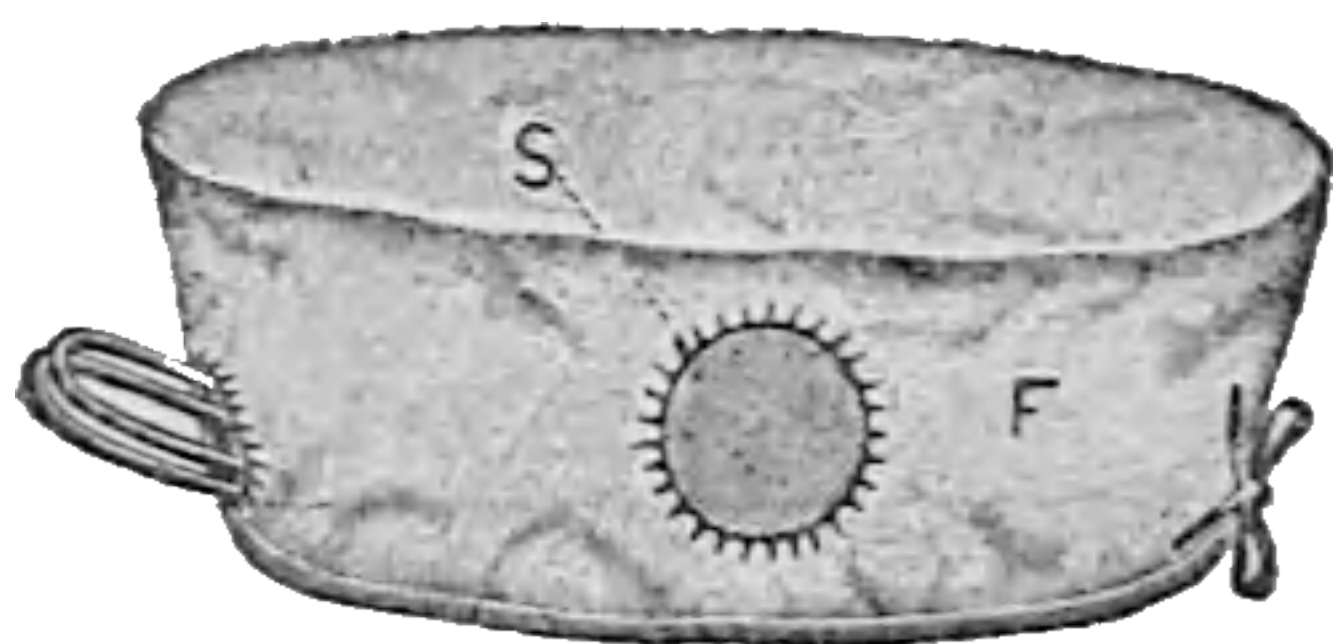


FIG. 3.



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**Iodine Resublimed, Squibb (Cont.)**

solution. Applied externally as tincture, ointment, etc. Incompatible with alkalies, alkali carbonates, alkaloidal salts, tannin and tannin-bearing preparations, etc. Antidotes: starchy food in abundance; emetics. (See also Tincture; Reagents [Part IV].)

**IODIPIN.**

Iodine addition products of fatty acids of sesame oil; 10 and 25 percent. iodine respectively. Yellow to brownish-black, thick, oily liquids. Alterative, like alkali iodides. Dose: 10%, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 mils [Cc.]); 20%, 30 to 90 minims (2 to 6 mils).

**ODOCHLOROXYQUINOLINE.** See Vioform.

**ODOFORM, AROMATIZED.**

*Iodoformum Aromatisatum*, N. F. Iodoform with 4 percent. coumarin.

**⊕ Iodoform Powdered, Squibb**

bot., lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz. ; ⅛ oz.

*Iodoformum*; Formyl Triiodide; Triiodomethane.  $\text{CHI}_3$ . Repurified, precipitated article of exceptional purity and excellence; we continue the purification beyond the stage when the product is of the purity of the regular market article. Fine powder, much lighter and less gritty than ordinary iodoform (which is composed of minute crystal fragments), and preferable as a dressing for wounds and suppurating sores, and for making ointments, pills, etc. About twice as bulky as ordinary iodoform, hence does not require as much to cover any surface. 1 Gm. dissolves in 60 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 80 glycerin, 10 chloroform, 7.5 ether, 34 olive oil; nearly insoluble in water. Wound Antiseptic, Alterative, Antitubercular. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.) in coated pills. Applied pure, in ointments, paints, solutions, etc. Incompatible with calomel, silver salts, chlorates and nitrites. Antidotes: emetics; sodium bicarbonate, potassium acetate; chloral hydrate; morphine hypodermically. Keep well-stoppered, in cool place, protected from light.

**IODOTHYRINE.**

Thyroidine. Lactose trituration of supposed active principle of thyroid gland; 1 Gm. contains 0.0003 Gm. iodine, and represents 1 Gm. fresh thyroid. Yellowish-white, sweetish powder. Alterative and Anticachectic. Dose: 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.).

**IOTHION.**

Diiodohydroxypropane. Yellowish, oily liquid, sp. gr. 2.4 to 2.5; 77 percent. iodine. Soluble in glycerin, oils, alcohol, ether, chloroform; insoluble in water. Incompatible with alkalies. Substitute for iodine and iodides for endermic medication. Applied in 25 to 50 percent. ointments, or 5 to 25 percent. solutions in olive oil.

## ⊕ Ipecac, Squibb

Powdered for Percolation tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Ipecacuanha*; Ipecac Root. Dried root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha* (Rio Ipecac) or of *C. acuminata* (Carthagenia Ipecac) (Fam. *Rubiaceæ*), assaying not less than 1.75 percent. ether-soluble alkaloids. Odor slight; taste bitter, nauseous, somewhat acrid; powder sternutatory. Expectorant, Emetic, Ant-amebic, Stomachic. Average Dose: expectorant, etc., 1 grain (0.065 Gm.); emetic, 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluid-extract; Syrup.)

IRIS. See Orris Root.

IRIS VERSICOLOR. See Blue Flag.

IRISH MOSS. See Chondrus.

## ⊕ Iron Reduced, Squibb

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Ferrum Reductum*; Iron by Hydrogen; Quevenne's Iron. Fine, steel-gray, lustrous powder, containing not less than 90 percent. Fe. Hematinic; also Reagent. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), in pills or tablets.

## Iron Albuminate, Squibb

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Brown, water-soluble scales, containing 25 percent. ferric oxide as albuminate. Hematinic. Dose: 3 to 5 grains (0.2 to 0.3 Gm). Also used for conveniently preparing Solution Iron Albuminate N. F.

Iron by Hydrogen. See Iron, Reduced.

Iron Cacodylate Ampuls. See Ampuls.

Iron Carbonate Mass. See Mass Ferrous Carbonate.

Iron Carbonate, Precipitated. See Iron Subcarbonate.

## Iron Carbonate Saccharated, Squibb

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Ferri Carbonas Saccharatus*. 15 percent.  $\text{FeCO}_3$ . Greenish-brown powder; odorless; sweetish then slightly ferruginous taste. Partially soluble in water. Chalybeate Tonic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). Keep well stoppered.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

⊕ **Iron Chloride (Ferric), Squibb** g. s. bottle, oz.

*Ferri Chloridum*; Ferric Chloride; Iron Per-, Tri-, or Sesquichloride.  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Crystalline, deliquescent pieces, of orange-yellow color and slightly styptic taste, and upon solution and testing giving no evidence of oxychloride. Contains not less than 20 percent. iron. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.2 mil (Cc.) water; freely soluble in alcohol; also soluble in glycerin or ether. Styptic, Hematinic. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Keep securely stoppered. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**IRON CITRATE GREEN.**

A modification of U. S. P. Iron and Ammonium Citrate, containing slightly less iron, and more citric acid and ammonium citrate than does latter and acid in reaction. The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, of the American Medical Association, holds that the lower content of iron, as well as the acidity of the green salt would appear to be detriments rather than advantages. We have, therefore, discontinued its manufacture and no longer supply the ampuls formerly furnished.

**Iron Cyanide.** See Iron Ferrocyanide.

**Iron Ferrocyanide, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

Ferric Ferrocyanide; Insoluble Prussian or Berlin Blue; Insoluble Iron "Cyanide."  $\text{Fe}_4\text{Fe}_3(\text{CN}_6)_3$ . Dark-blue powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents and dilute acids. Dose: 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

**Iron Glycerophosphate, Squibb**

bottle, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Ferri Glycerophosphas*, N. F. Greenish-yellow, odorless, nearly tasteless scales, containing a variable quantity of  $\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}_6\text{P})_3$ , corresponding to not less than 14 to 16 percent. Fe. Slowly soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Used as Hematinic, Nervine. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.), in tablets or pills.

**Iron Hydroxide with Magnesium Oxide.** See Antidote, Arsenic.

**Iron Hypophosphite, Squibb** bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Ferri Hypophosphis*, N. F.  $\text{Fe}(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2)_3$ . White or grayish-white, odorless, nearly tasteless powder. Soluble in about 2300 mils (Cc.) water, more readily in presence of hypophosphorous acid or alkali citrate. Hematinic. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.).

**IRON LACTATE.**

*Ferri Lactas*, N. F.  $\text{Fe}(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Greenish-white powder or masses; slight odor; mild, sweet, ferruginous taste. 1 Gm. dissolves slowly in 40 mils (Cc.) water; soluble in solutions alkali citrates; almost insoluble in alcohol. Hematopoietic. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).



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⊕ **Iron Phosphate, Squibb**

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Ferri Phosphas*; Iron Phosphate Soluble. Ferric Phosphate rendered soluble by sodium citrate. Slightly acid, green scales, containing not less than 12 percent. iron. Freely soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Hematinic, only slightly astringent. Incompatible with acids, alkali carbonates and tannin-containing preparations. **Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.)**

**Iron Pyrophosphate, Squibb**

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Ferri Pyrophosphas*, N. F.; Iron Pyrophosphate with Sodium Citrate. Apple-green, odorless scales; acidulous, slightly saline taste; 10 percent. Fe. Freely soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Hematinic; used largely in elixirs. **Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.)**

**Iron Subcarbonate, Squibb**

carton, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Ferri Subcarbonas*, U. S. P. 1870; Iron Carbonate Precipitated. Consists chiefly of hydrated oxide, with small quantities of ferrous carbonate. Reddish-brown, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in ordinary organic solvents. Hematinic. **Dose: 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.)**

**Iron Subsulphate, Squibb**

bottle, ¼ lb. ; oz.

Basic Ferric Sulphate; Monsel's Salt.  $\text{Fe}_4\text{O}(\text{SO}_4)_5$ . Light, reddish-brown, deliquescent powder; readily soluble in water, less irritating than normal ferric sulphate because of its deficiency in sulphuric acid, and possesses greater astringency. Astringent, Styptic, Hemostatic. **Dose: 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.)**. Keep in dry place.

**Iron Sugar.** See Iron Oxide Red, Saccharated.

⊕ **Iron Sulphate (Cryst.), Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Ferri Sulphas*; Ferrous Sulphate; Iron Protosulphate; Green Vitriol.  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Well-crystallized, and not less than 99.5 percent. pure. The crystals show no efflorescence and are free from uncombined acid and alkali metals. Bluish-green prisms; odorless, and of saline, styptic taste; efflorescent in dry air, and rapidly oxidizing on exposure to moist air, becoming coated with brownish-yellow basic ferric sulphate. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.4 mils (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Chalybeate Tonic, Astringent. **Average Dose: 1½ grains (0.1 Gm.)**. Keep well stoppered, in cool dry place. (See also Reagents [Part IV], under Ferrous Sulphate).

⊕ **Iron Sulphate Dried, Squibb**      bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.

*Ferri Sulphas Exsiccatus*; Dried Ferrous Sulphate. Ferrous Sulphate deprived of its water by efflorescence and heating, whereby it loses 35 percent. of its weight. Grayish-white powder, completely soluble in water. Preferred to crystalline salt for administration in pill form. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).

**Iron Sulphate Granulated, Squibb**

bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.

*Ferri Sulphas Granulatus*.  $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Pale-green, crystalline powder. Convenient form of ferrous sulphate for dispensing purposes. Action and dose, as iron sulphate crystals.

**Iron Sulphocarbolate.**      See Iron Phenolsulphonate.

⊕ **Iron and Ammonium Citrate, Squibb**

bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.      ; oz.

*Ferri et Ammonii Citras*; Soluble Iron Citrate; Ammonio-ferric Citrate. Garnet-red scales; odorless, saline, mildly ferruginous taste. Readily and completely soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Contains equivalent of not less than 16 percent. metallic iron. Hematinic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). Incompatible with mineral acids, vegetable astringent infusions, decoctions, etc.

**Iron and Ammonium Sulphate, Squibb**

bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.      ; oz.

*Ferri et Ammonii Sulphas*, U. S. P. VIIIth Rev.; Ferric Ammonium Sulphate.  $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Violet, efflorescent, styptic crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 3 mils (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Hematinic, Astringent, Styptic. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV] under Ferric Ammonium Sulphate.)

**Iron and Ammonium Tartrate, Squibb**

bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.      ; oz.

*Ferri et Ammonii Tartras*, U. S. P. VIIth Rev. Garnet-red to reddish-brown, odorless scales; 13 percent. metallic iron. Very soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Non-astringent Chalybeate Tonic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

**Iron and Manganese Peptonate.**      See Iron Peptonate and Manganese.

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Iron and Potassium Tartrate, Squibb**

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Ferri et Potassii Tartras*, U. S. P. VIIth Rev. Garnet-red to reddish-brown, odorless scales, of sweetish, ferruginous taste; 15 percent. metallic iron. Soluble freely in water; insoluble in alcohol. Non-astringent Hematinic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

**Iron and Quinine Citrate (Soluble), Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Ferri et Quininæ Citras*. The new U. S. P. has adopted this soluble salt and dropped the regular, difficultly soluble salt. Contains not less than 11.5 percent. anhydrous quinine and 13 percent. iron. Greenish or golden-yellow scales; odorless; bitter, ferruginous taste; slightly deliquescent. Bitter and Chalybeate Tonic, Antiperiodic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

**Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Citrate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Greenish, very bitter scales; 0.9 to 1 percent. strychnine. Soluble in water. Tonic; in anemia, chlorosis, convalescence, etc. Dose: 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

**Iron and Strychnine Citrate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Formerly official. Readily soluble, garnet-red scales; 0.9 to 1 percent. strychnine and 16 percent. iron. Nerve Tonic, Chalybeate, Antiperiodic. Ordinary Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.).

⊕ Jaborandi. See Pilocarpus.

JACKSON'S PECTORAL SYRUP. See Syrup Morphine and Acacia.

**⊕ Jalap, Squibb**

\* Ground for Percolation

tin, lb.

Powdered

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Jalapa*. Dried tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga* (Fam. *Convolvulaceæ*). Assays not less than 7 percent. total resin. Smoky, sweetish odor; sweetish, acrid taste. Hydragogue Cathartic, especially in dropsies; less irritant than other resinous cathartics. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Acts in 3 hours. (See also Extract; Powder; Resin.)

JAMESTOWN WEED. See Stramonium.

JANEWAY'S PILLS. See Pills Aloes and Podophyllum Compound.

JUGLANS.

*Juglans*, N. F.; Butternut Bark. Dried inner bark of roots of *Juglans cinerea* (Fam. *Juglandaceæ*). Cathartic. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).



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KOUSO. See *Brayera*.

### KRAMERIA, Squibb

Ground for Percolation

tin, lb.

*Krameria*, N. F.; Rhatany. Dried root of *Krameria triandra*, *K. Ixina*, and *K. argentea* (Fam. *Krameriaceæ*). Powerful Astringent; chiefly in diarrhea. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Extract; Fluidextract; Syrup; Troches [Part II].)

### KUMYSS.

*Lac Fermentatum*, N. F. Sweetened cow's milk fermented with yeast. Refrigerant Nutritive. Average Dose: 8 fluidounces (240 mils [Cc.]).

### LACTOPHENIN.

Lactylparaphenetidin.  $C_6H_4OC_2H_5NH.COCH.OH.CH_3$ . Colorless, odorless, faintly bitter powder. Soluble in 8.5 parts alcohol, 330 water. Antipyretic, Analgesic. Dose: 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 Gm.).

Lactose. See Sugar of Milk.

### LACTUCARIUM.

*Lactucarium*. Dried milk-juice of *Lactuca virosa* (Fam. *Compositæ*). Irregular, grayish-brown pieces; opium-like odor; bitter taste. Partially soluble in alcohol or ether; practically insoluble in water. Nerve Sedative, Anodyne; in nervousness, irritative cough, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

LADIES' SLIPPER. See *Cypripedium*.

LADY WEBSTER'S DINNER PILLS. See Pills Aloes and Mastic.

LAFAYETTE MIXTURE. See Mixture Copaiba.

LAMOTTE'S DROPS. See Tincture Iron Chloride Ethereal.

Lanolin. See Wool-fat.

### LAPPA.

*Lappa*, N. F.; Burdock. Dried root of *Arctium Lappa* (Fam. *Compositæ*). Slight odor; taste mucilaginous, sweetish, slightly bitter. Used as Alterative. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.) (See also Fluidextract.)

### ⊕ LARD.

*Adeps*. Purified internal fat of abdomen of hog (*Sus scrofa*). Insoluble in water; very slightly soluble in alcohol, readily in ether or chloroform.

### ⊕ Lard Benzoinated, Squibb tin, lb.

*Adeps Benzoinatus*. Pure lard carefully benzoinated with 1 percent. Siam gum benzoin. Mildly Antiseptic. Emollient; Ointment Base. Liable to granulate on keeping; store in a very cool place.

**LARKSPUR SEED.**

*Delphinium*, N. F. Dried seeds of *Delphinium Consolida* or of *D. Ajacis* (Fam. *Ranunculaceæ*). Faint odor; bitter then biting and acrid taste. Antiparasitic. (See also Fluidextract.)

**LAROSAN.**

Casein-Calcium. Light, white, almost odorless and tasteless powder. Soluble in water. Addition to milk taken by infants suffering with diarrhea.

**LASSAR'S DERMATOLOGIC PASTES.** See under *Paste*.

**Laudanum.** See *Tincture Opium*.

**Lavender Compound Ground, Squibb** tin, lb.

A mixture of the ground drugs Saigon cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg and red saunders, in the proportions called for in U. S. P. formula for *Tincture Lavender Compound*.

**⊕ Lead Acetate, Squibb** tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Plumbi Acetas*; Sugar of Lead,  $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ . Made by a special process devised in the Squibb Laboratories and which produces an exceedingly pure article, far superior to that commonly offered. Colorless, granular crystals, of faintly acetous odor, and sweetish, astringent, metallic taste; efflorescent and absorbing carbon dioxide on exposure. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.4 mls (Cc.) water, 38 alcohol, 5 glycerin. Astringent, Styptic; in conjunctivitis, gonorrhœa, ivy poisoning, diarrhea, gastric hemorrhage, etc. **Average Dose:** 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Incompatible with acids, tannin, vegetable astringent infusions and tinctures, carbonates, hydroxides, iodides, chlorides, sulphates, etc. **Antidotes:** sodium or magnesium sulphate, emetics; white of egg; demulcents. (See also *Reagents [Part IV]*.)

**LEAD CARBONATE.**

*Plumbi Carbonas*, N. F.; White Lead. Mixture of lead carbonate and hydroxide. Heavy, white, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. External Antiseptic; as dusting powder, ointment, etc.

**LEAD IODIDE.**

*Plumbi Iodidum*, N. F.;  $PbI_2$ . Dropped from U. S. P. Heavy, yellow powder; odorless and tasteless. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 1300 mls (Cc.) water; soluble in fixed alkali solutions, slightly in alcohol. Discutient, Alterative; externally in 10 to 20 percent. ointments, in indolent ulcers, swollen glands, etc.; internally in scrofula, phthisis, etc. **Dose:** ½ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.065 Gm.)

**Lead Oxide Red, Reagent.** See *Reagents (Part IV)*.

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**LEAD OXIDE, YELLOW.**

*Plumbi Oxidum*; Litharge.  $PbO$ . Heavy, reddish-yellow, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. Used pharmaceutically and technically. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Lead Peroxide Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**LEMON PEEL.**

*Limonis Cortex*. Outer rind of fresh ripe fruit of *Citrus medica Limonum* (Fam. *Rutaceæ*). (See also Tincture.)

**LEPTANDRA.**

*Leptandra*, N. F.; Culver's Root. Dried rhizome and roots of *Veronica virginica* (Fam. *Scrophulariaceæ*). Slight odor; taste bitter, slightly acrid. Cathartic, similar to podophyllum. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Extract)

**Licorice Root Powdered,** See Glychrrhiza.

**LIFE ROOT.** See Senecio.

**LILY OF THE VALLEY FLOWERS.** See Convallaria Flowers.

**LILY OF THE VALLEY ROOT.** See Convallaria Root.

⊕ **Lime, Squibb** bottle, lb.

*Calx*; Calcium Oxide; Quicklime; Burnt Lime. A well-burnt article, satisfactorily free from carbonate, containing no more than allowable impurities, and of not less than 95 percent.  $CaO$ . Hard, white, or grayish-white masses, on exposure attracting moisture and carbon dioxide and falling to a white powder; odorless; caustic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 840 mils (Cc.) water; soluble also in glycerin and syrup; insoluble in alcohol. With about half its weight of water it becomes heated and converted into calcium hydroxide (slaked lime). Antacid, Caustic, Depilatory. Given internally as lime water or syrup lime usually. Applied externally (to cancers, old ulcers, etc.) in substance or 25 percent. paste. Keep bottle securely stoppered and in a dry place. (See also Reagents [Part IV], under Calcium Oxide.)

⊕ **Lime Chlorinated, Squibb** bottle, lb.

*Calx Chlorinata*; Chlorinated Calcium Oxide; so-called "Chloride of Lime"; Bleaching Powder. Indefinite composition, chiefly  $CaOCl_2$ . Of unusually high test, assaying when fresh about 35 percent. of available chlorine, not only 30 percent. as U. S. P. requires. Since the value of chlorinated lime depends upon the amount of available chlorine which may slowly be given off, it will be found more economical to use this article than one of lesser strength. White or grayish-white powder, of penetrating odor, and repulsive saline taste; gradually decomposes on keeping. Partially soluble in water or alcohol. Used chemically and as bleaching agent, also General Disinfectant. Antidotes: ammonia by inhalation or by mouth; albumen; apomorphine subcutaneously as emetic, if overdose was taken by mouth.



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LINIMENT CANADA. See Liniment Opium Compound.

LINIMENT CANTHARIDES. bottle, pint

Representing about 15 percent. cantharides in oil turpentine. Rubefacient, Counter-irritant. Antidotes: emetics; demulcents; morphine subcutaneously.

⊕ **Liniment Chloroform, Squibb** bottle, pint

*Linimentum Chloroformi*. 3 volumes chloroform with 7 volumes soap liniment. Anodyne.

LINIMENT CROTON OIL.

*Linimentum Tiglii*, N. F. 13 vol. percent. croton oil, 43 oil cajuput and 44 alcohol. Counter-irritant, Rubefacient. Antidotes: emetics; oil or mucilage; atropine hypodermically; cocaine.

LINIMENT CROTON OIL COMPOUND.

*Linimentum Tiglii Compositum*, N. F. 20 volume percent. each oils croton, sassafras and turpentine, with 40 olive oil. Counter-irritant.

⊕ **LINIMENT LIME.**

*Linimentum Calcis*; Carron Oil. Equal volumes lime water and linseed oil. Emollient, Protective, Anodyne; in burns chiefly.

LINIMENT MUSTARD COMPOUND.

*Linimentum Sinapis Compositum*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 3 mils volatile oil mustard, 20 mils fluidextract meze-reum, 6 Gm. camphor, 15 mils castor oil, with alcohol. Counter-irritant, Rubefacient.

LINIMENT OPIUM COMPOUND.

*Linimentum Opii Compositum*, N. F.; Canada Liniment. 10 vol. percent. tincture opium, with camphor (1.75 percent.), oils turpentine and peppermint, ammonia water and alcohol. Anodyne. Antidotes: emetics; atropine or strychnine hypodermically; demulcents.

⊕ **Liniment Soap, Squibb** bottle, pint

*Linimentum Saponis*; Liquid Opodeldoc; Camphorated Tincture Soap. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 6 Gm. dried soap, 4.5 Gm. camphor, and 1 mil oil rosemary as perfume, with alcohol and water.

LINIMENT SOAP CAMPHORATED.

*Linimentum Saponato-Camphoratum*, N. F.; Solid Opodeldoc. A soft solid, containing soap, camphor, oils thyme and rosemary, alcohol, and stronger ammonia water. Stimulating Anodyne.

**Liniment Soap Soft, Squibb** bottle, pint

*Linimentum Saponis Mollis*; Tincture Green Soap. 100 mils (Cc.) contain 65 Gm. soft soap and 2 mils oil lavender, with alcohol. Detergent and Antipruritic, for use by surgeons and dermatologists, as well as for shampooing. Its alkalinity is very slight, merely sufficient to prevent rancidity.

**LINIMENT SOAP SOET, COMPOUND.**

*Linimentum Saponis Mollis Compositum*, N. F.; Compound Tincture Green Soap. 100 mils (Cc.) contain 15 Gm. soft soap, 2 mils oil cade, and alcohol. Antiparasitic Dermic.

**Liniment, Stokes'.** See Liniment Turpentine Acetic.

**Liniment, St. John Long's.** See Liniment Turpentine Acetic.

**LINIMENT TURPENTINE.**

*Ferri et Ammonii Citras*; Soluble Iron Citrate; Ammonio-ferric turpentine. Counter-irritant, Rubefacient.

**Liniment Turpentine Acetic, Squibb** bottle, pint

*Linimentum Terebinthinæ Aceticum*, N. F.; Stokes' or St. John Long's Liniment; *Linimentum Album*. 40 vol. percent. oil turpentine, with egg, oil lemon, acetic acid and rose water. Counter-irritant.

⊕ **LINSEED.**

*Linum*; Flaxseed. Ripe seeds of *Linum usitatissimum* (Fam. *Linaceæ*). Demulcent, Emollient.

**Liquid Court Plaster.** See Collodion Flexible.

⊕ **Liquid Petrolatum, Squibb**

**Heavy (Californian)** 1-pint bottles, per doz.

*Petrolatum Liquidum*; Mineral Oil, Heavy Californian. Specially repurified for medicinal use. Numerous comparative tests made by us show this Californian oil to differ in essential respects from other American oils and to be superior to the best Russian oils known to us. Therefore we have selected this Californian Heavy Oil, of high viscosity and high specific gravity, as *the best* and now supply it on all orders. Concerning it the following facts are important: It is refined under our control, and exclusively for us, by The Standard Oil Company of California. It is pure; free from paraffins, inorganic matter, organic sulphur compounds and all injurious hydrocarbons such as anthracene, phenanthrene, chrysene and oxidized acid and basic bodies. It is *colorless, odorless and tasteless*; has the *very high sp. gr.* 0.886 to 0.895 at 15° C., or 0.881 to 0.890 at 25° C.; and it has an *exceptionally high natural viscosity*—which is of supreme importance because the value of liquid petrolatum is said to reside in lubrication, and true viscosity to be the chief index of lubricating power. Liquid Petrolatum Squibb is prescribed to prevent or relieve intestinal stasis, constipation, colitis and allied conditions; to prevent or relieve hemorrhoids; to regulate the mother's bowels during pregnancy and lactation, as its effect does not pass from mother to child. It is not a purgative, a cathartic, or a laxative, but a mechan-

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This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



⊕ **Liquid Petrolatum, Squibb (Cont.)**

ical lubricant. It is not absorbed by the stomach or intestine, does not act on and is not acted upon by the fluids of the gastro-intestinal tract, and passes out of the body in exactly the same condition and quantity that it entered. During its passage it lubricates the lumen of the gut, softens the feces, prevents injury of the mucous membrane by scybala, allows repair of an already abraded mucosa, relieves irritated or fatigued myenteric ganglia, and thus, by permitting a rapid passage of the intestinal contents, prevents the proliferation of bacteria and the production of toxins and a consequent auto-intoxication. In short, its use establishes and maintains a proper body drainage, allowing better digestion and absorption of food. In surgery it is used as an aid in differentiating a surgical intestinal case from one non-surgical; also as a prophylactic to prevent the ascent of intestinal bacteria, thereby preventing secondary infection of biliary and other ducts. In the peritoneal cavity it is used to prevent adhesions or, by Burrows' method, to forestall post-operative stasis. It is useful as a dressing for burns, also for nasal packings and spray. Liquid Petrolatum Squibb sprays better than does a light oil, and lubricates the nasal mucosa more thoroughly and the lubrication is more lasting. **Dosage:** As pure liquid petrolatum has no physiological action, it may be given in any quantity without harm. As it is not chemically active and resists chemical change, it is compatible with any medication indicated. However, certain facts about dosage are worthy of note. The length and calibre of the gastro-intestinal tract differ not only with age but in different individuals of the same age. Therefore the quantity of oil necessary for lubrication will vary. The conditions for which heavy liquid petrolatum is indicated are various, so the size and number of doses may vary. For instance, there must be considered the nature, amount, and consistency of the contents of the bowel; the pathological relaxation or hypertonicity of the intestinal walls; the degree of entero- or viscerop-tosis; the number, kind and place of adhesions, bands or kinks; also whether the life of the patient is active or sedentary. Larger and more frequent doses are necessary at the beginning of treatment than after a normal intestinal condition has been established. In every case a minimum regulating dose should be determined and maintained, not because more oil would do harm, but because it would be wasted. Intestinal lubrication can be produced best when the tract is comparatively empty. The best time for administration, then, is between meals and at bedtime. However, individual preferences for other times may be gratified. An ordinary dose for adults is one tablespoonful between meals and two tablespoonfuls on going to bed. Children and infants need only smaller quantities. As Liquid Petrolatum Squibb is odorless and tasteless, flavoring or a menstruum is not necessary, although such may be added if desired. When prescribing mineral oil, specify Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, and thereby assure a pure, heavy, and viscous mineral oil of the highest quality.



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**Lithium Salicylate, Squibb** bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Lithii Salicylas*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P.  $\text{LiC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_3$ . White or grayish-white, odorless, sweetish powder. Very soluble in water or alcohol. Antirheumatic, Intestinal Antiseptic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**Lithium Tartrate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

$\text{Li}_2\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White, crystalline powder. Soluble in water. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Litmus Paper, Squibb** Blue, Red or Neutral.

\* strips, 100 in vial, ; box of 10 vials,  
sheets, 2 in tube,

**Liver of Sulphur.** See Potassa Sulphurated.

⊕ **Lobelia, Squibb**

Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Lobelia*; Indian Tobacco. Dried leaves and flowering tops of *Lobelia inflata* (Fam. *Lobeliaceæ*). Antispasmodic, Expecto- rant; mainly in pectoral affections. Average Dose:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.15 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**LOGWOOD.** See Hematoxylon.

**LOTION AMMONIATED CAMPHOR.**

*Lotio Ammoniacalis Camphorata*, N. F.; *Aqua Sedativa*, N. F. III. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 60 Gm. sodium chloride, 60 mils ammonia water, 10 mils spirit camphor, with water. Topical Anodyne and Sedative. Shake well before dispensing.

**LOTION, BLACK.**

*Lotio Nigra*, N. F.; Black Wash. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 8.75 Gm. calomel, 15 mils water, lime water q. s. Antiseptic, Cicatrizant, Parasiticide. Shake well before dispensing.

**LOTION LEAD AND OPIUM.**

*Lotio Plumbi et Opii*, N. F. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 17.5 Gm. lead acetate, 35 mils tincture opium, water q. s. Antiphlogistic. Shake well before dispensing.

**LOTION, YELLOW.**

*Lotio Flava*, N. F.; Yellow Wash. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 3 Gm. corrosive sublimate, 35 mils water, lime water q. s. Topical Antiluetic, Vulnerary. Shake well before dispensing.

**LUGOL'S SOLUTION.** See Solution Iodine Compound.

**Lunar Caustic.** See Silver Nitrate Moulded.

**LUPULIN.**

*Lupulinum*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P. Glandular trichomes separated from strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus* (Hops). Granular, brownish-yellow to brown powder, odor and taste of hops. Yields not less than 60 percent. of ether-soluble matter. Bitter Tonic, asserted Antaphrodisiac. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**LYCETOL.**

Dimethylpiperazine Tartrate. White, odorless powder. Soluble in water. Diuretic, Uric-acid Solvent. Dose: 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.), in carbonated water.

**LYCOPODIUM.**

*Lycopodium*. Spores of *Lycopodium clavatum* (Fam. *Lycopodiaceæ*). Fine, light-yellow, very mobile, odorless, tasteless powder. Absorbent Dusting-powder; in intertrigo, etc. Also used pharmaceutically and technically.

**Mace Powdered, Squibb**

tin, lb.

sprinkler-top tins, for table use, 4 oz., per doz.  
2 oz., per doz.  
1 oz., per doz.

*Macis*, N. F. Being part of covering of nutmeg, it possesses similar properties. Yellowish-red; strong odor and taste; contains 7 to 9 percent. volatile oil. Condiment, Aromatic, Carminative. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**MACROTYS.** See *Cimicifuga*.

**Magma Bismuth.** See Bismuth Magma.

**MAGMA FERRIC HYDROXIDE.**

*Magma Ferri Hydroxidi*, N. F.; Ferric Hydroxide, U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. Freshly prepared, brownish-red magma; insoluble in water. For chemical or pharmaceutical use.

**Magma Magnesia.** See Magnesia Magma.

**Magnesia Alba.** See Magnesium Carbonate.

**Magnesia Calcined, Heavy, Squibb**

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Magnesium Oxidum Ponderosum*; Ponderous Magnesia. MgO. A special, medicinal quality; not the regular market article, Action and dose as of following.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

⊕ **Magnesia Calcined, Light, Squibb**

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Magnesium Oxidum*; Magnesia; Light Magnesia; Magnesia Usta. MgO. A special medicinal quality; not the regular market article. Prepared by thorough ignition of light carbonate. Almost insoluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. White, very bulky, fine, odorless powder; earthy taste. Absorbent dusting powder; Antacid, Laxative. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.); small doses are antacid, large ones laxative.

**Magnesia Magma, Squibb** bottle, pint, ½ pint

*Magma Magnesiæ*; Milk of Magnesia. Completely hydrated magnesium hydroxide in aqueous suspension. Yields 6.5 to 7.5 Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>; equivalent on average to 32 grains per fluid-ounce. Antacid, in conditions arising from gastric hyperacidity and in milk modification for infant feeding; Neutralizing Dentifrice; Vehicle for salicylates, iodides, etc. Average Dose: 2½ fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

**Magnesia Usta.** See Magnesia Calcined, Light.

⊕ **Magnesium Carbonate, 'Squibb** carton, lb.

*Magnesium Carbonas*; Light Magnesium Carbonate; Magnesia Alba. (MgCO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>.Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>.5H<sub>2</sub>O. A specially repurified, medicinal quality; not regular market article, which is vastly less costly. Yields upon ignition not less than 39.2 percent. magnesium oxide. Very light, white powder. Odorless; slightly earthy taste. Practically insoluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Dusting powder; Antacid, Laxative. Average Dose: 45 grains (3 Gm.); large doses are laxative.

**MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE.**

*Magnesium Chloridum*, N. F. MgCl<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O. Colorless, bitter, deliquescent crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 0.6 mil (Cc.) water; readily soluble in alcohol. Saline Cathartic. Average Dose: 4 drachms (16 Gm.).

**Magnesium Chloride Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Magnesium Citrate, Granular Effervescent, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; 4-oz. bottles, per doz.

Each drachm contains about 10 grains anhydrous magnesium citrate. Mild Saline Laxative. Dose: 120 grains (8 Gm.).

**Magnesium Glycerophosphate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

MgO<sub>2</sub>.C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>3</sub>PO. White powder. Sparingly soluble in water; soluble in dilute acids. Employed in neurasthenia, rickets, difficult dentition, etc. Dose: 3 to 6 grains (0.2 to 0.4 Gm.). Its solutions do not keep well; 1 minim chloroform to fluidounce is said to retard deterioration very materially.

**Magnesium Hypophosphite, Squibb**

bottle, ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Mg(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.6H<sub>2</sub>O. White crystals. Soluble in water. Used as Tonic. Dose: 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.). Care should be observed in dispensing this salt, as explosion is liable to occur when triturated or heated with nitrates, chlorates or other oxidizing substances.



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**Magnesium Sulphate Exsiccated, Squibb**carton, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

The foregoing crystalline magnesium sulphate deprived of its water of crystallization. Action same as preceding granular salt, but twice as strong. Used also as Reagent. Average Dose: 120 grains (8 Gm.).

**Magnesium Sulphate, Granular Effervescent, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; 4-oz. bottles, per doz.

Contains 50 percent. magnesium sulphate. Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 oz. tr. (16 to 32 Gm.).

**Magnesium and Ammonium Phosphate, Squibb**bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

$Mg(NH_4)PO_4 \cdot 6H_2O$ . White, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in ordinary organic solvents. Gastric Sedative and Protective, like bismuth salts; also used in gout. Dose: 10 to 30 grains (0.65 to 2 Gm.).

⊕ MALE FERN. See *Aspidium*.

**MALLOW LEAVES.**

*Malvæ Folia*, N. F. Dried leaves of *Malva sylvestris* and *M. rotundifolia*. (Fam. *Malvaceæ*). Inodorous; mucilaginous, bland taste. Demulcent "herb tea."

**MALT.**

*Maltum*. Grain of *Hordeum sativum* (Fam. *Gramineæ*), partly germinated artificially, then dried. Yellow or amber grains; agreeable odor; sweet taste. 1 Gm. converts 5 Gm. potato starch into sugars. (See also Extract.)

⊕ MANDRAKE. See *Podophyllum*.

**Manganese Citrate Soluble, Squibb**

bottle, oz.

*Mangani Citras Solubilis*, N. F. Pinkish, glistening, odorless, slightly hygroscopic scales, containing about 13.5 percent. manganese. 1 Gm. dissolves slowly in about 4 mils (Cc.) water; nearly insoluble in alcohol. Hematinic, but designed especially for use in preparing Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese.

**Manganese Dioxide Precipitated, Squibb**

oz.

*Mangani Dioxidum Præcipitatum*; Manganese Peroxide or Hyperoxide; Black Oxide of Manganese. Not less than 80 percent.  $MnO_2$ , with small amounts of other oxides of manganese. Great care is observed in its manufacture, and it is proven to conform in all respects to U. S. P. requirements. Heavy, fine, black, odorless, tasteless, insoluble powder. Alterative and Emmenagogue internally; Dermic (10 to 25 percent. ointment) externally. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV]; Tablets [Part II].)

**Manganese Glycerophosphate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Mangani Glycerophosphas Solubilis*, N. F. Yellowish to brownish or pinkish powder. Contains 70 to 75 percent.  $\text{MnC}_3\text{H}_7\text{PO}_6$ , with citric acid. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 4 mils (Cc.) water. Used as Nerve Tonic; in neurasthenia, convalescence, etc. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.). Its solutions do not keep well; 1 minim chloroform to each fluid-ounce retards their deterioration.

**Manganese Hypophosphite, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Mangani Hypophosphis*, N. F.  $\text{Mn}(\text{PH}_2\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Pink, odorless, nearly tasteless salt. Freely soluble in water; almost insoluble in alcohol. Hematinic. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.).

**Manganese Oxide, Black.** See Manganese Dioxide.

**Manganese Sulphate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Mangani Sulphas*, N. F.; Manganous Sulphate. Dropped from U. S. P.  $\text{MnSO}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Colorless or pale-pink, translucent, slightly efflorescent, odorless, bitter-astringent crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 1 mil (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Used as Hematinic and Alterative internally; Dis-cutient externally (10 to 20 percent. ointment), in stiff joints from gout, rheumatism, etc. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**MANNA.**

*Manna*. Dried saccharine exudation of *Fraxinus Ornus* (Fam. *Oleaceæ*). Yellowish-white, irregular, elongated pieces or masses; slight, characteristic odor; sweet, slightly acrid taste. Mild Cathartic, Sweetener; usually prescribed with other purgatives, and mostly for children. Average Dose: 4 drachms (16 Gm.).

**Marigold.** See *Calendula*.

**Marsh Mallow Powdered.** See *Althæa Powdered*.

**Mass, Blue.** See *Mass Mercury*.

**MASS COPAIBA.**

*Massa Copaibæ*, N. F.; Solidified Copaiba. 94 percent. copaiba, massed with 6 percent. magnesium oxide. Antica-tarrhal, Antiseptic, Cicatrizant. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

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⊕ **Mass Ferrous Carbonate, Squibb**

jar, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Massa Ferri Carbonatis*; Vallet's Mass. Containing not less than 35 percent.  $\text{FeCO}_3$ . Hematinic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

⊕ **Mass Mercury, Squibb**

\*Pilular jar, lb. ; ¼ lb.

Powdered bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

Blue Mass; Blue Pill; Mercury Pill. Made by a special formula yielding a product superior to U. S. P. *Massa Hydrargyri*. Contains 33 percent. mercury, as officially demanded, but the althæa and glycerin are replaced by sugar which serves the purpose better. A specially devised shaker subdivides the mercury until the globules are invisible under a lens magnifying ten diameters. Mercury mass has a tendency to harden on the surface by age, which, however, does not affect its efficiency. A small quantity of glycerin is placed on the surface to minimize this condition. If not too old the mass immediately under the surface will be found of the normal consistency. Cathartic, Antiluetic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.), as pills or tablets. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Mass, Vallet's.** See Mass Ferrous Carbonate.

**MASTIC.**

*Mastiche*, N. F. Concrete resinous exudation from *Pistacia Lentiscus* (Fam. *Anacardiaceæ*). Pale-yellow or greenish-yellow, transparent, brittle tears; slight, balsamic odor; mild, terebinthinate taste. Carminative, Corrigent. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**MATICO.**

*Matico*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P. Dried leaves of *Piper angustifolium* (Fam. *Piperaceæ*). Genito-urinary Stimulant, similar to buchu. Average Dose: 1 drachm (4 Gm.).

**Matricaria, Squibb**

tin, lb.

*Matricaria*; German Chamomile. Dried flower-heads of *Matricaria Chamomilla* (Fam. *Compositæ*). Carefully differentiated from English chamomile and other allied species. Popularly used as a Bitter and Aromatic tea and poultice. Average Dose: 240 grains (16 Gm.)

**MAY APPLE.** See Podophyllum.

**MEADOW SAFFRON.** See Colchicum.

**MEDINAL.** Brand of Barbitol-Sodium.



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**Mercury Bichloride or Perchloride.** See Mercury Chloride Corrosive.

**Mercury Biniodide.** See Mercury Iodide Red.

**Mercury Bromide (Mercuric) Reagent.**

See Reagents (Part IV).

⊕ **Mercury Chloride Corrosive, Squibb**

\* Powdered or Granular      bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.

*Hydrargyri Chloridum Corrosivum*; Corrosive Sublimate; Mercuric Chloride; Mercury Bichloride or Perchloride.  $\text{HgCl}_2$ . Heavy, colorless, odorless granules, or white powder; acrid, persistent metallic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 13.5 mls (Cc.) water, 3.8 alcohol, 12 glycerin, 22 ether. Antiseptic, Alterative, Antiluetic; wash for wounds, etc., in syphilis, skin diseases, chronic rheumatism, etc. Also Reagent. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain (0.003 Gm.). Incompatible with alkalies, alkaloidal salts; with copper, iron and zinc salts, hypophosphites; infusions cinchona, calumba, oak bark or senna. Antidotes: white of egg, or flour stirred in milk; emetics; Dr. Fantus's antidote (6 grains sodium hypophosphite with 4 grains sodium acetate, or 15 grains sodium hypophosphite with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluidrachms water and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fluidrachms solution hydrogen peroxide. If amount of poison taken is known Dr. F. gives 10 times as much sodium hypophosphite, followed at once by copious gastric lavage with 3 percent. solution sodium bicarbonate to which may be added 8 grains sodium hypophosphite. The entire procedure is repeated every 8 hours until gastric contents are free from mercury by Vogel's test); castor oil. (See also Tablets [Part II]; Reagents [Part IV].)

⊕ **Mercury Chloride Mild, Squibb** bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.

*Hydrargyri Chloridum Mite*; Calomel; Mercurous Chloride; Mercury Subchloride or Protochloride.  $\text{HgCl}$ . Odorless, tasteless, impalpable powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. Cholagogue Cathartic, Antisyphilitic, Alterative, Intestinal Antiseptic; also Reagent. Average Dose: laxative,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.15 Gm.); alterative, etc.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain (0.015 Gm.). Incompatible with iodine, soluble iodides and bromides, alkalies, alkaloidal salts, etc. (See also Tablets Calomel [Part II]; Reagents [Part IV].)

⊕ **Mercury Iodide Red, Squibb**

bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.      ; oz.

*Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum*; Mercury Biniodide; Precipitated Mercuric Iodide.  $\text{HgI}_2$ . Scarlet-red, amorphous, odorless, nearly tasteless powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 115 mls (Cc.) alcohol, 910 chloroform, 120 ether; also soluble in solutions of soluble iodides, mercuric chloride and sodium thiosulphate; almost insoluble in water or glycerin. Antisyphilitic, Alterative; in syphilis, scrofula, obstinate skin diseases, etc. Also Reagent. Incompatible with alkalies, alkali carbonates, alkaloidal salts, etc. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain (0.003 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II].)

## ⊕ Mercury Iodide Yellow, Squibb

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Hydrargyri Iodidum Flavum*; Yellow Mercurous Iodide; Mercury Protiodide. Hgl. Yellow, odorless powder. Practically insoluble in water; insoluble in alcohol or ether. Antisyphilitic, Alterative. Average Dose: ⅙ grain (0.01 Gm.). Incompatible with alkali iodides, bromides and chlorides; with oxidizing agents, etc. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Mercury Mass.** See Mass Mercury.

**MERCURY NUCLEINATE.** See Mercuriol.

**Mercury Oleate.** See Oleate Mercury.

## Mercury Oxide Red, Squibb

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Hydrargyri Oxidum Rubrum*; Red Mercuric Oxide; Red Precipitate. HgO. Heavy, orange-red, crystalline scales or powder; odorless; slight metallic taste. Almost insoluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Used only externally, in ½ to 10 percent. ointment, as Parasiticide and Antiluetic. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

## ⊕ Mercury Oxide Yellow, Squibb

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum*; Yellow Precipitate. HgO. Orange-yellow, amorphous, heavy, odorless, impalpable powder; slightly metallic taste. Almost insoluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Employed in 0.5 to 10 percent. ointment as Parasiticide, Cicatrizant, Antipyic; in ophthalmia, ringworm, pediculi, chancre, etc. (See also Ointment.)

**Mercury Protiodide.** See Mercury Iodide Yellow.

**Mercury Protochloride.** See Mercury Chloride Mild.

## ⊕ Mercury Salicylate, Squibb bottle, oz.

*Hydrargyri Salicylas*; Mercuric Salicylate. White or pinkish-white, odorless, tasteless powder; 54 to 59.5 per cent. Hg. Nearly insoluble in water or alcohol; soluble in solutions of fixed alkalies or their carbonates. Antiluetic, Gonococcicide (1:300 suspension), Antiseptic (10 percent. powder or ointment). Average Dose: 1/16 grain (0.004 Gm.); by intramuscular injection, 1 grain (0.065 Gm.) in suspension every fourth to second day. Incompatible with iodides. (See also Ampuls.)

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The Squibb ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**Mercury Subchloride.** See Mercury Chloride, Mild.

**Mercury Subsulphate Yellow, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Hydrargyri Subsulphas Flavus*, U. S. P. 1890; Turpeth Mineral; Basic Mercuric Sulphate.  $\text{HgSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{HgO}$ . Heavy, yellow, odorless, almost tasteless powder. Soluble in about 2,000 parts cold water, 25 hot water. Antiluetic, chiefly subcutaneous; emetic; in syphilis, croup, etc. **Dose:** alterative  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.015 to 0.03 Gm.); emetic (in children), 2 to 3 grains (0.13 to 0.2 Gm.).

**MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE.**

$\text{Hg}[(\text{CH}_2\text{CO})_2\text{N}]_2$ . White powder. Soluble in about 75 parts cold water, 25 hot water. Antiluetic, chiefly subcutaneously; said to be non-irritating. **Dose:**  $\frac{1}{5}$  to  $\frac{2}{5}$  grain (0.012 to 0.025 Gm.) daily. (See also Tablets, Hypodermic [Part II].)

**Mercury Sulphide Red, Squibb** bottle, oz.

Vermilion; Artificial Cinnabar.  $\text{HgS}$ . Bright-scarlet powder. Insoluble in water, alcohol or hydrochloric acid. Used mostly technically; sometimes by fumigation in syphilis, 30 grains (2 Gm.) on red-hot iron and fumes inhaled.

**Mercury Tannate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

Mercurous Tannate.  $2\text{Hg}_2 \cdot 3(\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_9\text{O}_9) \cdot \text{OH}$ . Greenish-gray powder; 50 percent. mercury. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. Antiluetic. **Dose:** 1 to 2 grains (0.065 to 0.13 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II]).

**Mercury and Ammonium Chloride.** See Mercury Ammoniated.

⊕ **Mercury with Chalk, Squibb** bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Hydrargyrum cum Creta*; Gray powder. 38 percent. mercury, incorporated in a state of very minute subdivision with 57 percent precipitated chalk. We use latter instead of prepared chalk (officially prescribed), because it yields a better product. Light gray, rather damp powder; odorless, slightly sweetish taste. Intestinal Antiseptic, Mild Cathartic, Antiluetic. **Average Dose:** 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**MERGAL.**

Mixture of Mercuric Cholate 1 part, and Tannin Albuminate 2 parts, in capsule form.  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain mercuric cholate equals in mercury content  $\frac{5}{22}$  grain corrosive sublimate. Insoluble in water, readily soluble in digestive fluids. Antiluetic. **Dose:**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 5 grains (0.15 to 0.3 Gm.).

**MESOTAN.**

Ericin; Methyloxymethyl Salicylate. Yellowish, faintly aromatic, oily liquid, sp. gr. 1.2. Soluble freely in oils, alcohol, ether, chloroform; sparingly in water. Local Antirheumatic and Anodyne. Applied with equal volume olive oil.



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**Magma Bismuth.** See Bismuth Magma.

**Magma Magnesia.** See Magnesia Magma.

**Milk of Bismuth** See Bismuth Magma.

**Milk of Magnesia.** See Magnesia Magma.

**Milk of Sulphur.** See Sulphur Precipitated.

**Milk Sugar.** See Sugar of Milk.

**Mineral Oil.** See Liquid Petrolatum.

**MIXTURE ALMOND.** See Emulsion Almond.

**MIXTURE AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.**

*Mistura Ammonii Chloridi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  grains each ammonium chloride and pure extract licorice, with water. Expectorant. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**MIXTURE, ASTRINGENT.**

*Mistura Adstringens*, N. F.; Mixture Astringent and Escharotic; Villate's Solution. Prepared from solution lead subacetate, copper sulphate, zinc sulphate and diluted acetic acid; the resulting lead sulphate being removed. Astringent (diluted with 3 or 4 parts water) and Escharotic (pure).

**MIXTURE, BASHAM'S.** See Solution Iron and Ammonium Acetate.

**Mixture, Brown.** See Mixture Glycyrrhiza Compound.

**MIXTURE CAMPHOR ACID.**

*Mistura Camphoræ Acida*, N. F.; Hope's Mixture. Each fluidounce contains  $8\frac{2}{5}$  minims nitric acid,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  minims tincture opium, with camphor water. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**MIXTURE CAMPHOR AROMATIC.**

*Mistura Camphoræ Aromatica*, N. F.; Parrish's Camphor Mixture. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 25 mils compound tincture lavender, 3.5 Gm. sugar, camphor water q. s. Aromatic Carminative. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils).

†**MIXTURE CARMINATIVE.**

*Mistura Carminativa*, N. F.; Dalby's Carminative. Each fluidounce contains 30 grains magnesium carbonate,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains potassium carbonate, 12 minims tincture opium,  $\frac{1}{4}$  minim each oils caraway, fennel and peppermint, with syrup and water. Carminative. Average Dose: infants', 8 minims (0.5 mil).

**MIXTURE CHALK.**

*Mistura Cretæ.* Compound chalk powder 20 percent., cinnamon water 40 vol. percent. Antacid, Antidiarrheal. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]).

**Mixture Chloral and Potassium Bromide Compound, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint

*Mistura Chloralis et Potassii Bromidi Composita*, N. F. Each fluidrachm contains about  $1\frac{3}{8}$  grains each chloral hydrate and potassium bromide, and  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain each extracts cannabis and hyoscyamus. Nerve Sedative, Hypnotic, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

MIXTURE CHLOROFORM AND CANNABIS COMPOUND. See Mixture Chloroform and Morphine Compound.

† MIXTURE CHOLOFORM AND MORPHINE COMPOUND.

*Mistura Chloroformi et Morphinae Composita*, N. F.; formerly Mixture Chloroform and Cannabis Indica Compound. Each fluidounce contains about 60 minims chloroform, 89 minims tincture cannabis, 12 minims tincture capsicum, 15.6 minims ether, and  $1\frac{1}{5}$  grains morphine sulphate. Analgesic, Carminative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

MIXTURE COPAIBA.

*Mistura Copaibae*. N. F.; Lafayette Mixture. Each fluidounce contains 1 fluidrachm each copaiba, spirit nitrous ether and compound tincture lavender, 15 minims solution potassium hydroxide, with syrup and mucilage acacia. Genito-urinary Anticatarrhal, Diuretic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils).

MIXTURE COPAIBA AND OPIUM.

*Mistura Copaibae et Opii*, N. F.; Chapman's Mixture. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 25 mils copaiba, 25 spirit nitrous ether, 6.5 compound tincture lavender, 3.2 tincture opium, 12.5 mucilage acacia, water q.s. Used as Genito-urinary Anticatarrhal, Diuretic; mainly in gonorrhoea. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

Mixture, Diarrhea. See Tincture Opium Compound.

**Mixture Glycyrrhiza Compound, Squibb** pint,

*Mistura Glycyrrhizae Composita*; Brown Mixture; Licorice Mixture. Containing pure extract glycyrrhiza, acacia, camphorated tincture opium, antimony and potassium tartrate ( $\frac{1}{8}$  gr. per fl. oz.), and spirit nitrous ether, in syrup and water. Expectorant. Average Dose:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

MIXTURE, GRIFFITH'S. See Mixture Iron Compound.

MIXTURE GUAIAAC.

*Mistura Guaiaci*, N. F. Contains 12.5 volume percent. tincture guaiac, with honey and cinnamon water. Alterative in chronic rheumatism, gout, etc. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (16 mils [Cc.]).

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MIXTURE, HOPE'S. See Mixture Camphor Acid.

MIXTURE IRON COMPOUND.

*Mistura Ferri Composita*, N. F.; Griffith's Mixture. Should be freshly made when wanted. Contains nascent ferrous carbonate suspended in myrrh emulsion. Only the green mixture should be dispensed; not when it has become darker, reddish-brown in color. Hematinic; in chronic skin diseases, chlorosis, and other chronic conditions attended by anemia. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (16 mils [Cc.]).

MIXTURE, LAFAYETTE. See Mixture Copaiba.

Mixture Licorice. See Mixture Glycyrrhiza Compound.

MIXTURE MAGNESIA, ASAFETIDA AND OPIUM.

*Mistura Magnesiæ, Asafætidæ et Opii*, N. F.; Dewees' Carminative. Each fluidounce contains about 23 grains magnesium carbonate, 36 minims tincture asafetida and 5 minims tincture opium. Carminative, Antidiarrheal. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

MIXTURE OIL TAR.

*Mistura Olei Picis*, N. F.; Tar Mixture. Containing oil tar (16.8 minims per fl. oz.), purified extract glycyrrhiza, sugar, chloroform, oil peppermint, alcohol and water. Expectorant. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

MIXTURE, OLEO-BALSAMIC.

*Mistura Oleo-Balsamica*, N. F. 1000 mils (Cc.) contain 4 mils each oils lavender, cinnamon, thyme, lemon and nutmeg, 4 eugenol, 16 balsam Peru, with alcohol. Carminative, Analeptic. Dose: 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 mils [Cc.]).

MIXTURE OPIUM, ALKALINE. See Mixture Opium and Sassafras.

Mixture Opium and Chloroform Compound. See Tincture Opium Compound.

† MIXTURE OPIUM AND RHUBARB COMPOUND.

*Mistura Opii et Rhei Composita*, N. F.; Sun Cholera Mixture. Mixture of 1 volume tincture capsicum, 1 tincture rhubarb, 2 each tincture opium, spirit camphor, spirit peppermint and alcohol. Intestinal Astringent, Carminative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

MIXTURE OPIUM AND SASSAFRAS.

*Mistura Opii et Sassafras*, N. F.; Godfrey's Cordial; Alkaline Mixture of Opium. Each fluidounce contains 1.6 grains opium, 4 grains potassium carbonate and 0.5 minim oil sassafras. Carminative, Sedative; in colic, diarrhea, etc. Average Dose: (infants'): 5 minims (0.3 mil [Cc.]).



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**Monsel's Solution.** See Solution Iron Subsulphate.

†⊕ **Morphine, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial,

*Morphina.*  $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N.H_2O$ . White, odorless, bitter prisms, needles or powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 3340 mils (Cc.) water, 210 alcohol, 1220 chloroform, 6250 ether. Analgesic, Sedative, Hypnotic. Average Dose: 1/8 grain (0.008 Gm.). Antidotes: potassium permanganate; apomorphine hypodermically as emetic; atropine; strychnine or caffeine; strong hot coffee; exercise.

† **Morphine Acetate, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial,

*Morphinæ Acetas,* U. S. P. VIIIth Rev.  $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N.C_2H_4O_2.3H_2O$ . White or yellowish-white, bitter powder; faint acetous odor. Soluble in 2.25 parts water, 21.6 alcohol, 480 chloroform, 5.2 glycerin. Becomes less soluble on exposure. Incompatible in solution with alkalies, tannin, borax, bromides, chlorates, iodides, spirit nitrous ether, or mercury bichloride. Average Dose: 1/4 grain (0.015 Gm.). Keep well stoppered.

†⊕ **Morphine Hydrochloride, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial,

*Morphinæ Hydrochloridum.*  $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N.HCl.3H_2O$ . White, silky, odorless, bitter needles, cubes or powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 17.5 mils (Cc.) water, 52 alcohol, 8 glycerin; insoluble in ether or chloroform.

†⊕ **Morphine Sulphate, Squibb**

*Morphinæ Sulphas.*  $(C_{17}H_{19}O_3N)_2.H_2SO_4.5H_2O$ . White, feathery, silky, odorless, bitter flakes or cubes. 1 Gm. dissolves in 15.5 mils (Cc.) water, 565 alcohol; insoluble in ether or chloroform.

**Mountain Balm.** See Eriodictyon.

⊕ **MUCILAGE ACACIA.**

*Mucilago Acaciæ.* 35 percent. acacia. Demulcent, but used chiefly pharmaceutically. Incompatible with alcohol, ether, ammonia and strongly alcoholic or ethereal fluidextracts and tinctures. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (16 mils [Cc.]). Readily becomes sour or mouldy, hence should be made frequently.

**MUCILAGE CHONDRUS.**

*Mucilago Chondri,* N. F.; Mucilage Irish Moss. 3 Gm. in 100 mils (Cc.). Emulsifier, Demulcent.

**MUCILAGE SASSAFRAS PITH.**

*Mucilago Sassafras Medullæ,* N. F. 2 Gm. in 100 mils (Cc.). Emollient, Demulcent, Refrigerant. Average Dose: 4 fluid drachms (16 mils).

## MUCILAGE TRAGACANTH.

*Mucilago Tragacanthæ*. 6 percent. tragacanth, 18 glycerin. Excipient for troches, lozenges, etc.

## MULLEIN FLOWERS.

*Verbasci Flores*, N. F. Dried corollas, with adhering stamens, of *Verbascum phlomoides* or of *V. thapsiforme* (Fam. Scrophulariaceæ). Demulcent, Vulnerary. Average Dose: 2 drachms (8 Gm.).

## MULLEIN LEAVES.

*Verbasci Folia*, N. F. Demulcent, Anticatarrhal. Average Dose: 1 drachm (4 Gm.).

## MULLS.

*Mullæ*; Salve Mulls. Ointments of high fusing points, spread on soft muslin or "mull." The following mulls are noted in N. F.:—

*Acid Salicylic*: 10%; *Creosote Salicylated*: 20% creosote, 10% salicylic acid; *Mercuric Chloride*: 0.2%; *Zinc*: 10% zinc oxide.

## MUSK.

*Moschus*; Deer Musk; Tonquin Musk. Dried secretion from preputial follicles of *Moschus moschiferus* (Fam. Moschidæ). Irregular, blackish, shiny grains; peculiar penetrating, persistent odor; bitterish taste. Soluble in water to about 50 percent.; in alcohol, 10 percent. Antispasmodic, Analeptic; used largely in perfumery. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

## MUSK-ROOT. See Sumbul.

## Mustard, Powdered, Squibb

tin, lb.

sprinkler-top tins, 4-oz., per doz.

2-oz., per doz.

*Sinapis Alba*; White, Yellow, or English Mustard. Ripe seed of *Sinapis alba*, carefully reduced to a coarse powder. Free from adulteration or added coloring-matter. Emetic, Counter-irritant; Condiment. Average Dose: 150 grains (10 Gm.), in lukewarm water. In making mustard plaster *cold water*, that is water at ordinary room temperature, should be employed to obtain satisfactory results. Boiling water destroys the enzyme which produces the useful volatile oil of mustard; hence a plaster made with it will not be active. For making *table mustard*, take: Squibb's Powdered Mustard, 3 teaspoonfuls; Table Salt,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoonful; Powdered Sugar, 1 teaspoonful; Cider Vinegar, 8 teaspoonfuls. Mix the first three ingredients well, then add the vinegar with constant stirring.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Myristica.** See Nutmeg.

⊕ **Myrrh, Squibb** Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Myrrha*; Gum Myrrh. Gum-resin from *Commiphora Myrrha* and other species of *Commiphora* (Fam. *Burseraceæ*). Best quality, insuring perfect satisfaction in its use. Roundish or irregular, brownish-yellow to reddish-brown tears or masses; balsamic odor; aromatic, bitter and acrid taste. Astringent, Protective; Carminative. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). (See Tincture.)

**Naphthol, Beta=.** See Betanaphthol.

⊕ **NEOARSPHENAMINE.**

Neosalvarsan; Arsphenolamine-S. 3 Gm. equal 2 Gm. Arsphenamine in arsenic content. Orange-yellow powder; peculiar odor; unstable in air. Readily soluble in water. Dose: men, 12 grains (0.8 Gm.); women, 9 grains (0.6 Gm.); children, 2½ to 5 grains (0.15 to 0.3 Gm.)—intravenously or by intramuscular injection.

**NEOSALVARSAN.** See Neoarsphenamine.

**Nickel-Ammonium Sulphate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Nickel Nitrate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Nickel Sulphate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**NIOFORM.** See Vioform.

**NITROGLYCERIN SPIRIT.** See Spirit Glyceryl Trinitrate.

**NOVARGAN.**

Silver Proteinate. 10 percent. silver. Yellow powder. Soluble in water. Astringent, Bactericide; like silver nitrate. Used in 10 to 20 percent. solutions.

**NOVASPIRIN.**

Methylenecitrylsalicylic Acid. White, odorless, acidulous powder. Soluble freely in alcohol; sparingly in chloroform, ether; almost insoluble in water. Antirheumatic, Antiseptic. Dose: 10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.).

**NOVOCAIN.** See Procaine.

**NUCLEIN.**

A modified nucleoprotein obtained by peptic digestion or treatment with dilute acids. Grayish-white powder. Soluble in dilute alkalis, slightly in water; insoluble in alcohol. Systemic Bactericide, Leucocytotic, Alterative. Dose: 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 Gm.), 3 times daily.



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OIL ALLSPICE. See Oil Pimenta.

OIL ANISE.

*Oleum Anisi.* Volatile oil from ripe fruit of *Pimpinella Anisum* (Fam. *Umbelliferae*) or of *Illicium verum* (Star Anise; Fam. *Magnoliaceae*). Pale-yellow; characteristic odor; sweetish, aromatic taste. Sp. gr. 0.978 to 0.988. Solidifies at about 15° C. (59° F.). Soluble in about equal volume strong alcohol. Aromatic Carminative; Flavor. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

OIL BAY. See Oil Myrcia.

OIL BENNE. See Oil Sesame.

OIL BERGAMOT.

*Oleum Bergamottae*, N. F. Volatile oil expressed from rind of fresh fruit of *Citrus Aurantium Bergamia* (Fam. *Rutaceae*), containing not less than 36 percent. ester calculated as linalyl acetate. Green or greenish-yellow oil; fragrant odor; aromatic, bitter taste; sp. gr. 0.875 to 0.880. Soluble in 0.5 volume alcohol, 2 volumes 80-percent. alcohol. Used principally in perfumery and toilet preparations.

⊕ Oil Betula, Squibb

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Oil Sweet Birch. Volatile oil distilled from bark of *Betula lenta* (Fam. *Betulaceae*). Practically identical with oil gaultheria and methyl salicylate; colorless or nearly so; strong, aromatic odor; sweetish, warm, aromatic taste. Sp. gr. 1.172 to 1.182. Antirheumatic, Antipyretic; Flavor. Dose: 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.2 mils [Cc.]).

Oil Birch. See Oil Betula.

OIL BIRCH TAR, RECTIFIED.

*Oleum Betulae Empyreumaticum Rectificatum*, N. F.; *Oleum Rusci Rectificatum*. Pyroligneous oil obtained by dry distillation of bark and wood of *Betula alba* (Fam. *Betulaceae*), rectified by steam distillation. Dark-brown oil; penetrating, empyreumatic odor like Russian leather; sp. gr. 0.886 to 0.950. Soluble in ether, chloroform; 3 volumes alcohol. Antiparasitic Dermic.

OIL BITTER ALMOND.

*Oleum Amygdalae Amaræ.* Volatile oil obtained by maceration and distillation of ripe kernels of *Prunus Amygdalus amara* (Fam. *Rosaceae*), yielding 85 percent. benzaldehyde and 2 to 4 percent. hydrocyanic acid. Clear, colorless or yellow oil; bitter-almond odor and taste; sp. gr. 1.038 to 1.060. Slightly soluble in water; miscible with alcohol or ether in all proportions. Cough Sedative, Antipruritic; Flavor. Average Dose: ½ minim (0.03 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: hydrogen peroxide by mouth and subcutaneously; emetics; ammonia or atropine as stimulant.

**Oil Bitter Almond, Artificial.** See Benzaldehyde.

**OIL BITTER ORANGE.**

*Oleum Aurantii Amari*, N. F. Volatile oil expressed from fresh peel of bitter orange, *Citrus Aurantium amara* (Fam. *Rutaceæ*). Pale-yellow oil; orange odor; aromatic, slightly bitter taste; sp. gr. 0.842 to 0.848. Soluble in 4 volumes alcohol. Aromatic Flavor. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]). Oil bitter orange having a terebinthinate odor should not be dispensed.

**OIL CADE.**

*Oleum Cadinum*; Oil Juniper Tar. Empyreumatic oil obtained by dry distillation of wood of *Juniperus Oxycedrus* (Fam. *Pinaceæ*). Dark-brown, thick liquid; tarry odor; faintly aromatic, bitter, burning taste. Soluble in 3 volumes ether; in chloroform, oil turpentine, amyl alcohol; almost insoluble in water; partly soluble in alcohol. Epidermal Stimulant, Antiparasitic Dermic.

**OIL CAJUPUT.**

*Oleum Cajuputi*. Volatile oil from fresh leaves and twigs of several varieties of *Melaleuca Leucadendron* (Fam. *Myrtaceæ*). Colorless or yellowish; agreeable, camphoraceous odor; aromatic, slightly bitter taste. Sp. gr. 0.912 to 0.925. Miscible with alcohol. Counter-irritant, externally; Stimulant, Alterative, internally. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]).

**Oil, Camphorated.** See Liniment Camphor.

**OIL CARAWAY.**

*Oleum Cari*. Volatile oil from fruit of *Carum Carvi* (Fam. *Umbelliferæ*). Colorless or pale-yellow; characteristic aromatic odor and taste. Sp. gr. 0.900 to 0.910. Yields about 50 volume percent. carvone. Soluble in equal volume alcohol, 8 volumes 80 percent. alcohol. Carminative, Aromatic, Corrigent. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.])

**OIL CARBOLIZED.** See Oil Phenolated.

**OIL CARDAMOM.**

*Oleum Cardamomi*, N. F. Volatile oil distilled from seeds of *Elettaria Cardamomum* (Fam. *Zingiberaceæ*). Colorless, pale-yellow oil; aromatic, somewhat camphoraceous odor; persistent, pungent, strongly aromatic taste; sp. gr. 0.924 to 0.947. Soluble freely in alcohol; in 4 volumes 70-percent. alcohol. Aromatic, Carminative; Flavoring. Dose: 1 to 2 minims (0.06 to 0.12 mil [Cc.])

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OIL, CARRON. See Liniment Lime.

⊕ OIL CASSIA.

*Oleum Cassiæ*; Oil Cinnamon. Volatile oil from *Cinnamomum Cassia* (Fam. *Lauraceæ*). Yields about 80 volume percent. cinnamic aldehyde. Yellowish or brownish, darkening and thickening with age; characteristic odor and taste of cinnamon. Sp. gr. 1.045 to 1.063. Carminative, Aromatic Flavor. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

⊕ Oil Castor, Squibb      bottle, lb.      ; ½ lb.      ; ¼ lb.

*Oleum Ricini*. Fixed oil expressed from seeds of *Ricinus communis* (Castor Bean; Fam. *Euphorbiaceæ*). An exceptionally pure medicinal quality. Of much less disagreeable odor and taste than attend the regular market article, and perfectly reliable physiologically. Pale-yellowish or almost colorless, transparent, viscid liquid, of faint odor, and bland, later slightly acrid and offensive taste. Sp. gr. 0.945 to 0.965. Soluble in equal volume alcohol. Efficient and prompt Cathartic; useful also as initial purge in acute diarrheas. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]), between meals. Acts in 4 to 5 hours.

Oil Castor Aromatic, Squibb      bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.

*Oleum Ricini Aromaticum*, N. F. Preceding oil flavored with oil cinnamon, oil clove, vanillin and coumarin, and sweetened with benzosulphinide. Especially designed for children and for adults having a repugnance for plain castor oil.

⊕ OIL CHENOPODIUM.

*Oleum Chenopodii*; Oil American Wormseed. Volatile oil from *Chenopodium ambrosioides anthelminticum* (Fam. *Chenopodiaceæ*). Colorless or pale-yellow; disagreeable camphoraceous odor; pungent, bitter taste. Sp. gr. 0.955 to 0.980. Soluble in 8 volumes 70-percent. alcohol. Anthelmintic, especially for round worms and hookworms. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

OIL CINNAMON. See Oil Cassia.

⊕ OIL CLOVE.

*Oleum Caryophylli*. Volatile oil from flower-buds of *Eugenia aromatica*, *Jambosa Caryophyllus* (Fam. *Myrtaceæ*). Colorless or pale-yellow, becoming darker and thicker with age; strong aromatic odor; pungent taste; sp. gr. 1.038 to 1.060. Yields not less than 92 volume percent. of eugenol. Soluble in 2 volumes 70 percent. alcohol. Rubefacient, Counter-irritant, externally; Carminative, internally. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).



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## OIL CUBEB.

*Oleum Cubebæ.* Volatile oil from unripe fruit of *Piper Cubeba* (Fam. *Piperacæ*). Colorless, pale-green or yellowish-green; characteristic odor; warm, camphoraceous taste; sp. gr. 0.905 to 0.925. Soluble in about equal volume alcohol. Stimulating Antiseptic, Expectorant, Urinary Anticatarrhal. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]).

## OIL CYPRESS.

Volatile oil from *Cupressus sempervirens*. Yellowish liquid; pleasant odor; sp. gr. 0.88 to 0.89. Soluble in alcohol. Antispasmodic; chiefly in whooping-cough by inhalation, a tablespoonful of 1:5 alcoholic solution being poured three or four times daily over pillow, gown and underwear.

## Oil Ethereal, Squibb

g. s. bottle, oz.

*Oleum Æthereum*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P. Not infrequently the composite, indeterminate residue from the ether still, and a nondescript distillate from grapes, are marketed as "oil of wine." The Squibb product is prepared from pure materials in absolute compliance with N. F. process and formula, and none of it that is not of uniform best quality is allowed to leave the laboratory. Transparent, nearly colorless, volatile liquid; aromatic, ethereal odor; pungent, refreshing, bitterish taste; sp. gr. about 0.905. An ingredient of Spirit Ether Compound (Hoffmann's Anodyne); not used by itself medicinally.

## ⊕ OIL EUCALYPTUS.

*Oleum Eucalypti.* Volatile oil from fresh leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus* or other species of *Eucalyptus* (Fam. *Myrtacæ*), yielding not less than 70 vol. percent. eucalyptol. Colorless or pale-yellow; spicy taste; sp. gr. 0.905 to 0.925. Soluble in 4 volumes 70-percent. alcohol. Antiseptic, Deodorant; largely used by inhalation as vapor or oil sprays in subacute and chronic inflammations of respiratory tract. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]).

## OIL FENNEL.

*Oleum Fœniculi.* Volatile oil from ripe fruit of cultivated varieties of *Fœniculum vulgare* (Fam. *Umbelliferæ*). Colorless or pale-yellow; characteristic odor; mild, sweetish, spicy taste; sp. gr. 0.953 to 0.973. Soluble in 8 volumes 80-percent. alcohol. Aromatic Carminative, Corrigent of griping action of cathartics. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

OIL GAULTHERIA. See Oil Betula and Methyl Salicylate.

## OIL HYOSCYAMUS COMPOUND.

*Oleum Hyoscyami Compositum*, N. F. 1000 mils (Cc.) contain 2 mils each oils lavender, peppermint, rosemary and thyme, infused oil hyoscyamus q. s. Anodyne embrocation.

## OIL JUNIPER.

*Oleum Juniperi.* Volatile oil from ripe fruit of *Juniperus communis* (Fam. *Pinaceæ*). Colorless or faintly green or yellow; characteristic odor; warm, aromatic, slightly terebinthinate, bitterish taste; sp. gr. 0.854 to 0.879. Soluble in 4 volumes alcohol (almost clearly). Irritant Diuretic, Carminative. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

OIL JUNIPER TAR. See Oil Cade.

## OIL LAVENDER.

*Oleum Lavandulæ.* Volatile oil from fresh flowering tops of *Lavandula vera* (*L. officinalis*, *L. spica*; Fam. *Labiatae*). Colorless or yellow; fragrant odor; pungent, bitterish taste; sp. gr. 0.875 to 0.888. Soluble in 3 volumes 70 percent. alcohol. Aromatic, Stimulant, Tonic; Flavor, Perfume. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

## OIL LEMON.

*Oleum Limonis.* Volatile oil obtained by expression from fresh peel of ripe fruit of *Citrus medica Limonum* (Fam. *Rutaceæ*). yielding not less than 4 percent. citral. Pale-yellow or greenish-yellow; fragrant odor; aromatic, slightly bitterish taste; sp. gr. 0.851 to 0.855. Stimulant, but used mainly as flavoring and in perfumery. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]). An oil having a terebinthinate odor should not be dispensed.

## ⊕ OIL LINSEED.

*Oleum Lini*; Raw Linseed Oil. Fixed oil expressed from linseed. Yellowish; slight odor; bland taste; thickens, darkens and acquires strong odor and taste on exposure; sp. gr. 0.925 to 0.935. Miscible with ether, chloroform, oil turpentine; slightly soluble in alcohol. Protective, Emollient, Laxative. Average Dose: 1 fluidounce (30 mils [Cc.]). Boiled linseed oil must not be dispensed for medicinal use.

Oil Mineral. See Liquid Petrolatum.

## ⊕ OIL MUSTARD VOLATILE.

*Oleum Sinapis Volatile.* From black mustard, or synthetically. Yields not less than 92 percent. allyl isothiocyanate. Colorless or pale-yellow; very pungent, irritating odor; acrid taste; sp. gr. 1.013 to 1.020. Miscible with alcohol or ether. Vesicant, Counter-irritant; Stimulant. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{8}$  minim (0.008 mil [Cc.]), well diluted. Antidotes: demulcents; morphine for pain.

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

## OIL MYRCIA.

*Oleum Myrciæ*, N. F.; Oil Bay. Volatile oil distilled from leaves of *Pimenta acris* (Fam. *Myrtaceæ*). Yellow or brownish yellow liquid; pleasant, aromatic odor; pungent, spicy taste. Sp. gr. 0.962 to 0.990. Almost clearly soluble in equal volume alcohol. Used technically.

## OIL MYRISTICA.

*Oleum Myristicæ*; Oil Nutmeg. Volatile oil distilled from kernel of ripe seed of *Myristica fragrans* (Fam. *Myristicaceæ*). Colorless or pale-yellow; characteristic odor; warm, spicy taste; sp. gr. 0.859 to 0.924. Soluble in equal volume alcohol, 3 volumes 90 percent. alcohol. Aromatic Carminative; flavoring. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

OIL NEROLI. See Oil Orange Flowers.

OIL NUTMEG. See Oil Myristica.

**Oil Olive, Squibb**

special bottle, pint, ; ½ pint, ; ¼ pint,

*Oleum Olivæ*. Fixed oil expressed from fruit of *Olea europæa* (Fam. *Oleaceæ*). The best quality of olive oil is obtained from olives picked before maturity and immediately pressed. It is then called "virgin oil" and has a greenish tinge. The residue of crushed olives left after extraction of the virgin oil is thrown into boiling water, which drives out the remaining oil, and this, together with the oil extracted from wholly ripe olives, constitutes the common oil for culinary purposes and for making soaps. The Squibb oil is virgin oil of especially fine flavor, imported from known sources and absolutely free from adulteration. Pale-yellow or light greenish-yellow; slight odor; nutty, oleaginous taste, with faintly acrid after-taste. Sp. gr. 0.910 to 0.915. Soluble readily in chloroform or ether, very sparingly in alcohol. Emollient, Laxative, Nutrient; latterly also recommended for restoring the opsonic index after narcoses and in other depressed conditions of the system. Average Dose: 1 fluidounce (30 mils [Cc.]), between meals; in hepatic colic, 3 to 6 fluidounces (90 to 180 mils)

## OIL ORANGE.

*Oleum Aurantii*. Volatile oil expressed from fresh peel of sweet orange. Yellow; characteristic aromatic odor; orange taste; sp. gr. 0.842 to 0.846. Soluble in about 4 volumes alcohol. Carminative; aromatic flavoring. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]). An oil having a terebinthinate odor should not be dispensed.

## OIL ORANGE FLOWERS.

*Oleum Aurantii Florum*, N. F.; Oil Neroli. Volatile oil distilled from fresh flowers of bitter orange, *Citrus Aurantium amara* (Fam. *Rutaceæ*). Pale-yellow oil; fragrant odor like orange blossoms; aromatic, sweet then bitter taste; sp. gr. 0.868 to 0.880. Soluble in equal volume alcohol, 2 volumes 80-percent. alcohol. Flavoring agent.



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## OIL SASSAFRAS.

*Oleum Sassafras.* Volatile oil distilled from *Sassafras variifolium* (Fam. *Lauraceæ*). Yellow or reddish-yellow; sassafras odor; warm aromatic taste; sp. gr. 1.065 to 1.077. Soluble in 2 volumes 90-percent. alcohol. Aromatic Carminative; Rubefacient; flavoring. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

## OIL SESAME.

*Oleum Sesami*; Benne Oil. Fixed oil from seeds of cultivated varieties of *Sesamum indicum* (Fam. *Pedaliaceæ*). Pale-yellow; almost odorless; bland taste; sp. gr. 0.916 to 0.921. Miscible with ether, chloroform; slightly soluble in alcohol. Nutrient, Emollient; substitute for olive oil.

## OIL SPEARMINT.

*Oleum Menthæ Viridis.* Volatile oil distilled from flowering plant of *Mentha spicata* (*M. viridis*; Fam. *Labiataë*). Colorless, yellow or greenish-yellow; strong, spearmint odor; hot, aromatic taste; sp. gr. 0.917 to 0.934. Aromatic Carminative; flavoring. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

## OIL TAR RECTIFIED.

*Oleum Picis Liquidæ Rectificatum.* Volatile oil distilled from tar. Thick; dark reddish-brown; strong, empyreumatic odor and taste; sp. gr. 0.960 to 0.990. Soluble in alcohol, ether. Antiparasitic Dermic, Expectorant. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

## ⊕ Oil Theobroma, Squibb

tin, lb.

*Oleum Theobromatis*; Cacao Butter. Fixed oil expressed from roasted seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*. Yellowish-white solid; faint, agreeable odor; bland, chocolate-like taste; melts at 30° to 35° C. Soluble readily in ether, chloroform, oils. Used pharmaceutically and technically; also as Emollient and Lubricant.

## OIL THYME.

*Oleum Thymi.* Volatile oil distilled from flowering plant of *Thymus vulgaris* (Fam. *Labiataë*), containing not less than 20 vol. percent. phenols. Colorless or reddish; strong thyme odor; aromatic, pungent afterwards cooling taste; sp. gr. 0.894 to 0.930. Soluble in 2 volumes 80-percent. alcohol; in ether, chloroform. Rubefacient, Counter-irritant; Carminative. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

## OIL TURPENTINE.

*Oleum Terebinthinæ*; "Spirits of Turpentine." Volatile oil distilled with water from concrete oleoresin obtained from *Pinus palustris* or other species of *Pinus* (Fam. *Pinaceæ*). Colorless; inflammable; characteristic odor and taste; sp. gr. 0.860 to 0.870. Soluble in 5 volumes alcohol. Rubefacient, Counter-irritant. (See also Liniment, and following oil.)

⊕ **Oil Turpentine Rectified, Squibb** bottle, lb.

*Oleum Terebinthinæ Rectificatum.* For medicinal use. Carefully selected, purified by thoroughly washing with solution of caustic soda and rectifying by distillation, only three-fourths of the oil being recovered. Only this rectified product should be dispensed when oil turpentine is required for internal use. Sp. gr. 0.856 to 0.865. Anthelmintic, Diuretic, Antiseptic, Carminative; in tympanitis, tapeworm, retention of urine, phosphorus poisoning, etc. **Average Dose:** 5 minims (0.3 mil [Cc.]); in tapeworm, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 mils).

**Oil Wine.** See under Oil Ethereal.

**Oil Wintergreen.** See Methyl Salicylate and Oil Betula.

**Oil Wintergreen, Synthetic.** See Methyl Salicylate.

**OIL WORMSEED, AMERICAN.** See Oil Chenopodium.

**OILS, INFUSED.**

*Olea Infusa*, N. F., are directed to be made by macerating 10 Gm. dried drug with 10 mils (Cc.) alcohol and 0.2 mil ammonia water for 6 hours, then adding 100 Gm. sesame oil and warming the mixture on water-bath at 60° to 70° C. until the alcohol and ammonia are dissipated.

**OIL-SUGARS.**

*Oleosacchara*, N. F., are directed to be made by triturating 2 mils (Cc.) of the volatile oil with 100 Gm. sugar.

**OINTMENT (SIMPLE).**

*Unguentum.* 20 percent. white wax. with benzoinated lard. Ointment base, Emollient.

⊕ **Ointment Acid Boric, Squibb** jar, lb. ; 1-oz. tubes

*Unguentum Acidi Borici.* 10 percent. boric acid, 5 paraffin, 85 white petrolatum. Antiseptic Vulnerary.

**OINTMENT ACID CARBOLIC.** See Ointment Phenol.

**OINTMENT ACID TANNIC.**

*Unguentum Acidi Tannici.* Simple ointment, with 20 percent. each tannic acid and glycerin. Astringent, Antiseptic.

**OINTMENT, BASILICON.** See Cerate Rosin.

⊕ **Ointment Belladonna, Squibb** jar, lb.

*Unguentum Belladonnæ.* 10 percent. extract belladonna leaves, with wool-fat and benzoinated lard. Anodyne.

This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Ointment, Blue.** See Ointment Mercury Diluted.

**OINTMENT, BROWN.**

*Unguentum Fuscum*, N. F.; Mother's Salve. 50 percent. camphorated brown plaster, 25 olive oil, 25 suet. Antiphlogistic, Discutient; in cellulitis, felons, boils, etc.

**OINTMENT CALAMINE.**

*Unguentum Calaminæ*, N. F.; Turner's Cerate. 17 percent. calamine, with simple ointment. Drying Antiseptic.

**OINTMENT CAMPHOR.**

*Unguentum Camphoræ*, N. F. 22 percent. camphor, with white wax and lard. Antipruritic, Anodyne.

**OINTMENT CARBOLIC ACID.** See Ointment Phenol.

⊕ **OINTMENT CHRYSAROBIN.**

*Unguentum Chrysarobini*. 6 percent. chrysarobin, with benzoinated lard. Antiparasitic. Should not be used on large surfaces; toxic!

**Ointment, Citrine.** See Ointment Mercury Nitrate.

**Ointment Diachylon, Squibb** jar, lb.

*Unguentum Diachylon*; Hebra's Lead Ointment. 50 percent. lead plaster, 49 white petrolatum, 1 oil lavender. Astringent Dermic.

**Ointment, Hebra's Itch.** See Ointment Sulphur Compound.

**Ointment, Hebra's Lead.** See Ointment Diachylon.

**OINTMENT IODINE.**

*Unguentum Iodi*. 4 percent. each iodine and potassium iodide, with glycerin and benzoinated lard. Discutient. Should not be dispensed unless recently prepared.

**OINTMENT IODOFORM.**

*Unguentum Iodoformi*. 10 percent. iodoform, with benzoinated lard. Vulnerary.

**OINTMENT LEAD IODIDE.** jar, lb. ; ½ lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Unguentum Plumbi Iodidi*, N. F. 10 percent. lead iodide, with benzoinated lard. Discutient, in indolent ulcers, swollen glands, etc.

⊕ **Ointment Mercury, Squibb** jar lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Unguentum Hydrargyri*; Mercurial Ointment. Mercury 50%, suet 35, lard 15. While the mercury content is as U. S. P. demands, a deviation from official formula has been made, to produce a better product. The oleate of mercury officially prescribed for extinguishing the mercury is omitted, as special apparatus accomplishes the desired result more effectually. As the rapid absorption of the mercury depends upon the fineness of subdivision, this mercurial ointment will be found to give particularly quick and reliable results. Endermic Antisyphilitic. Dose (by inunction): 1 drachm (4 Gm.), night and morning.



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**Ointment Mercury Oxide Yellow 1%, Squibb.**

$\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. collapsible tubes, each in wooden case, per doz.

Made from freshly precipitated mercuric oxide in the colloidal state; not from powder form of chemical. It contains latter in extremely fine form and thoroughly incorporated in a bland base. Ophthalmic Discutient.

**Ointment Mercury Oxide Yellow, 2%, Squibb**

$\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. collapsible tubes, each in wooden case, per doz.

**OINTMENT NUTGALL.**

*Unguentum Gallæ*; Ointment Galls. 20 percent. powdered nutgall, in simple ointment. Astringent; in hemorrhoids, pro-lapsus ani, flabby ulcers, etc.

**OINTMENT PHENOL.**

*Unguentum Phenolis*; Ointment Carbolic Acid.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  percent. liquefied phenol, with simple ointment. Wound Antiseptic, Antipruritic.

**OINTMENT POTASSIUM IODIDE.**

*Unguentum Potassii Iodidi*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P. 10 percent., with 1 percent. sodium thiosulphate, in benzoinated lard. Discutient, Alterative; in scrofulous tumors, goitre, etc.

**OINTMENT RED PRECIPITATE.** See Ointment Mercury Oxide Red.

**Ointment Resorcinol (Resorcin) Compound, Squibb**

jar, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Unguentum Resorcinolis Compositum*, N. F. 6 percent. each resorcinol, zinc oxide, bismuth subnitrate, and rectified oil birch tar, with yellow wax, petrolatum, glycerin and wool-fat. Anti-septic and Astringent Dermic.

**OINTMENT ROSE WATER.**

*Unguentum Aquæ Rosæ*. Spermaceti 12.5 percent., white wax 12, expressed oil almond 56, borax 0.5, stronger rose water 19. Emollient; Ointment Base.

**OINTMENT SALICYLATED CREOSOTE.** See under Mulls.

**OINTMENT SALICYLIC ACID, SPREAD.** See under Mulls.

**OINTMENT, SIMPLE.** See Ointment.

**OINTMENT STRAMONIUM.**

*Unguentum Stramonii*. 10 percent. extract stramonium, with wool-fat and benzoinated lard. Anodyne; in irritable ulcers, painful hemorrhoids, etc.

**⊕ Ointment Sulphur, Squibb** jar, lb.

*Unguentum Sulphuris*. 15 percent. sublimed sulphur, with benzoinated lard. Antiparasitic, especially in scabies.

OINTMENT SULPHUR ALKALINE.

*Unguentum Sulphuris Alkalinum*, N. F. 20 percent. sublimed sulphur, 10 percent. potassium carbonate, with benzoinated lard. Antiparasitic, Antipruritic Dermic.

Ointment Sulphur Compound, Squibb jar, lb.

Wilkinson's Ointment; Hebra's Itch Ointment. Practically *Unguentum Sulphuris Compositum*, N. F., but made with wool-fat instead of lard. This modification prevents separation of the water contained in the soft soap, and thus yields a smooth and permanent ointment. Combination of precipitated calcium carbonate (10), sublimed sulphur (15), oil cade (15), soft soap (30), and anhydrous wool-fat (30). Antiparasitic, Antipruritic Dermic; especially in scabies.

OINTMENT TAR.

*Unguentum Picis Liquidæ*. Tar, 50 percent.; yellow wax, 15; lard, 35. Antiparasitic Dermic; in tinea capitis, psoriasis, etc.

OINTMENT TAR COMPOUND.

*Unguentum Picis Compositum*, N. F. Prepared from oil tar (4 percent.), tincture benzoin (2 percent.), zinc oxide (3 percent.), yellow wax, lard and cotton-seed oil. Antipruritic, Antiseptic Dermic; chiefly in ringworm, prurigo, chronic eczema.

OINTMENT VERATRINE.

*Unguentum Veratrinæ*, N. F.; dropped from U. S. P. 4 percent. veratrine, 6 expressed oil almond, with benzoinated lard. Counter-irritant, Anodyne. Use carefully; toxic!

OINTMENT WHITE PRECIPITATE. See Ointment Mercury Ammoniated.

Ointment, Wilkinson's. See Ointment Sulphur Compound.

Ointment Yellow Precipitate. See Ointment Mercury Oxide Yellow.

OINTMENT ZINC CARBONATE CRUDE. See Ointment Calamine.

⊕ Ointment Zinc Oxide, Squibb jar, lb. ; 1-oz. tubes,

Made from special lead-free and arsen-free zinc oxide. Strength of official *Unguentum Zinci Oxidi*, 20 percent., but containing white petrolatum as base instead of benzoinated lard; latter causes ointment to become granular in appearance and rancid on long keeping. Antiseptic Astringent and Dermic Sedative; in inflammatory cutaneous diseases, chronic ophthalmia, etc.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

## OINTMENT ZINC STEARATE.

*Unguentum Zinci Stearatis*, N. F. Equal parts zinc stearate and white petrolatum. Antiseptic Emollient and Protective Dermic.

**Oleates.**—All oleates change on long keeping, more rapidly when exposed. Therefore it is advisable to purchase in small quantities and frequently. The oleic acid we employ is particularly free from stearic acid. Hence the oleates of the Squibb Laboratories are very quickly absorbed and do not produce the disagreeable greasiness attending the use of ordinary oleates.

## OLEATE ACONITINE.

*Oleatum Aconitinæ*, N. F. 2 percent. Local Anodyne; in neuralgia, painful joints, etc. Avoid abraded surfaces.

## OLEATE ATROPINE.

*Oleatum Atropinæ*, N. F. 2 percent. atropine, in mixture of about equal parts oleic acid and olive oil. Anodyne, Antispasmodic; in whooping-cough, etc.

## †OLEATE COCAINE.

*Oleatum Cocainæ*, N. F., 5 percent. cocaine. Local Anesthetic.

**Oleate Mercury, Squibb** bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Oleatum Hydrargyri*. 25 percent. yellow mercuric oxide. Antiluetic, Alterative; in syphilitic and scrofulous inflammations.

**Oleate Quinine, Squibb** bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Oleatum Quininæ*, N. F.; 25 percent. quinine. Antiperiodic, by inunction.

## OLEATE VERATRINE.

*Oleatum Veratrinæ*, N. F.; 2 percent. veratrine, in mixture of about equal parts oleic acid and olive oil. Rubefacient, Anodyne; in scrofulous joints, sprains, etc.

**Oleoresin Aspidium, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Oleoresina Aspidii*; Oleoresin or Extract Male Fern. It usually shows a crystalline deposit of filicic acid on standing, and in such cases should be well shaken before dispensing. Thick, olive-green liquid; bitter, disagreeable taste. Anthelmintic. Average Dose: according to U. S. P., 30 grains (2 Gm.). Some authorities recommend in *tænia solium* (the usual kind of tapeworm),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3 fluidrachms (10 to 12 mils [Cc.]) in 3 portions half an hour apart, in capsules, followed, if necessary, in 2 hours by a cathartic, avoiding castor oil, however.

**Oleoresin Capsicum, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Oleoresina Capsici*; Oleoresin Red, Spanish or Cayenne Pepper. Rubefacient externally; Carminative and Gastric Stimulant internally. Usually applied diluted with soap liniment or oil; in lumbago, neuralgia, etc. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.).



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† **Opium Granulated, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Opium Granulatum*. Assays 10 to 10.5 percent. anhydrous morphine. Used for making tincture opium and tincture deodorized opium.

† ⊕ **Opium Powdered, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Opii Pulvis*. Assays 10 to 10.5 percent. anhydrous morphine (equivalent to 10.64 to 11.17 percent. crystallized morphine), as against 12 to 12.5 percent. crystallized morphine in U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Antidotes: see opium.

**Opodeldoc, Liquid.** See Liniment Soap.

**OPODELDOC, SOLID.** See Liniment Soap Camphorated.

**ORANGE PEEL, BITTER.**

*Aurantii Amari Cortex*. Dried rind of unripe fruit of *Citrus Aurantium amara* (Fam. *Rutaceæ*). Aromatic Bitter Stomachic; flavoring agent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**ORANGE PEEL, SWEET.**

*Aurantii Dulcis Cortex*. Outer rind of fresh, ripe fruit of *Citrus Aurantium sinensis* (Fam. *Rutaceæ*). Flavoring agent. (See also Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**ORPHOL.** Brand of Bismuth Betanaphtholate.

**ORRIS ROOT.**

*Iris*, N. F. Rhizome of *Iris florentina*, *I. germanica*, or *I. pallida* (Fam. *Iridaceæ*), peeled and dried. Violet-like odor; slightly aromatic, bitterish taste. Masticatory; used largely in perfumery and tooth powders.

**ORTHOFORM.**

Orthoform New. Methyl Metaamidoparaoxybenzoate.  $C_6H_3-NH_2.OH.CO.O.CH_3$ . White, inodorous, tasteless, neutral powder. Soluble in 6 parts alcohol, 50 ether; sparingly in water. Local Anesthetic, Analgesic. Dose: 8 to 15 grains (0.5 to 1 Gm.). Used topically pure or with milk sugar, or as ointment.

**OUABAIN.**

Crystallized Strophanthin; G-Strophanthin.  $C_{30}H_{46}O_{12}.9H_2O$ . Glucoside from *Acocanthera ouabaio*, or as now commonly prepared, from *Strophanthus gratus*. Colorless, bitter crystals. Soluble in about 100 parts water or alcohol; slightly in ether or chloroform. Used in place of strophanthus or strophanthin as substitute for digitalis, by intramuscular or intravenous injection. Dose:  $\frac{1}{120}$  grain (0.0005 Gm.) once in 24 hours.

**OVARY SUBSTANCE, DRIED.**

1 Gm. represents about 6 Gm. fresh gland. Yellowish powder; peculiar odor. Partially soluble in water. Alterative, in disorders following menopause. Dose: 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 Gm.) three times daily.

OXGALL.

*Fel Bovis.* Fresh bile of the ox, *Bos taurus* (Fam. *Bovidæ*). Brownish-green or dark-green, somewhat viscid liquid; peculiar odor; disagreeable, bitter taste; sp. gr. 1.015 to 1.025. Used for making extract of and purified oxgall. (See these titles.)

⊕ **Oxgall Purified, Squibb**

* Pilular	glass jar, oz.
Powdered	bottle, oz.

*Fel Bovis Purificatum*, U. S. P. VIIIth Rev.; Purified Oxgall; Inspissated Oxgall; *Fel Tauri Purificatum*. Fresh ox-bile, purified with alcohol and concentrated to pilular consistence, or dried and reduced to powder. Yellowish-green, soft solid, or powder; peculiar odor, partly sweet and partly bitter taste. Freely soluble in water or alcohol. Intestinal Antiseptic, Cholagogue, Laxative; in typhoid fever, intestinal indigestion, deficient biliary secretion, etc. Dose: 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.), in capsules or tablets. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ OXYGEN.

*Oxygenium*, O. Colorless, odorless, tasteless gas. Soluble in 34 volumes water, 3.6 alcohol. Antidyspneic, Sustenant; in asphyxia, carbon monoxide poisoning, etc.

OXYMEL SQUILL.

*Oxymel Scillæ*, N. F. 50 percent. vinegar squill, with clarified honey. Expectorant, Emetic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]); children's Emetic, 1 fluidrachm, at short intervals. Incompatible with alkaline salts.

⊕ **Pancreatin, Squibb**      bottle, lb.      ; ¼ lb.      ; oz.

*Pancreatinum*. Mixture of enzymes naturally existing in pancreas of warm-blooded animals, and obtained from fresh pancreas of the hog (*Sus scrofa*) or the ox (*Bos taurus*). It contains principally amylopsin, trypsin and steapsin, and under pharmacopœial conditions is capable of converting not less than 25 times its own weight of starch into substances soluble in water; also digests casein of milk and emulsifies fats. Cream-colored, amorphous powder; faint, not unpleasant odor; meat-like taste. Slowly and incompletely soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol. Digestive; used largely for predigestion of protein and starchy foods. Incompatible with pepsin, mineral acids in greater concentration than 0.5 percent., concentrated alkalies, alcohol. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

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## † PANTOPON.

Mixture of hydrochlorides of opium alkaloids as found in opium. Assays 50 percent. anhydrous morphine hydrochloride. Yellowish-gray, bitter powder. Readily soluble in water. Succedaneum for opium; used also hypodermically. Dose:  $\frac{1}{12}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  grain (0.005 to 0.02 Gm.).

## PAPAIN.

Papayotin; Vegetable Pepsin. Digestive principle of juice of *Carica Papaya* (Papaw). Acts best in weak alkaline solution. Whitish powder. Soluble in water and glycerin; insoluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether. Dose: 2 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.), with sodium bicarbonate. Externally, in fissured tongue and diphtheria, in 5 percent. glycerino-aqueous solution.

**Paper; Litmus.** See Litmus Paper.

## PAPER, POTASSIUM NITRATE.

*Charta Potassii Nitratis*, N. F. Strips of paper soaked with 20% solution potassium nitrate and dried. Burned, and fumes inhaled in paroxysms of asthma.

**Paprika Powdered, Squibb**

tin lb. ;

4-oz. sifter-top tins, per doz. ;

2-oz. sifter-top tins, per doz. ;

1-oz. sifter-top tins, per doz. .

A variety of red pepper largely employed as spice; less pungent and of richer flavor than capsicum.

## PARACOTO.

*Paracoto*, N. F.; *Coto*. Bark of unidentified tree indigenous to Northern Bolivia. Strong odor; pungent, nutmeg-like taste. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

## ⊕ PARAFFIN.

*Paraffinum*. Purified mixture of solid hydrocarbons from petroleum. White, odorless, tasteless mass. Soluble freely in ether, benzin, carbon disulphide, volatile oils; insoluble in water or alcohol. Sp. gr. about 0.900; melting-point 50° to 57° C. Used in surgery for prosthetic purposes, and in pharmacy for raising melting-point of ointments.

**Paraffin Liquid.** See Liquid Petrolatum.

## PARAFORMALDEHYDE.

*Paraformaldehydum*; Paraform; Trioxymethylene. (HCHO)<sub>3</sub>. White friable masses or powder; slight formaldehyde odor. Slowly soluble in water; insoluble in alcohol, ether. Intestinal Antiseptic, Escharotic (in 10 percent. suspension in collodion). Used chiefly to generate formaldehyde by heating, for disinfection. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). NOTE: Its internal use seems inadvisable since it has produced serious results.



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PASTE, LONDON. See Soda with Lime.

PASTE PENCILS.

*Stili Dilubiles*, N. F., Unna's Paste Pencils. For direct application in dermatological practice. Base consists of starch, dextrin, tragacanth, sugar and water; medicament, 10 percent.

PASTE RESORCINOL, MILD.

*Pasta Resorcinolis Mitis*, N. F.; Lassar's Mild Resorcin Paste. Resorcin 10 percent., zinc oxide 25, starch 25, light liquid petrolatum 40.

PASTE RESORCINOL, STRONG.

*Pasta Resorcinolis Fortis*, N. F.; Lassar's Stronger Resorcin Paste. Resorcinol 20 percent., zinc oxide 20, starch 20, light liquid petrolatum 40. Antiparasitic, Astringent Dermic.

PASTE SULPHURATED ZINC.

*Pasta Zinci Sulphurata*, N. F.; Unna's Sulphurated Zinc Paste. Zinc oxide 15 percent., precipitated sulphur 10, purified siliceous earth 5, benzoinated lard 70. Siccative, Antiparasitic Dermic.

PASTE ZINC.

*Pasta Zinci*, N. F.; Lassar's Zinc Paste. Salicylic acid 2 percent., zinc oxide 24, starch 24, petrolatum 50. Astringent, Antiseptic Dermic.

PASTE ZINC, SOFT.

*Pasta Zinci Mollis*, N. F.; Unna's Soft Zinc Paste. Zinc oxide, precipitated calcium carbonate, linseed oil, lime water; each 25 percent. Astringent, Drying Dermic.

⊕ PELLETIERINE TANNATE.

*Pelletierinæ Tannas*; Punicine Tannate. Natural mixture of tannates of four alkaloids from pomegranate. Light-yellow, odorless, amorphous powder; astringent taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 240 mils (Cc.) water, 16 alcohol, 420 ether; insoluble in chloroform. Anthelmintic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.).

PELLITORY ROOT. See Pyrethrum.

Pepper, Black, Squibb

Whole

tin, lb.

\*Powdered

tin, lb.

sprinkler-top tins, 4-oz., per doz.  
2-oz., per doz. ; 1-oz., per doz.

*Piper*. Dried unripe fruit of *Piper nigrum* (Fam. *Piperaceæ*). First quality, absolutely unsophisticated. Contains 1 to 2 percent. volatile oil. Condiment; Carminative, Stomachic, to relieve flatulence and excite gastric digestion. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

Pepper, Cayenne. See Pepper, Red.

⊕ Pepper, Red, Squibb tin lb.  
 (Powdered) sprinkler-top tins, 4-oz., per doz.  
 2-oz., per doz. ; 1-oz., per doz.

*Capsicum*; Red, Pod, Spanish or Cayenne Pepper. Dried ripe fruit of *Capsicum frutescens* (Fam. *Solanaceæ*). Best African capsicum, called "African Bird Pepper," purchased upon chemical assay, the yield of oleoresin being approximately 20 percent. Rubefacient externally; Stimulant Stomachic, Condiment, internally. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.).

Pepper, Spanish. See Pepper, Red.

Pepper, Special Blend, Squibb tin lb.  
 (Powdered) 1/4-lb. sifter-top tins, per dozen,  
 2-oz. sifter-top tins, per dozen,  
 1-oz. sifter-top tins, per dozen,

A carefully adjusted blend of white and black peppers producing an article of distinctive flavor different from that of any of the ingredients separately.

Pepper, White, Squibb tin, lb.  
 (Powdered) sprinkler-top tins, 4-oz., per doz.  
 2-oz., per doz. ; 1-oz., per doz.

Prepared by depriving the black seed of its outer skin, by soaking in water and rubbing. The berry is then dried. It has less of the peculiar qualities of pepper than the black berry. Ordinary Dose: 10 grains (0.65 Gm.).

⊕ PEPPERMINT.

*Mentha Piperita*. Dried leaves and flowering tops of *Mentha piperita* (Fam. *Labiatae*). Carminative; flavoring. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.). (See also Oil; Spirit.)

⊕ Pepsin 1:3000, Squibb bottle, lb. ; 1/4 lb. ; oz.  
 \* Powder, Scales or Granular

*Pepsinum*. Proteolytic ferment or enzyme obtained from glandular layer of fresh stomachs of healthy pigs (*Sus scrofa*). Capable of digesting not less than 3,000 times its own weight of freshly coagulated egg albumin, under the conditions outlined in U. S. P. Slightly hygroscopic, almost odorless scales or grains, or white or cream-colored powder, without offensive odor, and of slightly acid or saline taste. Soluble almost entirely in about 50 parts water, more freely in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid; nearly insoluble in alcohol, chloroform, ether. Digestive internally; Solvent of false membranes or

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## ⊕ Pepsin, 1:3000, Squibb (Cont.)

gangrenous tissue, externally. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Incompatible with tannic and gallic acids and their compounds; much alcohol; alkalies or alkali carbonates and alkaline earths; and it should not be prescribed with mineral acids exceeding 0.5 percent. in strength. (See also Essence; Glycerite; Tablets [Part II].)

**Pepsin Saccharated, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Pepsinum Saccharatum*, N. F. 10 percent. pepsin, with sugar of milk. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

PEPSIN, VEGETABLE. See Papain.

**Peptone Meat Dry, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

From fresh, lean beef. 1 Gm. represents 10 Gm. lean beef. Brown powder, or light-brown granules. Soluble in water. Culture medium in bacteriology; Nutrient in gastric ulcer, etc. Dose: 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 Gm.).

Peptonizing Powder. See Powder Pancreatin Compound.

**Peptonizing Tubes, Squibb** box of 12 tubes

Each contains 25 grains compound pancreatin powder, enough to peptonize 1 pint fresh milk according to directions given on label.

Peruvian Bark. See Cinchona.

## PETROLATUM (YELLOW).

*Petrolatum*; Petroleum Jelly; Paraffin Ointment. Purified mixture of semi-solid hydrocarbons obtained from Petroleum. Yellowish to light-amber, nearly odorless and tasteless, unctuous mass. Sp. gr. 0.820 to 0.865. Readily soluble in ether, chloroform, oil turpentine. Emollient, Ointment Base.

## PETROLATUM, WHITE.

*Petrolatum Album*. Preceding article wholly or nearly de-colorized.

**Petrolatum Liquid.** See Liquid Petrolatum.

PETROLATUM JELLY. See Petrolatum (Yellow).

## PETROXOLIN, LIQUID.

*Petroxolinum Liquidum*, N. F.; Liquid Petrox; *Petrolatum Saponatum Liquidum*, N. F. III. Light liquid petrolatum saponified with ammonium oleate extemporaneously made. Yellowish-brown liquid, miscible with ether, chloroform or acetone, and yielding emulsion with 2 volumes water. Penetrating solvent vehicle for creosote, iodine, iodoform, etc., for endermic medication.



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⊕ **Phenol Liquefied, Squibb** bottle, lb.  
*Phenol Liquefactum*; Liquefied Carbolic Acid. Crystalline product liquefied by heat and adjusted with distilled water to strength of 87 percent. absolute phenol. **Average Dose:** 1 minim (6.06 mil [Cc.]).

⊕ **Phenolphthalein, Squibb** bottle, oz.  
*Phenolphthaleinum*; Dihydroxyphthalophenone.  $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$ . White or yellowish-white, crystalline powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 13 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 70 ether; almost insoluble in water. Indicator; latterly recommended as an agreeable, tasteless mild but efficient Laxative. **Average Dose:**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.15 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Phenylacetamide.** See Acetanilid.

**Phenyldimethylpyrazolon.** See Antipyrine.

⊕ **Phenyl Salicylate, Squibb**  
carton, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.  
*Phenylis Salicylas*; Salol.  $C_{13}H_{10}O_3$ . Nearly white powder; slight, aromatic odor and taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 6670 mils (Cc.) water, 6 alcohol; very soluble in ether, chloroform, and oils. Intestinal Antiseptic; in typhoid fever, fermentative dyspepsia, grip, cystitis, etc.; also used for coating enteric pills. **Average Dose:** 5 grains (0.5 Gm.), 1 to 3 hours after meals. Incompatible on trituration with camphor, monobromated camphor, chloral hydrate, phenol, euphorin, naphthalene, thymol, or urethane. Keep in cool place; it melts at about  $41^\circ C.$  ( $105.8^\circ F.$ ). (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **PHOSPHORUS.**  
*Phosphorus.* P. Translucent, nearly colorless solid, of waxy luster; disagreeable odor and taste; emits fumes on exposure; often takes fire spontaneously on long exposure, hence must be kept under water; sp. gr. 1.830 at  $10^\circ C.$  1 Gm. dissolves in about 400 mils (Cc.) dehydrated alcohol, 17 chloroform, 102 absolute ether; sparingly soluble in fixed oils; almost insoluble in water. Stimulant of bone formation, rickets, caries, etc.; also used in melancholia, impotence, etc. **Average Dose:**  $\frac{1}{120}$  grain (0.0005 Gm.).

⊕ **PHYSOSTIGMA.**  
*Physostigma*; Calabar Bean. Dried ripe seeds of *Physostigma venenosum* (Fam. Leguminosæ), yielding not less than 0.15 percent. alkaloids. Antitetic, Peristaltic, Antineuralgic. **Average Dose:**  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.). (See also Tincture.)

**Physostigmine, Squibb** 5-grain vial  
*Eserine.*  $C_{15}H_{21}O_2N_3$ . Alkaloid from calabar bean. Colorless, very hygroscopic crystals, upon exposure to air turning to reddish mass. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform. Antitetic, Peristaltic, Antineuralgic. **Ordinary Dose:**  $\frac{1}{64}$  grain (0.001 Gm.). **Antidotes:** emetics; atropine or strychnine subcutaneously; pilocarpine; chloral hydrate; stimulants.

⊕ **Physostigmine Salicylate, Squibb**

15-gr. vial ; 10-gr. vial ; 5-gr. vial

*Physostigminæ Salicylas*; Eserine Salicylate.  $C_{15}H_{21}O_2N_3 \cdot C_7H_6O_3$ . Colorless or faintly yellowish, odorless crystals; slightly bitter taste. Reddens on exposure. 1 Gm. dissolves in 75 mls (Cc.) water, 16 alcohol, 6 chloroform, 250 ether. Antitetic, Peristaltic, Myotic; in tetanus, strychnine poisoning, neuralgia, torpidity of bowels, etc. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{64}$  grain (0.001 Gm.). Applied to eye in 0.2 to 0.5 percent. solution.

**Physostigmine Sulphate, Squibb**

15 grains ; 10 grains ; 5 grains ;

3 grains, ; 2 grains ;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains ; 1 grain

*Physostigminæ Sulphas*, U. S. P. VIIIth Rev.; Eserine Sulphate.  $(C_{15}H_{21}O_2N_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4$ . White or yellowish white, odorless, bitter powder. Very deliquescent; prone to redden on keeping. Soluble in 1200 parts ether; freely in water, alcohol, chloroform. Action, uses, etc., like physostigmine alkaloid. Applied to eye in 0.2 to 0.5 percent. solution.

**PHYTOLACCA.**

*Phytolacca*, N. F.; Poke Root. Dried root of *Phytolacca decandra* (Fam. *Phytolaccaceæ*). Average Dose: alterative,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.); emetic, 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**PILLS.**

We formerly offered a number of pills at the time used to some extent, but latterly they have been superseded largely by *tablets*, so that we have discontinued them in favor of the tablet form. Practically all of them will be found among the Tablets in Part II of this book. The following being official formulas, are here described for the sake of reference:

**PILLS, AIKEN'S TONIC.** See Pills Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Arsenic, Mild.

**PILLS ALOES.**

*Pilulæ Aloes*. 2 grains each aloes and soap. Cathartic. Average Dose: 2 pills.

**PILLS ALOES AND ASAFETIDA.**

*Pilulæ Aloes et Asafætidiæ*, N. F. About  $1\frac{3}{8}$  grains each aloes, asafetida, soap. Laxative Nervine. Average Dose: 1 pill.

This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



## PILLS ALOES AND IRON.

*Pilulæ Aloes et Ferri*, N. F.  $1\frac{1}{12}$  grains each aloes, dried iron sulphate and aromatic powder. Laxative, Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 2 pills.

## PILLS ALOES AND MASTIC.

*Pilulæ Aloes et Mastiches*, N. F.; Lady Webster's Dinner Pills. 2 grains aloes, with about  $\frac{3}{5}$  grain mastic;  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain rose. Laxative, Stomachic. Average Dose: 2 pills.

## PILLS ALOES, MERCURY AND PODOPHYLLUM.

*Pilulæ Aloes, Hydrargyri et Podophylli*, N. F.; Triplex Pills, N. F. III. 2 grains aloes, 1 grain mercury mass,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain resin podophyllum. Cholagogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS ALOES, MERCURY AND SCAMMONY COMPOUND.

*Pilulæ Aloes, Hydrargyri et Scammonii Compositæ*, N. F.; Francis's Triplex Pills; Pills Scammony Compound. About  $\frac{5}{6}$  grain each aloes, resin scammony, and mercury mass;  $\frac{1}{20}$  minim croton oil;  $\frac{1}{4}$  minim oil caraway; massed with tincture aloes and myrrh. Drastic Purgative, Cholagogue. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS ALOES AND MYRRH.

*Pilulæ Aloes et Myrrhæ*, N. F.; Rufus's Pills. Aloes 2 grains, myrrh almost 1 grain, aromatic powder  $\frac{2}{3}$  grain. Laxative, Carminative. Average Dose: 2 pills.

## PILLS ALOES AND PODOPHYLLUM COMPOUND.

*Pilulæ Aloes et Podophylli Compositæ*, N. F.; Janeway's Pills. 1 grain aloes,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain resin podophyllum,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain each extracts belladonna leaves and nux vomica. Laxative. Average Dose: 2 pills.

## PILLS ALOIN COMPOUND.

*Pilulæ Aloini Compositæ*, N. F.  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain aloin,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain resin podophyllum,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain extract belladonna leaves. Cathartic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS ALOIN, STRYCHNINE AND BELLADONNA.

*Pilulæ Aloini, Strychninæ et Belladonnæ*, N. F. Contains  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain aloin,  $\frac{1}{120}$  grain strychnine,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain extract belladonna leaves. Tonic Laxative. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS ALOIN, STRYCHNINE AND BELLADONNA COMPOUND.

*Pilulæ Aloini, Strychninæ et Belladonnæ Compositæ*, N. F.  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain aloin,  $\frac{1}{120}$  grain strychnine,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain extract belladonna leaves.  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain extract cascara sagrada. Tonic Laxative. Average Dose: 1 pill.

PILLS, ANTIBILIOUS. See Pills Cathartic Compound.



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## PILLS COLOCYNTH COMPOUND.

*Pilulæ Colocynthidis Compositæ*, N. F.; Cochia Pills. Contain  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain extract colocynth, 2 grains each aloes and resin scammony,  $\frac{1}{4}$  minim oil cloves. Hydragogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS COLOCYNTH AND HYOSCYAMUS.

*Pilulæ Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami*, N. F. Contain  $\frac{1}{10}$  grain extract colocynth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains each aloes, resin scammony and extract hyoscyamus,  $\frac{1}{6}$  minim oil cloves. Cathartic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS COLOCYNTH AND PODOPHYLLUM.

*Pilulæ Colocynthidis et Podophylli*, N. F. Contain  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains compound extract colocynth and  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain resin podophyllum. Hydragogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS DIGITALIS, SQUILL AND MERCURY.

*Pilulæ Digitalis, Scillæ et Hydrargyri*, N. F.; Niemeyer's Diuretic Pills; Guy's Pills. 1 grain each digitalis, squill, mercury mass. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS, DINNER.

*Pilulæ ad Prandium*, N. F. Stomachic, Laxative. Average Dose: 1 pill. The National Formulary describes the following: Chapman's:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains each aloes and mastic, 1 grain ipecac,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain oil fennel.

Cole's:  $1\frac{1}{5}$  grains each aloes, mercury mass and jalap,  $\frac{1}{50}$  grain tartar emetic.

Hall's: 1 grain each aloes, extract glycyrrhiza and soap.

Lady Webster's: See Pills Aloes and Mastic.

## PILLS, FERRUGINOUS. See Pills Iron Carbonate.

## PILLS, FRANCIS'S TRIPLEX. See Pills Aloes, Mercury and Scammony Compound.

## PILLS GLONONIN. See Pills Nitroglycerin.

## PILLS, GRIFFITH'S. See Pills Iron Carbonate.

## PILLS, GUY'S. See Pills Digitalis, Squill and Mercury.

## PILLS, HALL'S See under Pills, Dinner.

## ⊕ PILLS IRON CARBONATE.

*Pilulæ Ferri Carbonatis*; Blaud's Pills; Griffith's Pills; Iron Pills; Ferruginous or Chalybeate Pills. 1 grain ferrous carbonate. Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 pills.

## PILLS IRON IODIDE.

*Pilulæ Ferri Iodidi*; Blancard's Pills. 1 grain ferrous iodide, with powdered extract licorice, sugar and acacia, coated with solution balsam tolu. Alterative, Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 pills.

## PILLS IRON, QUININE, ALOES AND NUX VOMICA.

*Pilulæ Ferri, Quininæ, Aloes et Nucis Vomicae*, N. F.; Quadruplex Pills, N. F. III; Pills Iron and Quinine Compound. 1 grain each dried ferrous sulphate, quinine sulphate and aloes,  $\frac{1}{4}$  grain extract nux vomica. Used as Tonic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS IRON, QUININE, STRYCHNINE AND ARSENIC.

Two strengths are recognized by National Formulary. (1) Stronger (Metallic Pills; Bitter Metallic Pills): 1 grain each reduced iron and quinine sulphate,  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain each strychnine and arsenous acid. (2) Mild (Aiken's Tonic Pills):  $\frac{3}{4}$  grain reduced iron, 1 grain quinine sulphate,  $\frac{1}{50}$  grain each strychnine and arsenous acid. Tonic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

PILLS, JANEWAY'S. See Pills Aloes and Podophyllum Compound.

PILLS, LADY WEBSTER'S. See Pills Aloes and Mastic.

## PILLS LAXATIVE COMPOUND.

*Pilulæ Laxativæ Compositæ*, N. F. About  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain aloin,  $\frac{1}{130}$  grain strychnine,  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain extract belladonna leaves,  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain ipecac. Laxative. Average Dose: 2 pills.

## PILLS LAXATIVE POST-PARTUM.

*Pilulæ Laxativæ Post-Partum*, N. F.; Barker's Post-Partum Pills.  $1\frac{2}{3}$  grains compound extract colocynth,  $\frac{5}{6}$  grain aloes,  $\frac{5}{12}$  grain extract nux vomica,  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain each resin podophyllum and ipecac,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  grains extract hyoscyamus. Cathartic for lying-in women. Average Dose: 1 pill.

PILLS METALLIC. See Pills Iron, Quinine, Strychnine and Arsenic, Stronger.

PILLS, NIEMEYER'S DIURETIC. See Pills Digitalis, Squill and Mercury.

PILLS, NIEMEYER'S PHTHISIS. See Pills Opium, Digitalis and Quinine.

## PILLS NITROGLYCERIN.

*Pilulæ Glycerilis Nitratis*, N. F.; Pills Glonoin.  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain nitroglycerin. Antispasmodic, Vaso-dilator. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## †PILLS OPIUM AND CAMPHOR.

*Pilulæ Opii et Camphoræ*, N. F. 1 grain powdered opium, 2 grains camphor. Intestinal Astringent and Anodyne, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

## †PILLS OPIUM, DIGITALIS AND QUININE.

*Pilulæ Opii, Digitalis et Quininae*, N. F.; Niemeyer's Phthisis Pills. About  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain powdered opium, 1 grain digitalis, 1 grain quinine sulphate. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## †PILLS OPIUM AND LEAD.

*Pilulæ Opii et Plumbi*, N. F. 1 grain each powdered opium and lead acetate. Antidiarrheal. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS PHOSPHORUS.

*Pilulæ Phosphori*.  $\frac{1}{100}$  grain phosphorus. Nerve Stimulant, Reconstructive. Average Dose: 1 pill. Antidotes: potassium permanganate solution, emetics; charcoal.

PILLS, PLUMMER'S. See Pills Antimony Compound.

PILLS POST-PARTUM, BARKER'S. See Pills Laxative, Post-Partum.

PILLS QUADRUPLEX. See Pills Iron, Quinine, Aloes and Nux Vomica.

## PILLS RHUBARB.

*Pilulæ Rhei*, N. F. About 3 grains rhubarb, 1 grain soap. Bitter Tonic, Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 pill.

## PILLS RHUBARB COMPOUND.

*Pilulæ Rhei Compositæ*. 2 grains rhubarb,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains aloes, 1 grain myrrh, with oil peppermint as corrective. Laxative. Average Dose: 2 pills.

PILLS, RUFUS'S. See Pills Aloes and Myrrh.

## PILLS SCAMMONY COMPOUND.

See Pills Aloes, Mercury and Scammony Compound.

PILLS TRIPLEX. See Pills, Aloes, Mercury and Podophyllum.

PILLS VEGETABLE COMPOUND. See Pills, Cathartic, Vegetable.

PILLS, WARBURG'S. See Pills Antiperiodic.

## ⊕ Pilocarpine Hydrochloride, Squibb

15-grain vial, ; 10-grain vial, ; 5-grain vial,

*Pilocarpinae Hydrochloridum*.  $C_{11}H_{16}O_2N_2.HCl$ . Colorless, odorless, faintly bitter, hygroscopic crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.3 mil (Cc.) water, 3 mils alcohol, 366 chloroform; insoluble in ether. Incompatible with iodides, calomel, alkalies. Sialagogue, Galactagogue, Diaphoretic; Myotic externally. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0.01 Gm.); hypodermic,  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain (0.005 Gm.). Antidotes: tannin, emetics; atropine; ammonia; brandy later. Keep well stoppered.

## ⊕ PILOCARPINE NITRATE.

*Pilocarpinae Nitras*.  $C_{11}H_{16}O_2N_2.HNO_3$ . Colorless, odorless, faintly bitter crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 4 mils (Cc.) water, 75 alcohol; insoluble in chloroform, ether. Dose: as preceding.



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PLASTER DIACHYLON. See Plaster Lead.

PLASTER, ELASTIC.

*Emplastrum Elasticum*; Rubber Plaster; Rubber Adhesive Plaster. Mixture of rubber, resins and waxes, with a filler of absorbent powder such as orris root or starch, mechanically mixed and spread upon cotton cloth or other fabric.

PLASTER LEAD.

*Emplastrum Plumbi*; Diachylon Plaster. Now made from lead oxide, olive oil and lard, instead of lead acetate and soap, as previously officially directed. Antiphlogistic.

PLASTER, MOTHER, CAMPHORATED. See Plaster Brown Camphorated.

⊕ PLASTER MUSTARD.

*Emplastrum Sinapis*; Mustard Paper. Mixture of powdered black mustard and rubber solution, spread on paper, cotton cloth or other fabric. Rubefacient, Counterirritant.

PLASTER ROSIN.

*Emplastrum Resinæ*; Adhesive Plaster; Rosin Adhesive Plaster. Mixture of rosin (14), lead plaster (80), and yellow wax (6).

PLASTER RUBBER ADHESIVE. See Plaster Elastic.

PLASTER SOAP.

*Emplastrum Saponis*, N. F. 10 percent. soap, 90 percent. lead plaster. Antiphlogistic, Discutient.

PLEURISY ROOT. See *Asclepias*.

PLUMMER'S PILLS. See Pills Antimony Compound.

Podophyllin. See Resin Podophyllum.

PODOPHYLLUM.

*Podophyllum*; Mandrake; May Apple Rhizome. Dried rhizome and roots of *Podophyllum peltatum* (Fam. *Berberidaceæ*), yielding not less than 3 percent. resin. Slight odor; sweetish-bitter, acrid taste. Slow but effective and rather irritant Cathartic. (See also Fluidextract; Resin.)

Poison Nut. See *Nux Vomica*.

POKE ROOT. See *Phytolacca*.

POMEGRANATE.

*Granatum*. Dried bark of stems and roots of *Punica Granatum* (Fam. *Punicaceæ*). Anthelmintic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

## POPPY CAPSULES.

*Papaveris Fructus*, N. F. Dried, fully grown, unripe fruit of *Papaver Somniferum* (Fam. *Papaveraceæ*). Weak opiate. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

**Potassa.** See Potassium Hydroxide.

**Potassa Sulphurated, Squibb** bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Potassa Sulphurata*; Pure Liver of Sulphur; so-called Potassium Sulphide. Hard, brown, brittle masses; odor of hydrogen sulphide; bitter, acrid, alkaline taste. Soluble in water (incompletely). Alterative, Antiparasitic Dermic. Dose: 2 to 10 grains (0.13 to 0.65 Gm.). On exposure it absorbs moisture, carbon dioxide and oxygen, and becomes changed.

## POTASSA WITH LIME.

*Potassa cum Calce*, N. F.; Vienna Caustic or Lime. Equal parts potassium hydroxide and calcium oxide (quicklime). Caustic. Keep well-stoppered, in dry place.

⊕ **Potassium Acetate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Potassii Acetas*.  $KC_2H_3O_2$ . To prevent contamination by metallic impurities, the entire process of manufacture, including the evaporation, is conducted in *stoneware* vessels. Best medicinal quality, free from discoloration. White, odorless, very deliquescent powder; warming, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.5 mil (Cc.) water, 2.9 mils alcohol. Systemic Alkali, Diuretic; in dropsy, gout, rheumatism, eczema, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.), in sweetened solution. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Potassium Benzoate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

$KC_7H_5O_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ . White, crystalline powder. Soluble in water and alcohol. Mild Antiseptic. Dose: 10 to 20 grains (0.65 to 1.3 Gm.).

⊕ **Potassium Bicarbonate, Squibb**

carton, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Potassii Bicarbonas*.  $KHCO_3$ . A recrystallized, especially pure quality, for medicinal and pharmaceutical uses. White, odorless, granular salt; saline, slightly alkaline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 2.8 mils (Cc.) water; almost insoluble in alcohol. Boiling changes it to carbonate. Mild Alkali employed in dyspepsia, dropsy, jaundice, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Tablets [Part II]; Reagents [Part IV].)

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Potassium Bichromate.** See Potassium Dichromate.

**Potassium Binoxalate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Sal Acetosella*; Salt of Sorrel.  $\text{KHC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White crystals. Soluble in water. Used for technical purposes. **Antidotes:** lime water, magnesia; emetics.

**Potassium Bisulphate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

⊕ **Potassium Bitartrate, Squibb**

(Powdered) tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Potassii Bitartras*; Cream of Tartar; Depurated Tartar.  $\text{KHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6$ . This salt is frequently found largely adulterated. The article here offered complies with the most rigid medicinal, and pharmaceutical requirements. White, odorless powder; pleasant, acidulous taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 155 mils (Cc.) water, 8820 alcohol. Boric acid or borax increases aqueous solubility. Diuretic, Aperient, Refrigerant. **Average Dose:** diuretic, 30 grains (2 Gm.); aperient, 120 to 240 grains (8 to 16 Gm.). (See also Reagent [Part IV].)

**Potassium Bromate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

⊕ **Potassium Bromide, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Potassii Bromidum*.  $\text{KBr}$ . White, odorless, granular powder; very salty taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.5 mils (Cc.) water, about 250 alcohol, 4.6 glycerin. Incompatible with mineral acids; with salts of lead, mercury and silver; etc. Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic; also Reagent. **Average Dose:** 15 grains (1 Gm.). Absorbed and eliminated slowly, and when long continued should be omitted for a few days in every month.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE, GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT.

*Sal Potassii Bromidi Effervescens*, N. F. About 16.6 percent. potassium bromide. **Average Dose:** 90 grains (6 Gm.).

POTASSIUM BROMIDE, GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT COMPOUND.

*Sal Potassii Bromidi Effervescens Compositus*, N. F.; formerly official as Potassium Bromide Effervescent Granular, with Caffeine. 8.3 percent. potassium bromide, 0.8 percent. caffeine, 4.2 percent. lithium carbonate. **Average Dose:** 90 grains (6 Gm.)

⊕ **Potassium Carbonate, Squibb**

(Powdered) bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Potassii Carbonas*; Sal Tartar.  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ . White, odorless, granular, very deliquescent powder; strongly alkaline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.9 mil (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Caustic, Antipruritic, Antacid. Used in acid dyspepsia, lithiasis, jaundice, etc. **Average Dose:** 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV].)



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**Potassium Glycerophosphate, 75%, Squibb**

bottle, 1/4 lb. ; oz.

Concentrated aqueous solution of  $C_3H_7O_3PO(OK)_2$ . Yellowish, syrupy liquid. Soluble in water in all proportions. Used as Nerve Tonic. Dose: 4 to 10 grains (0.25 to 0.65 Gm.). usually in combination with other glycerophosphates.

**⊕ Potassium Hydroxide, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; 1/4 lb.

*Potassii Hydroxidum*; Potassium Hydrate; Potassa; Caustic Potash. Assays not less than 85 percent. KOH. Small, crushed lumps; very acrid, caustic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.9 mil (Cc.) water, 3 mils alcohol, 2.5 glycerin. Caustic, Antacid. Dose: 1/2 to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.65 Gm.), well diluted. Antidotes: water, then vinegar or lemon juice, emetics; demulcents. NOTE: On exposure potassium hydroxide readily absorbs carbon dioxide and moisture, and deliquesces. Hence keep well-stoppered, in dry place. (See also Reagents, Part IV; Solution.)

**Potassium Hypophosphite, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; 1/4 lb.

*Potassii Hypophosphis*.  $KPH_2O_2$ . White, opaque, odorless, deliquescent plates or masses, or granular powder; pungent, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.6 mil (Cc.) water, 9 mils alcohol; insoluble in ether. Used as Nerve Tonic. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Avoid triturating or heating with oxidizing agents, such as nitrates and chlorates, as explosion is liable to occur.

**⊕ Potassium Iodide, Squibb \* Granulated or Crystals**

bottle, lb. ; 1/4 lb. ; oz.

*Potassii Iodidum*. KI. Faint, iodine-like odor; pungent, saline, afterwards bitter, taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.7 mil (Cc.) water. 22 mils alcohol, 2 glycerin. Alterative, Resolvent, Antiluetic, Saline Expectorant. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Incompatible with alkaloidal salts, chloral hydrate, mineral acids, etc. (See also Tablets [Part II]; Reagents [Part IV].)

**⊕ Potassium Nitrate, Squibb**

\* Granulated or Powdered

tin, lb.

*Potassii Nitras*; Saltpetre; Nitre.  $KNO_3$ . Colorless, odorless granules; or white powder; cooling, saline, pungent taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 2.8 mils (Cc.) water, 620 alcohol; soluble in glycerin. Diaphoretic, Diuretic; in fevers, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, etc. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Antidotes: stimulants; ice water; opium. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

⊕ **Potassium Permanganate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Potassii Permanganas*; Potassium Hypermanganate.  $KMnO_4$ . An exceptionally pure salt; all large crystals, unlike regular so-called "large-crystal" grade. Slender, dark-purple, odorless prisms; sweet, afterwards disagreeable, astringent taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 13.5 mils (Cc.) water; decomposed by other solvents. Deodorant, Disinfectant, Emmenagogue. Used mainly externally, in gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, ulcers, tonsillitis, etc.; internally in amenorrhoea, zymotic diseases, morphine poisoning, etc. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.), in tablets, or in pills made with kaolin and petrolatum or with cacao butter. Its stains can be removed with oxalic or hydrochloric acid. Either in dry condition or in concentrated solution it should not be brought into contact with organic or readily oxidizable substances; organic solvents should be avoided. (See also Tablets [Part II]; Reagents [Part IV].)

**Potassium Persulphate-Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Potassium Phenolsulphonate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

Potassium Sulphocarbolate Powdered. An exceptionally pure article, free from sulphates, chlorides, and metallic impurities. Freely soluble in water. Used as Intestinal Antiseptic. Dose: 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.).

**Potassium Sulphate, Squibb**

* Crystals	carton, lb.
Powdered	carton, lb.

*Potassii Sulphas*, N. F.  $K_2SO_4$ . White, odorless crystals or powder; bitter, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 10 mils (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Saline Cathartic, like sodium sulphate. Average Dose: acc. to N. F., 15 grains (1 Gm.); as cathartic, up to 240 grains (15 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Potassium Sulphide**, so-called. See Potassa Sulphurated.

**Potassium Sulphocyanate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Potassium Sulphocarbolate.** See Potassium Phenolsulphonate.

**Potassium Tartrate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

Soluble Tartar.  $2K_2C_4H_4O_6.H_2O$ . Colorless, odorless crystals. Soluble freely in water; almost insoluble in alcohol. Refrigerant, Diuretic, Laxative. Dose: diuretic and refrigerant, 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.); laxative, 60 to 180 grains (4 to 12 Gm.).

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

⊕ **Potassium and Sodium Tartrate, Squibb**

(Powdered)                      tin, lb.            ; ½ lb.            ; ¼ lb.

*Potassii et Sodii Tartras*; Rochelle or Seignette Salt; Tartrated Soda.  $\text{KNaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A recrystallized grade, free from calcium salts, more pleasant to the taste than ordinary product. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.9 mil (Cc.) water; almost insoluble in alcohol. Saline Cathartic. Average Dose: 150 grains (10 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**POULTICE, EMOLLIENT.**

*Species Emollientes*, N. F. Equal parts althæa leaves, mallow leaves, melilot, matricaria and linseed, powdered. Mixed with hot water for use.

**POULTICE SPICE.** See Powder, Rubefacient Spice.

**Powder Acetanilid Compound, Squibb**

tin, lb.            ; ¼ lb.

*Pulvis Acetanilidi Compositus*, N. F. Acetanilid 70 percent., caffeine 10, sodium bicarbonate 20. Analgesic, Antipyretic. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).

**POWDER ALOES AND CANELLA.**

*Pulvis Aloes et Canellæ*, N. F.; *Hiera Picra*. Contains aloes 80 percent., canella 20. Laxative. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).

**Powder Alum Compound, Squibb**                      per doz. tins,

Surgical Powder. Introduced by Dr. E. R. Squibb in 1868, it has steadily grown in favor among the medical profession as an emergency dressing and wash. Efficacious and safe for external use. The ingredients are burnt alum, camphor and carbolic acid. Considered especially valuable as an Astringent, Absorbent and Antiseptic dry dressing for wounds. The effect is sometimes a stinging sensation, but regularly followed by a rapid and continuous healing. It should be used freely, keeping the surfaces well covered with the powder as long as there is any discharge. Very useful also as a Styptic in bleeding cuts and wounds (dry powder); and as an Antiphlogistic in inflamed throat and other catarrhs of the mucous passages (strong warm solution). As the efficacy of this powder depends upon its perfect freedom from moisture, it is offered only in original, special tins, which should be kept well closed and in dry place when not in use.

**POWDER, ANTIMONIAL.**

*Pulvis Antimonialis*, N. F.; James' Powder. 33 percent. antimony oxide, 67 percent. precipitated calcium phosphate. Diaphoretic, Alterative. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.).



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**POWDER, FOOT.** See Powder Talcum Compound.

**POWDER GAMBIR COMPOUND.**

*Pulvis Gambir Compositus*, N. F. Gambir 40 percent., kino 20, krameria 20, cinnamon 10, nutmeg 10. Antidiarrheal. Average Dose: 20 grains (1.3 Gm.).

**Powder Glycyrrhiza Compound, Squibb.**

tin, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Pulvis Glycyrrhizæ Compositus*, U. S. P. 1880; Compound Licorice Powder. Consists of licorice root 16 percent., senna 18, washed sulphur 8, ground fennel 8 and sugar 50. Considered therapeutically superior to present U. S. P. article, and also more stable and uniform. Laxative. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

**Powder, Gray.** See Mercury with Chalk.

**POWDER, GREGORY'S.** See Powder, Rhubarb Compound.

† **Powder Ipecac and Opium, Squibb**

tin, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*; Dover's Powder; Compound Ipecac Powder. Contains ipecac and powdered opium (each 10 percent.), but the potassium sulphate (in U. S. P. 1870 formula) is retained in place of the milk sugar now prescribed. Considered a superior preparation. Squibb's Dover's Powder has long been the standard, and is a product made by the exercise of greatest thoroughness and manipulative skill. Anodyne, Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.). Antidotes: potassium permanganate solution, emetic hypodermically; atropine or strychnine; hot, strong coffee; exercise.

**Powder Ipecac Compound.** See Powder Ipecac and Opium.

**Powder Jalap Compound, Squibb** tin, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Pulvis Jalapæ Compositus*. Jalap 35 percent., potassium bitartrate 65. Hydragogue Cathartic; in dropsy of hepatic causation, obstinate constipation, etc. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

† **POWDER KINO AND OPIUM COMPOUND.**

*Pulvis Kino et Opii Compositus*, N. F.; Powder Kino Compound, N. F. III. Kino 75%, powdered opium 5%, Saigon cinnamon 20%. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**Powder Licorice Compound, Squibb.**

See Powder Glycyrrhiza Compound.

**Powder Opium and Ipecac.** See Powder Ipecac and Opium.

**Powder Pancreatin Compound, Squibb**bottle,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. ; oz.

*Pulvis Pancreatini Compositus*, N. F.; Peptonizing Powder. Pancreatin 20 percent., sodium bicarbonate 80. 25 grains sufficient to peptonize 1 pint fresh cow's milk.

**Powder, Peptonizing.** See Powder Pancreatin Compound.

**POWDER RHUBARB COMPOUND.**

*Pulvis Rhei Compositus*; Rhubarb and Magnesia; Gregory's Powder. Rhubarb 25 percent., Jamaica ginger 10, magnesium oxide 65. Antacid, Carminative, Laxative; chiefly in children. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**POWDER RHUBARB AND MAGNESIA, ANISATED.**

*Pulvis Rhei et Magnesiæ Anisatus*, N. F.; Compound Anise Powder. Rhubarb 35 percent., heavy magnesia 65, with anethol as corrective. Carminative, Antacid, Laxative; largely in infants. Average Dose (infants): 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).

**POWDER, RUBEFACIENT SPICE.**

*Pulvis Aromaticus Rubefaciens*, N. F. Replacing Aromatic Plaster, N. F. III. 30% clove, 30% cinnamon, 20% ginger, 20% capsicum. Rubefacient poultice material.

**Powder, Seidlitz, Squibb**      bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

This effervescent saline mixture is Seidlitz Powder mixed together into a single powder, the constituents being all separately well dried before being mixed. It consists of potassium and sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt), sodium bicarbonate, tartaric acid, and sodium chloride, the latter being added to enhance its medicinal activity and palatability. As an Aperient the dose is one to three teaspoonfuls (5 to 15 Gm.) with or without sugar, stirred into three-fourths of a large glassful of cold water, and drunk at once while the powder is suspended in the water. For use as an alkaline mineral water, or as a substitute for Rochelle salt, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoonful, stirred into the same quantity of water as above, and taken two or three times a day, may be sufficient. In the use of this powder the effervescence is *intentionally slight*, or, if the water be very cold (as it should be), is hardly perceptible, as the liberation of the carbonic acid is intended to take place slowly internally where it may be of service. Dampness should be carefully excluded.

**Powder, Soluble Antiseptic.** See Powder, Antiseptic.

**Powder, Surgical.** See Powder Alum Compound.

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**Powder Talcum.** See Talcum Powder.

**POWDER TALCUM COMPOUND.**

*Pulvis Talci Compositus*, N. F.; Powder Talc Salicylated, N. F. III. Salicylic acid 3%, boric acid 10%, talcum 87%. Antiseptic, Deodorant, Antihydrotic dusting powder.

**Powder, Veterinary, Squibb** tin, per doz.

Used by the veterinary profession for many years, as an efficacious, safe Antiseptic, Astringent and Absorbent dressing for wounds. The therapeutically active ingredients are burnt alum, camphor, carbolic acid and charcoal. It should be used in sufficient quantity to keep the wound surface dry. Serviceable also as a Styptic on incised and other bleeding wounds, applied freely in dry powder. Sold only in original tins, which should be kept well closed and in dry place when not in use.

**Precipitate, Red.** See Mercury Oxide Red.

**Precipitate, White.** See Mercury Ammoniated.

**Precipitate, Yellow.** See Mercury Oxide Yellow.

**PRICKLY ASH BARK.** See Xanthoxylum.

**PRICKLY ASH BERRIES.**

*Xanthoxyli Fructus*, N. F. Dried fruit of *Xanthoxylum americanum* or of *X. Clava-Herculis* (Fam. Rutaceæ). Faint odor; warm, aromatic taste. Used as Sialagogue, Carminative, Alterative. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**PRINCE'S PINE.** See Chimaphila.

⊕ **PROCAINE.**

Name adopted by Federal Trade Commission for novocain as made in America. Para-aminobenzo methylaminoethanol Hydrochloride. Colorless needles. Soluble in 1 part water, 30 alcohol. Local Anesthetic, like cocaine; solutions are sterilizable.

**PROTAN.**

Compound of casein and tannic acid (50 percent.). Light-brown, tasteless, water-insoluble powder. Intestinal Astringent. Dose: 15 to 30 grains (1 to 2 Gm.).

**Protargentum, Squibb** 1 oz. vial

Compound of silver and protein, containing about 8 percent. Ag. Chocolate-brown, odorless powder; taste bitter and metallic. Soluble rather slowly but freely in water; insoluble in alcohol or oils. Solutions not precipitated by usual silver reagents, nor affected by cocaine hydrochloride in weak solutions. Used in urethritis and inflammation of eyes and nose, in  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 5 percent. solutions, which should preferably be made fresh as wanted. (See also Solargentum, containing 20 percent. Ag.)



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**Pyrogallol, Squibb**

(Acid Pyrogallic)                      tin, lb.            ; ¼ lb.            ; oz.

*Pyrogallol*; Trihydroxybenzene.  $C_6H_3(OH_3)$ . Light, white, odorless, bitter laminæ or needles. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.7 mils (Cc.) water, 1.3 mils alcohol, 1.6 ether. Incompatible in trituration with antipyrine, camphor, carbolic acid, iodine, lead acetate or menthol. Antiparasitic Dermic, in 5 to 10 percent. ointment; also Reagent, and photographic developer.

**PYROXYLIN.**

*Pyroxylinum*; Soluble Gun Cotton; Collodion Cotton; Colloxylin. Obtained by action of mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on cotton. Consists chiefly of cellulose tetranitrate. Used for making collodion. Very inflammable!

**QUASSIA.**

*Quassia*; Bitter Wood. Wood of *Picrasma excelsa* or of *Quassia amara* (Fam. *Simarubaceæ*), Jamaica and Surinam quassias. Bitter Tonic; infusion is used as enema as Vermicide. Average Dose: 8 grains (0.5 Gm.).

**QUEBRACHO.** See *Aspidosperma*.

**QUEEN'S ROOT.** See *Stillingia*.

**QUERCUS.**

*Quercus*, N. F. Dried bark of trunk and branches of *Quercus alba* (Fam. *Fagaciæ*), deprived of periderm. Distinct odor; strongly astringent taste. Tannin-bearing Astringent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**Quevenne's Iron.** See Iron Reduced.

**Quicklime.** See Lime.

**Quicksilver.** See Mercury.

**QUILLAJA.**

*Quillaja*, N. F.; Soap Bark. Dried bark of *Quillaja Saponaria* (Fam. *Rosaceæ*), deprived of periderm. Slight odor; acrid taste. The powdered root is strongly sternutatory. Expectorant, Antiparasitic Dermic.

**QUINIDINE.**

*Quinidina*, N. F.  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2$ . Alkaloid of cinchona, isomeric with quinine. White, odorless, very bitter crystals or powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 32 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 53 ether, 1.5 chloroform; almost insoluble in water. Action, Dose, etc., as of quinine alkaloid. At one time recommended as cheap substitute for quinine; inferior to it.

⊕ **Quinine Alkaloid, Squibb** bottle, oz.  
*Quinina.*  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ . White, odorless, bitter, slightly efflorescent powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1560 mils (Cc.) water, 0.8 alcohol, 1.1 chloroform, 1.9 ether, 150 glycerin. Antiperiodic, Bitter Tonic, Ecbofic, Antiseptic, Antipyretic. Average Dose: Tonic  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.); Antiperiodic, at least 15 grains (1 Gm.) daily. Contraindicated in ear diseases. Used externally on wounds.

**Quinine Bisulphate, Squibb** bottle, oz.  
*Quininae Bisulphas; Acid Quinine Sulphate.*  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ . Colorless, transparent or whitish crystals or small needles; odorless; very bitter. Efflorescent, and turns yellow on exposure to light. 1 Gm. dissolves in 9 mils (Cc.) water, 23 alcohol, 15 glycerin, 625 chloroform, 2500 ether. Action and dose: as of quinine alkaloid. Used largely subcutaneously; also in coryza (0.2 percent. solution). (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Quinine Dihydrochloride, Squibb** bottle, oz.  
*Quininae Dihydrochloridum.*  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot 2HCl$ . White, odorless, very bitter powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.6 mil (Cc.) water, 12 alcohol; slightly soluble in chloroform or ether. Darkened by light. Preferred for hypodermic use; used also in whooping-cough. Dose: as of quinine alkaloid. (See also Ampuls.)

QUININE ETHYLCARBONATE. See Euquinine.

**Quinine Glycerophosphate, Squibb** bottle, oz.  
*Quininae Glycerophosphas, N. F.* White, odorless, bitter powder; 68 percent. quinine. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 850 mils (Cc.) water, 75 alcohol; slightly soluble in chloroform or ether. Used as Nerve Tonic, Antiperiodic; chiefly in malaria with nervous debility. Average Dose: tonic,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.); antiperiodic, 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**Quinine Hydrobromide, Squibb** bottle, oz.  
*Quininae Hydrobromidum; Quinine Bromide.*  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot HBr \cdot H_2O$ . White, light, silky, odorless; very bitter, efflorescent. 1 Gm. dissolves in 40 mils (Cc.) water, 0.9 alcohol, 7 glycerin, 0.6 chloroform, 23 ether. Action and dose: as of quinine alkaloid.

⊕ **Quinine Hydrochloride, Squibb** bottle, oz.  
*Quininae Hydrochloridum; Quinine Hydrochlorate.*  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2 \cdot HCl \cdot 2H_2O$ . White, silky, odorless, very bitter needles. 1 Gm. dissolves in 18 mils (Cc.) water, 0.8 alcohol, 7 glycerin, 0.7 chloroform, 340 ether. Action and dose: as of quinine alkaloid. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Quinine Hypophosphite, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Quininae Hypophosphis*, N. F.  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2.H_3PO_2.2H_2O$ . Small, white, odorless; bitter crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 35 mils (Cc.) water, 12.5 alcohol, 27 chloroform; almost insoluble in ether. Action and dose: like quinine alkaloid.

**Quinine Oleate.** See Oleate Quinine.**Quinine Salicylate, Squibb**

*Quininae Salicylas*.  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2.C_7H_6O_3.H_2O$ . Colorless, odorless needles, becoming pinkish on keeping. 1 Gm. dissolves in 14 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 13 glycerin, 25 chloroform, 160 ether; slightly soluble in water. Bitter Tonic, Antineuralgic, Antiperiodic; in rheumatism, lumbago, typhoid fever, etc. Average Dose: tonic,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.); antiperiodic, at least 15 grains (1 Gm.) daily.

**⊕ Quinine Sulphate, Squibb**

tin, 5 ozs., per oz. ; bottle, oz.

*Quininae Sulphas*.  $(C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2)_2H_2SO_4.7H_2O$ . White silky, flexible, glistening, odorless, extremely bitter needles. 1 Gm. dissolves in 725 mils (Cc.) water, 107 alcohol, 30 glycerin; sparingly soluble in chloroform or ether. Dilute acids increase aqueous solubility. Action and dose: as of quinine alkaloid. Best given with or followed by an acid. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**⊕ Quinine Tannate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Quininae Tannas*.  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2.3C_{14}H_{10}O_9.8H_2O$ . Yellowish-white, odorless, nearly tasteless powder; 30 to 35 percent. anhydrous quinine. Slightly soluble in water, chloroform or ether; more soluble in alcohol. Used mainly in children, because of relative tastelessness. Average Dose: 3 grains (0.2 Gm.), in milk.

**Quinine Valerate, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Quininae Valeras*, N. F.  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2.C_5H_{10}O_2.H_2O$ . White, shining crystals; valerian odor; bitter taste. Sparingly soluble in water, becoming less soluble with age; readily soluble in alcohol. Nervine, Antiperiodic; in hemicrania, hysteria and other neuroses associated with malaria. Average Dose: nervine,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.); antiperiodic, at least 15 grains (1 Gm.) daily.

**Quinine and Iron Citrate.** See Iron and Quinine Citrate.**⊕ Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride, Squibb** bottle, oz.

10-grain hermetically sealed tubes, box of 10,

*Quininae et Ureae Hydrochloridum*; Carbamidated Quinine Dihydrochloride.  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2N_2.HCl.CO.(NH_2)_2.HCl.5H_2O$ . Colorless, odorless, bitter crystals; about 58 percent. anhydrous quinine. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.9 mil (Cc.) water, 2.4 mils alcohol. Subcutaneous Antiperiodic; Local Anesthetic with hemostatic action, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 percent solutions by injection and 10 to 20 percent. solutions topically. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Ampuls.)



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## ⊕ Resorcinol, Squibb

\*Crystals

bottle, oz.

Powdered

bottle, oz.

*Resorcinol*; Resorcin; Metadihydroxybenzene.  $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ . Nearly white needles or powder; faint odor; sweetish taste. bitter after-taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.9 mil (Cc.) water or alcohol; easily soluble in ether or glycerin, very slightly in chloroform. Antiseptic externally; Antizymotic internally. Employed internally in sea-sickness, diarrhea, whooping-cough, cystitis, etc.; externally (in 5 to 30 percent. solutions or ointments) in skin diseases, gonorrhea, etc. Also Reagent. Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.). Incompatible on trituration with acetanilid, antipyrine, camphor, euphorin, menthol, or urethane; with alkalies or spirit nitrous ether in solution. Turns pink on keeping and exposure.

RHAMNUS FRANGULA. See Frangula.

Rhamnus Purshiana. See Cascara Sagrada.

Rhatany. See Krameria.

Rhodalline. See Thiosinamine.

## Rhubarb, Squibb

\*Whole Select

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

Fingers (Pressed)

80 to 1 lb., per lb.

Ground for Percolation

tin, lb.

Powdered (100)

tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Rheum*. Dried rhizomes and roots of *Rheum officinale*, *R. palmatum*, and other species of *Rheum* (Fam. *Polygonaceæ*). Prime quality of Chinese root, selected with great care, all imperfect and bad pieces being rejected. Good sun-dried rhubarb is measurably injured by being sawed up into regular forms, and therefore no "cut rhubarb" is offered in this list. Characteristic odor; bitter, astringent taste. Bitter Stomachic, pleasant Laxative. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Acts in 7 to 8 hours. (See also Extract; Fluidextract; Mixture; Powder; Syrup; Tincture; Tablets [Part II].)

## RHUS GLABRA.

*Rhus Glabra*, N. F. Dried, ripe fruit of *Rhus glabra* (Fam. *Anacardiaceæ*). Astringent, like krameria; in diarrhea, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

Rochelle Salt. See Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.

## ⊕ ROSE (RED).

*Rosa Gallica*. Dried petals of *Rosa gallica* (Fam. *Rosaceæ*). Used pharmaceutically.

## ROSIN.

*Resina*; Colophony. Residue left after distilling off volatile oil from gum turpentine. Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, benzene, oils. Used pharmaceutically.

**RUBUS.**

*Rubus*, N. F.; Blackberry Bark. Dried bark of rhizome of *Rubus villosus*, *R. nigrobaccus* or of *R. cuneifolius* (Fam. *Rosaceæ*). Tannin-bearing Astringent; in diarrhea. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**RUFUS'S PILLS.** See Pills Aloes and Myrrh.

**RUMEX.**

*Rumex*, N. F. Roots of *Rumex crispus* or of *R. obtusifolius* (Fam. *Polygonaceæ*). Alterative. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract).

**SABAL.**

*Sabal*; Saw Palmetto Berries. Partially dried ripe fruit of *Serenoa serrulata* (Fam. *Palmæ*). Used as Stimulant of genito-urinary mucosa, like oil sandalwood. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**SABROMIN.**

Calcium Dibrombehenate. White, odorless, tasteless powder, containing 29 percent. bromine. Soluble in ether; insoluble in water, alcohol. Succedaneum for alkali bromides, in same doses.

**SACCHARIN.** See Benzosulphinide.

**Saccharin Soluble.** See Sodium Benzosulphinide.

**SACCHARINOSE, SACCHAROL.** Brands of Saccharin.

**SAFFRON.** See Crocus.

**SAJODIN.**

Calcium Monoiodobehenate.  $(C_{21}H_{42}ICOO)_2Ca$ . White, odorless, tasteless powder; 26 percent. iodine, 4.1 percent. calcium. Succedaneum for alkali iodides internally. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

**Sal Acetosella.** See Potassium Binoxalate.

**Sal Alembroth.** See Mercury Ammoniated.

**Sal Ammoniac.** See Ammonium Chloride.

**Sal Tartar.** See Potassium Carbonate.

**Salicin, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Salicinum*.  $C_{13}H_{18}O_7$ . Glucoside obtained from several species of *Salix* and *Populus* (Fam. *Salicaceæ*). Colorless, silky, shining needles or prisms, or white powder; odorless, very bitter. 1 Gm. dissolves in 23.5 mls (Cc.) water, 88.5 alcohol; insoluble in ether or chloroform. Antirheumatic, Antiperiodic, Bitter Tonic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**SALICYLQUININE.** See Saloquinine.

**SALIPYRINE.**

Antipyrine Salicylate. White, odorless powder; sweetish taste, bitter after-taste; about 58 percent. antipyrine, 32 percent. salicylic acid. Soluble in 200 parts water; readily in alcohol. Decomposed by acids and alkalies. Analgesic, Antipyretic. Dose: 8 to 30 grains (0.75 to 2 Gm.).

**Salol.** See Phenyl Salicylate.

**SALOPHEN.**

Acetamidosalol. White, odorless, tasteless powder; 51 percent. salicylic acid. Soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insoluble in water. Decomposed by alkalies. Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.). Externally in 10 percent. ointment.

**SALOQUININE.**

Salicylquinine; Quinine Salicylic Ester. Whitish, tasteless, odorless powder. Soluble readily in chloroform, sparingly in ether or alcohol; insoluble in water. Antiperiodic, Antineuralgic, Antipyretic. Dose: 5 to 20 grains (0.3 to 1.3 Gm.).

**Salt, Bitter.** See Magnesium Sulphate.

**Salt, Carlsbad Artificial, Powder, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Sal Carolinum Factitium*, N. F.; dried form. 2 percent. potassium sulphate, 18 sodium chloride, 36 sodium bicarbonate, 44 dried sodium sulphate. 16 grains dissolved in 7 fluidounces water represents same volume of Carlsbad Sprudel water. Saline Laxative.

**Salt, Carlsbad Artificial, Granular Effervescent, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; 4 oz. bottles, per doz.

*Sal Carolinum Factitium Effervescens*, N. F. 26.6 percent. dried artificial Carlsbad salt. Average Dose: 90 grains (6 Gm.).

**Salt, Epsom.** See Magnesium Sulphate.

**Salt, Glauber's.** See Sodium Sulphate.

**Salt, Kissingen, Artificial, Squibb** bottle, lb.

*Sal Kissingense Factitium*, N. F. About 3 percent. potassium chloride, 66 sodium chloride, 11 anhydrous magnesium sulphate and 20 sodium bicarbonate. Solution of 24 grains in 7 fluidounces water represents same volume of Kissingen water (Rakoczi spring). Alterative.



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**SAMBUCUS.**

*Sambucus*, N. F.; Elder Flowers. Air-dried flowers of *Sambucus canadensis* or of *S. nigra* (Fam. *Caprifoliaceæ*). Faintly sweet, aromatic odor; slightly bitter taste. Used in dropsy; large doses are said to act as Hydragogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

**SANDAL WOOD.**

*Santalum Album*, N. F.; White or Yellow Sandal Wood. Heartwood of *Santalum album* (Fam. *Santalaceæ*). Aromatic, persistent odor; strongly aromatic taste. Source of oil sandal wood.

**SANDAL WOOD, RED.**

*Santalum Rubrum*; Red Saunders. Heart-wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Brownish-red chips or powder; nearly odorless and tasteless. Coloring for alcoholic liquids.

**Sanguinaria, Squibb**

Ground for Percolation

tin, lb.

*Sanguinaria*; Blood Root; Tetterwort. Dried rhizome and roots of *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Fam. *Papaveraceæ*). Of slight odor; persistent, acrid bitter taste. Expectorant, Emetic, Errhine. Average Dose: Expectorant, 2 grains (0.13 Gm.); emetic, 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**⊕ Santonin, Squibb**

\*Crystals

bottle, oz.

Powdered

bottle, oz.

*Santoninum*. Anhydride or Lactone of Santonic Acid.  $C_{15}H_{18}O_3$ . From *Santonica* (*Artemisia pauciflora*). Colorless, shining, flattened, odorless prisms, or white powder; nearly tasteless at first, then becoming bitter. Turns yellow on exposure to light. 1 Gm. dissolves in 43 mils (Cc.) alcohol, 1.7 chloroform, 110 ether; very slightly soluble in water; soluble in alkalies and most oils. Vermicide, especially against ascaris. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Antidotes: chloral hydrate by enema, cold affusions.

**SANTYL.**

Santalol Salicylate; Salicylic Ester of Santalol. Yellowish oil; faint balsamic odor and taste; sp. gr. 1.07. Soluble in about 10 parts alcohol; insoluble in water. Anticatarrhal, Antiseptic. Dose: 8 to 24 minims (0.5 to 1.5 mils [Cc.]), in capsules.

**SARSAPARILLA.**

*Sarsaparilla*; *Radix Sarsæ*; Sarsaparilla (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). Formerly used as Alterative in chronic rheumatism, skin diseases, syphilis, etc.; now employed mainly as taste corrigent. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Syrup.)

**Sassafras, Squibb**

tin, lb.

*Sassafras*. Dried bark of root of *Sassafras variifolium* (Fam. *Lauraceæ*), collected in early spring or autumn, and deprived of outer corky layer. Mild Aromatic and Carminative; but used chiefly as flavoring. Average Dose: 2½ drachms (10 Gm.).

**SASSAFRAS PITH.**

*Sassafras Medulla*, N. F. Dried pith of *Sassafras variifolium* (Fam. *Lauraceæ*). Faint, sassafras-like odor; mucilaginous taste. Demulcent.

**SAXIN.** Brand of Benzosulphinide (Saccharin).

**SCAMMONY ROOT.**

*Scammoniae Radix*. Dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia* (Fam. *Convolvulaceæ*), yielding not less than 8 percent. total resin. Hydragogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). (See also Resin.)

**SCARLET R MEDICINAL:**

Toluylazobetanaphthol. Dark brownish-red powder. Nearly insoluble in water; soluble in chloroform, oils, fats. Cicatrizant, Antipyric; in suppurating wounds, chronic ulcers, etc., in 4 to 8 percent. ointments.

**SCOPARIUS.**

*Scoparius*, N. F.; Broom Tops. Dried tops of *Cytisus scoparius* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Diuretic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**⊕ Scopolamine Hydrobromide, Squibb**

15-grain vial, ; 5-grain vial,

*Scopolaminæ Hydrobromidum*.  $C_{17}H_{21}O_4N.HBr.3H_2O$ . Officially considered identical with hyoscine hydrobromide. Colorless, odorless, slightly efflorescent crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.5 mils (Cc.) water, 20 alcohol; slightly soluble in chloroform; insoluble in ether. Hypnotic, Sedative, Mydriatic (in ¼ percent. solution; also used as preliminary to anæsthesia, and combined with morphine, to produce "twilight sleep." Average Dose: 1/200 grain (0.0003 Gm.); in the insane larger doses are given. Antidotes: tannin, emetics; pilocarpine or morphine subcutaneously; chloral hydrate. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**SCOPOLAMINE, STABLE.**

Scopomannit. Aqueous solution scopolamine hydrobromide protected against decomposition by addition of 10 percent. mannit. 1 mil (Cc.) contains 0.0003 Gm. (1/200 grain) drug.

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SCULLCAP. See *Scutellaria*.

SCUTELLARIA.

*Scutellaria*, N. F.; Scullcap; Hoodwort. Dried plant of *Scutellaria lateriflora* (Fam. *Labiatae*). Bitter taste; contains several proximate principles. Used as Nerve Sedative, Anti-spasmodic; in chorea, convulsions, neuralgia, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

Seidlitz Powder. See Powder, Seidlitz.

SENECIO.

*Senecio Aureus*, N. F.; Life Root. Dried, overground portions of *Senecio aureus* (Fam. *Compositae*). Aromatic odor; bitter, slightly astringent, acrid, pungent taste. Used as Tonic, Expectorant, Diaphoretic, Diuretic. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

SENECIO.

*Senecio*, N. F.; Life Root. Dried overground portions of *Senecio aureus* (Fam. *Compositae*). Used as Tonic, Diuretic, Expectorant, Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

SENEGA.

*Senega*; Senega Snakeroot. Dried root of *Polygala Senega* (Fam. *Polygalaceae*); of correct identity and purity. Odor slight, nauseating; taste sweetish, afterwards acrid. Nauseant Expectorant. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Syrup.)

⊕ Senna, Squibb	*Whole	tin, lb.
	Ground for Percolation	tin, lb.
	Powdered	tin, lb.

*Senna*. Alexandria and India senna, respectively the dried leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia* (Fam. *Leguminosae*). Cathartic. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.). Acts in 4 to 5 hours. (See also Confection; Fluidextract; Syrup.)

SERPENTARIA.

*Serpentaria*; Virginia Snakeroot. Dried rhizome and roots of *Aristolochia Serpentaria* and *A. reticulata* (Fam. *Aristolochiaceae*). Bitter, similar to gentian. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

Serum Antidiphtheritic and Serum Antitetanic.

See Part III, Biological Products.

SILICA.

*Terra Silicea Purificata*; Purified Kieselguhr; Purified Infusorial Earth.  $\text{SiO}_2$  consisting of frustules and fragments of diatoms purified by boiling with hydrochloric acid. Fine, bulky, white or light-gray, odorless, tasteless, insoluble powder. Filtering medium, particularly for acid solutions.



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## SIOMINE.

Hexamethylenamine Tetraiodide.  $(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{N}_4\text{I}_4$ . White powder; slight odor and taste; 78.5 per cent. iodine; almost insoluble in water or alcohol. Succedaneum for potassium iodide. Dose: 3 to 15 grains (0.2 to 1 Gm.).

SMITH'S SOLUTION BROMINE. See Solution Bromine.

SNAKE-ROOT, BLACK. See Cimicifuga.

SNAKE-ROOT, CANADA. See Asarum.

SNAKE-ROOT, SENECA. See Senega.

SNAKE-ROOT, VIRGINIA. See Serpentaria.

⊕ Soap Powdered, Squibb                      bottle, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

*Sapo*; Castile Soap. Powderd hard soap, prepared from sodium hydroxide and olive oil. Soluble in water and alcohol. Laxative, antidote for acid poisons.

⊕ Soap Soft, Squibb    jar, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

*Sapo Mollis*; often erroneously called "Green Soap." The U. S. P. now directs this soap to be made with cotton-seed oil, which was always used by the Squibb Laboratories because yielding a better soap than linseed oil. The Squibb soft soap has therefore been generally recognized as an excellent article. It is free from disagreeable odor, is of clear yellow color, contains no green coloring-matter, and is uniformly alkaline to the extent of no more than 0.25 percent. of caustic alkali. Detergent, Antipruritic; in parasitic skin diseases, etc.

Soap Soft, Liquid, Squibb                      lb.                      ; ½ lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

Preceding product rendered liquid by addition of water.

SOAP BARK. See Quillaja.

Soda, Caustic. See Sodium Hydroxide.

SODA MINT. See Solution Soda and Mint.

## SODA WITH LIME.

*Soda cum Calce*, N. F.; London Paste. Equal parts sodium hydroxide and calcium oxide, powdered. Caustic. Keep well stoppered, in dry place.

## Sodium Acetate Crystals, Reagent.

See Reagents (Part IV).

Sodium Acetate (Dried), Squibb    tin, lb.

*Sodii Acetas*.  $\text{NaC}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2$ . Anhydrous; not official, crystalline salt with three molecules of water. White powder; cooling, saline taste. Of best medicinal efficacy, and superior for compounding and dispensing purposes. Freely soluble in water, less readily in alcohol. Diuretic; also used in photography. Ordinary Dose: 10 grains (0.65 Gm.). (See also Reagents, Part IV.)

**Sodium Acid Phosphate.** See Sodium Phosphate, Acid.

**SODIUM ARSANILATE.** See Atoxyl.

⊕ **Sodium Arsenate (Cryst.), Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Sodii Arsenas.*  $\text{Na}_2\text{HAsO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Colorless, transparent, odorless prisms; mild, alkaline taste; efflorescent in dry air, slightly deliquescent in moist air. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.5 mls (Cc.) water, 2 glycerin; sparingly soluble in alcohol. Alterative, Antiperiodic; in malaria, nervous diseases, skin affections, rheumatism, etc.; also used in cigarettes for asthma and phthisis, and as Reagent. Dose:  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain (0.005 Gm.). Antidotes: arsenic antidote, or milk with magnesia; then emetics.

**Sodium Arsenate Exsiccated, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Sodii Arsenas Exsiccatus.* Preceding article deprived of its crystal water. White, odorless, amorphous, slightly hygroscopic powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 3.1 mls (Cc.) water; slightly soluble in alcohol. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{20}$  grain (0.003 Gm.).

**Sodium Arsenite, Squibb** bottle, oz.

$\text{NaAsO}_2$ . Grayish-white powder. Soluble in water, slightly in alcohol. Uses chiefly technical.

⊕ **Sodium Benzoate, Squibb**

*From Synthetic Acid	tin, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	oz.
From Natural (True) Acid		bottle, oz.

*Sodii Benzoas.*  $\text{NaC}_7\text{H}_5\text{O}_2$ . White, nearly odorless powder; sweetish taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.8 mls (Cc.) water, 61 alcohol. Mild Antiseptic; in cystitis, tonsillitis, colds, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible with mineral acids, ferric salts.

**Sodium Benzosulphinide, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Sodii Benzosulphinidum;* Soluble Saccharin; Sodium-Saccharin. White, odorless, intensely sweet powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.2 mls (Cc.) water, 50 alcohol. Non-fermentable sweetener; taste corrigent for bitter or acrid drugs. About 380 times as sweet as cane sugar.

**Sodium Biborate.** See Sodium Borate.

⊕ **Sodium Bicarbonate, Squibb** tin, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Sodii Bicarbonas.*  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . Conforming to the most rigid demands for purity. Uniformly fine, bolted powder. The absence of sodium carbonate renders it free from the bitter

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⊕ **Sodium Bicarbonate, Squibb (Cont.)**

taste noticeable when even small traces of latter are present, as in the ordinary grades. 1 Gm. dissolves in 10 mils (Cc.) water (boiling water changes it to carbonate); insoluble in alcohol. Antacid; Antipruritic topically. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.); in iodism and diabetic coma larger doses (2 ozs. or more daily) are given. Incompatible with acids, acid salts, bismuth subnitrate, etc. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Sodium Biphosphate.** See Sodium Phosphate, Acid.

**Sodium Bisulphate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

$\text{NaHSO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Pure, colorless crystals. Soluble in water. Used largely in typhoid fever, and as purifier of drinking water in typhoid regions. Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.) every few hours, with water. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Sodium Bisulphite Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Sodium Bitartrate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

$\text{NaHC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Small, white crystals, or white crystalline powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 9 mils (Cc.) water. Refrigerant, Aperient. Dose: 30 to 60 grains (2 to 4 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

⊕ **Sodium Borate, Squibb**

(Powdered) tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Sodii Boras*; Borax; Sodium Biborate.  $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A special medicinal quality. 1 Gm. dissolves in 15 mils (Cc.) water, about 1 mil glycerin; insoluble in alcohol. Alkaline Antiseptic Detergent and Astringent, externally; rarely used internally, as Emmenagogue and Antiepileptic. Dose: 12 grains (0.75 Gm.). Incompatible with acids, alkaloidal and metallic salts in solution, mucilage acacia, etc. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**SODIUM BORO-BENZOATE.**

*Sodii Boro-Benzoas*, N. F. 43% sodium borate, 57% sodium benzoate. Alkaline Antiseptic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

⊕ **Sodium Bromide, Squibb**

(Granular) bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Sodii Bromidum*.  $\text{NaBr}$ . White granular powder; saline, slightly bitter taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.1 mils (Cc.) water, 16. alcohol. Incompatible with acids, alkaloidal and metallic salts in solution. Nerve Sedative, Cerebral Depressant. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Absorbed and eliminated slowly, and where long continued should be omitted for a few days in every month.



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⊕ **Sodium Chloride, Squibb** bottle, lb.

*Sodii Chloridum.* NaCl. Highly purified, for use in transfusion, hypodermoclysis, and other cases where an especially pure product is required. The chlorides and sulphates of calcium and magnesium, and other impurities, have been removed. 1 Gm. dissolves in 2.8 mils (Cc.) water, 10 glycerin; almost insoluble in alcohol. Occasionally used as Emetic. Average Dose: 240 grains (15 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV]; Tablets, Salt [Part II].)

**Sodium Citrate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Sodii Citras.*  $\text{Na}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White, odorless, granular powder; efflorescent in dry air; cooling, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.3 mil (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Systemic Alkali, Diuretic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV]; Tablets [Part II].)

**SODIUM CYANIDE.**

*Sodii Cyanidum.* Newly official. NaCN. White, opaque pieces; or white, granular powder; odorless when dry, but exhaling odor of hydrocyanic acid when damp. Freely soluble in water. Cough Sedative, Antispasmodic. Ordinary Dose: 1/6 grain (0.01 Gm.). Antidotes: chlorine water or chlorinated-soda solution, emetics; solution hydrogen peroxide hypodermically; ammonia; artificial respiration.

**Sodium Cyanide Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE.** See Barbitol-Sodium.

**Sodium Dimethylarsenate.** See Sodium Cacodylate.

**Sodium Glycerophosphate (Dry), Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Sodii Glycerophosphas.* Hydrated Sodium Glycerophosphate containing not less than 68 percent. anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{PO}_6$ . White, odorless powder; saline taste. Soluble freely in water; almost insoluble in alcohol. Used as Nerve Tonic, and usually given with other glycerophosphates. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). (See also Elixir; Solution; Tablets [Part II]).

**SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE 50%.** See Solution Sodium Glycerophosphate.

**Sodium Glycocholate, Squibb**

1-oz. vial, ; 1/8-oz. vial,

One of the bile salts. Greenish-black, very bitter granules; peculiar odor. Soluble in water or alcohol with turbidity. Cholagogue. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.), as tablets. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **Sodium Hydroxide, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Sodii Hydroxidum*; Sodium Hydrate; Soda; Caustic Soda. NaOH. Electrolytic; exceptionally pure, and assays higher than U. S. P. requirements of 90 percent. Small, white, crushed lumps. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.9 mil (Cc.) water; very soluble in alcohol. Caustic, Antacid. Dose: ½ to 1 grain (0.03 to 0.065 Gm.) well diluted. Antidotes: water, then vinegar or lemon juice, followed by emetics; demulcents. NOTE: On exposure sodium hydroxide deliquesces, absorbs carbon dioxide and becomes coated with carbonate. Hence keep well-stoppered, in dry place. (See also Reagents [Part IV]; Solution.)

**Sodium Hypophosphite, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Sodii Hypophosphis*. NaPH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O. Small, colorless plates, or white granular powder; odorless; bitterish-sweet, saline taste; deliquescent in moist air. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1 mil (Cc.) water, 2 mils glycerin; soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether. Ingredient of hypophosphite mixtures used as Tonics. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Care should be observed in dispensing this salt, as explosion may occur when it is triturated or heated with nitrates, chlorates or other oxidizing agents.

**Sodium Hyposulphite.** See Sodium Thiosulphate.

⊕ **Sodium Iodide, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Sodii Iodidum*. NaI. Made by a special Squibb process. White, odorless, crystalline powder; saline, slightly bitter taste; deliquescent in moist air. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.55 mil (Cc.) water, about 2 mils alcohol, 1 glycerin. Alterative, Resolvent, Saline Expectorant, like potassium iodide. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Incompatible with many alkaloidal salts, spirit nitrous ether, potassium chlorate, acids, bismuth and ferric salts, etc.

**Sodium Nitrate, Squibb** bottle, lb.

Chili Saltpetre. NaNO<sub>3</sub>. Dropped from U. S. P. Colorless, granular salt; cooling, saline, slightly bitter taste; hygroscopic in moist air. Soluble in about 1.1 parts water, 100 alcohol. Rarely used in human medicine, at present; in intestinal catarrhs, rheumatism, dropsy, etc. Ordinary Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.) well diluted. Externally (in rheumatism), in 1:3 solution. Antidotes: stimulants; ice water; opium. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

⊕ **Sodium Nitrite, Squibb**                      bottle, ¼ lb.                      ; oz.

*Sodii Nitris*. 95%  $\text{NaNO}_2$ . White granules; odorless; mild, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.5 mls (Cc.) water; slightly soluble in alcohol. Vaso-dilator, similar to nitroglycerin but slower and more prolonged. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Incompatible in solution with acetanilid, antipyrine, hypophosphites, iodides, vegetable infusions, decoctions or tinctures, or mercury salts. Keep well stoppered; on exposure it deliquesces and is oxidized to nitrate. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Sodium Nitroprusside Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Sodium Oxalate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**SODIUM PERBORATE.**

*Sodii Perboras*.  $\text{NaBO}_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White, granular, odorless salt. Soluble in water, decomposing into hydrogen peroxide and sodium metaborate. Antiseptic, Deodorant, Bactericide; in 2% solution or as dusting powder, on purulent wounds, etc.

**Sodium Peroxide Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Sodium Phenolsulphonate, Squibb**                      bottle, oz.

*Sodii Phenolsulphonas*; Sodium Sulphocarbolate.  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O} \cdot \text{SO}_3\text{Na} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . It is a very difficult matter to make an article of correct chemical identity and satisfactory purity. The product quoted contains the officially required 99 percent. pure sodium paraphenolsulphonate. White or nearly white powder; cooling, saline, bitter taste; slightly efflorescent. 1 Gm. dissolves in 4.2 mls (Cc.) water, 140 alcohol, about 5 glycerin. Used as Intestinal Antiseptic; mostly internally in typhoid fever, fermentative dyspepsia, phthisical diarrhea, etc. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.). Externally in ½ to 1 percent. solution; in gonorrhoea, putrid wounds, etc.

⊕ **Sodium Phosphate, Squibb**

(Granular)	tin, lb.	; ½ lb.	; ¼ lb.
	bottle, lb.	; ½ lb.	; ¼ lb.

*Sodii Phosphas*; Disodium Orthophosphate.  $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Much of the sodium phosphate on the market contains arsenic in quantities sufficient to render its use dangerous. The article here listed has been recrystallized and purified until no trace of arsenic can be detected in 5 Gm. by the Marsh-Berzelius test in ½ hour. Colorless; odorless; cooling, saline taste. Very efflorescent. 1 Gm. dissolves in 2.7 mls (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Incompatible with solutions of alkaloidal salts, and, on trituration, with antipyrine, phenol, chloral hydrate, resorcin, salicylic acid or sodium salicylate. Keep well closed, in cool place. Saline Cathartic, similar to magnesium sulphate (epsom salt). Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.); as much as 240 grains (16 Gm.) is often given. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)



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⊕ **Sodium Salicylate, Squibb (Cont.)**

der; odorless or nearly so; sweetish, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.9 mil (Cc.) water, 9.2 alcohol; soluble also in glycerin. Antirheumatic, Antineuralgic, Antiseptic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible with ferric salts, acids, and acid salts, quinine salts in solution, etc. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Sodium Salicylate from Natural (True) Acid, Squibb**  
(Powdered)                      bottle, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.                      ; oz.

Prepared with natural (true) salicylic acid derived from pure oil betula. Believed by many physicians to be better borne and more efficient than sodium salicylate prepared from synthetic acid; according to Council on Ph. & C. of A. M. A., not superior to latter. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **Sodium Sulphate, Squibb**                      tin, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

*Sodii Sulphas*; Glauber's Salt. Granular.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Colorless, transparent, efflorescent granules; odorless; of bitter, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 1 mil (Cc.) water; soluble in glycerin; insoluble in alcohol. Saline Cathartic; more unpleasant than magnesium sulphate. Average Dose: 240 grains (15 Gm.). Keep well stoppered; very efflorescent. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Sodium Sulphate Dried, Squibb**                      bottle, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

$\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The crystalline salt deprived of water of crystallization. Therapeutically twice strength of crystals or granular salt, besides having the advantage of being more uniform and stable.

**Sodium Sulphate Anhydrous, Reagent.**                      See Reagents (Part IV).

**Sodium Sulphate, Granular Effervescent, Squibb**

bottle, lb.                      ; 4 ozs., per doz.

Contains 30 grains sodium sulphate per drachm. Dose: 2 to 8 drachms (8 to 30 Gm.).

⊕ **Sodium Sulphite Dried, Squibb**                      tin, lb.                      ; ¼ lb.

*Sodii Sulphis Exsiccatus*.  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_3$ . Granular salt, made from high-quality crystalline sulphite by depriving it of its crystal water. Readily and almost perfectly soluble in water; very sparingly soluble in alcohol. Antiseptic, Antizymotic; used mainly as mouthwash in stomatitis, in 1:16 solution. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible with mineral acids. Keep well-stoppered, in cool place.

**Sodium Sulphocarbolate.**                      See Sodium Phenolsulphonate.

**Sodium Tartrate, Squibb**                      bottle, ¼ lb.

White, odorless, almost tasteless crystals. Freely soluble in water. Succedaneum for Rochelle and Epsom salts. Dose: purgative, 4 to 8 drachms (15 to 30 Gm.); diuretic and refrigerant, 15 to 45 grains (1 to 3 Gm.).

⊕ **Sodium Thiosulphate, Squibb** tin, lb.

*Sodii Thiosulphas.*  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . More commonly but incorrectly called "Sodium Hyposulphite." Colorless, granular salt; cooling, afterwards bitter taste; efflorescent in warm air, slightly deliquescent in moist air. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.5 mil (Cc.) water; insoluble in alcohol. Antiparasitic, Antizymotic, Cathartic. Used largely in photography; also to remove iodine and silver nitrate stains, etc. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible with acids, iodine, chlorine, solutions of nitrates, silver or lead salts. Keep can well closed, in cool place. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

**Sodium and Ammonium Phosphate Reagent.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Sodium and Potassium Tartrate.** See Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.

## SOLANUM.

*Solanum*, N. F.; Horse-nettle Berries. Air-dried ripe fruit of *Solanum carolinense* (Fam. *Solanaceæ*). Pepper-like odor; bitter, acrid taste. Used as Sedative, in convulsions and epilepsy. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

⊕ **Solargentum, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

Brownish-black, lustrous, odorless granules, containing 19 to 23 percent. silver in colloidal form, associated with an organic protective colloid. Nonhygroscopic under ordinary conditions. Freely and quickly soluble in water; neutral and perfectly non-irritating in any strength; not precipitated from its solutions by sodium chloride, and does not coagulate albumin. Non-irritant Antiphlogistic and Germicide; in gonorrhœa, and in inflammation of the eyes, ear, nose and throat. Used chiefly in 1 to 25 percent. or stronger solutions; also in bougies and suppositories. [CAUTION.—There are a number of colloid silver preparations on the market, of differing descriptions. It is therefore necessary to specify "Solargentum, Squibb" when this product is desired.]

## ⊕ SOLUTION ACID ARSENOUS.

*Liquor Acidi Arsenosi*; frequently erroneously designated as "Solution Arsenic Chloride." Containing 1 percent. arsenic trioxide in solution with dilute hydrochloric acid and water. Alterative, Antiperiodic. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]), in water. Antidotes: arsenic antidote, or magnesia in milk; then emetics. Incompatible with iron in solution, with vegetable astringent infusions, tinctures or decoctions.

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Solution Acid Carbolic (Crude), Squibb** quart

2 percent. solution of crude 90 percent. carbolic acid. Used for general Disinfectant and household purposes. It may, without injury or staining, be freely sprinkled upon bedding, clothing, carpets, floors, furniture, etc., or, when further diluted, may be applied to the body. This dilute solution may be safely entrusted to hands unskilled in the use of powerful medicinal agents, and yet is strong enough for most useful purposes. **Antidotes:** alcohol or whiskey freely at once; emetics hypodermically; raw white of egg, or other demulcents.

**⊕ Solution Aluminum Acetate, Squibb** bottle, pint,

*Liquor Alumini Acetatis*, N. F.; Burow's Solution; *not* Solution Aluminum Acetate, N. F. III. Made by interaction of lead acetate and aluminum sulphate. Contains 4.5 to 5.5 Gm. neutral aluminum acetate in 100 mils (Cc.). External Antiseptic and Astringent; used diluted with 1 to 3 parts water.

**SOLUTION ALUMINUM ACETO-TARTRATE.**

*Liquor Alumini Acetico-Tartratis*, N. F. Contains about 50 percent. aluminum aceto-tartrate made extemporaneously. External Astringent, Antiseptic.

**⊕ SOLUTION ALUMINUM SUBACETATE.**

*Liquor Alumini Subacetatis*, N. F.; formerly officially known as Solution Aluminum Acetate. Contains 7.5 to 8 percent. basic aluminum acetate. External Antiseptic and Astringent; used diluted with 1 to 3 parts water.

**⊕ SOLUTION AMMONIUM ACETATE.**

*Liquor Ammonii Acetatis*; Spirit of Mindererus. 7 percent. Clear, colorless liquid, of mildly saline, acidulous taste. Diaphoretic, Diuretic. **Average Dose:** 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]). Should not be dispensed unless recently prepared.

**SOLUTION AMMONIUM CITRATE.**

*Liquor Ammonii Citratis*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents about 72 grains ammonium citrate. Diaphoretic, Refrigerant. **Average Dose:** 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Solution Antiseptic, Squibb** bottle, pint

We have not adopted the N. F. IV formula for *Liquor Antisepticus*, which yields an unsightly product, but have adhered to U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. formula. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 20 Gm. boric acid, 1 Gm. benzoic acid, 1 Gm. thymol, 0.25 mil eucalyptol, 0.5 mil oil peppermint, 0.25 mil methyl salicylate, 0.1 mil oil thyme, with alcohol and water. Used diluted with 1 to 4 parts water. **Average Dose:** 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).



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**SOLUTION CARMINE.**

*Liquor Carmini*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 6.5 Gm. carmine, 36.5 mils each ammonia water and glycerin, and water. Coloring.

**SOLUTION, CHANNING'S.** See Solution Mercury and Potassium Iodide.

**SOLUTION CHLORINE COMPOUND.**

*Liquor Chlori Compositus*, N. F.; Chlorine Water. 0.35 Gm. chlorine in 100 mils (Cc.). Yellow liquid; strong odor and taste of chlorine. Disinfectant, Antizymotic; Reagent. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils), well diluted. Very unstable; should not be dispensed unless recently made.

**SOLUTION, CLEMENS'.** See Solution Arsenic, Clemens'.

**SOLUTION COAL TAR.**

*Liquor Picis Carbonis*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 20 Gm. coal tar dissolved by aid of 10 Gm. quillaja. Stimulating Antiparasitic and Antipruritic Dermic.

**⊕ Solution Cresol Compound, Squibb** bottle, pint

*Liquor Cresolis Compositus*. 50 percent. pure cresol, held in solution by soap produced from linseed oil and sodium hydroxide. Light-amber liquid; phenol-like odor. Soluble in warm water in all proportions. Darkens with age, but this does not affect its antibacterial action. Superior succedaneum for carbolic acid (phenol), having carbolic acid coefficient of about 3, hence three times as powerful as latter. Powerful Antiseptic, Disinfectant, Deodorant and Parasiticide. Does not precipitate albumen, attack instruments, nor stain linen. Used in 1 to 3 percent. solution, best made with warm water.

**Solution, Dobell's.** See Solution Sodium Borate Compound.

**Solution, Donovan's.** See Solution Arsenic and Mercury Iodide.

**Solution, Fehling's.** See under Fehling's Test Solution Elements.

**⊕ SOLUTION FORMALDEHYDE.**

*Liquor Formaldehydi*; Formalin; Formol. Aqueous solution containing not less than 37 percent.  $\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ . Clear, colorless liquid; pungent odor; caustic taste; irritating vapor; sp. gr. 1.075 to 1.078; miscible with water or alcohol. General Disinfectant, Deodorant, Antihydrotic; hardener of microscopical specimens. Used in  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 percent. solution medicinally; in weaker solutions for hygienic purposes. Incompatible with alkalies, ammonia, and oxidizing agents. Antidotes: solution ammonium acetate; ammonia by inhalation.

**Solution Fowler's.** See Solution Potassium Arsenite.

**Solution Glycerophosphates Compound, Squibb**

(No Sugar)

bottle, pint,

Each fluidounce contains 8 grains calcium glycerophosphate, 16 grains sodium glycerophosphate (75%),  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains iron glycerophosphate, 1 grain manganese glycerophosphate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain quinine glycerophosphate, and  $\frac{1}{16}$  grain strychnine glycerophosphate. Employed as Nerve tonic, where the corresponding elixir glycerophosphates compound is considered objectionable on account of the sugar. Ordinary Dose: 1 fluid drachm (4 mils [Cc.]), in water, before meals. (See also Elixir; Tablets [Part II].)

**Solution Gold and Arsenic Bromide, Squibb**g. s. bottle, pint, ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint, ; oz.

*Liquor Auri et Arseni Bromidi*, N. F. III. Owing to the impossibility of procuring bromauric acid, called for in present N. F., these laboratories continue to supply the N. F. III product. Each 10 minims contains  $\frac{1}{32}$  grain gold tribromide and  $\frac{1}{40}$  grain arsenous acid. Used as Alterative, Antidiabetic, Antiepileptic. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

**SOLUTION GUTTA PERCHA.**

*Liquor Guttæ Perchæ*, N. F.; Traumaticin. 15 Gm. gutta percha dissolved in 100 mils (Cc.) chloroform. Protective, like collodion.

**SOLUTION, HALL'S.** See Solution Strychnine Acetate.

**SOLUTION HYDRASTINE COMPOUND.**

*Liquor Hydrastinæ Compositus*, N. F.; Colorless Hydrastine Solution. Each fluidounce contains about  $1\frac{3}{8}$  grains each hydrastine hydrochloride, aluminum chloride, calcium chloride, and magnesium chloride,  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain potassium chloride, 240 minims glycerin, and water. Antiseptic Astringent externally; Tonic and Hemostatic internally. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**⊕ Solution Hydrogen Peroxide, Squibb**bottle, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Liquor Hydrogenii Dioxidii*; Solution Hydrogen Dioxide. 3 percent.  $H_2O_2$ , equivalent to 10 volumes available oxygen. Made by an improved process which insures high purity and excellent keeping properties. Free from acetanilid and alcohol. A harmless, non-staining Antiseptic, Disinfectant and Deodorizer; on cuts, wounds, etc.; as an antiseptic mouth wash; deodorizer of the body, utensils, etc. Used pure or diluted with 1 to 3 parts water. Used also as Reagent. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). Keep in cool place and quiet; occasionally remove the cork.

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

## SOLUTION HYPOPHOSPHITES.

*Liquor Hypophosphitum*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about  $16\frac{1}{4}$  grains calcium hypophosphite, 9 grains sodium hypophosphite,  $8\frac{1}{8}$  grains potassium hypophosphite, in water; unsweetened. Alterative Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]). (See also Syrup.)

## Solution Hypophosphites Compound, Squibb

(No Sugar)

pint,

*Liquor Hypophosphitum Compositus*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 4 grains each calcium and potassium hypophosphites, 1 grain each sodium, quinine and manganese hypophosphites, 2 grains ferric hypophosphite, and  $\frac{1}{32}$  grain strychnine hypophosphite. Used in place of Syrup Hypophosphites Compound where sugar is objectionable. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]), after meals.

## ⊕ Solution Hypophysis, Squibb

box of 6×1 Cc. ampuls,

box of 6×0.5 Cc. ampuls,

*Liquor Hypophysis*; Solution of Pituitary Body. Prepared under aseptic conditions from posterior lobes of fresh pituitary gland from cattle, and carefully standardized and sterilized. Stimulant and Constrictor of unstriped muscle, especially that of the uterus and blood vessels; used in second stage of labor, uterine atony with post-partum hemorrhage and other forms of uterine bleeding, shock and other conditions of low blood pressure, certain cases of pulmonary hemorrhage, post-operative intestinal paresis, etc. Average Dose: 16 minims (1 mil [Cc.]) hypodermically, repeated in 30 to 60 minutes if necessary.

## SOLUTION IODINE COMPOUND.

*Liquor Iodi Compositus*; Lugol's Solution. Aqueous liquid containing about 5 percent. iodine and 10 percent. potassium iodide. Alterative. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]), diluted.

## SOLUTION IODINE PHENOLATED.

*Liquor Iodi Phenolatus*, N. F.; Boulton's Solution. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 1.5 mils compound solution iodine, 0.6 mil liquefied carbolic acid, 16.5 mils glycerin, water q. s. Antiseptic.

## SOLUTION IRON ACETATE.

*Liquor Ferri Acetatis*, N. F. 31 percent. anhydrous ferric acetate, equivalent to 7.5 percent. Fe. Hematinic, Hemostatic. Average Dose: 5 minims (0.3 mil [Cc.]).

## Solution Iron Albuminate, Squibb

pint,

Of same Iron Albuminate strength as the *Liquor Ferri Albuminati*, N. F., but made by a process yielding a better article. Each fluidounce contains 2.4 grains metallic iron as albuminate. Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).



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**Solution Iron Peptonate and Manganese, Squibb**

pint,

*Liquor Ferri Peptonati et Mangani*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  grains metallic iron as peptonate and  $\frac{3}{5}$  grain metallic manganese as citrate. Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]), after meals.

**Solution Iron Peptonate with Manganese and Arsenic, Squibb**

pint,

Preceding article with addition of  $\frac{1}{30}$  grain arsenous acid per fluidounce. Hematinic, Alterative. Ordinary Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**SOLUTION IRON PROTOCHLORIDE.**

*Liquor Ferri Protochloridi*, N. F.; Solution Ferrous Chloride. About 30 percent.  $\text{FeCl}_2$ . Hematinic, Astringent; also used pharmaceutically. Average Dose: 10 minims (0.65 mil. [Cc.]).

**SOLUTION IRON SALICYLATE.**

*Liquor Ferri Salicylatis*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains product of interaction of 12.5 Gm. sodium salicylate and 12.5 mils tincture iron citro-chloride, 17.5 mils glycerin, and 0.2 mil methyl salicylate as flavor. Used as Hematinic Anti-rheumatic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Solution Iron Subsulphate, Squibb** bottle, lb.  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Liquor Ferri Subsulphatis*; Monsel's Solution. 13 to 14 percent. iron. Dark, reddish-brown liquid, of strong, acid, styptic taste; sp. gr. about 1.548. Miscible in all proportions with water or alcohol. Liable to crystallize, and then becomes a dirty whitish, semi-solid mass. This does not injure the preparation in the least, and all that is needed to restore it to its original condition is to set it in a warm place until it melts. But even the unattractive-looking crystalline mass will be found to act as a styptic as effectually as the clear solution. Styptic, Astringent, pure or in strong solution; rarely used internally. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]).

**Solution Iron Tersulphate, Squibb** bottle, lb.

*Liquor Ferri Tersulphatis*; 36 percent. normal ferric sulphate; or 10 percent. metallic iron. Free from nitric acid and ferrous salt. Dark, reddish-brown, nearly odorless, acid liquid; strongly styptic taste; sp. gr. about 1.432. Miscible with water or alcohol. Astringent, Styptic, like subsulphate solution, but less powerful and more irritating.

**SOLUTION IRON AND AMMONIUM ACETATE.**

*Liquor Ferri et Ammonii Acetatis*; Basham's Mixture. Made from tincture ferric chloride, acetic acid, solution ammonium acetate, aromatic elixir, glycerin and water. Should be freshly made as wanted; spoils readily. Hematinic. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]).

**Solution, Labarraque's.** See Solution Soda Chlorinated.

⊕ **Solution Lead Subacetate, Squibb** lb.

*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis*; Goulard's Extract. 25 percent. (equal to 18 percent. Pb). Clear, colorless, odorless liquid, of sweetish, astringent taste. Sp. gr. about 1.245. Astringent and Antiseptic, but used chiefly pharmaceutically and as Reagent.

**SOLUTION LEAD SUBACETATE DILUTED.**

*Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis Dilutus*; Lead Water; Goulard's Water. 1 percent. lead subacetate. External Astringent and Antiphlogistic, undiluted.

**SOLUTION, LUGOL'S.** See Solution Iodine Compound.

⊕ **SOLUTION MAGNESIUM CITRATE.**

*Liquor Magnesii Citratis*. 100 mils (Cc.) contain magnesium citrate corresponding to not less than 1.5 Gm. magnesium oxide. Mild, pleasant Saline Laxative. Average Dose: 12 fluidounces (350 mils [Cc.]).

**SOLUTION MAGNESIUM SULPHATE EFFERVESCENT.**

*Liquor Magnesii Sulphatis Effervescens*, N. F. Each 12 fluidounces contains 385 grains magnesium sulphate, with syrup citric acid as flavor. Saline Laxative. Average Dose: 12 fluidounces (350 mils [Cc.]).

**SOLUTION MERCURY NITRATE.**

*Liquor Hydrargyri Nitratis*, N. F. About 60 percent. mercuric nitrate, 11 percent. free nitric acid. Clear, nearly colorless liquid; faint odor of nitric acid; strongly acid reaction; sp. gr. about 2.086. Caustic. Antidotes: magnesia, chalk, or soap and water; emetics; raw eggs and demulcents.

**SOLUTION MERCURY AND POTASSIUM IODIDE.**

*Liquor Hydrargyri et Potassii Iodidi*, N. F.; Channing's Solution; Solution Potassium Iodohydrargyrate. 1 percent. red iodide of mercury, with 0.8 percent. potassium iodide. Alterative, Antisyphilitic. Average Dose: 3 minims (0.2 mil [Cc.]), after meals, diluted. Incompatible with alkaloidal salts or alkalies.

**Solution, Monsel's.** See Solution Iron Subsulphate.

**SOLUTION NITROGLYCERIN.** See Spirit Glyceryl Trinitrate.

This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



## SOLUTION PANCREATIN.

*Liquor Pancreatini*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains  $8\frac{1}{8}$  grains pancreatin, and about 23 grains sodium bicarbonate, with glycerin, compound spirit cardamom, etc. Digestive, in intestinal indigestion. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

SOLUTION, PEARSON'S. See Solution Sodium Arsenate, Pearson's.

## SOLUTION PEPSIN.

*Liquor Pepsini*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains 2 grains pepsin, 4.8 minims hydrochloric acid, glycerin and water. Proteolytic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

## SOLUTION PEPSIN ANTISEPTIC.

*Liquor Pepsini Antisepticus*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 5 Gm. pepsin, 0.05 mil each menthol, eucalyptol and glycerin, water. Antiseptic Solvent of false membrane, Stimulant of sluggish ulcers, etc.

## SOLUTION PEPSIN AROMATIC.

*Liquor Pepsini Aromaticus*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about  $8\frac{1}{8}$  grains pepsin, 4.8 minims hydrochloric acid, with oils cinnamon, pimenta and cloves as flavor, alcohol, glycerin, water. Aromatic Digestive; Vehicle. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

## SOLUTION PHOSPHATES ACID.

*Liquor Phosphatum Acidus*, N. F.; Solution Acid Phosphates. Acid solution of calcium and magnesium phosphates, extemporaneously made. Bone Nutrient, Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## SOLUTION PHOSPHATES COMPOUND.

*Liquor Phosphatum Compositus*, N. F. Flavored, sweetened solution of phosphates of calcium, ammonium, potassium, sodium and iron;  $16\frac{1}{4}$  grains ferric phosphate per fl. oz. Anticachectic, Bone Nutrient, Hematinic. Ordinary Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## SOLUTION PHOSPHORUS.

*Liquor Phosphori*, N. F.; Thompson's Solution Phosphorus.  $\frac{1}{24}$  grain phosphorus in 1 fluidrachm, with alcohol, spirit peppermint and glycerin. Stimulant of bone formation, in rickets, etc. Average Dose: 10 minims (0.65 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: potassium permanganate; charcoal, or lime water; emetics.

Solution Potassa. See Solution Potassium Hydroxide.

## SOLUTION POTASSA CHLORINATED.

*Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ*, N. F.; Javelle Water. Assays about 2 percent. available chlorine. Disinfectant, Antizymotic; used mostly externally (ulcers, aphthæ, tonsillitis, etc., in 1:8 dilution). Dose: 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.65 Cc.) well diluted. Antidotes: white of egg, then emetics; ammonia water.



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**SOLUTION SODA AND MINT.**

*Liquor Sodæ et Menthæ*, N. F.; Mixture Soda and Spearmint. Each fluidounce represents  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grains sodium bicarbonate and 5 minims aromatic spirit ammonia, with spearmint water. Antacid, Carminative. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with alkaloidal salts or acids.

**SOLUTION SODIUM ARSENATE.**

*Liquor Sodii Arsenatis Pearson*, N. F.; Pearson's Solution. 0.1 percent. exsiccated sodium arsenate. Not to be confounded with Solution Sodium Arsenate U. S. P. VIIIth. Rev., which is ten times stronger. Alterative, Antiperiodic; in chronic skin diseases, chorea, neuralgia, etc. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Solution Sodium Borate Compound, Squibb**      pint

*Liquor Sodii Boratis Compositus*, N. F.; Dobell's Solution. About 1.5 percent. each sodium borate and sodium bicarbonate, 0.3 percent. carbolic acid, glycerin and water. Alkaline Antiseptic; in nasal and laryngeal affections chiefly.

**SOLUTION SODIUM CHLORIDE PHYSIOLOGICAL.**

*Liquor Sodii Chloridi Physiologicus*; Normal Salt Solution. Sterilized. 0.85 percent. For venous transfusion, hypodermoclysis, etc.

**SOLUTION SODIUM CITRATE.**

*Liquor Sodii Citratis*, N. F.; River's Potion. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains product resulting from action of 2 Gm. citric acid on 2.5 Gm. sodium bicarbonate. Systemic Alkali, Diuretic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 Cc.). Should be freshly made as ordered.

**SOLUTION SODIUM CITRO-TARTRATE EFFERVESCENT.**

*Liquor Sodii Citro-Tartratis Effervescens*, N. F. Each 350 mils (12 fl. oz.) contains product of interaction of sodium bicarbonate 26 Gm., tartaric acid 24 Gm., citric acid 2 Gm., with syrup citric acid 50 mils (Cc.) and water. Refrigerant, Laxative. Average Dose: 12 fluidounces (350 mils).

**Solution Sodium Glycerophosphate, Squibb**

bottle, lb.      ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.      ; oz.

*Liquor Sodii Glycerophosphatis*. Aqueous solution containing 50 percent. anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_3\text{H}_7\text{PO}_6$ . Clear, colorless or yellowish, syrupy liquid. Used as Nerve Tonic. Average Dose: 6 minims (0.4 mil [Cc.]). (See also Sodium Glycerophosphate.)

**⊕ Solution Sodium Hydroxide, Squibb**

rubber-stopper bottle, pint,

*Liquor Sodii Hydroxidi*; Solution Soda. Contains 4.5 to 5 percent. sodium hydroxide; sp. gr. about 1.056. Very acrid, caustic taste. Systemic Antacid. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]), diluted. Antidotes: lemon juice or vinegar; milk and eggs.

**Solution Sodium Phosphate Compound, Squibb** pint  
*Liquor Sodii Phosphatis Compositus*, N. F.; Liquefied Sodium Phosphate. Made from sodium phosphate, citric acid, glycerin and water. 1 mil (Cc.) represents 1 Gm. sodium phosphate. Laxative. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils).

**SOLUTION STRYCHNINE ACETATE.**

*Liquor Strychninæ Acetatis*, N. F.; Hall's Solution Strychnine.  $\frac{1}{8}$  grain strychnine acetate in 1 fluidrachm, with alcohol, compound tincture cardamom and water. Nervine, Stomachic. Average Dose: 10 minims (0.65 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: tannin, then emetics; chloral hydrate with bromides per rectum; chloroform by inhalation if required.

**SOLUTION SULPHURATED LIME.**

*Liquor Calcis Sulphuratæ*, N. F.; Vleminckx's Lotion or Solution. Each 100 mils (Cc.) represents product resulting from 16.5 Gm. calcium oxide and 25 Gm. sublimed sulphur. Depilatory.

**SOLUTION TAR ALKALINE.**

*Liquor Picis Alkalinus*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 25 Gm. tar, 12.5 Gm. potassium hydroxide. Antiparasitic Dermic.

**SOLUTION, THOMPSON'S.** See Solution Phosphorus.

**Solution Tolu for Syrup.** See Fluid Tolu.

**SOLUTION, VILLATE'S.** See Mixture Astringent.

**SOLUTION ZINC AND ALUMINUM COMPOUND.**

*Liquor Zinci et Alumini Compositus*, N. F. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 200 Gm. zinc sulphate, 200 Gm. aluminum sulphate, 0.6 Gm. betanaphthol, 2 mils oil thyme. Astringent, Antiseptic; externally.

**SOLUTION ZINC AND IRON COMPOUND.**

*Liquor Zinci et Ferri Compositus*, N. F.; Deodorant Solution. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 200 Gm. zinc sulphate, 200 Gm. ferrous sulphate, 65 Gm. copper sulphate, 0.6 Gm. betanaphthol, 2 mils oil thyme, 4 mils hypophosphorous acid.

⊕ **Solution Zinc Chloride, Squibb** bottle, lb.

*Liquor Zinci Chloridi*. 50 percent. anhydrous zinc chloride. Disinfectant, diluted, about 1 lb. in 2 gallons water; Caustic, in concentrated form.

**Solutions, Test and Volumetric.** See Reagents (Part IV).

**Spanish Flies.** See Cantharides.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Sparteine Sulphate, Squibb**  $\frac{1}{8}$ -oz. vial, ; 15-gr. vial,  
*Sparteinae Sulphas*.  $C_{15}H_{26}N_2H_2SO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ . Salt of alkalo-  
 id from *Scoparius* (Broom). Colorless, odorless, crystals, or  
 a white powder; saline, slightly bitter taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in  
 1.1 mils (Cc.) water, 3 alcohol; insoluble in ether or chloro-  
 form. Used as Heart Stimulant and Diuretic. **Average Dose:**  
 $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0.01 Gm.); though as much as 2 grains has been  
 recommended per dose, particularly for diuretic action. **Anti-**  
**dotes:** tannin, then emetics; cathartics; strong hot coffee;  
 opium; brandy. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

#### SPEARMINT.

*Mentha Viridis*. Dried leaves and flowering tops of *Mentha  
 spicata* (*Mentha viridis*; Fam. *Labiatae*). Carminative Flavor-  
 ing. **Average Dose:** 60 grains (4 Gm.).

#### SPECIES, LAXATIVE.

*Species Laxativæ*, N. F.; St. Germain Tea. Senna 40%, elder  
 flowers 25%, fennel 12.5%, anise 12.5%, potassium bitar-  
 trate 10%. **Average Dose:** 20 grains (1.3 Gm.) in infusion.

#### SPECIES, PECTORAL.

*Species Pectorales*, N. F.; Breast Tea. Althæa 40%, colts-  
 foot 20%, licorice 15%, anise 10%, mullein flowers 10%,  
 orris 5%. **Average Dose:** 60 grains (4 Gm.) in infusion.

#### Specific Gravity Apparatus, Squibb

Consisting of a tested hydrometer, thermometer, and red and  
 blue litmus paper. Complete, ; without thermometer, ;  
 hydrometer alone, ; jar alone,

#### SPERMACETI.

*Cetaceum*. Concrete fat from head of sperm whale, *Physeter  
 macrocephalus* (Fam. *Physeteridæ*). White, unctuous masses;  
 faint odor; bland, mild taste. Sp. gr. 0.938 to 0.944. Soluble  
 in ether, chloroform, oils; nearly insoluble in alcohol (cold);  
 insoluble in water. Skin Protective and Emollient, but used  
 mainly pharmaceutically.

#### Spices.

In response to the requests of physicians for powdered spices  
 of unquestionable identity and purity, E. R. Squibb & Sons  
 have for some years past supplied a line of *absolutely pure,  
 highest quality* powdered spices, which are commended to all  
 who desire condiments of distinctive quality and free from  
 sophistication of any kind. The whole spices are selected with  
 the greatest care and first *assayed* to make sure they come up  
 to the high standards set by the Squibb Laboratories. Being  
 absolutely pure and of exceptional strength, the Squibb spices  
 are economical; a small quantity goes a great way. The list  
 comprises: Allspice; Cinnamon; Cloves; Ginger; Mace;  
 Mustard; Nutmeg; Paprika; and Pepper (Black, Red Spe-  
 cial Blend, and White). See respective titles.



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## ⊕ SPIRIT CHLOROFORM.

*Spiritus Chloroformi*; Chloric Ether. 6 volume percent. chloroform, in alcohol. Counter-irritant, Anodyne; Antispasmodic. Carminative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]), diluted.

## SPIRIT CINNAMON.

*Spiritus Cinnamomi*. 10 volume percent. oil cinnamon, in alcohol. Aromatic Carminative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## ⊕ SPIRIT ETHER.

*Spiritus Ætheris*; often erroneously designated as Hoffmann's Anodyne. 32½ volume percent. ether, in alcohol. Carminative, Antispasmodic, Stimulant. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## Spirit Ether Compound, Squibb      bottle, pint      ; ¼ pint

*Spiritus Ætheris Compositus* Hoffman's Anodyne. 2.5 volume percent. genuine ethereal oil. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 2.5 mils (Cc.) ethereal oil, 32.5 mils ether, and alcohol. The ethereal oil used is a product made in strict accordance with N. F. directions; not the nondescript distillate from grapes, nor the indeterminate residue from the ether still often marketed as "oil of wine." Stimulant Antispasmodic, Carminative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]), diluted.

## ⊕ Spirit Ether Nitrous, Squibb

   bottle, pint,      ; ¼ pint,

*Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi*; Sweet Spirit Nitre. Prepared at frequent intervals, to insure reliability in strength. A special laboratory process affords a product better than that produced by method described in U. S. P. It is more uniform in constitution, and the therapeutic results from its use are more generally satisfactory. Assays about 4 percent. ethyl nitrite. Volatile, inflammable, clear liquid; pungent odor; sharp, burning taste. Sp. gr. about 0.823. Mild Diuretic, Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with antipyrine, acetanilid, acetphenetidin, fluidextract buchu, morphine salts, and iodides (when it is acid). Should be kept in dark-amber bottles, in cool place remote from lights and fire.

SPIRIT GLONOIN. See Spirit Glyceryl Trinitrate.

## ⊕ SPIRIT GLYCERYL TRINITRATE.

*Spiritus Glycerilis Nitratis*; Spirit Glonoin; Solution Nitroglycerin. Alcoholic solution containing 1 percent.  $C_3H_5(NO_3)_3$ . Vaso-dilator; slower than amyl nitrite. Average Dose: 1 minim (0.06 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: atropine; extract ergot; strychnine; stimulants. NOTES: Great care must be exercised in handling and storing this spirit; dangerous explosion may result if any considerable quantity is spilled and the alcohol lost by evaporation. If spilled, pour solution potassium hydroxide over it at once. (See also Tablets Nitroglycerin [Part II].)

**Spirit Hartshorn.** See Ammonia Water.

**SPIRIT JUNIPER.**

*Spiritus Juniperi.* 5 volume percent. oil juniper, in alcohol. Diuretic. Average Dose: 2½ fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

**SPIRIT JUNIPER COMPOUND.**

*Spiritus Juniperi Compositus.* 0.4 vol. percent. oil juniper, and 0.05 each oils fennel and caraway, in alcohol and water. Diuretic. Average Dose: 2½ fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

**SPIRIT LAVENDER.**

*Spiritus Lavandulæ.* 5 volume percent. oil lavender flowers, in alcohol. Aromatic; Carminative. Flavoring. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Spirit Lavender Compound.** See Tincture Lavender Compound.

**SPIRIT MINDERERUS.** See Solution Ammonium Acetate.

**SPIRIT MUSTARD.**

*Spiritus Sinapis, N. F.* 2 vol. percent. volatile oil mustard, in alcohol. Counter-irritant.

**SPIRIT MYRCIA COMPOUND.**

*Spiritus Myrciæ Compositus, N. F.;* Bay Rum. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 8 mils oil bay, 0.5 oil orange, 0.5 oil pimenta, 610 alcohol, water q. s. Refreshing Ablution.

**Spirit Nitre, Sweet, or Spirit Nitrous Ether.** See Spirit Ether Nitrous.

**SPIRIT NITROGLYCERIN.** See Spirit Glyceryl Trinitrate.

**Spirit Orange Compound, Squibb**

bottle, pint ; ¼ pint

*Spiritus Aurantii Compositus.* 20, 5, 2, and 0.5 vol. percent. respectively of oils orange peel, lemon, coriander and anise, in alcohol. Flavoring.

⊕ **Spirit Peppermint, Squibb** bottle, pint ; ¼ pint,

*Spiritus Menthæ Piperitæ;* Essence Peppermint. From bruised peppermint leaves and oil peppermint (10 percent. by volume). Aromatic Carminative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]), well diluted or on sugar.

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## SPIRIT, PERFUMED.

*Spiritus Odoratus*, N. F.; Cologne. Each 1000 mils (Cc.) contains 15 mils oil bergamot, 8 oil lemon, 7 oil rosemary, 4 oil lavender, 4 oil orange flowers, 2 acetic ether, water 120, alcohol q. s. Refreshing, fragrant ablution.

## SPIRIT SPEARMINT.

*Spiritus Menthæ Viridis*; Essence of Spearmint. From bruised leaves and oil spearmint (10 vol. percent.), with alcohol. Aromatic Carminative; Flavoring. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## SPIRIT TURPENTINE. See Oil Turpentine.

## SPIRIT VANILLIN COMPOUND.

*Spiritus Vanillini Compositus*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) contains 20 Gm. vanillin, 5 mils oil orange, 1 oil cardamom, 0.5 oil cinnamon, in alcohol. Flavoring.

## SPRAY AROMATIC OIL.

*Nebula Aromatica*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) contain 0.2 Gm. carbolic acid, 0.2 Gm. menthol, 0.1 Gm. thymol, 0.3 camphor, 0.3 Gm. benzoic acid, 0.2 mil eucalyptol, 0.2 mil oil cinnamon, 0.2 oil clove, 0.5 mil methyl salicylate, liquid petrolatum q. s.

## SPRAY EUCALYPTOL.

*Nebula Eucalyptolis*, N. F. 5 vol. percent. eucalyptol in liquid petrolatum. Antiseptic and Deodorant spray for chronic inflammations of respiratory musosæ.

## SPRAY MENTHOL.

*Nebula Mentholis*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) contain 2 Gm. menthol, in liquid petrolatum. Nasal spray.

## SPRAY MENTHOL COMPOUND.

*Nebula Mentholis Composita*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) contain 1 Gm. menthol, 1 Gm. camphor, 0.5 mil methyl salicylate, 0.2 mil eucalyptol, 0.2 mil oil cinnamon, in liquid petrolatum. Aromatic, Antiseptic throat spray.

## SPRAY THYMOL.

*Nebula Thymolis*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) contain 1 Gm. thymol, in liquid petrolatum. Antiseptic throat spray.

## SPURRED RYE. See Ergot.

## SQUAW ROOT. See Caulophyllum.

## Squibb's Diarrhea Mixture. See Tincture Opium Compound.



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## STORAX.

*Styrax*; Liquid Storax. Balsam from wood and inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* (Fam. *Hamamelidaceæ*). Semiliquid, grayish, sticky, opaque mass; agreeable odor; balsamic, acrid taste. Soluble in equal weight warm alcohol; almost completely soluble in ether; insoluble in water. Antiparasitic Dermic, Expectorant. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

## ⊕ STRAMONIUM.

*Stramonium*; Thornapple Leaves; Jamestown, or Jimson, Weed. Dried leaves of *Datura Stramonium* or of *D. Tatula* (Fam. *Solanaceæ*), assaying not less than 0.25 percent. alkaloids. Odor heavy, narcotic; taste nauseous. Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic, Anodyne. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Antidotes: tannin; apomorphine hypodermically; morphine; ammonia by inhalation. See also Extract; Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**Strontium Acetate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

$\text{Sr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White, crystalline powder. Soluble in water. Anthelmintic; also Reagent. Dose: 40 grains (2.6 Gm.), in water and glycerin, twice daily for five days.

**Strontium Arsenite, Squibb**

bottle, oz.

$\text{Sr}(\text{AsO}_2)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . White powder. Soluble difficultly in water. Alterative, Antiperiodic; in chronic skin diseases, malaria, etc. Dose:  $\frac{1}{30}$  to  $\frac{1}{15}$  grain (0.002 to 0.004 Gm.), thrice daily. Antidotes: arsenic antidote or magnesia and milk; emetics; stimulants.

**Strontium Bromide, Squibb**

(Crystals) bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Strontii Bromidum*.  $\text{SrBr}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Free from barium. Colorless, odorless, bitter-saline crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.35 mil (Cc.) water; soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether. Nerve Sedative, similar to sodium bromide; also Reagent. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible in solution with mineral acids, alkaloidal salts, and salts of heavy metals.

## STRONTIUM CARBONATE.

*Strontii Carbonas*, N. F.  $\text{SrCO}_3$ . White, odorless, tasteless powder, insoluble in ordinary solvents. Used technically.

**Strontium Iodide, Squibb** g. s. bottle, ¼ lb. ; oz.

*Strontii Iodidum*.  $\text{SrI}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Almost colorless, odorless, bitter-saline, deliquescent, hexagonal plates, darkening on exposure. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.2 mil (Cc.) water; soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether. A deeply colored article should not be dispensed. Alterative, like potassium iodide; Expectorant. Average Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.). Incompatible in solution with alkaloidal salts, chloral hydrate, mineral acids, alkalies and metallic salts generally.

**Strontium Lactate, Squibb** bottle, 1/4 lb. ; oz.

White, granular powder; slightly bitter taste. Soluble in 4 parts water; in alcohol. Used as Alterative, Vermicide, Anticatarrhal; in rheumatism, chorea, worms, nephritis, etc. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.); vermicide, 30 grains (2 Gm.) twice daily for 5 days.

**Strontium Salicylate, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; 1/4 lb. ; oz.

*Strontii Salicylas.*  $Sr(C_7H_5O_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ . White, crystalline, odorless, powder; sweetish, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 19 mls (Cc.) water, 6l alcohol. Antirheumatic, Intestinal Antiseptic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.). Incompatible in solution with ferric salts, mineral acids, quinine salts, silver nitrate and lead acetate.

⊕ **Strophanthin, Squibb** 5-grain vial

*Strophanthinum.* Glucoside (or mixture of glucosides) from *Strophanthus*. Exceedingly powerful and poisonous, hence great caution should be used in handling it. White or faintly yellowish, crystalline, intensely bitter powder. Soluble freely in water or diluted alcohol; nearly insoluble in chloroform or ether. Heart Stimulant, like digitalis, but acts more rapidly and is excreted sooner; hence preferred in emergencies, used hypodermically. Absorption from alimentary canal variable, hence oral use inadvisable. Average Dose: by mouth, 1/60 grain (0.001 Gm.); intravenously, 1/80 grain (0.00075 Gm.). Antidotes: emetics; atropine or pilocarpine subcutaneously; picrotoxin; camphor or brandy as stimulants.

STROPHANTHIN CRYSTALLIZED OR G-STROPHANTHIN. See Ouabain.

⊕ STROPHANTHUS.

*Strophanthus.* Dried ripe seeds of *Strophanthus Kombe* or of *S. hispidus* (Fam. *Apocynanaceæ*), deprived of their long awns. Action same as that of strophanthin. Odor slight, taste very bitter. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). (See also Tincture.)

⊕ **Strychnine, Squibb**

* Crystals	bottle, oz.	1/8-oz. vial
Powdered	bottle, oz.	1/8-oz. vial

*Strychnina.*  $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2$ . Alkaloid from *Nux Vomica*. Colorless, transparent, odorless, intensely bitter crystals, or white powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 6420 mls (Cc.) water, 136 alcohol, 5 chloroform; very slightly in ether. Bitter Tonic; Nerve, Respiratory and Cardiac Stimulant. Average Dose: 1/40 grain (0.0015 Gm.), in pills or tablets. Antidotes: tannin, then emetics; chloral hydrate and bromides per rectum; chloroform by inhalation if required.

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**Strychnine Arsenate, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial

$C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2.H_3AsO_4.1/2H_2O$ . White, very bitter needles or powder. Soluble in about 70 parts water. Used as Alterative and Nerve Stimulant; in tuberculosis, skin diseases, obstinate malaria, nervous debility, etc. Dose:  $1/60$  to  $1/15$  grain (0.001 to 0.004 Gm.); hypodermically, 3 to 10 minims (0.2 to 0.6 mil [Cc.]) of  $1/2$  percent. suspension in liquid petrolatum once daily.

**Strychnine Arsenite, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial

$C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2.HAsO_2$ . White powder. Sparingly soluble in water. Action and dose: as of preceding.

**Strychnine Glycerophosphate, Squibb**

bottle, oz. ; 1/8-oz. vial

*Strychninæ Glycerophosphas*, N. F. White, very bitter powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 350 mils (Cc.) water, 310 alcohol; slightly soluble in ether or chloroform. Average Dose:  $1/40$  grain (0.0015 Gm.).

**Strychnine Hydrobromide, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial

$C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2.HBr$ . Small, white needles. Soluble in alcohol, about 55 parts water. Used chiefly in chronic alcoholism, insomnia from overwork, etc.

**Strychnine Hydrochloride, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial

$C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2.HCl.2H_2O$ . White efflorescent needles. Soluble in about 50 parts water.

**⊕ Strychnine Nitrate, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial

*Strychninæ Nitras*.  $C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2.HNO_3$ . Colorless, glistening, odorless, intensely bitter needles; or white powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 42 mils (Cc.) water, 150 alcohol, 50 glycerin, 105 chloroform; insoluble in ether. Used chiefly in dipsomania hypodermically. Incompatibles of strychnine salts in general: alkalies, alkali carbonates, iodides, bromides, arsenates, arsenites, etc. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

**Strychnine Phosphate, Squibb** 1/8-oz. vial

$(C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2)_2.H_3PO_4.9H_2O$ . White powder or shining needles. Soluble slightly in water.

**⊕ Strychnine Sulphate, Squibb**

Crystals or \*Powdered bottle, oz. ; 1/8-oz. vial

*Strychninæ Sulphas*.  $(C_{21}H_{22}O_2N_2)_2.H_2SO_4.5H_2O$ . Colorless or white, odorless, intensely bitter, efflorescent crystals or powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 32 mils (Cc.) water, 81 alcohol, 220 chloroform; freely soluble in glycerin; insoluble in ether. Action, dose and antidotes: as of strychnine alkaloid. (See also Tablets [Part II].)



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SULPHONAL. Brand of Sulphonmethane.

⊕ **Sulphonethylmethane, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Sulphonethylmethanum*; Diethylsulphonemethylethylmethane; Trional.  $C_8H_{18}S_2O_4$ . Colorless, odorless, bitter scales. 1 Gm. dissolves in 200 mils (Cc.) water; readily in alcohol or ether. Triturated with chloral hydrate, it yields a liquid or soft mass. Hypnotic, Nerve Sedative. Average Dose: 12 grains (0.75 Gm.), in hot water or tea. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **Sulphonmethane, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Sulphonmethanum*; Diethylsulphonemethylmethane; Sulphonal.  $C_7H_{16}S_2O_4$ . Colorless, odorless, almost tasteless crystals; or white, crystalline powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 365 mils (Cc.) water, 60 alcohol, 11 chloroform, 64 ether. Hypnotic, Nerve Sedative. Average Dose: 12 grains (0.75 Gm.), in hot water or tea. (See also Tablets [Part II].)

⊕ **Sulphur Precipitated, Squibb**

carton, lb. ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.

*Sulphur Præcipitatum*; Lac Sulphuris; Milk of Sulphur. S. Much of the precipitated sulphur of the market contains calcium sulphate due to use of sulphuric acid in the precipitation. The product here quoted is precipitated from lime solution by hydrochloric acid and the soluble calcium chloride thoroughly washed out. It will be found free from either acid or alkali. Fine, pale-yellow, odorless, tasteless powder. Soluble in carbon disulphide, benzin, oil turpentine and many other oils; also in ether or chloroform. Mild Cathartic; Antiparasitic Dermic. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

⊕ **Sulphur Sublimed, Squibb** carton, lb.,

*Sulphur Sublimatum*; Flowers of Sulphur. S. Fine-yellow powder; slight odor; faintly acid taste. Soluble same as precipitated sulphur. Used chiefly as Dermic, rarely as Laxative. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

⊕ **Sulphur Washed, Squibb** carton, lb. ,

*Sulphur Lotum*. S. Thoroughly washed with ammonia water and finally with water. Action and dose: as of preceding. (See also Reagents [Part IV].)

SULPHUR IODIDE.

*Sulphuris Iodidum*, N. F. Fused combination of washed sulphur 20 percent. and iodine 80 percent. Grayish-black, brittle masses; iodine odor; acrid taste. Almost insoluble in water; soluble in about 60 parts glycerin; partially soluble in alcohol or ether. Obsolescent Antiparasitic Dermic.

SUMACH. See *Rhus Glabra*.

**SUMBUL.**

*Sumbul*; Musk-root. Dried rhizome and roots of *Ferula Sumbul* (Fam. *Umbelliferae*). Odor strong, musk-like; taste bitter. Used as Nerve Stimulant and Antispasmodic; in hysterical conditions. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**SUN CHOLERA MIXTURE.** See Mixture Opium and Rhubarb Compound.

**SUPPOSITORIES BOROGLYCERIN.**

*Suppositoria Boroglycerini*, N. F. 1.25 Gm. glycerite boroglycerin, 1.25 Gm. glycerin, 1.67 Gm. glycerinated gelatin. Antiseptic.

**⊕ Suppositories Glycerin, Squibb**

bottles of 6, in boxes of 6 bottles, per doz. bottles

bottles of 12, in boxes of 6 bottles, per doz. bottles

*Suppositoria Glycerini*. Moulded rectal suppositories made with stearic acid and a little sodium carbonate monohydrated. Each contains 3 grammes (46 grains) glycerin; cone-shape. Laxative in action.

**Suppositories Glycerin, Infants' Long, Squibb**

bottles of 6, per doz. bottles

bottles of 12, per doz. bottles

Each contains 26¼ grains pure glycerin; special size for infants.

**SUPRARENALS DRIED.**

*Suprarenalum Siccum*. Suprarenal glands of the sheep (*Ovis aries*) or ox (*Bos taurus*) freed from fat, cleaned, dried, and powdered. Contains about 0.5 percent. epinephrine. Light yellowish-brown powder, of slight odor; partially soluble in water; 1 part equals about 6 parts fresh gland. Alterative, Vaso-constrictor; in Addison's disease, diabetes insipidus, Basedow's disease, recurrent hemorrhages, etc. Average Dose: grains (0.25 Gm.).

**SYDENHAM'S LAUDANUM.** See Tincture Opium with Saffron.

**SYKOSE.** Brand of Benzosulphinide (Saccharin).

**⊕ SYRUP (SIMPLE).**

*Syrupus*; Syrup. Aqueous solution of sugar, containing 85 Gm. of latter in each 100 mils (Cc.). Sp. gr. 1.313. Used pharmaceutically.

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This house supplies only one quality of each product; that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**SYRUP ACACIA.**

*Syrupus Acaciæ*; Syrupus Gummosus; Syrup Gum. 10 per cent. acacia. Best prepared extemporaneously in small quantities at a time, and kept well stoppered, in cool place. Vehicle Demulcent.

**SYRUP ACID CITRIC.**

*Syrupus Acidi Citrici*; Syrup Lemon. 100 mils (Cc.) contain 1 Gm. citric acid in syrup flavored with tincture fresh lemon peel. Flavoring ingredient. Does not keep well.

**Syrup Acid Hydriodic, Squibb** pint,

Essentially official *Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici*. Contains 12.5 vol. percent. diluted hydriodic acid, or 1.3 to 1.45 Gm. HI in 100 mils (Cc.), but made according to an improved formula which yields a more stable product than U. S. P. process. Alterative; chiefly in chronic bronchitis, scrofula, rheumatic conditions, etc. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils). Keep in cool place, protected from sunlight, lest discoloration and odor develop.

**SYRUP ALTHÆA.**

*Syrupus Althææ*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) represents 5 Gm. althæa, 3 mils alcohol, 10 glycerin, with sugar and water. Demulcent Vehicle. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup Ammonium Hypophosphite, Squibb**

*Syrupus Ammonii Hypophosphitis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains  $16\frac{1}{4}$  grains ammonium hypophosphite, with glycerin, compound spirit vanillin, syrup and water. Used as Expectorant and Alterative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup Asarum Compound, Squibb** pint

*Syrupus Asari Compositus*, N. F.; Compound Syrup Canada Snake-root. Each fluidounce represents  $28\frac{1}{4}$  grains asarum and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains ipecac. Aromatic, Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP BLACKBERRY FRUIT.**

*Syrupus Rubi Fructus*, N. F. From fresh, ripe blackberries. Flavoring.

**Syrup Bromides, Squibb** pint

*Syrupus Bromidorum*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about  $37\frac{1}{2}$  grains potassium bromide,  $37\frac{1}{2}$  grains sodium bromide,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  grains ammonium bromide,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  grains calcium bromide, and 4 grains lithium bromide. Nerve Sedative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP BUCKTHORN BERRIES.** See Syrup Rhamnus Cathartica.



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**SYRUP CINNAMON.**

*Syrupus Cinnamomi*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) represents 10 Gm. Saigon cinnamon, 5 mils alcohol, sugar and cinnamon water. Aromatic Carminative; chiefly Vehicle. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP CODEINE.**

*Syrupus Codeinæ*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains approximately 0.9 grain codeine sulphate. Cough Sedative. Analgesic, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP DOVER'S POWDER.** See Syrup Ipecac and Opium.

**SYRUP, EASTON'S.** See Syrup Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates.

**SYRUP ERIODICTYON AROMATIC.**

*Syrupus Eriodictyi Aromaticus*, N. F.; Aromatic Syrup Yerba Santa; *Syrupus Corrigenis*. Containing fluidextract eriodictyon, solution potassium hydroxide, compound tincture cardamom, and oils sassafras, lemon and cloves. Expectorant, but used mainly as Vehicle for quinine and other bitter or acrid substances. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP FIGS COMPOUND.**

*Syrupus Ficorum Compositus*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) represents 30 Gm. figs and 20 mils fluidextract senna, 10 mils aromatic fluidglycerate cascara, with oil fennel and spirit peppermint as corrective and flavoring. Laxative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

**SYRUP GARLIC.**

*Syrupus Allii*, N. F. Each 100 mils (Cc.) represents 20 Gm. garlic extracted with diluted acetic acid, with syrup. Stimulating Expectorant. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

**SYRUP GINGER.**

*Syrupus Zingiberis*. 3 volume percent. fluidextract ginger. Easily miscible with water. Aromatic Carminative; flavoring. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP GLYCYRRHIZA.**

*Syrupus Glycyrrhizæ*, N. F.; Syrup Licorice. Contains 25 vol. percent. fluidglycerate glycyrrhiza. Expectorant, Demulcent. Vehicle for bitter drugs. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup, Hive or Croup.** See Syrup Squill Compound.

**SYRUP HYDROCHLOROPHOSPHATES.** See Syrup Phosphates with Quinine and Strychnine.

**Syrup Hypophosphites, Squibb** pint,

*Syrupus Hypophosphitum*. Each fluidounce contains about 20 grains calcium hypophosphite, and 7 grains each potassium and sodium hypophosphites, with 5 vol. percent. glycerin. Used as Alterative Tonic. Average Dose: 2½ fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup Hypophosphites Compound, Clear, Squibb** pint,

*Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P. Each fluidounce contains about 16 grains calcium hypophosphite, 8 grains each potassium and sodium hypophosphites, 1 grain each ferric and manganese hypophosphites, ½ grain quinine alkaloid, and 1/20 grain strychnine. Used as Alterative Tonic and Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]), after meals, with water.

**Syrup Hypophosphites Compound, Cloudy, Squibb** pint,

Same composition as preceding, but rendered cloudy.

**SYRUP IODOTANNIN.**

*Syrupus Iodotannicus*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 1¼ grains iodine, 2½ grains tannic acid. Alterative, Resolvent. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**⊕ Syrup Ipecac, Squibb** pint

*Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ*. Each fluidounce represents about 32 grains ipecac. Average Dose: expectorant, 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]); emetic, 4 fluidrachms (15 mils).

**† SYRUP IPECAC AND OPIUM.**

*Syrupus Ipecacuanhæ et Opii*, N. F.; Syrup Dover's Powder. Each fluidounce represents 4 grains each opium and ipecac. Diaphoretic, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP IRON HYPOPHOSPHITE.**

*Syrupus Ferri Hypophosphitis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 8⅛ grains ferric hypophosphite, flavored with orange-flower water. Hematinic, Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**⊕ Syrup Iron Iodide, Squibb** lb.

*Syrupus Ferri Iodidi*. About 5 percent. ferrous iodide (nearly 4 grains in each fluidrachm). Especially commended for its permanence and reliability. Yellowish-green color; sweet, strongly ferruginous taste. Alterative, Hematinic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]), diluted. Incompatible with alkali carbonates, acid salts and vegetable astringents.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

## SYRUP IRON LACTOPHOSPHATE.

*Syrupus Ferri Lactophosphatis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 12 grains iron lactophosphate. Hematinic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

SYRUP IRON OXIDE SOLUBLE. See Syrup Iron Saccharated Soluble.

## SYRUP IRON PROTOCHLORIDE.

*Syrupus Ferri Protochloridi*, N. F.; Syrup Ferrous Chloride. About 8 grains ferrous chloride per fluidounce. Hematinic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## Syrup Iron and Manganese Iodide, Squibb                      pint

*Syrupus Ferri et Mangani Iodidi*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 48 grains iodide iron and 18 grains iodide manganese. Alterative, Hematinic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

## SYRUP IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE PHOSPHATES.

*Syrupus Ferri, Quininæ et Strychninæ Phosphatum*, N. F.; Easton's Syrup. Each fluidounce contains about 9 grains ferric phosphate, 12 grains quinine as phosphate, and  $\frac{1}{11}$  strychnine. Bitter Tonic, Hematinic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## SYRUP IRON SACCHARATED SOLUBLE.

*Syrupus Ferri Saccharati Solubilis*, N. F.; Syrup Soluble Oxide Iron. Each fluidounce represents about 6 grains metallic iron, in form of saccharated oxide. Hematinic; mainly in anemic children. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

SYRUP, JACKSON'S PECTORAL. See Syrup Morphine and Acacia.

## SYRUP KRAMERIA.

*Syrupus Krameriaë*, N. F.; Syrup Rhatany. 45 vol. percent. fluidextract krameria, with syrup. Antidiarrheal. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## SYRUP LACTUCARIUM.

*Syrupus Lactucarii*. 10 vol. percent. tincture lactucarium (1:2), 20 glycerin, 5 orange-flower water. Used as Cough Sedative. Average Dose:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

SYRUP LEMON. See Syrup Acid Citric.

SYRUP LICORICE. See Syrup Glycyrrhiza.

## SYRUP MANNA.

*Syrupus Mannæ*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents 57 grains manna. Laxative. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).



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## SYRUP RHUBARB.

*Syrupus Rhei*. Each fluidounce represents about 46 grains rhubarb, and 4.6 grains potassium carbonate, with syrup and spirit cinnamon. Laxative. Average Dose:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

## ⊕ SYRUP RHUBARB AROMATIC.

*Syrupus Rhei Aromaticus*. Each fluidounce contains 72 minims aromatic tincture rhubarb, representing about  $13\frac{3}{4}$  grains rhubarb. Laxative. Average Dose:  $2\frac{1}{2}$  fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup Rhubarb and Potassa Compound.** See Mixture Rhubarb Alkaline.

## SYRUP ROSE.

*Syrupus Rosæ*, N. F.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  volume percent. fluidextract rose, with 1 volume percent. dilute sulphuric acid. Flavoring vehicle.

## SYRUP RUBUS.

*Syrupus Rubi*, N. F.; Syrup Blackberry Bark. Each fluidounce represents about 114 grains blackberry bark. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## SYRUP SANGUINARIA.

*Syrupus Sanguinariæ*, N. F.; Syrup Bloodroot. Each fluidounce represents about  $102\frac{1}{2}$  grains sanguinaria extracted with acetic menstruum. Expectorant. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup Sarsaparilla Compound, Squibb** pint

*Syrupus Sarsaparillæ Compositus*. 20 volume percent. fluidextract sarsaparilla,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fluidextract licorice,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  fluidextract senna, flavored with oil sassafras, oil anise, and methyl salicylate. Used chiefly as Vehicle for potassium iodide. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]).

## SYRUP SENEGA.

*Syrupus Senegæ*. Each fluidounce represents about 91 grains senega. Expectorant. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

⊕ Syrup Senna, Squibb pint

*Syrupus Sennæ*. Each fluidounce represents 114 grains senna, with 2.4 minims oil coriander to flavor. Laxative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

## SYRUP SENNA AROMATIC.

*Syrupus Sennæ Aromaticus*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents 57 grains senna, 23 grains jalap, and  $8\frac{1}{8}$  grains rhubarb, with aromatics. Laxative. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP SENNA COMPOUND.**

*Syrupus Sennæ Compositus*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  grains senna,  $16\frac{1}{4}$  grains rhubarb and  $16\frac{1}{4}$  grains frangula, with methyl salicylate, alcohol and syrup. Purgative. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE.**

*Syrupus Sodii Hypophosphitis*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 16 grains sodium hypophosphite. Used as Alterative, Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

⊕ **Syrup Squill, Squibb** pint

*Syrupus Scillæ*. Each fluidounce represents about  $20\frac{1}{2}$  grains squill in the form of vinegar squill. Expectorant. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup Squill Compound, Squibb** pint,

*Syrupus Scillæ Compositus*; Hive or Croup Syrup. Each fluidounce represents about  $36\frac{1}{2}$  grains each squill and senega as fluidextract, and 0.9 grain antimony and potassium tartrate. Expectorant, children's Emetic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.])

**SYRUP STILLINGIA COMPOUND.**

*Syrupus Stillingiæ Compositus*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents  $27\frac{1}{2}$  grains each stillingia and corydalis,  $13\frac{3}{4}$  grains each iris, sambucus and chimaphila, and 7 grains each coriander and xanthoxylum. Used as Alterative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP TAR.**

*Syrupus Picis Liquidæ*. 0.5 Gm. tar in 100 mils (Cc.); or 2.3 grains per fluidounce. Expectorant. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

⊕ **Syrup Tolu, Squibb** pint

*Syrupus Tolutanus*. Each fluidounce contains 24 minims tincture tolu. Expectorant, but mainly Vehicle. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup White Pine Compound, Squibb** pint

*Syrupus Pini Strobi Compositus*, N. F. The N. F. IV has changed the formula of this preparation to the extent of omitting the morphine sulphate. Expectorant. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Syrup White Pine Compound with Morphine, Squibb**

pint

*Syrupus Pini Strobi Compositus cum Morphina*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents about 39 grains each white pine bark and wild cherry, 4.6 grains each aralia and balsam poplar buds, 3.7 grains sanguinaria, 3.2 grains sassafras, about  $\frac{1}{5}$  grain morphine sulphate, and 3 minims chloroform. Expectorant; in long-standing coughs after grippe, etc. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**Syrup White Pine Compound with Morphine and Tar, Squibb**

pint

Preceding product, with addition of tar.

**Syrup White Pine Compound with Tar, Squibb**

pint

Syrup White Pine Compound, with addition of tar.

**⊕ Syrup Wild Cherry, Squibb**

pint

*Syrupus Pruni Virginianæ*. Prepared by water and glycerin percolation of wild cherry and solution of sugar. The full medicinal value of the wild cherry is thus retained. Cough Sedative, but mainly Vehicle. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**SYRUP YERBA SANTA AROMATIC.** See Syrup Eriodictyon Aromatic.

**Talcum Powder, Squibb**

sprinkler-top cans, per doz.

A hygienic toilet powder specially prepared for the dressing room and nursery. Non-irritating and absorbent. This powder is made in response to many requests received by us from physicians who have felt the need for a pure product of correct composition. The talcum powders of the market are often harmful because they contain impurities, or souring perfume oils, all of which are injurious. Squibb's Talcum Powder is made from best selected talcum, carefully prepared in impalpable powder form. It is guaranteed to be free from starch, chalk and other foreign substances, and may therefore be used freely even on the most sensitive skin. Supplied in *Carnation* and *Violet* odors, and *Unscented*.

**Talcum Purified, Squibb**

\*Fine Powder, for Dusting

tin, lb.

Coarse Powder, for Filtering

tin, lb.

*Talcum Purificatum*. Purified, native, hydrous magnesium silicate, freed from soluble matter by boiling in acidulated water.

**TAMARIND.**

*Tamarindus*, N. F. Preserved pulp of fruit of *Tamarindus indica* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Reddish-brown to dark-brown, pulpy mass. Distinct odor; sweet, agreeably acid taste. Mild Laxative. Average Dose: 4 drachms (15 Gm.).



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## TEREBENE.

*Terebenum*. A liquid consisting of dipentene and other hydrocarbons produced by action of concentrated sulphuric acid on oil turpentine. Nearly colorless; agreeable, thyme-like odor; aromatic, slightly terebinthinate taste. Sp. gr. 0.860 to 0.865. 1 Gm. dissolves in 3 mils (Cc.) alcohol; slightly soluble in water. Expectorant, like oil turpentine; in chronic coughs chiefly. Average Dose: 4 minims (0.25 mil [Cc.]). Terebene becomes resinified on exposure, turns yellow, and acquires an acid reaction.

## ⊕ Terpin Hydrate, Squibb

\*Crystals carton, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; bottle, oz.

Powdered carton, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; bottle, oz.

*Terpini Hydras*.  $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 \cdot H_2O$ . Hydrate of the dihydroxy-alcohol terpin. Colorless, lustrous, rhombic prisms; or white powder. Nearly odorless; slightly aromatic, faintly bitter taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in about 200 mils (Cc.) water, 13 alcohol, 135 chloroform, 140 ether. Expectorant, Antiseptic, Diuretic. Average Dose: 4 grains (0.25 Gm.); as diuretic, 10 to 15 grains (0.65 to 1 Gm.).

**Test Solutions.** See under Reagents (Part IV).

**Test for Occult Blood.** See Tablets Occult Blood Test, Part II of this book.

**Theine.** See Caffeine.

## ⊕ Theobromine, Squibb bottle, oz. ; ⅛-oz.

Dimethylxanthine.  $C_7H_8O_2N_4$ . Alkaloid from *Theobroma Cacao* (Fam. *Sterculiaceæ*). White, very bitter powder. Soluble in ether; sparingly in water, alcohol, chloroform. Diuretic, in cardiac dropsy. Dose: 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 Gm.).

## ⊕ Theobromine Sodio-Salicylate, Squibb

bottle, oz. ; ⅛-oz.

*Theobrominæ Sodio-Salicylas*. Sodium-Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate in approximately molecular proportions. Yields not less than 46.5 percent. theobromine. Fine, white, odorless powder; sweetish, saline taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1 mil (Cc.) water; slightly soluble in alcohol. On exposure it decomposes and becomes less soluble. Incompatible with acids, acid syrups, bicarbonates, ferric and quinine salts, in solution. Diuretic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

**THEOCIN.** Brand of Theophylline.

## THEOPHYLLINE.

*Theophyllina*. Organic base isomeric with theobromine; obtained from tea and also synthetically.  $C_7H_8O_2N_4.H_2O$ . White, odorless, bitter powder. 1 Gm. dissolves in 100 mls (Cc.) water, 80 alcohol; sparingly soluble in ether. Forms salts with alkalies. Diuretic, like theobromine; more powerful, but not so lasting. **Average Dose:** 4 grains (0.25 Gm.), in warm tea.

## THIGENOL.

Solution Sodium Sulpholeate. Contains 2.85 percent. sulphur. Dark-brown, thick liquid, of slight sulphidic odor. Soluble freely in water, diluted alcohol, glycerin, chloroform, oils. Incompatible with mineral acids. Alterative, Anticatarrhal, Antiphlogistic, similar in use to ichthyol. **Dose:** 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 Gm.). Externally in all strengths.

## Thiosinamine, Squibb

bottle, oz.

Allyl Sulphocarbamide; Rhodalline.  $C_3H_5.CH_3N_2S$ . Colorless, rhombic crystals; garlic odor; bitter taste. Moderately soluble in water; readily in alcohol and ether. Sodium or potassium salicylate increases aqueous solubility. Resolvent, Discutient. Used internally, or hypodermically (in 10 percent: glycerin-aqueous or hydroalcoholic solution), in stricture, corneal opacity, deafness, etc.; externally in lupus, scars, glandular tumors, etc. **Dose:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.03 to 0.1 Gm.), two or three times daily by mouth; twice a week subcutaneously, in 15 percent. alcoholic or 10 percent. glycerinated water solution. A 15 percent. aqueous solution can be prepared with aid of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  percent. antipyrine. Incompatible with water alone, which decomposes it, but this change is to a limited extent prevented by the presence of glycerin.

THOMPSONIAN NUMBER SIX. See Tincture Capsicum and Myrrh.

THOMPSON'S SOLUTION PHOSPHORUS. See Solution Phosphorus.

THORNAPPLE. See Stramonium.

THOROUGHWORT. See Eupatorium.

## THUJA.

*Thuja*, N. F.; Arbor Vitæ. Recently dried, leafy young twigs of *Thuja occidentalis* (Fam. *Pinaceæ*). Strongly balsamic, aromatic odor; camphoraceous, bitter taste. Used as Febrifuge, Expectorant, Anthelmintic; indications not well defined. **Average Dose:** 30 grains (2 Gm.).

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

## THYME.

*Thymus*, N. F. Dried tops of *Thymus vulgaris* (Fam. *Labiatae*). Agreeable, aromatic odor; aromatic, warming taste. Rubefacient; Aromatic, Carminative. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.).

⊕ **Thymol, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Thymol*; Thyme Camphor.  $C_{10}H_{14}O$ . Natural, volatile phenol occurring in oil *Thymus vulgaris* (Thyme) and some other volatile oils. Large, colorless, translucent prisms; thyme-like odor; pungent, aromatic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1010 mls (Cc.) water, 1 alcohol, 0.7 chloroform, 1.5 ether, 1.7 olive oil. Antiseptic, Anthelmintic. Average Dose: antiseptic, 2 grains (0.13 Gm.); anthelmintic, 15 grains (1 Gm.) per day. When triturated with about equal part camphor, menthol, chloral hydrate, antipyrine, carbolic acid, quinine sulphate, salol, or urethane, it liquefies.

⊕ **Thymol Iodide, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Thymolis Iodidum*; Dithymol Diiodide.  $C_{20}H_{24}O_2I_2$ . Reddish-brown or reddish-yellow, bulky powder; faint aromatic odor; not less than 43 percent. iodine. Soluble readily in ether, chloroform, collodion and oils; slightly in alcohol; insoluble in water or glycerin. Wound antiseptic like iodoform, used like latter. In making solutions, avoid heat and dispense in dark-amber vials.

## THYREOIDECTIN.

Dried blood of thyroidectomied animals. Coarse, reddish-brown powder. Used mainly in Basedow's disease. Dose: 5 to 10 grains (0.3 to 0.65 Gm.), in capsules.

⊕ **Thyroids Dried, Squibb** bottle, oz.

*Thyroideum Siccum*. Thyroid glands of animals used for food by man, freed from connective tissue and fat, cleaned, dried and powdered. Yellowish powder; slight odor; 1 Gm. represents about 5 Gm. fresh gland and contains about 0.2 percent. iodine. Alterative, Anticachectic; in myxedema, obesity, struma, etc. Average Dose:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  grains (0.1 Gm.).

THYROIDINE. See Iodothyrene.

Tin (Mossy) Reagent. See Reagents (Part IV).

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**TINCTURES.**

Squibb's Tinctures are made from the best quality of crude drug obtainable, no drug being accepted that does not fully come up to the high standard set for it by the Squibb Laboratories, which in many instances is considerably above the maximum pharmacopœial requirements;



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**Tincture Calumba, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint,  
*Tinctura Calumbæ*; Tincture Colombo. 20 Gm. in 100 mils (Cc.). Bitter Tonic, Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

**Tincture Cannabis, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint  
*Tinctura Cannabis*. Represents 10 Gm. cannabis in each 100 mils (Cc.). Physiologically assayed by U. S. P. method; incoördination produced by 0.3 mil per kilo weight of dog. Antispasmodic, Sedative. Average Dose: 12 minims (0.75 mil). Incompatible with water. Antidotes: emetics; atropine, strychnine, or caffeine hypodermically; strong coffee.

⊕ **Tincture Cantharides, Squibb** pint, ; ¼ pint  
 Of drug strength of U. S. P. *Tinctura Cantharidis*; Tincture Spanish Flies, (10 Gm. in 100 mils [Cc.]), but made by a different process which extracts the drug more satisfactorily and thus yields a tincture of greater activity. Counter-irritant and Hairgrowth Stimulant; Genito-urinary Stimulant. Average Dose: 1½ minims (0.1 mil), well diluted. Antidotes: emetics; flaxseed tea; morphine subcutaneously; opium by rectum. Avoid oils.

⊕ **Tincture Capsicum, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint  
*Tinctura Capsici*; Tincture Cayenne Pepper. 10 Gm. in 100 mils (Cc.). Rubefacient, Carminative, Stomachic. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil), diluted.

**TINCTURE CAPSICUM AND MYRRH.**

*Tinctura Capsici et Myrrhæ*, N. F.; Hot Drops; Thompsonian Number Six. 1 fluidounce represents about 14 grains capsicum and 55 grains myrrh. Carminative, Stomachic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]), in sweetened water.

**TINCTURE CAMEL.**

*Tinctura Caramellis*, N. F. 10 Gm. caramel in 100 mils (Cc.). Brown coloring for liquids.

⊕ **Tincture Cardamom, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint  
*Tinctura Cardamomi*. 15 Gm. in 100 mils (Cc.), as against 20 Gm. in U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. Carminative, Corrective, Aromatic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

**Tincture Cardamom Compound, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint  
*Tinctura Cardamomi Composita*. 20 Gm. cardamom, 25 Gm. Saigon cinnamon, 12 Gm. caraway, 5 Gm. cochineal, together with glycerin and diluted alcohol to make 1000 mils (Cc.). Aromatic Carminative, Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

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This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Tincture Catechu Compound.** See Tincture Gambir Compound.

**Tincture Cimicifuga, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Cimicifugæ*, N. F.; Tincture Black Cohosh. Dropped from U. S. P. 20 Gm. in 100 mils (Cc.). Used as Alterative, Sedative, Emmenagogue; in rheumatism, chorea, dysmenorrhea, etc. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

⊕ **Tincture Cinchona, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Cinchonæ*. Assays 0.8 to 1 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Astringent Bitter Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

**Tincture Cinchona Compound, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 10 Gm. red cinchona, 8 Gm. bitter-orange peel, and 2 Gm. serpentaria. Assays 0.4 to 0.5 Gm. alkaloids in each 100 mils (Cc.). Aromatic Astringent Bitter. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

**TINCTURE CINNAMON.**

*Tinctura Cinnamomi*. 20 Gm. Saigon cinnamon, and 7.5 Gm. glycerin in 100 mils (Cc.). Carminative, Antidiarrheal. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

**TINCTURE COCCULUS INDICUS.**

*Tinctura Cocculi Indici*, N. F.; Tincture Fish Berries. 10 Gm. drug to 100 mils (Cc.); menstruum, diluted alcohol. External Parasiticide. Antidotes: none known. It is advised to give emetics, copious draughts of warm water and to treat symptoms as they arise.

⊕ **Tincture Colchicum Seed, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Colchici Seminis*. Assays 0.036 to 0.044 Gm. colchicine in 100 mils (Cc.). Antipodagric, Antineuralgic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

**TINCTURE COTO.** See Tincture Paracoto.

**TINCTURE CUBEB.**

*Tinctura Cubebæ*, N. F. 20 Gm. Cubeb in 100 mils (Cc.) Carminative, Expectorant, Genito-urinary Anticatarrhal. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Tincture Cudbear, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Persionis*, N. F. Coloring-agent where a bright-red tint is desired, particularly in acid liquids.

**Tincture Cudbear Compound, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Persionis Composita*, N. F. Contains cudbear and caramel. Brownish-red coloring agent.



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⊕ **Tincture Gentian Compound, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Gentianæ Composita.* 10 Gm. gentian, 4 Gm. bitter-orange peel and 1 Gm. cardamom, in 100 mils (Cc.). Bitter Tonic, Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

⊕ **Tincture Ginger, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Zingiberis.* 20 Gm. in 100 mils (Cc.). Made from best Jamaica ginger obtainable. Aromatic Carminative, Gastro-intestinal Stimulant. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

**Tincture Golden Seal.** See Tincture Hydrastis.

**Tincture Green Soap.** See Liniment Soap Soft.

⊕ **Tincture Guaiac, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Guaiaci.* 20 Gm. guaiac in 100 mils (Cc.). Alterative; in chronic rheumatism, gout, etc. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils). Incompatible with water.

⊕ **Tincture Guaiac Ammoniated, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Guaiaci Ammoniata.* 20 Gm. guaiac with aromatic spirit ammonia to produce 100 mils (Cc.). Alterative, Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils). Incompatible with water.

## TINCTURE GUAIAAC COMPOUND.

*Tinctura Guaiaci Composita, N. F.;* Dewees's Tincture of Guaiac. Each fluidounce represents about 57 grains guaiac,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  grains potassium carbonate and 14.6 grains pimenta. Alterative, Emmenagogue. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Tincture Henbane.** See Tincture Hyocyamus.

## TINCTURE HOPS.

*Tinctura Humuli, N. F.* 20 Gm. hops in 100 mils (Cc.). Bitter Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

⊕ **Tincture Hydrastis, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Hydrastis;* Tincture Golden Seal. Assays 0.36 to 0.44 Gm. ether-soluble alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Bitter Tonic. Astringent, Alterative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

⊕ **Tincture Hyoscyamus, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Hyoscyami;* Tincture Henbane. Assays 0.0055 to 0.0075 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Sedative, Antispasmodic, Anodyne. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils). Antidotes: morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine, aconitine; stimulants.

**TINCTURE IGNATIA.**

*Tinctura Ignatiæ*, N. F. Assays 0.18 to 0.22 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Nerve Stimulant, Bitter Stomachic; in chronic constipation, neuralgia, nervous depression, etc. Average Dose: 10 minims (0.6 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: tannin, then emetics; chloral hydrate with bromides per rectum; chloroform by inhalation, if required.

⊕ **Tincture Iodine, Squibb** g. s. bottle, pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Iodi*. 7 Gm. iodine and 5 Gm. potassium iodide in 100 mils (Cc.). Antiseptic, Discutient, Counter-irritant, Alterative. Average Dose: 1½ minims (0.1 mil). Externally undiluted or with equal volume alcohol. Antidotes: apomorphine hypodermically; starch paste or flour in warm water; demulcents.

**Tincture Iodine Stronger, Squibb**

(Churchill's Tincture) g. s. bottle, pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Iodi Fortior*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) contains 16.5 Gm. iodine and 3.3 Gm. potassium iodide. Dose: ½ to 1 minim (0.03 to 0.06 mil).

**TINCTURE IODINE DECOLORIZED.**

*Tinctura Iodi Decolorata*, N. F. Practically an alcoholic solution of sodium and ammonium iodides for external use as Discutient. Contains 8.3 Gm. iodine per 100 mils (Cc.) in combined form, no free iodine.

† **Tincture Ipecac and Opium, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Optii*, N. F.; Liquid Dover's Powder; Tincture Dover's Powder. Made from a depurated solution of opium, and hence contains only the valuable anodyne and hypnotic principles of opium, beside the ipecac constituent. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 10 Gm. each deodorized opium and ipecac. Diaphoretic, Anodyne, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil) (containing nearly 1/10 grain morphine). Antidotes: potassium permanganate solution (2 grains in water), then emetics; atropine or strychnine hypodermically.

⊕ **Tincture Iron Chloride, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, pint, ; ¼ pint, ; oz.

*Tinctura Ferri Chloridi*; Tincture Iron Per- or Sesqui-chloride. Contains 35 volume percent. solution ferric chloride (equal to 13 percent. ferric chloride, or 4.48 percent. iron), with alcohol. Styptic, Astringent; Hematinic. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]), well diluted. Incompatible with alkalies, alkali benzoates, antipyrine, tannin, and vegetable infusions, tinctures or decoctions.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**TINCTURE IRON CHLORIDE, ETHEREAL.**

*Tinctura Ferri Chloridi Ætherea*, N. F.; Bestuscheff's Tincture; Lamotte's Drops. 1 fluidounce represents about 4 grains iron and 120 minims ether. Hematinic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]). Incompatible with vegetable decoctions, infusions or tinctures.

**Tincture Iron Citro-Chloride, Squibb**

*Tinctura Ferri Citro-Chloridi*, N. F.; Tasteless Tincture Iron. Combining solution iron chloride with sodium citrate, in alcohol. Same iron strength as official Tincture Iron Chloride. Hematinic. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]).

**Tincture Iron, Tasteless.** See Tincture Iron Citro-Chloride.

**TINCTURE JALAP**

*Tinctura Jalapæ*, N. F. 20 Gm. jalap in 100 mils (Cc.). Hydragogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**TINCTURE JALAP COMPOUND.**

*Tinctura Jalapæ Composita*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents about 57 grains jalap and 14¼ grains resin scammony. Hydragogue Cathartic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Tincture Kino, Squibb**

*Tinctura Kino*. Representing 10 Gm. kino in 100 mils (Cc.), as against 5 Gm. U. S. P. VIIIth Rev. Intestinal and Pharyngeal Astringent. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

**† TINCTURE KINO AND OPIUM.**

*Tinctura Kino et Opii Composita*, N. F.; Tincture Kino Compound. Each fluidounce represents about 4.6 grains each kino and opium, with spirit camphor, aromatic spirit ammonia and oil cloves. Intestinal Astringent, Carminative; chiefly in colic and acute diarrhea. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**TINCTURE KRAMERIA.**

*Tinctura Krameriaë*, N. F.; Tincture Rhatany. 20 Gm. in 100 mils (Cc.). Internal and External tannin-bearing Astringent. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils); externally in 10 percent. dilution.

**TINCTURE LACTUCARIUM.**

*Tinctura Lactucarii*. 50 Gm. lactucarium in 100 mils (Cc.), with 25 mils glycerin. Cough Sedative, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

**TINCTURE LARKSPUR.**

*Tinctura Delphinii*, N. F. 10 Gm. drug to 100 mils (Cc.). External Parasiticide. Antidotes: tannin, emetics; ammonia, digitalis, brandy.



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### † Tincture Opium, Squibb (Cont.)

modic, Antiphlogistic, Anodyne, Cerebrospinal Depressant. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil). Acts in 20 minutes; completely eliminated in 48 hours. Antidotes: potassium permanganate (2 grains in solution), then emetics; atropine or strychnine hypodermically; hot strong coffee; exercise.

TINCTURE OPIUM ACETATED. See Vinegar Opium.

### Tincture Opium Camphorated, Squibb

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Opii Camphorata*; Paregoric; Elixir Paregoric. Each fluidounce represents about 1.8 grains each opium, benzoic acid and camphor, and 1.9 minims oil anise, in diluted alcohol with a little glycerin. Carminative, Anodyne. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]), diluted.

### † Tincture Opium Compound, Squibb

pint ; ¼ pint ; oz.

Squibb's Diarrhea Mixture; Mixture Opium and Chloroform Compound. Each fluidrachm contains about 12 minims each tincture opium, tincture capsicum and spirit camphor, and 4½ minims chloroform, with alcohol,—all U. S. P. 1860 strength. Dose: for persons over 18 years, a teaspoonful; from 14 to 18 yrs., a small teaspoonful; from 10 to 14 yrs., half teaspoonful; from 6 to 10 yrs., 30 drops; from 2 to 6 yrs., 10 to 30 drops; for infants, 1 to 10 drops, according to age; always well diluted.

### †⊕ Tincture Opium Deodorized, Squibb

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Opii Deodorati*. Assays 0.95 to 1.05 Gm. anhydrous morphine in 100 mils (Cc.). Action, dose, etc.: as of regular tincture opium.

### † TINCTURE OPIUM WITH SAFFRON.

*Tinctura Opii Crocata*, N. F.; Sydenham's Laudanum. Same strength as tincture opium, but containing in each 100 mils (Cc.) 2.5 Gm. saffron and 0.6 Gm. each cinnamon and clove. Sedative, Carminative. Average Dose: 10 minims (0.6 mil).

### TINCTURE ORANGE PEEL, BITTER.

*Tinctura Aurantii Amari*. 20 Gm. bitter orange peel in 100 mils (Cc.). Flavoring ingredient; Aromatic Bitter Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

### Tincture Orange Peel, Sweet, Squibb

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Aurantii Dulcis*. 50 Gm. grated fresh sweet orange peel in 100 mils (Cc.). Flavoring ingredient; Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

## TINCTURE PARACOTO.

*Tinctura Paracoto*, N. F. 100 mils (Cc.) represent 12.5 Gm. bark. Intestinal Astringent. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## TINCTURE PASSION FLOWER.

*Tinctura Passifloræ*, N. F. 20 Gm. drug in 100 mils (Cc.) diluted alcohol. Used as Nerve Sedative, Hypnotic. Average Dose: acc. to N. F., 10 minims (0.6 mil); but as the fluid-extract is usually given in doses of 15 to 30 minims, that dose appears too small.

## TINCTURE, PECTORAL.

*Tinctura Pectoralis*, N. F.; Bateman's Pectoral Drops. Each fluidounce contains 20 minims tincture opium, 30 minims tincture catechu compound, 20 minims spirit camphor, with oil anise, caramel and diluted alcohol. Cough Sedative, Anticatarrhal. Average Dose (infants): 10 minims (0.6 mil [Cc.]).

TINCTURE PELLITORY. See Tincture Pyrethrum.

## Tincture Physostigma, Squibb                      pint                      ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Physostigmatis*; Tincture Calabar Bean. Assays 0.013 to 0.017 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Antispasmodic, Antineuralgic, peristaltic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil). Antidotes: emetics; atropine or strychnine subcutaneously; chloral hydrate; stimulants.

## TINCTURE PIMPINELLA.

*Tinctura Pimpinellæ*, N. F. 20 Gm. drug to 100 mils (Cc.). Obsolescent Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

## TINCTURE PULSATILLA.

*Tinctura Pulsatillæ*, N. F. From herb of *Anemone Pulsatilla*, 1:10. Obsolescent Alterative, Sedative, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

## TINCTURE PYRETHRUM.

*Tinctura Pyrethri*; Tincture Pellitory. 20 Gm. drug in 100 mils (Cc.). Local Irritant; little used.

## TINCTURE QUASSIA.

*Tinctura Quassiæ*. 20 Gm. drug in 100 mils (Cc.). Bitter Stomachic, Vermifuge. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

## TINCTURE QUILLAJA.

*Tinctura Quillajæ*, N. F.; Tincture Soap-bark. Dropped from U. S. P. 20 Gm. drug in 100 mils (Cc.). Expectorant; emulsifier and foam-producer. Dose: 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 mils).

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TINCTURE RHATANY. See Tincture Krameria.

**Tincture Rhubarb, Squibb** pint ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint

*Tinctura Rhei.* 20 Gm. rhubarb, 3 Gm. cardamom and 10 mils (Cc.) glycerin, in 100 mils. Stomachic, Laxative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

TINCTURE RHUBARB AQUEOUS.

*Tinctura Rhei Aquosa,* N. F. 10 Gm. rhubarb in 100 mils (Cc.), with 1 Gm. potassium carbonate and cinnamon water as corrigent. 1 fluidounce represents 45.6 grains rhubarb. Laxative, Stomachic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

⊕ **Tincture Rhubarb Aromatic, Squibb**

pint ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint

*Tinctura Rhei Aromatica.* 20 Gm. rhubarb, 4 Gm. each Saigon cinnamon and clove, 2 Gm. nutmeg, and 10 mils (Cc.) glycerin, in 100 mils. Each fluidounce represents about 91 grains rhubarb, 18 grains Saigon cinnamon, 18 grains clove and 9 grains nutmeg. Stomachic, Carminative, Laxative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

TINCTURE RHUBARB AND GENTIAN.

*Tinctura Rhei et Gentianæ,* N. F. Each fluidounce represents about 32 grains rhubarb and 8 grains gentian. Laxative, Bitter Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

TINCTURE RHUBARB SWEET.

*Tinctura Rhei Dulcis,* N. F. Each fluidounce represents  $45\frac{3}{6}$  grains rhubarb,  $18\frac{1}{4}$  grains licorice,  $18\frac{1}{4}$  grains anise,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  grains cardamom, 48 minims glycerin, alcohol and water. Stomachic, Laxative. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

TINCTURE RHUBARB VINOUS. See Wine Rhubarb Compound.

TINCTURE SAFFRON.

*Tinctura Croci,* N. F. 10 Gm. saffron in 100 mils (Cc.) diluted alcohol. Coloring.

**Tincture Sanguinaria, Squibb** pint ;  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint

*Tinctura Sanguinariæ;* Tincture Blood-root. 10 Gm. drug and 1 mil (Cc.) hydrochloric acid in 100 mils. Expectorant. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil).

TINCTURE SAW PALMETTO AND SANTAL.

*Tinctura Sabal et Santali,* N. F. 20 Gm. saw palmetto and 6.5 Gm. sandalwood in 100 mils (Cc.). Genito-urinary Anticatarrhal, like oil sandalwood. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

TINCTURE SERPENTARIA.

*Tinctura Serpentariæ,* N. F.; Tincture Virginia Snake Root. Dropped from U. S. P. 20 Gm. drug in 100 mils (Cc.). Bitter, similar to gentian. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).



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⊕ **Tincture Valerian Ammoniated, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Valerianæ Ammoniata*. 20 Gm. valerian, with aromatic spirit ammonia, in 100 mils (Cc.). Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 30 minims (2 mils).

**Tincture Vanilla, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Vanillæ*, N. F. Dropped from U. S. P. A pure and genuine product, made from choicest Mexican vanilla beans, 10 Gm. per 100 mils (Cc.). Free from adulterant of any nature, so commonly used in the so-called "Extracts of Vanilla." Flavoring.

**Tincture Vanillin Compound, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Vanillini Composita*, N. F. III. Dropped from present N. F., but still in common use as a flavoring agent. 0.65 Gm. vanillin and 0.04 Gm. coumarin, in 100 mils (Cc.), with alcohol, glycerin, syrup and compound tincture cudbear.

**Tincture Veratrum Viride, Squibb** pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Veratri Viridis*. 10 Gm. drug in 100 mils (Cc.). Cardiac and Circulatory Depressant, Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: tannin, emetics; morphine with atropine, hypodermically; stimulants.

**Tincture Viburnum Compound, Squibb**

pint ; ¼ pint

*Tinctura Viburni Opuli Composita*, N. F. Each fluidounce represents about 16¼ grains viburnum opulus, 16¼ grains dioscorea, 4⅓ grains scullcap, 23 grains clove, 30 grains cinnamon. Used as Uterine Tonic and Antispasmodic, in menstrual disorders. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Tincture, Warburg's.** See Tincture Antiperiodic.

**TINCTURE ZEDOARY BITTER.**

*Tinctura Zedoariæ Amara*, N. F.; Compound Tincture Zedoary. Each fluidounce represents 11⅔ grains zedoary, 57/10 grains aloes, 25/6 grains each rhubarb, gentian, agaric and saffron, with glycerin, alcohol and water. Bitter Stomachic, Laxative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Tolu, Soluble.** See Fluid Tolu.

⊕ **Tragacanth, Squibb**

\*Ribbons tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

Powdered tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Tragacantha*. Gummy exudation from stems of *Astragalus gummifer* or other species of *Astragalus* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). First quality, free from foreign gums and starchy adulterants. Demulcent; Emulsifier, Adhesive.

TRIBROMOMETHANE. See Bromoform.

TRIFERRIN.

Iron Paranucleinate. Reddish, tasteless powder; 22 percent. iron, 2.5 percent. phosphorus in organic combination. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. Hematinic. Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).

TRIFOLIUM.

*Trifolium*, N. F.; Red Clover. Dried flowers of *Trifolium pratense* (Fam. *Leguminosæ*). Used in Antiluetic and Alterative compounds, also as Expectorant; considered inert by many. Average Dose: 60 grains (4 Gm.). Given chiefly as fluid-extract, which see.

Trihydroxybenzene. See Pyrogallol (Acid Pyrogallic).

Triiodomethane. See Iodoform.

TRIKRESOL. Brand of Cresol.

TRILLIUM.

*Trillium*, N. F.; Beth Root. Dried rhizome of *Trillium erectum* (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). Obsolescent Astringent. Tonic, Average Dose: 2 Gm. (30 grains). (See also Fluid extract.)

Trimethylxanthine. See Caffeine.

TRINITROPHENOL.

*Trinitrophenol*; Acid Picric.  $C_6H_3N_3O_7$ . Newly official. Yellow, odorless, very bitter crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 78 mils (Cc.) water, 12 alcohol, 35 chloroform, 65 ether. Explodes when heated rapidly or subjected to percussion. Antiseptic and Keratoplastic, in burns (0.5 to 1% solution), erysipelas (2 to 6% hydroalcoholic solution), wounds ( $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1% solution), etc.; Antiperiodic, internally. Also Reagent. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Antidotes: white of egg, then emetics; sodium sulphate; transfusion with alkaline sodium chloride solution. NOTE: Should be applied cautiously, owing to the danger from absorption.

TRIONAL. Brand of Sulphonethylmethane.

TRIOXYMETHYLENE. See Paraformaldehyde.

TRITICUM.

*Triticum*; Couch Grass; Dog Grass. Dried rhizome of *Agropyron repens* (Fam. *Gramineæ*). Odor slight; taste sweet. Used as Diuretic, in cystitis and irritable bladder. Average Dose: 120 grains (8 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

## TRITURATION ELATERIN.

*Trituratio Elaterini.* 10 percent. elaterin. Powerful Hydrogogue Cathartic. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.).

**Troches, Squibb.** See end of Tablet list (Part II).

## † TROPACOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

Benzoylpseudotropeine Hydrochloride.  $C_8H_{14}NO.C_7H_5O.HCl$ . Colorless, acicular crystals. Soluble freely in water. Local Anesthetic, like cocaine.

## TRYPSIN.

Proteolytic enzyme of the pancreas. Light-yellow powder; faint odor; meaty taste. Slowly and incompletely soluble in water. Digestive, solvent of false membranes; also been used on malignant tumors. Dose: 1 to 2 grains (0.065 to 0.13 Gm.) with sodium bicarbonate.

**Turlington's Balsam.** Tincture Benzoin Compound.

## ⊕ TURPENTINE.

*Terebinthina*, N. F. Concrete oleoresin from *Pinus palustris* and other species of *Pinus* (Fam. *Pinaceæ*). Yellowish, opaque, sticky masses; characteristic odor and taste. Freely soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform. Source of oil turpentine.

## TURPENTINE, VENICE.

*Terebinthina Laricis*, N. F.; Larch Turpentine. Viscid oleoresin from *Larix europæa* (Fam. *Pinaceæ*). Yellowish or greenish, thick liquid; distinctive odor; bitter, characteristic taste. Soluble in alcohol, chloroform; insoluble in water. Rubefacient externally; Anticatarrhal internally. Dose: 3 to 5 grains (0.13 to 0.3 Gm.).

**Turpeth Mineral.** See Mercury Subsulphate Yellow.

UNGUENTUM CREDÉ. See under Collargol.

UNICORN ROOT. See Aletris.

UNICORN ROOT, FALSE. See Helonias.

UNNA'S DERMATOLOGICAL PASTES. See Pastes.

## URANIUM NITRATE.

*Uranii Nitras.*  $UO_2(NO_3)_2.6H_2O$ . Light-yellow, odorless, bitter, astringent, slightly efflorescent crystals. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.2 mls (Cc.) water; freely soluble in ether or alcohol. Used in diabetes and cancer. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{6}$  grain (0.01 Gm.). (See also Reagents [Part IV].)



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**Vallet's Mass.** See Mass Ferrous Carbonate.

#### VALYL.

Valeryldiethylamide. Colorless liquid; pungent odor; burning, valerian-like taste. Soluble in about 25 parts water, easily in alcohol or ether. Nerve Sedative, Antineuralgic. Dose: 2 to 6 minims (0.13 to 0.4 mil [Cc.]).

#### VANILLA.

*Vanilla*, N. F.; Vanilla Bean. Cured, full-grown, unripe fruit of *Vanilla planifolia* (Fam. *Orchidaceæ*). Flavoring.

#### Vanillin, Squibb

bottle, oz.

*Vanillinum*.  $C_8H_8O_3$ . Methylprotocatechuic Aldehyde, obtained from vanilla, or synthetically. Occasionally used as Stimulant and Aphrodisiac, but chiefly as Flavoring. Average Dose:  $\frac{1}{2}$  grain (0.03 Gm.).

**VENICE TURPENTINE.** See Turpentine, Venice.

#### VERATRINE.

*Veratrina*. Natural mixture of alkaloids from seed of sabadilla (*Asagraea officinalis*; Fam. *Liliaceæ*). White or grayish-white, amorphous, odorless, sternutatory powder; taste acrid, leaving tingling and numbness on tongue. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1760 mils (Cc.) water, 2.8 alcohol, 0.7 chloroform, 4.2 ether. Topical Anodyne; as oleate (2 percent.) or ointment (4 percent.). Antidotes: tannic acid, emetics; morphine with atropine hypodermically; demulcents; stimulants by mouth.

#### VERBENA.

*Verbena*, N. F.; Blue Vervain. Dried, overground portion of *Verbena hastata* (Fam. *Verbenaceæ*). Heavy odor; disagreeable, bitter taste. Expectorant, Diaphoretic, Tonic. Average Dose: 15 grains (1 Gm.).

#### Veratrum Viride, Squibb

Ground for Percolation

tin, lb.

*Veratrum Viride*; Green Hellebore; American Hellebore. Dried rhizome and roots of *Veratrum viride* (Fam. *Liliaceæ*). When powdered, it is strongly sternutatory; taste, bitterish acrid. Cardiac Depressant, Diaphoretic. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). See also Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**Vermilion.** See Mercury Sulphide, Red.

**VERONAL.** See Barbital.

**VERONAL-SODIUM.** See Barbital-Sodium.

**VERVAIN.** See Verbena.

**VIBURNUM OPULUS.**

*Viburnum Opulus*, N. F.; Cramp Bark. Dried bark of *Viburnum Opulus* var. *americanum* (Fam. *Caprifoliaceæ*). Strong odor; astringent bitter taste. Used as Uterine Antispasmodic and Tonic. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Tincture.)

**VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.**

*Viburnum Prunifolium*; Black Haw. Dried bark of *Viburnum prunifolium* or of *V. Lentago* (Fam. *Caprifoliaceæ*). Slight, peculiar odor; bitter, very astringent taste. In vogue as Uterine Sedative and Tonic, in dysmenorrhea and habitual abortion. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract.)

**VIENNA CAUSTIC OR LIME.** See Potassa with Lime.

**VINEGAR, AROMATIC.**

*Acetum Aromaticum*, N. F. Containing oils of lavender, rosemary, juniper, peppermint, cinnamon, lemon and clove, in alcohol, acetic acid and water. Cooling, stimulating application in fever; Condiment.

**† VINEGAR OPIUM.**

*Acetum Opii*, N. F.; Black Drop; Acetated Tincture Opium. About 10 percent. granulated opium, in acetic acid menstruum, with sugar and nutmeg. Anodyne, Antispasmodic. Average Dose: 8 minims (0.5 mil [Cc.]). Antidotes: potassium permanganate (2 grains in water), emetics; atropine or strychnine hypodermically; hot, strong coffee; exercise.

**Vinegar Squill, Squibb**

bottle, pint

*Acetum Scillæ*. 10 percent. squill, with dilute acetic acid. Yellow to reddish-brown liquid. Physiologically assayed according to U. S. P. and standardized; minimum lethal dose not greater than 0.006 mil (Cc.) per Gm. weight of frog. Expectorant, Diuretic. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**Vinegar Tarragon, Squibb**

bottle, pint,

Prepared by macerating tarragon herb (*Artemisia Dracunculus*) in cider vinegar for three months. Used in place of cider vinegar in salad dressings, etc.

**VIOFORM.**

Iodochloroxyquinoline; Nioform. Greenish-yellow, nearly odorless, voluminous powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. Antiseptic Vulnerary.

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**Vitriol, Blue.** See Copper Sulphate.

**Vitriol, Green.** See Iron Sulphate.

**Vitriol, White.** See Zinc Sulphate.

**VLEMINCKX' LOTION OR SOLUTION.** See Solution Sulphurated Lime.

**Volumetric Solutions.** See under Reagents (Part IV).

**WAHOO.** See Euonymus.

**Warburg's Tincture.** See Tincture Antiperiodic.

**WASH.** See Lotion.

#### **WATER ALMOND BITTER.**

*Aqua Amygdalæ Amaræ.* 0.1 volume percent. oil bitter almond. Cough Sedative; Vehicle. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**Water Ammonia.** See Ammonia Water.

#### **WATER ANISE.**

*Aqua Anisi.* 0.2 volume percent. oil anise. Aromatic Carminative; Vehicle. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]).

#### ⊕ **WATER CAMPHOR.**

*Aqua Camphoræ.* 0.8 percent. camphor. Nerve Stimulant, Antispasmodic; Vehicle for collyria. Average Dose: 2½ fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

#### ⊕ **WATER CHLOROFORM.**

*Aqua Chloroformi.* About 1/2 percent. chloroform. Carminative, Gastric Anodyne; Vehicle. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms. (15 mils [Cc.]).

#### ⊕ **WATER CINNAMON.**

*Aqua Cinnamomi.* 0.2 volume percent. cinnamon. Carminative; Aromatic Vehicle. Average Dose: 4 fluidrachms (15 mils [Cc.]).

#### **WATER CREOSOTE.**

*Aqua Creosoti.* 1 vol. percent. creosote. Antiseptic, Antitubercular, Antizymotic; Dermic. Average Dose: 2½ fluidrachms (10 mils [Cc.]).

#### ⊕ **WATER DISTILLED.**

*Aqua Destillata.* Water, H<sub>2</sub>O, purified by distillation. Neutral; free from sulphate, chloride, calcium, metals, organic substances, and carbon dioxide.



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## ⊕ WAX, YELLOW.

*Cera Flava*; Beeswax. Obtained by melting and purifying honey-comb of the bee (*Apis mellifera*). Soluble in chloroform, ether, oils; sparingly soluble in cold alcohol; insoluble in water.

## WHITE PINE BARK.

*Pinus Alba*, N. F. Inner bark of *Pinus Strobus* (Fam. *Pinaceæ*). Expectorant. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

## White Pine Compound, Squibb

Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

Mixture of ground White Pine Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Spikenard Root, Balm of Gilead Buds, Sanguinaria Root and Sassafras Bark, in the proportions called for in N. F. formula for Syrup White Pine Compound.

White Precipitate. See Mercury Ammoniated.

## ⊕ Wild Cherry, Squibb

Ground for Percolation tin, lb.

*Prunus Virginiana*. Stem-bark of *Prunus serotina* (*Prunus virginiana*; Fam. *Rosaceæ*), collected in autumn, and carefully dried. Odor bitter-almond-like when macerated; taste astringent, aromatic and agreeably bitter. Sedative, Expectorant. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.). (See also Fluidextract; Syrup.)

WILD INDIGO. See Baptisia.

## ⊕ Wine Antimony, Squibb pint ; ¼ pint

*Vinum Antimonii*, N. F. About ¼ grain tartar emetic per fluid drachm, with sherry wine. Nauseant Expectorant. Average Dose: 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]). Incompatible with alkalies and their carbonates, antipyrine, tannin, and vegetable infusions, decoctions or tinctures (cinchona, rhubarb, etc.).

## WINE BEEF.

*Vinum Carnis*, N. F.; Beef and Wine. 3 Gm. extract beef in 100 mils (Cc.), with syrup, alcohol, sherry wine, compound spirit orange and water. Nutrient. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils).

## WINE BEEF AND IRON.

*Vinum Carnis et Ferri*, N. F.; Beef, Wine and Iron. Preceding product with addition of 4.6 grains iron and ammonium citrate per fluidounce. Nutrient, Hematinic. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

WINE CHALYBEATE. See Wine Iron.

## WINE COLCHICUM ROOT.

*Vinum Colchici Cormi*, N. F. 40 Gm. colchicum corm per 100 mils (Cc.). Assays 0.126 to 0.154 Gm. colchicine in 100 mils. Antipodagric, Antineuralgic. Average Dose: 10 minims (0.6 mil).

**Wine Colchicum Seed, Squibb**                      pint            ; ¼ pint  
*Vinum Colchici Seminis*, N. F. 10 vol. percent. fluidextract colchicum seed, with sherry wine and a little added alcohol. Assays 0.036 to 0.044 Gm. colchicine in 100 mils (Cc.). Antipodagric, Antineuralgic. **Average Dose:** 30 minims (2 mils [Cc.]).

**WINE IPECAC.**

*Vinum Ipecacuanhæ*, N. F. 10 vol. percent. fluidextract ipecac, with sherry wine and alcohol. Assays 0.18 to 0.22 Gm. alkaloids in 100 mils (Cc.). Each fluidounce represents 46 grains drug. Expectorant, Stomachic. **Average Dose:** 15 minims (1 mil [Cc.]).

**WINE IRON.**

*Vinum Ferri*, N. F.; Chalybeate Wine. 4 percent. iron and ammonium citrate, with tincture sweet-orange peel, syrup and sherry wine. Mild Hematinic. **Average Dose:** 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**WINE IRON, BITTER.**

*Vinum Ferri Amarum*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 23 grains soluble iron and quinine citrate, with tincture sweet-orange peel, syrup and sherry wine. Bitter Tonic, Hematopoietic. **Average Dose:** 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**WINE ORANGE COMPOUND.**

*Vinum Aurantii Compositum*, N. F.; Compound Elixir Orange. From bitter orange peel, absinthium, menyanthes, cascarilla, cinnamon, gentian and potassium carbonate, with sherry wine. Bitter; Aromatic Vehicle. **Average Dose:** 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**WINE PEPSIN.**

*Vinum Pepsini*, N. F. Each fluidounce contains about 7.8 grains pepsin, with glycerin, hydrochloric acid, alcohol and sherry wine. Gastric Digestive. **Average Dose:** 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]). Discolors on keeping.

**WINE RHUBARB COMPOUND.**

*Vinum Rhei Compositum*, N. F.; Tincture Rhubarb Vinous, N. F. III. Each fluidounce contains 38.4 minims fluidextract rhubarb, 9.6 minims fluidextract bitter orange peel, and 38.4 minims tincture cardamom. Laxative, Stomachic. **Average Dose:** 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**WINE, SHERRY.**

*Vinum Xericum*, N. F. Obtained by fermenting juice of fresh ripe grapes freed from seeds and skins, and fortifying with pure grape brandy. Alcoholic content 16 to 24 percent. Sp. gr. 0.985 to 1.000.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Wine Tar, Squibb**

pint

*Vinum Picis*, N. F. Contains about 10 percent. tar, or 46 grains per fluidounce, with alcohol and sherry wine. Stimulating Expectorant. Average Dose: 2 fluidrachms (8 mils [Cc.]).

**WINE WHITE ASH.**

*Vinum Fraxini*, N. F. 50 Gm. white ash bark per 100 mils (Cc.) mixture of sherry wine (7) and alcohol (1). Used as Tonic, Purgative. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils).

**WINE WILD CHERRY.**

*Vinum Pruni Virginianæ*, N. F. 1 fluidounce represents about 114 grains wild cherry, with sherry wine and a little alcohol. Bitter Tonic, Pectoral Sedative; in weak stomach, anorexia, bronchial catarrh, etc. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**WINE WILD CHERRY, FERRATED.**

*Vinum Pruni Virginianæ Ferratum*, N. F. Contains 8 volume percent. tincture iron citro-chloride, in wine wild cherry. Bitter and Chalybeate Tonic. Average Dose: 1 fluidrachm (4 mils [Cc.]).

**WITCH-HAZEL LEAVES.****Wool-Fat (Anhydrous), Squibb**

tin, lb.

*Adeps Lanæ*; Anhydrous Lanolin. Purified fat of sheep's wool, freed from water. Of faint, peculiar odor; light-yellow color. Soluble readily in ether or chloroform, sparingly in alcohol; insoluble in water, but takes up several times its weight of water. Ointment Base.

**⊕ Wool-Fat Hydrated, Squibb**

tin, lb.

*Adeps Lanæ Hydrosus*; Lanolin. Anhydrous wool-fat mixed with 25 to 30 percent. of water. Ointment Base, Emollient.

**WORMWOOD.** See Absinthium.**XANTHOXYLUM.**

*Xanthoxylum*. Dried bark of *Xanthoxylum americanum* or of *X. Clava-Herculis* (Fam. Rutaceæ). Inodorous; taste very pungent and bitterish. Bitter like gentian. Average Dose: 30 grains (2 Gm.).

**YEAST COMPRESSED.**

*Cerevisiæ Fermentatum Compressum*, N. F.; Beer Yeast. Moist, living cells of *Saccharomyces cerevisiæ* or other species of *Saccharomyces* (Fam. Saccharomycetaceæ), combined with a starchy or absorbent base. Used in making fermented milk; also as Antipyric in boils, etc.

**Yellow Bark.** See Cinchona.



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⊕ **Zinc Chloride, Squibb**

* Granular	g. s. bot.	¼ lb.	; oz.
Fused	g. s. bot.	¼ lb.	; oz.

*Zinci Chloridum*.  $ZnCl_2$ . White, odorless, very deliquescent, granular powder; or fused masses; astringent, metallic taste in solution; very caustic when tasted pure. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.25 mil (Cc.) water, 1.3 alcohol; freely soluble in glycerin. Escharotic, Antiseptic, Astringent. Applied as caustic in substance, 50 percent. solution or 20 to 40 percent. paste; as astringent, in 0.1 to 0.5 percent. solution. Incompatible with sodium borate, alkali carbonates, etc. Antidotes: demulcents, then dilute solution of potassium or of sodium carbonate; emetics hypodermically; stimulants. Keep securely stoppered, in dry place.

⊕ **Zinc Iodide, Squibb**

g. s. bottle, oz.

*Zinci Iodidum*, U. S. P. VIIIth, Rev.  $ZnI_2$ . White, odorless, very deliquescent powder, of sharp, saline, metallic taste, and turning brown on exposure to light. Readily soluble in water, alcohol, ether. Alterative, Antiseptic; in ulcerated tonsils, gonorrhoea, etc.; internally in scrofula, syphilis, etc. Also used as Reagent. Average Dose: 1 grain (0.065 Gm.). Keep well stoppered, in dry place, protected against light.

⊕ **Zinc Oxide Heavy, Squibb**

tin lb. ; ¼ lb.

*Zinci Oxidum*; Flowers of Zinc.  $ZnO$ . White, odorless, tasteless powder. Insoluble in ordinary solvents. Drying Antiseptic, Astringent Dermic and Protective. Zinc oxide absorbs carbon dioxide from air; hence keep container well closed.

⊕ **Zinc Oxide Light, Squibb**

tin lb. ; ¼ lb.

1-oz. sifter-top tins, per doz.

A special Squibb product. Of exceptional purity; free from lead, and stands all other U. S. P. tests; very bulky.

⊕ **Zinc Phenolsulphonate, Squibb**

bottle, oz.

*Zinci Phenolsulphonas*; Zinc Sulphocarbolate.  $Zn(C_6H_5O_4S)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ . Of greatest purity and of correct chemical constitution. Colorless, odorless crystals, of astringent, metallic taste; efflorescent. 1 Gm. dissolves in 1.6 mils (Cc.) water, 1.8 alcohol. Antiseptic, Astringent, externally, in ½ to 1 percent. solution, in gonorrhoea, ulcers, etc.; used largely as Intestinal Antiseptic. Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.), as tablets, usually in combination with other phenolsulphonates. (See also Tablets Sulphocarbolates Combined [Part II].)

⊕ **Zinc Stearate, Squibb**

bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb. ; oz.

oz. sifter-top cans, Scented or Unscented, per doz.

*Zinci Stearas*. Fine, white, tasteless powder; faint, fatty odor. Yields 13 to 15.5 percent. zinc oxide. Insoluble in water, alcohol or ether. Vulnerary, Antiseptic; as dusting powder, snuff, etc., pure or attenuated.

⊕ **Zinc Sulphate, Squibb** tin, lb. ; ¼ lb.  
*Zinci Sulphas*; White Vitriol; Zinc Vitriol.  $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ . A highly purified salt. White granular powder; inodorous, very efflorescent; astringent, metallic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves in 0.6 mil (Cc.) water, 2.5 glycerin; insoluble in alcohol. Astringent, Antiseptic; Emetic. Externally chiefly in 0.5 to 2 percent. solutions and 5 to 10 percent. ointments. Average Dose: emetic, 15 grains (1 Gm.), in lukewarm water. Incompatible with alkali carbonates, sodium borate, lead acetate, tannin, vegetable astringents, etc. As Zinc Sulphate Granulated is very efflorescent in dry air, container should be kept well closed and in cool place. (See also Reagents [Part IV]; Tablets [Part II].)

**Zinc Sulphate Dried, Squibb** bottle, lb. ; ¼ lb.  
 $ZnSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ . White powder. Soluble freely in water. Action, same as preceding; but as this dried salt contains much less water of crystallization than the granular (or crystalline) sulphate it is more active. Ordinary Dose: as emetic, 10 grains (0.65 Gm.)

**Zinc Sulphocarbolate.** See Zinc Phenolsulphonate.

**Zinc Valerate, Squibb** bottle, oz.  
*Zinci Valeras*; Zinc Valerianate. White, pearly scales; odor of valeric acid; sweetish, astringent, metallic taste. 1 Gm. dissolves almost completely in 70 mils (Cc.) water, 22 alcohol. Loses valeric acid on exposure and becomes less soluble. Used as Nerve Sedative. Average Dose: 2 grains (0.13 Gm.).

**Zinc Vitriol.** See Zinc Sulphate.

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## PART II

# Medicinal Tablets

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**S**QUIBB'S TABLETS are prepared with the greatest care and skill, contain the Squibb products in their full therapeutic efficiency, and meet in all respects the high standard of this house for purity, uniformity and reliability.

In accordance with the ethical principles of the American Medical Association, only *pharmaceutical titles* are used, not disease names or designations suggestive of therapeutic uses.

The cut below shows the shape of a **Tablet Triturate**, in contradistinction to a **Compressed Tablet**. Where a formula is carried in stock in more than one shape, mention of this fact is made in a footnote; and on orders where no specification is given, the form regularly listed will be supplied.



COMPRESSED TABLETS



TABLET TRITURATES

On orders for Tablets made both plain and coated, the uncoated will be supplied unless otherwise specified.

On Tablets listed in coated form the coating is very soluble, presents no hindrance to disintegration, effectively masks the unpleasant taste of the ingredients, and prevents the loss of volatile constituents.

Those Tablets which contain insoluble medicaments, such as acetanilid, the bismuth salts, phenacetin, salol, and the like, may be relied upon to disintegrate as soon as they reach the stomach and to exhibit full therapeutic activity, their formulas being scientifically constructed.



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### † Tablets Acetanilid and Bromide Compound, Squibb

(Neuralgic Headache, Dr. Myers)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	1 gr.		
Sodium Bromide	5 gr.		
Morphine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.		
Caffeine Citrated	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Extract Hyoscyamus	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		

These tablets are used in migraine, headaches due to congestion or to irritation of the sensory nerves and neuralgic pains in general.

Dose: 1 tablet, repeated in half an hour if necessary, but not oftener than four times in succession. (NOTE.—In the use of these tablets the possible formation of the morphine habit should be guarded against.)

### Tablets Acetanilid and Caffeine Compound, Squibb

(Dr. Hubbard)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	$3\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Caffeine	1 gr.		
Sodium Bromide	$7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		

These tablets are employed as an analgesic and nerve sedative, chiefly in nervous headache. Dose: 2 tablets with a

glass of water, repeated in four hours if required.

### Tablets Acetanilid and Cannabis Compound, Squibb

(Neuralgic Improved)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	2 gr.		
Ext. Cannabis	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		
Quinine Sulphate	2 gr.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Acid Arsenous	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.		
Strychnine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.		

This combination of analgesics and nervines has been employed with reputed success in the treatment of migraine and various other types of neuralgia, and it is said to be particularly useful in

cases of a periodical character, whether due to malarial infection or to other causes. Care should be taken in those patients who do not tolerate acetanilid well or who show an idiosyncrasy toward cannabis. Dose: 1 tablet, repeated in half an hour if required, then every two or three hours until the condition is relieved.

### Tablets Acetanilid and Gelsemin Compound, Squibb

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	$2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Gelsemin	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.		
Caffeine Citrated	1 gr.		

Antipyretic, Analgesic and Depressant. The well-known action of acetanilid is here augmented by gelsemin. The

combination has been used with reputed success in neuralgia, pleurisy and pneumonia. In dysmenorrhea and ovarian neuralgia it is credited with good results, but is deemed especially useful in neuralgia affecting the dental branches of the fifth nerve. It should be cautiously administered, as certain patients show a peculiar idiosyncrasy to its depressant effects. Dose: 1 tablet every 2 or 3 hours, for not more than three doses.

† **Tablets Acetanilid and Morphine Compound, Squibb**  
(Analgesic Compound)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>11</sub> gr.	Our Tablets Acetanilid and Sodium Salicylate Compound have generally been found useful in relieving pain of a reflex or spasmodic character. In some cases, however, physicians have found it advis-	
Morphine Sulphate	1/20 gr.		
Sodium Salicylate	1 <sup>13</sup> / <sub>22</sub> gr.		
Caffeine	5/22 gr.		
Sodium Bicarbonate	10/11 gr.		
Capsicum	1/20 gr.		

able to add small doses of morphine sulphate, which increase the anodyne effect, and a little capsicum, to stimulate the mucous membrane of the stomach. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets with water every hour or two until relieved. (NOTE.—These tablets should be used cautiously, and the possibility of the formation of the morphine habit guarded against.)

**Tablets Acetanilid and Quinine, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gr.	This formula has been found useful in the treatment of reflex pains of neuralgic origin	
Quinine Sulphate	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gr.		

in sthenic patients where there is no cardiac weakness. It possesses marked antipyretic and analgesic properties, and good results have been obtained with it in cases of migraine, influenza and other painful conditions. We call particular attention to the rapidity with which these tablets and similar combinations here listed disintegrate in water or in fluids of the body, thereby minimizing any possibility of cumulative action, as each dose promptly produces its effect. **Dose:** 1 tablet with water every two hours for three or four doses, then every four hours.

† **Tablets Acetanilid and Quinine Compound, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)</b>			

Acetanilid	2 gr.	This is a combination of remedies that has been extensively used in the treatment of grip and the early stages of colds. The usual precautions against the use of acetanilid must be observed in its administration, although the	
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.		
Camphor	1/4 gr.		
Capsicum	1/4 gr.		
Podophyllin	1/80 gr.		
Aconite Root	1/20 gr.		
Morphine Sulphate	1/120 gr.		

depressing effect is somewhat guarded against by the camphor and quinine. Its action as a sudorific will be greatly increased by hot drinks during the treatment. **Dose:** 1 tablet every 2 hours, but for not more than three consecutive doses.

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**Tablets Acetanilid and Salol, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }		
Salol	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }		

The acetanilid acts as an Analgesic and Antipyretic; the salol as an Antirheumatic and Intestinal Antiseptic. Together they are commonly used in acute rheumatism, gouty attacks, myalgia, sciatica and neuralgic pains of rheumatic origin. In the early stage of grip and sudden colds they have been found to relieve pain and muscular soreness promptly, and usually without bad after-effect. Great care is observed in all of Squibb's tablets to prevent decomposition, and to present the medicaments in their natural activity, unchanged by the process of manufacture; hence they can be relied on for prompt and uniform action. **Dose:** 1 tablet every hour or two until pain and fever are relieved. **Caution:** Tablets containing salol should not be exposed to direct sunlight or kept in a warm place, as the chemical melts at about 106° F.

**Tablets Acetanilid and Sodium Salicylate Compound, Squibb**  
(Analgesic No. 2)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }		
Sodium Salicylate	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ gr. }		
Caffeine	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }		
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr. }		

This is a slight modification of the following formula, sodium salicylate being substituted for the strontium salt. The indications for its use and the dose are the same as those of the next combination.

**Tablets Acetanilid and Strontium Salicylate Compound, Squibb**  
(Analgesic)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }		
Strontium Salicylate	2 gr. }		
Caffeine	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }		
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr. }		

Neuralgic and rheumatic pains, the muscular soreness attending grip, headaches and reflex pains arising from delayed digestion are usually relieved by these tablets. They act as an analgesic and antipyretic, and are rarely followed by bad after-effects. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours until relieved, but not oftener than four times in succession.

**Tablets Acetanilid Compound, Squibb**

(Migraine)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acetanilid	2 gr. }		
Camphor Monobrom.	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }		
Caffeine	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }		

This formula is used in the treatment of neuralgic pains, particularly in pains of a reflex or spasmodic character; hence it is most frequently employed for the prompt relief of



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**Tablets Acetanilid Compound Improved, Squibb**

(Migraine Improved)

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**C. T.**

Acetanilid	2 1/2 gr.
Camphor Monobrom.	1/2 gr.
Sodium Salicylate	1 gr.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/8 gr.
Tincture Gelsemium	2 min.

These tablets are employed to relieve headaches and neuralgic pains in gouty and rheumatic subjects. Dose: 1 to 3 tablets with water, repeated in half an hour if not relieved;

then 1 tablet every hour or two until pain is controlled.

**Tablets Acetanilid Compound for Children, Squibb**

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**T. T.**

Acetanilid	7/10 gr.
Caffeine Citrated	1/10 gr.
Sodium Bicarb.	1/5 gr.
Saccharin	1/100 gr.
Wintergreen Flavor	1/50 min.

For the relief of headache and neuralgia in children and weak individuals. Dose: 1 to 3 tablets every hour for four doses if needed.

**Tablets Acetphenetidin 1gr., Squibb**

(Phenacetin)

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**T. T.**

Acetphenetidin is chemically and physiologically identical with Phenacetin. It reduces fever, allays pain and is widely used in headache, neuralgia and reflex pains generally. Although regarded as one of the safest remedies of its kind, occasionally it causes cardiac depression with cyanosis. Should this occur, the patient is placed in a recumbent position, stimulants are administered, and, if necessary, artificial heat applied. Tablets Acetphenetidin Squibb disintegrate more quickly than cachets, capsules. or pills, and they are more convenient than powders. Dose (for children): 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours.

**Tablets Acetphenetidin 2 gr., Squibb**

(Phenacetin)

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**C. T.**

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours.

**Tablets Acetphenetidin 5 gr., Squibb**

(Phenacetin)

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**C. T.**

Dose: 1 to 3 tablets with water, repeated as necessary. In weak heart, brandy or whisky is usually administered if signs of depression occur.

**Tablets Acetphenetidin and Quinine, Squibb**

(Phenacetin and Quinine) Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

C. T.

Acetphenetidin	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gr.	} This combination is similar in therapeutic action to Tablets Acetanilid and Quinine. However, acetphenetidin is generally regarded as being less liable than acetanilid to cause cardiac depression while fully as efficient. Dose: 1 or two tablets repeated in an hour if necessary, then at intervals of three or four hours until relieved.
Quinine Sulphate	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gr.	

**Tablets Acetphenetidin and Salol. See Tablets Salol and Acetphenetidin.**

**Tablets Acid Acetylsalicylic 5 gr., Squibb**

(Aspirin) Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100 Per 25

C. T.

These tablets are carefully made in order to avoid decomposition of the chemical during manufacture. They disintegrate at once in water, and are free from any acetic odor (indicative of decomposition). They are used as an Antirheumatic, Intestinal Antiseptic and Analgesic, in the same classes of cases in which salicylic acid and the salicylates are indicated. Dose: 1 to 4 tablets with water, several times a day. Keep the bottle well stoppered and in a dry place.

**\* Tablets Acid Arsenous 1/100 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

T. T.

Acid arsenous affects the blood, the nerves and the skin. Under its use nutrition generally improves, bodily weight increases, and the skin becomes soft and smooth. It thus acts as an Alterative and Tonic, and is employed in anemia, malarial cachexia, obstinate skin diseases, neuralgia and in controlling the nervous symptoms in epilepsy and chorea. Its use creates a tolerance, yet it is an active poison and should be administered with caution. In case of reddening of the eyelids or pain or fulness of the stomach, it is advised to discontinue its use until these symptoms abate, and then resume it. Dose: 1 tablet after each meal, increasing gradually and cautiously until the desired effect is obtained.

**\* Tablets Acid Arsenous 1/30 gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 tablet three times a day, after meals, in skin diseases, neuralgia, epilepsy, chorea, etc., and as a tonic in debility and malarial cachexia.

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Squibb's Tablets are made from the Squibb quality of ingredients and by improved processes that insure accurate dosage and rapid and complete disintegration or solution in the system, hence prompt and full therapeutic effect. Specify SQUIBB'S.



† **Tablets Acid Benzoic and Belladonna Compound, Squibb**  
(Throat, Dr. Quinlan)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acid Benzoic	$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	These tablets are employed in irritated and congested conditions of the pharynx and larynx, where loss of voice and cough are prominent symptoms.	
Tr. Bellad. U.S.P.'90	1 min.		
Paregoric	10 min.		
Extract Licorice	q. s.		

They are palatable and do not usually interfere with digestion unless they are taken in excessive quantities or for prolonged periods. Dose: 1 tablet allowed to dissolve on the tongue every two to four hours.

**Tablets Acid Boric 1 gr., Squibb**  
(For Urine Preserving)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
These tablets are made without sugar or any other base, and consist wholly of the Squibb quality of boric acid. They are designed for use in preserving specimens of urine intended for analysis, and are employed and recommended for this purpose by the medical staff of many insurance companies. In winter, 1 tablet added to 1 fluidounce of urine is ordinarily sufficient to preserve it, but in warm weather 3 tablets are usually required for each fluidounce of urine.			

**Tablets Acid Boric 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Employed as an Intestinal and Vesical Antiseptic, in septic and catarrhal inflammatory conditions of the digestive and genito-urinary organs. In ammoniacal cystitis the internal administration of boric acid usually gives prompt relief, when employed in connection with irrigation of the bladder; in delayed digestion with fermentation of food and diarrhea, it is also used for its mild antiseptic properties with good results. These tablets are prepared for internal administration, but they may be used also for making antiseptic solutions; they break up quickly in water, and yield a perfectly clear solution. Dose: 1 to 3 tablets three or four times daily.			

**Tablets Acid Boric and Buchu Compound, Squibb**  
(Cystitis)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acid Boric	2 gr.	Boric acid prevents fermentation of urine. Potassium bicarbonate neutralizes excessive acidity. Buchu acts as a stimulant to the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs, and in combination with dog-grass, cornsilk and hydrangea, is said to cause an increased flow of urine and to lessen the pain and frequent desire to urinate. Atropine acts as	
Extract Buchu	1 gr.		
Potassium Bicarbonate	2 gr.		
Extract Dog-Grass	1 gr.		
Extract Cornsilk	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Extract Hydrangea	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Atropine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{500}$ gr.		



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\* **Tablets Aconite and Belladonna, Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Tr. Aconite U.S.P.'90 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	}	}	}
Tr. Bellad. U.S.P.'90 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.			

The recognized action of belladonna in supporting the heart and stimulating the respiratory centers is here taken advantage of to lessen the depressing effect of the aconite. Together the two remedies should make an excellent combination in the treatment of inflammatory conditions, with rapid pulse, hurried respiration and fever. Prompt results usually follow their administration in sore throat and in fevers associated with bronchial inflammation. Dose: for children, 1 tablet dissolved in 10 teaspoonfuls of water, and given in teaspoonful doses every twenty minutes until fever abates; for adults, 1 tablet every hour.

**Tablets Aconite and Belladonna Compound, Squibb**

(Fever No. 2, Dr. T. G. Davis)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Tr. Aconite U.S.P.'90 $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	}	}	}
Tincture Bryonia $\frac{1}{10}$ min.			
Tr. Bellad. U.S.P.'90 $\frac{1}{10}$ min.			

These tablets are carefully prepared from the assayed tinctures and represent all their potency in a convenient form. They are used in febrile conditions marked by rapid pulse and dry skin; in tonsillitis and bronchial inflammation; in the eruptive fevers (particularly in children); etc. Dose: for children, 1 tablet every 2 hours; for adults, 2 to 4 tablets at a dose. Allow the free use of water.

\* **Tablets Aconite and Belladonna Compound No. 2, Squibb**

(Bronchitis No. 2, Acute, Dr. T. G. Davis)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Tr. Aconite U.S.P.'90 $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	}	}	}
Tr. Bellad. U.S.P.'90 $\frac{1}{10}$ min.			
Tincture Bryonia $\frac{1}{100}$ min.			
Antimony Sulphide $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.			
Potassium Dichrom. $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.			

In the early stage of colds with fever and scanty expectoration, this formula is said to be very efficient. Dose: 1 tablet every half hour until secretions act normally, then every two hours; in chronic bronchitis in delicate patients or in the aged, 1 tablet three or four times a day.

† **Tablets Aconite and Belladonna Compound No. 4, Squibb**

(Follicular Tonsillitis)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Tr. Aconite U.S.P.'90 $\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	}	}	}
Tr. Bellad. U.S.P.'90 $\frac{1}{10}$ min.			
Tincture Bryonia $\frac{1}{10}$ min.			
Mercury Iodide Red $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.			
Morphine Sulphate $\frac{1}{100}$ gr.			
Sodium Salicylate 1 gr.			
Wintergreen Flavor $\frac{1}{20}$ min.			

The power of aconite to control inflammation and to subdue fever is easily demonstrated in the early stage of tonsillitis. In combination with belladonna, which counteracts its depressing effect, and with bryonia, a mucous membrane stimulant, it is said to act remarkably well, allay-

†\*Tablets Aconite and Belladonna Compound No. 4, Squibb (Continued)

ing the pain and inflammation, relieving the muscular soreness, quieting the heart and reducing the fever. Red mercuric iodide in small and repeated doses is believed to exert a positive influence over the mucous membrane in tonsillitis, and to relieve the inflammation, swelling and pain. Morphine acts as an anodyne and adds to the diaphoretic action of the aconite. Sodium salicylate serves to counteract the rheumatic tendency, which is often seen in recurrent attacks. Dose: 1 tablet, on the back of the tongue, every fifteen minutes for four doses, then every hour until relieved.

\*Tablets Aconite and Bryonia Compound, Squibb (Dr. Judd)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

T. T.

Tr. Aconite U.S.P. '90	1 min.	} This combination is largely used in the treatment of inflammatory conditions attended by dry, spasmodic cough; in the early stage of fevers with high arterial tension and rapid, full pulse; in sore throat, acute bronchitis, pleurisy, etc. Dose: 10 tablets dissolved in 8 tablespoonfuls of water and a teaspoonful given every hour, carefully stirring the mixture before giving each dose; children in proportion. These tablets are prepared so that they disintegrate quickly in water, and they will be found very convenient for use at the bedside. They represent the full potency of the standardized tinctures wholly uninjured by the process of manufacture. The tincture of aconite employed is 3½ times, and the gelsemium tincture 1½ times, the strength of the present U. S. P. articles.
Tr. Gelsemium U.S.P.'90	17/8 min.	
Tincture Bryonia	1¼ min.	

† Tablets Aconite and Calomel Compound, Squibb (Cold No. 5)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

T. T.

Tr. Aconite U.S.P.'90	1 min.	} This is a favorite combination with many physicians in the treatment of cold accompanied by fever and more or less bronchial and hepatic congestion. It induces free action of the skin, allays pain and rest-
Calomel	1/6 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/600 gr.	
Morphine Sulphate	1/36 gr.	

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The prices of the Squibb Products are in all instances as low as the quality and quantity of ingredients and the expense of manufacture allow. They include containers, packing and boxing. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, specify SQUIBB'S.

### † Tablets Aconite and Calomel Compound, Squibb (Continued)

lessness, quiets the pulse, and relieves plethora. Its use in the early stages of cold will usually bring about a rapid amelioration of the symptoms and frequently cut short an attack. As the morphine somewhat interferes with the laxative action of the calomel, in some cases it is well to follow with a saline laxative after the administration of the third tablet. **Dose:** 1 tablet every hour for two or three doses, then every 2 or 3 hours for three doses more. Continue in gradually decreasing doses until the nasal discharge ceases. (NOTE: These tablets should be used cautiously, and the possibility of the formation of the morphine habit guarded against.)

### † Tablets Aconite and Camphor Compound, Squibb (Cold No. 4, Dr. Coit)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Aconite Camphor Opium Powdered Potassium Nitrate	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1/10 \text{ gr.} \\ 1/10 \text{ gr.} \\ 1/10 \text{ gr.} \\ 1/10 \text{ gr.} \end{array} \right\}$	These tablets have been found useful in the early stage of "cold in the head" with coryza. Their action is sudorific, refrigerant and diuretic.	

Taken at the onset of an attack they usually cause an abatement of the sneezing and febrile symptoms and frequently abort the attack. **Dose:** 10 tablets in water at bedtime, or 1 tablet every hour for ten doses during the day. Quinine in tonic doses is reported often to be beneficial during the treatment. (NOTE: —In the use of these tablets the possibility of the formation of the opium habit should be borne in mind and guarded against.)

### Tablets Aconite and Camphor Compound No. 2, Squibb (Rhinitis, Infants', Dr. R. B. Kimball)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Tr. Aconite U.S.P.'90 Camphor Tr. Bellad. U.S.P.'90	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1/4 \text{ min.} \\ 1/10 \text{ gr.} \\ 1/4 \text{ min.} \end{array} \right\}$	Antierrhine. The well-known antipyretic and sedative action of aconite and belladonna is here supplemented	

by the antispasmodic and sedative effect of camphor, which is held in repute in the treatment of coryza, especially at the onset. The tinctures of aconite and belladonna used in these tablets are prepared from the best quality of the assayed drugs and carefully evaporated at low temperature; the resultant extract is mixed with sugar of milk and incorporated in the tablets. In this way the therapeutic action of the drugs is not changed or destroyed. **Dose:** 1 tablet with water or diffused in water to which about five drops of glycerin may be added, every hour until relieved.



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**Tablets Agaricin Compound, Squibb**

(Antihydrotic; Night Sweat)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Agaricin	$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.		
Picrotoxin	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.		
Atropine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{120}$ gr.		

} These tablets are used for controlling excessive sweating in phthisis and in rheumatic and gouty subjects. Dose: 1 tablet at bedtime, repeated in two hours if required.

**Tablets Aiken's Tonic.** See Tablets Quinine and Iron Comp.**Tablets Aiken's Tonic Laxative.** See Tablets Quinine and Iron Compound with Cascarin.**Tablets Aloes and Mastic, Squibb**

(Dinner)

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Aloes Purified	2 gr.	} This is a favorite laxative in dyspepsia with habitual constipation. Aloes acts chiefly upon the lower bowel and rectum; its action is slow, but not lessened by habitual use. Where not contraindicated by piles, these tablets are considered a useful laxative that may be taken as long as constipation exists. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after dinner, or 1 to 3 tablets at bedtime.
Mastic	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
Red Rose	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	

**Tablets Aloes, Mercury and Podophyllin, Squibb**

(Triplex)

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

C. T.

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Aloes Purified	2 gr.	} The same combination as the N. F. IV pills of the same name. It is used in constipation with hepatic congestion.
Mercury Mass	1 gr.	
Podophyllin	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets with water, after meals or at bedtime.

**\* Tablets Aloin and Belladonna Compound, Squibb**

T. T.

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Aloin	$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	} Aloin is conceded to be a valuable remedy in constipation, its action being almost wholly confined to the large intestine and rectum, but also possessing a slight stimulating effect upon the liver. The addition of the belladonna and strychnine serves to increase peristalsis, overcome muscular atony and prevent griping and tenesmus. The formula is deemed an excellent one in habitual constipation attended with indigestion and hepatic torpor; one particularly adapted for persons of sedentary habit. Its use, if it is maintained, may be continued without debilitating the bowels. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at night, followed by a glass of water and repeated the following morning if necessary.
Extract Belladonna	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	

**Tablets Aloin and Belladonna Compound No. 2, Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

T. T.

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Aloin $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. Extract Belladonna $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Strychnine Sulphate $\frac{1}{120}$ gr.	}	This tablet is similar in composition and action to the preceding formula, but contains half as much strychnine.
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Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime, followed next morning by 1 tablet every three or four hours until effective.

**Tablets Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine with Cascara, Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

C. T.

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Aloin $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. Extract Belladonna $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. Strychnine Sulphate $\frac{1}{60}$ gr. Extract Cascara $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	}	This formula is a modification of our Aloin and Belladonna Compound. The change consists in a reduction of the quantity of extract of
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belladonna and the addition of extract of cascara sagrada, a tonic laxative, the use of which is said not to cause habituation, but rather to tend to restore the normal functions. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, at night, with water, repeated next morning if required.

**Tablets Aloin and Cascarin Compound, Squibb**

(Dr. Duncan)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

C. T.

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Aloin $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. Cascarin $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Extract Belladonna $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Strychnine Sulphate $\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	}	This Laxative tablet is very popular with physicians for use in indigestion with sluggish liver and habitual constipation. It acts pleasantly
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without griping, and its continued administration is not known to debilitate the bowel. It has proved very useful as a laxative in atonic conditions of the intestines. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, at bedtime, with water, repeated the following morning if necessary.

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The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.



**Tablets Aloin and Podophyllin Compound, Squibb**

(Cathartic)                      Per 1000              Per 500              Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Aloin	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	} These tablets are an active Cathartic, used in conditions where prompt and thorough action of the bowels is desired. They should not be used, however, where inflammation of the intestines is present, as they are liable to
Podophyllin	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	
Croton Oil	$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	
Oleoresin Capsicum	$\frac{1}{256}$ gr.	
Oil Peppermint	$\frac{1}{128}$ min.	increase the irritation. Dose: 1 tablet every two hours until bowels move; or 1 to 3 at bedtime.

increase the irritation. Dose: 1 tablet every two hours until bowels move; or 1 to 3 at bedtime.

**\* Tablets Aloin and Strychnine Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000              Per 500              Per 100

**T. T.****Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Aloin	$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	} In congested states of the system due to failure of the bowels to perform their natural functions this formula is used with good effect. It is
Strychnine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	
Extract Belladonna	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	
Ipecac	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	

said to act upon the entire alimentary tract; for while aloin alone affects the lower bowel almost entirely, the added belladonna, strychnine and ipecac stimulate the peristaltic action and overcome the atonic condition of the intestinal tract and cause a more thorough evacuation of its contents. Tablets Aloin and Strychnine Compound Squibb are used in indigestion with hepatic congestion and constipation. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, at bedtime, followed by 1 after breakfast and dinner the following day if required.

**Tablets Aloin and Strychnine Compound No. 2, Squibb**

Per 1000              Per 500              Per 100

**C. T.****Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Aloin	$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	} This formula is a modification of the previous one, the quantity of extract belladonna being reduced one-half. It is intended specially for those
Strychnine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	
Extract Belladonna	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	
Ipecac	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.	

patients in whom an idiosyncrasy for this drug exists. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, at bedtime, followed by 1 after breakfast if required.



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**Tablets Ammonium Bromide 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**C. T.**

As is known, ammonium bromide efficiently acts as a Sedative in nervous excitement, whether caused by irritation of the brain, the sexual system or the spinal cord; it allays reflex irritability. It is used in epilepsy, mania, sexual excitement, seasickness, sleeplessness from overwork or worry and in various phases of nervous exaltation. It is believed to be less depressing than the sodium or potassium salt, yet, on account of its pungent and disagreeable taste, it is not so frequently employed. Long-continued use often causes an acne-like eruption and a depressed mental condition; but these symptoms usually disappear upon withdrawal of the medicine. **Dose:** 1 to 3 tablets, with water, repeated in an hour or two if required.

**Tablets Ammonium Chloride 3 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**C. T.**

Ammonium chloride is a stimulant expectorant, and is useful in bronchial catarrhs where the secretion is viscid, tenacious and difficult to dislodge, and also in intestinal catarrh, catarrhal jaundice and in certain forms of neuralgia. As a bronchial stimulant it is usually combined with other remedies, and usually given with some demulcent, as extract licorice, which modifies its unpleasant taste. **Dose:** as a bronchial stimulant, 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours, allowed to dissolve in the mouth or taken with a wineglass of water or milk. For intestinal catarrh and neuralgia, 5 tablets dissolved in a wineglass of water, every three or four hours.

**Tablets Ammonium Chloride 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**C. T.**

**Dose:** as an expectorant, 1 or 2 tablets dissolved on the tongue every two or three hours; as a hepatic stimulant, 2 to 4 tablets in half a glass of water every three or four hours.

**Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Hyoscyamus Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**C. T.**

Ammonium Chloride	1 gr.	} This combination is employed as an Anodyne Expectorant, in painful cough with absent or only scanty expectoration.
Extract Hyoscyamus	1/6 gr.	
Tartar Emetic	1/24 gr.	

**Dose:** 1 tablet after each meal, or every three or four hours if required.

**Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Licorice, Squibb**

Per 1000                  Per 500                  Per 100

**C. T.**

Ammonium Chloride      1 gr. }  
 Extract Licorice        3 3/4 gr. }  
 Oil Anise                1/20 min. }

These tablets represent an agreeable and efficient remedy in bronchial affections with hoarseness and thick, scanty

sputum difficult of expectoration. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours.

† **Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Sanguinarine Compound, Squibb**

(Anodyne Expectorant, Dr. Bolton)

Per 1000                  Per 500                  Per 100

**T. T.**

Ammonium Chloride      1 gr. }  
 Sanguinarine Nitrate 1/100 gr. }  
 Tartar Emetic            1/30 gr. }  
 Morphine Sulphate      1/50 gr. }

In bronchial affections where the sputum is thick and scanty and expectoration is accomplished with difficulty and often painful, this combination usually gives relief.

Sanguinarine, although not now used as often as formerly, acts as a powerful stimulant to the bronchial mucous membrane, and where the dose is not excessive is not depressing. In combination with the well-known expectorants, ammonium chloride and tartar emetic, it generally produces a more fluid and copious secretion from the bronchi. The action of the morphine quiets the cough, relieves pain and soreness of the pectoral muscles, and contributes a sudorific action to the other remedies. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets every 2 or 3 hours. In the use of these tablets the possibility of the formation of the morphine habit should be borne in mind and guarded against.

**Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Squill Compound, Squibb**

(Cough Persistent, Dr. Brewer)

Per 1000                  Per 500                  Per 100

**C. T.**

Ammonium Chloride      2 gr. }  
 Ext. Squill Acetic       1/4 gr. }  
 Ipecac                    1/4 gr. }  
 Fluidext. Senega        1 min. }

These tablets are used in subacute bronchitis with thick, viscid mucus, difficult expectoration and obstinate cough, to stimulate the secretion of bronchial mucus, and to render it more fluid, less tenacious and more easily expectorated.

Owing to the nauseating tendency of the squill and ipecac, they are not adapted for patients with sensitive stomachs. **Dose:** 1 tablet every two or three hours.

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The founder of the House of Squibb, Dr. Edward R. Squibb, not only had high ideals, but lived and labored for them; and, in the words of William Miller Bartlett, "the House of Squibb stands today as a living monument to the honor, integrity, zeal and devotion of its founder."

### † Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Squill Compound, with Heroin, Squibb

(Cough Persistent, with Heroin)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Ammonium Chloride	2 gr.	} These tablets act as a stimulant Expectorant and Anodyne, and are deemed especially useful in subacute and chronic bronchitis when the cough is obstinate and painful and the expectoration scanty. Nausea is apt to be incited by these tablets at times. Dose: 1 tablet every hour or two, depending upon the severity of the symptoms. In the use of these tablets the possibility of the formation of the morphine habit should be borne in mind and guarded against. (NOTE.—We also make this combination with <i>Diacetylmorphine</i> , the U. S. P. name for heroin, and can offer them at lower prices than those charged for the tablets containing the trademarked product.)	
Ext. Squill Acetic	1/4 gr.		
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	1/25 gr.		
Ipecac	1/4 gr.		
Fluidext. Senega	1 min.		

scanty. Nausea is apt to be incited by these tablets at times. Dose: 1 tablet every hour or two, depending upon the severity of the symptoms. In the use of these tablets the possibility of the formation of the morphine habit should be borne in mind and guarded against. (NOTE.—We also make this combination with *Diacetylmorphine*, the U. S. P. name for heroin, and can offer them at lower prices than those charged for the tablets containing the trademarked product.)

### Tablets Ammonium Chloride Compound, Squibb

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Ammonium Chloride	1/4 gr.	} These tablets are generally useful in the early stage of bronchitis, acting as a mild stimulating Expectorant.	
Extract Licorice	1/10 gr.		
Cubeb	1/8 gr.		

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets dissolved on the tongue every fifteen or twenty minutes until relieved.

### †\* Tablets Ammonium Chloride Compound with Codeine, Squibb

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Ammonium Chloride	1/4 gr.	} This formula acts as an Expectorant and mild Anodyne. It has been found useful in the early stage of bronchitis, with frequent and painful cough and before the secreting stage is well established. Dose: 1 tablet, dissolved on the tongue, every fifteen minutes to half hour until relieved.	
Codeine	1/25 gr.		
Extract Licorice	1/10 gr.		
Cubeb	1/8 gr.		

cough and before the secreting stage is well established. Dose: 1 tablet, dissolved on the tongue, every fifteen minutes to half hour until relieved.

### †\* Tablets Ammonium Chloride Compound with Heroin, Squibb

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Ammonium Chloride	1/4 gr.	} This combination is employed in the early stage of coughs and colds, to relieve the irritation and soreness of the throat, facilitate expectoration, and allay cough. Dose: 1	
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	1/100 gr.		
Extract Licorice	1/10 gr.		
Cubeb	1/8 gr.		

tablet, dissolved in the mouth every fifteen minutes to half an hour until 4 have been taken, then every hour or two until relieved. The possibility of the formation of the morphine habit should be borne in mind when prescribing these tablets, and guarded against.



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**Tablets Anorexia.** See Tablets Gentian and Nux Compound.

**Tablets Anorexia No. 2 (Dyspeptic).** See Tablets Strychnine and Ipecac Compound.

**Tablets Antiasthmatic.** See Tablets Potassium Iodide and Belladonna Compound.

**Tablets Antiasthmatic No. 2.** See Tablets Potassium Iodide and Lobelia Compound.

**Tablets Anticonstipation.** See Tablets Cascara Comp. No. 4.

**Tablets Antidyspeptic.** See Tablets Rhubarb and Sodium Bicarbonate Compound.

**Tablets Antifermentative.** See Tablets Sodium Salicyl. Comp.

**Tablets Antihydrotic.** See Tablets Agaricin Compound.

**Tablets Antimony and Ipecac, Squibb (Dr. Fowler)**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Tartar Emetic	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	} Tartar emetic in small and repeated doses acts as an Expectorant and Diaphoretic;	
Ipecac	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.		

in larger quantities it causes nausea, vomiting and great prostration. It is deemed useful in the early stage of bronchitis before the secretion is well established. In combination with ipecac it is regarded as an excellent remedy in acute affections of the bronchi with hard, painful cough, deficient secretion and fever. **Dose:** 1 tablet every hour or two, stopping the remedy on the appearance of nausea.

**Tablets Antimony and Ipecac No. 2, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Tartar Emetic	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	} This formula is a modification of the prescription of Dr. Fowler; it contains a larger	
Ipecac	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		

proportion of ipecac, which increases the expectorant action without producing subsequent depression. It is indicated in bronchial congestion with fever, where the cough is hard and painful and the secretion scanty. **Dose:** 1 tablet every hour or two as required.

**Tablets Antipyrine 1 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Pains of a reflex or spasmodic character as seen in locomotor ataxia, migraine, and neuralgia are commonly relieved by antipyrine. Good results have also been obtained in asthma and in whooping-cough. Its antipyretic properties are well known, but it should be cautiously used. (See note under Tablets Acetanilid 1 gr.) **Dose:** for children, 1 tablet every hour until temperature falls, or pain is relieved; for whooping-cough 1 tablet every two hours.

**Tablets Antipyrine 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000                      Per 500                      Per 100

C. T.

**Dose:** as an Antipyretic, 1 tablet every two or three hours while fever is high; as an Analgesic, 1 every hour for three doses, or 3 at one dose, depending upon the condition.

† **Tablets Antipyrine and Heroin Compound, Squibb**  
(Whooping-Cough)

Per 1000                      Per 500                      Per 100

T. T.

Antipyrine	1/2 gr.
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin) Hydrochlor.	1/200 gr.
Tincture Drosera	1 min.
Tr. Bell. U.S.P. '90	1/5 min.
Ipecac	1/200 gr.
Oil Anise	q. s.

Antipyrine is quite generally conceded to be a useful remedy in whooping-cough. It is combined in this formula with respiratory stimulants and antispasmodics, which increase its efficiency. The combination is palatable and

readily taken by children. **Dose:** 1 tablet every hour or two until relieved, and then at longer intervals.

**Tablets Antirheumatic.** See Tablets Potassium Iodide and Phytolacca Compound.

**Tablets Antirheumatic No. 2.** See Tablets Acid Salicylic and Colchicum Compound.

**Tablets Antirheumatic No. 3.** See Tablets Sodium Salicylate and Colchicum Compound No. 2.

**Tablets Antiseptic, Bernays'.** See Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound, Bernays'.

**Tablets Antiseptic, Detergent.** See Tablets Borax and Sodium Salicylate Compound.

**Tablets Antiseptic, Detergent, Improved.** See Tablets Borax and Sodium Salicylate Compound, Improved.

**Tablets Antiseptic Intestinal.** See Tablets Zinc Sulphocarbolate Compound.

**Tablets Antiseptic, Wilson's.** See Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound, Wilson's.

**Tablets Aphrodisiac.** See Tablets Nux and Phosphorus Comp.

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† Tablets Apomorphine Hydrochloride 1/100 gr., Squibb  
 Per 1000                      Per 500                      Per 100

**C. T.**

Apomorphine hydrochloride, according to physiologists, at first stimulates the respiratory centers, and if the dose be sufficient to nauseate, causes marked depression; small doses given by the mouth act as an Expectorant and are useful in early stages of inflammation of the bronchi, where a hyperemic condition of the mucous membrane exists, and the secretion is viscid and difficult to expectorate. In larger doses it is an active Emetic, but must be given with caution, as it occasions marked depression. As an emetic it is used principally in case of poisoning and where a prompt and certain effect is wanted. For this purpose it is generally given hypodermically. **Dose:** 1 tablet every three or four hours.

† Tablets Apomorphine Hydrochloride 1/20 gr., Squibb  
 Per 1000                      Per 500                      Per 100

**C. T.**

**Dose:** 1 tablet as an emetic, repeated cautiously until effective.

† Tablets Apomorphine Hydrochloride 1/10 gr., Squibb  
 Per 1000                      Per 500                      Per 100

**C. T.**

**Dose:** 1 tablet as an emetic in case of poisoning or choking due to presence of foreign body in the esophagus.

**Tablets Arsenates Triple.** See Tablets Triple Arsenates.

**Tablets Arsenic and Iron.** See Tablets Iron and Arsenic.

Tablets Arsenic Iodide 1/50 gr., Squibb  
 Per 1000                      Per 500                      Per 100

**C. T.**

This remedy is employed in cutaneous eruptions of a chronic character and some forms of malarial poisoning. Small doses are commenced with, and if gastric distress or reddening of the eyelids occur, the drug is withheld until the symptoms disappear and then resumed. Good effects have been observed in psoriasis, chronic eczema and other obstinate skin diseases. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets after eating. Dispense in glass.

Tablets Arsenic Iodide 1/25 gr., Squibb  
 Per 1000                      Per 500                      Per 100

**C. T.**

**Dose:** 1 tablet with water after each meal. To be discontinued if pain or fulness of the stomach occur. Dispense in glass.



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**Tablets Asafetida and Valerian Compound, Squibb**

(Sedative No. 3, Dr. Baer)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Asafetida Powdered	1 gr.
Extract Valerian	1 gr.
Extract Sumbul	1 gr.

These tablets are used as an antispasmodic and sedative in mild cases of nerve disorder accompanied by flatulence

and intestinal disturbance. They are well adapted for relieving the nervous manifestations seen in hysteria and melancholia occurring specially in women. Of late years it has grown more and more difficult to secure asafetida of the proper standard, and many samples have been condemned by our control laboratory. The asafetida used in these tablets is of the highest quality, and great care is exercised so that its properties are not impaired during the process of their manufacture. Dose: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime.

**Tablets Aspirin.** See Tablets Acid Acetylsalicylic.

**Tablets, Astringent Gargle.** See Tablets Hydrastis and Alum Compound.

**Tablets Astringent, Vaginal.** See Tablets Zinc Sulphate and Tannic Acid Compound.

**Tablets, Astringent Wash.** See Tablets Lead and Zinc Compound.

**Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1/200 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet every hour until throat feels dry, but not for more than four consecutive doses.

**Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet every hour until dryness of throat occurs, but not for more than four doses in succession.

**\* Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1/100 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Atropine is used as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant and for its effect upon the glands. It arrests and even suppresses the action of the mammary, sudoriparous and salivary glands. Advantage of its action in controlling sweating has been taken in the treatment of night-sweats in phthisis, and of its effect of reducing the secretions of the mucous membrane in acute coryza. In addition, it possesses antispasmodic properties, which are shown in the relief afforded in spasm of the sphincter of the bladder, neuralgia, asthma and whooping-cough. Dose: 1 tablet every hour until throat becomes dry, but for not more than three doses.

**Tablets Atropine and Morphine.** See Tablets Morphine and Atropine.

**Tablets Belladonna and Aconite.** See Tablets Aconite and Belladonna.

**Tablets Belladonna and Aconite Compound.** See Tablets Aconite and Belladonna Compound.

**Tablets Belladonna, Nux and Cubeb, Squibb**  
(Incontinence)

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Tr. Bell. U.S.P. '90	2 min.	} Incontinence of urine in children is often corrected by the administration of these tablets, especially when due to irritable bladder. To overcome the acidity and
Tr. Nux Vom. "	1 min.	
Tr. Cubeb	2 min.	
Tr. Rhus Aromat.	1 min.	
Tr. Cascarilla	2 min.	

concentration which are often the exciting causes, considerable water should be taken during the day, but the quantity should be restricted towards evening. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at night, for a child six to eight years.

**Tablets Betanaphthol Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Betanaphthol	1 gr.	} Betanaphthol is a reliable remedy in morbid conditions of the alimentary tract, as seen in diarrhea and dysentery,
Bismuth Salicylate	1 gr.	
Aromatic Chalk Powd.	1 gr.	

as well as in dilated stomach, where the contents of that organ are not completely emptied, and fermentation is a prominent symptom. Bismuth salicylate (subsaliolate) acts as a sedative and astringent to the mucous membranes; aromatic chalk powder as a carminative and antacid. Dose: 1 tablet, with a glass of water, half an hour before meals, repeated in two hours if required; for diarrhea 1 tablet every two or three hours until relieved.

**Tablets Bismuth and Cascara, Squibb**

(Dyspeptic No. 2) Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

C. T.

Bismuth Subgallate	5 gr.	} The tonic laxative effects of cascara are here combined with bismuth subgallate. The
Extract Cascara	1 gr.	

latter is considered an excellent remedy in flatulent dyspepsia, but at times it causes constipation. The cascara overcomes this objection and together they generally give marked relief. Dose: 1 tablet after meals, with water.

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This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. When prescribing, please specify SQUIBB'S.

† **Tablets Bismuth and Cerium Oxalate Compound, Squibb**  
(Nausea No. 2)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

Bismuth Subnitrate	2 gr. }	These tablets are used for the relief of vomiting in pregnancy, car sickness, seasickness, and nausea. On account of the
Cerium Oxalate	2 gr. }	
Cocaine Hydrochlor.	1/12 gr. }	

contained cocaine they should be given with caution lest a habit be formed. Where the nausea is excessive and much liquid cannot be given, the tablet may be placed in a spoon with a few drops of water, when it will disintegrate at once. **Dose:** 1 tablet in a teaspoonful of water every hour.

**Tablets Bismuth and Magnesia No. 1, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

Bismuth Subnitrate	15 gr. }	This formula affords a combination having the properties of an Antacid, Stomachic,
Magnesia Calcined	10 gr. }	

Gastro-intestinal Astringent and Antizymotic. It is a favorite with many surgeons as a means of preventing as well as combating the formation of flatus after operations. **Dose:** 1 tablet about two hours after meals, or every three or four hours.

**Tablets Bismuth and Magnesia No. 2, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

Bismuth Subnitrate	15 gr. }	Action and uses essentially same as preceding; more Astringent and less Antacid.
Magnesia Calcined	5 gr. }	

**Dose:** 1 tablet about two hours after meals, or every three or four hours if required.

**Tablets Bismuth and Magnesia No: 3, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

Bismuth Subnitrate	10 gr. }	<b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet about two hours after meals, or every three or four hours if required.
Magnesia Calcined	10 gr. }	

**Tablets Bismuth and Sodium Bicarbonate, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

Bismuth Subnitrate	10 gr. }	This combination is prescribed as an Antacid, Antizymotic and Gastrointestinal Astringent, in acid dyspepsia, flatulence and diarrhea. <b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet about two hours after meals, or every three or four hours if required.
Sodium Bicarbonate	10 gr. }	



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**Tablets Bismuth Salicylate 1 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**C. T.**

Bismuth salicylate (subsaliolate) acts as an Astringent and Sedative to the mucous membranes and possesses Antiseptic properties. It is found useful in all catarrhal conditions of the alimentary canal, checking fermentation, allaying inflammation and acting as a tonic and astringent. In diarrhea, dysentery and typhoid its use has been followed with good results. **Dose:** 1 tablet every hour until symptoms improve.

**Tablets Bismuth Salicylate 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**C. T.**

**Dose:** 1 tablet with water every two or three hours until relieved. In fermentative dyspepsia, 1 tablet half an hour before meals and 1 tablet two hours afterwards.

**Tablets Bismuth Subcarbonate 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**C. T.**

Bismuth subcarbonate is preferred by some practitioners to the subnitrate. It acts as an Antacid and Astringent, and is considered valuable in flatulent dyspepsia, diarrhea, pyrosis, nausea, vomiting and gastric pain and inflammation. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets, repeated every half hour or two until relieved, in nausea, flatulent dyspepsia, pyrosis and diarrhea.

**Tablets Bismuth Subgallate 1 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**T. T.**

Bismuth subgallate has been highly recommended in fermentative dyspepsia. In addition to the Sedative and Antiseptic properties of bismuth, it has Astringent action owing to the presence of the gallic acid. It has been used with advantage in the treatment of fermentative disorders of the stomach and bowels, accompanied with nausea, flatulence, pyrosis and diarrhea; in acute and chronic catarrhal conditions of the alimentary tract. **Dose:** for children, 1 tablet every hour or two, to control vomiting and diarrhea.

**Tablets Bismuth Subgallate 3 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**C. T.**

**Dose:** for diarrhea, 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours until relieved. As a gastric sedative, 1 or 2 tablets before meals, repeated in an hour or two if required.

**Tablets Bismuth Subgallate 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: for gastric dyspepsia 1 tablet before meals, repeated in two hours if necessary; for diarrhea, 1 to 3 tablets every two or three hours until relieved, preferably in combination with betanaphthol or zinc sulphocarbolate. (See Tablets Zinc Sulphocarbolate Compound.)

**Tablets Bismuth Subgallate Compound, Squibb**

(Dr. Aulde)

C.T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bismuth Subgallate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 gr.</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">In slow and imperfect gastric digestion of food due to an atonic condition of the stomach, these tablets have been</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pepsin</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extract Nux Vomica</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/4 gr.</td> </tr> </table>	Bismuth Subgallate	5 gr.	}	In slow and imperfect gastric digestion of food due to an atonic condition of the stomach, these tablets have been	Pepsin	1 gr.	Extract Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.			
Bismuth Subgallate	5 gr.	}			In slow and imperfect gastric digestion of food due to an atonic condition of the stomach, these tablets have been						
Pepsin	1 gr.										
Extract Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.										

found to give marked relief. Bismuth subgallate acts as a tonic and astringent to the mucous membrane; pepsin supplies the gastric ferment where that agent is deficient in quantity or weak in digestive power; nux vomica acts as a stimulant to the peptic cells of the stomach, and is considered one of the best remedies in enfeebled states of that organ, enabling the stomach to tolerate and digest food and affording relief in the various distressing symptoms arising from faulty digestion. Dose: 1 tablet with a swallow of water before meals, repeated after meals if required.

**Tablets Bismuth Subgallate Compound No. 2, Squibb**

(Dr. Aulde)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
-------	----------	---------	---------

<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bismuth Subgallate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3 1/2 gr.</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: middle;">The purpose of this formula is to assist the digestion of starchy and fatty foods.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pancreatin</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 1/2 gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extract Nux Vomica</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/4 gr.</td> </tr> </table>	Bismuth Subgallate	3 1/2 gr.	}	The purpose of this formula is to assist the digestion of starchy and fatty foods.	Pancreatin	1 1/2 gr.	Extract Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.			
Bismuth Subgallate	3 1/2 gr.	}			The purpose of this formula is to assist the digestion of starchy and fatty foods.						
Pancreatin	1 1/2 gr.										
Extract Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.										

The pancreatin used in these tablets conforms to the U. S. P. requirements and is present in an active form. Fermentative dyspepsia with flatulence and diarrhea due to undigested food in the intestines, is the indication for these tablets. Dose: 1 tablet before meals, repeated in two hours if necessary.

**† Tablets Bismuth Subgallate Compound No. 3, Squibb**

(Diarrhea Fermentative, Dr. J. W. Hyde)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Bismuth Subgallate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 gr.</td> <td rowspan="5" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="5" style="vertical-align: middle;">This has proved an excellent combination in acute attacks of summer diarrhea, with flatulence, fermentation, cramps and frequent discharges from the bowels. It arrests fermentation, allays the irritation and pain, and checks the dis-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Salol</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cerium Oxalate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dover's Powder</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oil Anise</td> <td style="text-align: center;">q. s.</td> </tr> </table>	Bismuth Subgallate	1 gr.	}	This has proved an excellent combination in acute attacks of summer diarrhea, with flatulence, fermentation, cramps and frequent discharges from the bowels. It arrests fermentation, allays the irritation and pain, and checks the dis-	Salol	1 gr.	Cerium Oxalate	1 gr.	Dover's Powder	2 gr.	Oil Anise	q. s.			
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Salol	1 gr.														
Cerium Oxalate	1 gr.														
Dover's Powder	2 gr.														
Oil Anise	q. s.														

If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.



### † Tablets Bismuth Subgallate Compound No. 3, Squibb (Cont.)

charge. Its action is Antiseptic, Anodyne and mildly Astringent. **Dose:** for adults, 1 tablet, every two or three hours; for children, 1 tablet in a tablespoonful of water and a teaspoonful of the solution given every two or three hours, stirring well before each dose.

### Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate 1 gr., Squibb

<b>C. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Bismuth subnitrate is used in dyspepsia, to control nausea and vomiting and to prevent flatulence and pyrosis. It is found useful in the chronic gastritis of alcoholics, in gastralgia and in ulcer of the stomach. It acts as a Sedative and Astringent in inflamed conditions of the mucosæ of the stomach and the intestines, especially when of a catarrhal nature. Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate Squibb disintegrate at once in the presence of water, and yield more rapid therapeutic effects than capsules or cachets. If, as sometimes happens in nausea, it is inadvisable to give much liquid, a tablet may be placed in a spoon and a few drops of water added. **Dose:** 1 tablet every hour or two, in diarrhea and vomiting in infants.

### Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate 2 gr., Squibb

<b>C. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
--------------	----------	---------	---------

**Dose:** 1 tablet every half hour for three or four doses, in stomach and intestinal indigestion.

### Tablets Bismuth Subnitrate 5 gr., Squibb

<b>C. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
--------------	----------	---------	---------

**Dose:** for nausea and indigestion, 1 or 2 tablets after meals; for diarrhea, 1 or 2 tablets every three hours until relieved.

**Tablets Bitter Tonic** (Dr. Frank E. West). See Tablets Nux and Ipecac Compound.

### Tablets Blank, Squibb

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>White, Pink or Yellow (T. T.)</b>			

These tablets are made from Squibb's pure milk sugar. They contain no medicinal ingredient whatever. The pink and yellow tablets are prepared with vegetable colors which are perfectly harmless.

### Tablets Blaud's 1 gr., Squibb

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)</b>			

The iron and alkali carbonate exist in these tablets in the uncombined state; in presence of moisture, as in the stomach, reaction takes place, which results in the formation of ferrous carbonate. Nascent ferrous carbonate is universally conceded to be one of the best forms in which iron can be administered;



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**Tablets Blaud's Pill Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Blaud's Mass	3 gr.	} 'The arsenous acid in this formula is added to increase its therapeutic value, the combination of the two remedies producing a more rapid and pronounced effect upon the blood. It is indicated in anemia, debility and chlorosis. Dose: 1 tablet three times a day, with water, after meals.
Acid Arsenous	1/60 gr.	

**Tablets Blaud's Pill Compound No. 2, Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Blaud's Mass	5 gr.	} Same indications as preceding. Dose: 1 tablet, after meals, with water.
Acid Arsenous	1/40 gr.	

**Tablets Blaud's Pill Compound No. 3, Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Blaud's Mass	5 gr.	} These tablets are employed in anemia, chlorosis and general debility. Dose: 1 tablet three times a day, after meals, with a swallow of water or other beverage.
Mercury Bichloride	1/80 gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.	
Acid Arsenous	1/50 gr.	

**Tablets Blaud's Pill Compound No. 3, Half Strength, Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Blaud's Mass	2 1/2 gr.	} For indications, see preceding. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets three times a day, after meals.
Mercury Bichloride	1/160 gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	1/120 gr.	
Acid Arsenous	1/100 gr.	

**Tablets Blaud's Pill Compound No. 4, Squibb**

(Tonic, Children's)

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Pink-coated (P. C. T.)**

Blaud's Mass	1 gr.	} The effects of iron in anemic and debilitated conditions are here intensified by alteratives, and other tonic remedies, thereby effecting improvement of the appetite, assimilation and nutrition, while the anemic condition gradually disappears. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, according to age of child, after meals.
Quinine Sulphate	1/10 gr.	
Acid Arsenous	1/500 gr.	
Strychnine Sulph.	1/300 gr.	
Corrosive Sublim.	1/400 gr.	

**Tablets Blaud's Pill Compound Improved, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Blaud's Mass	5 gr.	} As a well-made tablet containing Blaud's Mass rarely produces constipation, the addition of extract cascara sagrada in this formula might seem unnecessary. However, occasionally there are cases where obstinate constipation exists in anemic patients, and in such these tablets are used to special advantage. Dose: 1 tablet.
Acid Arsenous	1/50 gr.	
Extract Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.	
Extract Cascara Sagr.	1/2 gr.	

**Tablets Blaud's Tonic Laxative.**      See Tablets Blaud's Mass and Aloin Compound.

**Tablets Blue Mass 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

These tablets are made from the well-known Squibb Massa Hydrargyri, in which special care is taken to thoroughly subdivide the mercury, and upon which the efficiency and uniform action of the product depend. The mass is in no way altered by the process of transforming into tablets. Squibb's Blue Mass Tablets are to be preferred to pills of blue mass because they do not harden with age; moreover, they disintegrate promptly in water, and retain their therapeutic action indefinitely. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at night, followed next morning by a saline cathartic.

**Tablets Borax and Sodium Salicylate Compound, Squibb**  
(Antiseptic Detergent)

Per 500      Per 100      Bots. of 50  
Per doz.

**C. T.**

These tablets are a convenient means for preparing antiseptic solutions. They contain sodium bicarbonate (4 1/2 gr.), sodium borate (4 1/2 gr.), sodium salicylate (1/11 gr.), eucalyptol, menthol and methyl salicylate. They are non-poisonous and when dissolved in the proportion of 1 tablet in 2 fluidounces of water, yield a bland detergent fluid with mild antiseptic powers, which is a slight modification of the solution originally proposed by Dr. Carl Seiler. They have been found very efficacious as a spray or douche in acute or chronic catarrh, as a gargle in sore throat, and as a mouth wash.

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.

**Tablets Borax and Sodium Salicylate Compound, Improved, Squibb** (Antiseptic Detergent Improved)

			Bots. of 50
C. T.	Per 500	Per 100	Per doz.

These tablets are preferred where a slight astringent effect upon the mucous membrane is desired. They contain in addition to the ingredients of the preceding antiseptic tablets, sanguinarine nitrate ( $\frac{1}{60}$  gr.) and hydrastine hydrochloride ( $\frac{1}{120}$  gr.); these lend stimulating and astringent properties to the combination. For preparing a spray, nasal douche or mouth wash, dissolve 1 tablet in 2 fluidounces of water.

**Tablets Bromides Compound.** (Dr. Hubbard). See Tablets Morphine and Hyoscine Hydrobromides Compound.

**Tablets Bromides, Triple.** See Tablets Triple Bromides.

**Tablets Bronchitis.** See Tablets Dover's Powder and Belladonna Compound.

**Tablets Bronchitis No. 2 (Acute).** See Tablets Aconite and Belladonna Compound No. 2.

†\* **Tablets Brown Mixture, Squibb**  
(One teaspoonful)

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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T. T.

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Extract Licorice</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{10}</math> gr.</td> <td rowspan="6" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="6" style="vertical-align: middle;">Brown Mixture has long been a popular remedy in treatment of coughs with hot, dry skin, scanty expectoration, hoarseness and difficult breathing. It owes its virtue largely to the small quantity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Camphor</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{25}</math> gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Acid Benzoic</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{25}</math> gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oil Anise</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{25}</math> min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opium Powdered</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{25}</math> gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tartar Emetic</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><math>\frac{1}{60}</math> gr.</td> </tr> </table>	Extract Licorice	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	}	Brown Mixture has long been a popular remedy in treatment of coughs with hot, dry skin, scanty expectoration, hoarseness and difficult breathing. It owes its virtue largely to the small quantity	Camphor	$\frac{1}{25}$ gr.	Acid Benzoic	$\frac{1}{25}$ gr.	Oil Anise	$\frac{1}{25}$ min.	Opium Powdered	$\frac{1}{25}$ gr.	Tartar Emetic	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.		
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Camphor	$\frac{1}{25}$ gr.															
Acid Benzoic	$\frac{1}{25}$ gr.															
Oil Anise	$\frac{1}{25}$ min.															
Opium Powdered	$\frac{1}{25}$ gr.															
Tartar Emetic	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.															

of tartar emetic it contains, which by its action upon bronchial mucous membrane and the skin tends to relieve the cough and oppression and to increase expectoration. These tablets are used chiefly in children over two years old. Dose: 1 tablet every hour until the acute symptoms are relieved or slight nausea occurs, and then at longer intervals.

† **Tablets Brown Mixture Compound, Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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C. T.

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Brown Mixture</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1 fl. dr.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="vertical-align: middle;">The addition of ammonium chloride to this formula serves to increase its expectorant effect and to counteract in a measure the depressant action of the tartar emetic. It is considered an excellent remedy in coughs and colds with painful and scanty expectoration of viscid mucus. Dose: 1 tablet, allowed to dissolve in the mouth or taken with a swallow of water, every hour or two until symptoms improve, and then at longer intervals.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ammonium Chloride</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 gr.</td> </tr> </table>	Brown Mixture	1 fl. dr.	}	The addition of ammonium chloride to this formula serves to increase its expectorant effect and to counteract in a measure the depressant action of the tartar emetic. It is considered an excellent remedy in coughs and colds with painful and scanty expectoration of viscid mucus. Dose: 1 tablet, allowed to dissolve in the mouth or taken with a swallow of water, every hour or two until symptoms improve, and then at longer intervals.	Ammonium Chloride	1 gr.		
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Ammonium Chloride	1 gr.							



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**Tablets Caffeine Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Caffeine Citrated	1 gr. }	This combination is used with good effects in cardiac dilatation and in affections of the kidneys. According to clinical observation, it supports the heart, lowers arterial tension and increases the urinary secretion, and is useful in relieving the headaches in contracted kidney and in increasing the flow of urine in acute parenchymatous nephritis.
Nitroglycerin	1/200 gr. }	

Dose: 1 tablet three or four times a day.

**Tablets Calcium Sulphide 1/20 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Calcium sulphide (so-called; more correctly, sulphurated lime) is said to check suppuration and inflammation, and has been used in the treatment of boils, acne, carbuncles, discharges from the ear, conjunctivitis, enlarged glands, chronic bronchitis with purulent secretion, etc. As the drug is unpleasant to the taste and smell, the tablets are offered in chocolate-coated form only. Dose: 1 to 3 tablets after meals.

**Tablets Calcium Sulphide 1/10 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours, for boils, carbuncles and other suppurative conditions.

**Tablets Calcium Sulphide 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours.

**Tablets Calcium Sulphide 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Dose: 1 tablet three or four times a day, for boils, carbuncles, etc.

**Tablets Calcium Sulphide 1 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Dose: 1 tablet three or four times a day, for boils, carbuncles, etc.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1/100 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000                  Per 500                  Per 100

T. T.

Small doses of calomel are regarded as valuable in disordered states of the alimentary canal, whether associated with diarrhea or with constipation. In diarrhea with clay-colored feces, digestive disturbance and febrile symptoms it has been found to act remarkably well, changing the color and character of the stools, relieving the dyspepsia, and allaying the restlessness and fever. Small doses repeated until the desired effect is obtained seem to accomplish as much as larger ones, with less systemic disturbance. Careful trituration is one of the prominent features of Tablets Calomel Squibb, resulting in accurate dosage and uniform therapeutic action. Dose: for an infant, 1 tablet every hour or two until symptoms improve.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1/20 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000                  Per 500                  Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every hour until bowels act and character of the secretions changes.

**Tablets Calomel 1/10 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000                  Per 500                  Per 100

T. T. or C. T.; Plain, Pink,  
Rose or Wintergreen Flavor

Dose: 1 tablet every hour for adults or children, for ten doses or until the bowels move freely, as an Hepatic Stimulant and Corrective.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1/8 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000                  Per 500                  Per 100

T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

Dose: 1 tablet every hour until bowels move or until eight have been taken, followed by a saline cathartic.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1/6 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000                  Per 500                  Per 100

T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

Dose: 1 tablet every hour until six tablets have been taken; the last dose being followed by a saline cathartic.

The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.



**\*Tablets Calomel 1/5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

**Dose:** 1 tablet every hour until bowels move freely; the last dose being followed by a saline laxative.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

**Dose:** 1 tablet every hour or two until laxative action is obtained, followed by a saline cathartic. In dyspepsia with coated tongue, 1 or 2 at night followed by a saline cathartic next morning.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
----------	---------	---------

T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

**Dose:** 1 tablet every hour or two until effect is produced, followed by a saline cathartic.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

**Dose:** 1 tablet every two or three hours until laxative action is obtained, followed by a saline cathartic.

**Tablets Calomel 2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

**Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets at night, followed next morning by a saline cathartic.

**Tablets Calomel 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Dose:** 1 tablet at night, followed by a saline cathartic next morning.

**\* Tablets Calomel and Bismuth Compound, Squibb**

(Corrective Infants', Dr. Ives)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
-------	----------	---------	---------

Calomel	1/20 gr.	}	Attacks of indigestion in children due to overeating, with coated tongue, foul breath and fever, have been quickly relieved by the use of this formula. Calomel and ipecac are intended to increase the activity of the liver, and by their
Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.		
Sodium Bicarbonate	1/2 gr.		
Ipecac	1/50 gr.		
Oil Anise	q. s.		



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**\*Tablets Calomel 1/5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

Dose: 1 tablet every hour until bowels move freely; the last dose being followed by a saline laxative.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
----------	---------	---------

T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

Dose: 1 tablet every hour or two until laxative action is obtained, followed by a saline cathartic. In dyspepsia with coated tongue, 1 or 2 at night followed by a saline cathartic next morning.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
----------	---------	---------

T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

Dose: 1 tablet every hour or two until effect is produced, followed by a saline cathartic.

**\* Tablets Calomel 1 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
----------	---------	---------

T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

Dose: 1 tablet every two or three hours until laxative action is obtained, followed by a saline cathartic.

**Tablets Calomel 2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
----------	---------	---------

T. T., Plain or Winter-  
green Flavor

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at night, followed next morning by a saline cathartic.

**Tablets Calomel 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet at night, followed by a saline cathartic next morning.

**\* Tablets Calomel and Bismuth Compound, Squibb**

(Corrective Infants', Dr. Ives)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
-------	----------	---------	---------

Calomel	1/20 gr.	}	Attacks of indigestion in children due to overeating, with coated tongue, foul breath and fever, have been quickly relieved by the use of this formula. Calomel and ipecac are intended to increase the activity of the liver, and by their
Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.		
Sodium Bicarbonate	1/2 gr.		
Ipecac	1/50 gr.		
Oil Anise	q. s.		

**\* Tablets Calomel and Bismuth Compound, Squibb  
(Cont.)**

action upon the bowels to relieve the overburdened system. Bismuth subnitrate and sodium bicarbonate tend to correct the dyspepsia and hyperacidity. **Dose:** 1 tablet in a teaspoonful of water every hour or two until relieved.

**† Tablets Calomel and Morphine Compound, Squibb  
(Diarrhea No. 2)**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Calomel	1/8 gr.	} This formula has been in use many years in the treatment of summer diarrhea, especially where after expulsion of the exciting irritants, the discharge continues, and where a condition bordering on dysentery exists. <b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet with water every hour for three or four doses, then every two or three hours until relieved.
Morphine Sulphate	1/16 gr.	
Capsicum	1/16 gr.	
Ipecac	1/32 gr.	
Camphor	1/16 gr.	

**Tablets Calomel and Santonin.** See Tablets Santonin and Calomel.

**Tablets Calomel and Soda, Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**C. T.  
Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Calomel	1/2 gr.	} The combination of calomel with an alkali is a favorite method of administering this remedy in attacks of diarrhea in children where the movements are slimy and green-colored. These tablets are used also as a stimulant to the liver in sluggishness of that organ in adults. <b>Dose:</b> for children with diarrhea, 1 tablet every two hours, until the character of the discharges changes; for adults, 1 or 2 tablets at night.
Sodium Bicarbonate	3 gr.	

**\* Tablets Calomel and Soda No. 2, Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**T. T.**

Calomel	1/4 gr.	} This formula is largely used in deranged and congested conditions of the liver where the symptoms of poor appetite, coated tongue, bad breath, headache and constipation are present. <b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet every hour until laxative effect is produced.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.	

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The Squibb Label on a package is a positive guaranty for the uniform Purity and Reliability of the product. We make only ONE quality: the SQUIBB quality; and our prices are as low as they can be made for that quality. Specify SQUIBB'S.

**Tablets Calomel and Soda No. 3, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Calomel	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr. }	Dose: 1 tablet every hour until bowels move.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr. }	

**Tablets Calomel and Soda No. 4, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

Calomel	$\frac{1}{6}$ gr. }	Dose: 1 tablet every hour until bowels move, or until six doses have been taken, fol- lowed by a saline cathartic.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr. }	

**Tablets Calomel and Soda No. 5, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Calomel	$\frac{1}{5}$ gr. }	Dose: 1 tablet hourly for about five doses, followed by a saline cathartic.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr. }	

**Tablets Calomel and Soda No. 6, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Calomel	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	Dose: 1 tablet every two hours for three or four doses, followed by a saline laxative.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr. }	

**Tablets Calomel and Soda No. 7, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Calomel	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	Dose: 1 tablet hourly for three or four doses, followed by a saline cathartic; or 2 to 4 tablets at bedtime, followed by a saline purge next morning.
Sodium Bicarbonate	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	

**Tablets Calomel and Soda No. 8, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

Calomel	2 gr. }	Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at night, followed next morning by a saline laxative.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr. }	

**Tablets Calomel and Soda No. 9, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Calomel	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	Dose: 1 tablet every hour for four doses, or 4 tablets at bed- time, as above.
Sodium Bicarbonate	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr. }	



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\* **Tablets Calomel Compound No. 3, Squibb (Cont.)**

tinal tract are present. In that state known as "biliousness," with coated tongue, bad breath, disordered bowels, flatulence, and nervous headache, it usually operates with benefit. In early attacks of jaundice it has been used with generally good results. Occasionally through exposure to dampness these tablets become discolored. However, this change, which is similar to that which takes place in the system, does not interfere with their therapeutic effect. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets at night, followed by a saline laxative next morning; or 1 tablet every 3 hours until they operate.

\* **Tablets Calomel, Ipecac and Soda, Squibb**

Per 1000          Per 500          Per 100

T. T.

Calomel	$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	}	The addition of ipecac to calomel is intended to increase its usefulness in disorders of the stomach, in that condition
Ipecac	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.		
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr.		

known as "biliousness." These tablets are employed in indigestion, with coated tongue, headache and constipation. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets, after meals, with an occasional dose of a saline aperient in the morning—enough to produce a free movement, but not sufficient to purge.

**Tablets Camphor and Hyoscyamus Compound, Squibb**  
(Nervine)

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Camphor	1 gr.	}	This formula acts as an Anodyne and Sedative to the nervous system. It is used in controlling mild mental excitement, quieting the sexual system and for inducing sleep in insomnia due to cerebral stimulation caused by overwork or worry; also to allay pain and restlessness due to vesical irritation. <b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet every half hour for three or four doses, then every two hours until effect is produced.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Ext. Valerian	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		

**Tablets Camphor and Opium.** See Tablets Opium and Camphor.

**Tablets Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Sumbul Compound, Squibb**  
(Sedative No. 2)

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

White-coated (W. C. T.)

Camphor	1 gr.	}	For nervous and excited states of the system caused by overwork, loss of sleep or worry; in mild forms of melancholia and hysteria; and to allay
Ext. Hyoscyamus	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Ext. Sumbul	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		
Valerian	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.		

sexual excitement. **Dose:** 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime.

**Tablets Cannabis Extract  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Cannabis has been employed as a Sedative, Anodyne and Hypnotic, in cases where opium does not agree with the patient. Unlike the latter, it causes neither nausea nor constipation. It produces at first a mental stimulation, which is later followed by a calmer mood and finally by sleep. It is used in acute and chronic mental derangements, in neuralgia, migraine, gout and rheumatism. In combination with the bromides (see Tablets Triple Bromides and Cannabis Compound) it is employed in hysteria, delirium tremens and mild cases of mania. All patients do not respond to it alike; and while no doubt idiosyncrasy plays a great part, yet the quality of the drug has much to do with its constitutional effect. In all our preparations of this drug the best quality of hemp is used. The results will be found uniform and reliable. Dose: 1 tablet every 2 or 3 hours.

† **Tablets Cannabis and Aconite Compound, Squibb**

(Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate coated (C. C. T.)

Extract Cannabis	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	} This is a combination of powerful antispasmodics and sedatives, and should be used with caution. All of the extracts are accurately standardized and carefully incorporated in the tablets which represent the full therapeutic efficiency of the formula.
Extract Aconite	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	
Extract Hyoscyamus	$\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	
Extract Conium	$\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	
Extract Ignatia	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
Extract Opium	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
Extract Stramonium	$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	
Extract Belladonna	$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	

Dose: 1 tablet cautiously repeated every three or four hours; to be discontinued after the third dose.

† **Tablets Cannabis and Aconite Compound, Half Strength, Squibb**

(Neuralgic, Brown-Sequard, Half Strength)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Extract Cannabis	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	} These tablets are half the strength of the preceding and are intended for patients of less robust constitution. Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours with a swallow of water, but to be discontinued after the third dose.
Extract Aconite	$\frac{1}{6}$ gr.	
Extract Hyoscyamus	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	
Extract. Conium	$\frac{1}{3}$ gr.	
Extract Ignatia	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
Extract Opium	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
Extract Stramonium	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	
Extract Belladonna	$\frac{1}{12}$ gr.	

This house supplies only one quality of each product; that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



† **Tablets Cannabis and Hyoscyamus Compound, Squibb**

(Croup, Spasmodic)

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**C. T.**

Extract Cannabis	1/20 gr.	} These tablets are employed for the relief of laryngeal spasm as seen in croup in children. The formula is an old one and has been added to our list in response to repeated demands from physicians who have used it with good results.
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/20 gr.	
Paregoric	5 min.	
Syrup Ipecac	5 min.	
Ext. Licorice	2 gr.	

**Dose:** 1 teaspoonful of a mixture of eight tablets diffused in twenty-five teaspoonfuls of hot water every fifteen minutes until relieved, for a child six months; older children in proportion.

**Tablets Cannabis and Strychnine Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**Green-coated (G. C. T.)**

Extract Cannabis	1/10 gr.	} This combination has been used largely as a nerve tonic and stimulant. It is indicated in anemic and debilitated conditions of the system, accompanied with lack of nervous energy and of vital powers. <b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime.
Strychnine Phosphate	1/40 gr.	
Zinc Phosphide	1/10 gr.	
Avenin	1/200 gr.	

**Tablets Capsicum and Nux, Squibb**

(Capsicum Compound, Dr. Lindsley)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**T. T.****Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Capsicum	1/10 gr.	} Capsicum stimulates the mucous membranes of the mouth and the stomach. Nux vomica is of value in all atonic conditions of the alimentary canal. Together they are deemed an excellent combination for disordered digestion in persons of sedentary habits, and in gastritis due to abuse of alcohol. <b>Dose:</b> 1 or 2 tablets half an hour before meals, repeated if necessary at half hourly intervals for three doses after eating.
Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.	

**Tablets Capsicum and Quinine.** See Tablets Quinine and Capsicum.

**Tablets Capsicum Compound (Dr. Lindsley).** See Tablets Capsicum and Nux.

**Tablets Cardiac (Dr. Waldstein).** See Tablets Sparteine Comp.

**Tablets Cardiac Asthma.** See Tablets Heroin and Digitalis Compound.



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**Tablets Cascara Compound No. 4, Squibb**

(Anticonstipation)

<b>C. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1 gr.	} Cascara is regarded as a safe and certain laxative, stimulating the intestinal glands and increasing peristalsis. Its mild action is here supplemented by podophyllin, an active cholagogue and cathartic. Ipecac acts as a gastric and hepatic stimulant. Nux vomica and belladonna tend to prevent griping, to overcome muscular relaxation of the bowel and to render the laxative action of the other remedies more certain. Headache, dyspeptic symptoms and constipation are the indications for these tablets. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at night.
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna	1/8 gr.	
Ipecac	1/8 gr.	
Podophyllin	1/8 gr.	

**Tablets Cascara Sagrada Extract 2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

These tablets represent about 8 grains of carefully selected and well-cured cascara sagrada bark. They have been found useful in the treatment of habitual constipation. Dose: 1 tablet after meals, or 1 or 2 tablets at night; decreasing the dose or taking less frequently as the constipation is relieved.

**Tablets Cascara Sagrada Extract 3 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

These tablets represent about 12 grains of cascara sagrada bark. Dose: 1 tablet after meals or 1 or 2 at night.

**Tablets Cascara Sagrada Extract 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

These tablets are equivalent to about 20 minims of fluidextract cascara sagrada. Dose: 1 tablet after dinner or at bedtime.

**Tablets Cascara Fluidextract 5 min., Squibb**

<b>C. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Cascara sagrada is considered a safe and certain Laxative, stimulating the intestinal glands, increasing peristalsis, and acting as a tonic to the intestinal mucous membrane. Its use, it is maintained, may be continued as long as occasion arises, without enfeebling effect. In the majority of cases it has a tendency to act in decreasing doses and to gradually restore the bowels to their normal condition. As a laxative in chronic constipation it is deemed one of the best remedies thus far introduced. Tablets Cascara Fluidextract Squibb represent the active properties of 5 grains of carefully selected and well-seasoned cascara sagrada bark. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at night or after meals, decreasing as the constipation is relieved.

**Tablets Cascarin Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Cascarin	1/4 gr.	} Where a decided impression is to be made upon the bowels, this formula has proved very satisfactory. De-
Aloin.	1/4 gr.	
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.	

pending upon the dose, it acts as a Laxative or Purgative. It does not always produce griping, but where constipation is pronounced and the fecal accumulation solid, pain is sometimes produced. This may in a measure be prevented by copious draughts of water, and is not so liable to occur under the continued and properly regulated use of the tablets. This formula is not considered eligible where an inflammatory condition of the intestines exists. **Dose:** 1 tablet after meals with water.

**Tablets Cathartic.** See Tablets Aloin and Podophyllin Compound.

**Tablets Cathartic Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Ext. Coloc'th Comp.	1 1/4 gr.	} This is a favorite and reputedly very efficient formula. Its action is directed toward all parts of the intestinal tract and the organs tributary to it. <b>Dose:</b> as a laxative, 1 tablet at night; as a cathartic, 2 or more, depending upon the effect desired.
Calomel	1 gr.	
Ext. Jalap	1/2 gr.	
Gamboge Powdered	1/4 gr.	

**Tablets Cathartic Compound Improved, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Ext. Colocynth Comp.	1 gr.	} This combination of vegetable extracts and resins is claimed by some practitioners to be more satisfactory in its action than the official formula. It is offered here in response to a demand, and is made from carefully selected drugs, so
Podophyllin	1/4 gr.	
Leptandrin	1/4 gr.	
Extract Jalap	1/2 gr.	
Extract Gentian	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1/4 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	q. s.	

that its merits may be more fully determined. **Dose:** as a laxative, 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime; as a cathartic, 2 to 4 tablets.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Tablets Cerium Oxalate 1 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Cerium oxalate acts as a Gastric Sedative. It is used to allay nausea and vomiting due to inflamed conditions of the mucous membranes, and to control reflex vomiting as seen in seasickness and in pregnancy. Dose: for adults, 1 to 5 tablets; for children, to control nausea, 1 tablet every half hour until relieved.

**Tablets Cerium Oxalate 2 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet every hour for four or five doses in nausea and seasickness; for vomiting in pregnancy, 1 to 3 tablets three or four times a day.

**† Tablets Cerium Oxalate and Cocaine Compound, Squibb (Nausea)**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Cerium Oxalate	1 gr.	} This formula is used to allay irritation of the mucous membrane, prevent fermentation and increase tolerance of food in nausea due to gastric inflammation, in seasickness, vomiting in pregnancy, etc.
Cocaine Hydrochlor	1/40 gr.	
Bismuth Subnitrate	1 gr.	
Menthol	1/10 gr.	
Acid Carbohc	1/10 gr.	
Tr. Nux Vomica	1/2 min.	

Dose: 2 tablets, followed by 1 tablet every hour for three or four doses. In the use of these tablets the possibility of the formation of the cocaine habit should be remembered and guarded against.

**Tablets Charcoal 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Charcoal is a well-known Absorbent and Antiseptic. It is used in dyspepsia with acid eructations, fermentation, nausea and vomiting; checking production of gas in the stomach and bowels, and relieving the various unpleasant symptoms arising therefrom. The best willow charcoal is used in these tablets, and they will be found pleasant to the taste; they may be eaten or swallowed with a little water, as preferred. Dose: 1 or more tablets after meals, or oftener if required.

**Tablets Chloramine-T 4.6 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Convenient for preparing disinfectant solutions according to Dr. Dakin's method. 1 tablet dissolved in 1 fluidounce of water makes a 1 percent. solution, and 2 tablets in a fluidounce a 2 percent. solution; these are the ordinary strengths used for wound disinfection. In the nose and throat chloramine-T is employed in 1/4 per cent. solution, obtained by dissolving 1 tablet in 4 fluidounces of water.



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† Tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride  $1\frac{1}{8}$  gr., Squibb

(For Solutions)

Per 100

Per tube of 25

C. T.

These tablets are convenient for preparing solutions of any strength: 1 tablet dissolved in 1 fluidrachm of water yields approximately a two-percent. solution; dissolved in 2 fluidrachms of water a one-percent. solution. 2 tablets dissolved in 1 fluidrachm of water yield a four-percent. solution, etc. Distilled or sterile water should always be used in preparing solutions; and if for hypodermic use, the solution should be passed through absorbent cotton. Antidotes: Chloral hydrate; amyl nitrite by inhalation; caffeine or morphine; stimulants.

† Tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride  $2\frac{1}{4}$  gr., Squibb

(For Solutions)

Per 100

Per tube of 25

C. T.

For Preparing Solutions: 1 tablet dissolved in 1 fluidrachm of water yields approximately a four-percent. solution.

† Tablets Codeine  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr., Squibb

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

T. T.

Codeine is used to allay pain, relieve restlessness and quiet cough; its action being that of a mild Anodyne and Sedative. The indications for its use are similar to those for morphine, but it is said to cause less nausea and not to create a habit, in view of which it is employed in place of the latter where pain is not too pronounced a symptom. Codeine is very frequently used in diabetes, to check the inordinate appetite, reduce the urinary secretion and allay the thirst. Dose: 1 tablet three or four times a day and 1 at bedtime.

† Tablets Codeine  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr., Squibb

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours, as a mild anodyne, to allay cough and to relieve symptoms in diabetes. Used also in combating the opium or morphine habit.

† Tablets Codeine  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., Squibb

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours, to allay pain and restlessness, to relieve the cough of phthisis, to combat the opium habit and in diabetes.

† **Tablets Codeine and Nickel Compound, Squibb**  
(Anodyne Infants', Dr. Waugh)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Codeine Sulphate	1/67 gr.	} These tablets are used to relieve colic and allay pain and restlessness in very young children. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, dissolved in a little hot water, every fifteen to thirty
Nickel Bromide	1/134 gr.	
Ipecac	1/134 gr.	
Lithium Carbonate	1/25 gr.	
Oil Anise	1/134 gr.	

minutes until relief is obtained.

† **Tablets Codeine Phosphate 1/8 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours as a mild Anodyne, Cough Reliever and Nerve Sedative.

† **Tablets Codeine Phosphate 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Codeine phosphate possesses the properties of the alkaloid, but is a very soluble salt, and probably is more readily absorbed. Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours.

† **Tablets Codeine Phosphate 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours.

† **Tablets Codeine Sulphate 1/8 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours, as a mild Anodyne and Sedative, to allay cough, quiet restlessness, and to control the unpleasant symptoms in diabetes.

† **Tablets Codeine Sulphate 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose and uses as of Tablets Codeine (alkaloid) 1/4 gr.

† **Tablets Codeine Sulphate 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose and indications similar to those of Tablets Codeine (alkaloid) 1/2 gr.

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



† **Tablets Codeine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet three or four times a day as required, as an Anodyne and Soporific.

**Tablets Colchicine 1/100 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Colchicine is largely used in gout and rheumatism. It is reported to act upon the nerves, the skin and the bowels; allaying pain, inciting free perspiration with a subsidence of the fever and inflammation, and producing free evacuations from the bowels. Some observers state that it acts also as a diuretic, but this is denied by Garrod and others. Certain patients show more susceptibility to its action than others, and it is hence deemed best to begin with small doses and gradually increase until the systemic effect is observed. Dose: 1 tablet every three hours until bowels move or symptoms are relieved.

**Tablets Colchicine 1/50 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet three times a day; less frequently if the bowels move too freely. In overdoses colchicine is an active poison.

**Tablets Cold.** See Tablets Dover's Powder and Aconite Comp.

**Tablets Cold No. 4.** See Tablets Aconite and Camphor Compound.

**Tablets Cold No. 5.** See Tablets Aconite and Calomel Compound.

**Tablets Colic No. 2, Infantile.** See Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate Compound.

**Tablets Compound Licorice Powder, Squibb**

Put up in 1-oz packages containing 22 tablets, 16 packages to the carton, per lb.

A pleasant and efficient laxative confection containing the Squibb special compound licorice powder. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime, eaten as a confection.

**Tablets Copaiba and Salol.** See Tablets Salol and Copaiba.

\* **Tablets Copper Arsenite 1/200 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Copper arsenite is considered a valuable remedy in acute and chronic diarrhea in children or adults and as useful also in intestinal indigestion with flatulence, fermentation and disordered bowels. Dose: for children, 1 tablet every three or four hours until diarrhea is checked; for adults, 1 tablet every two or three hours.



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**Tablets Corrosive Sublimate and Ammonium Chloride.**

See Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound, Wilson's.

**Tablets Corrosive Sublimate and Citric Acid.** See

Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound, Bernays'.

**Tablets Coryza.** See Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound No. 3.**Tablets Coryza No. 2.** See Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound No. 4.**Tablets Coryza No. 3.** See Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound.**Tablets Coryza No. 5.** See Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound No. 2.**Tablets Coryza Modified.** See Tablets Quinine, Camphor and Hyoscyamus Compound.**Tablets Coryza with Heroin.** See Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound No. 5.**Tablets Cough, Infants'.** See Tablets Ammonium Chloride Compound with Heroin, No. 2.**Tablets Cough, Persistent.** See Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Squill Compound.**Tablets Cough, Persistent, with Heroin.** See Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Squill Compound with Heroin.**Tablets Cough Sedative.** See Tablets Terpin Hydrate and Heroin Compound.**Tablets Creosote 1 min., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Creosote has been used with good results in chronic bronchitis and in phthisis, also as an intestinal antiseptic. It is reported to improve nutrition, increase appetite, diminish expectoration and cause an increase in weight. It is recommended to give the remedy in gradually increasing dose until the point of tolerance is reached. Should, however, gastric disturbances arise, its use is discontinued or the dose reduced until the irritation subsides. Tablets Creosote Squibb are made from the purest wood creosote, and are prepared so that they disintegrate quickly in the stomach and cause little or no gastric irritation. **Dose:** 1 tablet immediately after meals, with water or milk, gradually increased as tolerance is established.

**Tablets Creosote 2 min., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

**Dose:** 1 or more tablets after meals; in chronic bronchitis, phthisis, tuberculous diarrhea and as an intestinal antiseptic generally.

**Tablets Croup, Spasmodic.** See Tablets Cannabis and Hyoscyamus Compound.

**Tablets Cystitis.** See Tablets Acid Boric and Buchu Compound.

† **Tablets Diacetylmorphine 1/24 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Diacetylmorphine is considered a remedy of much value, as a stimulant to the respiration in dyspnea and emphysema and as a sedative in the treatment of bronchial and tubercular cough, and to be preferable to morphine as a cough sedative because it does not disturb digestion readily. In asthma its action is reported to be prompt and prolonged, not only diminishing the severity of the attacks, but preventing their recurrence. Combined with expectorants it is deemed useful in bronchitis, pneumonia and grip, and it is also used as a mild anodyne. According to some authorities, diacetylmorphine (or heroin) is more toxic than morphine and less valuable for the relief of pain; it is equally habit forming. Antidotes: Same as of morphine. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals and at bedtime, for the relief of cough and pain.

† **Tablets Diacetylmorphine 1/12 gr., Squibb**  
 T T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime.

† **Tablets Diacetylmorphine 1/6 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 tablet as required, cautiously repeated.

† **Tablets Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride 1/24 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals and at bedtime, for the relief of cough and pain.

† **Tablets Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride 1/12 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime.

† **Tablets Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride 1/6 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 tablet as required, cautiously repeated.

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**Tablets Diarrhea** (Dr. Sullivan). See Tablets Opium, Camphor and Lead.

**Tablets Diarrhea No. 2.** See Tablets Calomel and Morphine Compound.

**Tablets Diarrhea Fermentative.** See Tablets Bismuth Subgallate Compound No. 3

**Tablets Digestive.** See Tablets Pepsin and Pancreatin Compound No. 3.

**Tablets Digestive Absorbent.** See Tablets Papain and Charcoal Compound.

**Tablets Digestive Aromatic.** See Tablets Pepsin, Pancreatin and Lactic Acid Compound.

\* **Tablets Digitalin (German) 1/100 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

According to authorities, digitalin is a direct Cardiac Stimulant and Diuretic, particularly useful in cardiac decompensation, where the heart action is rapid and very irregular (auricular fibrillation). Its effects are produced slowly, but they are prolonged and cumulative, especially where the urinary secretion is not increased. The direct diuretic action of digitalin is stated to be small, and the drug to be effective in dropsy only when the latter is due to impaired circulation. Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours.

\* **Tablets Digitalin (German) 1/60 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours, as a Renal and Cardiac Stimulant. If headache or digestive disturbance occur, the intervals between the doses are increased.

**Tablets Digitalis Fluidextract 1 min., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

Digitalis strengthens heart action. It increases the force of the contractions, reduces the frequency of the pulsations, and overcomes irregularity. It raises arterial tension partly by increased muscular contraction of the heart, but chiefly, according to Brunton, by contraction of the arterioles. It is used as a Heart Stimulant in all cases of weak, irritable or intermittent heart action. The direct diuretic action of digitalis is small, but in cardiac disease it has been found to produce marked diuresis and therefore to prove of value as a rule in cardiac dropsy. Dose: 1 tablet three or four times a day, reducing the dose if nausea, flushing of the face, or headache occur.



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**Tablets Digitalis and Iron Compound, Squibb**

(Heart Tonic, Dr. Gordinier)

C. T. . . . . Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Fluidextract Digitalis	1 min.	} While combining several heart drugs in one prescription has been condemned by many practitioners, these tablets enjoy considerable use in functional disturbance as well
Iron Reduced	1 gr.	
Nitroglycerin	1/200 gr.	
Tr. Stroph. U.S.P.'90	3 min.	
Strychnine Sulph.	1/60 gr.	

as organic disease of the heart accompanied by anemia. They are prescribed as long as improvement continues; should, however, flushing of the face or nausea or headache occur, they are discontinued for a while. **Dose:** 1 tablet after meals.

**Tablets Digitalis and Strophanthus Compound, Squibb**

(Heart Tonic and Stimulant, Dr. Da Costa)

T. T. . . . . Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Tr. Digit. U.S.P.'90	2 min.	} Though objection has been made, on scientific principles, to combining a number of heart remedies, these tablets are a favorite with many
Tr. Stroph. U.S.P.'90	2 min.	
Tr. Bell. U.S.P.'90	1/2 min.	
Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.	

physicians. They are made from carefully prepared tinctures and may be relied upon for prompt therapeutic action. **Dose:** as a cardiac stimulant in collapse and angina, 1 or 2 tablets, repeated as necessary; for palpitation, smoker's heart and as a cardiac tonic, 1 tablet every three or four hours.

**Tablets Dinner.** See Tablets Aloes and Mastic.**Tablets Dipsomania.** See Tablets Gold and Sodium Chloride Compound.**Tablets, Diuretic.** See Tablets Digitalis and Buchu Compound.**Tablets Diuretic No. 5.** See Tablets Digitalis and Calomel Compound.**† Tablets Dover's Powder 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T. . . . . Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

These tablets represent 5 grains of Squibb's Ipecac and Opium Powder. They combine convenience with accuracy of dose and certainty of therapeutic effect. Dover's powder is known to relieve pain in inflammatory conditions with dry skin and fever, where no nausea exists, and has hence proved an excellent remedy in the early stage of a cold, taken at bedtime and its diaphoretic action increased by a hot drink. **Dose:** 1 tablet every three hours, to quiet the nerves, and 2 tablets at bedtime, with a hot drink, in the early stage of cold. Used also in diarrhea, generally combined with small doses of calomel.

†\* **Tablets Dover's Powder 2½ gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 T. T.

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Opium Powdered	1/4 gr. }	Each of these tablets is equivalent to 2½ grains of Dover's powder, the milk sugar being omitted in order to make the tablets of convenient size. Dose: for children, 1 tablet; for adults, 1 tablet every hour in sudden cold, for four doses, or 4 tablets in one dose.
Ipecac	1/4 gr. }	

† **Tablets Dover's Powder 1 gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T.

Opium Powdered	1/10 gr. }	Dose: 1 tablet every hour in phthisis; 1 tablet every half hour for three or four doses as a Diaphoretic and Nerve Sedative in febrile diseases.
Ipecac	1/10 gr. }	

† **Tablets Dover's Powder ¼ gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every hour for four doses, for children; as a Sudorific in the early stage of a cold.

† **Tablets Dover's Powder and Aconite Comp., Squibb**  
 (Cold, Dr. Gage)  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T.

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Dover's Powder	2 gr. }	Small doses of aconite and Dover's powder reputedly act very well together in the early stage of colds; inducing a free action of the skin, relieving muscular pain and soreness, allaying cough, quieting arterial excitement and favorably affecting the bronchial secretions. Quinine acts as an antipyretic. Capsicum stimulates the mucous membrane of the stomach and serves to cause a more rapid absorption. Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours until the fever and oppression are relieved. Two or three tablets at bedtime with a hot drink will frequently abort a cold.
Tr. Aconite U.S.P.'90	1 min. }	
Quinine Sulphate	2 gr. }	
Capsicum	1/4 gr. }	

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Squibb's Tablets are made from the Squibb quality of ingredients and by improved processes that insure accurate dosage and rapid and complete disintegration or solution in the system, hence prompt and full therapeutic effect. Specify SQUIBB'S.



† **Tablets Dover's Powder and Belladonna Compound, Squibb** (Bronchitis)

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Dover's Powder	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	} Bronchial cough, with insufficient secretion and painful and difficult expectoration, is mentioned as the indication for the administration of these tablets. Dose: 1 tablet every hour for four or five doses, then 1 every two or three hours until relieved.
Ext. Belladonna	$\frac{1}{40}$ gr.	
Ipecac	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	
Quinine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	

tablets. Dose: 1 tablet every hour for four or five doses, then 1 every two or three hours until relieved.

**Tablets Dyspepsia, Absorbent.** See Tablets Pepsin and Charcoal Compound.

**Tablets Dyspeptic** (Dr. E. Haworth). See Tablets Strychnine and Ipecac Compound.

**Tablets Dyspeptic No. 2.** See Tablets Bismuth and Cascara.

**Tablets Eisenzucker 3 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Eisenzucker is a palatable form for administering iron to children and delicate women. It contains about 3 percent. metallic iron in the form of saccharated oxide. It is readily absorbed and rarely causes any constitutional disturbance. Squibb's Eisenzucker Tablets are pleasant to the taste, and may be eaten as a confection. Dose: 1 to 3 tablets after meals.

**Tablets Eisenzucker 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 to 2 tablets after meals.

**Tablets Elaterin  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

So many demands have been made upon us for a reliable preparation of elaterium that we have decided to list the tablets of the active principle. These are employed as a Hydragogue Cathartic in ascites, as well as in the dropsy of kidney and heart disease. Their administration occasionally causes vomiting. Dose: 1 tablet every three hours for not more than three doses in succession.

**Tablets Elaterin  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 tablet with water, cautiously repeated in three hours if required.

**Tablets Emmenagogue.** See Tablets Ergot and Manganese Compound.

**Tablets Endometritis.** See Tablets Viburnum Compound No. 2.



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**Tablets Expectorant, Anodyne.** See Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Sanguinarine Compound.

**Tablets Extract Cannabis.** See Tablets Cannabis Extract.

**Tablets Extract Cascara.** See Tablets Cascara Sagrada Extract.

**Tablets Extract Ergot  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Squibb's fluid and solid extracts of ergot have been the reliance of the medical profession for many years. Tablets Extract Ergot Squibb represent all the medicinal virtues of the best Spanish Ergot in an active form. If kept in well-corked bottles they retain their therapeutic properties indefinitely. Each tablet represents  $1\frac{1}{4}$  grains of Ergot. Dose: 1 to 4 tablets every three or four hours, to control internal bleeding and as a nervine.

**Tablets Extract Ergot 1 gr., Squibb**  
 C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Each tablet represents 5 grains of the best Spanish Ergot. Dose: 1 tablet every hour, to control internal hemorrhage; 1 to 4 tablets after parturition, to contract the uterus and control bleeding.

**Tablets Extract Ergot 2 gr., Squibb**  
 C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Each tablet represents 10 grains of the best Spanish Ergot. Dose: 1 tablet every two or three hours, to cause uterine contraction, to control hemorrhage, in the treatment of fibroids and as a nerve tonic.

**Tablets Extract Nux Vomica.** See Tablets Nux Vomica Extract.

**Tablets Fever No. 2 (Dr. Davis).** See Tablets Aconite and Belladonna Compound.

**Tablets Fluidextract Aconite.** See Tablets Aconite Fluid-extract.

**Tablets Fluidextract Cascara.** See Tablets Cascara Fluid-extract.

**Tablets Fluidextract Digitalis.** See Tablets Digitalis Fluid-extract.

**Tablets Follicular Tonsillitis.** See Tablets Aconite and Belladonna Compound No. 4.

**Tablets Gargle Astringent.** See Tablets Hydrastis and Alum Compound.

**Tablets Gastritis.** See Tablets Silver Nitrate Compound.

**Tablets Gentian and Nux Compound, Squibb**  
(Anorexia)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Ext. Gentian	1 gr.	} Loss of appetite depending upon an atonic state of the digestive organs is usually corrected by these tablets. They stimulate the salivary glands and the gastric mucous membrane, increase their secretions,
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.	
Ext. Hydrastis	1/4 gr.	
Capsicum	1/10 gr.	
Ext. Rhubarb	1 gr.	
Ipecac	1/10 gr.	

excite peristalsis, and thus aid in the process of digestion. Their action being also slightly laxative, congestion of the system is relieved and a normal desire for food created. They have been found useful in habitual indigestion with loss of appetite, coated tongue and constipation. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, shortly before meals, repeated in an hour or two if required.

**Tablets Glycerophosphates Calcium and Sodium, Squibb**

C. T.

Calcium Glycerophosph. 1 gr.	} Clinical observation has demonstrated that organic diseases due to defective metabolism, as well as functional disturbances of the nervous system, are benefited by the use of the glycerophosphates, the administration of which tends to cause improvement in nutrition of the nerves and in the organic functions, and to stimulate the processes of repair by their effect upon oxidation and absorption. They are employed in all cases where phosphorus is indicated; in neurasthenia, impaired vitality and depressed mental states, in wasting diseases, phosphaturia, locomotor ataxia, functional impotence, etc. Dose: 1 to 3 tablets after meals and at bedtime.
Sodium Glycerophosph. 1 gr.	

**Tablets Glycerophosphates Compound, Squibb**

C. T.

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

Sodium Glycerophosph. 1 gr.	} The addition of strychnine to the glycerophosphates of sodium and calcium is asserted to increase their efficiency in disorders of the nervous system with muscular weakness and functional disturbance. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, after meals.
Calcium Glycerophosph. 2 gr	
Strychnine Nitrate 1/64 gr.	

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The prices of the Squibb Products are in all instances as low as the quality and quantity of ingredients and the expense of manufacture allow. They include containers, packing and boxing. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, specify SQUIBB'S.

**Tablets Glycerophosphates Compound No. 2, Squibb**

(Dr. Wm. S. Gordon)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Each tablet represents:

Sodium Glycerophosph. 1 gr.

Calc. Glycerophosph. 2 gr.

Tr. Nux Vomica,

U.S.P.'90, 7½ min.

Elix. Gentian Comp. q. s.

ad 2 drs.

This combination has been used with asserted good results in the weakened and depressed condition of the system following attacks of grip, in neurasthenia, melancholia, tuberculosis and loco-

motor ataxia. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets.

**Tablets Gold and Sodium Chloride 1/10 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Gold salts are prescribed for their Nerve Tonic and Alterative effects in exhausted states of the system following sexual excess or abuse of alcohol or tobacco; in anemia, syphilis, in diseases of the kidney with malnutrition and albuminuria, etc.

Dose: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime.

**Tablets Gold and Sodium Chloride Compound, Squibb**

(Dipsomania)

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Gold and Sod. Chlor. 1/24 gr.

Strychnine Nitrate 1/60 gr.

Nitroglycerin 1/400 gr.

Atropine Sulphate 1/200 gr.

Tr. Digit. U.S.P. '90 3 min.

Oleoresin Capsicum 1/8 gr.

Gold and sodium chloride as in combination with the heart and nerve tonics in this formula, is reported to have given good results in the treatment of the alcohol habit. Dose:

1 or 2 tablets every two hours, increased (cautiously) if necessary.

**Tablets Guaiacol 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Guaiacol was introduced into the materia medica by Professor Mueller as being superior to creosote. Wood creosote owes its therapeutic value largely to the guaiacol it contains. However, the beneficial effects that might be derived from the use of guaiacol in tuberculosis are often not obtained on account of its disagreeable odor and taste and the dyspeptic symptoms which its administration sometimes causes. These objections are almost entirely overcome in Squibb's tablets; the coating covers the taste and smell, and the guaiacol is presented to the stomach in such a finely divided state that it rarely causes any digestive disturbance. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets with water or milk every two or three hours or thrice daily.



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### Tablets Helonias and Witch Hazel Compound, Squibb (Leucorrhea)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Ext. Helonias	1 gr.	} These tablets act as an Astringent and Antiseptic. They are used in leucorrhea, in subacute gonorrhoea and as a prophylactic of contagion; either as a douche made by dissolving 1 or 2 tablets in a pint of hot water, or in substance inserted into the vagina at bedtime, as high up as possible, and allowed to remain	}
Ext. Witch Hazel	$1/2$ gr.		
Ext. Hyoscyamus	1 gr.		
Fl. Gold. Seal Colorl.	1 min.		
Alum	1 gr.		
Acid Tannic	1 gr.		
Acid Boric	8 gr.		
Eucalyptol, Thymol,	} q. s.		
Menthol, of each			

over night, using a douche of at least a quart of hot water the following morning. In severe cases the treatment is repeated at mid-day and the douche taken before retiring.

**Tablets Hepatic (Dr. Kenyon).** See Tablets Euonymin Comp.

**Tablets Heroin.** See Tablets Diacetylmorphine.

### † Tablets Heroin and Digitalis Compound, Squibb (Cardiac Asthma)

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Fld. Ext. Digitalis	1 min.	} According to the testimony of Professor Leo and other competent observers, heroin is a good remedy for asthma, not only exerting a decided influence over the paroxysms, but rendering the attacks less frequent. This combination is reported to give good results in relieving dyspnea and emphysema depending upon cardiac or pulmonary obstruction. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours until relieved.	}
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	$1/24$ gr.		
Strychnine Sulphate	$1/48$ gr.		

**Tablets Heroin and Terpin Hydrate** See Tablets Terpin Hydrate and Heroin.

**Tablets Heroin Hydrochloride.** See Tablets Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride.

### Tablets Hexamethylenamine 5 gr., Squibb

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Hexamethylenamine has been used to render the urinary secretion aseptic. Its action depends upon the fact that it is decomposed in the system into formaldehyde, which being largely excreted by the kidneys, has the effect, it is claimed, of making the urine aseptic. Advantage is taken of this action in minor surgery of the genito-urinary organs, the remedy being administered several days prior to the intended operation. In cystitis, with alkaline urine, heavily charged with pus and phosphates,

**Tablets Hexamethylenamine 5 gr., Squibb (Cont.)**

it frequently restores the acid reaction and clears the urine. Laterly the simultaneous use of sodium acid phosphate has been recommended for the purpose of rendering the urine acid or increasing its acidity and thus to enhance the antiseptic action of the hexamethylenamine by favoring its decomposition and the liberation of formaldehyde. For this purpose the sodium salt is given at least 2 hours before the hexamethylenamine. In sub-acute gonorrhoea, pyelitis and catheter fever, good effects have also been observed from hexamethylenamine. Occasionally it causes hematuria. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours and at bedtime, with a large glass of water.

**Tablets Hexamethylenamine 7 1/2 gr., Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>C. T.</b>			

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours, and at bedtime, with a large glass of water.

**Tablets Hydrastis and Alum Compound, Squibb**

(Gargle Astringent)

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>C. T.</b>			

Fl. Golden Seal (Colorless) Alum Acid Tannic Oil Wintergreen	1 min. 3 gr. 2 gr. q. s.	} } } }	A useful gargle in relaxed and inflamed conditions of the throat may be readily prepared with these tablets. They dissolve quickly, yielding an Astringent and Antiseptic fluid
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which has been found to relieve pain and ulceration in tonsillitis and pharyngitis. Occasional use of this gargle in persons exposed to contagion will tend to keep the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat in a healthy condition, constringing the parts and restoring the tonicity of the adjacent muscles. In loss of voice from strain or following acute throat affections, these tablets are employed with benefit. For use, 1 or 2 tablets are dissolved in a glass of water and the solution used as a gargle every half hour or hour, warm if preferred. [NOTE: These tablets do not yield a clear aqueous solution, and if such is desired, the liquid should be strained through absorbent cotton.]

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The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.



**Tablets Hydrastis Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Ext. Hydrastis	1/4 gr.	} Gastric and intestinal atony are said to be relieved by these tablets. They have been found beneficial in atonic dyspepsia with loss of appetite, slow digestion, and disordered bowels. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets
Ext. Gentian	1 gr.	
Ext. Taraxacum	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Cascara Sagrada	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.	
Capsicum	1/8 gr.	

before or after meals.

**\* Tablets Hyoscine (Scopolamine) Hydrobromide**  
**1/200 gr., Squibb**      Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100  
**T. T.**

According to clinical observation, hyoscine acts as a Sedative and Hypnotic; it quiets delirium, induces sleep and is a valuable remedy in mania. It has also been used with good results in sleeplessness caused by worry or great mental activity. Dose: 1 tablet every hour or two until effective.

**\* Tablets Hyoscine Hydrobromide 1/100 gr., Squibb**  
**T. T.**      Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

Dose: 1 tablet every hour until relieved, but for not more than three doses.

**Tablets Hysteria.** See Tablets Sumbul Compound No. 2.

**Tablets Ignatia and Nux Compound.** See Tablets Nux and Ignatia Compound.

**Tablets Incontinence.** See Tablets Belladonna, Nux and Cubeb.

**Tablets Infusion Buchu Compound.** See Tablets Buchu Compound.

**Tablets Intestinal Antiseptic.** See Tablets Zinc Sulphocarbonate Compound.

**Tablets Iodides, Three.** See Tablets Three Iodides.

**Tablets Ipecac and Rhubarb Compound.** See Tablets Rhubarb and Ipecac Compound.

**Tablets Iron and Arsenic, Squibb**

T. T.      Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Iron Reduced	1 gr.	} This combination has proved a valuable remedy in anemia; the presence of the arsenic increases the hematinic effect of the iron, and the union of the two remedies often accomplishes results that could not be brought about by either agent used separately. Particular attention is paid to the careful trituration of the remedies, so that
Acid Arsenous	1/40 gr.	



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**Tablets Iron and Mercury.** See Tablets Mercury and Iron.

**Tablets Iron and Strychnine Compound, Squibb**  
(Dr. Morrill)

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**T. T.**

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Iron Reduced	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/120 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Acid Arsenous	1/100 gr.

The alterative and tonic effect of iron, arsenic and strychnine is here increased by small doses of quinine. Anemic and debilitated conditions due to

malarial influences, with loss of appetite, impaired digestion, and faulty assimilation, are benefited by these tablets, and in chlorosis and anemic amenorrhœa, as well as in neuralgic affections depending upon defective nutrition, they have also been used with good results. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets with water, after meals.

**Tablets Iron Peptonate with Manganese, Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Pink-coated (P. C. T.)**

Iron Peptonate	1/4 gr.
Manganese Dioxide	1/10 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1/4 gr.
Strych. Phosphate	1/250 gr.
Strontium Arsenite	1/250 gr.

Use is made in these tablets of one of the organic salts of iron, which is claimed to be readily absorbed by the stomach without disturbance, and to produce a rapid and permanent effect upon the blood.

Strontium arsenite adds an alterative effect, and the hematinic action of the iron is intensified by the manganese. Strychnine and quinine act as digestive and systemic tonics. **Dose for children:** 1 tablet after meals.

**Tablets Iron Pyrophosphate Compound, Squibb**

**C. T.**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Iron Pyrophosphate	1 gr.
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.
Acid Arsenous	1/30 gr.

In cases of lowered vitality where a tonic is needed to stimulate metabolism, this formula will be found serviceable. It contains four of

the most efficient systemic tonics, and favorable results may be looked for in anemia, convalescence from disease, cachexia, and in all cases where, through defective metabolic action, the condition of the system is below normal. Occasionally in some patients, after the continued use, reddening of the eyelids and epigastric pain are experienced, due to the arsenic. If these symptoms arise, it is advised to discontinue the tablets for a few doses. **Dose:** 1 tablet with water after meals and at bedtime.

**Tablets Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)			
Iron Reduced	1/2 gr.	} This formula is universally recognized as an excellent tonic in all debilitated conditions; loss of appetite, anemia and failing strength being corrected by its use. It is deemed an effective combination in the enfeebled state of the system following acute illness, or due to malarial poisoning, poor food or improper surroundings. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals, with water.	
Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.		
Strychnine Sulphate	1/120 gr.		

**Tablets Iron, Quinine and Strychnine No. 2, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)			
Iron Reduced	1 gr.	} Dose: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime, with water.	
Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.		
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.		

**Tablets Laxative, Children's** (Dr. E. Chapin). See Tablets Sodium Phosphate Compound.

**Tablets Laxative No. 5.** See Tablets Aloin and Strychnine Compound No. 3.

**Tablets Lead, Opium and Camphor.** See Tablets Opium, Camphor and Lead.

**† Tablets Lead and Zinc Compound, Squibb**  
(Astringent Wash)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Lead Acetate	2 gr.	} Dissolved in water, these tablets yield an astringent and sedative lotion. Applied to indolent sores and ulcers and in moist skin diseases, they tend to allay inflammation, and itching and to promote healing. As an injection in gonorrhoea and leucorrhoea they have also given excellent results. The rapidity with which they disintegrate renders them very convenient for preparing such quantities of lotion as may be needed without delay. They do not yield a clear solution, and if the slight precipitate which is present is objectionable, it may be removed by straining the liquid through a little absorbent cotton. As a lotion or injection 1 tablet is dissolved in 2 to 4 fluidounces of water. Keep the bottle well corked, and dispense in glass.	
Zinc Acetate	2 gr.		
Berberine Hydrochl.	1/20 gr.		
Morphine Acetate	1/32 gr.		

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The founder of the House of Squibb, Dr. Edward R. Squibb, not only had high ideals, but lived and labored for them; and, in the words of William Miller Bartlett, "the House of Squibb stands today as a living monument to the honor, integrity, zeal and devotion of its founder."

**Tablets Leucorrhœa.** See Tablets Helonias and Witch Hazel Compound.

**Tablets Licorice and Ammonium Chloride.** See Tablets Ammonium Chloride and Licorice.

**Tablets Licorice Powder Compound.** See Tablets Compound Licorice Powder.

### Tablets Lime Water, Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

These tablets are offered for the convenient extemporaneous preparation of lime water. One tablet added to 4 fluidounces of water in a clean bottle and allowed to stand until it disintegrates, and the bottle shaken for a few minutes and then placed in an undisturbed position until all the lime subsides and the liquid above is clear, will yield a solution of calcium hydrate corresponding in strength to lime water of the U. S. P. The resultant lime water may be decanted from the precipitate as wanted, or it may be poured off into a clean bottle, which keep well corked.

### Tablets Lithium Effervescent 3 gr., Squibb

Doz. bots. of 50      Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

These tablets dissolve with rapid effervescence and produce a perfectly clear solution, free from opacity and oily appearance. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, dissolved in a glass of water and taken an hour before meals and at bedtime.

### Tablets Lithium Effervescent 5 gr., Squibb

Doz. bots. of 50      Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets dissolved in a glass of water three or four times a day, an hour before meals and at bedtime.

### Tablets Macroton Compound, Squibb

(Dr. John Stevens)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Macroton	1/10 gr.	}	This formula is used in the treatment of rheumatic and sciatic pains. Macroton is a resinoid derived from black cohosh, and, like it, reputed to be a nervine and antispasmodic. Bryonia acts as a hydragogue cathartic. Strychnine arsenate is used in rheumatic and neuralgic pains, often of obscure malarial origin. Poison oak acts as a stimulant narcotic and has been found useful in the pains of chronic rheumatism. Dose: 1 tablet every 2 hours; in severe pain, 1 tablet hourly until relieved.
Bryonia	1/20 gr.		
Strychnine Arsenate	1/125 gr.		
Fl. Ext. Rhus Tox.	1/20 min.		



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**Tablets Manganese Compound, Squibb**

(Amenorrhea, Anemic)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Manganese Dioxide	1 gr.	} This combination of tonics tends to reestablish the menstrual functions when their absence is due to an anemic or cachectic state of the system, as seen in poorly nourished patients. The gentian and nux vomica serve to increase the appetite and improve digestion. The iron, arsenic and manganese, by their hematopoietic action tend to cause a marked improvement in nutrition. Capsicum acts as a gastric stimulant; cascara removes tissue waste. Dose: 1 tablet, with water, three or four times a day.
Iron Reduced	1 gr.	
Ext. Gentian	1 gr.	
Ext. Cascara	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/6 gr.	
Capsicum	1/8 gr.	
Acid Arsenous	1/50 gr.	

This combination of tonics tends to reestablish the menstrual functions when their absence is due to an anemic or cachectic state of the system, as seen in poorly nourished patients. The gentian and nux vomica serve to increase the appetite and improve digestion. The iron, arsenic and manganese, by their hematopoietic action tend to cause a marked improvement in nutrition. Capsicum acts as a gastric stimulant; cascara removes tissue waste. Dose: 1 tablet, with water, three or four times a day.

**Tablets Manganese Dioxide 2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Manganese Dioxide is used principally for its Emmenagogue and Hematinic effects in amenorrhea and anemia. It acts very much like iron, and usually improves nutrition, as shown in the increase of red corpuscles and hemoglobin in the blood, and in cases of amenorrhea frequently by the return of the suspended function. It has also been recommended, in larger doses (10 grains three times a day), in gastrodynia and pyrosis. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets three times a day after meals, with water; in amenorrhea the treatment is begun four or five days before expected period.

**Tablets Mass Blue (Mercury)**      See Tablets Blue Mass.**Tablets Mercury Bichloride.**      See Tablets Corrosive Sublimate.**Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound, Bernays', Large Squibb**      (Antiseptic, Bernays', Large)Bots. of 25      Per      Per      Per  
Per doz.      1000      500      100

T. T., Blue or White

Mercury Bichloride	7 3/10 gr.	} For external use only. One tablet dissolved in a pint of water yields a solution containing one part of corrosive sublimate in one thousand. These tablets are poisonous and are intended only for preparing antiseptic solutions. They should be kept in a safe place.
Citric Acid	3 4/5 gr.	

For external use only. One tablet dissolved in a pint of water yields a solution containing one part of corrosive sublimate in one thousand. These tablets are poisonous and are intended only for preparing antiseptic solutions. They should be kept in a safe place.

**Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound, Bernays',  
Small, Squibb (Antiseptic Bernays', Small)**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**T. T., Blue or White**

Mercury Bichloride	1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> gr.	} The addition of citric acid to mercury bichloride prevents precipitation of the mercury as an albuminate, when used as an antiseptic on open wounds or mucous surfaces. The tablets offered here are extremely soluble and very convenient for preparing antiseptic solutions. Dissolved in water in the proportion of 1 tablet to 4 fluidounces, they yield a perfectly clear solution containing about one part of corrosive sublimate in one thousand. These tablets are poisonous and should be kept in a safe place.
Citric Acid	87/100 gr.	

**Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound, U.S.P., Squibb  
Coffin-shape, Blue or White**

Bots. of 25, Per doz. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Mercury Bichloride	0.5 Gm.	} <i>Toxitebellæ Hydrargyri Chloridi Corrosivi.</i> Used like preceding formula.
Sodium Chloride	0.5 Gm.	

**Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound, Wilson's  
Squibb (Antiseptic, Wilson's)**

Bots. of 25, Per doz. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**C. T., White or Blue, or Coffin-shape**

Mercury Bichloride	7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>10</sub> gr.	} These tablets are intended for preparing antiseptic solutions. They are made without the addition of any foreign matter and yield perfectly clear solutions with distilled water. 1 tablet dissolved in a pint of water makes a solution of about 1:1000. When "hard" water (due to presence of lime salts) is used a precipitate is occasionally produced. Under these conditions Tablets Mercury Bichloride Compound Bernays' may be used to advantage. These tablets are now furnished coffin-shaped, with skull and crossbones and stamped "Poison."
Ammonium Chlor.	7 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub> gr.	

**Tablets Mercury Iodide Red 1/100 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**C. T.**

As an Alterative and Antiseptic red iodide of mercury has proved useful in diseases of the blood and of the absorbent and glandular systems. In syphilis and scrofula it is employed

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**Tablets Mercury Iodide Red 1/100 gr., Squibb (Cont.)**

to improve nutrition and overcome the anemic conditions; as a Cholagogue in disordered states of the liver; and as an Antiseptic in some forms of diarrhea. In tonsillitis and quinsy it has been found to allay the inflammation and in the early stages frequently to abort an attack. **Dose:** 1 tablet every two or three hours.

**Tablets Mercury Iodide Red 1/25 gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

**Dose:** 1 tablet every three or four hours.

**Tablets Mercury Iodide Red 1/16 gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

**Dose:** in hepatic torpor, 1 tablet every three hours; in constitutional treatment, 1 tablet three or four times a day.

**Tablets Mercury Iodide Red 1/12 gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**Dose:** 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime, as an Antiluetic.

**Tablets Mercury Iodide Red 1/8 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
T. T.  
Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

**Dose:** 1 tablet three or four times a day, for constitutional treatment in syphilis.

**Tablets Mercury Iodide Red 1/6 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
T. T.

**Dose:** 1 tablet three or four times a day, after meals, in rather refractory cases of syphilis.

**Tablets Mercury Iodide Red 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
T. T.

**Dose:** 1 tablet three or four times daily, in obstinate cases of syphilis.

**Tablets Mercury Iodide Yellow 1/50 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Yellow iodide (protiodide) of mercury exhibits the same constitutional effect as the red iodide, but its action is less severe. It is used to produce mercurialization with little systemic disturbance. **Dose:** 1 tablet every two hours as a Cholagogue and Intestinal Antiseptic; as an Antiluetic, 1 or 2 tablets three or four times daily, after meals.



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**Tablets Mercury Tannate 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Antisyphilitic; not affected by the juices of the stomach, decomposed in the intestinal tract. **Dose:** 1 tablet every two hours; less frequently when the desired effect is produced.

**Tablets Mercury Tannate 1 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

**Dose:** 1 tablet three or four times a day.

**Tablets Mercury and Iron, Squibb**

(Ferruginous Alterative)

T. T.

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

Merc. Iodide Yellow 1/4 gr. }  
Reduced Iron 1 gr. }    The administration of iron with mercurous iodide has been found useful in anemic and cachectic conditions following syphilis. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets after meals, with water.

**Tablets Mercury and Potassium Iodide.**    See Tablets Potassium Iodide and Mercury.

**\*Tablets Mercury with Chalk 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

T. T.

This is a favorite method of administering mercury, especially in children's practice. It is used in congenital forms of syphilis, and as a hepatic stimulant to correct disturbances of digestion with clay-colored stools and constipation. In tonsillitis in children and in mumps it is also employed with great benefit. **Dose:** in diarrhea, 1 tablet every two hours until relieved; in tonsillitis, 1 tablet every hour until symptoms improve; for constitutional treatment, 1 tablet three or four times a day.

**\*Tablets Mercury with Chalk 1 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

T. T.

**Dose:** 1 tablet every three or four hours for adults, as a Hepatic Stimulant and Alterative.

**Tablets Migraine.**    See Tablets Acetanilid Compound.

**Tablets Migraine No. 2.**    See Tablets Acetanilid Compound No. 2.

**Tablets Migraine No. 3.**    See Tablets Acetanilid Compound No. 3.

**Tablets Migraine No. 4.**    See Tablets Acetanilid Compound No. 4.

**Tablets Migraine Improved.** See Tablets Acetanilid Compound Improved.

**Tablets Milk, Squibb** Per 250 Per 100  
C. T.

Milk Sugar	26 gr.	} These tablets supply the necessary salts and the milk sugar wanting in cow's milk; and experience has shown that cow's milk modified in this way makes an acceptable food for young children. In
Calcium Lactophosph.	1/8 gr.	
Calcium Carbonate	1 1/2 gr.	
Sodium Bicarbonate	1/2 gr.	
Potassium Bicarb.	1/12 gr.	
Sodium Chloride	1/6 gr.	In

the majority of cases children thrive upon the milk so prepared. Cleanliness is necessary in connection with the nursing bottles, nipples, etc. For use, 1 tablet is crushed and added to each eight ounces of milk, the number being increased as the conditions warrant.

**Tablets Milk of Bismuth.** See Tablets Bismuth Oxide Hydrated.

**Tablets Milk of Magnesia.** See Tablets Magnesia Aromatic.

**Tablets Mixed Treatment** (Orthodox, Dr. Sherwell). See Tablets Potassium Iodide and Mercury Compound.

†**Tablets Morphine, Camphor and Hyoscyamus, Squibb**  
(Anodyne)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Morphine Sulphate	1/60 gr.	} These tablets exert a Sedative and Hypnotic action and are used for the relief of pain and to induce sleep. They should not, however, be given
Camphor	1/8 gr.	
Extract Hyoscyamus	1/8 gr.	
Oleoresin Capsicum	1/60 gr.	

for prolonged periods lest there be danger of fastening the morphine habit upon the patient. They are considered an excellent anodyne, usually affording prompt relief in sleepless and restless conditions accompanied by pain. Dose: 1 tablet every half hour for three or four doses until relieved.

†**Tablets Morphine Compound No. 3, Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Morphine Sulphate	1/4 gr.	} Anodyne, Antispasmodic and Hypnotic; contra-indicated in Bright's disease. The
Atropine Sulphate	1/150 gr.	

addition of atropine lessens nausea and depressing effect. Dose: 1 tablet, cautiously repeated.

---

This house supplies only one quality of each product; that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.

† Tablets Morphine and Hyoscine Hydrobromides  
Compound, Squibb

(Bromides Compound, Dr. Hubbard)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Morph. Hydrobrom. $\frac{1}{16}$ gr. } Hyoscine Hydrobr. $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. } Camphor Monobrom. $\frac{1}{2}$ gr. }	This formula is an Anodyne Hypnotic, and has been found useful in nervous con- ditions, with pain and in- somnia, also in mild cases of mania. Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours, cautiously administered, in excited states of the system with pain which prevents the patient from sleeping.
--	---

† Tablets Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{16}$  gr., Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, cautiously repeated every three or four hours for pain. Antidotes: evacuation of the stomach by means of an emetic or by the stomach pump or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically; hot, strong coffee, stimulants; cold water dashed into the face; keeping the patient awake by moving him about; atropine hypodermically, and the galvanic current if required.

† Tablets Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr., Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, cautiously repeated as occasion requires.

† Tablets Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{6}$  gr., Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet, cautiously repeated as necessary.

† Tablets Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr., Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet, cautiously repeated as may be required.

† Tablets Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet, cautiously repeated as occasion requires.

† Tablets Morphine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Dose: 1 tablet only as needed, and cautiously administered.



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**\*Tablets Nitroglycerin 1/200 gr., Squibb**

<b>T. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Nitroglycerin controls spasm and paroxysmal pain, and lessens arterial tension by the relaxation which it produces upon the whole arterial system, but mainly by its dilatation of the arterioles. It thus reduces the work of the heart and under its influence the beat becomes full and regular. It is deemed a valuable remedy in angina pectoris, syncope, asthma, epilepsy and the headaches of Bright's disease, and it is employed to increase the flow of urine in chronic parenchymatous nephritis. If the face is flushed it is not given. Dose: 1 tablet, repeated in an hour if necessary.

**\*Tablets Nitroglycerin 1/100 gr., Squibb**

<b>T. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet, repeated in an hour if necessary. Not given if the face is flushed.

**\*Tablets Nitroglycerin, Digitalis and Strychnine, Squibb (Heart Stimulant, Dr. Durant)**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**T. T.**  
**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Nitroglycerin</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1/100 gr.</td> <td rowspan="3" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fluidextract Digitalis</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strychnine Sulphate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/50 gr.</td> </tr> </table>	Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.	}	Fluidextract Digitalis	1 min.	Strychnine Sulphate	1/50 gr.	<p>Dose: 1 tablet three or four times a day, wherever digitalis appears to be indicated in chronic valvular disease.</p>
Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.	}						
Fluidextract Digitalis	1 min.							
Strychnine Sulphate	1/50 gr.							

**Tablets Nux and Asafetida.** See Tablets Asafetida and Nux Vomica.

**Tablets Nux and Ignatia Compound, Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**C. T.**  
**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Tr. Nux Vom. U.S.P. '90</td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">1 min.</td> <td rowspan="8" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tr. Ignatia</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tr. Cinchona</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tr. Matricaria</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tr. Gentian Comp.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tr. Calumba</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/2 min.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Phosphorus</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1/300 gr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aromatic Powder</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 gr.</td> </tr> </table>	Tr. Nux Vom. U.S.P. '90	1 min.	}	Tr. Ignatia	1 min.	Tr. Cinchona	5 min.	Tr. Matricaria	1 min.	Tr. Gentian Comp.	1 min.	Tr. Calumba	1/2 min.	Phosphorus	1/300 gr.	Aromatic Powder	1 gr.	<p>This formula has proved serviceable in the treatment of atonic dyspepsia. The tablets here offered are made from carefully prepared tinctures skilfully treated, and represent the formula in its original potency minus the alcohol.</p>
Tr. Nux Vom. U.S.P. '90	1 min.	}																
Tr. Ignatia	1 min.																	
Tr. Cinchona	5 min.																	
Tr. Matricaria	1 min.																	
Tr. Gentian Comp.	1 min.																	
Tr. Calumba	1/2 min.																	
Phosphorus	1/300 gr.																	
Aromatic Powder	1 gr.																	

Dose: 1 tablet three times a day, before meals, with a swallow of water.

**Tablets Nux and Ipecac Compound, Squibb**

(Bitter Tonic, Dr. Frank E. West)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Tr. Nux Vom. U.S.P. '90	5 min.	} Nux vomica stimulates the functional activity of the peptic cells; in combination with ipecac, capsicum and gentian this effect is
Wine Ipecac	1 min.	
Tr. Capsicum	2 min.	
Tr. Gentian Comp.	5 min.	

still further increased, and many cases of digestive and intestinal torpor are corrected by their administration. This formula has been found useful where the symptoms of coated tongue, loss of appetite, more or less gastric distress and headache occur after eating. Dose: 1 tablet before meals, with water.

**Tablets Nux and Pepsin, Squibb**

(Dr. Skiff)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

T. T.

Nux Vomica	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	} Nux vomica and pepsin constitute a useful combination in the treatment of atonic
Pepsin	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	

dyspepsia. The dose of each ingredient being small, admits of its use in a large range of cases. We also offer this combination in a more concentrated form. (See below.) Dose: 1 tablet every two hours or 2 tablets after meals, repeated as needed.

**Tablets Nux and Pepsin No. 3, Squibb**

T. T.

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Nux Vomica	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	} This combination stimulates the gastric secretions and hastens digestion. It has been
Pepsin	1 gr.	

found useful in atonic dyspepsia. On account of the small quantity of nux vomica in the formula, the tablets may be given to either children or adults, in appropriate dosage. Dose: 1 or more tablets after meals, repeated in an hour if necessary.

**Tablets Nux and Phosphorus Compound, Squibb**

(Aphrodisiac, Dr. Landers)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Extract Nux Vomica	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	} This formula is credited with the power to correct lowered vitality of the system as seen in debility, neurasthenia and sexual exhaustion. Dose: 1
Phosphorus	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	
Extract Damiana	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
Gold and Sod. Chlor.	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.	

tablet after meals and at bedtime.

---

If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.



**Tablets Nux Vomica Extract 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Nux vomica is considered a valuable remedy in atonic dyspepsia, stimulating the appetite, overcoming gastric atony and increasing intestinal peristalsis. It acts as a tonic upon the heart and vasomotor centers. In functional paralysis, neuralgia, impotence, incontinence of urine, and as a general nerve tonic it has also been used with good results. The tablets offered here are made from an assayed extract; and the alkaloidal content being always the same, uniform and reliable therapeutic effects may confidently be expected. **Dose:** 1 tablet after meals.

**Tablets Occult Blood Test, Squibb**

per package containing 5 x 20 tablets and a dropping bottle of glacial acetic acid,

It is essential that any test for occult blood be accurate, and important that it be simple in its technic. After considerable experimenting, Dr. Dudley Roberts, of Brooklyn, N. Y., worked out an extremely satisfactory benzidin tablet, and in both private and hospital work he has come to use it to the exclusion of other tests. This tablet is composed of 1 part benzidin to 20 parts of sodium perborate triturated with great care and made up into a 5-grain tablet. The specimen to be tested, either a weak emulsion of the stool or the stomach contents or urine, is placed either in a small saucer, pus basin or porcelain dish in sufficient quantity to wet the tablet thoroughly, but not to entirely immerse it. A drop or two of glacial acetic acid on the tablet if blood be present gives rise to a more or less immediate change in the tablet to a greenish blue. Experience with its use gives a fairly accurate idea of the amount of occult blood present, depending on the extent and quickness of the color change. If the amount of blood is small, only the edge of the tablet may turn. Such is the simplicity of this tablet test for occult blood that a nurse or intelligent patient may watch the appearance or disappearance of occult blood without laboratory apparatus of any kind, with merely a small dish and the handle of a spoon with which to make a thin emulsion.

**† Tablets Opium (Powdered) 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

T. T.

Hypnotic, Sedative and Anodyne. These tablets are made from Squibb's powdered opium, and contain all of its properties in an unaltered form. **Dose:** 1 to 4 tablets repeated as required.

**† Tablets Opium (Powdered) 1/2 gr., Squibb**

T. T.      Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets, repeated as required.



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**Tablets Orthodox.** See Tablets Potassium Iodide and Mercury Compound.

### Tablets Oxgall Compound, Squibb

(Dr. Wm. H. Porter)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

#### Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Oxgall Purified	1 gr.	} Oxgall favors the assimilation of fats, tends to prevent intestinal fermentation, increases the peristaltic action of the bowels and hence acts as a laxative; pancreatin assists in the digestion of
Pancreatin	1 gr.	
Ext. Colocynth Comp.	1/4 gr.	
Quinine Hydrochlor.	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.	
Ext. Taraxacum	1 gr.	

fatty and starchy food and improves nutrition; quinine and nux vomica remove the atonic conditions; extract of colocynth compound and taraxacum stimulate the liver and overcome hepatic torpor. The combination is a favorite remedy in intestinal indigestion in women and persons of sedentary habits, acting remarkably well in neurasthenic patients. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets before meals, repeated in two hours if required.

### Tablets Papain and Charcoal Compound, Squibb

(Absorbent Digestive)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

#### C. T.

Papain	1 gr.	} Antacid, Corrective, Digestive. Papain is a digestive ferment, and is active in alkaline as well as acid secretions. In combination with charcoal and sodium bicarbonate it has been found
Charcoal	2 gr.	
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/10 gr.	
Ipecac	1/10 gr.	
Wintergreen Flavor	q. s.	

useful in delayed digestion, accompanied with fermentation, flatulence and pyrosis. Ipecac and nux vomica stimulate the peptic cells and hence overcome gastric atony. Tablets Papain and Charcoal Compound are used with generally good results in chronic indigestion, in acute indigestion the result of over-eating or imperfect mastication of food, or where, from debilitated conditions, the secretion of gastric juice is deficient in amount or weak in digestive power. Dose: ordinarily 1 or 2 tablets are given immediately before meals or after each meal, with water, and repeated in an hour or two if required; sometimes, however, 4 to 6 tablets are administered for one dose, with a glass of moderately hot water, for the relief of acute dyspepsia. It is maintained that the use of these tablets may be continued for prolonged periods without thereby weakening the digestive functions.

**Tablets Papain Compound, Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>C. T.</b>			
Papain	3/4 gr. } 3/4 gr. } 2 gr. } q. s. }	This is considered an excellent combination, agreeable to the taste and usually affording prompt relief in gastric indigestion, by virtue of its Antacid, Digestive and Corrective properties. It has been added to our list in response to repeated demands from physicians and to take the place of a popular proprietary remedy. <b>Dose:</b> 1 to 3 tablets after meals, repeated in an hour or two, if required.	
Charcoal			
Sodium Bicarbonate			
Wintergreen Flavor			

**† \* Tablets Paregoric 10 min., Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>T. T.</b>			
Opium Powdered	1/25 gr. } 1/25 gr. } 1/25 gr. } 1/25 gr. }	Each tablet is equivalent to 10 minims of Tinctura Opii Camphorata U. S. P. IXth Rev. Useful as a mild Anodyne in relieving pain and colic, and in allaying restless conditions in young children. The effect is more promptly produced if the tablets are given in hot water. <b>Dose:</b> 1 to 6 tablets according to the age.	
Camphor			
Acid Benzoic			
Oil Anise			

**Tablets Pepsin 1 gr., Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>T. T.</b>			
The pepsin here used has a digestive strength of 1 to 3000. These tablets are indicated where gastric secretion is scanty or weak in digestive strength. <b>Dose:</b> 1 or 2 tablets after meals.			

**Tablets Pepsin 3 gr., Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>C. T.</b>			
<b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet after eating, repeated in an hour if necessary.			

**Tablets Pepsin 5 gr., Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>C. T.</b>			
<b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet after meals, repeated in an hour if necessary.			

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Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.

**Tablets Pepsin, Bismuth and Charcoal, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Pepsin	2 gr.	} - These tablets possess Digestive, Sedative and Absorbent properties, and are employed chiefly in indigestion due to overeating, with acid eructations, pyrosis and flatulence. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets immediately after meals and repeated in an hour or two if required.	
Bismuth Subnitrate	2 gr.		
Charcoal	2 gr.		

**Tablets Pepsin and Charcoal Compound, Squibb**  
(Absorbent Dyspepsia)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Pepsin	1 gr.	} Absorbent, Digestive and Antizymotic; in flatulence, indigestion, acid eructations, pyrosis, fermentation, etc.	
Charcoal	2 gr.		
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gr.		

Our process of manufacture prevents decomposition of the pepsin, and our tablets will be found therapeutically active and free from the disagreeable odor common to most brands of this combination. Tablets Pepsin and Charcoal Compound are used in all types of simple indigestion due to overeating, improper mastication of food, or to weakened conditions of the digestive organs. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets before or after meals, repeated in an hour or two if required.

**Tablets Pepsin and Nux.** See Tablets Nux and Pepsin.

**Tablets Pepsin and Pancreatin Compound, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)</b>			
Pepsin	1 gr.	} Used in delayed or imperfect digestion, supplying the gastric and pancreatic ferments necessary for the elaboration of food. The calcium lactophosphate is split in the stomach, producing lactic acid. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals, repeated in an hour or two if required.	
Pancreatin	1 gr.		
Celery Seed	1/4 gr.		
Calcium Lactophosph.	1/4 gr.		

**NOTE.**—Combinations of pepsin with pancreatin have been criticized in some quarters, it being maintained that in solution these ferments destroy one another, and that under physiologic conditions they are chemically impossible. This and the following three formulas have been added to our list in response to many demands from physicians. In this connection we might state that we do not approve of all the formulas contained in this list, from a strict therapeutic standpoint, but our position as purveyors to the medical profession demands that we supply those combinations of remedies which the experience of many of our patrons seems to indorse; and the fact that we offer such combinations in response to an existing demand in no way implies any discourtesy to contrary opinions.



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**Tablets Phenolphthalein 1 1/2 gr., Squibb**

<b>C. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Pink-coated (P. C. T.)**

Phenolphthalein has been extensively used as a laxative and with generally good results. Its freedom from bitter taste, absence of unpleasant after-effects and small dose recommend its use for children and delicate women. Clinical reports have demonstrated its value as a safe and reliable remedy. Taken at bedtime it usually produces an evacuation the next morning, although in obstinate cases two doses during the day are sometimes required. **Dose:** for adults, 1 to 3 tablets at bedtime, repeated if necessary after breakfast the following morning; for children, 1/2 to 1 tablet, reducing the dose as the bowels resume their normal functions.

**Tablets Phenolphthalein 5 gr., Squibb**

<b>C. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Intended for more resistant cases of constipation. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime; in the beginning of the treatment and in obstinate cases, 1 or 2 tablets after supper, repeated at bedtime, reducing the dose as the bowels resume their normal functions.

**Tablets Phenolphthalein with Chocolate, Squibb**

<b>C. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Phenolphthalein	1 1/2 gr. }	The addition of chocolate to phenolphthalein affords an agreeable method of administering this remedy to children and delicate women. The tablets are entirely free from disagreeable taste and may be eaten as a confection. Their action has been found prompt and certain and no disagreeable after-effects have been noticed. These tablets are offered to offset the many secret preparations of this remedy. <b>Dose:</b> 1 to 3 tablets at bedtime; children, 1/4 to 1 tablet.
Chocolate	q. s. }	

**Tablets Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.** See Tablets Nux and Phosphorus.

**Tablets Physostigma and Triple Bromides.** See Tablets Triple Bromides and Hyoscyamus Compound.

**Tablets Podophyllin 1/8 gr., Squibb**

<b>T. T.</b>	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Cathartic and Cholagogue, stimulating the liver, causing an increased flow of bile and producing free action of the bowels, appearing to act principally upon the small intestines. Podophyllin is used in jaundice and congested states of the system, with headache, sluggish liver and disordered bowels, with flatulence and colicky pains. In small doses it operates with little disturbance; but larger doses often cause griping, which may be overcome by combination with other agents. (See Cascara combinations.) **Dose:** 1 tablet after meals; or 1 or 2 tablets at bedtime.

**Tablets Podophyllin 1/4 gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Dose: 1 tablet after meals; or 1 tablet at bedtime.

**Tablets Potassium Bromide 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Potassium bromide acts as a Cerebral and Spinal Sedative, in small doses lessening nervous excitement, quieting the brain, the sexual system and the reflex centers of the spinal cord; in large doses it paralyzes the cerebro-spinal centers. Hence it is used in excited states of the nervous system, to allay reflex irritability; it is said to be contra-indicated in excitement due to nerve exhaustion. It is given with good results in wakefulness caused by overwork or worry, in the convulsions of epilepsy, Bright's disease, and the convulsions of children, whether of centric origin, or depending upon other causes. In sexual excitement, threatened abortion, nervous headache, hysteria and delirium it is also deemed valuable. Dose: 1 to 3 tablets, dissolved in water, repeated every hour for two doses if necessary, to quiet the nerves and induce sleep; for convulsions, 3 to 6 tablets in water, repeated if necessary.

**Tablets Potassium Bromide 10 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 to 3 tablets in water, as required.

**Tablets Potassium Chlorate 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Screw-cap pocket vials, per doz.,

Potassium chlorate is used in affections of the mouth and throat, to allay inflammation; it is a popular remedy in acute sore throat, with huskiness of the voice. In aphthæ, ulcerative stomatitis and mercurial salivation it is used with good results; also in diphtheria and scarlatina. It is also employed to overcome the vocal fatigue of speakers and singers. Dose: 1 tablet, dissolved in the mouth, every two or three hours.

**Tablets Potassium Iodide 1 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Used in syphilis, where the periosteum or fibrous portions of the softer organs are affected, and also where the more important organs have been attacked; in diseases of the glandular system, and to cause absorption of inflammatory effusions, as in pleurisy and pericarditis; for the relief of syphilitic and rheumatic pains; and in asthma and lead poisoning. Dose: for children, 1 tablet every hour with water. Dispense in glass.

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.



**Tablets Potassium Iodide 2 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet every hour or two with water, for syphilitic skin diseases, glandular enlargements and chronic rheumatism.

**Tablets Potassium Iodide 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: for asthma, 1 tablet every three or four hours with water. For secondary syphilitic disease and chronic rheumatism, 1 tablet with water, increasing to 4, after meals.

**†Tablets Potassium Iodide and Belladonna Compound, Squibb (Antiasthmatic)**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Potassium Iodide	2 1/2 gr.	} Heroin (diacetylmorphine) acts as a respiratory sedative and antidyspneic; belladonna is an antispasmodic and stimu-
Heroin Hydrochlor.	1/25 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna	1/10 gr.	

lant to the respiratory centers; potassium iodide affects the secretions. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, with water, every two or three hours. (NOTE.—The possibility of habit formation from the prolonged use of this combination should not be overlooked.)

**Tablets Potassium Iodide and Lobelia Compound, Squibb (Antiasthmatic No. 2)**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Potassium Iodide	2 gr.	} This formula, a slight modification of the prescription of Dr. Hare, has been used in the treatment of bronchial asthma and dyspnea with apparent success. It has been
Fluidextract Lobelia	2 min.	
Potassium Bromide	2 gr.	
Fl.Ext.Euphorb.Pilul.	3 min.	
Nitroglycerin	1/200 gr.	

used for many years by a large class of physicians, and the repeated demands have seemed to us sufficient reason for adding it to our list. Tablets containing potassium iodide are liable to become damp and to discolor on exposure to air, hence they should be kept in well-corked containers and in a dry place, and they should be dispensed in glass only. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours with water.

**Tablets Potassium Iodide and Mercury, Squibb (Syphilis)**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Potassium Iodide	2 1/2 gr.	} Employed in syphilitic diseases in the later stage, and in those cases where the iodide
Corrosive Sublimate	1/40 gr.	

alone does not control the symptoms. Its use is usually persisted in and gradually increased to the point of tolerance, or until an improvement of the condition occurs. Dose: 1 tablet, with water, after meals.



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**Tablets Potassium Permanganate 2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

**Dose:** as an Emmenagogue, 1 tablet three times a day after meals with water; as an injection, 2 to 4 tablets in a pint of water.

**Tablets Potassium Permanganate 3 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

**Dose:** 1 tablet three times a day. For disinfectant solutions, 1 to 3 tablets in a pint of water.

**Tablets Potassium Permanganate 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

For disinfectant solutions, 1 to 2 tablets in a quart of water.

**Tablets Powder, Dover's.** See Tablets Dover's Powder.

**Tablets Powder Licorice Compound.** See Tablets Compound Licorice Powder.

**Tablets Powder, Tully's.** See Tablets Tully's.

**Tablets Quinine and Acetanilid Compound.** See Tablets Acetanilid and Quinine Compound.

**Tablets Quinine and Acetphenetidin.** See Tablets Acetphenetidin and Quinine.

**†Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound, Squibb**

(Coryza No. 3, Dr. Henry J. Kenyon)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.	} A favorite remedy in the treatment of acute coryza with violent sneezing and itching of the nostrils. It is a modification of the rhinitis formula, atropine being substituted for belladonna, and a small quantity of morphine added.
Camphor	1/2 gr.	
Morphine Sulphate	1/64 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/2000 gr.	
Milk Sugar	q. s.	

It is administered in repeated doses until the systemic effect of atropine upon the throat and the nasal discharge is observed, and then at less frequent intervals. **Dose:** 1 tablet every hour until the throat feels dry, then every 2 to 4 hours until symptoms improve, continuing the treatment in decreasing doses a day or two after the discharge has ceased. (NOTE.—These tablets should be used cautiously, and the possible formation of the morphine habit guarded against. For those physicians, who on general principles, object to the administration of morphine or heroin, Tablets Quinine, Camphor and Belladonna are suggested.)

†Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound No. 2,  
Squibb (Coryza No. 5, Dr. S. MacCuen Smith)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Quinine Sulphate	1/10 gr.
Camphor	1/4 gr.
Morphine Sulphate	1/100 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1/600 gr.
Acid Arsenous	1/240 gr.
Strychnine Sulphate	1/240 gr.

These tablets have been used with good effects in recurrent attacks of coryza. They are given until the systemic effect of atropine is apparent, and then at longer intervals.

For those physicians who object on general principles to the administration of morphine, Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound No. 5 are recommended. Dose: 1 tablet every 2 or 3 hours until the symptoms improve, or 4 tablets at bedtime, with plenty of water. (See Note under Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound, above.)

†Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound No. 3,  
Squibb (Coryza)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Quinine Sulphate	1/2 gr.
Camphor	1/2 gr.
Opium Powdered	1/10 gr.
Ammonium Chloride	1/2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1/10 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1/10 gr.

Very generally regarded as an excellent combination for averting attacks of acute coryza, the usual symptoms of muscular soreness, chilliness, hot, dry skin, sneezing and excessive nasal discharge

being promptly arrested if the tablets are taken in the early stage. Dose: 2 tablets every hour or two until relieved. (See Note under Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound, above; also Tablets Quinine, Camphor and Hyoscyamus Compound).

†Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound No. 4,  
Squibb (Coryza No. 2)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Quinine Sulphate	1/3 gr.
Camphor	1/3 gr.
Opium Powdered	1/15
Ammonium Chloride	1/3 gr.
Ext. Belladonna	1/15 gr.
Ext. Aconite	1/15 gr.

Dose: for sudden colds, 2 tablets, then 1 every hour until the acute coryza disappears. (See Note under Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound above.)

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Squibb's Tablets are made from the Squibb quality of ingredients and by improved processes that insure accurate dosage and rapid and complete disintegration or solution in the system, hence prompt and full therapeutic effect. Specify SQUIBB'S.

† **Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound, No. 5, Squibb**  
(Coryza with Heroin)

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Quinine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.	} These tablets are commonly employed in recurrent attacks of coryza with severe paroxysms of sneezing and itching of the nostrils. They are taken until the systemic effects of atropine are observed, and
Camphor	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
Heroin Hydrochlor	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{600}$ gr.	
Acid Arsenous	$\frac{1}{240}$ gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{240}$ gr.	

then at longer intervals. Atropine, by its inhibitory action upon the nerves of the sensory glands of the nasal mucous membrane, arrests the discharge from the nose. Arsenic is highly recommended by Ringer for patients who suffer from frequent attacks of cold in the head. Camphor and quinine act as mild antipyretics. Heroin serves to allay cough and inflammation. Dose: 1 tablet every hour, for colds in the head, until the throat feels dry, then every two or three hours, continuing for a day or two after the acute coryza disappears. (See Note under Tablets Quinine and Camphor Compound, above.)

**Tablets Quinine, Camphor and Belladonna, Full Strength, Squibb**  
(Rhinitis, Full Strength)

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Quinine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	} These tablets are just twice the strength of the half-strength tablets regularly supplied, and are intended
Camphor	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
Fluidext. Belladonna	$\frac{1}{4}$ min.	

for use particularly in robust patients. Dose: 1 tablet every half hour for 3 or 4 doses, or until the throat becomes dry, then in diminishing doses until the nasal discharge ceases.

\* **Tablets Quinine, Camphor and Belladonna, Half Strength, Squibb**

(Rhinitis, Half Strength, Dr. Lincoln)

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Quinine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	} Acute attacks of rhinitis are as a rule markedly benefited by these tablets, it is claimed.
Camphor	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
Fluidext. Belladonna	$\frac{1}{8}$ min.	

Taken at the onset and persisted in until the throat becomes dry, these tablets have been found to check the sneezing and discharge from the nostrils and frequently to cut short the attack. Dose: 1 tablet every half hour for four doses, then every hour or two until the constitutional effect of belladonna is observed, when the interval is lengthened to three hours and the tablets continued until the discharge from the nose disappears.



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**Tablets Quinine and Iron Compound, Squibb (Cont.)**

anemia, debility, and convalescence from acute disease. Special attention is given to the trituration of the ingredients so as to insure thorough subdivision and accurate dosage. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets three times a day, ten minutes before meals.

**Tablets Quinine and Iron Compound with Cascarin, Squibb (Aiken's Tonic Laxative)**

**C. T.** Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Quinine Sulphate	1 gr.	} This is a modification of the time-honored Aiken's Tonic formula, and is adapted to those cases where the patient habitually suffers from constipation, or where the reduced iron in the formula produces this effect. <b>Dose:</b> 1 or 2 tablets three times daily, before meals.
Iron Reduced	$\frac{2}{3}$ gr.	
Cascarin	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	
Acid Arsenous	$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.	
Extract Gentian	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	

produces this effect. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets three times daily, before meals.

**Tablets Quinine and Salol, Squibb**

**C. T.** Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Quinine Sulphate	$2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	} Quinine and salol have long been used in combination in the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism, for the relief of neuralgic pains, and as a safeguard against infection in malarial climates. As it is of the utmost importance that tablets of this nature break up readily in the system, special pains are taken to cause these tablets and others of similar composition to disintegrate at once in the presence of moisture. This can readily be demonstrated by dropping a tablet in a spoonful of water at body temperature; should the tablet not readily respond to this test it should be condemned as being unfit for use. <b>Dose:</b> as an Analgesic or Antipyretic, 1 tablet every half hour for three doses, then every two to four hours; as a prophylactic, 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime.
Salol (Phenyl Salicyl.)	$2\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	

relief of neuralgic pains, and as a safeguard against infection in malarial climates. As it is of the utmost importance that tablets of this nature break up readily in the system, special pains are taken to cause these tablets and others of similar composition to disintegrate at once in the presence of moisture. This can readily be demonstrated by dropping a tablet in a spoonful of water at body temperature; should the tablet not readily respond to this test it should be condemned as being unfit for use. **Dose:** as an Analgesic or Antipyretic, 1 tablet every half hour for three doses, then every two to four hours; as a prophylactic, 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime.

**Tablets Quinine, Strychnine and Iron.** See Tablets Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

**Tablets Quinine Bisulphate 1 gr., Squibb**

**C. T. or C. C. T.** Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Quinine bisulphate is usually preferred to the sulphate where the acid secretion of the stomach is deficient, its more rapid absorption compensating for the lesser quantity of quinine alkaloid it contains. Employed as a tonic in debilitated conditions of the system, and for its antiperiodic and antipyretic action in sufficient dosage in malarial affections. **Dose:** 1 tablet after meals for Tonic and Antiperiodic effect; as an Antipyretic in children, 1 or 2 tablets every two hours.

**Tablets Quinine Bisulphate 2 gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T. or C. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet after meals, as a Tonic; in malarial affections and as an Antipyretic in fever, 1 to 5 tablets every three or four hours.

**Tablets Quinine Bisulphate 3 gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T. or C. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every two or three hours, as an Antipyretic; as an Antiperiodic, 1 tablet after meals.

**Tablets Quinine Bisulphate 5 gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T. or C. C. T.

Dose: as an Antipyretic, 1 tablet every two or three hours; in ague, 1 tablet six, four and two hours before the expected paroxysm.

**Tablets Quinine Sulphate 1/10 gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T. or C. C. T.

Antiperiodic and Bitter Tonic, for children. Dose: 1 tablet three or four times a day, as a tonic; as an Antiperiodic, 1 tablet every hour.

**Tablets Quinine Sulphate 1/2 gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T. or C. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every hour for malaria in children.

**Tablets Quinine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T., C. C. T. or P. C. T.

Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every two hours, in malarial fevers, decreasing as symptoms improve or if ringing in the ears occurs.

**Tablets Quinine Sulphate 2 gr., Squibb**  
 Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. T., C. C. T., P. C. T. or W. C. T.

Dose: as a general tonic, 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime; for malaria, 1 to 5 tablets, every three or four hours; for sudden colds, 1 to 5 tablets at bedtime with 10 grains Dover's powder.

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The prices of the Squibb Products are in all instances as low as the quality and quantity of ingredients and the expense of manufacture allow. They include containers, packing and boxing. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Tablets Quinine Sulphate 3 gr., Squibb**

C. T. or C. C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: as tonic, 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime; in malaria, 1 to 3 tablets every 3 or 4 hours; in colds, 1 to 3 tablets at bedtime, with 10 grains Dover's powder.

**Tablets Quinine Sulphate 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T. or C. C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: for malaria, 1 tablet six, four and two hours before the expected attack.

**Tablets Rheumatism.** See Tablets Sodium Salicylate and Colchicine Compound.

**Tablets Rhinitis, Full Strength.** See Tablets Quinine, Camphor and Belladonna, Full Strength.

**Tablets Rhinitis, Half Strength.** See Tablets Quinine, Camphor and Belladonna, Half Strength.

**Tablets Rhinitis, Infants'.** See Tablets Aconite and Camphor Compound No. 2.

**Tablets Rhubarb Compound, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Rhubarb	2 gr.	} For the treatment of habitual indigestion with constipation. Rhubarb is a tonic laxative. It may be given for long periods, it is said, without weakening the bowels. It acts pleasantly without griping and without tenesmus. Combined with aloes, which acts upon the lower bowel and the rectum, it stimulates all parts of the intestinal tract. Myrrh acts as a mild astringent and peppermint modifies the laxative action. Dose: 1 tablet after meals.
Myrrh	1 gr.	
Aloes Purified	1 1/2 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	1/10 min.	

**Tablets Rhubarb and Ipecac Compound, Squibb**

(Roosevelt Hospital)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Rhubarb	1 gr.	} Special attention is given to all our rhubarb combinations, and they will be found superior products. Not alone is the rhubarb used of best quality, but in the manufacture decomposition of the ingredients is prevented and the tablets present a handsome appearance and are very acceptable to the taste. This combination is used in habitual indigestion with loss of appetite, coated tongue, bad breath and constipation, stimulating digestion, preventing fermentation, correcting acidity and relieving constipation. The cutaneous eruptions observed on the faces of patients with chronic dyspepsia are said to be greatly reduced, often cured, by treatment with these tablets. Dose: 1 tablet after meals.
Ipecac	1/8 gr.	
Sodium Bicarbonate	5 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	1/20 min.	



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### Tablets Rhubarb and Ipecac Compound No. 4, Half Strength, Squibb (Dr. M. L. Goodkind)

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

#### Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Rhubarb	1/2 gr.	} This formula is the same as the preceding one, with all the ingredients reduced one-half. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets immediately before meals with water.
Ipecac	1/16 gr.	
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 1/2 gr.	
Extract Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	1/20 min.	
Fluidext. Cascara	2 1/2 min.	

### Tablets Rhubarb and Magnesia Compound, Squibb (Neutralizing)

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

#### C. T.

Rhubarb	1 gr.	} This formula is a mild Antacid, Laxative and Corrigent used in dyspepsia attended with constipation, fermentation and flatulence, in children or in adults. In case
Magnesia Calcined	1 gr.	
Sodium Bicarbonate	3 gr.	
Cardamom	1/8 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	q. s.	

the tablets cannot be swallowed, they may be crushed to a powder and given with a swallow of water. We call attention to the quality of the rhubarb contained in these tablets; it is the best Shensi rhubarb obtainable. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals, repeated in an hour or two if required.

### Tablets Rhubarb and Soda, Squibb

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

#### C. T.

#### Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Rhubarb	1 1/2 gr.	} An Alkaline Laxative and Stomachic, employed in indigestion with constipation, and the usual accompanying symptoms of loss of appetite, coated tongue, foul breath and headache. Also as laxative for children or adults; acting upon the bowels without griping. Their continued use does not debilitate the intestinal functions, it is claimed. Dose: for children, depending on age, 1 to 2 tablets; for adults, 2 to 5 tablets at bedtime or in divided doses after meals.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 1/2 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	q. s.	

### Tablets Rhubarb and Soda No. 2, Squibb

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

#### C. T.

Rhubarb	3 gr.	} These tablets are just twice the strength of the preceding; their action and uses are the same. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals, or 2 tablets at bedtime, with water.
Sodium Bicarbonate	3 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	q. s.	

**Tablets Rhubarb and Soda No. 3, Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

Rhubarb	2 1/2 gr.	} These tablets contain the same ingredients as in Tablets Rhubarb and Soda, but in larger quantities, and their uses are the same. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 1/2 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	q. s.	

**Tablets Rhubarb and Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Squibb**  
(Antidyspeptic)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Extract Rhubarb	1/4 gr.	} Anorexia, faulty digestion and hepatic torpor with constipation are the indications for these tablets. The union of gentian, a pure bitter tonic, capsicum, a salivary and digestive stimulant, and ipecac, a gastric and hepatic corrective, makes a tablet which improves the appetite and digestive action. Strychnine is known to act as a stimulant to the peptic cells, to overcome muscular atony and increase peristalsis. Rhubarb is both tonic and laxative. Sodium bicarbonate neutralizes hyperacidity. Tablets Rhubarb and Sodium Bicarbonate Compound are used in atonic dyspepsia, in gastritis from abuse of alcohol, and in acute attacks of indigestion due to overeating or imperfect mastication. Dose: 1 tablet half an hour before meals, followed by 1 half an hour after meals if required.
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.	
Ipecac	1/10 gr.	
Capsicum	1/4 gr.	
Extract Gentian	1/2 gr.	

a gastric and hepatic corrective, makes a tablet which improves the appetite and digestive action. Strychnine is known to act as a stimulant to the peptic cells, to overcome muscular atony and increase peristalsis. Rhubarb is both tonic and laxative. Sodium bicarbonate neutralizes hyperacidity. Tablets Rhubarb and Sodium Bicarbonate Compound are used in atonic dyspepsia, in gastritis from abuse of alcohol, and in acute attacks of indigestion due to overeating or imperfect mastication. Dose: 1 tablet half an hour before meals, followed by 1 half an hour after meals if required.

**Tablets Saccharin (Soluble) 1/4 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

Each tablet equals a lump of sugar in sweetening power. Convenient for use in the army, on the battlefield and other places where sugar is difficult to obtain. Used medicinally in diabetes and obesity, and in dyspeptic condition where sugar is contra-indicated.

**Tablets Saccharin (Soluble) 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

**C. T.**

Screw-cap pocket vials per doz.

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The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.

**Tablets Saccharin (Soluble) 1 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: 1 tablet for a cup of coffee or tea.

**Tablets Salol (Phenyl Salicylate) 1 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Salol is regarded as a safe and efficient Intestinal Antiseptic. It is not affected by the gastric juice, but is decomposed by the alkaline secretions of the small intestine into salicylic acid and phenol, which products tend to correct morbid conditions of the intestinal tract. It is also used in the treatment of acute and chronic rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica. Owing to the fact that salol is largely excreted by the kidneys as salicyluric acid, it is used in chronic inflammation of the bladder, gonorrhoea and catheter fever. It rarely produces nausea or gastric disturbance it is stated; but where the renal functions are impaired or constipation exists, toxic action may manifest itself. Tablets Salol Squibb disintegrate rapidly, and are the best method for administering this remedy. Dose: 1 to 4 tablets every two or three hours. [NOTE: Tablets containing salol should not be exposed to direct sunlight or kept in a warm place, else they will not disintegrate quickly.]

**Tablets Salol (Phenyl Salicylate) 2½ gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: as an Intestinal Antiseptic, 1 or 2 tablets an hour before meals and two hours afterwards; for rheumatism, 1 or 2 tablets every hour until relieved; for catheter fever, gonorrhoea and inflammation of the bladder, 1 tablet every two hours.

**Tablets Salol (Phenyl Salicylate) 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: as an Intestinal Antiseptic, 1 tablet every three or four hours; in acute rheumatism, 1 to 4 tablets every two or three hours.

**Tablets Salol and Acetanilid.** See Tablets Acetanilid and Salol.

**Tablets Salol and Acetphenetidin, Squibb**

(Salol and Phenacetin)	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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C. T.

<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Salol (Phenyl Salicyl.)</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">2½ gr.</td> <td rowspan="2" style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">}</td> <td rowspan="2" style="padding-left: 10px;">This tablet is a favorite combination for reflex neuralgic and for rheumatic pains, as well as in the febrile stage of grip, in intercostal neuralgia, headache due to intestinal fermentation, and in acute attacks of tonsillitis, allaying pain, quieting restlessness and subduing fever. Dose: 1 tablet every half hour for two or three doses; then every two or three hours until relieved. These tablets should be kept in a cool place, as salol melts at about 106° F.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">Acetphenetidin</td> <td style="padding-right: 10px;">2½ gr.</td> </tr> </table>	Salol (Phenyl Salicyl.)	2½ gr.	}	This tablet is a favorite combination for reflex neuralgic and for rheumatic pains, as well as in the febrile stage of grip, in intercostal neuralgia, headache due to intestinal fermentation, and in acute attacks of tonsillitis, allaying pain, quieting restlessness and subduing fever. Dose: 1 tablet every half hour for two or three doses; then every two or three hours until relieved. These tablets should be kept in a cool place, as salol melts at about 106° F.	Acetphenetidin	2½ gr.	
Salol (Phenyl Salicyl.)	2½ gr.	}			This tablet is a favorite combination for reflex neuralgic and for rheumatic pains, as well as in the febrile stage of grip, in intercostal neuralgia, headache due to intestinal fermentation, and in acute attacks of tonsillitis, allaying pain, quieting restlessness and subduing fever. Dose: 1 tablet every half hour for two or three doses; then every two or three hours until relieved. These tablets should be kept in a cool place, as salol melts at about 106° F.		
Acetphenetidin	2½ gr.						



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**Tablets Santonin 1/2 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Dose: For older children, 1 or 2 tablets, according to age, every two hours, for not more than four doses, followed by a purgative.

**Tablets Santonin and Calomel, Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Santonin	1/2 gr. }	Calomel increases the anthelmintic action of Santonin, and increases its efficacy as a	
Calomel	1/2 gr. }		

purgative. These tablets are used against round and thread worms. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every two hours for not more than four doses. If bowels do not move after the last dose, a dose of castor oil or a saline cathartic should be given.

**Tablets Santonin and Calomel No. 2, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Santonin	1 gr. }	Dose: 1 tablet repeated after two hours if necessary.	
Calomel	1 gr. }		

**Tablets Sciatica.** See Tablets Aconite and Colchicum Compound.

**Tablets Sedative.** See Tablets Triple Bromides and Cannabis Compound.

**Tablets Sedative No. 2.** See Tablets Camphor, Hyoscyamus and Sumbul Compound.

**Tablets Sedative No. 3.** See Tablets Asafetida and Valerian Compound.

**Tablets Silver Nitrate 1 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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These tablets are made from pure silver nitrate by careful compression and without undue exposure; they dissolve readily in distilled water, yielding a clear solution. One tablet dissolved in an ounce of water yields about a 1:500 solution. They are used for the extemporaneous preparation of collyria or injections, for which purpose they are admirably adapted. They darken by exposure to light, and are therefore furnished in black bottles. A slight blackening of the surface of the tablets, which is liable to occur in process of manufacture, should not condemn the tablet, as it usually occurs on the surface only and is difficult to prevent. Directions: For solution, 1 tablet dissolved in 100 minims of water or 5 tablets to 1 fluidounce yields about a 1 percent. solution, and 1 tablet in 50 minims of water about a 2 percent. solution; these are used for instillation into the eyes of newborn infants to prevent gonorrhoeal ophthalmia. Only distilled water should be used and the solution protected from light.

## † Tablets Silver Nitrate Compound, Squibb

(Gastritis)

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Silver Nitrate	1/4 gr.	} Nitrate of silver is a powerful Astringent to mucous surfaces. It has been found useful in inflamed conditions of the stomach and intestines, as in gastritis, chronic ulcer and diarrhea. The pain often produced by its ingestion is here guarded against by the opium and belladonna present. Pigmentation of the skin sometimes follows the continued use of these tablets, as it does with silver salts generally. Dose: 1 tablet with water an hour before eating; as an intestinal astringent, 1 tablet one or two hours after meals.
Ext. Opium	1/8 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/4 gr.	
Ext. Belladonna	1/8 gr.	
Potassium Nitrate	1/2 gr.	

and diarrhea. The pain often produced by its ingestion is here guarded against by the opium and belladonna present. Pigmentation of the skin sometimes follows the continued use of these tablets, as it does with silver salts generally. Dose: 1 tablet with water an hour before eating; as an intestinal astringent, 1 tablet one or two hours after meals.

**Tablets Soda and Rhubarb.** See Tablets Rhubarb and Soda.

## Tablets Soda=Mint, Squibb

Per 1000.      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

Screw-cap pocket vials per doz.,

Sodium Bicarbonate	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> gr.	} This is an agreeable Antacid and gastric stimulant, employed in nausea, hyperacidity, flatulence and indigestion.
Ammonium Carbonate	1/4 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	q. s.	

Squibb's highly purified sodium bicarbonate is used in these tablets, and they will be found more palatable than similar preparations. The presence of ammonium carbonate in the formula adds very much to their prompt therapeutic action, especially in cases where faintness is a symptom. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets repeated as required, allowed to dissolve in the mouth or taken with a swallow of water.

## Tablets Soda=Mint and Pepsin, Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

C. T.

Sodium Bicarbonate	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> gr.	} This combination at times gives relief in some forms of indigestion where there is an excessive secretion of hydrochloric acid. In these cases the tablets are administered directly after meals. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, repeated as required.
Ammonium Carbonate	1/4 gr.	
Pepsin	1 gr.	
Oil Peppermint	q. s.	

the tablets are administered directly after meals. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets, repeated as required.

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The founder of the House of Squibb, Dr. Edward R. Squibb, not only had high ideals, but lived and labored for them; and, in the words of William Miller Bartlett, "the House of Squibb stands today as a living monument to the honor, integrity, zeal and devotion of its founder."



**Tablets Sodium Benzoate 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**C. T.**

Sodium benzoate is employed as an Antiseptic and Anti-rheumatic: in rheumatism, cystitis, gout, follicular tonsillitis, coryza, etc. **Dose:** 1 to 2 tablets three or four times a day, with a glass of water, between meals; in tonsillitis and thrush, 1 tablet allowed to dissolve slowly in the mouth every two hours.

**Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**C. T.**

These tablets are made from Squibb's high quality sodium bicarbonate, which is perfectly free from carbonate and hence without the bitter taste common to the regular market article. They are used for correcting acidity of the stomach, heartburn, and allied disturbances. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets after meals, or as required, to be repeated if necessary in half an hour.

**Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate and Bismuth.** See Tablets Bismuth and Sodium Bicarbonate.

**Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate and Magnesia, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**C. T.**

Sodium Bicarbonate	10 gr. }	A favorite Antacid and Antizymotic, with mild laxative action when given in large doses. <b>Dose:</b> 1 or 2 tablets about two hours after meals, or every three or four hours if required.
Magnesia Calcined Light	10 gr. }	

**†Tablets Sodium Bicarbonate Compound, Squibb**

(Colic No. 2, Infantile)

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**T. T.**

Sodium Bicarbonate	1 gr. }	These tablets are used in fermentation, colic and restlessness in young children. As they are not unpleasant to the taste, children do not, as a rule, object to them. They dissolve readily in warm water, and the dose may be easily regulated to suit the age of the patient. Each tablet contains 2 minims of paregoric, equivalent to $\frac{1}{125}$ grain of powdered opium. <b>Directions:</b> Dissolve 10 tablets in 10 teaspoonfuls of warm water, and give 10 to 20 drops every ten or fifteen minutes until relieved.
Paregoric	2 min. }	
Oil Fennel	q. s. }	



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**Tablets Sodium Phosphate 10 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Sodium phosphate acts as a Saline Cathartic. It is used mainly in the treatment of habitual constipation with hepatic torpor and mental hebetude. **Dose:** 1 to 3 tablets before breakfast, in a glass of hot water, to produce a natural movement of the bowels without debilitating effect. The sodium phosphate in these tablets is free from arsenic and their use may therefore be continued as long as necessary without danger.

**Tablets Sodium Phosphate Compound, Squibb**

(Laxative, Children's, Dr. E. Chapin)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Sodium Phosph. Dried 1 gr. Rhubarb Powdered $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. Sulphur $\frac{1}{5}$ gr. Oil Peppermint q. s.	}	This is an agreeable Laxative for young children. The action of the sodium phosphate is supplemented by rhubarb and sulphur. For use in very
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young children the tablets are crushed and mixed with a little water in a spoon. **Dose:** for infants, 1 to 3 tablets a day; for children one year or over, 3 tablets three times a day, increasing or reducing the dose as effect is produced.

**Tablets Sodium Salicylate 3 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Sodium salicylate is an Antiferment and Antirheumatic. It increases the excretion of urea and uric acid and corrects gastric and intestinal fermentation. In acute rheumatism it commonly allays pain and fever, reduces the swelling and inflammation and prevents cardiac complications. It is deemed useful also in chronic rheumatism and for the relief of neuralgic and sciatic pains. Its administration occasionally produces nausea, and it should not be given during the process of digestion. Strontium salicylate is usually substituted where the sodium salt disagrees with the patient. **Dose:** 1 tablet every two or three hours, with water.

**Tablets Sodium Salicylate 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T., Plain or Wintergreen Flavor	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Dose:** 1 to 3 tablets every three or four hours, with water.

**Tablets Sodium Salicylate from Natural Acid, 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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By some practitioners sodium salicylate prepared from natural salicylic acid (so-called "true" salicylic acid) is claimed to be better borne by the stomach and to be therapeutically more active than that made from the synthetic acid. While this may be true when impure salicylic acid is used in the preparation of the sodium salicylate, it is extremely doubtful whether the natural product offers any advantages over a properly made

**Tablets Sodium Salicylate from Natural Acid, 5 gr., Squibb (Cont.)**

and pure synthetic preparation. As there exists, however, a demand for this article, we have added these tablets to our list. Dose: 1 to 3 tablets every three or four hours, with water.

**† Tablets Sodium Salicylate and Colchicine Compound, Squibb (Rheumatism, Dr. Liggett)**

C. T.		Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Sodium Salicylate	5 gr.	} Sodium salicylate is generally conceded to be an efficient remedy in articular rheumatism, relieving pain and inflammation and reducing the fever. Colchicine favors elimination of effete material, and frequently aborts an attack. Codeine contributes a mild anodyne effect. These tablets have been found efficient in the treatment of acute and chronic attacks of rheumatism and gout. Dose: 1 tablet every three or four hours, with water, until the pain abates or the bowels move freely.		
Colchicine	$\frac{1}{120}$ gr.			
Codeine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{16}$ gr.			

**† Tablets Sodium Salicylate and Colchicum Compound, No. 2, Squibb (Antirheumatic No. 3)**

C. T.		Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Sodium Salicylate	$7\frac{1}{2}$ gr.	} These tablets have been found useful in acute and chronic rheumatism, arthritis, and rheumatic pharyngitis. They contain a larger dose of sodium salicylate than other combinations listed, while the presence of sodium bicarbonate tends to lessen gastric irritation and correct hyperacidity. The addition of wintergreen renders them more palatable. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.		
Wine Colchicum Seed				
U.S.P.'90	$2\frac{1}{2}$ min.			
Sodium Bicarbonate	2 gr.			
Wintergreen Flavor	q. s.			

**Tablets Sodium Salicylate Compound, Squibb (Antifermentative)**

C. T.		Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
<b>Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)</b>				
Sodium Salicylate	2 gr.	} These tablets are used for their Carminative and Antizymotic action in attacks of digestive disturbance attended by flatulence, pain and diarrhea. Dose: in flatulence or colic, 1 tablet, in water, one to two hours after meals, followed by 1 at bedtime, if necessary. In diarrhea, 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours.		
Ginger Powdered	2 gr.			
Capscium Powdered	$\frac{1}{10}$ gr.			
Cardamom Powdered	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.			

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The Squibb Label on a package is a positive guaranty for the uniform Purity and Reliability of the product. We make only ONE quality: the SQUIBB quality; and our prices are as low as they can be made for that quality. Specify SQUIBB'S.

**Tablets Sodium Succinate 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Sodium Succinate has latterly come into vogue as a Cholagogue and Alterative for use in the treatment of cholecystitis, cholelithiasis and catarrhal conditions of the gall bladder and bile duct. Clinical experience seems to prove that often under its prolonged use paroxysms of biliary colic become less frequent and less intense and sometimes cease entirely. By virtue of its cholagogue action, it tends to limit the formation of calculi and to aid in their elimination. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets three or four times a day. A saline cathartic should occasionally be given.

**† Tablets Sparteine Compound, Squibb**

(Cardiac, Dr. Waldstein)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Sparteine Sulphate Codeine Tr. Strophanthus U. S. P. '90 Caffeine Citrated	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1/10 \text{ gr.} \\ 1/20 \text{ gr.} \\ 3 \text{ min.} \\ 1/2 \text{ gr.} \end{array} \right\}$	These tablets are used in rapid heart action with irregular pulse, hurried respiration and derangement of the functions of the kidneys. <b>Dose:</b> 1 tablet every 3 or 4 hours, with water.
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**Tablets Sparteine Sulphate 1/10 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Sparteine sulphate is considered by many physicians to be a useful Heart Tonic and Regulator in the incompetency of chronic valvular disease and in cardiac arrhythmia; others employ it mainly for its diuretic effects in cases of cardiac dropsy. It is believed to be free from cumulative action. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets three or four times a day. (NOTE.—The dose of sparteine sulphate is variable. Some observers claim to obtain results from as little as 1/20 grain, while others recommend it to be given in 2-grain doses. It is probably best to begin with a small dose, say 1/10 grain, and rapidly increase it until effective.)

**Tablets Sparteine Sulphate 1/4 gr., Squibb**

T. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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**Dose:** 1 tablet every three or four hours, in irregular heart action and in dropsy.

**Tablets Strontium Salicylate 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Highly recommended by Dr. H. C. Wood as an Intestinal Antiseptic for gouty and rheumatic patients, and for its Anti-rheumatic effect in all cases where the salicylates are indicated. As an intestinal antiseptic, it is preferred by Dr. Wood to salol, naphthol, etc. **Dose:** 1 to 3 tablets with water every three or four hours; for fermentation and flatulence, 1 or 2 tablets before or immediately after meals.



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**Tablets Strophanthus and Digitalis Compound.** See Tablets Digitalis and Strophanthus Compound.

**Tablets Strychnine, Digitalis and Nitroglycerin.** See Tablets Nitroglycerin, Digitalis and Strychnine.

**Tablets Strychnine and Ipecac Compound, Squibb**

(Anorexia No. 2; Dyspeptic, Dr. E. Haworth.)

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.) Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Strychnine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{40}$ gr.	} This combination has been used in certain conditions of the system where the desire for food is below normal, and where digestion is faulty.
Ipecac	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	
Rhubarb	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.	
Capsicum	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.	

It represents a combination of digestive stimulants and tonics, which, by increasing the secretion from the salivary and peptic glands, promote the elaboration and elimination of the contents of the stomach, with consequent returning appetite. **Dose:** 1 tablet before or immediately after meals, repeated in an hour if necessary.

**Tablets Strychnine, Iron and Arsenic.** See Tablets Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Nitrate  $\frac{1}{60}$  gr., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
C. C. T. or P. C. T.

Strychnine strengthens the action of the heart, excites the flow of the gastric juice, stimulates the peristaltic action of the intestines and is deemed a good tonic in atonic conditions of the system. It stimulates the motor and vasomotor centers of the cord; according to Ringer, it lessens resistance of the cord and increases the diffusibility of impressions. It is used in muscular atrophy, neuritis, gastralgia, atonic dyspepsia, as a heart tonic, in neuralgic affections, in combating chronic alcoholism, and as a general tonic in anemia and debility. **Dose:** 1 tablet after meals in dyspepsia and as a general tonic.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Nitrate  $\frac{1}{50}$  gr., Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

T. T.  
C. C. T. or P. C. T.

**Dose:** 1 tablet three times a day as a Stomachic Tonic in dyspepsia; 1 tablet every three or four hours in the treatment of the alcohol habit, and as a general Tonic and Aphrodisiac.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Nitrate  $\frac{1}{40}$  gr., Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

T. T.  
C. C. T. or P. C. T.

**Dose:** 1 tablet after eating, with a swallow of water.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Nitrate 1/30 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. C. T. or P. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet every four hours, in atonic conditions of the bladder; 1 tablet after meals in dyspepsia with anorexia and gastralgia; in alcoholism, 1 tablet every four hours in combination with other tonics. (See also Tablets Gold and Sodium Chloride Compound, Squibb.)

**Tablets Strychnine, Quinine and Iron.** See Tablets Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/100 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. C. T. or P. C. T.

Dose: As a general Tonic, 1 tablet three times a day, directly after meals.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/60 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. C. T., R. C. T. or P. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet after each meal, as a Digestive and general Nerve Tonic.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/50 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. C. T. or P. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime as a Nerve and Gastric Stimulant.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/40 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. C. T., R. C. T. or P. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet after meals as a Cardiac and General Tonic and as a Digestive Stimulant.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/30 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. C. T., R. C. T. or P. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet after meals and at bedtime as a Cardiac and General Tonic, Aphrodisiac, and Digestive Stimulant.

**\*Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/20 gr., Squibb**  
 T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
 C. C. T.

Dose: 1 tablet after meals as a Nerve Tonic.

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This house supplies only one quality of each product; that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Tablets Sulphocarbolates Combined, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
-------	----------	---------	---------

Zinc Sulphocarb.	1 1/2 gr.	} These tablets are used as an Astringent and Antiseptic in intestinal fermentation, typhoid and tuberculous diarrhea, intestinal catarrh, etc. Dose: 1 tablet, with water, before meals, repeated in two hours if necessary.
Sodium Sulphocarb.	1 1/2 gr.	
Calcium Sulphocarb.	1 1/2 gr.	

**Tablets Sulphonethylmethane 5 gr., Squibb**

(Trional)	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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C. T.

For sleeplessness caused by mental excitement or worry, where pain is not a symptom, trional is considered a safe and reliable hypnotic, reported to be noncumulative and usually free from bad after-effects, except where constipation exists, which condition is overcome by the use of alkaline mineral waters. Dose: 1 tablet every hour for three doses before retiring; or 3 at a dose, taken in soup, beef tea, hot milk or water.

**Tablets Sulphonethylmethane 5 gr., Squibb**

(Trional)	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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C. T.

Hypnotic. Dose: 1 tablet every hour for three doses before retiring, or 3 tablets at one dose at bedtime, taken in hot tea, beef tea or hot milk. During its continued use, as with Tablets Sulphonmethane, it is advised to give alkaline waters freely and to avoid constipation.

**Tablets Sulphonmethane 5 gr., Squibb**

(Sulphonal)	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
-------------	----------	---------	---------

C. T.

Hypnotic, in simple insomnia and in sleeplessness present in mental diseases attended with excitement and delirium; also a Sedative in neuroses with a spasmodic element. Dose: 1 tablet every hour for three doses before retiring, or 3 or 4 tablets at one dose with a hot drink on retiring.

**Tablets Sulphur Compound, Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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C. T.

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Sulphur	5 gr.	} These tablets are used in the treatment of boils, acne and pimples, with indigestion and constipation; also in pityriasis and chronic eczema. Dose: 1 tablet three times a day, after meals and at bedtime.
Cream Tartar	1 gr.	
Ext. Ipecac	1/100 gr.	
Ext. Capsicum	1/500 gr.	
Acid Arsenous	1/1000 gr.	
Calcium Sulphide	1/8 gr.	



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**Tablets Terpin Hydrate 3 gr., Squibb (Cont.)**

sened or altogether destroyed. Tablets Terpin Hydrate Squibb break up at once in the system, as may be readily proved by dropping a tablet into water, or holding one on the tongue for a few minutes. **Dose:** 1 tablet every three hours with water.

**Tablets Terpin Hydrate 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

**Dose:** 1 tablet every three or four hours, with water.

**Tablets Terpin Hydrate and Creosote Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

C. T.

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Terpin Hydrate	2 gr.	} This formula has won favor in the treatment of tuberculosis. It is said to arrest morbid pathological changes in the alimentary canal and thus allow digestion to proceed in a natural way, with an improvement in nutrition and increased resistance to the infection.
Creosote	1 min.	
Strychnine Sulph.	1/60 gr.	
Eucalyptol	1/2 min.	

thus allow digestion to proceed in a natural way, with an improvement in nutrition and increased resistance to the infection.

**Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets after meals with water.

**† Tablets Terpin Hydrate and Creosote Compound No. 2, Squibb**

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

C. T.

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Terpin Hydrate	2 grs.	} This formula is a modification of the preceding one, to which an iron tonic and a cough sedative have been added. <b>Dose:</b> 1 or 2 tablets every three or four hours.
Creosote	1 min.	
Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride	1/48 gr.	
Strychnine Sulph.	1/60 gr.	
Eucalyptol	1/2 min.	
Iron Carbonate Sacch.	1 gr.	

**NOTE.**—These tablets should be used cautiously and the possible formation of the morphine habit guarded against.

**† Tablets Terpin Hydrate and Heroin, Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Terpin Hydrate	2 1/2 gr.	} This formula is used to control cough in acute and chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, grip and phthisis. Terpin hydrate is a stimulating expectorant, with antiseptic properties. In moderate doses it causes increased secretion of bronchial mucus, facilitates expectoration, and may be continued without interfering with the appetite or digestion. Diacetylmorphine serves to allay cough, deepen respiration and quiet the pulse. <b>Dose:</b> 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours until the cough is quieted, then at longer intervals. <b>NOTE.</b> —These tablets should be used cautiously and the possible formation of the morphine habit guarded against.
Diacetylmorphine (Heroin)	1/50 gr.	

hydrate is a stimulating expectorant, with antiseptic properties. In moderate doses it causes increased secretion of bronchial mucus, facilitates expectoration, and may be continued without interfering with the appetite or digestion. Diacetylmorphine serves to allay cough, deepen respiration and quiet the pulse. **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours until the cough is quieted, then at longer intervals. **NOTE.**—These tablets should be used cautiously and the possible formation of the morphine habit guarded against.

†**Tablets Terpin Hydrate and Heroin Compound,**  
**Squibb** (Cough Sedative, Dr. F. W. Shaw)

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Terpin Hydrate	2½ gr.	} This combination is found useful in cough with irritated throat and painful expectoration. Dose: 1 tablet every two or three hours until the cough abates, then at longer intervals. NOTE.—These tablets should be used cautiously and the possible formation of the morphine habit guarded against.	
Diacetylmorph. (Heroin)	1/50 gr.		
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride	1/100 gr.		
Potassium Dichromate	1/200 gr.		

every two or three hours until the cough abates, then at longer intervals. NOTE.—These tablets should be used cautiously and the possible formation of the morphine habit guarded against.

**Tablets Three Iodides, Squibb**

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Mercury Iodide Red	1/30 gr.	} Cutaneous diseases of a scaly nature, chronic rheumatism and tertiary syphilis are indications for the use of this formula. It represents three of the most powerful alteratives, which act upon the blood and absorbent system, increase elimination of waste products, and by overcoming the impoverished state of the blood, tend to bring about a restoration of health. Dose: 1 tablet, with water, three or four times a day.	
Arsenic Iodide	1/40 gr.		
Iron Iodide	1/12 gr.		

It represents three of the most powerful alteratives, which act upon the blood and absorbent system, increase elimination of waste products, and by overcoming the impoverished state of the blood, tend to bring about a restoration of health. Dose: 1 tablet, with water, three or four times a day.

**Tablets Three Valerates, Squibb**

(Three Valerianates) Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Iron Valerate	1 gr.	} For the relief of the nervous symptoms usually seen in hysterical subjects, these tablets are often used with decided beneficial results. They act as an Antispasmodic, Nervine and Tonic. The disagreeable odor of the ingredients is well masked by the coating, and patients as a rule do not object to their administration. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals, with water.	
Quinine Valerate	1 gr.		
Zinc Valerate	1 gr.		

For the relief of the nervous symptoms usually seen in hysterical subjects, these tablets are often used with decided beneficial results. They act as an Antispasmodic, Nervine and Tonic. The disagreeable odor of the ingredients is well masked by the coating, and patients as a rule do not object to their administration. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals, with water.

**Tablets, Throat (Dr. Quinlan).** See Tablets Acid Benzoic and Belladonna Compound.

**Tablets Thyroid Gland 2 gr., Squibb**

C. T.	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
These tablets are prepared from the thyroid glands of sheep, freed from fat, carefully cleaned and dried at low temperature. Each tablet represents 10 grains of the <i>fresh</i> gland in the state of full therapeutic activity. Thyroid glands have been used as an Alterative, Hemostatic and Antifat, in myxedema, obesity, struma, obstinate hemorrhage and cretinism. Dose: 1 tablet 3 times a day, gradually increased in accordance with the tolerance of the patient.			

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The prices of the Squibb Products are in all instances as low as the quality and quantity of ingredients and the expense of manufacture allow. They include containers, packing and boxing. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, specify SQUIBB'S.

**Tablets Thyroid Gland 5 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Dose: 1 tablet 3 times a day, gradually increased and adapted to the tolerance of the patient.

**Tablets Tincture Nux Vomica 1 min., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

For indications and uses, see Tablets Nux Vomica Extract  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. One minim of tincture nux vomica corresponds in strength to  $\frac{1}{64}$  grain of extract nux vomica. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets after meals.

**Tablets Tincture Nux Vomica 5 min., Squibb**

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Five minims of tincture nux vomica corresponds in strength to  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain of extract nux vomica. Dose: 1 tablet after meals.

**Tablets Tincture Warburg's.** See Tablets Warburg's Tincture.

**Tablets, Tonic, Aiken's.** See Tablets Quinine and Iron Compound.

**Tablets, Tonic, Bitter.** See Tablets Nux and Ipecac Comp.

**Tablets, Tonic, Children's.** See Tablets Blaud's Pills Compound No. 4.

**Tablets, Tonic Laxative, Blaud's.** See Tablets Blaud's Mass and Aloin.

**Tablets, Tonic, Uterine.** See Tablets Ergot and Hydrastine.

**Tablets, Tonsillitis.** See Tablets Aconite and Mercury Comp.

**Tablets Trional.** See Tablets Sulphonethylmethane.

**Tablets Triple Arsenates, Squibb**

(Dr. G. H. Hill) Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Iron Arsenate	$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	} These tablets have been used with reputed success in obstinate malarial affections, anemia and general debilitated conditions. They possess Tonic and Alterative properties, and by their action upon the blood and nutrition have been shown to overcome the depraved state of the system. By thorough trituration accurate dosage is assured; and as the tablets are prepared so that they rapidly disintegrate in the stomach, prompt and uniform therapeutic effects may confidently be expected. Dose: 1 tablet with water after meals.
Quinine Arsenate	$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.	
Strychnine Arsenate	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.	

tated conditions. They possess Tonic and Alterative properties, and by their action upon the blood and nutrition have been shown to overcome the depraved state of the system. By thorough trituration accurate dosage is assured; and as the tablets are prepared so that they rapidly disintegrate in the stomach, prompt and uniform therapeutic effects may confidently be expected. Dose: 1 tablet with water after meals.



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**Tablets Triple Bromides and Hyoscyamus Compound, Squibb** (Triple Bromides and Physostigma Comp.; Epileptic, Dr. Batton)      Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**C. T.**

Sodium Bromide	3 gr.	} Used mainly in epilepsy with reputed success. Dose: 2 tablets three times a day, with water. Dispense in glass.
Ammonium Bromide	3 gr.	
Potassium Bromide	3 gr.	
Extract Hyoscyamus	1/2 gr.	
Tincture Physostigma	2 1/2 min.	

**Tablets Triplex.** See Tablets Aloes, Mercury and Podophyllin.

**†Tablets, Tully's, 2 1/2 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**T. T.**

Morphine Sulphate	3/80 gr.	} These tablets represent the active ingredients of Tully's Powder (Powder Morphine Compound), part of the licorice root and all of the chalk being omitted, however. They are used for their Diaphoretic and Soporific effects in the early stages of bronchial attacks, similarly to Dover's Powder, the therapeutic action of the two preparations being alike. Dose: 1 tablet every two or three hours until relieved; or 4 tablets at bedtime, with a hot drink.
Camphor Powdered	4/5 gr.	

**Tablets Urease, 0.1 Gm., Squibb**      Per 100

For the rapid estimation of urea in urine, blood, etc. (See Urease [Part I]). Write for complete literature.

**Tablets, Uterine Tonic.** See Tablets Ergot and Hydrastine.

**Tablets, Vaginal Astringent.** See Tablets Zinc Sulphate and Tannic Acid Compound.

**Tablets Valerates, Three.** See Tablets Three Valerates.

**Tablets Viburnum Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Ext. Viburnum Prunifol.	1 gr.	} A combination of several drugs, believed to act as a tonic to the uterine organs, allay inflammation and pain and relieve congestion. In painful menstruation and where the flow is scanty or too profuse they are said to be of benefit. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets every two or three hours with a swallow of hot tea, beginning the treatment several days before the expected period.
Ext. Viburnum Opulus	1 gr.	
Ext. Aletris Farinosa	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Helonias Dioica	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Mitchella Repens	1/2 gr.	
Calophyllin	1/4 gr.	

**Tablets Viburnum Compound No. 2, Squibb**

(Endometritis)

Per 1000    Per 500    Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Ext. Viburnum Prunifol.	2 gr.	}
Ext. Hamamelis	1 gr.	
Ext. Ergot	1/2 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/12 gr.	
Hydrastin	1/16 gr.	

This formula is used in relaxed and painful conditions of the uterine organs; in endometritis, alone or in conjunction with topical applications; in dysmenorrhea and

metrorrhagia. The extracts in this formula are carefully prepared at our own laboratories, and are incorporated into tablets without heat, so that none of their therapeutic properties are destroyed. Dose: 1 tablet 3 or 4 times a day.

**Tablets Warburg's Tincture, Squibb**

(With Aloes)

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

These tablets are prepared by careful evaporation of Warburg's Tincture at low temperature, and possess the full therapeutic activity of the preparation. Each tablet represents one teaspoonful of the tincture. They have been used in malarial disorders with much benefit, but at times under their continued administration the laxative effect may be too great. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets 3 or 4 times a day, decreasing the dose or alternating with Tablets Warburg's Tincture *without aloes* if the bowels move too freely.

**Tablets Warburg's Tincture without Aloes, Squibb**

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Warburg's Tincture is often effective in chronic malarial conditions, where the usual remedies are of no avail. The tincture used in these tablets is carefully evaporated at low temperature, so that none of the volatile ingredients are lost. The tablets represent the full potency of the formula in an active and soluble form. Dose: 1 or 2 tablets three times a day, after meals, preceding the treatment by an active cathartic.

**Tablets Warburg's Tincture Improved, Squibb**

Per 1000

Per 500

Per 100

**Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)**

Warburg's Tincture (without aloes)	1 fl.dr.	}
Acid Arsenous	1/100 gr.	

The addition of arsenous acid to Warburg's Tincture serves to greatly improve its Antimalarial effect. Dose:

1 or 2 tablets three times a day, after meals.

**Tablets Wash Astringent.** See Tablets Lead and Zinc Compound.

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The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.



**Tablets Whooping=Cough.** See **Tablets Antipyrine and Heroin Compound.**

**Tablets Witch Hazel and Helonias Compound.** See **Tablets Helonias and Witch Hazel Compound.**

**Tablets Zinc Phosphide and Cannabis Compound, Squibb** (Neuralgic, Dr. Kenyon)

T. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100  
Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Zinc Phosphide	1/16 gr.	} These tablets are employed in pains caused by derangement of nerve functions. In neuralgias, sciatica, and spasmodic pains generally, they lessen nerve irritability and
Extract Cannabis	1/8 gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.	
Sodium Arsenite	1/20 gr.	
Aconitine	1/400 gr.	

excitement, and, by improving the nutrition of the nerves, tend to prevent a recurrence of the neuralgic attacks. Dose: 1 tablet every two hours for three doses, then every three or four hours.

**Tablets Zinc Phosphide, Cannabis and Nux, Squibb** (Nerve Tonic No. 5)

Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

Chocolate-coated (C. C. T.)

Zinc Phosphide	1/8 gr.	} The action of these tablets is that of a Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. They are used mainly to control nervous
Extract Cannabis	1/8 gr.	
Ext. Nux Vomica	1/8 gr.	

irritability. Dose: 1 tablet with water after meals.

**Tablets Zinc Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb**

C. T. Per 1000 Per 500 Per 100

These tablets contain only the Squibb quality of pure zinc sulphate, hence dissolve freely and yield a clear solution in distilled water. They are intended for the convenient preparation of astringent solutions. Directions: Dissolve 1 to 3 tablets in 1 fluidounce distilled water, for use as a collyrium, injection or local astringent application.

**Tablets Zinc Sulphate and Tannic Acid Compound, Squibb** (Vaginal Astringent)

C. T. Per 500 Per 100

Zinc Sulphate	2 gr.	} For preparing vaginal douches that are used as an Astringent and Tonic to the vaginal mucous membrane, arrest discharge, and lessen inflammation. These tablets dissolve
Acid Tannic	2 gr.	
Alum	3 gr.	
Acid Boric	6 gr.	
Fl. Gold. Seal, Colorl. I min.		

quickly in water and are very convenient. They are said to restore tonicity, remove foul odors, lessen discharge and to be useful also in septic conditions and relaxed states of the mucous membrane. Directions: 1 or more tablets, depending upon the symptoms, are dissolved in a quart of hot water and employed as a vaginal douche.



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*(Hypodermic Tablets, Cont.)*

	Bottle of 100	Tube of 25
Atropine Sulphate 1/200 gr., Squibb		
Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr., Squibb		
Atropine Sulphate 1/100 gr., Squibb		
Atropine Sulphate 1/50 gr., Squibb		
Caffeine Citrated 1/4 gr., Squibb		
Caffeine Citrated 1/2 gr., Squibb		
Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 1/4 gr., Squibb		
Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate 1/2 gr., Squibb		
Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate 1 gr., Squibb		
†Cocaine Hydrochloride 1/10 gr., Squibb		
†Cocaine Hydrochloride 1/4 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Phosphate 1/8 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Phosphate 1/4 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Phosphate 1/2 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Phosphate 1 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Sulphate 1/16 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Sulphate 1/8 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Sulphate 1/4 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Sulphate 1/2 gr., Squibb		
†Codeine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb		
†Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride 1/24 gr., Squibb		
†Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride 1/12 gr., Squibb		
†Diacetylmorphine Hydrochloride 1/6 gr., Squibb		
Digitalin 1/100 gr., Squibb		
Digitalin 1/50 gr., Squibb		
Digitalin 1/25 gr., Squibb		
Digitalin and Strychnine, Squibb		
Digitalin	1/100 gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.	

*(Hypodermic Tablets, Cont.)*Bottle  
of 100Tube  
of 25**Digitalin and Strychnine Compound, Squibb**

Digitalin	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.
Strychnine Nitrate	$\frac{1}{60}$ gr.
Nitroglycerin	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

**Eserine Salicylate  $\frac{1}{100}$  gr., Squibb****Eserine Salicylate  $\frac{1}{60}$  gr., Squibb****Eserine Salicylate  $\frac{1}{50}$  gr., Squibb****†Heroin Hydrochloride  $\frac{1}{24}$  gr., Squibb****†Heroin Hydrochloride  $\frac{1}{12}$  gr., Squibb****†Heroin Hydrochloride  $\frac{1}{6}$  gr., Squibb****†Hubbard's Bromides No. 1, Squibb**

Morphine Hydrobromide	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

**†Hubbard's Bromides No. 2, Squibb**

Morphine Hydrobromide	$\frac{1}{8}$ gr.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide	$\frac{1}{100}$ gr.

**Hyoscine (Scopolamine) Hydrobromide  
 $\frac{1}{100}$  gr., Squibb****Hyoscine Hydrobromide  $\frac{1}{50}$  gr., Squibb****Mercury Succinimide  $\frac{1}{5}$  gr., Squibb****†Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{16}$  gr., Squibb****†Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr., Squibb****†Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{8}$  gr., Squibb****†Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{6}$  gr., Squibb****†Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr., Squibb****†Morphine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr., Squibb****†Morphine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb****Morphine and Atropine No. 1, Squibb**

Morphine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Atropine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{120}$ gr.

**†Morphine and Atropine No. 2, Squibb**

Morphine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.
Atropine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{150}$ gr.

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The founder of the House of Squibb, Dr. Edward R. Squibb, not only had high ideals, but lived and labored for them; and, in the words of William Miller Bartlett, "the House of Squibb stands today as a living monument to the honor, integrity, zeal and devotion of its founder."

*(Hypodermic Tablets, Cont.)*

	Bottle of 100	Tube of 25
<b>†Morphine and Atropine No. 3, Squibb</b>		
Morphine Sulphate	1/8 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/200 gr.	
<b>†Morphine and Atropine No. 4, Squibb</b>		
Morphine Sulphate	1/8 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/150 gr.	
<b>†Morphine and Atropine No. 5, Squibb</b>		
Morphine Sulphate	1/6 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/150 gr.	
<b>†Morphine and Atropine No. 6, Squibb</b>		
Morphine Sulphate	1/2 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/100	
<b>†Morphine and Atropine No. 7, Squibb</b>		
Morphine Sulphate	1/4 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/100 gr.	
<b>†Morphine, Atropine and Strychnine, Squibb</b>		
Morphine Sulphate	1/8 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/150 gr.	
Strychnine Sulphate	1/60 gr.	
<b>Nitroglycerin 1/100 gr., Squibb</b>		
<b>Nitroglycerin and Strychnine, Squibb</b>		
Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.	
Strychnine Nitrate	1/50 gr.	
<b>Nitroglycerin and Strychnine Compound, Squibb</b>		
Nitroglycerin	1/100 gr.	
Strychnine Nitrate	1/60 gr.	
Atropine Sulphate	1/100 gr.	
<b>Physostigmine. See Eserine.</b>		
<b>Pilocarpine Hydrochloride 1/20 gr., Squibb</b>		
<b>Pilocarpine Hydrochloride 1/10 gr., Squibb</b>		
<b>Potassium Permanganate 1 gr., Squibb</b>		
<b>Scopolamine Hydrobromide 1/200 gr., Squibb</b>		
<b>Scopolamine Hydrobromide 1/150 gr., Squibb</b>		
<b>Scopolamine Hydrobromide 1/100 gr., Squibb</b>		
<b>†Scopolamine and Morphine No. 1, Squibb</b>		
Scopolamine Hydrobromide	1/150 gr. }	
Morphine Hydrobromide	1/6 gr. }	



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## DISPENSING TABLETS

For the convenient preparation of stock solutions.

Bottle  
of 100

Acid Arsenous 1/4 gr., Squibb  
 Acid Arsenous 1/2 gr., Squibb  
 Acid Arsenous 1 gr., Squibb  
 Atropine Sulphate 1/2 gr., Squibb  
 Atropine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb  
 Corrosive Sublimate 1/4 gr., Squibb  
 Corrosive Sublimate 1/2 gr., Squibb  
 Corrosive Sublimate 1 gr., Squibb  
 Strychnine Sulphate 1/4 gr., Squibb  
 Strychnine Sulphate 1/3 gr., Squibb  
 Strychnine Sulphate 1/2 gr., Squibb  
 Strychnine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb

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## OPHTHALMIC TABLETS

While we do not offer a complete line of so-called "Ophthalmic Tablets," we do make a number of tablets that are eligible for use in ophthalmic practice, as collyria. For convenience of reference we will repeat them here.

Acid Boric 5 gr., Squibb      Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

Acid Boric and Zinc Sulphate, Squibb

Acid Boric                      5 gr.  
 Zinc Sulphate                1/4 gr.

†Cocaine Hydrochloride 1 1/8 gr., Squibb  
 Tube of 25,

Copper Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

Eserine Salicylate 1/100 gr., Squibb

Bottle of 100,  
 Tube of 25,

Eserine Salicylate 1/60 gr., Squibb

Bottle of 100,  
 Tube of 25,

Eserine Salicylate 1/50 gr., Squibb

Bottle of 100,  
 Tube of 25,

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

Silver Nitrate 1 gr., Squibb

Zinc Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb

## SQUIBB'S TABLET CASES

**Squibb's Emergency Pocket Case No. 1**

Of black sole leather, with hand-stitched corners and spring-button catch, and containing 24 filled vials.

**Squibb's Emergency Pocket Case No. 5**

Of black sole leather and containing twenty 6-drachm screw-cap vials filled.

**Squibb's Emergency Pocket Case No. 8**

Of genuine black grain leather, with spring-button catch, and containing 24 filled vials.

**Squibb's Hypodermic Tablet Case No. 2**

Flexible; made of black morocco leather, and containing 6 tube-vials, each holding 25 Hypodermic Tablets.

**Squibb's Hypodermic Tablet Case No. 3**

Of grain leather, and containing 90 tubes of Hypodermic Tablets representing a comprehensive assortment for stock.

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**LOZENGES**
**Lozenges Acid Carbolic and Menthol, Squibb**  
 (Antiseptic Mouth and Throat)

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acid Carbolic	$\frac{1}{40}$ gr.	} Useful in inflamed conditions of the mouth and throat, for correcting bad breath due to decayed teeth, in catarrh and disordered stomach, and as a prophylactic against contagion. Dose: 1 lozenge dissolved in the mouth at frequent intervals until relieved.	
Menthol	$\frac{1}{30}$ gr.		
Oil Sassafras			
Sugar			
Acacia, of each	q. s.		

**Lozenges Astringent Throat.** See Lozenges Benzoic Acid and Catechu Compound.

**†Lozenges Benzoic Acid and Catechu Compound, Squibb**  
 (Astringent Throat)

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Acid Benzoic	$\frac{1}{5}$ gr.	} Local Astringent and Sedative, in sore and inflamed throat with cough and hoarseness. Dose: 1 lozenge on the tongue every half hour or hour for four or five doses, then at longer intervals until relieved.	
Catechu	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		
Opium Powdered	$\frac{1}{50}$ gr.		
Camphor	$\frac{1}{20}$ gr.		
Ext. Yerba Santa	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.		
Sugar and Aromatics	q. s.		

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The Squibb Label on a package is a positive guaranty for the uniform Purity and Reliability of the product. We make only ONE quality: the SQUIBB quality; and our prices are as low as they can be made for that quality. Specify SQUIBB'S.



**Lozenges Bronchial.** See Lozenges Cubeb and Hyoscyamus Compound.

†**Lozenges Brown Mixture 7 gr., Squibb**

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Opium Powdered	1/20 gr.	} Bronchial irritation and cough are allayed by these lozenges. They are of convenient size for holding in the mouth and very palatable, and the small dose of medicament admits of their frequent use. Useful in relieving inflammation of the mucous membrane, hoarseness; and oppression of the chest, and in facilitating expectoration. <b>Dose:</b> 1 lozenge every half hour or hour allowed to dissolve upon the tongue. Stopped when secretion is well established or slight nausea occurs.	
Acid Benzoic	1/20 gr.		
Camphor Powdered	1/20 gr.		
Tartar Emetic	1/40 gr.		
Oil Anise			
Licorice			
Sugar, of each	q. s.		

†**Lozenges Brown Mixture with Ammonium Chloride 7 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000      Per 500      Per 100

The preceding, with 1 grain ammonium chloride added.

**Lozenges Brown Mixture 20 gr., Squibb**

(75 min. Brown Mixture)

bottle, lb.,

screw-cap vials containing 35,      per doz.

Opium Powdered	3/80 gr.	} <b>Dose:</b> 1 lozenge every half hour or hour, allowed to dissolve on the tongue; to be discontinued when expectoration is well established or nausea occurs.
Acid Benzoic	3/80 gr.	
Camphor Powdered	3/80 gr.	
Tartar Emetic	3/160 gr.	
Oil Anise, Licorice,		
Sugar of each	q. s.	

**Lozenges Brown Mixture with Ammonium Chloride, 20 gr., Squibb**

bottle, lb

The preceding, with 3 grains ammonium chloride added.

**Lozenges Cubeb and Hyoscyamus Compound, Squibb**

(Bronchial)

	Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
Oleoresin Cubeb	1/3 gr.	} These lozenges act as a stimulating Expectorant and mild Anodyne. They may be used freely without disturbing the stomach, it is said, and have been found useful in allaying bronchial irritation and cough. <b>Dose:</b> 1 lozenge dissolved on the tongue every half hour or hour until relieved.	
Hyoscyamus	1/4 gr.		
Ammonium Chloride	1/3 gr.		
Ext. Licorice	1 gr.		
Balsam Tolu	1/5 gr.		
Senega	1/5 gr.		
Ipecac	1/50 gr.		

**Dose:** 1 lozenge dissolved on the tongue every half hour or hour until relieved.



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**Troches Charcoal, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Carbonis Ligni*, N. F. About 4.6 grains wood charcoal. Absorbent, in fermentative conditions of the gastrointestinal tract.

**Troches Cubeb, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Cubebæ*. - 0.3 grain (0.02 Gm.) oleoresin cubeb. Used in bronchial troubles and throat irritation.

**Troches Cubeb Square, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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One-half strength of preceding.

**†Troches Cubeb Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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0.3 grain oleoresin cubeb,  $\frac{1}{40}$  grain each of tartar emetic and morphine sulphate; thus having the medicinal constituents necessary to give a further expectorant and alterative together with sedative effect in cases requiring such.

**†Troches Cubeb Compound Square, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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One-half strength of preceding.

**Troches Elm, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Ulmi*, N. F. About 3 grains slippery elm bark, flavored with methyl salicylate. Demulcent.

**Troches Gambir. See Troches Catechu.****†Troches Glycyrrhiza and Opium, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Opium Lozenges; Wistar's Cough Lozenges. Formerly official.  $\frac{1}{12}$  grain powdered opium, with extract glycyrrhiza, acacia, sugar and oil anise.

**Troches Krameria, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Formerly official. 1 grain extract krameria. Astringent; in mouth and throat inflammations.

**Troches Magnesia, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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Containing magnesia, nutmeg, sugar and tragacanth. Antacid, Carminative. Dose: 2 or more.

**Troches Peppermint, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Menthæ Piperitæ*.  $\frac{1}{6}$  minim oil peppermint in each. Used as breath perfume and carminative.

**Troches Phenolphthalein, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Phenolphthaleini*, N. F. About 1 grain phenolphthalein. Laxative Confection. Average Dose: 1 troche.

**Troches Potassium Chlorate, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Potassii Chloratis*. 2½ grains potassium chlorate. Used mainly in aphthæ.

**Troches Quinine Tannate, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Quininae Tannatis*, N. F. About 1 grain quinine tannate. Nonbitter form of quinine medication, especially intended for use by children and others having a repugnance for the bitter taste of quinine sulphate. Average Dose: 1 troche.

**Troches Santonin, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Santonini*, N. F.; Worm Lozenges. ½ grain santonin. Dose: 1 or 2.

**Troches Santonin Compound, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Santonini Compositi*, N. F. About ½ grain each santonin and calomel. Vermicide. Average Dose: 1 troche. (See also Tablets.)

**Troches Sodium Bicarbonate, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Sodii Bicarbonatis*. 4½ grains sodium bicarbonate. Antacid. Dose: as needed.

**Troches Sulphur and Cream Tartar, Squibb**

Per 1000	Per 500	Per 100
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*Trochisci Sulphuris et Potassii Bitartratis*, N. F. About 4½ grains washed sulphur and 1 grain cream of tartar. Alterative and Antipyric, used chiefly in chronic skin diseases. Average Dose: 1 troche. (See also Tablets Sulphur Compound.)

# Biological Products

**T**HE Squibb Line of Antitoxins, Serums and Bacterial Vaccines is a comprehensive one, yet it does not include any article of doubtful or unapproved efficiency. The products are made in our new Research and Biological Laboratories at New Brunswick, N. J. These are elaborately equipped and thoroughly up to date in their scientific appointments and apparatus, and are under the personal direction of Dr. John F. Anderson, formerly Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service.

The Squibb Serums are small in bulk, high in potency, and low in total solids. They have been carefully tested by laboratory biological tests and the clinical effect of each has been noted on the specific disease for which it is of value. They have been especially treated to eliminate serum sickness and anaphylaxis.

The Squibb Vaccines are prepared according to the most improved methods. Many strains of each organism are used in preparing the stock vaccine.

The Squibb Antitoxins, Vaccines, and Serums, except the Anti-Meningitic, are distributed in our special aseptic syringes, which may be depended upon to give excellent service. The Vaccines are furnished also in aseptic ampuls accompanied by a syringe to each package. Squibb's Anti-Meningitic Serum is distributed in our special Gravity Apparatus, which has the advantage of supplying the serum in sterile container ready for use by the gravity method, by which latter the danger of causing shock through the injection is much minimized.

The directions, as furnished with each Squibb product, are comprehensive and indicate as accurately as possible the exact specific indications for use of the same, and point out the conditions under which it may be successfully employed. Complete literature on our Biological Products sent to physicians on request.



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**Anti-Meningitic Serum, Squibb**

In a special Gravity Container complete with needle, rubber tubing, etc.: (Code Word: *Agent*)

2×15 Cc.

**Indications:** Epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis due to meningococcus infection. **Dose:** subdurally, after withdrawal of cerebrospinal fluid: 1 to 5 years, 3 to 15 Cc.; 5 to 10 years, 5 to 15 Cc.; 10 to 15 years, 10 to 20 Cc.; 15 to 20 years, 15 to 30 Cc.; 20 years and over, 20 to 40 Cc.

**Anti-Pneumococcic Serum, Squibb—Type I**

50 Cc. Vials (Code Word: *Aggressive*).

**Indications:** Acute lobar pneumonia. **Dose:** *Subcutaneously*, 2 to 4 hours before intravenous injection, 0.5 Cc.; *intravenously*, 50 to 100 Cc., preferably mixed with equal quantity of sterile physiological salt solution, every 6 to 8 hours until crisis is past. Inject *slowly* and preferably by gravity. Warm serum to body temperature before use.

**Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Squibb**

In our special Syringe:

2×10 Cc.

(Code Word: *Air*)

20 Cc. Vials, without syringe, for local use,

(Code Word: *Alloy*)

**Indications:** *Subcutaneously* and *intravenously*, postpartum sepsis, scarlet fever, spreading erysipelas, etc.; *locally*, suppurating streptococcic wounds, puerperal sepsis, etc. **Dose:** 20 to 200 Cc., repeated daily if needed.

**Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Rheumatic, Squibb**

20 Cc. Vials, without syringe (Code Word: *Allure*),

50 Cc. Vials, without syringe (Code Word: *Alma*),

**Indications:** acute sepsis produced by streptococci and manifested by swelling of the joints, fever, angina and cardiac complications. **Dose:** *intravenously* (by preference), or *intramuscularly* or *subcutaneously*, 20 Cc. to 50 Cc. repeated in 24 hours or oftener, according to the severity of the disease and the response.

**Normal Horse Serum, Squibb**

In our special Syringe:

2×10 Cc.

(Code word: *Alter*)

20 Cc. Vials, without syringe, for local use.

(Code Word: *Amalgam*)

**Indications:** *Subcutaneously* and *intravenously*, hemophilia, melæna neonatorum, purpura hæmorrhagica, persistent epistaxis, typhoid hemorrhage, gastric and duodenal hemorrhage, and general hemorrhages in leukemia and other blood diseases; also in septic diseases for which no immune serums have been made, etc. *Locally*, puerperal sepsis as a uterine pack, in chronic suppurating wounds or sinuses. *Orally*, pain and hemorrhage in gastric ulcer. **Dose:** *Subcutaneously* 20 to 30 Cc., repeated daily and increased if necessary; *Orally*, 30 to 100 Cc. every 12 to 24 hours as needed.

**BACTERIAL VACCINES**

All the Vaccines listed below are also prepared by us, upon request, in special doses that may be required. Such extra doses are supplied without extra charge.

**Acne Vaccine, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

25, 50, 100, 200 million killed bacilli  
box of 4 Syringes (Code Word: *Amaze*)

50, 200 million killed bacilli, box of 2 Syringes  
(Code Word: *Amber*)

In Ampuls:

10, 25, 50, 100, 200, 500 million killed bacilli, box  
of 6 Ampuls with Syringe (Code Word: *Amiable*)

50, 200 million killed bacilli, box of 2 Ampuls with  
Syringe (Code Word: *Amorous*)

**Indications:** Non-pustular acne vulgaris where comedones predominate. **Dose:** 5 to 10 million bacilli, gradually increasing to larger doses, injected every three to five days. Squeezing out comedones, hot applications, massage and suitable dietetic measures should not be neglected. (See Staphylo-Acne Vaccine.)

**Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

100, 200, 500, 1000 million killed bacilli,  
box of 4 Syringes (Code Word: *Analysis*)

100, 500 million killed bacilli, box of 2 Syringes  
(Code Word: *Ancestor*)

In Ampuls:

2×100, 2×500, 2×1000 million killed bacilli,  
box of 6 Ampuls with Syringe (Code Word: *Adducing*)

100, 500 million killed bacilli,  
box of 2 Ampuls with Syringe (Code Word: *Afflict*)

**Indications:** Wounds and abdominal or pelvic abscesses due to B. Coli Communis, cystitis and pyelitis from same cause, etc. **Dose:** 100 million bacilli, rapidly increased to 500 or 1000 million bacilli, subcutaneously every three to five days.

The prices of the Squibb Products are in all instances as low as the quality and quantity of ingredients and the expense of manufacture allow. They include containers, packing and boxing. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Bacillus Pertussis Vaccine, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

25, 50, 100, 200 million killed bacilli

box of 4 Syringes (Code Word: *Anchor*)

50, 200 million killed bacilli, box of 2 Syringes

(Code Word: *Andante*)

In Ampuls:

25, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500 million killed bacilli,

box of 6 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Andrew*)

50, 200 million killed bacilli,

box of 2 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Anecdote*)

**Indications:** Prophylactic and curative of pertussis (whooping-cough). **Dose:** *Prophylactic*, 20, 50, and 100 million bacilli injected at five-day intervals; *curative*, 25, 50, 100, 200, 300 and 500 million bacilli, every day if needed, according to the response and reaction.

**Gonococcus Vaccine, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

100, 200, 350, 500 million killed gonococci,

box of 4 Syringes (Code Word: *Annual*)

100, 500 million killed gonococci, box of 2 Syringes

(Code Word: *Angel*)

In Ampuls:

50, 100, 150, 350, 500, 1000 million killed gonococci, box of 6 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Anglify*)

100, 500 million killed gonococci, box of 2 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Anthem*)

Made from cultures of many different strains. **Indications:** Subacute and chronic gonococcus infection (urethritis, epididymitis, prostatitis, pyelitis, cystitis, arthritis, vulvovaginitis, salpingitis, iritis, endometritis, etc.). **Dose:** 100 million gonococci, increased if necessary to 500 or even 1000 million, every three to five days.

**Meningococcus Vaccine Curative, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

100, 200, 400, 500 million killed meningococci,

box of 4 Syringes (Code Word: *Appeal*)

100, 500 million killed meningococci,

box of 2 Syringes (Code Word: *Apply*)

In Ampuls:

2×100, 2×500, 2×1000 million killed meningococci, box of 6 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Approve*)

100, 500 million killed meningococci,

box of 2 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Apron*)



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**Staphylo=Acne Vaccine, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

100, 200, 400, 500 million killed staphylococci; and  
25, 50, 100, 200 million killed acne bacilli  
box of 4 Syringes (Code Word: *Attach*)

100, 500 million killed staphylococci; and 50, 200  
million killed acne bacilli, box of 2 Syringes  
(Code Word: *Attendance*)

In Ampuls:

2×100, 2×500, 2×1000 million killed staphylo-  
cocci; and 2×20, 2×50, 2×100 million killed acne  
bacilli, box of 6 Ampuls with Syringe  
(Code Word: *Attractive*)

100, 500 million killed staphylococci; and 50, 200  
million killed acne bacilli, box of 2 Ampuls with  
Syringe (Code Word: *Attribute*)

**Indications:** Acne, particularly pustular. As acne infection is almost always associated with the *Staphylococcus albus*, the joint use of staphylococci and acne bacilli usually gives prompter results than acne vaccine alone. **Dose:** 100 to 1000 million staphylococci with 25 to 200 million acne bacilli, every three to five days. (See also Acne Vaccine.)

**⊕ Staphylococcus Vaccine, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

100, 200, 500, 1000 million killed staphylococci,  
box of 4 Syringes (Code Word: *Author*)

100, 500 million killed staphylococci,  
box of 2 Syringes (Code Word: *Automat*)

In Ampuls:

100, 250, 2×500, 1000, 2000 million killed staphy-  
lococci, box of 6 Ampuls with Syringe  
(Code Word: *Automobile*)

100, 500 million killed staphylococci,  
box of 2 Ampuls with Syringe  
(Code Word: *Autopsy*)

Containing the *Staphylococcus albus*, *S. aureus*, and *S. citreus*.

**Indications:** Chronic furunculosis, carbuncle, chronic sinuses, sycosis, psoas abscess, persistent cutaneous abscess, impetigo, acne, chronic suppurating glands, otitis media, osteomyelitis—any persistent infection due to staphylococci. **Dose:** 100 million, quickly increased to 500, 1000 or even more million bacteria, according to the response, every three to five days.

**Streptococcus Vaccine, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

100, 200, 500, 1000 million killed streptococci,  
box of 4 Syringes (Code Word: *Avoid*)

100, 500 million streptococci, box of 2 Syringes  
(Code Word: *Avowing*)

**Streptococcus Vaccine, Squibb (Cont.)**

In Ampuls:

2×100, 2×500, 2×1000 million killed streptococci,  
box of 6 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Avulsion*)

100, 500 million killed streptococci,  
box of 2 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Away*)

**Indications:** Indolent subacute and chronic suppurations of the skin, mucosæ and joints, due to streptococci—abscesses, cellulitis, otitis media, chronic mastoid suppuration, oral suppuration, chronic puerperal sepsis, chronic streptococcic endocarditis, recurrent erysipelas, scarlet fever, articular rheumatism, etc.

**Dose:** *Curative*, 100 million streptococci, rapidly increased to 1000 million, subcutaneously, every three to five days; *prophylactic* of scarlatina, 250, 500 and 1000 million bacteria, at weekly intervals.

**⊕ Typhoid Vaccine, Squibb**

In fully assembled aseptic Syringes, containing:

100, 200, 500, 1000 million killed bacilli,  
box of 4 Syringes

(Code Word: *Azure*)

100, 500 million killed bacilli, box of 2 Syringes

(Code Word: *Babble*)

500, 2×1000 million killed bacilli, box of 3 Syringes

(Code Word: *Awaiting*)

In Ampuls:

2×160, 2×500, 2×1000 million killed bacilli,  
box of 6 Ampuls with Syringe (Code Word: *Bear*)

100, 500 million killed bacilli,  
box of 2 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Bedding*)

500, 2×1000 million killed typhoid bacilli,  
box of 3 Ampuls with Syringe

(Code Word: *Blacken*)

**Dose:** *Curative*, 500 million bacilli as initial, repeated at four-day intervals as long as required, each dose increasing by 500 million over preceding dose unless too great local or general febrile reaction ensue; usually two to four injections are required. *Immunizing*, men of 150 to 200 lbs., 500 million, 1000 million and 1000 million bacilli, at intervals of seven to ten days; women and children less in proportion to their weight.

**Note.**—All the above Vaccines are also supplied, upon request, in vials containing 20 Cc., without syringes, at per vial. Write for Complete Literature.

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The Squibb products are recognized everywhere as the Quality Standard. They are of uniform purity and strength, hence therapeutically dependable. When ordering or prescribing medicinal products, you will do well always to specify SQUIBB'S.

**Autogenous Vaccine, Squibb**

Prepared from samples of pus or cultures submitted.  
Twelve doses if necessary, in aseptic Ampuls

**Pasteur Anti-Rabic Vaccine, Squibb**

21 treatments, each in an aseptic sealed Ampul, with  
Syringe, ready for use, packed in Caloris container  
(Code Word: *Abandon*)

The Pasteur Treatment for prevention of rabies is an established success. Almost complete protection may be expected if the full course of treatments be instituted promptly after the bite of the rabid animal. The Squibb Treatments are so prepared that they may be administered by the physician at his office or at the house of the patient.

The doses of Anti-Rabic Vaccine will be sent daily by special delivery mail and numbered in the order in which they are to be administered, commencing with dose No. 1 and continuing in regular sequence to the end of the treatment, usually 21 doses. The doses should be kept in a cool place until used. Doses Nos. 1 and 2 are given the first day, doses 3 and 4 the second day, and then one dose daily to the end of the treatment.

**Leucocyte Extract, Squibb**

10 Cc. in our special aseptic Syringe  
(Code Word: *Boating*)

Prepared from healthy leucocytes of the horse, according to the method of Hiss. **Indications:** acute infectious diseases where accurate bacteriological diagnosis cannot be made—erysipelas, meningitis, pneumonia, septicemia, pyemia, acne, carbuncle, furunculosis, etc. Also used in conjunction with specific serums and vaccines where positive diagnosis cannot be made.

**Solution Hypophysis** (Solution Pituitary Body.) See Part I of this book.

**Thromboplastin, Squibb.** 20 Cc. vial,

Made according to the method devised by Dr. Alfred F. Hess of the Research Laboratory of the New York City Department of Health. A true physiological Hemostatic, acting by supplying normal properties to the blood stream, and not chemically. Of uniform activity; safe, efficient, non-irritating and easily applied. It represents the thromboplastic substances contained in ox brain, carefully tested physiologically and standardized, and kept aseptic by addition of 0.3 per cent. trikresol. Has been used with uniform success in controlling hemorrhage after removal of adenoids and other nose and throat surgery; rectal bleeding, hemorrhage after removal of hemorrhoids, and after circumcision; in melæna neonatorum, dental bleeding, old ulcers, etc.; by mouth in gastric or intestinal hemorrhage. Considered indicated in all types of hemorrhage from small veins and capillaries. Applied direct to the



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- Endometritis Gonorrheal:** Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Epididymitis:** Anti-Gonococcic Serum, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Epistaxis, Persistent:** Normal Horse Serum, Thromboplastin.
- Erysipelas:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Streptococcus Vaccine, Leucocyte Extract.
- Felon:** Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Fistulous Sinuses:** Anti-Streptococcus Serum, Normal Horse Serum, Pneumococcus Vaccine, Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Furunculosis:** Staphylococcus Vaccine, Leucocyte Extract.
- Gastric Hemorrhage:** Normal Horse Serum, Thromboplastin.
- Gonorrhea:** Anti-Gonococcic Serum, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Gonorrheal Rheumatism:** Anti-Gonococcic Serum, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Hematemesis; Hemophilia; and Hemorrhage:** Normal Horse Serum, Thromboplastin.
- Hydrophobia:** Pasteur Anti-Rabic Vaccine.
- Impetigo:** Staphylococcus Vaccine.
- Infected Wounds:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Staphylococcus Vaccine, Leucocyte Extract.
- Iritis, Gonorrheal:** Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Ischio-rectal Abscess:** Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Leukemia:** Normal Horse Serum, Thromboplastin.
- Lymphadenitis:** Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Mastoiditis:** Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Melæna Neonatorum:** Normal Horse Serum, Thromboplastin.
- Meningitis, Epidemic:** Anti-Meningitic Serum, Meningococcus Vaccine, Leucocyte Extract.
- Meningitis, Subacute or Chronic:** Meningococcus Vaccine, Leucocyte Extract.
- Metrorrhagia:** Normal Horse Serum, Thromboplastin.
- Middle Ear Disease:** Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Orchitis:** Anti-Gonococcic Serum, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Osteomyelitis:** Staphylococcus Vaccine.
- Otitis Media:** Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.

- Peritonitis:** Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine.
- Pertussis:** Bacillus Pertussis Vaccine.
- Phlegmon:** Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Pneumonia:** Pneumococcus Vaccine, Leucocyte Extract.
- Post-operative Bleeding:** Normal Horse Serum, Thromboplastin.
- Prostatitis:** Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Psoas Abscess:** Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Puerperal Sepsis:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Normal Horse Serum, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Purpura Hæmorrhagica:** Normal Horse Serum, Thromboplastin.
- Pustular Acne:** Staphylo-Acne Vaccine.
- Pustular Rosacea:** Staphylo-Acne Vaccine.
- Pyelitis:** Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Pyelo-nephritis:** Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Pyemia:** Leucocyte Extract.
- Pyorrhœa Alveolaris:** Pneumococcus Vaccine.
- Rabies:** Pasteur Anti-Rabic Vaccine.
- Rectal Abscess:** Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Rheumatism:** Streptococcus Vaccine, Anti-Streptococcic Serum Rheumatic.
- Rhinitis, Chronic:** Pneumococcic Vaccine.
- Salpingitis:** Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Sapremia:** Leucocyte Extract.
- Scarlet Fever:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Sepsis, Gonococcic:** Anti-Gonococcic Serum, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Sepsis, Post-partum:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Leucocyte Extract.
- Septicemia:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Normal Horse Serum, Leucocyte Extract.

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The founder of the House of Squibb, Dr. Edward R. Squibb, not only had high ideals, but lived and labored for them; and, in the words of William Miller Bartlett, "the House of Squibb stands today as a living monument to the honor, integrity, zeal and devotion of its founder."



- Sinuses, Suppurating:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Normal Horse Serum, Pneumococcic Vaccine, Staphylococcus Vaccine, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Smallpox (Variola):** Smallpox Vaccine.
- Sore Throat, Septic:** Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Suppurating Wounds or Sinuses:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Normal Horse Serum, Streptococcus Vaccine.
- Sycosis:** Staphylococcus Vaccine.
- Tetanus:** Tetanus Antitoxin.
- Tonsillitis:** Staphylococcus Vaccine.
- Typhoid Fever:** Typhoid Vaccine.
- Ulcers, Old.** Thromboplastin.
- Urethritis:** Anti-Gonococcic Serum, Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Vaginitis, Gonorrhoeal:** Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Variola:** Smallpox Vaccine.
- Vesiculitis:** Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Vulvo=vaginitis, Gonorrhoeal:** Gonococcus Vaccine.
- Whooping Cough:** Bacillus Pertussis Vaccine.
- Wounds, Infected:** Anti-Streptococcic Serum, Bacillus Coli Communis Vaccine, Staphylococcus Vaccine, Leucocyte Extract.



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At the foot of this page we show an illustration of our Reagent labels; and after that we present a list of the Reagents now available, together with the Test Solutions, Volumetric Solutions, Indicators, and Test Papers offered under the Squibb label. We shall be glad to prepare any additional ones for which there may be a demand.

Prices are omitted. Owing to the disturbed condition of the chemical market, prices are changing constantly. We shall be glad to receive your want lists, showing the quantities and subdivisions desired, and to submit our quotations.

NOTE.—In addition to the list of Reagent Chemicals, we offer a full line of chemicals of a degree of purity usually exceeding the standards of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and adapted for all lines of chemical work where the highest purity Reagent is not required. Write for quotations.

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## SQUIBB'S REAGENT Ammonium Carbonate

Approx.  $\text{NH}_4\text{HCO}_3\text{NH}_4\text{NH}_2\text{CO}_2$

CONTAINS:	PERCENT.:
Non-volatile Matter . . . . . (20 Gm.)	none
Chloride . . . . . (20 Gm.)	none
Sulphate . . . . . (20 Gm.)	none
Thiocyanate . . . . . (20 Gm.)	none
Calcium . . . . . (20 Gm.)	none
Iron . . . . . (1 Gm., colorimetric)	none
Tar Bases . . . . . (5 Gm.)	none

The figures in parentheses express the quantities taken for each determination.      **LOT 14741**

**E. R. SQUIBB & SONS. NEW YORK**  
 MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SINCE 1858

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## SQUIBB'S ANALYZED REAGENTS

**Acid Acetic Glacial, Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—HCl—SO<sub>3</sub>—SO<sub>2</sub>—HCOOH—  
Ca—Fe—Empyreumatics—Heavy Metals.**Acid Acetic Anhydride, Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Non-volatile substances—HCl—Heavy Metals.

**Acid Arsenous.** See Arsenic Trioxide.**Acid Boric (Crystals), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl—SO<sub>3</sub>—Ca—Alkalies—SiO<sub>2</sub>—Fe—Pb.**Acid Chromic.** See Chromium Trioxide.**Acid Citric, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—SO<sub>3</sub>—Ca—Fe—Pb.**Acid Gallic, Squibb's Reagent**bottle:  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—Cl—SO<sub>3</sub>—Fe—Ca—Mg—  
Tannin.**Acid Hydrobromic (34%), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—HCl—SO<sub>3</sub>—Ca—Fe—  
Heavy Metals—HPH<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.**Acid Hydrochloric Conc. (36%), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—Chlorine—SO<sub>3</sub>—SO<sub>2</sub>—As—  
Fe—Heavy Metals.**Acid Hydrochloric (25%), Squibb's Reagent**

Same as above.

**Acid Hydrofluoric (42%), Squibb's Reagent**ceresin bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—HCl—SO<sub>3</sub>—SO<sub>2</sub>—H<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub>—  
Ca—Mg—Al—Fe.**Acid Molybdic (85%), Squibb's Reagent**bottle:  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: MoO<sub>3</sub>—Cl—SO<sub>3</sub>—P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>—NO<sub>3</sub>—As—Fe—NH<sub>3</sub>—Insol.  
in NH<sub>3</sub>.**Acid Nitric Conc. (69%), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—HCl—SO<sub>3</sub>—As—HIO<sub>3</sub>—Fe—  
Heavy Metals.

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**Acid Nitric (25%), Squibb's Reagent**

Same as above.

**Acid Oxalic, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—Cl—SO<sub>3</sub>—NO<sub>3</sub>—NH<sub>3</sub>—Ca—  
Fe—Pb.**Acid Phosphoric (88%), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Halogen Acids—SO<sub>3</sub>—NO<sub>3</sub>—As—Ca—Mg—Fe—  
"Ous" Acids—Heavy Metals.**Acid Phospho-Tungstic, Squibb's Reagent**

1-oz. bottle:

Tested for: P—NH<sub>3</sub>—WO<sub>3</sub>.**Acid Sulphuric (98%), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—HCl—NO<sub>3</sub>—NH<sub>3</sub>—As—Fe—  
Pb—Heavy Metals.**Acid Sulphurous, Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—As—Fe—Heavy Metals—  
Assay.**Acid Tannic, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Non-volatile substances—Metals—Moisture.

**Acid Tartaric (Pb Free), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—Cl—SO<sub>3</sub>—Ca—Fe—Pb.**Alcohol, Anhydrous (99.97% by vol.), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for: Gravity—Residue—Fusel Oil—Aldehyde—Furfural—  
Oxidizable impurities.**Alcohol, Methyl (99.5% by wt.), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for: Residue—Acetone—Empyreumatics—Oxidizable im-  
purities.**Aluminum-Ammonium Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Cl—Ca—Mg—As—Fe—Heavy Metals.

**Aluminum Nitrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl—SO<sub>3</sub>—Ca—Mg—Fe—Heavy Metals.**Aluminum-Potassium Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Cl—Ca—Mg—As—Fe—Heavy Metals.

**Ammonia Water Conc. (28%), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for Non-volatile substances—Cl—SO<sub>3</sub>—Tar Bases—Fe—  
Heavy Metals.



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**Barium Acetate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Foreign matter not ppt. by  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ -Cl- $\text{NO}_3$ - $\text{SO}_3$ -Sr-Ca-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Barium Carbonate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Alkalies-Cl- $\text{SO}_3$ -Ca-Sr-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Barium Chloride, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Foreign matter not ppt. by  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ -ClO $_3$ - $\text{NO}_3$ -Ca-Sr-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Barium Hydroxide, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for: Alkalies-Cl-S-CO $_2$ -Ca-Sr-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Barium Nitrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Foreign matter not ppt. by  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ -Cl-Sr-Ca-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Benzol (Benzene), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for: Gravity-Boiling-point-Non-volatile substances-Thiophen-CS $_2$ .**Bismuth Nitrate (Crystals), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl- $\text{SO}_3$ -As-Fe-Pb-Cu-Ag.**Bismuth Subnitrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl- $\text{SO}_3$ -CO $_2$ -Ca-Mg-Alkalies-As-Fe-Pb-Cu.**Cadmium Iodide, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for:  $\text{SO}_3$ -Zn-Fe.**Cadmium-Potassium Iodide, Squibb's Reagent**

1-oz. bottle:

Tested for:  $\text{SO}_3$ - $\text{NO}_3$ -IO $_3$ -Fe.**Cadmium Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**

1-oz. bottle:

Tested for: Cl-Zn-Fe.

**Calcium Carbonate (Precipitated), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for:  $\text{SO}_3$ -Mg-Sr-Ba-Al-Fe-Heavy Metals.  
soluble salts.**Calcium Chloride (Crystals), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for:  $\text{SO}_3$ -Mg-Sr-Ba-Al-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Calcium Oxide (From Reagent CaCO $_3$ ), Squibb's Reagent**

1-lb bottle:

Tested for: Cl- $\text{SO}_3$ - $\text{NO}_3$ -CO $_2$ -P $_2$ O $_5$ -Mg-Al-SiO $_2$ -Fe-Alkalies.

**Carbon Disulphide, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances— $\text{SO}_2$ — $\text{SO}_3$ —Foreign Sulphides.**Carbon Tetrachloride, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances—Cl—HCl—Organic impurities—Aldehydes— $\text{CS}_2$ .**Chromium Trioxide (Chromic Acid), Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for:  $\text{SO}_3$ — $\text{HNO}_3$ —Ca—Mg—Alkalies.**Cobalt Chloride, Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle:  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.Tested for:  $\text{SO}_3$ — $\text{NO}_3$ —Alkalies—Ca—Ni—Cu—Pb—Zn—Fe.**Cobalt Nitrate, Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle:  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.Tested for: Cl— $\text{SO}_3$ —Alkalies—Ca—Cu—Ni—Zn—Fe.**Copper Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl—Alkalies and Alkaline Earths— $\text{SiO}_2$ —Fe—Foreign Metals.**Ether, Anhydrous, Squibb's Reagent**soldered tin: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....

Tested for: Sp. Gr.—Residue—Aldehydes—Vinyl Alcohol—Thio-compounds

**Ferric-Ammonium Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl— $\text{NO}_3$ —Alkalies—Cu—Fe.**Ferric Chloride, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: HCl—Basic Salt—Fe— $\text{SO}_3$ — $\text{NO}_3$ — $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ —As—Ca—Pb—Cu—Alkalies.**Ferrous Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Cl—Alkalies—Cu—Pb—Free Acid.

**Iodine, Resublimed, Squibb's Reagent**g. s. bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Non-volatile substances—Cl—CN.

**Lead Acetate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl— $\text{NO}_3$ —Al—Fe—Foreign Metals—Ca—Mg—Alkalies—Basic Salt.**Lead Nitrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl— $\text{SO}_3$ —Al—Fe—Foreign Metals—Ca—Mg—Alkalies.

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This house supplies only one quality of each product: that best suited to the purposes intended. The specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations; it has a plain, positive meaning. Therefore, when prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



**Lead Oxide Red, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Alkalies-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Fe-Pb metal.**Lead Oxide Yellow, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-CO<sub>2</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Ca-Mg-Al-Fe-Cu-Insoluble in Acetic Acid.**Lead Peroxide (Manganese-free), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-Mn-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Water-soluble salts-Assay.**Litmus Paper, Squibb**

In vials of 100 strips and in tubes of 2 sheets.

We prepare Litmus Paper of three different degrees of sensitiveness. Our regular red or blue quickly responds to N/250 alkali or acid V. S. Our neutral responds to either N/1000 alkali or acid V. S. Our dark-red or dark-blue, for technical purposes, responds quickly to N/100 alkali or acid V. S. We supply regular "red" or "blue" paper on unspecified orders.

**Magnesium Chloride, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: SO<sub>3</sub>-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-As-Ca-Ba-Al-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Magnesium Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-Ca-Sr-Alkalies-As-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Manganese Dioxide (Precipitated), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-NO<sub>3</sub>-SO<sub>3</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Ca-Mg-Fe-Alkalies-Assay.**Manganese Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-NO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Mg-Fe-Alkalies.**Mercuric Bromide, Squibb's Reagent**

1-oz. bottle:

Tested for: Non-volatile substances-Fe-As-Foreign Metals.

**Mercuric Chloride, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances-SO<sub>3</sub>-As-Fe-Calomel and Basic Salt-Foreign Metals.**Mercuric Oxide, Red, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances-Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-Fe-Pb-Cu.**Mercury, Squibb's Reagent**stone bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Non-volatile substances-Fe-Foreign Metals.

**Nickel-Ammonium Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-NO<sub>3</sub>-Pb-Cu-Fe-Co.**Nickel Nitrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-Fe-Cu-Co-Alkalies.



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**Potassium Iodide, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-CN-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>-KOH-IO<sub>3</sub>-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Potassium Nitrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>2</sub>-ClO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Potassium Permanganate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-ClO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Fe.**Potassium Persulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Fe-Pb-Mn-NH<sub>3</sub>.**Potassium-Sodium Tartrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Halogens-SO<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Fe-Pb.**Potassium Sulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-NO<sub>3</sub>-As-NH<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Mg-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Potassium Sulphocyanate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>-Fe.**Silver Nitrate (Crystals), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-Cu-Bi-Pb-Fe-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Ca-Alkalies.**Sodium Acetate (Crystals), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Sodium Acetate Anhydrous, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Sodium-Ammonium Phosphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>-As-Ca-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Sodium Bicarbonate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-Mono-carbonate-NH<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-CNS-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-Al-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Sodium Bisulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-As-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Ca-Mg-Al-Fe-Heavy Metals-Assay.**Sodium Bisulphite, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Cl-Ca-Mg-As-Fe-Pb-Insoluble matter-Heavy Metals-Assay.

**Sodium Bitartrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Fe-Pb.

**Sodium Borate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>-Ca-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Sodium Carbonate (Crystals), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Mg-Al-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Fe-NaOH-Heavy Metals-Loss at 120° C.**Sodium Carbonate Anhydrous, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Ca-NH<sub>3</sub>-Mg-Al-Fe-H<sub>2</sub>O-Heavy Metals.**Sodium Chlorate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Mg-Fe-As-Heavy Metals.**Sodium Chloride, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: SO<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Ba-Mg-I-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Sodium Citrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-As-Ca-Fe-Metals.**Sodium Cyanide, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>-Fe-CNS-Ferrocyanide-HCN.**Sodium Hydroxide (by Alcohol), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>-Ca-Al-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Fe-N-Assay.**Sodium Nitrate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-Ca-Mg-Fe-NO<sub>2</sub>-IO<sub>3</sub>-ClO<sub>3</sub>-Heavy Metals.**Sodium Nitrite, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-Fe-Assay.**Sodium Nitroprusside, Squibb's Reagent**

1-oz. bottle:

Tested for SO<sub>3</sub>.**Sodium Oxalate (Soerensen's Salt), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-K-Fe-Organic Foreign compounds-Hygroscopic Moisture-Neutrality (Bureau of Standards).**Sodium Peroxide, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Al-Fe-Heavy Metals-Assay.

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If difficulty is experienced in procuring any Squibb product, in the original packages here listed, please notify us; we shall see that your wants are met promptly and satisfactorily.

**Sodium Phosphate (Dibasic), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-SO<sub>3</sub>-NO<sub>3</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub>-As-Fe-Heavy Metals.**Sodium-Potassium Tartrate, Squibb's Reagent**

See Potassium-Sodium Tartrate.

**Sodium Sulphate (Crystals), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Cl-Ca-Mg-Fe-As-Heavy Metals.

**Sodium Sulphate Anhydrous, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-Ca-Mg-Fe-As-Heavy Metals-H<sub>2</sub>O.**Sodium Thiosulphate, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: SO<sub>3</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub>-S-CO<sub>2</sub>-Ca-Free Alkali-Fe-Heavy Metals-Assay.**Stannous Chloride, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: SO<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>-As-Fe-Pb-Alkalies-Foreign Metals.**Sulphur Washed, Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Non-volatile substances-Alkaline Earths-SiO<sub>2</sub>-Fe-Free Acid.**Tin (Mossy), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....

Tested for: Fe-Pb-Cu-Zn-As.

**Uranium Nitrate, Squibb's Reagent**

1-oz. bottle:

Tested for: SO<sub>3</sub>-Fe-Alkalies-Alkaline Earths-Uranous Salt.**Zinc (Mossy), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....

Tested for: As-Fe-Pb-P-S.

**Zinc Sulphate (Granular), Squibb's Reagent**bottle: 5 lbs.....1 lb..... $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.....1 oz.....Tested for: Cl-NO<sub>3</sub>-NH<sub>3</sub>-As-Fe-Foreign Metals.

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**SQUIBB'S REAGENT CHEMICALS**

The following chemicals are of a degree of purity usually exceeding the standards of the U. S. Pharmacopœia and adapted for all lines of chemical work where the highest purity Reagent is not required.

Acetone

Acid Lactic

Acid Oleic

Acid Pyrogallic

Acid Salicylic

Acid Stearic

Acid Trichloroacetic

Aloin

Aluminum Sulphate

Ammonia Water (10%)

Ammonium Benzoate

Ammonium Citrate

Ammonium Iodide

Amyl Acetate

Amyl Nitrite

Barium Dioxide



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## Squibb's Test Solutions (Continued)

Arsenic Acid T. S., Concentrated	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Barium Chloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Barium Hydroxide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Barium Nitrate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Bromine T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Cadmium Chloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Calcium Chloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Calcium Hydroxide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Calcium Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Chlorine T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Cobaltous Chloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Cobaltous Nitrate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
		25 Cc.
Cupric Acetate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Cupric Ammonium Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Cupric Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Diphenylamine T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Esbach's Reagent	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Ferric Ammonium Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Ferric Chloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Ferrous Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Gold Chloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
		25 Cc.
Gold Chloride T. S., Diluted	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
		25 Cc.
Haines', for Glucose	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Hydrogen Sulphide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Indigo T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Indigo-Carmine T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Iodine T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Iodine T. S., Alcoholic	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Iodo-Bromide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Lead Acetate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Lead Acetate T. S., Alcoholic	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Lead Acetate Basic T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Manganese Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Magnesia Mixture	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Magnesium Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Mercuric Bromide T. S., Alcoholic	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Mercuric Chloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Mercuric Chloride T. S., Alcoholic	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Mercuric Nitrate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Mercuric Potassium Iodide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Mercuric Potassium Iodide T. S., Alkaline	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Mercurous Nitrate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Naphthylamine Acetate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Naphthylamine (Alpha-) Hydrochloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Obermayer's Reagent	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Oxalic Acid T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Palladous Chloride T. S.		25 Cc.

## Squibb's Test Solutions (Continued)

Phenoldisulphuric Acid T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Phenolphthalein T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Phloroglucinol T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Picric Acid T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Platinic Chloride T. S.		25 Cc.
Potassium Carbonate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Chromate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Cyanide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Dichromate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Ferricyanide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Ferrocyanide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Hydroxide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Hydroxide T. S., Alcoholic	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Hydroxide T. S., Special	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Iodide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Permanganate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Potassium Sulphocyanate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Pyrogallol T. S., Alkaline	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Resorcinol T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Silver-Ammonium Nitrate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Silver Nitrate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Silver Sulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Acetate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Bisulphite T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Bitartrate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Carbonate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Cobaltic Nitrite T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Cyanide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Hypobromite T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Nitroprusside T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Phosphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Phosphotungstate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Sulphide T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Tartrate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sodium Thiosulphate T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Stannous Chloride T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Stannous Chloride T. S., Acid	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Stannous Chloride T. S., Saturated	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Sulphanilic Acid T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Tannic Acid T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
Tartaric Acid T. S.	500 Cc.	100 Cc.

## SQUIBB'S VOLUMETRIC SOLUTIONS

Alkaline Cupric Tartrate V. S. (Fehling's Solution)	500 Cc.
Barium Hydroxide V. S. N/10	500 Cc.

Since we make only one quality of each product, that best suited to the purposes intended, the specification "Squibb's" is not open to various interpretations, but has a plain, positive meaning. When ordering or prescribing, specify SQUIBB'S.



<b>Bromine V. S. N/10 (Koppeschaar's Solution)</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Hydrochloric Acid V. S. Normal</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Hydrochloric Acid V. S. N/2</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Hydrochloric Acid V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Iodine V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Oxalic Acid V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Oxalic Acid V. S. Normal</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Potassium Dichromate V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Potassium Hydroxide V. S. Alcoholic N/2</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Potassium Hydroxide V. S. Normal</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Potassium Hydroxide V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Potassium Hydroxide V. S. N/5</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Potassium Hydroxide V. S. N/2</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Potassium Permanganate V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Potassium Sulphocyanate V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Silver Nitrate V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Silver Nitrate V. S. N/100</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sodium Chloride V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sodium Hydroxide V. S. Double Normal</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sodium Hydroxide V. S. Normal</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sodium Hydroxide V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sodium Thiosulphate V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sodium Thiosulphate V. S. N/200</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sulphuric Acid V. S. Normal</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sulphuric Acid V. S. N/2</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sulphuric Acid V. S. N/10</b>	500 Cc.
<b>Sulphuric Acid V. S. N/50</b>	500 Cc.

### SQUIBB'S INDICATORS

<b>Azolithmin T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Brazil-Wood T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Cochineal T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Congo Red T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Hematoxylin T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Iodeosin T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Litmus T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Methyl-Orange T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Methyl Red T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Phenoldisulphonic Acid T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Rosolic Acid T. S.</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.
<b>Turmeric Tincture</b>	500 Cc.	100 Cc.



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**Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1/4 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

**Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1/2 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

**Tablets Atropine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Respiratory and Cardiac Stimulant; Analgesic and Antispasmodic.

(NOTE:—We also make hypodermic tablets Atropine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{200}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{150}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{100}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{50}$  gr. See Part II.)

**Tablets Barium Chloride Compound, Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Barium Chloride

7 gr. }

Digitalin

 $\frac{1}{12}$  gr. }

A prompt Cathartic in colic of horses. Dose: 1 tablet per injection, not to be repeated

before lapse of 24 hours.

**†Tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride 1 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

**†Tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride, 1 1/2 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

**†Tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride 2 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Antidotes to Cocaine: chloral hydrate; amyl nitrite by inhalation; caffeine hypodermically.

(NOTE:—We also make hypodermic tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  gr. See Part II of this book. See also Tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride  $1\frac{1}{8}$  gr. and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  gr., for preparing *Solutions*, further on.)

**Tablets Colic.** See Tablets. Eserine and Pilocarpine.

**Tablets Digitalin 1/4 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

**Tablets Digitalin 1/2 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Digitalin (Germanic) is used as a Cardiac Tonic and Diuretic; it increases the force and diminishes the frequency of heart action. Injections usually given at intervals of 12 to 24 hours. Antidotes: apomorphine hypodermically as emetic; nitroglycerin or morphine early, strophanthin later; camphor and other stimulants.

**Tablets Eserine Salicylate 1/4 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

**Tablets Eserine Salicylate 1/2 gr., Squibb**  
 tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

**Tablets Eserine Salicylate 1 gr., Squibb**  
 tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Eserine Salicylate has been found a serviceable Intestinal Peristaltic and Evacuant, and is largely used in colic of horses. The following is a favorite combination:

**Tablets Eserine and Pilocarpine, Squibb**  
 tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Eserine Salicylate	1/4 gr. }	Commonly called "Colic Tablets," because of their specific use in colic of horses. The pilocarpine enhances the peristaltic action of the eserine. Dose: 1 tablet, every four hours if needed.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.	1 1/2 gr. }	

(NOTE:—We also make hypodermic tablets Eserine Salicylate 1/100 gr., 1/60 gr. and 1/50 gr. See Part II of this book.)

†**Tablets Morphine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb**  
 tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

†**Tablets Morphine Sulphate 1 1/2 gr., Squibb**  
 tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

†**Tablets Morphine Sulphate 2 gr., Squibb**  
 tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Antidotes to Morphine: apomorphine hypodermically as emetic; atropine, strychnine or caffeine; exercise.

(NOTE:—We also make hypodermic tablets Morphine Sulphate, 1/2 gr., 1/4 gr., 1/6 gr., 1/8 gr., 1/10 gr. and 1/16 gr. See Part II.)

†**Tablets Morphine and Atropine Comp. No. 1, Squibb**

Morphine Sulphate	1 1/2 gr. }	tube of 10,
Atropine Sulphate	1/4 gr. }	bottle of 100,

†**Tablets Morphine and Atropine Comp. No. 2, Squibb**

Morphine Sulphate	1 1/2 gr. }	tube of 10,
Atropine Sulphate	1/2 gr. }	bottle of 100,

(NOTE:—We also make hypodermic tablets Morphine Sulphate 1/2 gr. and Atropine Sulphate 1/120 gr.; Morphine Sulphate 1/4 gr. and Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr.; Morphine Sulphate 1/8 gr. and Atropine Sulphate 1/200 gr.; Morphine Sulphate 1/8 gr. and Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr.; and Morphine Sulphate 1/6 gr. and Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr. See Part II of this book.)

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The Squibb Ideals have taken concrete form in the Squibb Products; these are universally recognized as standards of uniform Purity and Efficacy, that is, general Excellence and Reliability. Specify SQUIBB'S when prescribing or ordering.

**Tablets Nitroglycerin 1/10 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Antispasmodic and Vasodilator. Antidotes: atropine, extract ergot or strychnine hypodermically; cold to head.

**Tablets Physostigmine Salicylate. See Tablets Eserine Salicylate****Tablets Pilocarpine Hydrochloride 1/2 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Cathartic. Antidotes: apomorphine as emetic; atropine; ammonia.

**Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/4 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Antidotes: apomorphine as emetic; chloral with bromides per rectum; chloroform by inhalation if required.

**Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1/2 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

**Tablets Strychnine Sulphate 1 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

(NOTE:—We also make hypodermic tablets Strychnine Sulphate  $\frac{1}{400}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{300}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{200}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{100}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{60}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{50}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{40}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{30}$  gr.,  $\frac{1}{25}$  gr., and  $\frac{1}{20}$  gr. See Part II of this book.)**Tablets Veratrine Hydrochloride, 1/2 gr., Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

Cardiac Sedative and Antipyretic, in horses and cattle. Should be injected well diluted, and its effect carefully watched. Antidotes: apomorphine as emetic; morphine with atropine; stimulants.

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**SOLUTION TABLETS**

We append a list of a number of tablets used by Veterinarians for preparing *solutions*:

**†Tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride 1 1/8 gr., Squibb**

tube of 25, ; bottle of 100,

1 tablet dissolved in 1 fluidrachm of water yields approximately a 2-percent. solution; 1 tablet in 2 fluidrachms of water a 1-percent. solution; 2 tablets in 1 fluidrachm of water a 4-percent. solution, etc. Distilled or sterile water should always be used in preparing solutions; and if for hypodermic use, the solution should be passed through absorbent cotton.

**†Tablets Cocaine Hydrochloride 2 1/4 gr., Squibb**

tube of 25, ; bottle of 100,

1 tablet dissolved in 1 fluidrachm of water yields approximately a 4-percent. solution.



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**Tablets Potassium Arsenite, Squibb**

tube of 10, ; bottle of 100,

*For preparing Fowler's Solution (Solution Potassium Arsenite).*  
One tablet dissolved in  $\frac{1}{2}$  fluidounce of distilled water makes a preparation of the strength of *Liquor Potassii Arsenitis U. S. P.*, but without compound tincture of lavender.

**Tablets Potassium Permanganate 5 gr., Squibb**

Per 1000, ; per 500, ; per 100,

For preparing disinfectant solutions. Dissolve 1 to 2 tablets in a quart of water. These tablets are made from the Squibb distinctive quality of all large-crystal permanganate, and dissolve quickly in water. (Also supplied in 1, 2 and 3-gr. sizes.)

**†Veterinary Hypodermic Tablet Case, Squibb**

containing 12 tubes,

**Anti-Hog-Cholera Serum, Squibb 250 Cc. bottle.**

Clear, potent, free from irritating foreign bodies and from disease-producing bacteria. Affords positive protection against Hog Cholera. Write for complete literature.

**Ophthalmic Mallein, Squibb**

For conjunctival test for Glanders.

5 capillary tubes, sufficient for 5 tests,  
10 capillary tubes, sufficient for 10 tests,  
1 Cc. vial, sufficient for 50 tests,

**Torrey's Canine Distemper Vaccine, Squibb**

5 Cc. vial (1 treatment),

An effective *prophylactic* measure against Distemper in dogs.

**Torrey's Distemper Serum, Squibb 20 Cc. vial,**

For the efficient treatment of cases of Canine Distemper. Complete literature sent on request.

**Veterinary Tetanus Antitoxin, Squibb**

In special aseptic Syringes: 500 Units, Immunizing Dose,  
1500 Units, Immunizing Dose,  
5000 Units, Curative Dose.

**Veterinary Tuberculin, Squibb**

For diagnosis of Tuberculosis in cattle, hogs and other animals.

2 Cc. vial, sufficient for 1 test,  
20 Cc. vial, sufficient for 10 tests,

**Veterinary Mallein Solution, Squibb**

For subcutaneous test for Glanders.

2 Cc. vial, sufficient for 1 test,  
20 Cc. vial, sufficient for 10 tests,

## PART VI—MISCELLANEOUS

### Glossary of Therapeutic Terms

Used Throughout This Book

*Absorbents* are products that absorb moisture, wound secretions, or gas, and render them inert.

*Alteratives* are agents which in some way not yet understood alter the processes of nutrition and excretion and thereby cure many diseases of a chronic type.

*Amylolitics* are starch-digestants.

*Analeptics* are reviving, restorative medicines or agents.

*Analgesics* or *General Anodynes* are internal remedies relieving pain, either by direct impression of the nerve centers in the brain or by diminishing the conductivity of the sensory nerve fibers.

*Anaesthetics, Inhalation*, are volatile substances producing narcosis or general insensibility when inhaled in sufficient quantity.

*Anaesthetics, Local*, are agents producing local insensibility on topical application.

*Anaphrodisiacs*. See *Antaphrodisiacs*.

*Anhidrotics* or *Anhydrotics*. See *Antihydrotics*.

*Anodynes* or *Local Anodynes* are preparations relieving pain on local application; they act by depression of the terminal nerve filaments in the skin or by impairing the conductivity of the sensory nerves.

*Anodynes, General*. See *Analgesics*.

*Antacids* are substances neutralizing acidity, forming salts with the acid present.

*Antaphrodisiacs*, or *Anaphrodisiacs*, depress the sexual function and diminish sexual desire; they act by lessening the excitability of the nerves of the genital organs, by depressing the genital centers in the brain and spinal cord, or by decreasing the circulation in the genitalia.

*Anthelmintics* are agents destroying or expelling worms inhabiting the intestinal canal; usually tapeworm remedies.

*Anticachectics* are remedies opposed to cachexia (depraved condition of general nutrition).

*Anticatarrhals* subdue inflammation of the mucous membranes (of the bladder, bronchi, nose, etc.).



*Antidiabetics* are preparations used in diabetes.

*Antiemetics* are medicines arresting vomiting (emesis).

*Antiepileptics* are agents employed in epilepsy.

*Antiterrhines* are drugs diminishing nasal discharge.

*Antifats* are medicines reducing obesity.

*Antigalactics*, or *Antilactagogues*, lessen the secretion of milk.

*Antigonorrhoeics* are preparations used in gonorrhoea. They act either by retarding the action of the sweat glands, or by depressing the excitability of the perspiration centers, or by diminishing the cutaneous circulation.

*Antihydrotics*, or *Anhydrotics*, check excessive perspiration.

*Antilithics* are agents tending to prevent the formation of and to dissolve uric acid calculi.

*Antiluetics* are agents used in syphilis (lues).

*Antimalarials*. See *Antiperiodics*.

*Antineuralgics* are preparations relieving or curing neuralgia. See also *Analgesics*.

*Antiparasitics*, or *Parasiticides*, inhibit the growth of or destroy the animal or vegetable parasites on the body.

*Antiperiodics*, or *Antimalarials*, are remedies for periodic or intermittent fever (malarial fever); they act by arresting the development in the blood of successive crops of the plasmodium malariae.

*Antiphlogistics* are preparations reducing inflammation.

*Antipodagrics* are gout remedies.

*Antipruritics* relieve itching (pruritus).

*Antipyics*, or *Antisuppuratives*, are drugs opposed to the formation of pus (suppuration).

*Antipyretics* reduce elevated temperature (pyrexia), either by lessening the production of heat or by promoting the loss of heat.

*Antirheumatics* are rheumatism remedies.

*Antiscorbutics* are employed in scurvy (scorbutus).

*Antiseptics* prevent the development of microorganisms causing sepsis or infection.

*Antiseptics, Intestinal*, prevent or check intestinal sepsis or putrefaction.

*Antisialics*, or *Antisialagogues*, are agents lessening the secretion of saliva.

*Antispasmodics* overcome spasm of the muscular system.



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gripping, and decidedly irritating the intestinal mucosa; *Hydragogue Cathartics* especially produce watery discharges and include most of the drastic and saline purgatives; *Cholagogue Cathartics* stimulate the flow of bile and produce purgation in consequence, the stools being green-colored after full doses; *Saline Cathartics* stimulate the intestinal glands and by dint of their slight diffusibility cause an accumulation of fluid in the intestines, and this in turn produces the catharsis partly from the effect of gravity and partly by mild peristaltic stimulation.

*Caustics*, or *Escharotics*, are substances used to destroy pathologic organic tissue, either by abstracting water, or by uniting with the albumin, or by converting the tissue into carbon or gaseous substances.

*Cerebral Depressants* depress or temporarily suspend the functions of the cerebrum.

*Cerebral Excitants* or *Stimulants* increase the functional activity of the brain, partly by increasing the rapidity of the circulation and in part by a direct action upon the gray matter.

*Chalybeates* are ferruginous hematinics.

*Cholagogues* are agents promoting the secretion of bile.

*Cicatrizants* are vulneraries bringing about healing by cicatrization.

*Circulatory Equalizers* are medicaments restoring the equilibrium of the circulatory apparatus.

*Condiments* are spicy preparations stimulating digestion.

*Corrigents* are products employed to correct the taste, or to overcome untoward action such as griping, etc.

*Counter-irritants* are used to produce superficial irritation in order to exert a good effect upon a deeper-seated, diseased part or organ.

*Demulcents* are mucilaginous or oily preparations soothing and protecting the parts with which they come into contact, generally the mucous membranes:

*Deodorants* are substances correcting foul odors.

*Depilatories* are means of removing superfluous hair.

*Depressants* diminish functional activity.

*Dermics* are agents used in skin diseases.

*Diaphoretics* and *Sudorifics* produce increased perspiration (diaphoresis) the latter being the more energetic.

*Digestants* or *Digestives*, are medicaments that digest food or aid functional digestion.

*Discussants* are local agents favoring the disappearance of tumors and inflammatory exudates.

*Disinfectants* are agents destroying disease germs and noxious products of decomposition or fermentation.

*Diuretics* increase the excretion of urine, either by raising the blood-pressure and thereby increasing the renal secretion, or by stimulating the secretory cells or the nerves of the kidneys.

*Drastics*, or *Drastic Cathartics*, are very energetic purgatives, producing violent peristalsis by their irritant action on the intestinal mucous membrane.

*Ecbolics* are agents promoting parturition or producing abortion, by stimulating the gravid uterus to contraction.

*Emetics* are substances causing vomiting (emesis), either by irritating the terminations of the gastric, pharyngeal, or esophageal nerves, or by action through the blood upon the vomiting center, or by reflex action from peripheral sources.

*Emmenagogues* are used for restoring or stimulating the menstrual function, either by direct action upon the uterine musculature or indirectly improving the blood and nerve system.

*Emollients* soften and soothe irritated or tense skin.

*Epispastics* are blistering agents; vesicants.

*Errhines* are drugs increasing nasal secretion, usually without causing sneezing.

*Escharotics*. See *Caustics*.

*Excitomotors* are agents exciting nerve activity.

*Expectorants* are remedies which promote expectoration by modifying the secretion of the respiratory mucous membranes and facilitating its expulsion.

*Febrifuges* are fever-dispellers; antipyretics.

*Galactagogues* are agents increasing the secretion of milk.

*Gastric Tonics* are preparations that tone up the stomach and improve digestion.

*Germicides* are agents that kill disease germs.

*Hematinics* improve the quality of the blood by increasing the proportion of hematin (coloring matter).

*Hematopoietics* promote the processes of blood-making.

*Hemostatics* are agents arresting internal hemorrhage.

*Hypnotics* are drugs producing sleep without suspending the consciousness of pain.

*Intestinal Astringents* constrict the intestinal mucous membrane and in consequence arrest or diminish diarrhea.

*Laxatives* are mild cathartics. See under cathartics.

*Lenitives* are gentle laxatives; aperients.

*Lithontriptics* are agents supposed to promote the solution of concretions in the excretory passages.

*Masticatories* are drugs intended for chewing to increase the secretion of saliva.

*Motor Depressants* decrease the functional activity of the spinal cord and other motor centers, and in sufficiently large doses paralyze them.

*Motor Excitants* increase the activity of the spinal cord and other motor centers, producing disturbances of motility, increased reflex excitability, and tetanic convulsions when given in large doses, the end effect being motor paralysis from overstimulation.

*Mydriatics* cause dilatation of the pupils (mydriasis).

*Myotics* produce contraction of the pupils (myosis).

*Narcotics* are drugs that produce stupor, coma, insensibility, and finally death from paralysis of the medullary centers, according to the doses given.

*Nervines* are remedies used in nervous diseases.

*Nutrients* are nutritious substances or foods.

*Oxytocics* are drugs promoting uterine contractions and thus hastening parturition.

*Parasiticides* inhibit the growth of or kill parasites found upon the body; Antiparasitics.

*Parturients* or *Parturifacients* induce or facilitate birth.

*Peristaltics* are agents stimulating or increasing the vermicular action of the intestines.

*Protectives* are substances spread over an injured part or other lesion, mechanically protecting it from the air, moisture, or friction.

*Proteolytics* are solvents or digestants of proteins.

*Purgatives* are rather powerful cathartics.

*Reconstructives* or *Restoratives*, aid in the rebuilding of lost tissue, by promoting constructive metamorphosis.

*Refrigerants* are agents having cooling and slightly febrifuge properties.

*Resolvents* are systemic remedies favoring the absorption of exudates or tumors.

*Respiratory Depressants* lower the activity of the res-



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## The Metric System

In view of the fact that the metric system of weights and measures is now used in the U. S. Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary, to the exclusion of all others, a brief description of the system, supplemented by tables of equivalents, will no doubt be of interest to many who are unfamiliar with it.

The starting point of the metric system of weights and measures is the *meter*, the unit of linear measure, representing one ten-millionth of the polar quadrant of the earth—that is, the distance from the equator to the poles—and equivalent to 39.37 English inches.

The *gramme* is the unit of weight. It is derived as follows: the meter is divided into one hundred equal parts (centimeters); upon one such part, or centimeter, as a base a cube is erected having for its three dimensions one centimeter each. The contents of this are one *cubic centimeter*, which quantity of distilled water at its maximum density and 30 inches barometric pressure weighs *one gramme*, or 15.432 grains; and 1000 cubic centimeters (or mils) make one *liter*, or 33.81 fluidounces. One liter of distilled water at its maximum density and 30 inches barometric pressure weighs 1000 grammes, or one kilogramme, or 2.2 pounds avoirdupois.

The denominations representing the subdivisions of any unit are expressed by prefixing the Latin numerals *deci*, *centi*, and *milli* to the unit—meaning respectively one-tenth, one-hundredth, and one-thousandth. The multiples are expressed by prefixing the Greek numerals *deka*, *hecto* and *kilo*—meaning respectively ten, one hundred and one thousand.

For the use of those not familiar with the metric or decimal system, as it is also called, we append a few tables of equivalents. The values given in these tables are necessarily approximate, and hence should not be taken as units from which multiples can be made at liberty and exact results obtained. For instance, 0.2 gramme is given as the equivalent of 3 grains; 300 grains, however, would not be quite  $100 \times 0.2$  gramme or 20 grammes, but 19.43 grammes.

The usual abbreviations and exact equivalents of the metric units are as follows:

M. =meter	=	1.09361 yards =	3.28083 ft. =	39.37 in.
dm. =decimeter	=	0.10936 " =	0.32808 " =	3.937 "
cm. =centimeter	=	0.01093 " =	0.03280 " =	0.3937 "
mm. =millimeter	=	0.00109 " =	0.00328 " =	0.03937 "

Kg. =kilogramme	=	1000	Gm. =	15432.356 grains
Gm. =gramme	=	1	" =	15.4324 "
dg. =decigramme	=	0.1	" =	1.5432 "
cg. =centigramme	=	0.01	" =	0.1543 "
mg. =milligramme	=	0.001	" =	0.01543 "

l. =liter	=	1000 mils.	=	2.1134 pints =	33.8148 fl. ozs.
dl. =deciliter	=	100 "	=	0.2113 " =	3.381 "
ml. =milliliter or mil	=	1 mil.	=	0.03381 fl. oz. =	16.231 min.
(formerly cubic centimeter or Cc.)					

### Metric Weight and Apothecaries' Equivalents

Gramme Grain	Gramme Grains	Grammes Grains	Grammes Grains
0.001 = 1/64	0.04 = 2/3	0.6 = 9	10. = 154.3
0.0015 = 1/40	0.05 = 3/4	0.65 = 10	15. = 231.3
0.002 = 1/32	0.065 = 1	0.7 = 10.8	20. = 308.6
0.003 = 1/20	0.08 = 1 1/4	0.8 = 12	25. = 385.8
0.004 = 1/16	0.1 = 1 1/2	1.0 = 15.432	30. = 463
0.005 = 1/12	0.15 = 2 1/4	1.5 = 23	40. = 617.3
0.006 = 1/10	0.2 = 3	2. = 30.8	50. = 771.6
0.008 = 1/8	0.25 = 4	4. = 61.5	60. = 926
0.01 = 1/6	0.3 = 4 1/2	5. = 77	
0.015 = 1/4	0.4 = 6	6. = 92.5	
0.03 = 1/2	0.5 = 7 1/2	8. = 123.4	

### Metric Weight and Its Avoirdupois Equivalents

Grammes	Grammes	Grammes
25. = 385.8 grs. (approx. 7/8 oz.)	60. = 2 oz. + 50 grs.	300. = 10 oz. + 255 grs.
28.35 = 1 oz. = 437.5 grs.	70. = 2 oz. + 205 grs.	400. = 14 oz. + 48 grs.
30. = 1 oz. + 25 grs.	75. = 2 oz. + 282 grs.	500. = 17 oz. + 279 grs.
32. = 1 oz. + 56 grs.	80. = 2 oz. + 360 grs.	(approx. 1 lb., 15/8 oz.)
33. = 1 oz. + 72 grs.	90. = 3 oz. + 76 grs.	600. = 21 oz. + 72 grs.
34. = 1 oz. + 87 grs.	100. = 3 oz. + 231 grs.	700. = 24 oz. + 303 grs.
35. = 1 oz. + 103 grs.	(approx. 3 1/2 oz.)	750. = 26 oz. + 198 grs.
36. = 1 oz. + 118 grs.	120. = 4 oz. + 102 grs.	800. = 28 oz. + 96 grs.
40. = 1 oz. + 180 grs.	125. = 4 oz. + 179 grs.	900. = 31 oz. + 326 grs.
45. = 1 oz. + 218 grs.	150. = 5 oz. + 127 grs.	1000. = 35 oz. + 120 grs.
50. = 1 oz. + 334 grs.	200. = 7 oz. + 24 grs.	(approx. 2 1/5 lbs.)
	250. = 8 oz. + 358 grs.	



### Metric Measure and Its Equivalents in Apothecaries' Measure

Mils	Mils	Mils
0.06 = 1 minim	6 = 1.62 fluidrachms	120 = 4 fluidounces
0.1 = 1.5 minims	8 = 2.16 "	150 = 5 "
0.2 = 3 "	10 = 2.71 "	200 = 6.75 "
0.3 = 5 "	15 = 4 "	300 = 10.14 "
0.4 = 6 "	20 = 5.42 "	400 = 13.53 "
0.5 = 8 "	25 = 6.75 "	473 = 16.00 " (1 pt)
0.6 = 10 "	30 = 1 fluidounce	500 = 16.90 "
0.7 = 11 "	40 = 1.3 fluidounces	600 = 20.30 "
0.8 = 12 "	45 = 1.5 "	700 = 23.67 "
0.9 = 14 "	50 = 1.7 "	750 = 25.36 "
1 = 16.23 "	60 = 2 "	800 = 27. "
2 = 32.46 "	70 = 2.3 "	900 = 30.43 "
3 = 48.69 "	75 = 2.53 "	1000 = 33.81 "
4 = 64.92 "	90 = 3. "	(= 1 liter)
5 = 1.35 fluidrachms	100 = 3.38 "	

### Apothecaries' Weight and Metric Equivalents

Gramme	Grammes	Grammes
1/100 grain = 0.0006	2 grains = 0.13	1 1/2 drachms = 5.85
1/64 " = 0.001	3 " = 0.2	1 3/4 " = 6.81
1/50 " = 0.0013	4 " = 0.26	2 " = 7.78
1/40 " = 0.0016	5 " = 0.32	2 1/2 " = 9.72
1/32 " = 0.002	6 " = 0.39	3 " = 11.65
1/20 " = 0.003	8 " = 0.52	4 " = 15.55
1/16 " = 0.004	10 " = 0.65	5 " = 19.43
1/12 " = 0.005	12 " = 0.78	6 " = 23.3
1/10 " = 0.006	15 " = 0.97	1 oz. (480 grs.) = 31.1
1/8 " = 0.008	15.4 " = 1.	2 ounces = 62.2
1/6 " = 0.011	20 " = 1.3	3 " = 93.3
1/5 " = 0.012	24 " = 1.55	4 " = 124.4
1/4 " = 0.015	30 " = 1.94	6 " = 186.6
1/3 " = 0.022	40 " = 2.6	8 " = 248.8
1/2 " = 0.032	45 " = 2.92	10 " = 311.
3/4 " = 0.048	50 " = 3.23	12 " = 373.2
1. " = 0.065	60 grs. or 1 drm. = 3.89	

### Apothecaries' Measure and Metric Equivalents

1 minim = 0.06 mil	60 minims or 1 fluidrachm = 3.70 mils
2 minims = 0.12 "	1 1/4 fluidrachms = 4.65 "
3 " = 0.18 "	1 1/2 " = 5.60 "
4 " = 0.25 "	1 3/4 " = 6.50 "
5 " = 0.31 "	2 " = 7.50 "
6 " = 0.37 "	3 " = 11.25 "
7 " = 0.43 "	4 " = 15.00 "
8 " = 0.49 "	8 fluidrachms or 1 fluidounce = 30.00 "
9 " = 0.55 "	(more exactly, 29.57) "
10 " = 0.61 "	2 fluidounces = 59.15 "
15 " = 0.92 "	3 " = 88.72 "
20 " = 1.23 mils	4 fluidounces = 118.29 "
25 " = 1.54 "	8 " = 236.59 "
30 " = 1.84 "	16 fluidounces or (1 pint) = 473.17 "
40 " = 2.45 "	32 fluidounces = 946.33 "
45 " = 2.79 "	128 fluidounces or 1 gallon = 3785.33 "
50 " = 3.08 "	



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## Practical Urinalysis

### For the Medical Practitioner

---

We give below a short practical talk on the every-day analysis of urine which the practicing physician is regularly called upon to perform. We have selected only such tests as are easy of application and reliable.

Normal urine has an amber color, a slight acid reaction, a peculiar nondescribable odor, and a bitter saline taste. Its specific gravity varies from 1.010 to 1.030 at 25°C. and the average quantity excreted in twenty-four hours is 1,500 mils or Cc. (about 50 fl. ozs.), 1,000 parts of healthy urine contains about 40 parts of solid matter, consisting chiefly of urea (23 parts), sodium chloride (11 parts), phosphoric acid chiefly as phosphates (2.3 parts), sulphuric acid mainly as sulphates (1.3 parts), uric acid (0.5 part), hippuric acid, leukomaines, urobilin, and organic salts.

The *specific gravity* of any specimen of urine can be conveniently and accurately determined by the use of *Squibb's Specific Gravity Apparatus*. This is supplied in a case containing a certified hydrometer, a thermometer, a glass jar and a tube of litmus paper.

The amount of *total solids* can be roughly estimated by Häser's method. This consists in multiplying the last two figures of the specific gravity by 2.33. For example, if the specific gravity is 1.020, multiply 20 by 2.33, which gives 46.6 Gm., the amount of total solids in each 1,000 mils (Cc.), of the urine. If a person voids 1,500 mils (Cc.) of urine daily the total amount of solids eliminated therewith is  $46.6 \times 1.5$ , or 69.9 Gm.

The quantity of *urea* eliminated can be quickly and accurately estimated by the use of *Urease Squibb*. Complete information on this product will be found among the scientific notes at the end of this book.

*Squibb's Urea Apparatus* will also be found convenient for the purpose. Complete directions accompany the outfit.

The *abnormal constituents* found in various pathological urines are albumin, sugar, acetone, bile, indican, blood, casts, pus, spermatozoa, and epithelial cells.

In testing urine clean test tubes and fresh reagents are essential. A separate pipette should be used for each solution employed. (See list of Test Solutions, Part IV of this book.)

---

## Albumin Tests

If the urine is cloudy, it should be filtered through filter paper—not talcum, fuller's earth, magnesium carbonate or charcoal; before testing it for albumin freshly voided urine should be allowed to cool, and no specimen of urine to which the heat test has been applied should be used for the nitric acid contact test. The first two tests are approved by the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors and employed by the medical examiners.

### HEAT TEST

If the urine is acid, take one-half test-tube of the filtered urine, add one-sixth of its volume of saturated salt solution (five ounces to the pint), hold the tube by the lower portion and boil the upper one-third. If a cloud forms it consists of either albumin or earthly phosphates. Add two or three drops of diluted nitric acid, boil again, and add three drops more of the acid; if the cloud remains albumin is present, but if the cloud entirely disappears the precipitate is phosphatic and albumin is absent.

If the urine is alkaline or neutral, take one-half test-tube of the filtered urine, add one-sixth of its volume of saturated salt solution and then a sufficient number of drops of diluted nitric acid, or of 33 per cent. acetic acid, to render faintly acid. This must be done in all cases where the urine is alkaline or neutral, for albumin will not be precipitated from such urine by heat. When this has been done apply heat as directed in the preceding paragraph.

### NITRIC ACID CONTACT TEST (HELLER'S TEST)

Take a perfectly clean and dry test-tube having caliber of about one inch (a conical wineglass is preferable), and place into it about one inch of urine; allow concentrated nitric acid to flow slowly from a pipette down the side of the inclined test-tube underlying the urine. Wait five minutes. By use of dark background look very closely for

white band or cloud of albumin just above junction of acid and urine.

Or, place into a test-tube of large diameter about one inch of concentrated nitric acid, then incline the tube and from a pipette allow an equal volume of urine to flow slowly down the side of the tube, carefully overlaying the acid. If albumin is present, by the use of a dark background a zone will be seen just above the point of contact of the urine and the acid, the intensity of the cloud depending on the amount of albumin present. If no cloud is seen, the tube should be set aside, and re-examined in one-half hour, because the reaction for albumin is sometimes slow.

(NOTE:—Urates and copaiba and some other resins may give a white ring. The former are dissolved on heating; the latter, by the addition of alcohol. Albumin is not affected by either treatment.)

#### ESBACH'S PICRIC ACID TEST

Drop the urine into a clear quantity of Esbach's reagent made as follows:

Picric Acid.....	1 Gm.
Citric Acid.....	2 Gm.
Distilled Water q. s. ad.....	100 mils

A white precipitate or cloud forms if albumin is present. For the *quantitative* estimation of albumin, an Esbach's albuminometer proves very serviceable. It is inexpensive and simple of manipulation.

---

### Tests for Sugar

In testing for sugar, if the urine has been found to contain more than a faint trace of albumin the latter should first be removed by boiling and filtering.

#### FEHLING'S TEST

Mix equal parts of the copper sulphate and alkaline tartrate solutions in a test tube and add a quantity of water equal to the combined volume of the two reagents used; the total quantity to prepare for a test need not exceed 5 mils (Cc.). Boil the mixture. If it remains clear, it



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concentrated and strongly acid urine which is sugar-free, will decolorize the copper; on the other hand, a decolorization may indicate a beginning reduction of the copper, particularly when only a trace of sugar is present. Under such circumstances it is advisable to let the test tube stand for twelve to eighteen hours, before arriving at a definite conclusion. In testing for *traces* of sugar, when the tube is set aside it is well to dilute the contents with about 2 volumes of water. This reduces the density of the solution, and enables any cuprous oxide to subside that might otherwise remain in suspension.

---

## Tests for Acetone

### LANGE'S TEST

Mix 15 mls (Cc.) of the urine with 0.5 to 1 mil of acetic acid, and add a few drops of freshly prepared concentrated solution of sodium nitroprusside. Overlay with ammonia water. At the point of contact a violet ring forms.

### LIEBEN'S TEST

Distill a portion of the urine after adding a few drops of phosphoric acid. To the distillate in a test tube add a few drops of compound solution of iodine (Lugol's solution) and then sufficient solution of potassium hydroxide to render the mixture decidedly alkaline. A yellow precipitate consisting of iodoform will at once form if acetone is present.

---

## Tests for Bile Pigments

### GMELIN'S TEST

Add fuming nitric acid to the urine contained in a test tube, by inclining the same and pouring down the side slowly; the acid will form a layer under the urine. If bile pigment is present colored rings form near the junction of the two liquids; a green ring above, and under this a blue, violet-red, and reddish yellow. If the green and violet red rings are wanting, it indicates the probable presence of lutein.

(NOTE.—Fuming nitric acid may be prepared by adding a few drops of formaldehyde solution to regular nitric acid and carefully warming until it assumes a red color.)

#### ROSSBACH'S TEST

Filter the urine through filter paper. After it has all passed through, apply a drop of nitric acid to the filter. A pale-red spot will be formed, surrounded by red, violet, blue, and green circles.

#### HELLER'S TEST

Pour about 5 mils (Cc.) of concentrated hydrochloric acid into a test tube and add enough urine to impart a color to it. Then carefully pour nitric acid down the side of the tube so as to form a layer on the bottom. A play of colors at the junction of the two layers indicates bile pigments.

---

### Tests for Indican

#### MCMUNN'S TEST

Boil about 5 mils (Cc.) of the urine with an equal volume of hydrochloric acid and a few drops of nitric acid. Allow to cool, then shake with 2 or 3 mils of chloroform. The latter becomes colored violet.

#### JAFFE'S TEST

Mix 10 mils (Cc.) of the urine with an equal amount of concentrated hydrochloric acid and 2 or 3 mils of chloroform; add solution of chlorinated soda drop by drop, shaking after each addition. The chloroform will gradually become colored blue. Slight excess of the soda solution will cause no harm, but a large excess may interfere with the test.

---

### Blood Tests

#### ROBERTS'S OCCULT BLOOD TEST

Blood may be conveniently detected by means of Dr. Dudley Roberts's Occult Blood Test Tablets, described in the Tablet section of this book. The microscopic and spectroscopic tests are also very satisfactory.



### GUAIAC TEST

Mix equal volumes of fresh tincture guaiac and "ozonized" oil of turpentine (that is, old turpentine oil that has been exposed to the air and sunlight for some time), and cautiously overlay the mixture on the urine contained in a test tube. At the junction of the two layers a grayish precipitate forms and immediately above it a blue ring if blood is present. On agitation the entire mixture turns blue. Pus may give the same reaction, but the blue ring disappears on boiling; not so with blood.

---

### Detection of Pus

The best means of detecting pus is the microscope. However, the following test is often employed: Let the urine settle in a conical graduate. Pour off the supernatant liquid from the sediment. Add to the latter a few drops of concentrated solution of potassium or sodium hydroxide, and stir. Pus becomes colored greenish, and gelatinizes to a tough mass. (Mucus is partly dissolved by this treatment, with the formation of a flocculent precipitate.)

---

### Uric Acid and Urate Tests

Strongly acidulate the urine with hydrochloric acid and set aside for 24 hours. Yellowish-red crystals of uric acid will deposit on the bottom and sides of the test tube. By comparing this tube with one containing a similar quantity of normal urine treated in the same manner, an approximate idea may be obtained of the amount of uric acid in the abnormal specimen, sufficiently accurate for ordinary practical purposes.

The *murexide* or *Weidel's test* is conducted by evaporating to dryness a few drops of the urine in a watch glass or porcelain capsule, adding a drop or two of nitric acid, again evaporating carefully and then adding one or two drops of ammonia water. Murexide (ammonium purpurate) will be formed, and be shown by a purple coloration.



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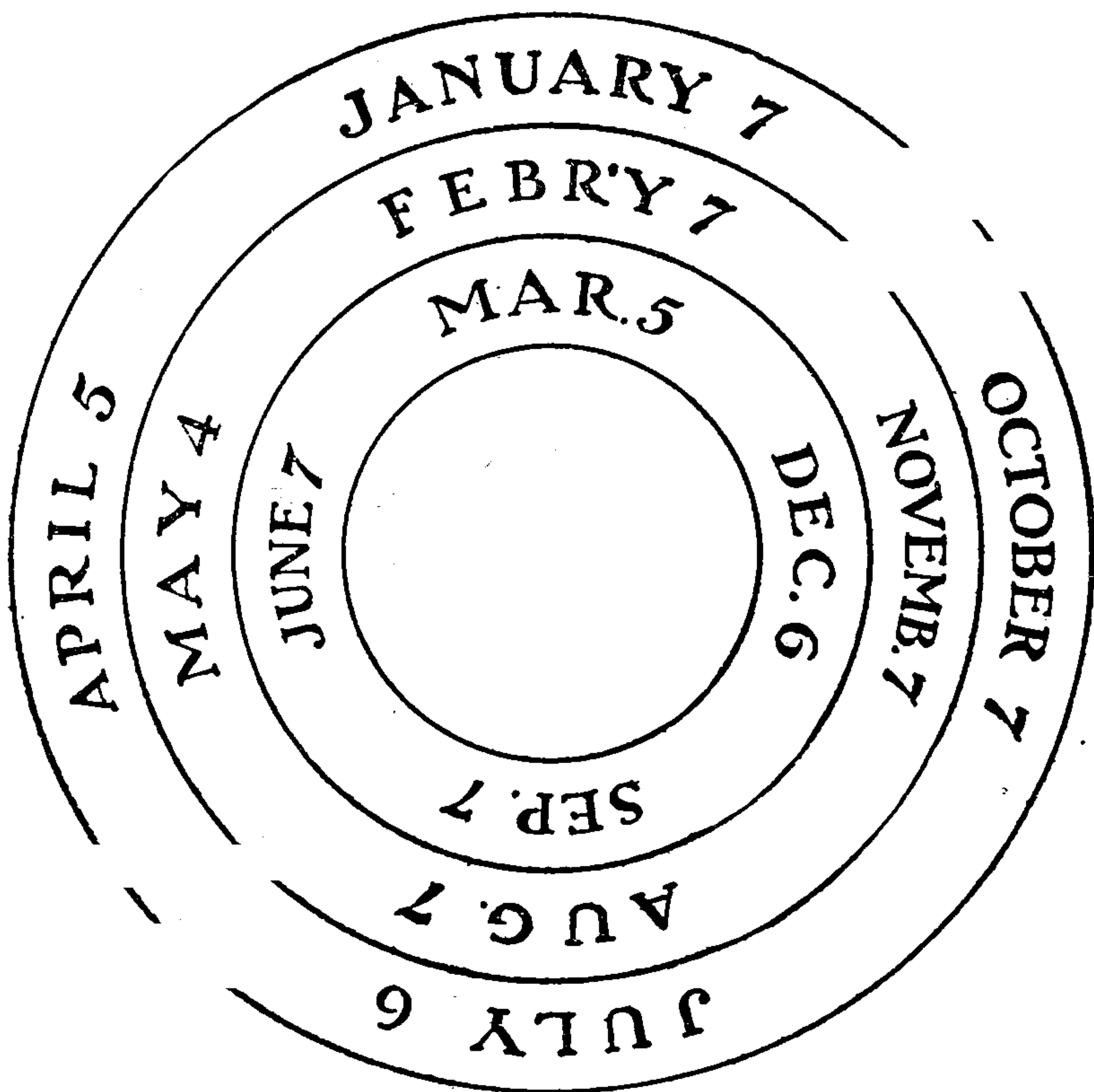
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THE ERUPTIVE FEVERS

Name	Period of Incubation	Stage of Inf'n	Time of App'ce of Er'p'n	Char of Eruption	Duration of Eruption	Location of Eruption	Description	Points in Treatment
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	Unknown	Sudden	Second to fourth day	Herpes labialis, purpuric spots & edema		Herpes on the lips: purpuric spots over entire body	Leucocyte Extract. Old to head and neck. Balsam, add equal parts with Petrolatum (oil). Potassium permanganate solution. Milk; Ergot to contract blood vessels and prolong effect of Ergot if blood pressure is high. During sponging. Ergot to contract blood vessels and prolong effect of Ergot if blood pressure is high. During sponging.	
Erysipelas	From a few hours to three or four days	One to three days	Within twenty-four hours	A light red, slightly raised margin with a well-defined margin	Four to eight days	On face	Branny or in large flakes	Leucocyte Extract. Potassium permanganate solution. Milk; Ergot to contract blood vessels and prolong effect of Ergot if blood pressure is high. During sponging.
Measles	Ten to twelve days	Four days	Fourth day	Small, red, with a white margin. 1-2 hours	Four to five days	First on face, then downwards over the body	Branny and continuing eight to eleven days	Leucocyte Extract. Potassium permanganate solution. Milk; Ergot to contract blood vessels and prolong effect of Ergot if blood pressure is high. During sponging.
Roetheln	Eight to	One to			Three days	Face and	Slightly	Leucocyte Extract. Potassium permanganate solution. Milk; Ergot to contract blood vessels and prolong effect of Ergot if blood pressure is high. During sponging.

<p><b>Scarlatina</b></p>	<p><b>Diffuse, scarlet, punctate</b></p>	<p>Seven to ten days</p>	<p>On neck, chest and face, then over the body</p>	<p>vesicles or large flakes: continues about one week</p>	<p>Vaccine. Disinfect and sterilize utensils. Evacuate bowels thoroughly at first; keep them open with Liquid Petrolatum (Heavy). Prevent irritation of skin, keep it secreting. Hot sponging. Milk diet. Avoid salicylates and cod-tar preparations; no caffeine unless necessary on account of high fever; no quinine. Sodium bromide for restlessness. Antiseptic gargle and spray for throat and nose; wet skin with talcum; during desquamation anoint skin with Liquid Petrolatum (Heavy); no phenol or mercury ointments require specialist.</p>
<p><b>Typhoid fever</b></p>	<p>Rose-colored, lenticular spots coming out in crops</p>	<p>Five to thirty-five days</p>	<p>On abdomen, chest and back</p>	<p>Slightly branny or none</p>	<p><b>Typhoid fever.</b> Get in bed. Chloroform later, Liquid Petrolatum (Heavy) to keep bowels open and reduce putrefaction and toxemia. Keep mouth clean with alkaline antiseptic solutions. Opium with intestinal astringents for diarrhea; salol; milk; yeast. Milk not good. (For diet, see <i>J. A. M. A.</i>, 1914, Sept. 12, p. 929; also "Handbook of Therapeutics," <i>J. A. M. A.</i>, 1916, pp. 130 et seq.). Careful, protracted convalescence desirable.</p>
<p><b>Typhus fever</b></p>	<p>Miliary spots; petechiæ; streaks; of a mulberry-red color</p>	<p>Few days only, or may last throughout the course of the disease</p>	<p>On sides of chest and abdomen; arms and back</p>	<p>Slightly branny</p>	<p>"Symptomatic, following the suggestions made for other infections;" extermination of vermin, especially lice. (See <i>J. A. M. A.</i>, 1917, Feb. 17, p. 576).</p>
<p><b>Varicella</b></p>	<p>Vesicles in crops</p>	<p>Five to eight days</p>	<p>Abdomen, chest and arms</p>	<p>Crusts for five to eight days</p>	<p>Isolation. Brisk cathartic at first; keep bowels open with Liquid Petrolatum (Heavy). Do not pick open vesicles. Warm baths; dust with talcum; celluloid mittens for young children. Simple diet; no meat.</p>

## Obstetric Calendars



To use this obstetric calendar of Dr. WILLIAM L. CANTON, New York City, take the date of the beginning of the last menstruation, add to it the number in the circle which accompanies the name of the month in which it occurred, and to the sum prefix the name of the month next occurring in the same circle, going around the circle in the direction taken by the hands of a watch. This date is the day on which labor should occur. For example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{May } 20 + 4 &= 24 + \text{Feb.} = \text{Feb. } 24 \\ \text{Sept. } 4 + 7 &= 11 + \text{June} = \text{June } 11 \end{aligned}$$

If the sum of the numbers carries the date over into the succeeding month, use such succeeding month to determine the month of labor.

$$\text{Mar. } 30 + 5 = \text{April } 4 + \text{Jan.} = \text{Jan. } 4$$



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### **Drugs that Affect the Color of Urine**

Carbolic Acid (Phenol) may cause it to be brown.

Diuretics and copious quantities of water and other beverages cause urine to become lighter in color.

Methylene Blue turns it green if acid.

Renal Irritants render it darker.

Santonin makes it more yellow if acid, purple if alkaline.

Senna may render it red if acid, yellow if alkaline.

Sulphonmethane (Sulphonal) may turn it very dark.

### **Drugs That Color the Stools**

Bismuth salts color them black or very dark gray.

Colchicum and its preparations tint them greenish.

Iron and its salts color them black.

Mercury and its compounds make them green.

Purgatives cause them to be darker.

### **Drugs Excreted With the Milk**

Arsenic and its compounds.	Opium and its preparations.
Bromides.	Quinine and its salts.
Hexamethylenamine.	Sulphur.
Iodine and Iodides.	Vegetable Cathartics.
Lead salts.	Volatile Oils.
Mercurials.	

### **Drugs That Often Cause Cutaneous Eruptions or Itching**

Antitoxins and Sera.	Copaiba.
Arsenic and its compounds.	Iodine and Iodides.
Belladonna and its preparations.	Opium and Opiates.
Bromides.	Quinine Salts.
Chloral Hydrate.	Salicylic Acid and its salts.
	Volatile Oils.

PERCENTAGE SOLUTION TABLE

Showing the quantity of drug and water to use for preparing aqueous solutions of different strengths. In the calculations 456 grains has been taken as the weight of 1 fluidounce of water at ordinary temperature. To prepare solutions of the strengths designed below, TAKE:

Water Fld oz.	GRAINS OF DRUG TO MAKE A SOLUTION CONTAINING															
	1 in 5000	1 in 4000	1 in 3000	1 in 2000	1 in 1000	1 in 500	½%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	10%	20%	25%	50%
½	0.046	0.057	0.076	0.114	0.228	0.457	1.14	2.3	4.6	7.	9.5	12.	25.3	57.	76.	228.
1	0.091	0.114	0.152	0.228	0.456	0.913	2.29	4.6	9.3	14.1	19.	24.	50.6	114.	152.	456.
2	0.182	0.228	0.304	0.456	0.912	1.83	4.58	9.2	18.6	28.2	38.	48.	101.3	228.	304.	912.
3	0.273	0.342	0.456	0.684	1.37	2.74	6.87	13.8	27.9	42.3	57.	72.	151.9	342.	456.	1368.
4	0.365	0.456	0.608	0.912	1.82	3.65	9.16	18.4	37.2	56.4	76.	96.	202.6	456.	608.	1824.
6	0.547	0.684	0.912	1.37	2.74	5.48	13.75	27.6	55.8	84.6	114.	144.	303.9	684.	912.	2736.
8	0.729	0.912	1.22	1.82	3.65	7.31	18.32	36.8	74.4	112.8	152.	192.	405.2	912.	1216.	3648.
12	1.094	1.37	1.82	2.74	5.47	10.96	27.5	55.2	111.6	169.2	228.	288.	607.9	1368.	1824.	5472.
16	1.46	1.82	2.43	3.65	7.3	14.6	36.64	73.6	148.8	225.6	304.	384.	810.4	1824.	2430.	7296.

It should be observed that the above directions yield slightly more than the usually prescribed quantities—1 fluidounce, 2 fluid-ounces, etc.—owing to the increase in volume caused by the drug entering into solution. In the case of the weaker solutions—up to 1 or 2 per cent.—this increase is not appreciable.



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# SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL

Known as

## Liquid Petrolatum, Squibb Heavy (Californian)

---

*Pure, Heavy, Viscous Mineral Oil, Crystal-clear, Odorless, Tasteless, and Non-irritating. An Efficient, Harmless Intestinal Evacuant and Lubricant.*

---

For the successful treatment of intestinal stasis and constipation, the employment of a mineral oil of correct constitution and of highest purity is imperative.

In pursuance of our long-established and well-known policy to supply of every product only the best quality for the purpose intended, we have made a thorough and exhaustive study of all American and Russian mineral oils obtainable. After more than five years of such careful investigation and research we are able to state:

*First.*—There are *two distinct types of mineral oil* for internal use offered in the market, differing greatly in physical and in chemical properties, namely:

**TYPES OF MINERAL OIL**

(a) The *light oils with no characteristic viscosity*. They belong to the methane or paraffin series of hydrocarbons and include not only all the low gravity oils of the methane series which are imported from Russia, but also all American mineral oils except the Squibb Mineral Oil.

(b) The *heavy oils of considerable viscosity*. They consist principally of polymethylenes, i.e., hydrocarbons of the naphthene series. These are derived solely from crudes found only in certain parts of Russia and also in California which latter crude has a naphthene content far greater than any other known crude in the world.



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without producing any serviceable lubrication; also a thin oil is apt to cause leakage or dribbling.

Further, *viscosity diminishes very rapidly as the temperature rises*. This is particularly true of all thin oils. It is essential for the physician to know that the liquid petrolatum that he uses has *the necessary viscosity at the temperature of the inside of the intestine*. Therefore, special attention is called to the particularly high and efficient viscosity of Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian) at 37.7° C. (100° F.). Also, this viscosity is *natural*; the Squibb oil is not sophisticated in any way and therefore maintains its high viscosity at body temperature.

### Action and Remedial Uses

Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian), is not an aperient, a laxative, a cathartic or a purgative, but a mechanical lubricant. It is not absorbed by the stomach or intestine, does not act on and is not acted upon by the fluids of the gastro-intestinal tract, and passes out of the body unchanged and in the same quantity that it entered. During its passage it lubricates the lumen of the gut, softens fæces, prevents injury of the mucous membrane by scybala, allows repair of an already abraded mucosa, relieves irritated or fatigued myenteric ganglia, and thus, by permitting a rapid passage of the intestinal contents, prevents the proliferation of bacteria and the production of toxins and a consequent toxæmia. In short, its use establishes and maintains a proper body drainage, i.e., a normal bowel activity, allowing better digestion and absorption of food, *without the formation of a habit*.

EVACUANT  
FOR  
GENERAL USE

DURING PREG-  
NANCY AND  
LACTATION

Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian), is used to correct the constipation of pregnancy, to avoid the hemorrhoidal condition which so often attends it, to prevent or relieve postpartum intestinal stasis, and for all other conditions for which it is indicated. *Liquid Petrolatum Squibb* may be used

by the mother in any necessary amount, without fear of any influence on her child, since the oil does not enter the maternal circulation, but exercises its influence in a mechanical way in the gastro-intestinal tract alone.

It is used surgically as an aid in differentiating a surgical intestinal case from one non-surgical; also as a prophylactic to prevent the ascent of intestinal bacteria, thereby preventing secondary infection of biliary and other ducts; also to regulate the bowels before and after operation.

#### IN SURGERY

It is useful as a dressing for burns, also for nasal packings and spray.

Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian), sprays better than does a light oil, and lubricates the nasal mucosa more thoroughly and the lubrication is more lasting.

#### IN NOSE AND THROAT

As pure liquid petrolatum has no physiological action, it may be given in any quantities without harm. As it is not chemically active and resists chemical change, it is compatible with any medication indicated. However, certain facts about dosage are worthy of note. The length and calibre of the gastro-intestinal tract differ not only with age, but in different individuals of the same age, therefore the quantity of oil necessary for lubrication may vary. Also the conditions for which heavy liquid petrolatum is indicated are various, so the size and number of doses will vary. Then, too, there must be considered the nature, amount and consistency of the contents of the bowel; the pathological relaxation or hypertonicity of the intestinal walls; the degree of entero- or viscerop-tosis; the number, kind and place of adhesions, bands or kinks; also whether the life of the patient is active or sedentary.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF SQUIBB'S MINERAL OIL

Larger and more frequent doses are necessary at the beginning of treatment than after a normal intestinal condition has been established. *In every case a mini-*

*imum regulating dose should be determined and maintained, not because more oil would do harm, but because it would be wasted.*

Intestinal lubrication can be produced best when the gastro-intestinal tract is comparatively empty. The best time for administration, then, is between meals and at bedtime. However, individual preferences for other times may be gratified.

*For an adult, to begin with one tablespoonful twice a day between meals and on going to bed, later increasing or decreasing the same according to effect desired. Children and infants in proportion.*

#### DOSAGE

*As Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian), is odorless and tasteless, flavoring or a menstruum is not necessary, although such may be added if desired.*

### **The following facts concerning Squibb's Mineral Oil are worthy of emphasis:**

*1. Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian) is a pure naphthene oil. This is an important fact because a naphthene oil is not likely to be contaminated with hydrocarbons which can be absorbed from the intestine by the human system, while all other American oils, as well as Russian oils, are quite likely to be so contaminated.*

*Explanation.*—Paraffin crudes, i.e., petroleum as it comes from the earth, contain many hydrocarbons besides those which belong to the methane series. Such are olefins and acetylenes, and other unsaturated hydrocarbons. These unsaturated hydrocarbons are readily absorbed by the human system and cause bodily harm when so absorbed. In refining, it is more or less difficult to free a paraffin oil from all olefins, etc., if such are abundant in the crude, and an oil is undesirable for internal use if it contain any olefins or other unsaturated hydrocarbons.

Again, olefins, acetylenes, and similar hydrocarbons may, under certain conditions, be formed from pure paraffin oil, in spite of the greatest care to avoid the



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be absorbed from the intestinal tract and do harm when in the human system.

2. Also, a naphthene oil can be made to have a much higher viscosity, and the chief value of a mineral oil for internal use depends upon its high viscosity.

All American mineral oils except Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian) are composed chiefly of paraffins. Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian), is composed wholly of naphthenes. Further, a Russian mineral oil is not necessarily a naphthene oil. It is true that the Russian Baku oil has been found to contain about 80% of naphthenes. However, other Russian oils (like the Pennsylvania oils) are composed principally of paraffins. Thus a mineral oil, although it may be a genuine Russian oil, may be no better than an ordinary American oil, while even if it is a genuine Baku oil, the best that Russia has to offer, it is not as good as the Californian oil, which is the best the world has, because even in the crude it is composed almost entirely of naphthenes.

So then, if the best Russian mineral oil were under consideration, the Heavy Californian Oil is superior to it, because Heavy Californian Oil is composed entirely of naphthenes. This is both an important distinction and an important difference.

*III. A highly viscous oil will lubricate the walls of the intestine and otherwise act in the bowels better than will a thin oil. A naphthene oil has a much higher true viscosity than has a paraffin oil. Therefore a pure naphthene oil is the best mineral oil for internal use.*

*Explanation.*—Lubricating the intestine, softening the fæces, and inhibiting bacterial growth and the speedy removal of fæces from the colon are the four valuable factors in the successful working of mineral oil for internal use, and any mineral oil offered for internal use should fulfil all these requirements, which it cannot do unless it has a sufficiently *high true viscosity*.

The more viscous the oil the more slowly it is distributed over the inside walls of the intestine; the more

tenaciously it holds to the bowel wall, and the longer its lubrication remains effective. (Thin oils quickly run off from the walls, collect in the rectum, and leak out).

The more viscous the oil the more intimately it will mix with the fæces. Also a thin oil, even after mixing, may run out again. The more viscous the oil the longer it will remain mixed. Indeed, a highly viscous oil when once mixed with the fæces will not separate from them before the fæces are expelled. The permanent mixing effectually softens the fæces, keeps them soft, and favors speedy and easy expulsion, without injury to the bowel wall.

Again, the more thoroughly a mineral oil is mixed with the fæces the less water (moisture) the fæces can contain. Moisture is necessary for the growth and increase in numbers of bacteria. This keeping water out of the fæces is one way in which a viscous mineral oil inhibits bacterial growth.

Another way in which the growth and numerical increase of bacteria is prevented by a highly viscous oil such as Squibb's Mineral Oil is by coating with oil the material used as food by the bacteria, and also by coating the bacteria themselves.

All micro-organisms require food if they are to grow and multiply, and if this food is so enclosed in a coating of oil that the bacteria can not get at it, or make use of it if they do come in contact with it, or if the micro-organisms themselves are so covered that they cannot receive nourishment, they cannot grow and multiply. A thin oil will not effectively coat either food of use to bacteria or the bacteria themselves, while a highly viscous oil will coat both. Thus Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, because it is highly viscous at the temperature of the inside of the intestine, effectually deprives intestinal bacteria of the nourishment necessary for their growth and proliferation.

Again, a highly viscous oil effectively coats the inside of the intestine and permits the healing of any abrasions. It is quite common for food residues to wound the intestine. These little wounds may let bacteria and toxins



enter the blood stream. Thin oils neither coat the intestine thoroughly enough, nor for a sufficiently long time to permit healing. A highly viscous oil, such as Squibb's Mineral Oil, will effectively coat the abraded surface and give ample opportunity for healing.

*IV.—A normal passage of the bowel contents is to be sought and maintained because an abnormal delay in the passing on and out of the contents of the intestine causes many conditions which produce ultimate discomfort or disease.*

*Explanation.*—If there is stasis, *i.e.*, a slowing of the normal movement of the bowel, then irritation of the lining membrane of the intestine and even inflammation of it may result. Delay allows the proliferation of bacteria. Now bacteria, by their action on proteids, may produce substances that may act as poisons (toxins) if they are absorbed into the system from the bowel.

Therefore if bacteria increase abnormally there may be produced toxins which a diseased intestinal membrane may absorb, and these toxins when in the system may cause trouble in parts of the body remote from where they entered. A thin mineral oil cannot keep up a normal movement of the bowel, or indeed any series of continual movements, unless it is taken so frequently and in such quantities as to cause distress, indigestion and leakage.

As Liquid Petrolatum Squibb, Heavy (Californian), is pure and highly viscous, it will produce and continue desirable bowel movements and finally restore normal bowel activity, and will do this without forming a habit of taking oil.

Further, as the necessary dosage of Squibb's Mineral Oil is small, it is an economical oil; also in any such dosage there will be no leakage or other disagreeable symptoms attending its use.

*V.—If desirable results from the use of a good mineral oil are to be had, attention must be given to the natural way the oil works as well as to the natural way*



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not as likely to be absorbed in the system as when they are free and they will be eliminated quickly with the stools. Sometimes these substances have color and the liquid petrolatum holding them in solution may be seen colored. However, all color of liquid petrolatum as it appears in the stools is not due to toxins. Many non-toxic substances may color it.

*This speedy and non-irritating elimination of the contents of the bowel by liquid petrolatum is the factor of greatest value in preventing the formation, the retention and absorption of toxic material.*

*VII.—As Mineral Oil is not a medicine but an aid to physiological bodily functioning, it may be necessary to continue the taking of it for some time if the desired results are to be had.*

*Explanation.—*The action of mineral oil when taken internally is that of a mechanical lubricant of the bowels, softener of the fæces, and remover of toxins. It protects the membrane and prevents injury to it, while it softens fæces and prevents the accumulation of moisture in them and hence inhibits the growth and the increase of bacteria. Thus it relieves irritation, allows healing of the intestinal membrane, and permits normal processes of nourishing the body to be restored. In other words, it puts a stop to abnormal processes and allows nature to re-establish normal activities. Nature cannot do this all at once. How long it will take will depend on how extensively and to what degree the normal processes have been deranged. The oil must be taken for a time long enough to permit complete restoration of the normal bowel activity. It is of interest that, however long the oil may be taken, no habit of taking oil will be formed. So the taking of mineral oil should be persisted in until the desired results are had.

*VIII.—NOTE: For the reasons given above, and also for other causes which it is not possible to set forth within the limits of such brief summaries of facts as have been here made, it is important, when ordering mineral oil for internal use, to specify SQUIBB'S.*

# SQUIBB'S CHLORINATED ANTISEPTICS AND DISINFECTANTS

**Chloramine-T, Chloramine-T Paste;  
Dichloramine-T; Chlorcosane;  
Halazone Tablets.**

Chloramine-T Squibb is water-soluble, while Dichloramine-T Squibb is oil-soluble, for which Chlorcosane

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Squibb is the one satisfactory solvent. Chloramine-T Surgical Paste is ready for immediate application. These are

available and easily used antiseptics and are of the highest value and greatest convenience in every-day civil practice.

Halazone Squibb is an effective disinfectant for small quantities of water for drinking.

It should be borne in mind that while the result of the researches of Dr. H. D. Dakin, the chloramines are

## CHLORAMINES ARE NOT "DAKIN'S SOLUTION"

not "Dakin's Solution." What is technically known as "Dakin's Solution" is a neutral solution of sodium hypochlorite. It is an efficacious antiseptic but requires for its successful use

special apparatus and a twenty-four hours' service of a nurse, inasmuch as a continuous application is necessary, as well as frequent bacterial examination of the wound. Then, too, the solution itself is difficult to make and quite unstable.

The chloramines are very different from this. They are the outcome of Dakin's efforts to overcome the difficulties, presented by the neutral solution of sodium hypochlorite. So while the Dakin solution is efficacious and of value in military hospitals and other institutions where specialists in chemistry and bacteriology are in constant attendance and the nursing force is adequate, the chlor-

amines are of value in small hospitals and in every-day civil surgery as they do not require any special apparatus, specialists, or extra personnel. They are easily made ready for use by simply dissolving the Chloramine-T in water or the Dichloramine-T in Chlorcosane. They are applied by means of gauze, tampon, packing, or by spray. Renewal oftener than once in twenty-four hours is seldom necessary.

### CHLORAMINE-T SQUIBB (WATER-SOLUBLE)

Chloramine-T, a name shortened for convenience in use from toluene-parasodiumsulphonchloramine, designates a white, crystalline solid, without odor, and containing 12.6 percent. of chlorine.

#### CHLORAMINE-T

Readily soluble in water, its solutions have a bitter taste and are comparatively stable, no appreciable decomposition taking place upon exposure to ordinary room light and temperature. Compared with an equimolecular solution of neutral sodium hypochlorite, Chloramine-T gives up its chlorine less rapidly, has an antiseptic value about four times greater than that of the hypochlorites, is more efficient in the presence of blood than is neutral sodium hypochlorite, has a relatively slight solvent action on necrotic tissue, has a prolonged antiseptic activity, and is less irritating than the hypochlorites. "In severe septic conditions much of the Chloramine-T is promptly decomposed by the secretions. This is true of all antiseptics of the chlorine group and is even more marked in the case of hypochlorites than with Chloramine-T."<sup>1</sup>

Dakin writes, "In place of the hypochlorite, the more stable Chloramine-T has been used to a considerable extent and with particular success in fresh industrial accidents. It is usually used in 0.5-2 percent. solution and its action is similar to that of hypochlorite save that necrotic tissue is less rapidly removed."<sup>2</sup> Again, "Chloramine-T can be used in stronger solution (up to two percent.) than can the hypochlorites. It is more stable and exerts more pro-

#### COMPARED WITH SODIUM HYPOCHLORITES

extent and with particular success in fresh industrial accidents. It is usually used in 0.5-2 percent. solution and its action is similar to that of hypochlorite save that necrotic tissue is less rapidly removed."<sup>2</sup> Again, "Chloramine-T can be used in stronger solution (up to two percent.) than can the hypochlorites. It is more stable and exerts more pro-

<sup>1</sup>*A Handbook of Antiseptics*, by Henry Drysdale Dakin and Edward Kellogg Dunham.

<sup>2</sup>*Ibid.*



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Chloramine-T\* has been used with success to irrigate the pleural cavity in empyæma, the urinary bladder, the gall bladder, sinuses, the urethra, etc. Also as a douche for the vagina, the ear and the nose. It has also been found to exert a satisfactory germicidal action in the eye when used in a 1:1000 solution.

To disinfect meningococcus carriers Chloramine-T used by steam spray and applied locally in water solutions has been employed with success. Dakin further writes, "In spite of limitations, chiefly imposed by anatomical conditions, valuable results have been obtained . . . with the use of antiseptics in the treatment of meningococcus carriers among soldiers"<sup>1</sup> in the following ways:

1. By use of steam spray and solution of Chloramine-T.

2. Local application of Chloramine-T in water and especially Dichloramine-T dissolved in oil. Gordon and Flack used 0.5 percent. solution of Chloramine-T or 1.2 percent. solution of zinc sulphate. "The Chloramine-T gave the better results especially with persistent carriers," although to a slight degree it was not as well tolerated as the solution of zinc sulphate. For full description of methods employed and the character of results the original articles\* should be consulted. Since Chloramine-T is non-toxic and is stable, "the choice of strength must be left to the judgment of the surgeon. In practice, it is advisable to keep a 2 percent. solution in stock and dilute this, if necessary, either with water, or in case of considerable dilution, with normal saline solution. A 2 percent. solution is slightly hypotonic and when an approximately isotonic medium is desired, normal saline solution should be used as a diluent. Chloramine-T, like hypochlorites, has a corrosive action on most metals and should not be used for the

USES OF

FOR CARRIERS

STOCK  
SOLUTION OF

CORRODES  
METALS

<sup>1</sup>Dakin and Dunham, *Handbook of Antiseptics*.

\*For authorities, exact references to quotations, details of uses, etc., see "Squibb's Chlorinated Antiseptics, Disinfectants and Solvents," Revised Edition, 1918. October, Brochure No. 9.

sterilization of instruments."<sup>1</sup> For sprays, atomizing tubes of glass are preferable.

Again: "Chloramine-T is well adapted for use in impregnated gauze, for which very few substances of high antiseptic value have proved successful. It is possible, for example, to incorporate in the gauze Chloramine-T to an amount equal to 25 percent. of the weight of the gauze . . . an amount, however, larger than is advisable, 5 percent. being adequate. . . . The gauze should not be moistened before use. . . . It can be used dry for lightly packing and subsequently moistened, if necessary, when in position."<sup>2</sup> Impregnated gauze is of most value in recent wounds to check progress of infection, therefore particularly useful for industrial accidents "where treatment can be promptly instituted."

Further: "Chloramine-T and Dichloramine-T give materially better results than the hypochlorites when acting on organisms in a blood medium."<sup>3</sup>

Chloramine-T Surgical Paste Squibb is composed of one percent. of toluene-parasodiumsulphonchloramine in the neutral base sodium stearate.

RATIONALE OF  
CHLORAMINE-T  
SURGICAL PASTE

This paste is sufficiently firm not to flow away when applied to a wound and yet fluid enough to be moulded to the anfractu-  
osities of a granulating surface

or of a fractured bone.

"Chloramine-T Paste is designed to maintain in an aseptic condition wounds which already have been disinfected or to sterilize wounds which are only slightly infected. It should be applied only to wounds which yield small quantities of secretion; which have little or no necrotic tissue, or which have only little or no infection."<sup>4</sup> "Chloramine-T Paste cannot sterilize severely infected wounds."<sup>5</sup> Carrel and Hartmann,

FOR WHAT  
CHLORAMINE-T  
PASTE IS USEFUL

<sup>1</sup>Dakin and Dunham, *Handbook of Antiseptics*.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>*Jour. Exp. Med.*, N. Y., XXVI, p. 97.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 118.



after prolonged investigation, state as their conclusions that "(1) under the conditions of our experiments chloramine paste maintains the asepsis of a wound already sterile, and sterilizes an infected wound. (2) Under the same conditions chloramine paste causes no apparent modification of the cicatrization curve of an aseptic wound."<sup>1</sup>

Dakin and Dunham write: "When the frequent renewal of the antiseptic is impracticable or not desired, recourse may be had to pastes or oils . . . which embody a store of antiseptics that may be gradually utilized. The mild antiseptic action . . . of Chloramine-T Paste is often useful to maintain sterility and prevent reinfection of wounds which have previously received more vigorous treatment."<sup>2</sup> . . . "The paste is not oleagenous. It has a creamy consistency and can be spread readily. As the antiseptic is dissolved in the water constituting the chief bulk of the paste, it has ready access to the parts treated."<sup>3</sup>

For full directions for the use of Chloramine-T Surgical Paste, see *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, Vol. XXVI, pp. 91 and 97.

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## DICHLORAMINE-T SQUIBB (OIL-SOLUBLE)

### (A) Nature of Dichloramine-T

Dichloramine-T, shortened for convenience in use from toluene parasulphondichloramine, is the name of a crystalline solid, slightly yellowish in color, of somewhat sweetish taste, and having a pungent odor resembling chlorine. It differs from Chloramine-T in having the sodium atom replaced by an atom of chlorine.

Dichloramine-T is comparatively stable under ordinary conditions but solutions of it are somewhat unstable. It is only very slightly soluble in water but rather freely

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<sup>1</sup>*Jour. Exp. Med.*, N. Y., XXVI, p. 118.

<sup>2</sup>Dakin and Dunham, *Handbook of Antiseptics*.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.



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(C) *How to Use Dichloramine-T*

USES OF

Dakin and Dunham<sup>1</sup> say, "Dichloramine-T dissolved in oily media may be sprayed upon wound-surfaces or poured into accessible parts of deep wounds. . . . It is suitable for cases requiring prolonged antiseptic treatment, and for first dressings of recent wounds which do not require irrigation. It is used also for nasal antiseptics. It has great advantage over other chlorine antiseptics in that it may be used in high concentration and its action is of much longer duration. Its application is extremely simple and it ordinarily need not be renewed more than once in twenty-four hours."

## ADVANTAGES OF

Dakin and Dunham recommend "for surgical purposes a 6.5 to 10 per cent. solution in treated eucalyptol and paraffin oil, . . . applied by a glass atomizer, poured into wound cavities or introduced into sinuses by a cotton swab. The amount of the solution needed for each treatment is extremely small, 1 to 2 Cc. being sufficient for most moderate sized wounds."

## STRENGTH OF OILY SOLUTION

"The technic of the application of<sup>2</sup> Dichloramine-T is simplicity itself in contradistinction to that of Dakin, Carrel, Dehelly and Depage. After a careful surgical preparation of the wound at the primary dressing, and excision of all foci of infection and of devitalized tissues, the solution is applied on surface wounds with an atomizer in the form of a spray. In deep wounds the cavities are filled with the liquid. When dependent drainage exists because of the location of the wounds, or when it has been made purposely, the lower opening is temporarily closed with gauze and then the cavity is filled with the oil, thus covering all the wound surfaces. The

## HOW TO USE

## SURFACE AND DEEP WOUNDS

The

<sup>1</sup>Dakin and Dunham, *Handbook of Antiseptics*.

<sup>2</sup>Dakin, Lee, Sweet, Hendrix and Le Conte., *J. A. M. A.*, LXIX, No. 1, 1917, July 7, p. 29, col. 2.

dependent drainage is then re-established by removing the temporary gauze obstruction. This privilege of dependent drainage cannot be practiced with the use of aqueous solutions and the Dakin-Carrel-Dehelly-Depage technic in which the wound must act permanently as a basin to hold the weak solution. We believe that too much stress cannot be laid on this advantage. We have found that it is necessary to apply the oil but once in twenty-four hours, and the wounds should be covered with only a few layers of gauze to avoid the absorption of the oil by the dressings."

DEPENDENT DRAINAGE

CHLORCOSANE SQUIBB

(THE ONE SOLVENT FOR DICHLORAMINE-T)

NATURE OF CHLORCOSANE

Chlorcosane<sup>1</sup> is prepared from paraffin wax by replacing part of the hydrogen with chlorine. It is a bland, almost tasteless oil, of high viscosity and in itself inert.

Chlorcosane, when at ordinary room temperature, dissolves Dichloramine-T only very slowly. "To prepare a solution . . . warm about one-quarter of the amount of Chlorcosane required to about 80° Centigrade, add the Dichloramine-T, stir or otherwise agitate the mixture until a solution is had, then add the remaining three-quarters of the Chlorcosane, which should be at room temperature, and if necessary filter the whole solution through dry fluted filter paper. Chlorcosane will hold from 8 to 10 per cent. of Dichloramine when the solution is at ordinary room temperature."

HOW TO DISSOLVE DICHLORAMINE-T IN CHLORCOSANE

"Solutions of Dichloramine-T in Chlorcosane are remarkably stable considering the high reactivity of Dichloramine. Light is the greatest cause of deterioration. Solutions should be kept in amber (or, preferably, black)

STABILITY OF SOLUTION

<sup>1</sup>The substance of what is here said concerning Chlorcosane is taken from Major E. K. Dunham's *Herter Lectures*, New York, 1918, January.

bottles and protected from heat and moisture." As a rule a solution properly made will keep under favorable conditions for several weeks. Decomposition should be distinguished from the formation of precipitate on account of chilling the solution. If a solution of Dichloramine-T in Chlorcosane is chilled to a certain degree, Dichloramine-T will be thrown out of solution. By gently warming the solution this precipitate will be dissolved. For application to wounds a solution stronger than 5 per cent. of Dichloramine-T should not be used.

"The solution may be applied directly to the surface of the wound by any convenient way, spraying being considered the best." Since 5 per cent. and stronger

#### HOW TO USE SOLUTIONS OF

solutions are too viscous for use in a hand atomizer, a power apparatus is necessary with a pressure of from 15 to 20 pounds. It is better not to thin the solution by a diluent. If a suitable atomizer is not available, "a grooved director, cotton swab, medicine dropper or a glass syringe may be employed. . . . In ordinary wounds the application may be once in 24 hours and the dressings very light. For gangrenous or for foul wounds a more frequent application should be made, as the active chlorine is consumed more rapidly" (by such wounds).

For spraying the naso-pharynx a 1 per cent. or a 2 per cent. solution is best.

### HALAZONE SQUIBB

#### (FOR THE DISINFECTION OF SMALL QUANTITIES OF WATER)

Dakin calls attention to the unsuitableness of chlorine gas, bleaching powder or sodium hypochlorite for the disinfection of small quantities of water. Also to the fact that while the acid sulphates of the alkali metals are "undoubtedly useful," the taste imparted by these salts is quite disagreeable to some persons, the solutions of them attack metallic water bottles, and chiefly they do not possess the potency or security afforded by a disinfectant of the chlorine group. Therefore the difficult problem of readily sterilizing small individual quantities of water was



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of water is desirable. With this end in view, we have made a number of experiments with various types of substances, one of which we believe to be worth practical application. . . . The substance which is the most suitable that we have yet found is parasulphondichloraminobenzoic acid . . . and appears to be effective and reasonably stable. The presence of the COOH group confers a slight but definite degree of solubility in water, which is increased by dispensing it with alkaline salts such as sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, borax or sodium phosphate. . . . Since the synthetic name of the disinfectant is inconveniently long for ordinary use, we propose to apply the name 'Halazone' to the tablets containing it. . . . From the results (of experiments) it appears that a concentration of 1:300000 is sufficient to sterilize an ordinarily heavily contaminated water in about thirty minutes. Such a concentration could be relied upon to remove colon, typhoid, or cholera organisms. Special experiments showed that the substance in tablet form was efficacious when acting on water contained in aluminum bottles, although a very trifling action on the metal may be observed if tablets are allowed to remain undisturbed in long contact with the metal. We believe such action to be of no practical moment. The concentration of disinfectant given above is just perceptible to the taste, especially in warm water containing little organic matter, but the water is perfectly palatable. One point of advantage possessed by the present disinfectant over most hypochlorite preparations is the fact that the active chlorine is less rapidly used up so that the process of disinfection continues for a considerably longer period."

The various Squibb chlorinated products are obtainable in convenient packages, as follows:

#### Chloramine-T Squibb

Powder—

Amber vial, 582 gr.

Amber bottle, 6 $\frac{2}{3}$  oz.

Surgical Paste, 2 oz. tube,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 1 lb. bottles.

Tablets, 4.6 gr., in bottles of 100, 500 and 1,000.

Chlorcosane Squibb,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pt., 1 pt. bottles.

Dichloramine-T Squibb, 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb., 1 lb. bottles.

## Squibb's Tablets

The great European war has again demonstrated the value of tablet medication. Tablets have the approval of the Medical Department of the U. S. Army and Navy, and have been used in the service almost to the exclusion of pills or capsules.

### SUPERIORITY OF SQUIBB'S TABLETS

Squibb's Tablets differ from all others; they contain the Squibb quality of ingredients, the formulas are more scientifically studied, they are accurate in dosage, and because of rapid disintegration, produce prompt and definite therapeutic effects.

The rapidity with which the tablet responds in the presence of watery fluid, such as the saliva or gastric secretion may be demonstrated by dropping a calomel or bismuth tablet in water and noticing the result. Advantage may be taken of this fact in treating children or adults who cannot swallow a tablet. If the tablet is put into a spoon and a little water added the tablet breaks down to a powdery condition at once.

### COATED TABLETS NOT AFFECTED BY AGE

The coating used on the Squibb Tablets is freely soluble, and applied only in sufficient quantity to mask the taste during the process of swallowing; it does not harden by age, and only momentarily hinders the disintegration of the tablet, at the same time it masks all disagreeable odor and taste, prevents decomposition, and retards loss of volatile ingredients.

Examinations in our Control Laboratory of some chocolate-coated Strychnine Sulphate Tablets Squibb over twelve years old, demonstrated the coating to be freely soluble, the disintegration very rapid and the medical content as active as when the tablets were made.

### TABLETS OF INSOLUBLE MEDICAMENTS

Squibb Tablets containing such insoluble medicaments as Acetanilid, Aspirin, Calomel, Bismuth salts, Salol, etc., disintegrate at once in the presence of water, in the saliva, or in the digestive secretions.



## Squibb's Superior Botanicals

All the botanical and other crude drugs used in the Squibb Laboratories are obtained from the best known sources and only those of first quality are employed. Shipments are accepted by us only after they have been examined and passed by our expert pharmacognosists, and by our Control Laboratories where they are tested chemically; and in many instances they are subjected to additional tests in our Physiological Laboratories.

ONLY FIRST  
QUALITY DRUGS  
ACCEPTED

Each drug is first examined macroscopically and microscopically, to establish its identity. Then it is thoroughly garbled to remove any foreign drugs or parts of the plant which may have been included in the harvesting and which are not included by the official definition. For example: If the bark of the root is the part which the Pharmacopœia directs to be used, we exclude all bark of the stem and all undue quantities of woody material. Likewise, when leaves are officially specified, stems, etc., must not be present.

CAREFULLY  
EXAMINED FOR  
FOREIGN MATTER

Also inspection must show plainly that the drug, after collecting, was promptly and carefully dried and kept in a clean place; and there must be no evidence of fermentation or of dirt accumulated during the drying. Fermentation caused by packing drugs before they are perfectly dry is one of the chief causes of change in the active principles.

Drugs for which the Pharmacopœia prescribes a definite alkaloidal strength, are assayed carefully to make sure they are at least of that strength; and in those instances where biological assay is officially suggested, the drugs are subjected to the proper tests at our Physiological Laboratories. Furthermore, we also physiologically test and standardize our ergot preparations, as well as a number of other potent drugs for which there is no chemical assay established.

ASSAYED  
CHEMICALLY AND  
PHYSIOLOGICALLY



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## Squibb's Ergot Products

The House of E. R. Squibb & Sons has for a long time been recognized as the first producer of ergot preparations of exceptional quality and absolute reliability. What Dr. Stearns was to the introductory therapy of ergot, Dr. Squibb has been in its pharmacy; he studied it, experimented with it unceasingly, and established the name "Squibb's Ergot" firmly in medicine.

Medicinal ergot is a poisonous, parasitic fungus growing on rye. Its value depends very largely upon cautious selection, thorough cleansing, careful preservation, correct

SPANISH RYE  
ERGOT BEST

manipulation until all its essential principles are extracted, and proper packing of the finished product. *Spanish* rye ergot is far superior to all other kinds, as the peculiar atmospheric conditions of the Spanish peninsula favor a more mature and otherwise better growth of the fungus. Squibb's Ergot preparations are made from this Spanish rye ergot exclusively. Each year a fresh lot is secured, and upon receipt of an importation it is subjected to a very thorough process of cleansing by which all extraneous and inert matter is removed. Then as soon as practicable this clean ergot is ground and immediately extracted by the Squibb repercolation process, and made up into those preparations which are recognized as safe and efficient for administration.

SQUIBB'S ERGOT  
PRODUCTS TESTED  
PHYSIOLOGICALLY

Finally, Squibb's Ergot preparations are carefully tested physiologically according to the method recommended by Drs. Edmunds and Hale (*Hygienic Lab. Bull.* No. 76), and admirably conform to their standards. Particular mention may be made of Squibb's *Sterile Ergot*, an alcohol-free preparation for hypodermic or intramuscular injection, physiologically standardized so that each mil (Cc.) represents 2 Gm. of Ergot.

Consequently, the use of Squibb's Ergot in any of its forms is in no sense a matter of clinical experiment, so often attended with serious risk, but the application of a proven remedial agent carefully prepared, tested and standardized.

## Squibb's Cascara Products

Cascara Sagrada (*Rhamnus Purshiana*) was discovered in Montana, on the banks of a tributary of the Columbia River, about 1805, by the members of the first North American transcontinental exploring expedition under the command of Lewis and Clark. The plant, along with a number of other unknown drugs collected on the journey, was sent to Frederick Pursh, a German botanist of Philadelphia, for botanical study; hence the name "Rhamnus Purshiana."

### DISCOVERY OF CASCARA SAGRADA

Columbia River, about 1805, by the members of the first North American transcontinental exploring expedition

*Fresh* Cascara Sagrada is believed to contain a ferment which is said to be responsible for unpleasant results produced when the drug is administered; while it is maintained that the *seasoned* bark, such as has been

### WELL-SEASONED BARK ONLY VALUABLE

kept a year or more before elaborating it, owes its valuable properties as a laxative, *free from griping*, to the fact that the ferment has been exhausted

by standing. The Squibb Laboratories do not use any cascara bark unless it has been seasoned for *more than a year*; and of such only the choicest bark is employed.

This care insures a maximum of efficacy and a freedom from undesirable by-effects to the various preparations of cascara which are marketed under the Squibb label. These include: Extract, Fluidextract, Aromatic Fluidextract, and Fluid Cascara Aromatic Non-Alcoholic. This

### SQUIBB CASCARA PREPARATIONS

non-alcoholic product is identical with Aromatic Fluidextract Cascara U. S. P. in strength and flavor, but the alcohol has been omitted without sacrificing the keeping qualities of the preparation. It has the therapeutic advantage of eliminating any alcohol effect, a result especially desirable in the case of children. It can unhesitatingly be recommended in preference to the official preparations, and it is offered at a lower price because of the absence of alcohol. For descriptions of these various preparations, see the respective titles in Part I of this book.

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## Squibb's Compound Alum Powder

formerly known as Surgical Powder, consists of exsiccated alum, camphor and carbolic acid. It was introduced by Dr. E. R. Squibb in 1868, and has steadily grown in favor among the medical profession as an emergency dressing and wash.

As a *styptic*, it coagulates blood and at the same time contracts ends of capillary vessels, thus stopping hemorrhage unless it be from a large artery.

As an *antiseptic*, it is useful as a first dressing for wounds, to which it may be applied either dry or in solution.

As a *stimulant*, it hastens formation of healthy granulation tissue, thereby causing rapid healing of wounds.

As an *escharotic*, it serves to destroy exuberant growth of granulations and promote normal healing.

As an *absorbent*, it keeps the wound dry, rendering foul discharges and infection from outside impossible.

As an *astringent*, it prevents hypersecretion and tends to restore the mucous glands to normal activity.

As an *Emergency Dressing*, Squibb's Compound Alum Powder will control hemorrhage and prevent sepsis, giving time to prepare necessary material or transport the patient where all is in readiness.

As a *Routine Dressing*, Squibb's Compound Alum Powder serves for protecting approximated edges of clean wounds; for protecting and hastening repair in all wounds with loss of tissue, also of granulating abdominal wounds after laparotomy; for cleaning up ulcers of any size and nature, etc.; it is also useful in solution for the nose and throat, as a vaginal douche, etc., and as solution or powder in post-partum hemorrhage.

Squibb's Compound Alum Powder should not be sprinkled on sparingly, but applied abundantly.

Although in some cases its application may cause slight pain, all discomfort soon passes away and the wound remains painless.

Squibb's Compound Alum Powder is offered only in sifter-top cans, which should be kept well closed and in a dry place when not in use.



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## Thromboplastin Squibb

Thromboplastin Squibb is a tissue juice from ox brain. It contains all the cerebral thromboplastic substances, including a full complement of kephalin. It is tested physiologically, standardized, and then kept aseptic by the addition of 0.3 per cent. of tricresol.

### PURPOSES

Thromboplastin Squibb. is a trustworthy hemostatic ready for instant use. It is efficacious in all kinds of capillary hemorrhage. It will not, however, take the place of a ligature when the hemorrhage is from large veins or arteries or from arteries of moderate size. It should not be relied upon when the vessels, however small, can be closed by clamp ligature or torsion.

Thromboplastin Squibb controls hemorrhage by furnishing to the blood principles necessary to ensure *normal* clotting. It does not act mechanically by forming a local clot nor by constricting the vessels but by a true physiological action.

### MODE OF ACTION

Thromboplastin Squibb is supplied in two forms, i. e., either for use locally or for use hypodermically. As a rule local application, which should always be free, is effective. If it does not prove so, then Thromboplastin *Hypodermic* Squibb should be injected.

Thromboplastin Squibb has been used successfully in hemophilia; hemorrhage from the umbilical cord; from the frenum of the tongue; from the jaw after extraction of teeth; for bleeding after tonsillectomy removal of adenoids, etc. By oral administration it has controlled hemorrhage from the stomach also in some cases from the intestine. The farther from the pylorus the site of hemorrhage is the less is to be expected from the administration of Thromboplastin Squibb by mouth as it is likely to lose some of its activity on account of digestion during its passage through the stomach, duodenum and jejunum. It has proved efficacious in nasal hemorrhage from diphtheritic and other toxic conditions, in hemorrhage attending acute leukemia, in bleeding from the kidneys, urinary bladder, prostate, spinal cord, etc.

### WHEN INDICATED

## Leucocyte Extract Squibb

**PURPOSE**

Leucocyte Extract Squibb is of use in combating infections, and is a product the value of which has been verified by biological investigations and established by clinical experience.

**PREPARATION**

It is prepared under the strictest aseptic conditions, according to the method of Hiss. By injecting a sterile vegetable protein into the pleural cavities of rabbits or other animals, a purulent exudate is incited, which, when collected, centrifuged, purified, extracted, and proved bacteria free, constitutes Leucocyte Extract Squibb.

**INDICATIONS FOR**

It should not replace specific vaccines, specific serums or specific antitoxins. It is of use in connection with the indicated vaccine or serum in acute constitutional infections, such as pyemia, septicemia, and sapremia. Distinct improvement has also been shown to follow its use in labor and post-influenza pneumonia. Equally good results are obtained in erysipelas. It may be used alone while an autogenous vaccine is in preparation or may be used by itself when it is impossible to obtain a satisfactory diagnosis, i. e., impossible to determine what microörganism causes the infection.

**COMPARATIVE VALUE**

In such cases, as a rule, Leucocyte Extract Squibb is more desirable than a stock vaccine, and its use is always more rational than that of a mixed vaccine.

**ADMINISTRATION**

Leucocyte Extract Squibb is put up in syringes of 10 mils (Cc.) each, which is the average dose to be given one to three times daily. After thorough sterilization at the point of injection the extract is injected subcutaneously. The most desirable sites for injection are the abdominal wall and the loose tissues of the back. Complete literature will be sent physicians on request.



## Squibb's Assayed Tinctures

The physician when prescribing an alkaloidal tincture, should know, and has a right to demand, that a product be dispensed from which he may obtain prompt action and definite results. The Squibb Assayed Tinctures are made from the best selected drugs, in strict accordance with the official formulas and processes, and are carefully assayed and accurately standardized. In the case of the potent tinctures for which the Pharmacopœia demands or merely recommends *physiological* assays, those preparations are tested by the methods therein outlined and proved to be of standard activity. Uniformity of strength may therefore be depended upon. The following list comprises the tinctures to which assay processes are applied according to the latest revision of the U. S. P. A comprehensive description of each, giving its properties, uses and doses, is given under the respective titles of these tinctures in Part I of this book. We here append a list of them:

Tincture Aconite Root Squibb (*Tinctura Aconiti*).

Tincture Belladonna Leaves Squibb (*Tinctura Belladonnæ Folium*).

Tincture Cannabis Squibb (*Tinctura Cannabis*).

Tincture Cinchona Squibb (*Tinctura Cinchonæ*).

Tincture Cinchona Compound Squibb (*Tinctura Cinchonæ Composita*).

Tincture Colchicum Seed Squibb (*Tinctura Colchici Seminis*).

Tincture Digitalis Squibb (*Tinctura Digitalis*).

Tincture Digitalis Fat-free Squibb.

Tincture Hydrastis Squibb (*Tinctura Hydrastis*).

Tincture Hyoscyamus Squibb (*Tinctura Hyoscyami*).

Tincture Nux Vomica Squibb (*Tinctura Nucis Vomicae*).

Tincture Opium Squibb (*Tinctura Opii*).

Tincture Opium Deodorized Squibb (*Tinctura Opii Deodorati*).

Tincture Physostigma Squibb (*Tinctura Physostigmatis*).

Tincture Stramonium Leaves Squibb (*Tinctura Stramonii*).

Tincture Strophanthus Squibb (*Tinctura Strophanthi*).



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## Sodium Phosphate Squibb

Sodium phosphate is now prescribed extensively by the medical profession and is also used by the laity as a laxative and mild purgative. It is also said to regulate the secretion of bile and is, therefore, a very important article.

Much of the sodium phosphate of the market contains arsenic. This poisonous impurity is due to the sulphuric acid used in the process of manufacture. Medical literature describes numerous instances of serious arsenical poisoning which it attributes to the use of sodium phosphate containing this impurity. In many cases, although the quantity of arsenic was comparatively small, the accumulation of arsenic in the system from repeated doses of the sodium phosphate produced distressing and in several cases disastrous results.

Believing, therefore, that the physician should have at hand and that there should be available for the public a sodium phosphate that is free from arsenic, the Squibb Laboratories furnish a product that fully meets such a demand.

All of Squibb's sodium phosphate is tested for arsenic by a method that is far more delicate than that suggested by the U. S. P., IXth Revision, and in all analyses large quantities of the sodium phosphate are used in order to be sure that Sodium Phosphate Squibb can be considered arsenic-free even when used in very large or in often repeated doses. Furthermore, because of the process of recrystallization which it has undergone, Squibb's Sodium Phosphate is free from all other objectionable impurities. It is colorless, odorless, and has a cooling, saline taste. The finished product is granulated to permit of more convenient dispensing and dosing than is obtainable with the ordinary crystalline variety.

It enjoys appreciative use among those who realize that quality in medicine is the first consideration. Because sodium phosphate is normally a very efflorescent chemical the Squibb product is placed on the market only in 1 lb. and  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. sealed tin containers and not in the cheap paste-board cartons in which so great a part of the sodium phosphate of commerce is found.

## Squibb's New Silver Preparations: Solargentum and Protargentum

Solargentum Squibb (sol=colloid, argentum=silver) is a true colloid of metallic silver; and Protargentum Squibb (prot=protein, argentum=silver) is a true colloid of a salt of silver. Each possesses in full the properties of its respective class. See "Silver Preparations, Colloidal" and "Silver Protein Compounds" in *New and Nonofficial Remedies*, 1919.

### NATURE OF

These Squibb silver preparations are of use whenever colloidal silver or silver protein is indicated: for instance, for prophylaxis or for the treatment of gonorrhoea and other infections of the urethra; for conjunctivitis and other infections of the eye, including ophthalmia neonatorum; and for infections of the ear, nose, throat, etc.

### INDICATIONS FOR

Both Solargentum Squibb and Protargentum Squibb are freely soluble in either cool or warm water. For making "solutions," distilled water should be used. The temperature of the water preferably should be low, and even for use cool "solutions" are more efficacious than warm. They should never exceed 37° C (98.6° F). When made properly, "solutions" of Solargentum Squibb are stable. "Solutions" of Protargentum Squibb, however, are not stable and therefore they should be made only as wanted. A prescription for Protargentum Squibb should call for a "fresh solution" and for only enough to last the patient three days or less.

### SOLUTIONS OF

In making aqueous "solutions" of Solargentum Squibb, the entire quantity of the flakes may be put into the required amount of water and the whole stirred or shaken. For a "solution" of Solargentum Squibb in glycerin, first moisten the required quantity of flakes with a few drops of cool water (only enough to moisten them and make them into a very thick paste), then add the glycerin (cold), in which the pasty Solargentum Squibb will dissolve quickly. Colloidal silver is insoluble in

glycerin alone. *Caution.* It has been recommended to heat the glycerin in a mortar and grind up the colloidal flakes while heating. Such a procedure almost invariably will destroy the colloid and render the "solution" irritating and less active as an antiseptic. As this heating process is often used by pharmacists, care should be taken that only the "cold water-glycerin" process be used.

To make a "solution" of Protargentum Squibb it is best to sprinkle the required amount of the powder upon the surface of the water and allow the Protargentum Squibb to dissolve itself gradually, which it does in a very short time. If simple stirring is attempted, the wet powder will mass itself on the stirring rod and time and patience will be lost. If preferred the Protargentum Squibb may be triturated with water in a mortar.

Solargentum Squibb contains from 19 per cent. to 22 per cent. pure silver, and is an antiseptic and an effective germicide. When mixed with water it will not ionize,

#### PROPERTIES OF SOLUTIONS'

therefore it will not precipitate or coagulate protein. Consequently in any strength "solutions" it is non-caustic, non-astringent, non-irritating. The usual strengths of "solutions" of Solargentum Squibb for clinical use are from 1 per cent. to 25 per cent., or even 50 per cent.

Protargentum Squibb contains about 8 per cent. of pure silver. Upon mixing with water the disperse phase ionizes while in colloidal suspension. Its "solutions," therefore, are not permanent, are slightly irritating and somewhat astringent. The usual strength of "solutions" of Protargentum Squibb for clinical uses are from  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. to 5 per cent., an average strength of 2 per cent. being ordinarily preferred.

It should be borne in mind that a colloid of metallic silver always can be used in a "solution" of much greater

#### IMPORTANT NOTE

strength than can a silver protein, notwithstanding that the actual silver content of the colloid is much greater than that of the protein. Further, for equal antiseptic and germicidal action, greater strength of the metallic colloid is



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## Squibb's Biological Products

The production of antitoxic serums, bacterial vaccines and similar biological products, for the immunization and specific treatment of certain highly infectious diseases, has made rapid development during the past two decades. Active immunization with bacteria, or their products, has come into general use, not only as a preventive measure, but as a cure of infectious diseases. To-day the rationale of vaccine and serum therapy has become so firmly established that a large number of biological products find a place in the armamentarium of the progressive physician.

RAPID  
DEVELOPMENT

THE SQUIBB  
BIOLOGICAL  
LABORATORIES

The Squibb Biological products are scientifically prepared in the new Squibb Research and Biological Laboratories at New Brunswick, N. J. These are elaborately equipped with the most up-to-date apparatus, and the scientific appointments, under the direct supervision of Dr. JOHN H. ANDERSON, formerly Director of the Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service, are second to none in the country.

The Squibb *Vaccines* are prepared under the most improved scientific methods. The stock vaccine is a product of many strains of each organism. Vaccines are of the greatest value in localized infections. Their action extends to cells remote from the seat of infection, stimulating them, too, to generate antibodies, which the blood current brings to the area of infection.

THE SQUIBB  
SERUMS  
AND VACCINES

The Squibb *Serums* are of high concentration, small in bulk, and high in potency and efficiency and low in solids. They are all tested with the most meticulous care by biologic laboratory experts. The clinical effect of each physiologically tried out on the specific disease for which it is prepared as a curative agent. The Squibb *Vaccines* are marketed in aseptic ampuls, accompanied by a syringe for each package. The antitoxins and serums, with the exception of the

anti-meningitic serum, are distributed in special aseptic syringes.

ANTI-MENINGITIC  
SERUM SQUIBB  
IN GRAVITY  
APPARATUS

The Anti-Meningitic Serum is prepared for administration in a special *gravity* apparatus, which has the advantage of supplying the serum in a sterile container always ready for use

by the gravity method which lessens the danger to shock.

Specify "SQUIBBS" when ordering biological products, and thus insure results.

## Food Allergens Squibb

DEFINITION Allergy is hypersensitiveness of the system to some material introduced into it. Allergy to foods, or food poisoning, or food idiosyncrasy, as it

is sometimes called, is a hypersensitiveness to the proteins which enters into the ordinary diet of the individual. It is due, probably, to a previous sensitization of the individual by certain proteins, and thus is a form of anaphylaxis.

MANIFESTATION Food allergy may manifest itself in a great many ways, e.g., by the appearance of eczema, asthma, urticaria, complicated vasomotor disturbances of the larger air passages, cardio-vascular conditions involving the kidneys, and in many other ways.

It has been known for some time that egg white, shellfish, pork, cow's milk, woman's milk, strawberries, barley, oatmeal, and a large number of other food substances cause, in some persons, a disturbance sufficiently marked to demand remedial attention.

DIAGNOSIS In the treatment of food allergy the first important step is to determine what food or foods cause the systemic disturbance. This can be done

by inoculating the patient with several possible food allergens and the specific food protein will manifest itself by a reaction at the site of inoculation as described below. Of course, the food protein used for diagnosis must be pure.



**HOW TO INOCULATE**

To make the inoculation it is necessary only to wash the inner surface of the forearm with sterile water or physiological salt solution, avoiding the use of alcohol, ether, or any other antiseptic solution. A slight scarification should be made, which should penetrate only the outer layers of the skin, great care being taken not to draw any blood. If now upon the scarified spot a small amount of the offending food protein be placed, together with a drop of sterile water, a reaction will take place at the site of the inoculation, which will manifest itself by the appearance of a distinct urticarial wheal within five minutes to half an hour. It is always best to make a control scarification on which merely the physiological salt solution or the sterile water should be placed. No untoward results follow such inoculation if it is made properly.

**TREATMENT**

To remove the hypersensitiveness to a protein, either the specific protein may be eliminated from the diet, or immunization may be brought about by feeding the patient with small amounts of the anaphylactogenic substance until he becomes fully desensitized.

**SQUIBB FOOD ALLERGENS**

The Squibb Laboratories now produce potent food allergens in large variety, the following being a partial list. A complete list may be had upon application. *Milk*—Cow's milk (all proteins), cow's milk casein, cow's milk albumin, cow's milk globulin, human milk. *Egg*—Egg (all proteins), Egg white (all proteins), egg albumin, egg yolk (all proteins), egg yolk globulin. *Cereals*—Barley, rice, wheat, corn, rye, oat. *Beverages*—Coffee, tea, cocoa. *Vegetables*—Navy bean, lima bean, pea, asparagus, spinach, white potato, sweet potato, carrot, turnip, tomato, squash. *Fruit*—Orange, strawberry, blackberry, raspberry, cherry, peach, plum, prune, banana, watermelon, canteloupe. *Meat*—Beef, lamb, mutton, veal, pork, chicken, horse. *Sea Foods*—Codfish, salmon, lobster, crab, oyster, clam. *Nuts*—Peanut, chestnut, English walnut, black walnut, hickory nut, pecan, almond, butternut, Brazil nut.



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## Squibb's Milk Sugar

Specially prepared and purified for the home modification of milk for infant feeding. It is obvious that for so

FOR INFANT  
FEEDING

important a purpose as infant feeding, nothing but the very highest quality of Milk Sugar should be used; and such is *Squibb's*. It is added not merely to sweeten the food and render it more palatable, but to furnish the proper proportion of soluble carbohydrates necessary for the infant's nutrition and growth.

Cow's milk contains between  $2\frac{1}{2}$  and 4 per cent. of proteins, and about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of milk sugar; woman's milk contains only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of proteins and 7 per cent. of milk sugar. Hence in cow's milk there is an excess of proteins and a deficiency of milk sugar. It is therefore necessary to dilute the cow's milk, in order to diminish the protein content (for it is the proteins that cause much of the trouble to the infant's digestion); but this dilution also lowers the percentage of milk sugar, thus further increasing the original deficiency of this constituent. Hence the necessity for the addition of

FREE FROM  
BUTTER-FAT,  
STARCH AND  
CANE SUGAR

milk sugar. *Squibb's* milk sugar is perfectly free from butter-fat, starch and cane sugar, which are very liable to produce gastric fermentation; and it is also free from

acids and other foreign substances that might prove injurious to the infant. *Squibb's* Milk Sugar is in the form of an impalpable powder, having been bolted through a No. 120 silk bolting cloth; and it exceeds the most exacting recognized tests for purity.

Inasmuch as milk sugar readily absorbs odors and moisture, and in consequence hereof becomes contaminated and unfit for use, the *Squibb* product is offered only in *sealed tins*, in 1-lb. and  $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. sizes, and not in paste-board boxes.

Directions for preparing modified milk are printed on the cans. Specify *Squibb's* when ordering milk sugar, and thereby insure obtaining a product of the greatest merit and reliability.

## Squibb's Digitalis Products

The Squibb Laboratories make use of only the choicest and most carefully cured *Digitalis* leaves. This is evidenced by the beautiful green color of the Squibb fluid-extract and tinctures. Each shipment of leaves is carefully examined by our expert pharmacognosists, and its freedom from admixture with foreign leaves and other adulterants is assured. After the leaves have passed this examination, a liberal sample of it is made into the official tincture and is then tested physiologically according to the method outlined in the U. S. P. If the finished drug does not admirably come up to the official standard in every respect, the entire lot of leaves is rejected. As a rule, the leaves accepted by the Squibb Laboratories are much more active than the Pharmacopœia demands and the preparations made from them are carefully adjusted to a potency of 25 per cent. above the official standard. In this way full activity and uniformity of strength are assured for such an important product as *Digitalis*.

*Tincture Digitalis Squibb* is assayed not only by the U. S. P. method, as mentioned above, but its activity is also determined by the "cat method" thus giving a double check on its physiological activity.

*Fluid Extract Digitalis Squibb* is biologically assayed by the same double checking system as the tincture just mentioned.

A *Fat-free Tincture Digitalis* is supposed to be borne better by the stomach than is the ordinary tincture, therefore the Squibb Laboratories make a fat-free tincture, which should be specified if desired. It is prepared from leaves from which the fat has been removed by a method which does not extract or otherwise interfere with any of the proximate principles. It is of the same strength as the U. S. P. tincture, and is physiologically tested by the Hatcher "cat method" and adjusted so that each mil (Cc.) represents one cat unit (Hatcher's standard).

*Whole, Ground, or Powdered Digitalis* leaves, and a *Soft* and a *Powdered Extract Digitalis*, are also offered under the Squibb label.

For complete descriptions see *Digitalis*, *Extract Digitalis*, *Fluidextract Digitalis* and *Tincture Digitalis* titles in Part I of this MATERIA MEDICA.

## Squibb's Household Products

There are many articles of a medicinal and semi-medicinal nature for which employment is found in every household. For the toilet there are numerous articles whose quality should be of the best; while for general household purposes—cooking, milk modification, disinfection, etc.—the purest and best articles are needed. The following products are well known for their purity, uniformity and efficiency:

*Squibb's Baking Powder.* Absolutely pure, very active, hence economical to use.

*Squibb's Cold Cream.* A superior product, safe to use wherever Cold Cream is required.

*Squibb's Milk Sugar.* Exceptionally pure; fine powder. Especially designed for milk modification.

*Squibb's Olive Oil.* Best Virgin; free from adulterants; brilliant, and of most agreeable taste.

*Squibb's Pure Spices.* Of absolute purity, hence of unusual strength.

*Squibb's Castor Oil.* Scarcely any unpleasant taste because of its purity; well borne, effective.

*Squibb's Cod Liver Oil.* Cold pressed "shore" oil; almost free from disagreeable odor and taste.

*Squibb's Benzoinated Cream.* A healing salve for chafed surfaces, sunburn, cracked lips, etc.

*Squibb's Flexible Collodion.* Liquid Court-Plaster. Impervious coating for cuts; does not crack.

*Squibb's Magnesium Sulphate.* Repurified; a distinctive quality with hardly any bitterness.

*Squibb's Sodium Bicarbonate.* Highest purity, hence bitterless and efficient.

*Squibb's Sodium Phosphate.* Arsenic-free, therefore may be taken freely and often, without harm.

*Squibb's Solution. Hydrogen Peroxide.* Of exceptional strength and keeping qualities.

*Squibb's Talcum Powder.* Of correct composition; free from starch, chalk, and other foreign substances; impalpable, neutral, non-irritating.

*Squibb's Zinc Stearate.* Antiseptic, water-shedding dusting powder for infants as well as adults. Scarcely visible when applied.



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## Barium Sulphate Squibb

### For X-Ray Work

Formerly Barium Sulphate was used only in the arts, and not in or on the human body. However, latterly it has been brought forward for use in taking X-Ray pictures of the stomach and of the intestines. Of course, for this purpose only a specially prepared quality is eligible, one of which is absolutely free from soluble barium salts so as to be wholly without toxic action. Such a product is Barium Sulphate Squibb for X-Ray work. This is prepared from highly pure materials and most carefully tested chemically and spectroscopically for perfect freedom from soluble barium salts and other possibly harmful impurities.

Barium Sulphate Squibb for X-Ray Work occurs as an extremely fine, white, odorless, tasteless and relatively light powder, which is insoluble in water and the organic solvents as well as in acids and in dilute alkalies. It therefore passes through the system wholly unchanged and unabsorbed, and as it is absolutely free from soluble salts there is no possibility of untoward action.

Barium Sulphate Squibb is used in 10 to 50 per cent. mixtures for X-Ray esophageal and gastro-intestinal examinations. A suitable test meal for examination of the stomach and intestines consists of a mixture of Barium Sulphate Squibb 5 oz., sugar  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., cocoa  $\frac{2}{3}$  oz., cornmeal  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. and water 7 fl. oz. The sulphate may be considerably increased if necessary.

It is also employed in opaque enemas where shadow pictures of the colon and intestines are desired. Such an enema should be non-irritating to the bowel; sufficiently large to fill the entire bowel; fluid enough to flow freely and fill recesses, yet sufficiently thick to hold the barium in good suspension.

In view of the fact that many grades of Barium Sulphate on the market contain soluble barium salts and are hence dangerous to use, care should be taken to clearly specify and accept only Barium Sulphate Squibb for X-Ray work.

## Squibb's Magnesia Magma

(MILK OF MAGNESIA SQUIBB)

Squibb's Magnesia Magma is an official product containing only the pure magnesium hydroxide, in the percentage specified in the U. S. P. suspended in water and conforming in all respects to the chemical and physical tests laid down by that authority, but is superior to the U. S. P. and most magnesia magmas as shown below.

The Squibb Magnesia Magma is made from the highly purified Magnesium Sulphate Squibb while the U. S. P. product is made from U. S. P. grade Magnesium Carbonate. Both processes produce the hydrated magnesium oxide but the Squibb product finishes velvety smooth while others are distinctly gritty.

Again, the Squibb product has but a slight alkaline taste while the U. S. P. article and most other market varieties have a pronounced alkaline taste. Two prominent factors contribute to these distinct advantages of the Squibb Magnesia Magma over others. In its manufacture only chemicals of Squibb purity are used and, again, the process is carried out under the most exacting conditions and with complete control from first to last. The elegance of the product shows the result.

It is much used by adults for fermentative dyspepsia, quickly correcting conditions arising from excessive acidity, and for the colic of infants it is almost a specific. It will maintain a continuous alkaline condition in the mouth and hence is much in favor as a dentrifice overcoming any acidity present in the mouth and dental interspaces, and thus protecting the teeth against untimely decay. Therefore in rational therapeutics it is indicated in erosion, for gingival caries, in tooth caries of pregnancy, and all oral pathological conditions due to hyperacidity of the mouth secretions, whether of local or systemic origin.

Squibb's Magnesia Magma is offered in  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint and in 1 pint bottles, its continued use will demonstrate that it is a highly superior product.



## Squibb's Testing Apparatus

It does not seem to be generally known that E. R. Squibb & Sons make several convenient and inexpensive pieces of apparatus for use of physicians and pharmacists. They are briefly described below.

### SQUIBB'S IMPROVED APPARATUS STAND

This apparatus stand has been in use in the Squibb Laboratories for years and has proved very satisfactory. It consists of a nickel-plated upright rod, secured in an iron cylinder base. Its advantages are its stability, neat appearance and compactness. The usual attachments are supported by the rod. Price \$2.30.

### SQUIBB'S SPECIFIC GRAVITY APPARATUS

Supplied in a neatly packed case and consists of a thermometer, hydrometer (urinometer), urine jar or tube, and litmus paper. The urinometer is adjusted to read accurately without corrections at the convenient temperature of 25° C. Temperature corrections can easily be made however as shown in the accompanying directions. The complete outfit is supplied for \$2.25.

### SQUIBB'S SUGAR TESTING OUTFIT

This consists of the necessary solutions, tubes and pipette for performing Fehling's sugar test—usually used on urine samples. It comprises 50. mils (Cc.) each of copper sulphate solution and alkaline tartrate solution, together with two test tubes and a 1 mil pipette; all packed in a pasteboard case. Full directions are enclosed. The set supplies sufficient fluid for several tests and extra solutions can be obtained of E. R. Squibb & Sons as found necessary. Price \$1.00.

### SQUIBB'S UREA APPARATUS

This apparatus consists of the necessary pieces and solutions for the quantitative estimation of urea by the hypobromite method (or hypochlorite method if preferred). The parts are complete and compact and sufficient solution is supplied for several tests. Extra solutions may be obtained of E. R. Squibb & Sons if desired. Price \$2.45.



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