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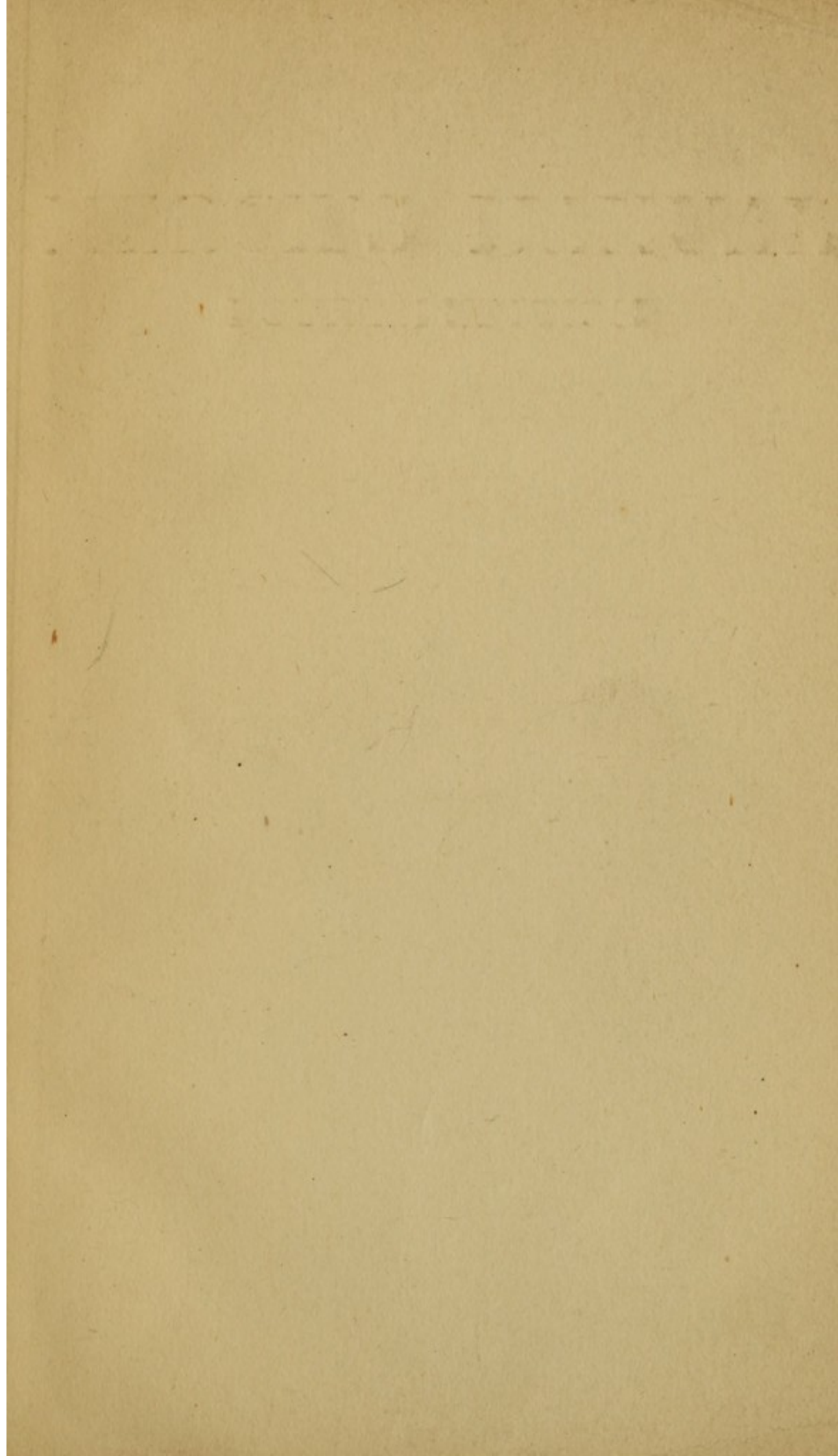
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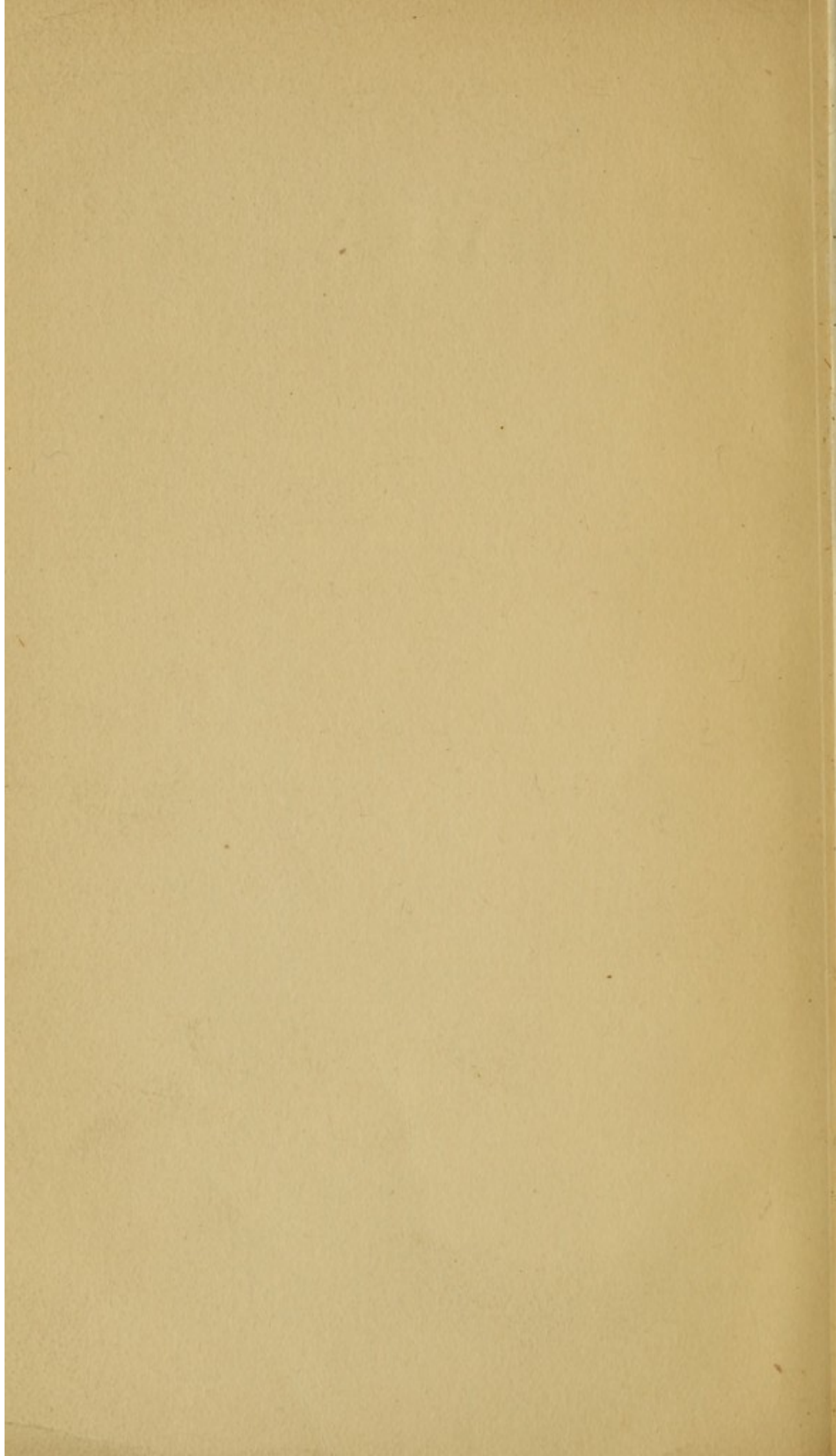
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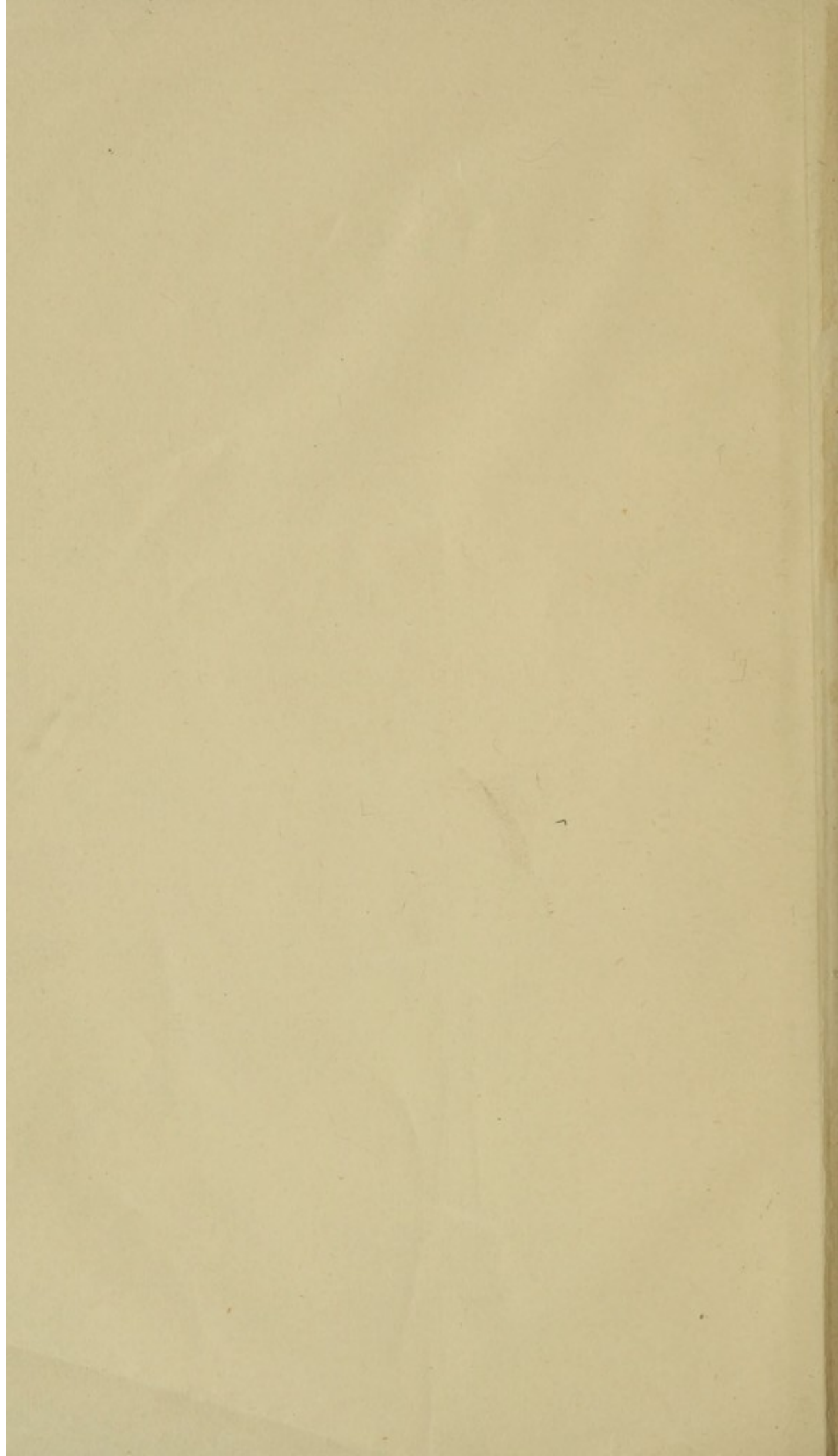
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MERCK'S MANUAL

Fourth Edition



FOURTH EDITION

MERCK'S MANUAL

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA

A READY-REFERENCE POCKET BOOK
FOR THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

MERCK'S MANUAL

Fourth Edition

NAMES OF THE CHEMICALS AND DRUGS USUAL IN MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE, WITH THEIR PHYSIOLOGICAL FORM AND APPEARANCE, SOLUBILITIES, PERCENTAGE STRENGTHS AND PHARMACOLOGICAL EFFECTS, THERAPEUTIC USES, MODES OF ADMINISTRATION AND APPLICATION, DOSE AND MAXIMUM DOSE, INDICATIONS, ANTIDOTES, PREPARATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS, ETC.—A TABLE OF THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS, WITH PARAGRAPHS ON MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS, AND A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTION FORMULAE, INCLUDING ALSO THE NEWER REMEDIES OF ESTABLISHED MEDICINE—A CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS—AND MISCELLANY, COMPRISING FEEDING AND ITS TREATMENT—A COMPREHENSIVE GROSS TABLE OF CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND GALENICALS—URINALYSIS AND EXAMINATION OF URINARY DEPOSITS—APPROXIMATE METRIC EQUIVALENTS AND VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES, ETC.

*Compiled from the most recent
authoritative sources and published by*

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Fourth Edition

FOURTH EDITION

MERCK'S MANUAL

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA

A READY-REFERENCE POCKET BOOK
FOR THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CONTAINING

NAMES OF THE CHEMICALS AND DRUGS USUAL IN MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE, WITH THEIR CHIEF SYNONYMS, PHYSICAL FORM AND APPEARANCE, SOLUBILITIES, PERCENTAGE STRENGTHS AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS, THERAPEUTIC USES, MODES OF ADMINISTRATION AND APPLICATION, REGULAR AND MAXIMUM DOSAGE, INCOMPATIBLES, ANTIDOTES, PRECAUTIONARY REQUIREMENTS, ETC.;—A TABLE OF THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS, WITH PARAGRAPHS ON BEDSIDE DIAGNOSIS, AND A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION OF PRESCRIPTION FORMULAS, EMBRACING ALSO THE NEWER REMEDIES OF ESTABLISHED MERIT;—A CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS;—AND MISCELLANY, COMPRISING POISONING AND ITS TREATMENT;—A COMPREHENSIVE DOSE TABLE OF CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND GALENICALS;—URINALYSIS AND EXAMINATION OF URINARY DEPOSITS;—APPROXIMATE METRIC EQUIVALENTS AND VARIOUS USEFUL TABLES, ETC.

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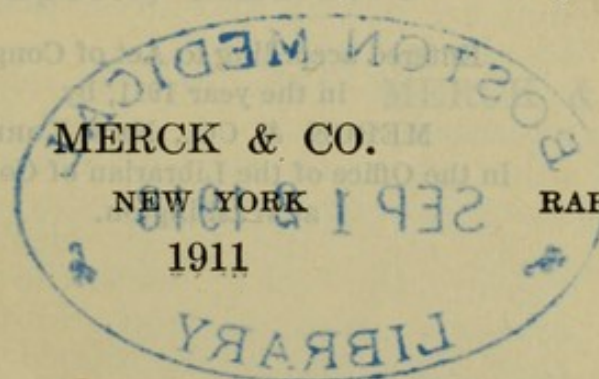
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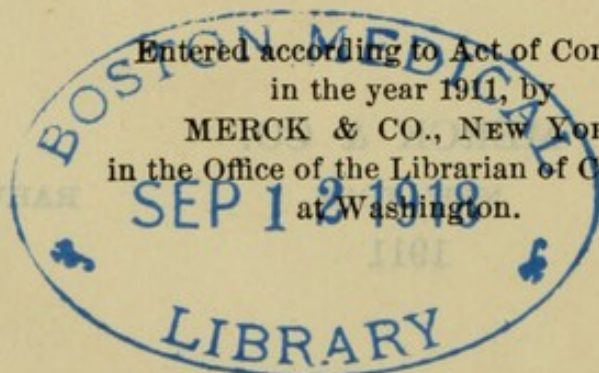


PHYSICIANS are earnestly requested to communicate to Merck & Co., Park Place, New York, any suggestions that may tend to improve this book.

Whatever the publishers can do to make MERCK'S MANUAL of still greater service to the medical profession will be gladly undertaken for all subsequent editions.

Therefore, any physician who will propose improvements in the subject-matter (especially as regards the Newer Materia Medica), or in the arrangement, style, and form of this work, will thus be rendering valuable service, not only to its Publishers, but to the entire Profession as well.

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PREFACE

IT has been our endeavor to revise the various editions of MERCK'S MANUAL along lines indicated by our friends in the medical profession, and to them we are indebted for many helpful suggestions in the preparation of this Fourth Edition of the little work.

The entire text of the previous issue has been revised for this volume, and much new matter has been added. Careful selection has been necessary in order that the Manual should be comprehensive, and yet conveniently serve as a Pocket Reference Book.

The Prescription Formulas have been restored, in compliance with the wishes of many of our friends, and in addition there have been added paragraphs on Bedside Diagnosis of the more important diseases. Under each disease a carefully selected list of remedies is given. The Dosage Table has been greatly amplified, and will be found unusually comprehensive.

In the department of Materia Medica, and in many of the Prescriptions, the designation MERCK or MERCKI following the name of a product means that *our brand* of it is readily obtainable. This designation will help, too, we hope, to remind every practitioner who uses this Manual, and who realizes how much successful treatment depends upon the use of the best and most reliable medicinal agents, to

Specify MERCK'S

MERCK & CO.

Spring, 1911.

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Pages	Part First.—The MATERIA MEDICA,
1 to 82	as in actual use to-day by American Physicians. Alphabetically arranged.

This part embraces all those simple medicinal substances (that is, drugs and chemicals) which are in current and well-established use in the medical practice of this country; or which, if too recently introduced to be as yet in general use, are vouched for by eminent authorities in medical science; also, the medicinally employed pharmaceutical preparations recognized by the United States Pharmacopœia.

Added thereto, for the convenience of those practitioners who prescribe them, are medicamentous mixtures advertised only to the profession, but whose composition or mode of manufacture has not been made known with sufficient completeness or exactness.

The doses of all the drugs in the metric system have also been incorporated in the text for the convenience of the physician.

Omitted from the Materia Medica part are: Medicaments that have become obsolete or that are too rarely used to be of general interest; and such new remedies as are not yet safely accredited on reliable authority; also those galenic preparations (syrups, extracts, pills, essences, elixirs, wines, emulsions, etc.) which are not standardized according to the U. S. Pharmacopœia; likewise all articles that are put up and advertised for self-medication by the lay public.

Separate Titles in the alphabetic series are accorded, as a rule, to the botanical drugs and other pharmaceutical mother-substances, to proximate principles (alkaloids, glucosides, organic acids, etc.), and to chemical compounds (salts, "synthetics," etc.); while the official galenic preparations, solutions and dilutions, derived from them, are mostly mentioned under the titles of

their respective mother-substances. Thus, for instance, "Dover's Powder" will be found under "Opium," while "Morphine" is described under its own title.

Pages	Part Second.—THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS and Prescription Formulas for the use of the Materia Medica; and Bedside Diagnosis.
83 to 414	Arranged alphabetically under the titles of the various Pathologic Conditions.

This part summarizes, in brief form, the principal means of treatment for each form of disease, as reported to be in good use among practitioners at the present time. The statements hereon are drawn from the standard works of the leading modern writers on Therapeutics, and supplemented—in the case of definite chemicals of more recent introduction—by the reports of reputable clinical investigators. The formulas have been compiled from the latest editions of standard works on Therapeutics; from the formularies of the leading hospitals of the United States; and from the periodic medical literature of the day. It comprises a very large number of formulas in actual use by medical practitioners and covering also the newest remedies of recognized merit. The paragraphs on Bedside Diagnosis are intended to afford a ready means of differentiating between and determining the more important diseases, thus permitting the proper course of treatment to be at once initiated.

Pages	Part Third.—CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS,
415 to 424	according to their Physiological Action. Arranged alphabetically under the titles of the actions.

This part recapitulates, for ready survey, such statements as are already given in Part I, as to the modes of action of the various medicaments.

Pages	Part Fourth.—MISCELLANY.
425 to 493	Useful hints and reminders of every-day applicability.

This part comprises a comprehensive essay on Poisoning and its Treatment; an unusually ex-

haustive dose table comprising (1) all the agents official in the United States, Germany, and Great Britain; (2) the preparations of the National Formulary; (3) rarer medicaments; and (4) the newer remedies, up to date, compiled from "Merck's 1907 Index," "Merck's Report," and other standard medical and pharmaceutical literature; a chart showing the diagnostic points of difference between the Eruptive Fevers; a new Obstetrical Chart; and a table showing the frequency of the Pulse and Respiration at Different Ages; Thermometric Equivalents; Approximate Measures; Approximate Metric Equivalents; a Comprehensive Chapter on Urinalysis, etc.

ABBREVIATIONS

abt.=about
alm.=almost
alter.=alterative
amorph.=amorphous
arom.=aromatic
caps.=capsules
comp.=compound
cryst.=crystals or crystalline
D.=dose
decoct.=decoction
decomp.=decomposed or decomposition
deliq.=deliquescent
diaphor.=diaphoretic
dil.=dilute or diluted
emuls.=emulsion
expect.=expectorant

ext.=extract
extern.=externally
F. E. or fl. ext.=fluid extract
fl. dr.=fluid dram
grn.=grain or grains
Gm.=gramme
infus.=infusion
inject.=injection
insol.=insoluble
intern.=internally
lin.=liniment
liq.=liquid or liquor
Max. D.=maximum dose
min. or ℥=minim or minims
N. F.=National Formulary
odorl.=odorless
oint.=ointment

oz.=ounce or ounces
Ph. G. III.=German Pharmacopœia (Ed. III)
powd.=powder
q. v.=which see (*quod vide*)
sl.=slightly
sol.=soluble or solubility
solut.=solution
spt.=spirit
syr.=syrup
tabl.=tablet
tastel.=tasteless
tr.=tincture
U. S. P.=United States Pharmacopœia
wh.=white
3 t., 4 t.=3 times, 4 times

MERCK'S MANUAL

PART I—THE MATERIA MEDICA

AS IN ACTUAL USE TO-DAY BY AMERICAN PHYSICIANS

The **DOSES**, unless otherwise stated, are for adults and per os. To determine the dose for **CHILDREN**, divide the age by the age *plus* 12; the result represents the *fraction* of the adult dose suitable for the child.

For example, a child three years old will require $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$ of the adult dose. Of powerful narcotics, children will require scarcely more than one-half of this proportion. Children bear opiates poorly; while they stand comparatively large doses of arsenic, belladonna, ipecac, mercurials, pilocarpine, rhubarb and some other purgatives, and squill. For **HYPODERMIC INJECTION** the dose is ordinarily about one-half of that given per os; for **RECTAL** use, about one-and-a-half times that by the mouth.

The **GALENIC PREPARATIONS** of the United States Pharmacopœia, when not listed under their own titles, will be found under the titles of the drugs from which they are derived.

Those articles of which the **MERCK** brand is on the market, are—for convenience in prescribing—designated accordingly.

ACETANILIDE MERCK.—**PHENYLACETAMIDE; ANTIFEBRIN.**—Wh. scales or powd.; odorl.; burning taste.—**SOL.** at 25° C. in abt. 180 parts water, 2.5 alcohol, 12 ether, and 5 chloroform.—**Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antirheumatic; Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, fever, rheumatism, headache, alcoholism, delirium, neuralgia, sleeplessness in children, etc.; *extern.*, like iodoform, and as a preservative of hypodermic solutions (1:500).—**Dose:** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.), in powd., alcoholic solut., or hot water cooled down and sweetened to taste.—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single, 60 grn. (4 Gm.) daily.—**CAUTION:** Avoid large doses in fever!—**INCOMPATIBLES:** with nitrous ether acetanilide yields a solution becoming yellow, then red, on standing. With alkali bromides or iodides, in aqueous solution, it forms insoluble compounds. When triturated with hydrated chloral, carbolic acid, resorcinol, or thymol, a liquid or a soft mass results.—**ANTIDOTES:** Stimulants; atropine; strychnine; camphor and ether subcutaneously; alkaline transfusion of sodium chloride; oxygen. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 425.

ACETONE-BROMOFORM,—see **BROMETONE.**

ACETOZONE.—Mixture of equal parts benzoylacetyl peroxide and an inert, absorbent powder.—**USES:** *Intern.*, in typhoid, cholera, urethritis; *extern.* in 1:1000 solut. in abscesses and infected tumefactions.

ACETPHENETIDIN MERCK.—**PARA-ACETPHENETIDIN.**—Wh. tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 925 parts water, 12 alcohol.—**Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, Analgesic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, neuralgia, rheumatism, pleurisy, whooping-cough, polyuria, diabetes, chorea, influenza, tonsillitis, scarlatina; *extern.*, painful ulcerations; hastens healing of wounds.—**Dose:** *Antipyr.*, 8—10 grn. (0.5—0.6 Gm.); *analg.*, 15—24 grn. (1—1.5 Gm.); children up to 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Hydrated chloral; iodine; oxidizers.—**ANTIDOTES:** Same as of Acetanilide.

ACET-THEOCIN SODIUM.—White, cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 25 water; insoluble in alcohol and ether.—**Diuretic.**—**Dose:** 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d., in solution, best after meals.

ACID ACETIC MERCK.—Glacial.—99.5%.—Caustic (for warts or corns) and Vesicant. Not used internally.—**ANTIDOTES:** Magnesia; chalk; soap and water, lime-water; milk, oil, etc. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 221.

ACID ACETIC MERCK.—36% (U. S. P.).—Refrigerant, Astringent.—**USES:** Chiefly externally as inhalation in syncope, asphyxia, and headache, and as application as a rubefacient.—**Dose:** 10—40 m (0.6—2.5 Cc.) well diluted.

ACID ACETIC DILUTED.—6%.—**Dose:** 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

ACID AGARICIC MERCK.—AGARIC, LARICIC or AGARICINIC, ACID.—Yellowish crystalline, odorl., almost tastel. powd.—**SOL.** slightly in water, ether, chloroform, oil turpentine, and hot glacial acetic acid; in 130 cold and 10 boiling alcohol; also boiling water.—**Antihidrotic.**—**USES:** Night-sweats of phthisis, and to check the sudorific effects of antipyretics.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01—0.03 Gm.).

ACID ARSENOUS MERCK.—ARSENIC TRIOXIDE.—White powder or lumps; odorless and tasteless.—**SOL.** in about 100 parts of water, 5 glycerin, hydrochloric acid; slightly in alcohol; freely in solutions of alkalies and alkali carbonates; aqueous solubility increased by tartaric or hydrochloric acid.—**Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Alterative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, malarial fever, skin diseases, chorea, neuralgia, gastralgia, uterine disorders, diabetes, phthisis; *extern.*, to remove warts, cancers, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.001—0.003 Gm.) 4 t. daily.—**Max. D.:** About $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.005 Gm.) single; about $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) daily.—**Preparation:** Solut. (1%).—**EXTERN.** on neoplasms in large amounts to get quick results; otherwise it is dangerous. Keep from healthy tissues, lest dangerous absorption may occur.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics; stomach tube if seen immediately; hot milk and water with zinc sulphate or mustard. After vomiting, give milk or eggs, and magnesia in milk. If saccharated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron is handy, use it. If tincture of iron and ammonia water are within reach, precipitate former with latter, collect precipitate on a strainer, and give it wet. Always give antidotes, however hopeless the case may appear to be. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428. **INCOMPATIBLES:** Tannic acid; infus. cinchona and other vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions; iron in solution.

ACID BENZOIC MERCK.—White or slightly yellowish pearly plates, or needles; aromatic odor; warm, acid taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts alcohol, 3 ether, 7 chloroform, 10 glycerin, 500 cold water. (Borax, or sod. phosphate, increases sol. in water.) Also soluble in fixed and volat. oils, and benzene; slightly in benzin.—**Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Expectorant.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, to acidify phosphatic urine, reduce acidity of uric-acid urine, control urinary incontinence, also in chronic bronchitis and jaundice; *Extern.*, wound dressing (1% hydro-alcoholic solution, and 1—10% oint.), in urticaria, etc.—**Dose:** 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 Gm.) several times daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mercuric chloride; lead acetate.

ACID BORIC MERCK.—Cryst., Gran., Powd., or Impalpable Powder.—**SOL.** in abt. 20 water, 6 glycerin, 16 alcohol; much more soluble in the hot solvents.—**Antiseptic, Preservative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, cystitis, tuberculosis, diarrhea, diphtheria, and abnormal gastric fermentations; *extern.*, as a dressing for wounds and sores in 5—10% petrolatum ointment, as insufflation in powder form, in eye lotions and nasal and aural washes in 1—4% aqueous solution, in ringworm, eczema, and other skin diseases.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Carbonates.

ACID CACODYLIC MERCK.—DIMETHYLARSENIC, or KAKODYLIC, ACID.—Colorl., odorl., sl. sour cryst.—**SOL.** in water or alcohol.—**Alterative, Hematinic,** like arsenous acid.—**USES:** Chiefly in obstinate psoriasis and leucocythemia.—**Dose** (usually *subcut.*): 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.) once daily or every other day.—See also Sodium Cacodylate.

ACID CAMPHORIC MERCK.—Colorless needles or scales; odorless; feebly acid taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, fats or oils; very slightly in water.—**Antihidrotic, Antiseptic, Anticatatarrhal.**—**USES:** *Extern.*, 2—6% aqueous solut., with 11% of alcohol to each 1% of acid, in acute skin dis-

eases; as gargle or spray in acute and chronic affections of respiratory tract; *intern.*, in phthisical night-sweats, chronic bronchitis, gonorrhea, cystitis, etc.—**Dose:** 8—30 grn. (0.5—2 Gm.), in powd. sev. times daily.—**MAX. D.:** 60 grains (4 Gm.) per day.

ACID CARBOLIC MERCK.—"Silver Label"; Fused Cryst.—**PHENOL.**—**SOL.** in abt. 15 parts cold water, 2 olive oil; freely in alcohol, chloroform, ether, glycerin.—**Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Caustic, Topical Anesthetic.**—**USES.**—For making disinfecting solutions, aborting boils and carbuncles, as application to ulcers, venereal sores, nevi, hemorrhoids, toothache, whooping cough, diphtheria, etc. To prevent spread of zymotic diseases.—**N. B.:** Dangerous to infants; poisoning occurs by absorption.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.), well diluted or in pills.—**MAX. D.** 2 grains (0.12 Gm.) single; 8 grains (0.5 Gm.) daily.—**Inject.** in urethra or bladder, solut. 1—2:1000.—**Extern.** as spray (1% solut.), and as wash, 1—3:500; as caustic, pure or concentrated.—**Preparations:** Glycerite (20%); Oint. (3%).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Carbolic acid coagulates collodion. Triturated with acetanilide, butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, monobromated camphor, hydrated chloral, diuretin, euphorin, exalgine, lead acetate, menthol, naphthalene, naphthol, phenacetin, pyrogallol, resorcinol, salol, sodium phosphate, thymol, urethane, chloralamide or terpin hydrate, carbolic acid yields a liquid or a soft mass.—**ANTIDOTES:** Alcohol or whisky; saccharated lime; raw white of egg. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 425.

[Merck's "SILVER LABEL" Carbolic Acid is guaranteed not to redden under proper precautions of keeping.]

ACID CARBOLIC IODIZED, N. F.—**IODIZED PHENOL.**—Solution of 20 parts iodine in 20 parts glycerin and 60 parts carbolic acid.—**Antiseptic, Escharotic.**—**USES:** Uterine dilatation.—**APPLIED** pure.

ACID CHROMIC MERCK.—**Cryst., or Fused (Pencils).**—**CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE.**—Small, dark, purplish-red, deliq. needles, or pencils.—**SOL.** freely in water.—**Astringent, Caustic.**—**USES:** *Extern.*, in syphilitic ulcers, hyperplasia or ulcers, condylomata, hypertrophic coryza, exuberant granulations, hemorrhage, sweating feet, leucorrhea, etc.—*Applic.*, as caustic, in 20% solut.; for sweating feet, 5% solut.—In veter. medicine; in 33% solut. in mouth- and foot-disease.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alcohol, ether, glycerin, spirit of nitrous ether, arsenous acid and nearly every organic substance; bromides, chlorides, iodides; hypophosphites, oxalates, sulphides, sulphites, tartrates.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, then milk, magnesia or chalk; white of egg; calcium saccharate; powd. iron with syrup; demulcents.—In burns from chrom. trioxide apply dilute solut. sodium bicarbonate, followed by lead-water and 10% lead-acetate oint. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426.—**CAUTION:** Avoid contact with cork stoppers and other organic substances.

ACID CHRYSOPHANIC MEDICINAL, so-called,—see **CHRYSAROBIN**.

ACID CINNAMIC MERCK.—**CINNAMYLIC ACID.**—White, odorless scales.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether; very slightly in water.—**Antitubercular, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Tuberculosis and lupus, parenchymatously and intravenously; also in phthisis, in combination with arsenic and extr. opium.—**APPLIED** in 5% emulsion or alcoholic solut. with cocaine in lupus.—**INJECTION** (intravenously): $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.05 Gm.), in 5% oily emulsion, with 0.7% solut. sodium chloride, twice a week. See also Sodium Cinnamate.

ACID CITRIC MERCK.—**Cryst. or Powd.**—**SOL.** freely in water, alcohol, or glycerin.—**Antiseptic, Antiscorbutic, and Refrigerant.**—**USES:** *Extern.*, post-partum hemorrhage; pruritus; diphtheria, angina or gangrenous sore mouth; *intern.*, cooling beverage to assuage fever, and as remedy in scurvy.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.) several t. daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Potassium tartrate; alkaline carbonates, acetates, and sulphides. **Preparation:** Syr. (1%).—**EXTERN.**, for painting throat, 5—10% solut. in glycerin; gargle, 1—2%; cooling drink, 80 grn. to 1 quart (abt. 5 Gm. to 1 liter).

ACID FORMIC MERCK.—25%.—Colorl. liq.—Misc. in all proport. with water, alcohol, and glycerin.—Diuret., Tonic, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** Rheumatism, neuralgia, diabetes, and tremor.—**Dose:** 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.); as *cardiac tonic* in diphtheria, 5—18 ℥ (0.3—1.2 Cc.) ev. 4 hrs. in water.

ACID GALLIC MERCK.—Colorless or slightly yellowish, interlaced odorl. needles; astringent, slightly acidulous taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 100 parts water, 5 alcohol, 12 glycerin, 40 ether.—Antisudorific, Hemostatic, Astringent, and Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, gonorrhea, epistaxis, alopecia, purpura, menorrhagia, and hemorrhoids; *intern.*, hematemesis, hematuria, night-sweats, pyrosis, and intestinal hemorrhage. Preferred to tannin in action; does not constipate.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) several t. daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ferric salts, potassium chlorate or permanganate; ammonia; lead acetate, opium in solution, and silver salts.

ACID HYDRIODIC MERCK.—Sp. Gr. 1.5.—43%.—Colorless to deep-brown, strongly acid, fuming liq.—Antirheumatic, Alternative.—**USES:** Rheumatism, bronchitis (acute or chronic), asthma, syphilis, obesity, psoriasis, to eliminate mercury or arsenic from the system, etc.—**Dose:** 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.), well diluted with sweetened water, after meals.

ACID HYDROBROMIC MERCK.—Diluted.—10%.—Clear, colorl. liquid; acid taste.—Nervine.—**USES:** In nervous affections, whooping cough, vomiting, bronchial, and laryngeal catarrhs, cerebral hyperemia, epilepsy, muscular spasm, hemiplegic chorea, neuralgia, tinnitus, and headache after quinine, etc.—**Dose:** 30—90 ℥ (2—6 Cc.), in sweetened water.—**ANTIDOTES:** Magnesium carbonate or oxide; alkali carbonates or bicarbonates.

ACID HYDROCHLORIC MERCK.—Abt. 32 per cent. HCl.—Clear, colorl., pungent and fuming, strongly acid liquid.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Caustic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, in fevers, dyspepsia, syphilis, eczema, psoriasis, etc.; *extern.*, in mouth washes and gargles in 1—2% solution.—**Dose:** 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.), well diluted.—**ANTIDOTES:** Chalk, whiting, magnesia, alkali carbonates, and albumin. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 427.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies, silver salts, chlorates, chromates, oxides, permanganates; tartar emetic; salts of lead, etc.

ACID HYDROCHLORIC DILUTED.—10 per cent. HCl.—**Dose:** 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.), well diluted, in sweetened water.

ACID HYDROCYANIC DILUTED MERCK.—2 per cent. HCN.—Colorl. liquid; odor and taste of bitter almonds.—Antispasmodic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, to allay pain and spasms, relieve nervous cough, palpitation, and painful affections of the stomach, vomiting, and whooping cough; *extern.*, to control itching of the skin.—**Dose:** 2—5 ℥ (0.12—0.3 Cc.).—**MAX. DOSE:** 10 ℥ (0.6 Cc.).—**EXTERN.** 1:8—16 with rose water as lotion, but only on *unbroken* skin.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Salts of copper, iron, mercury, and silver.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, warmth; hydrogen peroxide freely per os and subcut.; ammonia; $\frac{1}{60}$ grain (0.001 Gm.), atropine hypoderm.; artif. respiration; ferrous sulphate followed by potass. carbonate. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426.—**CAUTION:** Very prone to decomposition. When brown in color it is unfit for use.

ACID HYPOPHOSPHOROUS MERCK.—Diluted.—10%.—Colorl. liquid.—Stimulant and tonic in nervous diseases.—**Dose:** 10—60 ℥ (0.6—4 Cc.). **INCOMPATIBLES:** Arsenical salts, chromates; cupric or ferric salts; iodine; permanganates; sulphuric or sulphurous acid.

ACID LACTIC MERCK.—75%.—Colorl., thick, odorl., acid liquid.—*Misc.*, all proportions with water and alcohol.—Caustic, Astringent, Antidiabetic, Digestive.—**USES:** Mostly *extern.* in carcinoma, croup, and as solvent of false membrane; *intern.*, dyspepsia, diarrhea, diabetes, etc.—**Dose:** 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.), well diluted.—**APPLIED EXTERN.**: 50—80% solut. as caustic, in tuberculous affections of the mouth, larynx, and esophagus, in lupus and alopecia, in dentistry for removing tartar fr. the teeth, and also in purulent ear discharge.

ACID LARICIC,—see ACID AGARICINIC.

ACID MONOCHLORACETIC MERCK.—Very deliquescent, colorl. cryst.—*SOL.* in water.—Caustic and vesicant.—*USES:* Warts, corns, etc.—*Applied* in concentrated solut.—*CAUTION:* Handle carefully.

ACID NITRIC MERCK.—68 per cent. HNO_3 .—Colorless, fuming, strongly acid, corrosive liquid.—*Misc.*, all proportions with water.—*USES:* *Extern.*, caustic; escharotic; stimulant foot-baths (1—1½ fl. oz. [30—50 Gm.]); also as paint for frostbites. As an escharotic, applied pure; *intern.*, in lepra. Very little used.—*Dose:* 1—5 drops in mixtures, well diluted.—*ANTIDOTES:* Chalk or magnesia and water; wall plaster; mucilaginous and alkaline drinks; ice. See also p. 427.

ACID NITRIC DILUTED.—10 per cent. HNO_3 .—Tonic, Antiseptic, Antiperiodic, Antipyretic, Astringent. *USES:* Intestinal indigestion, syphilis, chronic hepatitis; intermitt. fever, dysentery, bronchitis, diabetes, whooping-cough, and febrile diseases.—*Extern.* in irritant foot-baths and as applic. to chilblains.—*Dose:* 5—30 M (0.3—2 Cc.), diluted.

ACID NITROHYDROCHLORIC DILUTED.—Abt. one-fifth strength of concentrated (which is not used therapeutically).—Colorl. or pale yellow, acid liquid.—Antipyretic, Alterative, Digestant.—*USES:* *Intern.*, jaundice, biliary calculi, fevers, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, etc.; *extern.*, diluted, as sponge- or foot-bath, 2 or 3 t. a week.—*Dose:* 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.), well diluted.—*ANTIDOTES* and *INCOMPATIBLES:* Same as of Hydrochloric Acid. See also p. 427.

ACID OSMIC,—see **ACID, PEROSMIC**.

ACID OXALIC MERCK.—Colorl., transparent cryst. or powd.; very acid taste.—*SOL.* in water, alcohol; slightly in ether.—Emmenagogue, Expecto- rant, Sedative.—*USES:* Functional amenorrhea, acute cystitis, bronchitis and asthma.—*Dose:* ½—1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.) ev. 4 hrs., in sweet water as emmenag.; 2½ grains (0.15 Gm.) every hour w. infusion tea in asthma and bronchitis.—*MAX. D.:* 8 grains (0.5 Gm.) single, and 24 grains (1.5 Gm.) per day.—*ANTIDOTES:* Calcium saccharate, chalk, lime-water, magnesia. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426. *INCOMPATIBLES:* Iron and calcium salts, alkalies, and arsenates.

ACID PEROSMIC MERCK.—Osmic Acid.—Yellowish needles; very pungent odor.—*SOL.* in water; in alcohol or ether decomp. ensues.—Antineuralgic, Discutient, Antiepileptic.—*USES:* *Intern.*, muscular rheumatism, neuralgia; *extern.*, remove tumors, and in sciatica (by injection).—*Dose:* ⅛ grn. (0.001 Gm.) several t. daily.—*INJECTION:* ⅛—½ grn. (0.003—0.01 Gm.), as 1% solut. in aqueous glycerin (40%).—*ANTIDOTE:* Sulphuretted hydrogen.—*INCOMPATIBLES:* Organic substances, phosphorus, ferrous sulphate, iodides, etc.—*CAUTION!* Handle carefully, as vapor is exceedingly irritating to air passages.

ACID PHOSPHORIC (ORTHO-) MERCK.—Syrupy.—85%.—Colorl., odorl., very acid, syrupy liquid.—Tonic and Refrigerant.—*USES:* As of the diluted acid.—*Dose:* 2—6 M (0.12—0.36 Cc.), well diluted.—*ANTIDOTES:* Carbonates and bicarbonates of alkalies and alkaline earths.

ACID PHOSPHORIC (ORTHO-) MERCK.—Diluted.—10%.—Tonic and Refrigerant.—*USES:* Dyspepsia, scrofula, caries, night-sweats of phthisis, disturbances of nutrition of the teeth, etc.—*Dose:* 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.).—*INCOMPATIBLES:* Ferric chloride; lead acetate; silver nitrate; solut. soluble iron phosphate or pyrophosphate.

ACID PICRIC MERCK.—PICRONITRIC, PICRIC, or CARBAZOTIC, ACID.—Yellow, odorl., intensely bitter cryst.—*SOL.* in 10 alcohol, 7 ether, chloroform; abt. 170 in water.—Antiperiodic Antiseptic, Astringent.—*USES:* *Intern.*, in malaria, trichiniasis, etc.; *extern.*, burns, ½—1% hydro-alcoholic solut. for 5 minutes, then dressing with cotton (to be renewed only every 3—7 days); sore nipples, 1:1000 solut.; eczema, etc., 1—2:300 ethero-aqueous solut. as paint; 1.5% solut. as inject. in gonorrh. (500 Cc. 2—5:1000 solut. 3 t. daily).—*Dose:* ½—2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.), in alcoholic solut.—*MAX. D.:* 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).—*ANTIDOTES:* Albumin; hypodermoclysis; transfus. of alkaline sodium chloride solution; sodium sulphate.—*INCOMPAT.:* All oxidizable substances; albumin, gelatin, alkaloids. Dangerously explosive with sulphur, phosphorus, etc.—*CAUTION:* Do not apply in substance or in oint., or toxic symptoms may appear.

ACID PYROGALLIC MERCK.—Resublimed.—**PYROGALLOL.**—White, lustrous, bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 1 alcohol, 2 ether.—Used only *extern.*, usually in 5—10% oint., in psoriasis and other cutaneous affections.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies, ammonia, antipyrine, camphor, carbolic acid, ferric chloride, iodine, lead acetate, lime-water, menthol, potass. permangan.

ACID SALICYLIC MERCK.—U. S. P.—White, cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 500 parts water, 2½ alcohol, 2 ether, 80 chloroform, 120 olive oil, 60 glycerin; 20 grn. are rendered soluble in 1 fl. oz. water by adding 25 grn. borax or 40 grn. potass. citrate. Solubility also increased by sodium phosphate or sulphite.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Antineuralgic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, in rheumatism, migraine, neuralgia, influenza, scarlet fever, pleurisy, pericarditis, and febrile infectious diseases; *extern.*, in 2—5% alcoholic solution, or mixed with talcum, for perspiring feet.—**Dose:** 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron salts; spt. nitrous ether; lead acetate; potass. iodide; quinine salts; urethane.

ACID SALICYLIC MERCK.—From Natural Wintergreen Oil.—Uses and Doses as above.

ACID SALICYLSALICYLIC,—see DIPLOSAL.

ACID SULPHURIC AROMATIC.—Abt. 10% H_2SO_4 .—Best form for administration.—**USES:** As of diluted acid.—**Dose:** 10—20 ℥ (0.6—1.3 Cc.).

ACID SULPHURIC DILUTED.—10 per cent. H_2SO_4 .—(Concentrated Sulphuric Acid is not used medicinally.)—**USES:** *Intern.*, gastro-intest. disorders, phthisical sweats, exophthalmic goiter, etc.; also as solvent for quin. sulph., etc.—**Dose:** 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.), well diluted.—**ANTIDOTES:** Magnesia; soda lye, a drop or two at a time; small pieces of ice; oil; soap shavings followed by water; use stomach pump w. great caution to avoid danger from perforation.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Salts of barium, calcium, lead, mercury, silver, strontium; sulphides.

ACID SULPHUROUS MERCK.—Aq. solution cont. abt. 6 per cent. SO_2 .—Antiseptic, Antizymotic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, by inhalation in bronchial affections and whooping cough; also in diphtheria, sloughing wounds, chilblains, and skin diseases; *intern.*, in typhoid and dyspepsia.—**Dose:** 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.), well diluted. **EXTERN.** 10—25% solut. **ANTIDOTES:** Narcotics; expectorants; mustard plaster on chest.

ACID TANNIC MERCK.—U. S. P.; Light, Clearly Soluble.—Slightly yellowish, bulky powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water or alcohol, 3 glycerin; insol. in ether or chloroform.—Astringent, Styptic, Antiseptic, Internal Hemostatic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, in hemorrhages, applied pure, as enema in 1—10% solution, in mouth-washes, gargles, collyria, injections, inhalations, and as application wherever a powerful astringent action is desired; *intern.*, in diarrhea, diabetes, Bright's disease, renal hemorrhage and night-sweats, pleurisy, peritonitis, enteritis, and hemorrhages.—**Dose:** 1—20 grn. (0.06—1.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Styptic Collodion (20%); Glycerite (20%); Oint. (20%); Troches (1 grn.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Salts of antimony, copper, iron, lead, mercury, and silver; lime-water, alkaloids, albumin, gelatin; starch; iodine, iodoform; permanganates, chlorates and other oxidizers; spt. nitrous ether.

ACID TARTARIC MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—Colorl. cryst. or white powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 water, 3 alcohol, 5 glycerin; alm. insol. in chloroform.—Refrigerant and Antiscorbutic.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Salts of calcium, lead, and mercury.

ACID TRICHLORACETIC MERCK.—Deliquescent cryst.; pungent, suffocating odor.—**SOL.** freely in water, alcohol, ether.—Escharotic, Astringent, Hemostatic.—**USES:** Venereal and cutaneous warts, papillomata, vascular nevi, pigment patches, corns, nose-bleed, obstinate gleet, gonorrhea, nasopharyngeal affections and indolent ulcers.—**APPLIED:** As escharotic, pure, or in concentrated solut.; *astringent* and *hemostatic*, 1—3% solut.—**ANTIDOTES.** Same as for mineral acids.—Sensitive urine-albumin test (in substance or 33% solut.).—**CAUTION:** Keep in glass-stoppered bottle.

ACONIN.—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in water.—Local Anesthetic.—**USES:** In infiltration anesthesia by Schleich's method in a 1:1000 solut. of 0.8% solut. of sodium chloride. Employed also as 1% solution in ophthalmology.

ACONITE ROOT.—**USES:** As of Aconitine.—**Dose:** 1—2 grains (0.06—0.12 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext., $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.); Fl'extr., $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 ℥ (0.015—0.06 Cc.); Tr., 3—10 ℥ (0.2—0.6 Cc.).

ACONITINE (ALKALOID) MILD MERCK.—Amorph.—(Do not confound with Aconitine [Alkaloid], Potent; or with the eclectic "Aconitin.")—Yellowish white, amorph. powd.—Sol. Alcohol, ether, and chloroform.—**USES:** As aconitine, potent, cryst.; but only about $\frac{1}{10}$ as powerful.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.001—0.003 Gm.), very carefully increased.—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.004 Gm.) single.—**EXTERN.** $\frac{1}{2}$ —2% oint. or solut.

ACONITINE (ALKALOID) POTENT MERCK.—Cryst.—(Do not confound with Aconitine [Alkaloid], Mild; or with the eclectic "Aconitin.")—Alkaloid from Aconite, prepared according to process of Duquesnel.—White cryst.; feebly bitter taste.—Sol. in alchol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water.—Antineuralgic, Diuretic, Sudorific, Anoydne.—**USES:** Intern., neuralgia, acute or chronic rheumatism, gout, pleurisy, pneumonia, pericarditis, tonsillitis, toothache, etc.; extern., rheumatism, other pains.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{600}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$ grn. (0.0001—0.0003 Gm.) several t. daily, in pill or solut., with caution.—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.001 Gm.) single, $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—**EXTERN.:** 1:2000—500 parts lard.—**ANTIDOTES:** Small repeated doses of stimulants; artificial respiration, atropine, digitalis, ammonia; 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) tannin every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour; chloroform inhalation in spasms. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 427.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Physiol., atropine, morphine, digitalis, ammonia; Chem., alkalies, tannin, mercury salts.—**CAUTION:** Never use on abraded surfaces. Danger of absorption! About 10 times as toxic as the mild amorph, aconitine (above)!

ADEPS LANÆ,—see LANUM ANHYDROUS.

ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS,—see LANUM.

ADONIDIN MERCK.—ADONIN.—Yellowish-brown, very hygroscopic, odorl., intensely bitter, powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol; insol. in ether, chloroform.—Cardiac Stimulant, mild Diuretic.—**USES:** Heart disease, instead of digitalis, especially mitral and aortic regurgitation, and relieving precordial pain and dyspnea; also in nicotine poisoning, and in chronic, diffuse nephritis.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004—0.015 Gm.) 4 t. daily, in pill, tablet-triturate, or solut. in chloroform water with ammonium carbonate.—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 Gm.) single; $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) daily.—**Inject.** 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.) of a 0.5% solut.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach tube, tannin, spirit glyceryl nitrate, morphine, alcohol stimulants, camphor, mustard cataplasms.

ADRENALIN.—Blood-pressure-raising principle of suprarenal gland.—White or yellowish powd.; slightly bitter taste.—Hemostatic and Astringent.—**USED** in 1—10:10000 solut. (as chloride) in hay fever, inflammation of tonsils, larynx, etc., and in conjunctivitis, iritis, etc.; also in minor surgical operations to prevent bleeding.—**Dose:** hypoderm. 1—15 drops diluted w. water.

AFERMOL.—A dry powdered blood serum obtained by a special process from horses.—**USES:** In acute purulent processes, and ichorous purulent wounds.—Applied in powder form direct to the wound.

AGARICIN MERCK.—Yellowish powd.; sweet, with bitter after-taste.—Sol. in alcohol; slightly in water, ether, or chloroform.—Antihidrotic.—**USES:** Phthisical night-sweats, sweating from antifebrin, antipyrine, exalgin, resorcinol, phenacetin, and salicylates.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.); **MAX D.:** $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.1 Gm.).

AGURIN.—ACET-THEOBROMINE SODIUM.—White hygrosc. powd.—Sol. in water.—Diuretic.—**USES:** Cardiac and renal diseases. **Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d.

AIROL.—**BISMUTH OXYIODOGALLATE.**—Grayish-green, odorl., tastel. powd.—**INSOL.** in water, alcohol, etc. On exposure, or when mixed with water directly, aïrol partially decomposes and turns red; but with glycerin and little water it yields a mixture that long remains unaltered.—**Vulnerary, Siccative Antiseptic; also Antigonorreic.**—**USES:** Wounds, burns, skin diseases; gonorrhea, bubo; eye diseases; gynecology; nose, throat and ear affections.—**Extern.** pure, 10% suspension in equal parts glycerin and water, or 10–20% oint.—**INCOMPATIBLE:** Calomel.

ALBARGIN.—**GELATOSE-SILVER.**—Light-yellow powd.; 13–15% Ag.—**SOL.:** W.—**Astringent, Bactericide, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Gonorrhea, ophthalmoblennorrhea, etc.—**APPLIC.,** in eye diseases, 10–20% solut. with 20% glycerin.

ALCOHOL.—92.3 per cent. C_2H_5O .—**Sp. Gr.** 0.816.—**Stimulant, Irritant.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, low fevers, debility from acute diseases, aid to digestion, to warm the chilled, check nausea of sea-sickness; and as antidote to poisoning by carbolic acid; *extern.*, hardening the skin, removing desiccated epithelium, antiseptic wash for wounds, and application in liniments, etc.—**Dose:** 1–4 fl. dr. (4–15 Cc.) with 2–6 times the volume of water.—**ANTIDOTES:** Cold douche, stomach siphon, fresh air, ammonia, atropine or belladonna, hot water bags, ice to the head, irritants, inhalation of ammonia, fresh air, etc.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acacia, albumin; bromine, chlorine; chromic acid, permanganates.

ALETRIS CORDIAL.—**Tonic and Diuretic.**—**Dose** stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) 3 or 4 t. daily.

ALKALITHIA.—**Uric-acid solvent.**—**Dose** stated: Heaping teaspoonful 3 or 4 t. daily, in warm water.

ALOES, BARBADOES and SOCOTRINE.—**Cathartic, Drastic, Emmenagogue, Vermifuge, Stomachic.**—**USES:** Costiveness, atonic dyspepsia, jaundice, non-active hemorrhoids, amenorrhea, and ascarides (in the last two by enema).—**Dose:** 2–10 grn. (0.12–0.6 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Ext. 1–5 grn. (0.06–0.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mercury nitrate; silver nitrate.

ALOES PURIFIED.—From Socotrine Aloes.—**USES:** As of Socotrine Aloes.—**Dose:** 1–10 grn. (0.06–0.6 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Pills (2 grn. [0.12 Gm.]); Pills Aloes and Asafetida; Pills Aloes and Iron; Pills Aloes and Mastic; Pills Aloes and Myrrh; Tr. 15–60 M (1–4 Cc.); Tr. Aloes and Myrrh $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 fl. drs. (2–8 Cc.).

ALOIN MERCK.—**BARBALOIN.**—Yellow, bitter, powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 60 parts water, 20 alcohol, 500 ether.—**ACTION AND USES:** As of Socotrine Aloes.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.12 Gm.).—**MAX D.:** 4 grn. (0.25 Gm.) single, 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) daily.—**INJECTION:** $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) dissolved in formamide.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkali hydrates; ferric chloride; tannin.

ALPHAMONOBROMISOVALERYLUREA,—see BROMURAL.

ALPHAMONOIODOISOVALERYLUREA,—see IODIVAL.

ALPHANAPHTHOL MERCK.—**Recryst.**—Colorless crystals or powder; disagreeable taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether; slightly in water.—**Antiseptic, Antifermentative.**—**USES:** Diarrhea, typhoid fever, summer complaint, dysentery, cholera, gout, oxaluria, hepatic cirrhosis, influenza, measles, scarlet fever, etc.—**Dose:** 2–5 grn. (0.12–0.25 Gm.). As antiferment., 30 grn. (2 Gm.) in 1 fl. oz. castor oil, given in 2 portions within 2 hours; in typhoid, 45–90 grn. (3–6 Gm.) p. d.—**Extern.** in 10–20% oily solut. in erysipelas, smallpox, and scarlet fever.

ALPHOZONE.—**SUCCINYL PEROXIDE.**—Wh., cryst. powd.—**SOL.** 30 water, alcohol; slightly in ether; insol. in chloroform.—**Germicide, Antisept.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, typhoid, infectious diarrhea, abnormal fermentative intestinal processes.—*Extern.*, wounds, ulcers, leucorrhea, tonsillitis, in 1:1000 solut.—**Dose:** 1–5 grn. (0.06–0.3 Gm.).

ALUMINUM ACETATE MERCK.—**Basic.**—Gummy mass or granular powd.—**INSOL.** in water.—**Astringent, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, diarrhea and dysentery; *extern.*, washing foul wounds.—**Dose:** 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily.

ALUMINUM ACETOTARTRATE MERCK.—Colorl. cryst.—SOL. completely but very slowly in water, becoming less sol. with age; insol. in alcohol, ether, glycerin.—Disinfectant and Astringent.—USES: Chiefly in diseases of the air-passages.—APPLIED in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% solutions as a douche; or as snuff, with twice its weight of powdered boric acid. The concentr. aqueous solution also used for chilblains; dilute 1—3% solution used instead of solut. aluminum acetate.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE MERCK.—White lumps or powd.; odorl.; sweet-astringent taste.—SOL. in abt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Caustic, Astringent.—USES: Fetid ulcers, fetid discharges; enlarged tonsils, scrofulous and cancerous ulcers; endometritis; nasal polypi, etc.—APPLIED in 1:20 to 1:100 solut., or concentrated solut.

ALUMINUM & POTASSIUM SULPHATE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.; or in Pencils (Plain or Mounted). Also, Dried (Burnt or Exsiccated).—ALUM.—Colorl. cryst. or white powd.; astringent taste.—SOL. in abt. 10 parts cold water, freely in boiling water, 3 warm glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—Astringent, Irritant, Emetic, Styptic.—USES: *Intern.*, in night-sweats, diarrhea, painter's colic, nervous colic, and sometimes as emetic; *extern.*, hemorrhage, gleet, gonorrhea, epistaxis.—APPLIED in substance, or concentrated or 1—5% solution.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.); *emetic*, 1—2 teaspoonfuls.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkali hydroxides; borax; carbonates; galls; kino; lead acetate; lime-water; magnesia; mercury salts; phosphates; tartaric acid.

ALUMNOL.—ALUMINUM NAPHTHOLDISULPHONATE.—Wh. Powd.—SOL. readily in water, glycerin; slightly in alcohol; insol. ether.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—APPLIC.: $\frac{1}{2}$ —5% soluts. or 5—20% oints., or dusting powd. with talcum.

ALUMS:—AMMONIO-FERRIC: POTASSIUM,—see IRON AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE, FERRIC; AND ALUMINUM AND POTASSIUM SULPHATE.

ALYPIN.—White, bitter powd.—SOL. in alcohol and water; sparingly in ether.—Local Anesthetic.—USES: Laryngology, ophthalmology, and dentistry, in 2—10% solut.

AMENYL.—METHYLHYDRASTIMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—Derivative of hydrastine.—Light-yellow needles.—SOL. warm water.—Emmenagogue.—Dose: $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.) in tablet form twice daily.

AMINOFORM,—see HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.

AMMONIA WATER MERCK.—10% NH_3 .—Rubefacient Antacid, Stimulant.—USES: *Intern.*, stimulant in collapse and fainting; heartburn, sick headache, poisoning; *extern.*, by inhalation in fainting, in combination with carbolic acid in coryza, as an antidote in poisoning by chlorine gas; as application in form of wash and compresses in stings of poisonous insects; in rheumatic pains and neuralgias, in form of liniment (1—5:10 of lanum, oil or fat); and in insect bites.—Subcutaneously as stimulant (1:10) in collapse in typhoid, and in snake bites.—Dose: 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.); intravenously, 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.).—Preparations: Lin. (3 per cent. NH_3); Arom. Spt. 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

AMMONIA WATER STRONGER MERCK.—28 per cent. NH_3 .—Dose: 4—10 M (0.25—0.6 Cc.), well diluted.—ANTIDOTES: Acetic, tartaric, or dil. hydrochloric acid after vomiting, and siphoning out the stomach; vinegar; vapor of acetic acid or chlorine water by inhal. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.—INCOMPATIBLES: Iodine, bromine; chlorine water; alkaloids; acids; mercurials, and most other metallic salts.—Preparation: Spt., 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.).

AMMONIUM BENZOATE MERCK.—SOL. in abt. 5 parts water, 28 alcohol, 8 glycerin.—Expectorant, Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Diuretic, and Alternative.—USES: In bronchitis, asthma, gastro-intestinal disturbances, rheumatism, gout, and nephritis.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in syrup or water.—INCOMPATIBLES: Ferric salts, acids.

AMMONIUM BROMIDE MERCK.—White, cryst. powd. or colorl. cryst.—SOL. in abt. 2 parts water, 30 alcohol.—Sedative.—USES: Epilepsy, delirium tremens, nervous headache, etc.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids; alkaloids; salts of mercury and silver.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE MERCK.—Sol. in abt. 5 parts water, 5 glycerin, partially in alcohol; decomp. by hot water.—Rubefacient, Cardiac Stimulant, Expectorant.—Uses: *Intern.*, in syncope, heart failure, pneumonia, phthisis, and hysteria; *extern.*, by inhalation in fainting.—Dose: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) every 2 hrs.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Salts of iron, lead, silver, and alkaloids; acids and acid salts; alum; calomel, mercury bichloride; potass. bitartrate or bisulphate; tartar emetic; zinc sulphate.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE MERCK.—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in abt. 3 parts water, 5 glycerin; slightly in alcohol; insol. in ether.—Stimulant, Expectorant, Antineuralgic.—Uses: Bronchial affections, hepatic congestions, muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, chronic glandular enlargement, hemicrania, dysmenorrhea, leucorrhea, etc.—Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies and their carbonates; salts of lead and silver.—*Preparation:* Troches (1½ grn. [0.1 Gm.]).

AMMONIUM FLUORIDE MERCK.—Very deliquescent, colorless crystals; strong saline taste.—Sol. in water; slightly in alcohol.—Antiperiodic, Alterative, Antizymotic.—Uses: Hypertrophy of spleen, flatulent dyspepsia, goiter, etc.—Dose: ¼–¾ grn. (0.015–0.05 Gm.) after meals, in water.

"AMMONIUM ICHTHYOLSULPHONATE",—see ICHTHYOL.

AMMONIUM IODIDE MERCK.—White to yellowish-white, deliquescent, unstable, cryst. powd.—Sol. in abt. 1 part water, 9 alcohol, 1½ glycerin; insol. in ether.—Alterative, Resolvent.—Uses: Syphilis, scrofula; rheumatism, and phthisis.—*Extern.*, in lepra and psoriasis.—Dose: 3–10 grn. (0.2–0.6 Gm.).

AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE DIBASIC MERCK.—Colorless, odorless prisms; cooling, saline taste.—Sol. in abt. 4 parts water; insol. in alcohol. Uses: Rheumatism, gout.—Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.3 Gm.), 3 or 4 t. daily, in water.

AMMONIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. in 1 water; abt. 3 alcohol.—Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Germicide, Expectorant.—Uses: In febrile conditions, bronchitis, etc.—Dose: 2–20 grn. (0.12–1.3 Gm.) in wafers.

AMMONIUM "SULPHOICHTHYOLATE",—see ICHTHYOL.

AMMONIUM VALERATE MERCK.—Colorl., deliquescent. cryst.—Sol. freely in alcohol or ether; less readily in water.—Nerve Tonic.—Uses: In nervous headache, insomnia, and hysteria.—Dose: 2–8 grn. (0.12–0.5 Gm.); best taken as the Elixir of the N. F.

AMMONOL.—Analgesic.—Dose stated: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.3 Gm.), 3–6 t. daily.

AMYL NITRITE MERCK.—Pure.—Also in Pearls (1–3 drops).—Yellowish, volatile, unstable liq.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water.—Antispasmodic, Depressomotor, Vasodilator.—Uses: Angina pectoris, asthma, tetanus, epilepsy, syncope, dyspnea, and as antidote to poisoning by cocaine.—Dose: 2–5 drops, in brandy. Used mostly by inhal., 1–5 drops. In biliary colic, 4–8 ℥ (0.25–0.5 Cc.) in capsules, every 30 minutes; in hiccough, 3 drops.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alcohol, antipyrine.—**ANTIDOTES:** Atropine, ergotin or strychnine, hypodermically. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

AMYLENE HYDRATE MERCK.—Colorl., oily liq.; ethereal, camphoric odor and taste.—Sol. in abt. 8 parts water; all proportions alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerin.—Hypnotic, Sedative without effect on heart.—Uses: Insomnia, alcoholic excitement, epilepsy, whooping-cough, diabetes insip., etc.—Dose: *Hypn.*, 45–90 ℥ (3–6 Cc.); *sedat.*, 15–30 ℥ (1–2 Cc.), in beer, wine, brandy or syrup, or in capsules.

ANÆSTHESIN.—Wh., odorl., tastel. powd.—Sol.: Alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils; very slightly in water.—Local Anesthetic.—Dose: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily.—**APPLIC.:** Pure or diluted, as powd., oint., or suspension in mucilage acacia. In suppository, 3 grains (0.2 Gm.); in vaginal suppos., 5 grains (0.3 Gm.).

ANTHRASOL.—"Purified Colorless Tar."—Thin, light-yellow, oily liq.—Misc. absolute alcohol, oils, petrolatum, and fats: insol. water.—**Dermic.**—**USES:** Eczema, pruritus, and various chronic and parasitic skin diseases, pure, or in 5—20% alcoholic solut. or ointment.

ANTIFEBRIN,—see **ACETANILIDE.**

ANTI-KAMNIA.—Analgesic.—Dose stated: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

ANTIMONY SULPHIDE GOLDEN MERCK.—**ANTIMONY PENTASULPHIDE.**—Fine, orange-yellow powd.—**INSOL.** in water, alcohol, etc.—**Alterative, Diaphoretic, Emetic, Expectorant.**—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01—0.1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Sour food, acid syrups, metallic salts.

ANTIMONY SULPHURATED MERCK.—**KERMES MINERAL.**—Amorphous, red powd.—**INSOL.** water, alcohol.—**Alterative, Diaphoretic, Emetic.**—**USES:** Cutaneous diseases and syphilis; diseases of respiratory passages; alterative generally.—Dose: 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), in pill; as *emetic*, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids and acid foods or drinks.—**Preparation:** Pills Antimony Comp. (0.6 grn. [0.036 Gm.]).

ANTIMONY & POTASSIUM TARTRATE MERCK.—**Cryst. or Powd.**—**TARTAR EMETIC.**—Fine white powd., or *cryst.*—**SOL.** in abt. 17 parts water, 20 glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—**Emetic, Expectorant, Diaphoretic.**—**USES:** Bronchial catarrh, pneumonia, pulmonary emphysema.—Dose: *alter.*, $\frac{3}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ grn. (0.002—0.004 Gm.); *diaphor.* and *expect.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.); *emetic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.) every 20 minutes.—**MAX. D.:** 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) single; 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) daily.—**APPL.** in cutaneous diseases as alopecia, acute rosacea, and psoriasis, in 1—4 oint.; in gonorrh., in 0.1—0.2 : 100 inject.; in corneal opacities in 0.05—0.1 : 10 oint.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Tannic acid; alkalies and their carbonates; lead salts; astringent infusions (cinchona, rhubarb, etc.); acacia, antipyrine, mercury bichlor.—**Preparation:** Wine Antimony, *expect.*, 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.); *emet.*, 2—4 fl. drs. (8—15 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES** (as for antimonial compounds in general): Tannic acid in solut., freely; stimulants and demulcents; ice, opium, stomach pump. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

ANTIPYRINE MERCK.—**PHENYLDIMETHYLPYRAZOLONE; PHENAZONE; DIMETHYLOXYQUINIZINE.**—Fine, white, *cryst. powd.*—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 2 alcohol, 2 chloroform, 50 ether.—**Antipyretic, Analgesic, Sedative, Styptic, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, locomotor ataxia, diabetes, cephalalgia, lumbago, sciatica, gout, hay fever, infantile convulsions, nervous urticaria, nocturnal emissions, chorea, whooping cough, epilepsy, pleurisy, influenza, etc.; also epistaxis, hemorrhoids.—Dose: 5—15 grains (0.3—1 Gm.).—**Per enema**, in double the dose; *subcut.* (1:1 water), 15—30 M (1—2 Cc.) in neuralgia, myalgia, and renal and biliary colic over seat of pain; in hemorrhoids in 2:15 ointment.—**MAX. D.:** 30 grains (2 Gm.) single; 90 grains (6 Gm.) daily.—**APPLIED** (as styptic) in 5—20 per cent. solut., or pure.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkalies; alum; ammoniac water; amyl nitrite; benzoates; betanaphthol; carbolic acid; calomel; hydrated chloral; copper sulphate; ferric chloride; ferrous sulphate; chromium trioxide (chromic acid); cinchona alkaloids; hydrocyanic acid; iodides; iodine; lead subacetate; mercuric chloride; orthoform; potassium permanganate; resorcinol; sodium bicarbonate; sodium salicylate (in powder); solution arsenic and mercury iodides; spirit nitrous ether (unless prescribed with sodium bicarbonate); syrup ferrous iodide; tartar emetic; tannic acid; thymol; urethane; infusions of catechu, cinchona, rose leaves, and uva ursi; tinctures of catechu, ferric chloride, cinchona, hamamelis, iodine, kino, and rhubarb.—**ANTIDOTES:** Castor oil, strychnine, atropine, digitalis; oxygen in cyanosis; maintain body heat.—**CAUTION:** When prescribing two or more of the following remedies in one prescription, the *aggregate* dose should not exceed the maximum dose of any single one of the group: Antipyrine, Ferropyrine and Salipyrine.

ANTISPASMIN.—**NARCEINE-SODIUM** and **SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.**—White, slightly hygroscopic powd.; 50% narceine.—**SOL.** in water.—**Antispasmodic, Sedative, and Hypnotic.**—**USES:** Whooping-cough, laryng. stridulus, influenza, irritating coughs, etc.—Dose: (5% solut., 3—4 t. daily): under $\frac{1}{2}$ year 3—5 drops, $\frac{1}{2}$ year 5—8 drops, 1 year 8—10

drops, 2 years 10—12 drops, 3 years 15—20 drops, older children, 20—40 drops.—CAUTION: Keep from air!

ANTITHYROIDIN MERCK.—"Thyroid serum" from blood of thyroidectomized sheep, and preserved by the addition of 0.5% carbolic acid.—USES: Exophthalmic goiter (Graves's disease).—Dose: 8 M (0.5 Cc.) to begin with, 3 t. p. d., increasing the dose by 8 M (0.5 Cc.) each day until the dose reaches 60 M (4 Cc.) single, and 180 M (12 Cc.) p. d., and then in similar manner reducing to the original dose.

ANTITOXIN, DIPHTHERIA.—From serum of blood that has been subjected to poison of diphtheria.—Limpid liq., generally preserved with $\frac{1}{2}$ % carbolic acid or other preservative.—Dose: *Prophylactic*, 600—1000 antitoxic units; *ordinary* cases, 1500—2000 units; *severe* cases (or those seen late, or of nasal or laryngeal type), 3000—5000 units; given hypodermically, and repeated in about 12—24 hours. As much as 8000 units have been injected at a dose. **Caution:** The various brands differ in strength.

ANUSOL.—Suppositories containing bismuth iodoresorcinsulphonate.—USES: Hemorrhoids, anal fissures, etc.

APIOL GREEN MERCK.—Fluid.—Greenish, oily liq.—SOL. in alcohol, ether.—Emmenagogue, Antiperiodic.—USES: Dysmenorrhea, malaria.—Dose: 5—10 M (0.3—0.6 Cc.) 2 or 3 t. daily, in capsules; in *malaria* 15—30 M (1—2 Cc.).—MAX. D.: 15 M (1 Cc.) single; 30 M (2 Cc.) daily.

APIOLINE.—Emmenagogue.—Dose stated: 2 or 3 capsules.

APOCODEINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—Yellow-gray to greenish-gray, very hygroscopic powd.—SOL. in water.—Expectorant, Sedative, Hypnotic, Laxative.—USES: Chronic bronchitis, and other bronchial affections. Acts like codeine, but weaker; induces large secretion of saliva, and accelerates peristalsis.—Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ —1 grain (0.02—0.06) 3 times daily, in pills.—INJECTION: as laxative, $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.02—0.03 Gm.), in 2% aqueous solut.

APOLYSIN.—MONOPARAPHENETIDIN-CITRIC ACID.—Wh. powd.; acid taste.—SOL.: 55 W; A, G.—Analgesic, Antipyretic.—Dose: 8—30 grn. (0.5—2 Gm.) single; 90 grn. (6 Gm.) per day.

APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—Cryst. or Amorphous.—SOL. in abt. 60 parts water, 100 glycerin, 50 alcohol; alm. insol. in chloroform or ether.—Hypnotic, Emetic, Expectorant.—Dose: *Expect.*, $\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn.; (0.001—0.003 Gm.); *emetic*, $\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.004—0.008 Gm.).—INJECT.: *Emetic*, $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.003—0.006 Gm.); *hypnotic*, $\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.0015—0.002 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{3}$ grain (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grain (0.06 Gm.) daily.—APPLIC. In skin diseases of infants in 0.2% oint.—ANTIDOTES: Strychnine ($\frac{1}{6}$ grain [0.006 Gm.]), hydrated chloral, chloroform, ice, ether injections.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies, iodides; ferric chloride; picric acid, tannic acid; silver nitrate. Physiological antidote to hydrated chloral and chloroform.—CAUTION: Keep dark and well-stoppered!

APYONINE,—see PYOKTANIN, YELLOW.

ARECOLINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—White cryst.—SOL. in water, alcohol.—Myotic (human); Anthelmintic (in veterinary medicine).—APPLIED in 1% solut. as myotic. For Horses: Anthelmintic, $\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grain (0.004—0.006 Gm.); as cathartic in colic of horses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.08 Gm.) subcut.—MAX. D.: $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.1 Gm.).

ARGENTAMINE.—10% solut. silver nitrate in 10% solut. ethylenediamine.—Alkaline liq., turning yellow on exposure.—Antiseptic and Astringent, like silver nitrate.—USES: Chiefly gonorrhea (in 1:100—400 solut.); in posterior urethritis in 1—4% solut.

ARGENTOSE.—Compound of silver and a nucleo-proteid.—Astringent Germicide.—USES: Like silver nitrate in gonorrhea, catarrhal conjunctivitis, otitis, rhinitis, etc.

ARGONIN.—Silver-casein compound.—Wh. powd.—SOL. in hot water; ammonia increases solubility.—Antiseptic.—USES: Chiefly in gonorrhea, in 1—2 % solut.; also in blennorrhea neonatorum, in 3% solut.

ARGYROL.—**SILVER VITELLIN.**—Antiseptic.—Uses: Like silver nitrate in diseases of eye, throat, nose, ear, and genito-urinary organs.—*Applic.*: As irrigation in endometritis, gonorrhea, etc., in 1—4:1000 solut.; as inject. in gonorrhea, in 3—5% solut. or even stronger.

ARHOVIN.—Oily liq.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils; insol. water.—Antigonorrheic.—Uses: Gonorrhea, cystitis; gonorrheic rheumatism.—Dose: 4 ℥ (0.25 Cc.) in gelat. caps.—Appl. 1—2% solut. on tampons in vagina; also in supposit.; each $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.).

ARISTOCHIN (ARISTOQUIN).—DIQUININE CARBONIC ETHER.—Wh., tastel. powd.—Sol.: Alcohol; insol. water.—Antimalarial, like quinine.—Dose: Children under 1 yr., $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.05—0.1 Gm.); older children, up to 5 grn. 0.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily; adults, 8—15 grains (0.5—1 Gm.).

ARISTOL,—see THYMOL IODIDE.

ARRHENAL.—DISODIUM METHYLARSENATE.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. easily in water; more difficulty in alcohol.—Uses: Like all arsenicals.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.) per day, per os or subcut.

ARSACETIN.—SODIUM ACETYLARSANILATE.—White cryst.—Sol. 10 cold water.—Uses: As arsenical.—Dose: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.1 Gm.) hypodermically; $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) orally 3—4 times daily. In syphilis and trypanosomiasis 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) hypoderm. twice a week.

ARSENAURO.—Alterative Tonic.—Dose stated: 5—15 [0.3—1 Cc.], in water, after meals.

ARSEN-HEMOL MERCK.—Hemol with 1% arsenous acid.—Brown powd.—Alterative and Hematinic; substitute for arsenic, without untoward action on stomach.—Uses: Skin diseases, anemia, and neuroses.—Dose: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.), in pills, 2 to 3 t. daily, adding one pill to the daily dose every fourth day until 10 pills are taken per day.

ARSENIC BROMIDE MERCK.—Yellowish-white, deliquescent cryst.—Decomp. by water.—Alterative.—Uses: Diabetes.—Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.001—0.004 Gm.)—Max. D.: $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.)—ANTIDOTES: Same as of Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenous Acid).—CAUTION: Keep well-stoppered!

ARSENIC CHLORIDE MERCK.—Yellowish, oily liq.—Decomposed by much water.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, oils.—Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.001—0.004 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: As for Arsenic Trioxide (Arsenous Acid).

ARSENIC IODIDE MERCK.—Orange-red, crystalline mass or scales.—Sol. in abt. 10 parts water, 30 alcohol; grad. decomp. by water; also sol. in ether and in carbon disulphide.—Alterative, Antiseptic.—Uses: Intern. and extern. in cancer, scrofula, lepra, and skin diseases.—Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.001—0.004 Gm.), in pills.—Max. D.: $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 Gm.) per day. In scrofula, 1—10 drops of a 1% solut. 1—2 t. p. d., very slowly increasing the dose.—CAUTION: Keep from air and light!

ARSENIC TRIOXIDE MERCK.—ARSENOUS ACID.—White powder or lumps; odorless and tasteless.—Sol. in about 100 parts of water, 5 glycerin, hydrochloric acid; very slightly in alcohol; freely in solutions of alkalies and alkali carbonates; aqueous solubility increased by tartaric or hydrochloric acid.—Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Alterative.—Uses: Intern., malarial fever, skin diseases, chorea, neuralgia, gastralgia, uterine disorders, diabetes, phthisis; extern., to remove warts, cancers, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.001—0.003 Gm.) 4 t. daily.—Max. D.: About $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 Gm.) single; about $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) daily.—Preparation: Solut. (1%).—EXTERN. on neoplasms in large amounts to get quick results; otherwise it is dangerous. Keep from healthy tissues, lest dangerous absorption may occur.—ANTIDOTES: Emetics; stomach tube if seen immediately; hot milk and water with zinc sulphate or mustard. After vomiting, give milk or eggs, and magnesia in milk. If saccharated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron is handy, use it. If tincture of iron and ammonia water are within reach, precipitate former with latter, collect precipitate on a strainer, and give it wet. Always give antidotes, however hopeless the case may appear to be. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.—INCOMPATIBLES: Tannic acid; infus. cinchona and other vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions; iron in solution.

ARSENOFERRATIN.—Brown powd., cont. 6% iron and 0.6% arsenic in organic combination.—**USES:** Hysteria and Neurasthenia.—**Dose:** 7½ grn. (0.5 Gm.). 3—4 t. p. d.

ARSENOFERRATOSE.—Solution of arsenoferratin contain. 0.3% iron and 0.003% arsenic.—**Dose:** 3—4 teaspoonfuls daily.

ARSEN-TRIFERRIN.—An iron paranucleinate containing 16% Fe, 0.1% As, and 2.5% P in organic combination.—**Hematinic.**—**USES:** Anemia, chlorosis, neurasthenia, hysteria, etc.—**Dose:** 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) 3 times daily.

ARSEN-TRIFERROL.—Elixir Arsen-Triferrin.—**Dose:** Tablespoonful 3 times daily.

ASAFETIDA.—Expectorant, Stimulant, Antispasmodic, Laxative, Emmenagogue, Anthelmintic.—**USES:** Hysteria, convulsions, spasms, asthma, whooping cough, catarrhs, etc.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Emuls., 2—6 fl. drs. (8—24 Cc.); Pills (3 grn. [0.2 Gm.]); Tr., 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.).

ASFERRYL.—**ASFERRIN; IRON ARSENOTARTRATE.**—Greenish-yellow powd.—**SOL.** easily in alkalies; sparingly in water and diluted acids.—**USES:** As of other arsenicals.—**Dose:** ½—1 tablet (each = 0.01 Gm. As) 2—3 times daily.

ASPIDOSPERMA.—**QUEBRACHO.**—Tonic, Febrifuge, Antispasmodic (in asthma).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr. 15—60 M (1—4 Cc.).

ASPIDOSPERMINE MERCK.—**Amorph.**—Brown-yellow powd.; bitter taste.—**SOL.** alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—**Respiratory Stimulant, Antispasmodic.**—**USES:** Dyspnea, asthma, spasmodic croup. "The digitalis of the lungs."—**Dose:** 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), in pills.

ASPIRIN.—**ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID.**—Colorl., cryst. powd.—**SOL.** alcohol, ether; in 100 water. Antipyretic, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** As of sodium salicylate.—**Dose:** 5—15 grains (0.3—1 Gm.).

ASQUIRROL.—**MERCURY DIMETHYLATE.**—Water-soluble antisyphilitic.—**Dose:** 15 min. (1 Cc.) of a 5% sterilized solution (in which form marketed) hypodermically.

ASUROL.—**MERCURY AND SODIUM AMIDOISOBUTYRATE.**—White hygroscopic powder.—**Soluble** in water.—**Antisyphilitic.**—**Dose:** 1½—2½ grains (0.1—0.15 Gm.) subcutaneously.

ATOXYL.—**ARSENIC-ACID ANILIDE.**—Wh., crystalline, odorless powd.—**SOL.** water.—**USES:** Like all arsenicals.—**Dose:** ¼—3 grn. (0.05—0.2 Gm.) per day subcutaneously.

ATROPINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—(Not the eclectic "Atropin.")—White, bitter crystals.—**SOL.** freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform; in abt. 50 parts glycerin; slightly in water.—**Antispasmodic, Analgesic, Mydriatic, Respiratory and Cardiac Stimulant, Antisialagogue, Antihidrotic.** **USES:** *Intern.*, antidote to pilocarpine, hydrated chloral, chloroform, hydrocyanic acid, fungus poison, and morphine; angina pectoris, shock, colliquative sweats, gastric ulcer, etc.—*Extern.*, oint. (1%) or oleate as analgesic; as mydriatic, 0.5% solut.—**Dose:** 1½—60 grn. (0.0005—0.001 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 60 grn. (0.001 Gm.) single, and 20 grn. (0.003 Gm.) per day.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** (common to all alkaloids): Alkalies, tannin, salts of mercury or gold; vegetable decoctions or infusions; borax; bromides, benzoates, cyanides, iodides; oxalic acid, picric acid.—**ANTIDOTES:** Morphine, pilocarpine, eserine, aconitine, and physostigmine. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 429.

ATROPINE METHYLBROMIDE MERCK.—**METHYLATROPINE BROMIDE.**—White cryst.—**SOL.** in water and diluted alcohol; sparingly in absolute alcohol and chloroform.—**Efficient Mydriatic, Antihidrotic.**—**USES:** Ophthalmology instead of atropine, and to check excessive sweating in phthisis. Also in migraine, cephalalgia, cutaneous diseases, tuberculosis, bronchitis, laryngitis, keratitis, cystitis, insomnia, hysteria, tussis and pertussis, epilepsy, myocarditis, and dyspepsia.—**Dose:** 10 grain (0.003 Gm.) twice daily as antihidrotic.—*Subcut.* ¼—1 syringefull of a 0.5%

solut. in cherry-laurel water.—**APPLIC.:** In ophthalmic surgery in 0.03% solut. or 0.1% oint.

ATROPINE METHYLNITRATE,—see EUMYDRINE.

ATROPINE SULPHATE MERCK.—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts alcohol, 3 glycerin, $\frac{1}{2}$ water; very slightly in chloroform or ether.—**USES** and **DOSE:** Same as of alkaloid.

(Other salts of Atropine are not described because used substantially like the above.)

BALSAM PERU.—Dark, molasses-like liquid; aromatic odor.—**SOL.** in absol. alcohol, chloroform, partly in ether; insol. in water.—Expectorant, Stimulant, Stomachic, Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chronic catarrh, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, palsy, rheumatism, amenorrhea, asthma, phthisis, etc.; *extern.*, tuberculous affections of bone, skin, etc., chronic indolent ulcers, scabies, sore nipples, chilblains, lice, etc.—**Dose:** 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iodoform in substance; ferric salts; hydrogen peroxide.

BARIUM CHLORIDE MERCK.—Highest Purity.—Colorl. cryst.; bitter, salty taste.—**SOL.** in $2\frac{1}{2}$ parts water; almost insol. in alcohol.—Cardiac Tonic and Alterative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, arterial sclerosis and atheromatous degeneration, syphilis, scrofula, etc.; also in veterinary medicine in colic of horses; *extern.*, eye-wash in 1:60—100 solution.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03—0.1 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in 1% sweetened, aromatic solut.—**MAX. D.:** 3 grains (0.2 Gm.) single, 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) daily.—**Intraven.** in horse colic 6—20 grains (0.36—1.3 Gm.); per os, 150—180 grains (10—12 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Sodium or magnesium sulphate; emetics; stomach tube. See also "Poisoning and Its Treatment," p. 436.

BEBEERINE MERCK.—Pure.—**BEBIRINE:** BIBIRINE; supposed identical with BUXINE and PELOSINE.—Yellowish-brown, amorph., odorl., bitter powd.—**SOL.** in absolute alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antipyretic, Tonic, like quinine.—**Dose:** *Febrifuge*, 6—15 grn. (0.4—1 Gm.); *tonic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily.

BEBEERINE SULPHATE MERCK.—Redish-brown scales.—**SOL.** in water.—**USES** and **DOSES:** As of bebeerine.

BELLADONNA LEAVES.—**Preparations:** Ext. $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.); Tr., 8—30 M (0.5—2 Cc.); Plaster (20% ext.); Oint. (10% ext.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics; stimulants; morphine, pilocarpine, physostigmine; tannin.

BELLADONNA ROOT.—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 (0.03—0.12 Cc.); Lin. (95% Fl'extr., 5% camphor).

BENZENE FROM COAL TAR MERCK.—**BENZOL**.—Colorless liquid.—**MISCIBLE** with alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils.—Antispasmodic and Anticatatarrhal.—**USES:** Whooping-cough, influenza, etc.—**Dose:** 2—10 M (0.12—0.6 Gm.) every 3 hours, in emulsion, or on sugar or in capsules.—**MAX. D.:** 45 M (3 Cc.) single; 180 M (12 Cc.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics; fresh air. See also "Poisoning and Its Treatment," p. 429.

BENZOIN.—**Preparations:** Tr., 10—40 M (0.6—2.6 Gc.), Comp. Tr., 15—60 M (1—4 Cc.).

BENZOLYPTUS.—Antiseptic.—**Dose** stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), diluted.—**EXTERN.** in 10—30% solut.

BENZONAPHTHOL,—see BETANAPHTOL BENZOATE.

BENZOSOL.—**BENZOYL-GUAIACOL:** GUAIACOL BENZOATE.—Wh., odorl., alm. tastel., cryst.—Contains 54% guaiacol.—**SOL.** in hot alcohol; diff. in ether; insol. in water.—Antitubercular, Intestinal Antiseptic, Anticatatarrhal.—**USES:** Phthisis, bronchitis, intest. disorders, etc.—**Dose:** 3—12 grn. (0.2—0.8 Gm.)—**MAX. D.:** 40 grains (2.6 Gm.) per day.

BENZOSULPHINIDE.—See SACCHARIN.—Wh. odorl. powd.; intensely sweet.—**SOL.** in abt. 300 parts water, 30 alcohol, 50 ether.—Non-fermentable sweetener.

BENZOYL-PSEUDOTROPEINE HYDROCHLORIDE,—see TROPACOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

BERBERINE CARBONATE MERCK.—Yellow, bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in diluted acids, hot water, and alcohol.—**Antiperiodic, Stomachic, Tonic.**—**USES and DOSES:** as of Berberine Hydrochloride.

BERBERINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—Yellow powd.—**SOL.** water.—**Antiperiodic, Stomachic, Tonic.**—**USES:** Specially in splenic enlargement due to malarial affections in combination with quinine (berberine hydrochloride 2 parts, quinine sulphate 1 part); amenorrhea, anorexia, chronic intestinal catarrh, vomiting of pregnancy, etc.—**Dose:** *Antiper.* 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.); *stomachic and tonic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in pills or caps.; of mixt. with quinine, 7 grains (0.4 Gm.) every $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 hour.

BERBERINE SULPHATE MERCK.—Soluble.—Yellow cryst.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—**USES and DOSES:** Same as of Berberine Hydrochloride.

BETA-EUCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Colorl. cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 30 parts water, abt. 30 alcohol.—**Local Anesthetic**, specially intended for ophthalmologic use; also in dentistry.—**APPLIED** in 2—3% solut. in ophthalm. and dentistry; in 5—10% solut. for nose and throat; also in Schleich's infiltration-anesthesia; in 5—10% ointment with 2% menthol in hemorrhoids.

BETA-EUCAINE LACTATE.—White powd.—**SOL.** in water and alcohol.—**Local Anesthetic.**—**USES:** Rhinology, otology, ophthalmology, in minor surgical operations, etc. **APPLIC.:** 2%—15% solut.

BETANAPHTHOL MERCK.—Colorless laminæ.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part alcohol, 2 ether, 25 chloroform, 40 glycerin, 12 olive oil; alm. insol. in water.—**Antiseptic, Parasiticide.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, typhoid, chronic diarrhea; *extern.*, psoriasis, eczema, scabies, and other skin diseases, in 2—10% oint. **Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 60 grn. (4 Gm.) daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Antipyrine; camphor; carbolic acid; exalgine; ferric chloride; menthol; potass. permangan.; urethane.

BETANAPHTHOL BENZOATE MERCK. — **BENZONAPHTHOL.** — Whitish powd.; darkens with age.—**SOL.** in alcohol, chloroform; almost insoluble in water and ether.—**Intestinal Disinfectant.**—**USES:** Diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, etc.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 4 to 5 t. daily, in wafer or mixture.—**Daily dose:** Adults, 75 grn. (5 Gm.); children, 30 grn. (2 Gm.).

BETOL MERCK.—**BETANAPHTHOL SALICYLATE.**—White powd.; odorl.; tastel.—**SOL.** in boiling alcohol, in ether, benzene; insol. in water, glycerin.—**Internal Antiseptic, Antizymotic, Antirheumatic.**—**USES:** Putrid processes of intestinal tract, cystic catarrh, rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.) 4 t. daily, in wafers, milk or emulsion.

BIEBRICH SCARLET RED, MEDICINAL, MERCK.—**FAT PONCEAU R.**—Dark reddish-brown powd.—**SOL.** 15 chloroform; difficultly in cold alcohol, acetone and ether; insoluble in water. Soluble also in oils and fats.—**USES:** externally in 1—2:20 ointments to promote epithelial formation and granulation in sores, ulcers, etc.

BIODAL.—**MONOIODODIBISMUTH METHYLENE DICRESOTINATE.**—Pink. odorless, tastel. insoluble powder.—**Antiseptic.**—**USES:** As of iodoform.

BISMAL.—**BISMUTH METHYLENEDIGALLATE MERCK.**—Grayish-blue powd.—**SOL.** in alkalis; insol. in water or gastric juice.—**Intestinal Astringent** (especially in diarrheas not benefited by opiates.)—**Dose:** 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) every 3 hours, in wafer or powd.

BISMON.—**COLLOIDAL BISMUTH OXIDE.**—**SOL.** cold and hot water.—**USES:** As of bismuth subnitrate in digestive disturbances.—**Dose:** 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d.

BISMUTH BENZOATE MERCK.—White, tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in mineral acids; insol. in water.—**Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, gastro-intestinal diseases; *extern.*, like iodoform.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

BISMUTH CITRATE MERCK.—White, odorl., tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in ammonia water and solut's of alkali citrates; insol. in water, alcohol.—**Stomachic and Astringent.**—**USES:** Diarrhea, dyspepsia, etc.—**Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).

BISMUTH FORMIC-IODIDE.—Mixture of formaldehyde gelatin, thymol iodide, and bismuth subiodide.—Surgical Antiseptic, Astringent, Alterative, Analgesic.—Uses: As stimulant dry dressing to wounds, ulcerations, and in skin diseases.

BISMUTH METHYLENEDIGALLATE MERCK,—see BISMAL.

BISMUTH OXYIODIDE MERCK.—**BISMUTH SUBIODIDE.**—Brownish-red, amorph., insol., odorl., tastel. powd.—Antiseptic.—Uses: *Extern.*, on suppurating wounds, ulcers, in skin diseases, gonorrhea, etc.; *intern.*, gastric ulcers, typhoid fever, and diseases of mucous membranes.—Dose: $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grains (0.1—0.2 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in mixture, powd., or capsule.—**EXTERN.** like iodoform; in gonorrhea in 1:1000 injection.

BISMUTH PHOSPHATE SOLUBLE MERCK.—White powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 3 parts water.—Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent.—Uses: Acute gastric or intestinal catarrh.—Dose: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

BISMUTH SALICYLATE, BASIC,—see BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE.

BISMUTH SUBCARBONATE MERCK.—Wh., insol. powd.—Stomachic, Astringent.—Uses: *Intern.*, diarrhea, vomiting, and disordered condition of the alimentary canal; *extern.*, face powder, etc.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).

BISMUTH SUBGALLATE MERCK.—**DERMATOL.**—Odorl., yellow powd.—**SOL.**, dil. alkalies; insol. in water, alcohol, or ether.—Siccative Antiseptic, and substitute for bismuth subnitrate internally.—Uses: *Extern.*, on wounds, ulcers, eczemas, etc.; *intern.*, in gastro-intestinal affections.—Dose: 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.) several t. daily.—**EXTERN.** like iodoform in 10—20% oint. or dusting powd.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids.

BISMUTH SUBIODIDE,—see BISMUTH OXYIODIDE.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE MERCK.—Wh., bulky, insol. powd.—**SOL.** in dil. acids; insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: *Intern.*, in subacute gastric affections, intestinal catarrh, dysentery, round gastric ulcer, pyrosis, diarrhea, dysentery, etc.; *extern.*, in eczema, ulcers, herpes zoster, excoriations, leucorrhea, and fissures as dusting powder; in gonorrhea in aqueous suspension by injection.—Dose: 5—40 grn. (0.3—2.5 Gm.)—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Effervescence ensues when mixed with alkaline bicarbonates in water; with potass. iodide double decomp. slowly sets in; gallic acid; calomel; salicylic acid; tannin; sulphur.

BISMUTH SUBSALICYLATE MERCK.—62—66% Bi_2O_3 .—**BASIC BISMUTH SALICYLATE.**—White, odorl., tastel. powd.; insol. in water or alcohol.—External and Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent.—Uses: *Intern.*, phthysical diarrhea, summer complaint, typhoid, etc.; *extern.*, like iodoform.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

BISMUTH AND AMMONIUM CITRATE MERCK.—Shining, transparent scales.—**SOL.** in water; slightly in alcohol.—Stomachic, Astringent.—Uses: Dyspepsia, gastric disturbances, and diarrhea.—*Extern.*, as urethral wash in gonorrhea in 1:2000—500 solution.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.)—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids.

BISMUTOSE.—**BISMUTH-ALBUMINATE.**—White, insol. powd.—Intestinal Astringent.—Uses: Intestinal inflammations, diarrhea, etc.—Dose: adults, 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.); children, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).

BLACK HAW.—**VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.**—Nervine, Oxytotic, Astringent.—*Preparation:* Fl'extr., 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.).

BORAX,—see SODIUM BORATE.

BORNYVAL.—**BORNEOL ISOVALERATE.**—Colorl. liq.—**SOL.** alcohol and ether; insol. in water.—Nervine.—Uses: Hysteria, nervous excitement and palpitation.—Dose: 4 M (0.25 Cc.) 4 t. p. d., in gelat. caps.

BOROLYPTOL.—Antiseptic.—Dose stated: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. (2—4 Cc.), diluted.—**EXTERN.** in 5—50% solut.

BRAYERIN,—see KOUSSEIN.

BROMALIN.—HEXAMETHYLENAMINE TETRABROMETHYLATE MERCK; BROMETHYLFORMIN MERCK.—Colorless cryst.—Sol. water.—Nerve Sedative; Antiepileptic.—Uses: Instead of bromides; causes no bromism.—Dose: 30—60 grains (2—4 Gm.) several times daily in wafers or in sweetened water.

BROMETONE.—ACETONE-BROMOFORM.—Fine white cryst.—Sol. slightly in water; alcohol, and ether.—Sedative like the bromides.—Uses: Insomnia, hysteria, and nervous affections.—Dose: 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) 2—3 times daily.

BROMIDES (PEACOCK'S).—Sedative, Antiepileptic.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. dr. (4—8 Cc.), in water.

BROMIDIA.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. dr. (4—8 Cc.).

BROMINE MERCK.—Sol. in alcohol, ether (with gradual decomp.); chloroform; solut. of bromides; also in abt. 30 parts water.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant.—Uses: *Extern.*, caustic, pure or in 1.5—10% solut.; in gangrene, uterine cancer, chancroids, hemorrhoids; by inhalation, as spray, in form of mixture of bromine solution and potassium bromide, each 0.2 part, with water, 100 parts, in diphtheria and croup.—*Intern.*, rarely in diphtheria in dose of $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ M (0.005—0.02 Cc.) sev. t. p. d.; laryngitis, membranous croup, bronchocele, croup, tumors, syphilis.—Dose (adult): 1—3 M (0.06—0.2 Cc.), well diluted.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkali hydroxides; arsenites; ferrous salts; hypophosphites; hydriodic acid; mercurous salts.—ANTIDOTES: Stomach irrigation; albumin, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate; inhalation of ammonia. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 430.

BROMIPIN.—10% BROMINIZED SESAME OIL MERCK.—Bromine addition-product of sesame oil.—Yellow oily fluid, of purely oleaginous taste; contains 10% bromine.—Nervine and Sedative.—Very efficient succedaneum for bromides; rarely causes bromism. Uses: Epilepsy, neurasthenia, nervous cardiac disturbances, convulsive cough, insomnia, headache, sea-sickness, etc.—Dose: In epilepsy, 2 tea- to 2 tablespoonfuls 3 or 4 t. daily, in emulsion with peppermint water and syrup; or pure, flavored with oil peppermint; children about half as much. Usual adult dose about 1 teaspoonful.—[Literature on Bromipin on request.]

BROMOCOLL.—GELATIN DIBROMOTANNATE.—Sedative.—Uses: As of the alkaline bromides; *extern.*, in pruritus and eczema.—Dose: 15—75 grn. (1—5 Gm.).

BROMOFORM MERCK.—Heavy, colorless liquid; odor and taste like those of chloroform; darkens on exposure.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; in abt. 80 parts glycerin; insol. in water.—Antispasmodic, Sedative.—Uses: Chiefly whooping-cough.—Dose (3 or 4 t. daily): Under 1 year, 1—3 drops; 1—4 years, 4—5 drops; 5—7 years, 6—7 drops, in hydroalcoholic solut. or in emulsion.—INCOMPATIBLES: Caustic alkalies; water.—ANTIDOTES: As of Chloroform.—CAUTION: Keep well-stoppered!

BROMO-HEMOL MERCK.—Hemol with 2.7% bromine organically combined.—Brown powd.—Organic, easily assimilable Nerve-tonic, Antiepileptic, and Sedative; without the deleterious effect on the blood common to the inorganic bromides.—Uses: Hysteria, neurasthenia, epilepsy.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) 3 t. daily.

BROMURAL.—ALPHAMONOBROMISOVALERYLUREA KNOLL.—Wh. powd.—Sol. easily in hot water, ether, alcohol; sparingly in cold water.—Nerve Sedative and Mild Soporific.—Dose: *Sedative*, 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; as *soporific*, 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) at bedtime.

BRUCINE MERCK.—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform; very slightly in water.—Nerve-tonic, like stychnine, but about $\frac{1}{2}$ as powerful.—Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.005—0.03 Gm.) in pills or solut.—MAX. D.: $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) single; 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: Hydrated choral, chloroform, tannic acid. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 441.

BUCHU.—Stimulant, Tonic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic.—**USES:** Diseases of kidneys, bladder, urethra, etc.—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ferrous sulphate, infusion nutgall.

BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE MERCK.—"CROTON"—**CHLORAL HYDRATE.**—Light, white, cryst. scales; pungent odor.—**SOL.** freely in alcohol, glycerin, ether; slightly in water; insoluble in chloroform.—**Analgesic, Hypnotic, Teniafuge.**—**USES:** Trigeminal neuralgia, toothache, etc., insomnia of heart disease.—**Dose:** *Hypnot.*, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.); *analg.*, 3—7 grains (0.2—0.4 Gm.) every $\frac{1}{2}$ hr. until relieved, or 15—20 grn. (1—1.3 Gm.) at longer intervals;—in mixture of water, alcohol, and glycerin; or in pills.—**MAX. D.:** 45 grn. (3 Gm.) single; 60 grn. (4 Gm.) daily.—**As teniafuge** 13 grn. (0.8 Gm.) at one dose in pills.—**EXTERN.:** With equal part phenol.—**ANTIDOTES:** Picrotoxin, atropine, strychnine, caffeine; artificial respiration, stomach siphon.

CADMIUM IODIDE MERCK.—Colorl., flaky cryst.—**SOL.** in water and alcohol.—**Resolvent, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Scrofulous glands, chronic inflammation of joints, chilblains, and skin diseases.—**APPLIED** in 10 to 15% oint.

CADMIUM SULPHATE MERCK.—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Astringent.**—**USES:** Instead of zinc sulphate in eye washes (1:100).—*Intern.*, rarely in syphilis, and rheumatism.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.006—0.012 Gm.) in pill.—**MAX. D.:** 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) single; 6 grn. (0.36 Gm.) daily.

CAFFEINE MERCK.—**Pure.**—**THEINE; GUARANINE.**—Colorl., silky, bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 80 parts water, 55 alcohol, 7 chloroform, 555 ether; solubility is increased by the addition of sodium benzoate or salicylate, antipyrine, and potass. bromide.—**Diuretic, Cardiac and Cerebral Stimulant, Muscle Invigorator.**—**USES:** Nervous headache, neuralgia, heart failure, cardiac dropsy, nephritis, collapse, senile pneumonia, enteritis, etc.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) single, 30 grn. (2 Gm.) daily.

CAFFEINE CITRATED MERCK.—**U. S. P.**—(Improperly called "Citrate of Caffeine").—50% caffeine.—**White powd.;** acid taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 25 parts water; in mixture of 2 vols. chloroform and 1 alcohol.—**USES:** As of caffeine.—**Dose:** 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) single; 30 grains (2 Gm.) daily.

CAFFEINE-EXTRACTED COFFEE,—see DEKOFA.

CAFFEINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—**True Salt.**—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 50 parts water, with decomp.—**USES:** Chiefly as diuretic hypodermically.—**DOSE:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grains (0.03—0.3 Gm.).—**INJECTION:** 4—10 ℥ (0.25—0.6 Cc.) of solut. caffeine hydrobromide 10 parts, hydrobromic acid 1 part, distilled water 3 parts.—**CAUTION:** Keep well stoppered.

CAFFEINE AND SODIUM BENZOATE MERCK.—**Abt. 48% caffeine.**—**White powd.**—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water.—**USES:** By injection, 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.).

CAFFEINE AND SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—45.45% caffeine.—**White powd.**—**SOL.** in 2 parts water; difficulty soluble in alcohol.—**USES:** By injection; in rheumatism with heart disease, and in threatened collapse of pneumonia.—**Dose:** 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.).

CALCIUM BROMIDE MERCK.—**White, very deliquescent granules;** sharp, saline taste.—**SOL.** freely in water, alcohol.—**Nerve Sedative,** like potassium bromide.—**USES:** Epilepsy, hysteria, etc.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.) 2 t. daily.

CALCIUM CARBONATE PRECIPITATED MERCK.—**PRECIPITATED CHALK.**—**Fine white powd.,** insol. in water and alcohol; soluble in acids.—**Antacid.**—**USES:** Diarrhea, and acid conditions of intestines and stomach.—**Dose:** 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alum; ammonium chloride.

CALCIUM CARBONATE PREPARED.—**DROP CHALK.**—**USES and DOSES:** As of precipitated chalk.—**Preparations:** Comp. Powd., 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.); Mercury with Chalk, 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); Chalk Mixt., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.); Troches (4 grn. [0.25 Gm.]).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of Calcium carbonate, precipitated.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE MERCK.—Pure.—Colorless, deliquescent crystals, sticks, or masses.—SOL. in abt. 2 parts water, 8 alcohol; insol. in ether.—Dose: *Intern.*, in large doses (20—40 grns. [1.3—2.6 Gm.]) 3 t. p. d. in chronic itching (pruritus, urticaria, prurigo); also *intern.* and *extern.*, in hemorrhages; 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily in solut. flavored with tincture orange-peel, in rachitis and arthritis.

CALCIUM GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE MERCK.—White cryst. powd.—SOL. in 30 cold water; alm. insol. in boil. water or in alcohol.—Directly assimilable Nerve-tonic and Reconstructive.—USES: In rachitis, wasting diseases, neurasthenia, scrofula, difficult dentition, incontinence of urine and convalescence.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in syrup or solut.—INCOMPATIBLES: Soluble carbonates, sulphates; acids.

CALCIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.—Purified.—White cryst.—SOL. in abt. 8 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Reconstructive.—USES: Phthisis, rachitis, chlorosis, defective nutrition of nervous and bone tissue; contraindicated in fever.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

CALCIUM LACTOPHOSPHATE MERCK.—Cryst., Soluble.—White cryst. or powd.—SOL. in water.—Stimulant and Nutrient.—USES: Rachitis, and conditions of malnutrition.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily.—Preparation: Syr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

CALCIUM PERMANGANATE MERCK.—Deliquescent, violet cryst. SOL. in water.—USES: *Intern.*, gastro-enteritis and diarrhea of children; *extern.*, as other permanganates for mouth lotions and for sterilizing water.—Dose: 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.).

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE MERCK.—Tribasic.—PRECIPITATED CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—Wh., insol. powd.—SOL. acids; insol. water.—Reconstructive.—USES: Disturbances of nutrition and for repairing waste of bone tissue.—Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).

CALCIUM SULPHIDE, so-called,—see LIME, SULPHURATED.

CALCIUM SULPHITE MERCK.—Pure.—White powd.—SOL. in abt. 20 parts glycerin, 800 water.—Antizymotic.—USES: Flatulence, diarrhea, tonsillitis, and fermentative dyspepsia.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

CALOMEL,—see MERCURY CHLORIDE, MILD.

CALOMELOL.—COLLOIDAL CALOMEL.—Whitish-gray, odorl. powd.—SOL. alcohol, ether, and water.—Antisyphilitic.—USES: *Extern.*, Syphilitic ulcers as dust. powd.; dressing, oint.; *intern.*, like calomel.

CALUMBA.—COLUMBO.—Bitter tonic.—USES: Dyspepsia, debility, flatulence.—Dose: 5—60 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 5—60 M (0.3—4 Cc.); Tr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

CAMPHOR.—SOL. in abt. 1 part alcohol, $\frac{1}{4}$ chloroform, 1 ether, 4 olive oil (slowly), 2 turpentine oil; alm. insol. in water.—Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Sedative, Expectorant, Carminative, Antiseptic, Analgesic, Antipruritic.—USES: *Intern.*, nervous diarrhea, flatulence, colic, headache, rheumatism, gout, chorea, cramps, asthma, collapse, chordee, spasmodic cough, etc.; *extern.*, neuralgia, indolent ulcers, parasitic skin diseases, coryza.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—Subcut. in 1:10 oily or ethereal solut. as analeptic.—MAX. D.: 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Butyl-chloral hydrate, carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, euphorin, menthol, betanaphthol, resorcinol, salol, salicylic acid, thymol, or urethane, in dry trituration; potass. permanganate. Camphor water is incompatible with concentrated solutions of salts.—ANTIDOTES: Alcohol hypoderm.; ether by inhal. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 430.—Preparations: Cerate (1:50); Lin. (1:5); Spt., 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.); Water (as vehicle).

CAMPHOR MONOBROMATED MERCK.—Colorl. cryst. or powd.—SOL. in chloroform, ether, alcohol and oils; alm. insol. in water.—Soporific, Antineuralgic, Antispasmodic.—USES: Delirium tremens, hysteria, insomnia, spermatorrhea, whooping-cough, chordee, infantile diarrhea, epilepsy, neuralgia, chorea, and with codeine for the morphine habit.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.), in pill or emulsion.—Inj. $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.), in oil.—INCOMPATIBLES: Carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, euphorin, salol, menthol, or thymol, in trituration.

CANNABINE TANNATE MERCK.—Brownish powd.; sl. bitter and strong astringent taste.—**SOL.** in alkaline water or alkaline alcohol; slightly in water or alcohol.—**Hypnotic, Sedative.**—**USES:** Hysteria, delirium, nervous insomnia, etc.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) at bedtime, with sugar.—**MAX. D.:** 24 grn. (1.5 Gm.) single; 30 grn. (2 Gm.) daily.

CANNABIS INDICA.—**INDIAN HEMP.**—Narcotic, Sedative, Analgesic, Aphrodisiac.—**USES:** Headache, summer diarrhea, anorexia, gastrodynia, neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, chorea, hysteria, mental depression, delirium tremens, uterine hemorrhage, etc.—**Preparations:** Ext., $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.); Fl'extr., 2—5 \mathfrak{M} (0.12—0.3 Cc.); Tr., 5—20 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—1.3 Cc.).

CANTHARIDES.—Irritant, Vesicant, Diuretic, Aphrodisiac, Rubefacient.—**USES:** *Intern.*, lupus, tuberculosis, cystitis; *extern.*, neuralgia (as vesicant), and for promoting growth of hair.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.) as diuretic and aphrodisiac; large doses narcotic and irritant.—**Preparations:** Cerate (32 per cent.); Collodion; Tr., 2—8 \mathfrak{M} (0.12—0.5 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, flaxseed tea; stimulants; opium per rectum; morphine subcut.; warm baths; avoid oils. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 430.

CANTHARIDIN MERCK.—Colorl., cryst. scales; blister the skin.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—**Stimulant, Vesicant, Aphrodisiac, Antitubercular.**—**USES:** In lupus and tuberculosis; also cystitis.—**Dose:** Teaspoonful of 1:100,000 solut. in 1% alcohol (with still more water added before taking) 3 or 4 t. daily.—**Inject.** in form of potassium cantharidinate, 3—6 \mathfrak{M} (0.2—0.3 Cc.) of a solut. 1:5,000 sev. times per week.—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.0006 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** As of cantharides.

CAPSICUM.—**CAYENNE PEPPER; AFRICAN PEPPER.**—Rubefacient Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Carminative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, diarrhea, dyspepsia, colic, alcoholism, palsy, sore throat, gastric inactivity of malaria, atonic gout, etc.; *extern.*, rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, etc.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 1—5 \mathfrak{M} (0.06—0.3 Cc.); Oleores., $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.); Plaster; Tr., 5—30 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—2 Cc.).

CARBAMIDE,—see UREA.

CARDAMOM.—Carminative, Aromatic, Tonic.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Tr. 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); Comp. Tr. (vehicle).

CARNOGEN.—Hematinic.—**Dose** stated: 2—4 fl. drs. (8—16 Cc.), in cold water or sherry, 3—4 t. daily; avoid hot fluids!

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Laxative, Cathartic, Hepatic, Intestinal Tonic.—**USES:** Chronic constipation (chiefly), rheumatism.—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 15—120 \mathfrak{M} (1—8 Cc.)—**Extr.**, dry, 2—10 grains (0.12—0.6 Gm.); **Extr.**, soft, 5—15 grains (0.3—1 Gm.).

CASTANEA.—**CHESTNUT.**—Antispasmodic, Astringent.—**USES:** Chiefly whooping-cough.—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

CATECHU.—Astringent, Hemostatic.—**USES:** Diarrhea, leucorrhea, gonorrhea, gleet, hemorrhage, relaxed uvula, spongy gums, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Comp. Tr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.); Troches (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.]).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron compounds; gelatin; lime-water; mercury bichloride; zinc sulphate.

CELERINA.—Nerve Tonic, Sedative.—**Dose** stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

CERIDIN.—Yeast fat, the active principle of yeast.—**USES:** Boils, furuncles, acne, leucorrhea, endometritis, and also as aperient.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grn. (0.1—0.3 Gm.) per day.

CERIUM OXALATE MERCK.—Pure.—White, odorl., tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in dil. hydrochloric acid; insol. in water, alcohol, ether.—**Sedative, Nerve tonic.**—**USES:** Vomiting of pregnancy, sea-sickness, epilepsy, gastric crises in tabes, migraine, chronic diarrhea, cardialgia, and hysteria.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) single; 15 grn. (1 Gm.) daily.

CEROLIN.—Fatty substance from yeast, and representing the specifically active constituent of yeast.—**USES:** Acne, furunculosis, scurvy, etc.—**Dose:** 1½—5 grains (0.1—0.3 Gm.) 3 times daily in pill (marketed in pills each cont. 1½ grains [0.1 Gm.]).

CHALK,—see CALCIUM CARBONATE.

CHAMOMILLA COMPOUND (FRASER'S).—Nerve Tonic, and Stomachic.—**Dose** stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), before meals and at bedtime.

CHARCOAL.—WOOD CHARCOAL.—**USES:** Dyspepsia, flatulence, etc.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Chlorates, permanganates and other oxidizers.

CHINAPHENIN.—PHENETIDIN QUININE-CARBONIC-ACID ESTER.—White powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, and acids; insol. in water.—**Febri-fuge, Antipyretic.**—**USES:** Whooping-cough, malaria, fevers, etc.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

CHINAPHTHOL,—see QUINAPHTHOL.

CHINOIDINE,—see QUINOIDINE.

CHINOSOL.—Antiseptic.—**USES:** Gynecology in 5—10:10000 solut.; as eye wash in 1:8000 solut.

CHLORAL, BUTYL- OR CROTON-,—see BUTYL-CHLORAL HYDRATE.

CHLORALFORMAMIDE.—CHLORALAMIDE.—Colorl., bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 20 parts water (slowly), 2 alcohol; decomp. by hot solvents. Hypnotic, Sedative, Analgesic.—**USES:** Insomnia of alcoholism, cardiac affections, pulmonary affections, neuralgia, and hysteria.—**Dose:** 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 60 grn. (4 Gm.) single; 120 grn. (8 Gm.) daily. **INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; silver nitrate; heat.

CHLORAL HYDRATED MERCK.—Loose Cryst.; also Crusts.—**SOL.** in less than 1 part water, alcohol, ether or glycerin; in abt. 1 part olive oil, 3 chloroform.—Hypnotic, Antispasmodic, Analgesic, Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, insomnia, puerperal eclampsia, mania, delirium tremens, convulsions, chorea, tetanus, night-sweats of phthisis, hysteria, epilepsy, local spasms, asthma, strangulated hernia, incontinence of urine, spasmodic croup, spasm of glottis, and as antidote to cocaine. Recently recommended also in typhoid fever and in nervous dyspepsia.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.), in sweetened solut. well dil.; in nervous dyspepsia, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) after meals.—**MAX. D.:** 75 grn. (5 Gm.) per day.—**CONTRA-INDICATED** in gastritis; large doses must not be given in heart disease; in children and the aged, use with caution.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, cocaine, camphor (3 grains [0.2 Gm.]), sulphuric ether, 20 drops, strychnine ($\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grain [0.0005—0.001 Gm.]), or atropine, hypodermically; stimulants; inhalations of oxygen or amyl nitrite. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 431.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alcohol, potassium iodide or cyanide or permanganate; borax; alkali hydroxides and carbonates; euphorin; lead acetate; monobromated camphor; diuretin; exalgine; phenacetin; quinine sulphate; salol; sodium phosphate; urea; urethane. Liquefies when triturated with an equal quantity camphor, carbolic acid, menthol, or thymol.

CHLORALOSE MERCK.—Small colorl. cryst.; bitter, disagreeable taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol; sl. in water or ether.—Hypnotic.—**USES:** Insomnia.—**Dose:** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).

CHLORETONE.—ACETONE-CHLOROFORM.—Wh. cryst. of camphoraceous odor and taste.—**SOL.** freely in chloroform, alcohol, ether; in 100 parts water, 7 glycerin.—Local Anesthetic, Hypnotic, Antiseptic.—**USES:** Painful wounds, burns, etc.; insomnia in the aged; seasickness, gastric carcinoma; also as inhalant in rhinitis, bronchitis, "sore throat," and catarrh.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) in insomnia; to reduce nausea in chlorof. or ether anesthesia, 10—15 grains (0.6—1 Gm.) ½ hour before etherization; in gastric carcinoma up to 30 grains (2 Gm.); in seasickness, 3—5 grains (0.2—0.3 Gm.) every ½ hour.—**EXTERN.** in saturated aqueous solut. or 10% oint. or 1—5% dusting-powder.

CHLORINE WATER.—Clear, pale-greenish liquid.—Abt. 0.4 per cent. Cl.—Deodorizer, Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, disinfect. in infectious dis-

eases like diphtheria, scarlet, typhus, etc.—*Extern.*, buboes, cancerous sores, abscesses, ulcers, etc., gargle in smallpox, putrid sore throat.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 fl. drs. (2—16 Cc.) with water.—**ANTIDOTES:** Albumin; ammonia water; emesis with warm water. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 431.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; ammonium salts; arsenous salts; bromides; ferrous salts; hypophosphites; iodides; lead salts; lime-water; mercurous salts; oxalic acid; silver compounds.

CHLOROFORM MERCK.—For Anesthesia: Repurified and Redistilled.—**SOL.** in all proportions alcohol or ether; in abt. 200 parts water; freely in olive or turpentine oil.—Anesthetic, Antiseptic, Analgesic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, in colic, asthma, cramps, cough, hysteria, neuralgia, cancer, hiccup, tic douloureux, atonic quinsy, scarlet fever, etc.; by *inhalation*, in pneumonia and as anesthetic in surgery.—*Extern.*, as liniment for rheumatism, colic, neuralgia, etc.—*Hypodermically*, in hydrocele. **Dose:** 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.); preferably as the spirit, dissolved in elixir orange; avoid water.—**MAX. D.:** 30 M (2 Cc.).—**Preparations:** Emuls., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); Lin. (3%); Spt., 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.); Water, $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. oz. (15—60 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, cold douche, fresh air, artificial respiration, etc.; atropine, or strychnine ($\frac{1}{125}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grain [0.0005—0.001 Gm.]) hypoderm.; amyl nitrite or ammonia by inhal. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 432.—**CAUTION:** Keep in dark amber. Never administer as anesthetic near a flame, as the vapor then decomposes, evolving very irritating and perhaps poisonous gases.

MERCK'S Chloroform is of the highest attainable purity. It is absolutely free from all by-products that are liable to cause untoward effects.

CHOLESTERIN MERCK.—Unctuous, white, pearly scales.—**SOL.** ether, chloroform, and hot alcohol; very slightly in water.—**USES:** Substitute for egg lecithin, antitoxic, and antihemolytic.—**Dose:** 3—5 grains (0.2—0.3 Gm.); 15—30 grains (1—2 Gm.) per day.

CHROMIUM SULPHATE MERCK.—Green scales.—**SOL.** slightly in water.—**USES:** Neurasthenia, cirrhosis of female breast, menopause, functional impotency in man, chronic alcoholism, enlarged prostate, and particularly in locomotor ataxia.—**Dose:** 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d. after meals, in tablet form.

CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE,—see ACID CHROMIC.

CHRYSAROBIN MERCK.—So-called "CHRYSOPHANIC ACID"; Purified Goa-Powder.—Yellow powder.—**SOL.** in alkalies, 20 chloroform, and abt. 320 alcohol; alm. insoluble in water.—Antiparasitic, Alterative.—**USES:** Psoriasis, herpes tonsurans, pityriasis versicolor, hemorrhoids. Not used internally.—**EXTERN.** 2—10% oint. or paint.—**Preparation:** Oint. (2—10%).—**CAUTION:** Do not cover large surface at one time with ointment or paint. Very dangerous to the eyes!

CICUTINE,—see CONINE.

CIMICIFUGA.—BLACK SNAKEROOT; BLACK COHOSH.—Sedative, Alterative, Heart Depressant, Analgesic, Emmenagogue.—**USES:** Chorea, heart diseases (where digitalis is contraindicated), rheumatism (chiefly myalgia, hysteria, dropsy, dysmenorrhea, amenorrhea.—**Dose:** 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Alcoh. Ext., 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); Fl'extr., 15—45 M (1—3 Cc.); Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

CINCHONA.—Antiperiodic, Bitter Tonic.—**USES:** Malaria, anorexia, debility, etc.—**Dose:** Tonic, 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.); antiperiodic, 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext., 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.); Fl'extr., 5—120 M (0.3—8 Cc.); Infus., $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. (15—30 Cc.); Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); Comp. Tr. (vehicle).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkaloidal precipitants; iron salts; lead acetate; lime-water; mercury bichloride; silver nitrate; tartar emetic; zinc sulphate.

CINCHONIDINE MERCK.—White crystals.—**SOL.** in dil. acids; alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether; insol. in water.—Antiperiodic and Bitter Tonic like quinine.—**USES:** Malaria, anorexia.—**Dose:** Tonic, 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), in pills or syrup; antiperiodic, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.), between paroxysms.

CINCHONIDINE SULPHATE MERCK.—White cryst.—Sol. in abt. 70 parts alcohol, 65 water; alm. insol. in chloroform or ether.—Uses and Dose: Same as of Cinchonidine.

CINCHONINE MERCK.—White cryst.—Sol. in dil. acids; abt. 120 alcohol; abt. 165 chloroform; almost insol. in water and ether.—Uses and Dose: As of Cinchonidine.

CINCHONINE SULPHATE MERCK.—White cryst.—Sol. in abt. 10 parts alcohol, 60 water.—Uses and Dose: As of Cinchonidine.

CITARIN.—SODIUM ANHYDROMETHYLENE-CITRATE.—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in water; insol. in alcohol.—Anti-lithemic.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).

CLAVIN.—Active principle fr. ergot.—Sol. water, dilute alcohol; insol. ether.—Powerful oxytocic.—Uses: As of ergotin, but causes no spasms, toxic effects, or gangrene.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.).

COCA.—ERYTHROXYLON.—Nerve Stimulant, Diaphoretic, Muscle Tonic, Invigorant, Anaphrodisiac.—Uses: Hysteria, melancholia, debility, dyspepsia, muscular exhaustion, and various diseases of nervous system.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—Preparation: Fl'extr., 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.).

COCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powder.—Colorl. cryst. or scales.—Sol. in abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ part water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ alcohol, 3 glycerin, 20 chloroform; alm. insol. in ether or oils.—Avoid heat in preparing soluts.—Local and General Anesthetic, Stimulant, Sedative, Antisialagogue, Antihidrotic, Antipruritic, Mydriatic, Hemostatic, and Anodyne.—Uses: Local anesthetic on all mucous membranes, toothache, catarrh, whooping-cough, tonsillitis, vomiting, ringing in the ears, etc. Contraindicated in fatty heart, arterial atheroma, pernicious anemia, hysteria, and epilepsy.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.); best in powd. sweetened with saccharin ($\frac{1}{10}$ grn. [0.006 Gm.]), or in tablet.—APPL.: 1—4% solut. in urethral inject., nose and throat, and eye drops; 10% solut. in vagina and rectum; general appl. 10—20% solut.; *subcut.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015—0.03 Gm.), in 1—10% solut.; in Schleich's infiltration anesthesia, 0.01—0.2% solut., in Bier's lumbar anesthesia, $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.005—0.03 Gm.) in 8—45 M (0.5—3 Cc.) water.—MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) single; 6 grn. (0.36 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: Hydrated chloral, amyl nitrite, paraldehyde, morphine, sulfonal, caffeine, chloroform, applic. of ice to the head, digitalis, alcohol, ammonia. See also p. 432.—INCOMPATIBLES: Calomel, mercuric oxide; silver nitrate; precipitants of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).

The MERCK brand is exceptionally free from the two highly toxic alkaloids, isotropylcocaine and cinnamylcocaine, which are so often found as impurities in cocaine hydrochloride.

CODEINE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powder.—METHYL-MORPHINE.—Colorl. cryst. or white powd.—Sol. in abt. 120 parts water, 3 alcohol, 2 chloroform, 30 ether.—Hypnotic, Analgesic, Sedative.—Uses: Instead of morphine, but not in severe pain; particularly in bronchitis, irritating coughs, ovarian pains, diabetes mellitus, vesical affections, bladder trouble complicated with hypertrophied prostate, diseases of respiratory organs, insomnia not due to violent pain, and in cure of morphine habit.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.).—INJECTION: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) single, 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES (of Codeine preparations in general): Alkalies, alkaloidal precipitants; ammonium chloride, bromide, and valerate; salts of copper, iron, or lead.

CODEINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—Small, white, fine cryst.—Sol. in 20 water.—Uses: Especially in nervous cough; otherwise same as of Codeine.—Dose: As of Codeine.

CODEINE PHOSPHATE MERCK.—White cryst. powd.—Sol. in 4 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—Best codeine salt for hypodermic use; most soluble and least irritating.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grain (0.02—0.06 Gm.).—INJECTION: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.01—0.05 Gm.).

CODEINE SULPHATE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—Sol. in abt. 40 parts water.—Uses and Dose: As of Codeine.

(Other salts of Codeine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

COFFEE, CAFFEINE-EXTRACTED,—see DEKOFA.

COLCHICINE MERCK.—Yellow crystals or amorphous powder; very bitter taste.—Sol. in abt. 25 water; alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Antipodagric, Antirheumatic, Antineuralgic, Alterative, Analgesic.—Uses: Rheumatism, gout, uremia, chronic sciatica, asthma, cerebral congestion, and rheumatic sciatica.—Dose: $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily.—Max. D.: $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.) single, $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: Tannin, opiates, emetics (copper sulphate or zinc sulphate), stimulants, strong coffee; morphine. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 433.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies; tannin.

COLCHICINE SALICYLATED MERCK.—Yellow powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol, and chloroform.—Antirheumatic, Antipodagric.—Uses: Gout, arthritis, rheumatism.—Dose: $\frac{1}{80}$ grn. (0.0008 Gm.) every 4 hrs.

COLCHICUM CORM.—Alterative, Sedative, Diuretic, Antiarthritic, Expectorant.—Uses: Rheumatism, gout, dropsy, asthma, and ascites from hepatic obstruction.—Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—Preparations: Ext., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.); Fl'extr., 2—8 ℥ (0.12—0.5 Cc.) Wine, 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES of Colchicum preparations: Tr. iodine or guaiac, and all astringent compounds.—ANTIDOTES: Stomach siphon, emetics, tannin; demulcents, stimulants; opium.

COLCHICUM SEED.—Action, Uses and Dose about the same as those of the root.—Preparations: Fl'extr., 3—10 ℥ (0.2—0.6 Cc.); Tr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.); Wine, 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.).

COLCHI-SAL.—Antirheumatic, Antipodagric.—Dose stated: 2—4 capsules with meals and at bedtime.

COLLARGOL.—ARGENTUM CREDE; COLLOIDIAL SILVER.—Soluble metallic silver.—Antiseptic.—Uses: Sepsis, lymphangitis, cellulitis, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.01—0.02 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily.—EXTERN. mostly in 15% oint. ("Ungt. Credé"), 3 drams (12 Gm.) of this by inunction; also in 1:1000—5000 lotion.

COLLODION CANTHARIDAL MERCK.—BLISTERING, or VESICATING, COLLODION.—Olive-green, syrupy liq.—Represents 60% cantharides.—Uses: Blister instead of cantharides in neuralgic pains, pneumonia, and painful affections.

COLLODION STYPTIC.—U. S. P.—20 per cent. tannic acid.—Uses: Bleeding wounds.

COLOCYNTH.—Drastic Cathartic, Diuretic.—Uses: Obstinate constipation and dropsical conditions.—Dose: 2—5 grains (0.12—0.3 as laxat.; 5—10 grains (0.3—0.6 Gm.) as drastic purg.—Max. D.: 10 grains (0.6 Gm.) single; 15 grains (1 Gm.) daily.—Preparations: Ext., 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.); Comp. Ext., 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Opium, stimulants, emetics, tannin; demulcents. See also p. 433.

COLOCYNTHIN (GLUCOSIDE) MERCK.—(Not the eclectic "concentration.")—Yellow powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Cathartic (not drastic and toxic, as the extract).—Uses: Purgative.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01—0.03 Gm.).—INJECTION: $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.); rectal 4—16 ℥ (0.25—1 Cc.) of 4% solut. in equal parts glycerin and alcohol.

CONCHININE,—see QUINIDINE.

CONIINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—CICUTINE, or CONICINE, HYDROBROMIDE.—Wh. needles or powd.—Sol. in abt. 2 parts water, 2 alcohol.—Antispasmodic, Antineuralgic, etc.—Uses: Tetanus, cardiac asthma, sciatica and whooping-cough; large doses have been given in traumatic tetanus.—Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.001—0.002 Gm.) 3—5 t. daily; children, $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.0001—0.001 Gm.) 2—4 t. daily.—INJECTION (in tetanus): $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.003—0.004 Gm.).—Max. D. (in rheumatic tetanus): $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Tannin; atropine, strychnine;

emetics; stomach siphon; enemas of vinegar; ice; opium; picrotoxin with castor oil; caffeine, and other stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 433.

CONIUM.—HEMLOCK.—Antispasmodic, Sedative, Anodyne.—**USES:** *Intern.*, maniacal excitement, whooping-cough, chorea.—*Extern.*, neuralgia, rectal diseases, pruritus.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** *Ext.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.); *Fl'extr.*, 2—5 \mathfrak{m} (0.12—0.3 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Vegetable acids; alkalies; tannin.—**ANTIDOTES:** As under Coniine Hydrobromide. See also p. 433.

CONVALLAMARIN MERCK.—Yellowish-white, amorph. bitter powd.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—Cardiac Stimulant, Diuretic.—**USES:** Heart disease, edema, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) 6 t. daily.—**INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.005—0.02 Gm.) several t. daily.—**MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.

CONVALLARIA.—LILY OF THE VALLEY.—Heart Tonic, Diuretic.—**USES:** Functional and organic affections of the heart, and cardiac dropsy and renal affections.—**Dose:** 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—**Preparation:** *Fl'extr.*, 2—8 \mathfrak{m} (0.12—0.5 Cc.).

COPAIBA.—BALSAM, COPAIBA OR COPAIVA.—**SOL.** in ether, chloroform, oils, strong alkaline soluts.—Stimulant, Expectorant, Diuretic, Laxative.—**USES:** *Extern.*, locally in indolent ulcers and chilblains; *intern.*, gonorrhea, cystitis, leucorrhea, chronic dysentery, diarrhea, hemorrhoids, chronic bronchitis, etc.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Mass (94%); Oil, 5—15 \mathfrak{m} (0.3—1 Cc.); Resin, 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; magnesia; water.

COPPER ACETATE NORMAL MERCK.—Bluish-green cryst.—**SOL.** in water or alcohol.—Astringent, Alterative.—**USES:** Scrofula, skin diseases, epilepsy, chlorosis, etc.—*EXTERN.* gonorrhea and conjunctivitis in 0.25—1% solut.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.006—0.03 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) single, 6 grn. (0.36 Gm.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES** (for all copper salts): encourage vomiting; stomach siphon, then white of egg, freely; charcoal; iron filings; magnesia; pure potassium ferrocyanide (10 or 15 grn. [0.6—1 Gm.]). See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 437.

COPPER ARSENITE MERCK.—Yellowish-green powd.—**SOL.** in alkalies; slightly in water.—Intestinal Antiseptic, Antispasmodic, Sedative.—**USES:** Cholera infantum, cholera morbus, dysentery, typhoid, Asiatic cholera, anemia, chlorosis, whooping-cough, dysmenorrhea, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.0006—0.0025 Gm.) ordinarily; in anemia and chlorosis, $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.0012—0.0025 Gm.) 3 times daily; in cholera, very small, frequent doses are given, *e.g.*, at first every 10 minutes 1 teaspoonful of a mixt. containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. to 4 fl. oz. (0.0006 Gm.: 120 Cc.), then 1 teaspoonful every hour.—**MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) single and daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** As of Arsenic Trioxide. See also pp. 428 and 437.

COPPER SULPHATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 3 parts water, 4 glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—Escharotic, Styptic, Astringent, Emetic, Alterative, Nervine.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chronic diarrhea, passive hemorrhage, epilepsy, diphtheria, croup, etc.—*Extern.*, ulcers, gonorrhea, hyperidrosis, warts, fungous granulations, edges of callous wounds, bleeding surfaces, etc.—**Dose:** *Nervine and alterative*, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01—0.02 Gm.), *emetic*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; arsenites; arsenic trioxide; iodides; lead acetate; lime-water; mercury bichloride; phosphates; silver nitrate; sodium borate; vegetable infusions and tinctures.—**ANTIDOTES:** As of Copper Acetate. See also p. 437.

CORNUTINE CITRATE MERCK.—Brown, hygroscopic powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol; partially in water.—Internal Hemostatic, Emmenagogue, Genital Tonic.—**USES:** Hemorrhage from genito-urinary organs, paralytic spermatorrhea, promoting uterine contractions both before and after delivery, metrorrhagia, menorrhagia.—**Dose:** *In gynecol.*, $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.); *hemostat.* (urethra, bladder, uterus), $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.) 5 times daily; *paralytic spermatorrhea*, $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) twice daily per os. Best given in pills. *Inject. subcut.* $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.002—0.008 Gm.) in sterilized solution.—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) daily.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE,—see MERCURY BICHLORIDE.

COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE,—see STYPTICIN.

COTARNINE PHTALATE,—see STYPTOL.

COTTON-ROOT BARK.—Emmenagogue, Oxytocic.—Uses: Amenorrhea, menorrhagia, and instead of ergot.—Preparation: Fl'extr., 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).

CREOLIN-PEARSON.—SAPONIFIED COAL-TAR CRESOTE, PEARSON.—Dark, syrupy liq.; tar odor.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; in water to 2½%, yielding a milky emulsion.—Disinfectant, Germicide, Antiseptic, Styptic, Deodorizer.—Uses: Non-poisonous substitute for carbolic acid, etc., in general disinfection—apartments, hospitals, school-rooms, etc. Removes odor of iodoform.—INTERN., dysentery, diarrhea, meteorism, gastric catarrh, worms, thrush, diphtheria; enema 0.5% solut.—EXTERN. in ½ to 2% solut. in surg. operations; 1—5:1000 inject. in gonorrh.; 2—5% oint. in scabies and pediculi, erysipelas, burns, ulcers.—Dose: 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.) 3 times daily, in pills. In cholera, 16 ℥ (1 Cc.) every ½ hour for 5 doses, then at longer intervals.—CAUTION: Aqueous solut. should be freshly made when wanted.

CREOSOTAL,—see CREOSOTE CARBONATE.

CREOSOTE FROM BEECHWOOD MERCK.—Colorl. or slightly yellow liquid.—Sol. in abt. 150 parts water; miscible in all proportions with alcohol, ether or chloroform, and with up to 3 parts glycerin.—Antitubercular, Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Anthelmintic.—Uses: Phthisis, diabetes mellitus, enlarged cervical glands, toothache, vomiting, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, abnormal gastric and intestin. ferment. processes, etc. Diluted, applied locally in chilblains, burns, diphtheria, fetid leucorrhea, fistulous ulcers, etc.—Dose: 2—5 ℥ (0.12—0.3 Cc.), gradually increased to limit of tolerance; in pills, capsules, wine or brandy.—MAX. INITIAL D.: 5 ℥ (0.3 Cc.) single; 15 ℥ (1 Cc.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Acacia; albumin; cupric, ferric, gold and silver salts; oxidizers.—CAUTION: Wherever Creosote is indicated for internal medication, Creosote from Beechwood should be dispensed; and under no circumstances should "Creosote from Coal Tar" be given, unless explicitly so directed. Wood Creosote and Coal-tar Creosote differ very widely in their action on the human body: Wood Creosote is comparatively harmless; Coal-tar Creosote decidedly poisonous.—Preparation: Water, 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.).

MERCK's Beechwood Creosote is *absolutely free from the poisonous cærulignol* found in some of the wood creosote on the market. The U. S. Pharmacopœia now recognizes only this high grade.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE MERCK.—Colorless to yellowish, odorl., sl. bitter liq.—Sol. in oils (5 parts cod-liver oil), alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antitubercular.—Uses: As of creosote.—Dose: 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.), grad. increased to 80 ℥ (5.3 Cc.), 3 t. per day.

CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE.—PHOSPHOTAL.—Oily liq.—Sol. in alcohol, glycerin, oils.—Antitubercular, Anticachectic.—Uses and Dose: As of creosote; in pills, wine, or elixir.

CREOSOTE VALERATE.—EOSOTE.—Oily liq.—Sol. in alcohol or ether.—Antitubercular, Intestinal Disinfectant.—Uses: As of Creosote.—Dose: 3—10 ℥ (0.2—0.6 Cc.) 3 t. daily, in caps. or milk.

CRESOL MERCK.—Colorl. or straw-colored liq.; phenol-like odor; becomes yellowish-brown on prolonged exposure to light.—Sol. abt. 70 water; easily in alcohol, ether, glycerin, and soluts. of alkalies.—Uses: As of carbolic acid.

CRYOGENIN.—KRYOGENIN.—White, cryst., somewhat bitter powd.—Sol. alcohol, chloroform, ether; abt. 40 water.—Antipyretic.—Uses: Phthisis, typhoid.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

CUBEBS.—Carminative, Sedative, Diuretic.—Uses: Gonorrhea, leucorrhea; bronchial, pharyngeal, and nasal catarrhs; urethritis, prostatitis.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.); Oil, 5—15 ℥ (0.3—1 Cc.); Oleores., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Tr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.); Troches (½ ℥ [0.03 Cc.] oleores.).

CUPROL.—Compound of copper and nucleinic acid.—Green powd.—**SOL.** water.—**USES:** As succedaneum for copper sulphate.—**APPL.,** in aqueous solut. or in ointment in slow healing ulcers.

CURARE MERCK.—Tested.—Brown, bitter mass.—**SOL.,** water, dil. alcohol.—Antitetic, Nervine.—**USES:** Antidote for hydrophobia and strychnine; tetanus. Not given per os, but only hypoderm.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.005 Gm.), hypodermically, 1 or 2 t. daily, or until effect is noticed. **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** Strychnine, atropine, artificial respiration, and stimulants.—**CAUTION:** Avoid getting it into a wound, as this may prove fatal!

CYPRIPEDIUM.—**LADIES' SLIPPER.**—Nervous Stimulant, Antispasmodic, Analgesic.—**USES:** Neuralgia, hypochondria, etc.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.)—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.).

DAMIANA.—Aphrodisiac, Tonic, Diuretic.—**USES:** Sexual atony.—**Dose:** 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.)—**Preparations:** Alcoh. extr., 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.); Fl'extr., 30—120 M (2—8 Cc.); Tr., 1—3 fl. dr. (4—12 Cc.).

DEKOFA.—**CAFFEINE-EXTRACTED COFFEE.**—Genuine coffee from which the caffeine has been largely removed. The "Kaffee H. A. G." ("Coffeine-freier Kaffee") of the European health resorts, Carlsbad, Marienbad, Bad Nauheim, etc.—Particularly adapted for those to whom the stimulation of ordinary coffee is injurious.—Marketed in the bean, roasted, and put up in original, sealed canisters under the Merck label.—Used precisely like ordinary coffee.—Dekofa is real coffee, and no special directions for making the beverage are needed.

DERMATOL,—see BISMUTH SUBGALLATE.

DIABETIN.—CRYSTALLIZED FRUCTOSE (LEVULOSE).—Colorl., odorl., cryst. powd.—**SOL.** easily in water and dil. alcohol; slightly in alcohol; insol. ether.—Nutrient and Sweetener.—**USES:** Diabetes (chiefly), pulmon. tuberculosis, infantile malnutrition and marasmus.—**Dose:** In diabetes, 1—2 oz. (30—60 Gm.); in grave cases only 3—6 dr. (12—24 Gm.) daily.

DIASTASE (OF MALT) MERCK.—Medicinal.—Yellowish-white to brownish-yellow, amorph. tastel. powd.—**USES:** Aid to digestion of starchy food.—**Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.), alone or with pepsin.

DIETHYLMALONYLUREA,—see VERONAL.

DIFLUORDIPHENYL.—Organic fluorine compound.—Antiseptic.—**USES:** As dusting powd., either pure or in 10% oint. or powder with talcum in cutaneous diseases.

DIGALEN.—Soluble digitoxin (Cloetta's).—Solution of active principle of digitalis leaves. 15 M (1 Cc.) solut. represents $\frac{1}{2000}$ grn. (0.0003 Gm.) digitoxin.—Heart Tonic, Diuretic.—**Dose:** 15 M (1 Cc.) per os, hypoderm., or by enema.

DIGIPURATUM.—Physiologically standardized digitalis preparation containing about 0.4 per cent. digitoxin and 4 per cent. digitalin as tannate.—Greenish-yellow powder equivalent to its own weight of potent digitalis leaf.—Marketed in powder, and in tablets each containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.09 Gm.).

DIGITALIN, "GERMAN," MERCK.—(Not the eclectic "concentration.")—Yellowish-white powd.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol; almost insol. in ether, chloroform.—Non-cumulative, reliable Heart-tonic, Diuretic; well adapted for injection.—**USES:** Cardiac diseases, dropsy, pulmonary edema.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.006—0.03 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in pills or tablets, or subcutaneously.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, tannic acid, nitroglycerin, morphine early; strophanthin later; stimulants; camphor, mustard plaster. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 434.

DIGITALIS.—**USES** as of Digitalin "German."—**Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.)—**Preparations:** Ext., $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.);

Fl'extr., 1—3 ℥ (0.06—0.2 Cc.); Infus., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—16 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.). **INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkalies, alkaloidal precipitants; infus. cinchona; ferrous sulphate; lead acetate; tannic acid and other vegetable astringents.—**ANTIDOTES:** See Digitalin, "German."

DIGITOXIN MERCK.—Most active glucoside from digitalis.—White cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether; insol. in water.—Most prompt, reliable, and powerful Heart Tonic of uniform therapeutic activity. Perfect substitute for digitalis and all other digitalin preparations.—**USES:** Valvular lesions, myocarditis, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{2}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.00025—0.001 Gm.) 3 t. daily, with 3 ℥ (0.2 Cc.) chloroform, 60 ℥ (4 Cc.) alcohol, 1½ fl. oz. (45 Cc.) water; or in tabl.—**ENEMA:** $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.0008 Gm.) with 10 ℥ (0.6 Cc.) alcohol, 4 fl. oz. water (120 Cc.), 1 to 3 t. daily.—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.) single, $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.004 Gm.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** See Digitalin, "German."

DIONIN.—**ETHYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.**—Wh., faintly bitter, neutral powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 7 parts water, 2 alcohol, 20 syrup; insol. in ether, chloroform.—**Sedative, Antispasmodic, Analgesic; Ocular Lymphagogue.** Reported to produce neither constipation, nausea, lassitude, nor tolerance.—**USES:** Intern., phthisis, chronic bronchitis, emphysema, laryngitis, influenza, pneumonia, whooping-cough, gynecological operations, asthma, morphinomania, painful affections, insomnia; *extern.* corneal affections, dry and chronic conjunctival catarrh, iritis, opacity of vitreous humor.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.) in tabl., pills, or solut.—**INJECTION** in morphinism: 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.) per dose, 3—15 grn. (0.2—1 Gm.) per day.—**EXTERN.** (eye diseases) 1—2 drops of a 5—10% solut., or pure; in gynecol., $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.04 Gm.) in vaginal suppository.—**MAX. D.:** (except in morphinism) 1½ grn. (0.075 Gm.) single, 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily. [Literature on Dionin on request.]

DIOVIBURNIA.—Antispasmodic, Anodyne.—**Dose** stated: 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).

DIPLOSAL.—**SALICYLSALICYLIC ACID BÖEHRINGER; SALICYL SALICYLATE; SALICYLIC ACID SALICYL ESTER.**—Colorl., odorl., needles; bitterish taste.—**SOL.** alcohol, ether, alkaline solut.; insol. water and dil. acids.—Is hydrolyzed by the intestinal juices, and then affords 107% salicylic acid, which is rapidly and easily taken up by the system.—Exceedingly efficient succedaneum for salicylic acid and the usual salicylic preparations and derivatives; causes no toxic symptoms, and is well borne.—**USES:** Rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, etc.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 5—6 t. p. d.

DIPROPYLBARBITURIC ACID,—see **PROPONAL.**

DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE,—see **THYMOL IODIDE.**

DIURETIN.—**THEOBROMINE-SODIUM SODIUM SALICYLATE KNOLL.**—Wh., odorl. powd.; decomp. on exposure.—**SOL.** in water.—**Diuretic.**—**USES:** Dropsy; Bright's disease, especially that following scarlet fever.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) several t. daily, or caps., followed by water.—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 120 grn. (8 Gm.) daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; bicarbonates; borates; hydrated chloral; ferric chloride; phosphates.

DOVER'S POWDER,—see under **OPIUM, POWDERED.**

DUBOISINE SULPHATE MERCK.—Yellowish, very deliquescent powd.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—**Hypnotic, Sedative, Mydriatic.**—**USES:** Principally as mydriatic, much stronger than atropine; also in mental diseases, usually hypodermically.—**Dose:** $\frac{3}{300}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.0002—0.001 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.001 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—**EXTERN.** in 0.2 to 0.8% solut.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, pilocarpine.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of Atropine.

DUOTAL,—see **GUAIACOL CARBONATE.**

ELATERIN MERCK.—Cryst.—Cryst. powd.; very bitter taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 300 parts alcohol, 25 chloroform; sl. in ether; insol. in water.—**Drastic Purgative.**—**USES:** Ascites, uremia, pulmonary edema, poisoning

by narcotics, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.003—0.006 Gm.).—**Max. D.:** $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) daily, in trituration, with trace of saccharin.

ELATERIUM MERCK.—(According to Clutterbuck.)—Greenish-gray pieces or powder.—**SOL.**, partially in hot alcohol.—Drastic purgative of variable activity.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).

EMETIN (RESINOID) MERCK.—(Do not confound with the Alkaloid!)—Yellowish-brown lumps.—**SOL.** w.—Emetic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant.—Dose: *Emetic*, 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.), in two doses; *expectorant*, $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.001—0.002 Gm.).

EMETINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—Pure.—(Do not confound with the Resinoid!)—Whitish powd.; bitter taste; darkens on exposure.—**SOL.** in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether; very slightly in water.—Emetic, Expectorant, Antipyretic.—Dose: *Emetic*, $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.); *expectorant and antipyretic*, $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.001—0.002 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Same as of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).

ENDERMOL.—Stated: Compound of stear-amide with hydrocarbons of the paraffin series.—Ointment base, and vehicle.

EOSOTE,—see CREOSOTE VALERATE.

EPICARIN.—Colorless or yellowish needles.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, oils; insol. water.—Antiparasitic.—**USES:** Various skin diseases.—**APPLIC.**: 5—20% oints. or alcoholic soluts.

ERGOT.—Emmenagogue, Oxytocic, Hemostatic, Antihidrotic, Parturient.—**USES:** To promote labor; menorrhagia, metrorrhagia, and other internal hemorrhages; night-sweats, whooping-cough, migraine, diabetes insipidus, paraplegia, epilepsy, chronic cerebral congestion, vesical paralysis, enuresis.—Dose: 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) every 10—15 minutes as a parturient; 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.) 3—4 times daily as hemostatic.—*Preparations:* Ext., 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.); Fl'extr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); Wine, 2—8 fl. drs. (8—30 Cc.).

ERGOTIN MERCK.—According to Bonjean.—Alcohol-purified aqu. extr. ergot.—**SOL.** in water.—**ACTION** and **USES** like ergot.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.) sev. t. daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Astringents and metallic salts in solut.—**ANTIDOTES:** Tannin; opium; nitroglycerin. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 435.—**CAUTION:** Decomposes in solut.; should be sterilized and kept with great care.

ERGOTOLE.—Liq. prepar. of ergot, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times strength of U. S. P. fl'ext.—**USES:** As ergot; chiefly by injection: 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.).

ERIODICTYON.—YERBA SANTA.—Expectorant, Alterative, Stimulant, Bitter Tonic, Anticatarrhal.—**USES:** Coughs, colds, asthma, inflammation of genito-urinary organs, etc., and to disguise taste of quinine and other disagreeable remedies.—Dose: 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.).—*Preparation:* Fl'ext. 20—60 M (1.3—4 Cc.).

ERYTHROL TETRANITRATE MERCK.—Tablets.—Cryst. mass, exploding on percussion; therefore on the market only in *tablets* with chocolate, each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. of the medicament.—Vasomotor Dilator and Antispasmodic, like nitroglycerin.—**USES:** Angina pectoris, asthma, cardiac diseases, chronic inflammation of the kidneys, etc.; reported especially useful as a prophylactic in preventing anginal pain.—Dose: 1—2 tablets every 4—6 hrs.

ETHER MERCK.—For Anesthesia.—SULPHURIC ETHER.—Anesthetic, Analgesic, Antispasmodic, Stimulant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, inhalation anesthetic in surgical operations; gastrodynia, colic, tetanus, nervous affections, dyspnea, etc.—*Extern.*, earache, toothache, neuralgia, local pains.—Dose: 5—60 M (0.3—4 Cc.).—*Hypoderm.*, in syncope, collapse, etc., 15—30 M (1—2 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Stomach siphon, emetics, fresh air, ammonia; strychnine by inject. ($\frac{1}{30}$ grn. [0.001 Gm.]); mustard plaster over heart; artificial respiration. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 432.—**CAUTION:** Vapor inflammable!—*Preparations:* Spt., 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.); Comp. Spt., 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.).

ETHYL BROMIDE MERCK.—HYDROBROMIC ETHER.—Colorl., inflammable, volatile liq.; burning taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloro-

form; insol. water.—Inhalation and Local Anesthetic, Nerve Sedative.—**USES:** Minor surgery, spray in neuralgia, etc.; epilepsy, hysteria, etc. [It is of great importance to have a pure article for *internal* use, since with an impure one, alarming after-effects may occur; MERCK's is of the highest purity attainable.]—**Dose:** 150—300 M (10—20 Cc.) for inhalation; by mouth, 5—10 drops on sugar, or in capsules.—**CAUTION:** Keep from light and air! This is *not* Ethylene Bromide, which is poisonous!

ETHYL CHLORIDE MERCK.—Gas at ordinary temperatures and pressures; when compressed, colorl. liq.—**SOL.** in alcohol.—Local (also inhalation) Anesthetic.—**USES:** Minor and dental surgery, and neuralgia, as spray; heat of hand forces the stream from the tubes. Hold 6—10 inches away from the thoroughly cleansed surface to be sprayed.—**CAUTION:** Highly inflammable!

Under the name **KELENE** ethyl chloride is supplied in automatic-closing and plain-cap tubes specially adapted for convenience in spraying.

ETHYL IODIDE MERCK.—**HYDRIODIC ETHER.**—Colorl. neutral liq.; turns brown on keeping.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Alterative, Anesthetic, Antispasmodic, Stimulant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, secondary syphilis, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic laryngitis, and by inhalation in bronchial troubles: *extern.*, in 10—20% oint.—**Dose:** 5—15 M (0.3—1 Cc.) several t. daily, in capsules or on sugar; *inhal.*, 10—20 M (0.6—1.3 Cc.).—**CAUTION:** Even in diffused daylight Ethyl Iodide decomposes quite rapidly, the light liberating iodine, which colors the ether. When not exposed to light at all the decomposition is very slow; and with the least practicable exposure by care in using it, it is not rapid. The decomposition is rendered still slower by the presence in each vial of about 10 drops of a very dilute solution of soda. When deeper than a pale wine color, it should be shaken up with 5 or 10 drops of such solution.

ETHYLENE BROMIDE MERCK.—(*Not Ethyl Bromide.*)—**DIBROM-METHANE.**—Colorl., volatile, emulsifiable liq.; chloroform odor.—**MISCIBLE** with alcohol; insol. in water.—Anti-epileptic and Sedative.—**USES:** Epilepsy, delirium tremens, nervous insomnia, nervous headache, etc.—**Dose:** 1—2 M (0.06—0.12 Cc.) 2—3 t. daily, in emulsion or capsules.

ETHYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE,—see **DIONIN.**

EUCAINE,—see **BETA-EUCAINE.**

EUCALYPTOL MERCK.—**CINEOL.**—Colorl. liquid.—**SOL.** in all proportions in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fatty oils; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Expectorant, Antispasmodic, Antiperiodic. **USES:** Inhalation in diphtheria, asthma.—*Intern.*, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia; *extern.*, rhinitis, scarlet fever, measles, chicken pox; also wounds or injuries.—**Dose:** 5—15 M (0.3—1 Cc.) 4 or 5 t. daily, in caps. or sweetened emulsion, or on sugar.—**INJECTION:** 8—15 M (0.5—1 Cc.) of a mixture of 2—5 eucalyptol and 10 liq. paraffin.

EUCALYPTUS.—Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Tonic, Hemostatic.—**USES:** Hemorrhage, asthma, dyspepsia, malaria.—**Dose:** 5—60 grn. (0.3—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.).—See also Oil Eucalyptus and Eucalyptol.

EUGALLOL.—**PYROGALLOL MONOACETATE KNOLL.**—Dark-yellow, syrupy liq.; marketed only in 66% solut. in acetone.—**SOL.** in water.—Succedaneum for Pyrogallol in obstinate chronic psoriasis; very vigorous in action.—**APPLIED** usually pure, as paint once daily, followed in half hour by zinc-oxide powder or paste.

EUGENOL MERCK.—**Pure.**—**EUGENIC ACID; CARYOPHYLLIC ACID.**—Colorl., oily liquid.; spicy odor; burning taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, solut. caustic soda.—Antiseptic, Antitubercular, Local Anesthetic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, oint. with lanum in eczema and other skin diseases, local anesthetic in dentistry, etc.; *intern.*, tuberculosis, chronic catarrhs, etc.—**Dose:** 8—30 M (0.5—2 Cc.).—**MAX. D.:** 45 M (3 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ferric chloride; potassium permanganate.

EUMENOL.—FLUID EXTRACT TANG-KUI (Kau-kui; Man-mu; Schanki) MERCK.—Emmenagogue, Uterine Sedative.—Uses: Chiefly amenorrhea and dysmenorrhea.—Dose: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) 3 t. daily, in sweetened water.

EUMYDRIN.—METHYLATROPINE NITRATE.—White, cryst., odorless powd.—Sol. in water and alcohol; difficultly in ether and chloroform.—Mydriatic, Antihidrotic.—Dose: $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{24}$ grn. (0.001—0.0025 Gm.) as antihidrotic.

EUNATROL.—Pills.—SODIUM OLEATE ZIMMER.—Wh. powd.—Sol., water and alcohol.—Cholagogue.—Uses: Chiefly biliary lithiasis.—Dose: 4 grn. (0.25 Gm.) 2—4 times daily, as chocolate-coated pills.

EUPEPTIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Alterative, Tonic.—Dose stated: Teaspoonful 3 t. daily.

EUPHORIN.—(Not *Europhen.*)—PHENYLETHYL URETHANE—Colorl. needles; clove taste.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, sl. in water.—Anodyne, Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antipyretic.—Uses: *Intern.*, rheumatism, tuberculosis, headache, and sciatica; *extern.*, dusting-powd. in venereal and other skin diseases, ulcers.—Dose: 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 2—3 t. daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Antipyrine; camphor; monobrom. camphor; carbolic acid; hydrated chloral; menthol; resorcinol; salol; thymol; urethane.

EUPHTHALMINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water or alcohol.—Mydriatic; transitory action.—EXTERN. in 2—10% soluts.

EUPYRIN.—PARAPHENETIDIN VANILLINETHYLCARBONATE.—Greenish-yellow cryst.—Sol. in alcohol; diffc. in water.—Febrifuge.—Uses: Fevers, influenza, etc.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) once or twice daily.

EUQUININE.—QUININE ETHYLCARBONATE, ZIMMER.—Tastel., light, fleecy conglomerations of white needles.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly sol. in water.—Succedaneum for other quinine salts, internally. Reported not to derange the stomach or intestines; to cause no bitter eructations, nausea, or vomiting; to produce cinchonism more rarely and less intensely than quin. sulph.—Antimalarial, Febrifuge, Tonic.—Uses: Malaria, febrile infectious diseases, whooping-cough, neuralgia, prophylactic for malaria, and especially in idiosyncrasy against quinine.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) in powd. or tabl., or with soup, milk, or cacao; as a prophylactic, 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) twice daily for adults, and 4 grn. (0.25 Gm.) for children.—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids and acid salts. [Literature on Euquinine will be sent on request.]

EURESOL.—RESORCINOL MONOACETATE KNOLL.—Viscid, yellow mass.—Sol. in acetone, solut. of alkalis.—Succedaneum for resorcinol, externally.—Uses: Acne, sycosis, seborrhea, etc.—EXTERN. in 5 to 20% oints.

EUROPHEN.—(Not *Euphorin.*)—ISOBUTYL-ORTHOCRESOL IODIDE.—Light-yellow powd.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed oils; insol. in water or glycerin.—Antisymphilitic, Alterative, Surgical Antiseptic.—Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.) in pills; (by inject.): $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.) once daily, in oil.—EXTERN. like iodoform, as dusting-powder with talcum (1:3) or pure, and 4—10% oint.

EUTHYMOL.—Antiseptic, Germicide.—Each fl. oz. stated to contain: Oil eucalyptus $\frac{3}{4}$ ℥, oil gaultheria $\frac{3}{2}$ ℥, fl'extr. wild indigo $1\frac{1}{4}$ ℥, boric acid $10\frac{1}{2}$ grn., menthol $\frac{5}{8}$ grn., thymol $\frac{1}{2}$ grn.

EXTRACT BONE-MARROW.—Hematinic, Nutrient.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.), in water, milk, or wine, 3 t. daily.

EXTRACT CANNABIS MERCK.—Alcoholic, Soft., U. S. P.—Narcotic, Sedative, Analgesic, Aphrodisiac.—Uses: Headache, summer diarrhea, anorexia, gastrodynia, neuralgia, gout, rheumatism, chorea, hysteria, mental depression, delirium tremens, uterine hemorrhage.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) p. d.

EXTRACT COD-LIVER OIL, ALCOHOL-SOLUBLE,—see GADUOL.

EXTRACT ERGOT, AQUEOUS, SOFT,—see ERGOTIN.

EXTRACT GOULARD'S,—see SOLUTION, LEAD SUBACETATE.

EXTRACT LICORICE MERCK.—Purified, Clearly soluble.—**PURE EXTRACT GLYCYRRHIZA**.—Used to cover taste of bitter substances; also as pill-excipient. Enters into Comp. Mixt. Glycyrrhiza.

EXTRACT MALE FERN,—see OLEORESIN MALE FERN.

EXTRACT MALT MERCK.—Dry, Powd.—Contains maximum amount diastase, dextrin, dextrose, protein bodies, and salts from barley.—Tonic, Dietetic, Nutrient.—**USES**: Children, scrofulous patients, dyspeptics, etc.—**Dose**: 1—4 dr. (4—16 Gm.).

EXTRACT OPIUM MERCK.—U. S. P.—Aqueous, Dry.—**Dose**: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.).—**MAX. D.**: 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.03 Gm.) daily.

EXTRACT SUPRARENAL CAPSULE MERCK.—Brown, light particles.—**SOL.** freely but with turbidity in water.—Vasoconstrictor, Astringent, Styptic.—**USES**: *Extern.*, in eye and nose operations (prior to cocaine), conjunctivitis, vascular keratitis, hay fever, glaucoma, capillary hemorrhages; *intraven.*, in acute cardiovascular paresis occurring in infectious diseases; in chloroform asphyxia, etc.—**Dose**: **INTRAVEN.**, 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.) of 1% solut., 2 or 3 t. daily if required.—**EXTERN.** in 6—30% soluts. as spray in bleeding and swellings in nose and throat; and particularly in hay fever in 6—12% solut.—**CAUTION**: Solution should be prepared fresh each time, with freshly sterilized distilled water.

EXTRACT THYROID,—see THYROIDIN.

FERRATIN.—Compound of acid albumin and iron.—Brown, tastel., insol. powd.—Hematinic.—**USES**: Chlorosis, anemia, etc.—**Dose**: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in tabl. or with milk.

FERRATOSE.—Solution of Ferratin, containing 0.3% iron.—**USES**: As of ferratin.—**Dose**: 3—4 tablespoonfuls daily.

FERROPYRINE.—**FERRIC-CHLORIDE-ANTIPYRINE KNOLL; FERRIPYRINE**.—64% antipyrine, 12% iron, 24% chlorine.—Orange-red non-hygroscopic powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 5 parts cold, and 9 boiling, water; also in alcohol; insol. in ether.—Hematinic, Styptic, Astringent, Antineuralgic, Tonic.—**USES**: *Intern.*, anemia, chlorosis, chronic intestinal catarrh, migraine, headache, neuralgia; *extern.*, gonorrhea, nosebleed, hemorrhage from throat or vagina, or due to tooth extraction. Also in otitis media, chronic otorrhea, and granulations and polypi in the tympanic cavity, etc.—**Dose**: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.), with peppermint-oil, sugar, or in solut.—**EXTERN.** in 1—1.5% solut. for gonorrhea; 20% solut. or pure for hemorrhages.—**INCOMPATIBLES**: Alkalies; bicarbonates; carbonates.

FIBROLYSIN.—**SOLUT. THIOSINAMINE AND SOD. SALICYLATE MERCK**.—A 15% aqueous solut. of the substance, and sterilized at 115° C.—Marketed in sealed tubes, each containing 35 M (2.3 Cc.) solut., = 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) thiosinamine.—Cicatrical Resolvent.—**USES**: As of thiosinamine, in strictures, ankyloses, lupus, chron. glandular tumors, scleroderma, and for removing cicatrical tissue. Particularly well adapted for hypoderm. use, as the injections are painless.—**Dose**: The contents of 1 tube daily or every second day.—**CAUTION!** Do not expose solution to light and air.

FILMARON.—Amorphous acid obt. from rhizomes of male fern.—Pale-yellow powd.—**SOL.** ether and solutions of alkalies; slightly in alcohol; insol. water.—Efficient Tenuicide.—**Dose**: 8—13 grn. (0.5—0.85 Gm.), either given as Filmaron-Oil (a 10% solut. of Filmaron in castor oil) or as Filmaron Treatment, consisting of capsules, 3 of which contain 13 grn. (0.85 Gm.) dissolved in olive oil, in which two forms only Filmaron is supplied.

FIRWEIN.—Alterative, Anticatarrhal.—**Dose** stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.), before meals.

FLUIDEXTRACT MAN-MU,—see EUMENOL.

FLUOROFORMOL.—**FLUOROFORM WATER**.—An aqueous solution of fluoroform, CHF_3 .—**USES**: Phthisis and tubercular infiltrations.—**Dose**: Tablespoonful 3—5 times daily.

FORMALDEHYDE MERCK.—**Medicinal.**—Aqueous solut. formaldehyde gas (formic aldehyde. oxymethylene); about 35%.—Colorl., volatile liq.; pungent odor.—Non-corrosive Surgical and General Antiseptic (in wounds, abscesses, etc., for clothing, bed-linen, walls, etc.); Antihidrotic; Preservative of collyria and anatomical or botanical specimens.—**APPLIED** in vapor or solut.: In surgery, 0.25—0.5% solut.; general antiseptis, 0.25—2% solut. or in vapor; phthisis, whooping-cough, etc. 2% spray or inhal.; excessive perspiration, 1—2% soluts.; for collyria, $\frac{1}{2}$ % solut.; for hardening anatomical specimens, 4—10% soluts.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ammonia, alkalies; tannin and iron preparations; gelatin; bisulphites; copper, iron, or silver salts.—**ANTIDOTES:** Solution ammonium acetate given internally; ammonia by inhalation; stomach siphon; warm baths.

Commercial Formaldehyde contains copper, methyl alcohol, and other impurities that render it unfit for use in or on the human body. Only the *medicinal* grade is eligible for therapeutic purposes.

FORMALIN OR FORMOL,—see FORMALDEHYDE.

FORMIN.—**HEXAMETHYLENAMINE MERCK.**—White cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in water; sl. in alcohol.—**Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic, and Urinary Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Gout, uric-acid diathesis, bacterial urinary diseases, cystitis, etc., prevents development of typhoid cystitis, and destroys infectiousness of typhoid urine.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, as tablets taken in the morning, or morning and evening, in lithia water or carbonated water.—Also marketed in form of tablets each $7\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.5 Gm.).

NOTE.—This pure crystalline article has long since established a position for itself as the most eligible and elegant form of hexamethylenamine on the market. [Literature on Formin will be sent on request.]

FORMIN SALICYLATE,—see SALIFORMIN.

FRANGULA.—**BUCKTHORN.**—Laxative, Cathartic.—**USES:** Chronic constipation.—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.).

FRELIGH'S TONIC.—Cerebro-spinant.—**Dose** stated: 5—10 drops in a tablespoonful of water.

FUCHSINE MERCK.—**Medicinal.**—**ROSANILINE AND PARAROSANILINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**—Free from arsenic.—**SOL.** in water.—Antiseptic, Antinephritic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, nephritis, cystitis; said to reduce anasarca and arrest albuminuria.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.) several t. daily, in pills.—**CAUTION:** Always specify *Medicinal*, so as not to confound with Fuchsine Dye!

GADUOL.—**ALCOHOL-SOLUBLE EXTRACT COD-LIVER OIL MERCK.**—Brown, oily liq.; contains the alternative principles of cod-liver oil (iodine, bromine, phosphorus, and alkaloids).—**Alternative, Nutrient.**—**USES:** Instead of cod-liver oil.—**Dose:** 5—20 ℥ (0.2—1.3 Cc.), as elixir or wine.

GALL (OX) MERCK.—**U. S. P.**—Purified.—Laxative, Cholagogue, Digestive.—**USES:** Typhoid fever, jaundice, impaired digestion, deficiency of biliary secretion, etc.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) several t. daily, in capsules or pills.

GAMBOGE.—Hydragogue Cathartic.—**USES:** Dropsy, chronic constipation.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 grn. (0.01—0.5 Gm.).—Enters into Comp. Cathartic Pills.

GARANTOSE.—Refined.—For properties, uses, etc., see Saccharin.

GELATIN, STERILIZED, MERCK.—10% SOLUTION, FOR INJECTION.—Intended specially for subcutaneous injection, and prepared from fresh calves' feet under special, aseptic precautions, and carefully and thoroughly sterilized.—**Hemostatic.**—**USES:** in epistaxis, aneurisms, hemoptysis, hemophilia, gastric and intestinal hemorrhages, etc.—**Dose:** 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ —10 fl. dr. (10—40 Cc.) warmed to body temperature, and injected into the glutei.

GELSEMININE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—(Not the resinoid *Gelsemin* or *Gelsemin*.)—White microscopic cryst.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—(The *hydrochloride* and *sulphate* are sol. in water.)—Antineuralgic, Antispasmodic.—USES: Neuralgia, rheumatism, dysmenorrhea, etc.; also antidote to strychnine.—Dose: $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.) single, $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: As of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).—ANTIDOTES: Atropine; emetics; strophanthin; stimulants; artificial respiration; external stimulation. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 435.

(The salts of Gelseminine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

GELSEMIUM.—YELLOW JASMINE.—Antineuralgic, Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic.—USES: Neuralgia, coryza, dysuria, hysteria, dysmenorrhea, whooping-cough, asthma, malaria, yellow fever, pneumonia, pleurisy, toothache, delirium tremens, and rheumatism, etc.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 2—5 ℥ (0.12—0.3 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).—See also Gelseminine.

GENTIAN.—Bitter Tonic, Alterative.—USES: Anorexia, dyspepsia, amenorrhea, atonic gout, etc.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—Preparations: Ext., 2—6 grn. (0.12—0.4 Gm.); Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Comp. Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Iron salts; lead acetate.

GLUTOL.—FORMALDEHYDE-GELATIN.—White to yellowish powd.; insol. in cold water or alcohol.—Protective Vulnerary.—EXTERN. pure.

GLYCERIN TONIC COMPOUND.—Alterant Tonic.—Dose stated: $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (15 Cc.), before meals, in water.

GLYCOSAL.—MONOSALICYLIC-ACID GLYCERIN ESTER MERCK.—White cryst powd.—SOL. 100 cold, and more easily in hot water, also in alcohol; slightly in ether and chloroform.—Antirheumatic, Antiseptic.—USES: Acute and chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, bronchitis, pleurisy, etc.—Dose: $7\frac{1}{2}$ —15 grains (0.5—1 Gm.); children 4— $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.25—0.5 Gm.).

GLYCO-THYMOLINE.—Antiseptic.—Dose stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), diluted.—EXTERN. in 20% solut.

GLYCOZONE.—Disinfectant, Antizymotic.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—ENEMA: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. (15—30 Cc.) in 1—2 pints water.

GLYCYRRHIZIN AMMONIATED MERCK.—Brownish-red, sweet scales.—SOL. in water or alcohol.—Expectorant, Demulcent.—USES: Chiefly with bitter or neutral medicines, to cover taste: also in coughs. Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids; metallic salts.

GOLD CHLORIDE MERCK.—AURIC CHLORIDE.—Brown or yellow deliquescent, cryst. masses.—SOL. in water, or alcohol.—Antitubercular, Alterative.—USES: Phthisis and other tubercular affections; lupus.—Dose: $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.0012—0.004 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) daily.—ANTIDOTES: See p. 437.—CAUTION: Keep dry and from light!

GOLD MONOBROMIDE MERCK.—AUROUS BROMIDE.—Yellowish masses.—INSOL. in water.—Anti-epileptic, Anodyne, Nervine.—USES: Epilepsy, migraine, etc.; said to act, in small doses, quickly and continuously, without bromism.—Dose: *Anti-epileptic*, $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.006—0.012 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, in pills; *anodyne*, $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) 2 t. daily. Children, half as much.

GOLD TRIBROMIDE MERCK.—AURIC BROMIDE.—Dark powd.—SOL. in water, ether.—USES, DOSE, ETC.: Same as of Gold Monobromide.

GOLD AND SODIUM CHLORIDE MERCK.—Yellow cryst.—SOL. freely in water.—Alterative, Nervine. USES: Syphilis, whooping-cough, cancer, hysteria, neuralgia, rheumatism, dipsomania, progressive paralysis of syphilitic origin, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.0025—0.015 Gm.); *subcut.*, $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Silver nitrate; ferrous sulphate; oxalic acid; alkalies, alkaloids; arsenites; hypophosphorous acid;

mercurous and ferrous salts; organic substances; potass. iodide; sulphurous acid; vegetable infusions.

GRINDELIA.—Antispasmodic, Expectorant, Diuretic, Sedative, Anticatarrhal.—**USES:** Asthma, hay fever, whooping-cough, catarrh of the bladder, chronic vaginitis, etc.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.).

GUAETHOL.—**GUAIACOL ETHYL MERCK.**—Oily liq., congealing in the cold.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water or glycerin.—**Local Anesthetic, Topical and Internal Antitubercular.**—**USES:** Chiefly as succedaneum for guaiacol; *extern.*, in neuralgia, tubercular cystitis, etc.; *intern.* in phthisis.—**Dose:** 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.) 3 t. daily, in sweetened hydro-alcoholic solut.—**EXTERN.** as paint with equal part chloroform, or in 10—20% oint.

GUAIAAC.—**RESIN GUAIAAC.**—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, alkaline soluts.; insol. in water.—**Antisyphilitic, Alterative, Antirheumatic, Antipodagric, Antiscrofular.**—**USES:** Scrofula, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, gout, amenorrhea, scarlet fever.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Tr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.); Ammon. Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; acacia; chlorine water; ferric and gold chlorides; permanganates; spt. nitrous ether; metallic salts; water.

GUAIAACETIN.—**SODIUM PYROCATECHINMONOACETATE.**—White powd.—**SOL.** water.—**Antitubercular.**—**Dose:** 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) sev. t. p. d.

GUAIACOL MERCK.—Faintly yellowish, limpid, oily liq.; characteristic aromatic odor.—**SOL.** in alcohol, glycerin, fixed oils, ether; abt. 70 parts water.—**Antitubercular, Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Analgesic.**—**USES.**—*Intern.*, phthisis, lupus, and intestinal tuberculosis, etc.; *extern.*, epididymitis, surgical tuberculosis, pleurisy, etc.—**Dose:** 2 ℥ (0.12 Cc.) 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 15 ℥ (1 Cc.), in pills, or in 1—2% solut. brandy, wine, etc., after meals.—**EXTERN.** (Analgesic and Antipyretic): 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.), pure or with equal parts glycerin or oil.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE MERCK.—Small, wh., odorl., tastel. cryst.—**SOL.** abt. 50 alcohol; slightly in glycerin; insol. in water.—**Antitubercular.**—**Dose:** 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 90 grn. (6 Gm.) a day if necessary.

GUAIACOL SALICYLATE,—see **GUAIACOL-SALOL.**

GUAIACOL-SALOL MERCK.—**GUAIACOL SALICYLATE.**—White, insipid cryst.; salol odor.—**SOL.** in alcohol; insol. in water.—**Intestinal Antiseptic, Antitubercular, Antirheumatic.**—**USES:** Phthisical diarrhea, dysentery, rheumatism, marasmus, chorea, etc.—**Dose:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) several t. daily.—**MAX. D.:** 150 grn. (10 Gm.) daily.

GUAIAQUIN.—**QUININE GUAIACOLBISULPHONATE.**—Yellowish, acrid, bitter powd.; 61.36% quinine, 23.48% guaiacol.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol, dil. acids.—**Antiperiodic, Intest. Antiseptic.**—**Dose:** 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily, before meals.

GUARANA.—**Antineuralgic, Astringent, Stimulant, Tonic, Anodyne.**—**USES:** Sick headache, diarrhea, and nervous affections.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).

GUARANINE,—see **CAFFEINE.**

HAEMA-, HAEMO-,—see under **HEMA-, HEMO-,** etc.

HAMAMELIS.—**WITCH HAZEL.**—**Antiseptic, Astringent, Styptic.**—**USES:** Hemorrhoids, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, varicose veins, etc.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).

HEDEOMA.—**PENNYROYAL.**—**Aromatic, Stimulant, Emmenagogue.**—**USES:** Amenorrhea, flatulent colic.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.); Oil, 3—10 ℥ (0.2—0.6 Cc.); Spt. (*extern. use*).

HEDONAL.—**METHYLPROPYLCARBINOL-URETHANE.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.:** Alcohol, ether; slightly in water.—**Hypnotic.**—**Dose:** 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).

HELMITOL.—**HEXAMETHYLENAMINE-ANHYDROMETHYLENE CITRATE.**—Colorl. cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in water; alm. insol. alcohol.—**Urinary Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Cystitis, urethritis, pyelitis, etc.—**Dose:** 10—15 grn. (0.6—1 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d.

HEMATOXYLON.—**LOGWOOD.**—**Astringent, Tonic.**—**USES:** Chronic diarrhea, dysentery, and intestinal atony.—**Preparations:** Ext., 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES** (when presented in liquid form): Acids; ammonia; alum; infus. cinchona; copper sulphate; ferrous sulphate; lead acetate; opium; tartar emetic.

HEMOGALLOL.—**Powder and Tablets.**—**HEMOGLOBIN DEOXIDIZED BY PYROGALLOL MERCK.**—Reddish-brown powd. containing iron (abt. 6.2%) in condition for easy assimilation.—**INSOL.** in water, alcohol, etc.—**Hematinic, Constructive, Tonic.**—**USES:** Anemia, chlorosis, chronic nephritis, diabetes, and in convalescence; readily transformed into blood coloring-matter in debility, and superior as a hematinic to inorganic preparations of iron; particularly suitable for children.—**Dose:** 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.) 3 t. daily, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before meals, in powd. with sugar, or in tablets; children, 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.) according to age.

HEMOGLOBIN MERCK.—Brownish-red powd. or scales.—**SOL.** in water.—**Hematinic, readily absorbable Constructive Tonic.**—**USES:** Anemia, chlorosis, etc.—**Dose:** 20—40 grn. (1.3—2.6 Gm.) 3—4 t. daily, in wine or syrup.

HEMOL.—**HEMOGLOBIN DEOXIDIZED BY ZINC MERCK.**—Dark-brown powd. containing easily assimilable iron, with slight traces of zinc oxide.—**SOL.** partially in water.—**Hematinic, Antichlorotic.**—**USES:** Anemia, chlorosis and neurasthenia; of great utility in treatment of debility; readily absorbable.—**Dose:** 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.), before meals, in powd. with sugar, or in wafers.

HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDE.—**DIACETYLMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE.**—Wh., bitter powd.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol; insol. in ether.—**Cough Sedative, Antispasmodic.**—**USES:** Phthisis, bronchitis, asthma.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.).

HETOL,—see **SODIUM CINNAMATE.**

HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.—**FORMIN MERCK; AMINOFORM; UROTROPIN.**—White cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in water; sl. in alcohol.—**Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic, and Urinary Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Gout, uric-acid diathesis, bacterial urinary diseases, cystitis, etc., prevents development of typhoid cystitis, and destroys infectiousness of typhoid urine.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, as tablets taken in the morning, or morning and evening, in lithia water, or carbonated water. (Formin is a highly pure form of hexamethylenamine, and is supplied in powder, and in form of tablets each containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ grn. [0.5 Gm.]).

HEXAMETHYLENAMINE SALICYLATE,—see **SALIFORMIN.**

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE,—see **HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.**

HOLOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Wh. cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 50 parts water, 6 alcohol; not decomp. on boiling.—**Local Anesthetic, like cocaine.**—**USES:** Chiefly in eye diseases, in 1% solut. (2—5 drops being instilled), prepared in porcelain (not in glass).

HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—Small white cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 10 parts water, 133 alcohol.—**Mydriatic, Antihidrotic, Sedative.**—**USES:** Chiefly as mydriatic (effect more transitory than that of atropine); night-sweats, psychoses, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.0005—0.001 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.001 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) per day.—**EXTERN.** (to eye) in 1% solut.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, then tannin and animal charcoal; again give emetics, then castor oil; artificial respiration; heat, stimulants, etc.

HOPS.—**Hypnotic, Tonic, Diaphoretic, Sedative.**—**USES:** Insomnia, dyspepsia, irritable bladder, and inflammation of the genito-urinary organs.—**Preparation:** Tr., 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.).

HYDRASTINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—(Not the eclectic "*Hydrastin*.")—White prisms.—SOL. in abt. 120 parts alcohol; 85 ether; 2 chloroform; sl. in water.—Alterative, Tonic, Antiperiodic.—USES: Gonorrhea, leucorrhea, constipation, and especially in uterine hemorrhage.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.

HYDRASTINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—(Not *Hydrastinine Hydrochloride*, or the eclectic "*Hydrastin Muriate*.")—Wh. powd.—SOL. in water.—Astringent, Alterative, Tonic, Hemostatic.—USES: *Intern.*, uterine hemorrhage, dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, etc.; *extern.*, gonorrhea, conjunctivitis, endometritis, leucorrhea, cervical erosions, acne, hyperidrosis, seborrhea, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.) every 2 hours if necessary.—*EXTERN.*: *Conjunctivitis*, 0.1—0.5% soluts.; *gonorrh.*, 0.25—0.5% soluts.; in *skin diseases*, 1% oints. or lotions.—MAX. D.: $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Same as of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).

HYDRASTININE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—(Not *Hydrastine Hydrochloride*.)—Yellow, cryst. powd.—SOL. in abt. 1 part water, 3 alcohol; alm. insol. in ether or chloroform.—Uterine Hemostatic, Vaso-constrictor.—USES: Hemorrhages, congestive dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, epilepsy, hemoptysis, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.) 3—4 t. daily, in caps.—MAX. D.: $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) single; 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) daily.—*Subcut.*, 8—15 M (0.5—1 Cc.) of a 10% aq. solut.

HYDRASTIS.—GOLDEN SEAL.—Hemostatic, Cholagogue, Antihidrotic, Astringent.—USES: Uterine hemorrhage, jaundice, leucorrhea, piles, gonorrhea, spinal irritation, night-sweats, and internal hemorrhage.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—*Preparations*: Fl'extr., 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.); Glycerite (1:1 [extern.]); Tr., 30—120 M (2—8 Cc.).

HYDRASTIS (LLOYD'S).—Astringent, Tonic.—Dose stated: 10—40 M (0.6—2.6 Cc.) 3 t. daily.—*EXTERN.* in 1—2:16 dilutions.

HYDRASTIS, FLUID (MERRELL'S).—Astringent.—Dose stated: 10—40 M (0.6—2.6 Cc.) 3 t. daily.—*EXTERN.* in 5—10% dilutions.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE,—see PERHYDROL.

HYDROLEINE.—Nutrient Tonic.—Dose stated: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (8—15 Cc.) after each meal.

HYDROZONE.—Antiseptic.—Dose stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), well dil.—*EXTERN.* in 2 or 3% solut.

HYOSCINE MERCK.—From Various Solanaceæ.—Thick liq.—SOL. in alcohol, ether; sl. in water.—Hypnotic, Sedative, Mydriatic.—USES: To quiet and give sleep to insane and others.—Dose: For *insane*, $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.), cautiously increased or repeated until effect is produced; for *sane*, $\frac{1}{400}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$ grn. (0.00015—0.0003 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{120}$ grn. (0.0005 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Same as of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon, tannin; pilocarpine nitrate ($\frac{1}{2}$ grn. [0.03 Gm.]), or morphine sulphate ($\frac{1}{3}$ grn. [0.02 Gm.]) hypoderm.; chloral hydrated; animal charcoal; heat or cold externally. See also p. 429.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—Cryst.—Colorl. cryst.—SOL. in abt. 4 parts water, 15 alcohol; sl. in ether or chloroform.—USES and DOSES: Same as of Hyoscine.

(Other salts of Hyoscine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

HYOSCYAMINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—From *Hyoscyamus*, Cryst.—(Much stronger than *Hyoscyamine* [Alkaloid] *Amorph.*; also, not eclectic "*Hyoscyamin*.")—Wh., silky cryst.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, acidulated water; sl. in water.—Hypnotic, Mydriatic, Sedative.—USES: To quiet insane and nervous; ease cough; asthma, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.) several t. daily, in pill or solut.; as *hypnotic* for *insane*, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.015 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES and ANTIDOTES: As for Atropine.

HYOSCYAMINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—From *Hyoscyamus*, Amorph.—(*Much weaker than Hyoscyamine [Alkaloid] Cryst.; also, not the same as the eclectic "Hyoscyamin."*)—Brown, syrupy liq.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform and ether.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ ℥ (0.008—0.015 Cc.).

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE MERCK.—From *Hyoscyamus*, Cryst.—Wh., deliq. microscopic needles; acrid taste.—Sol. in water and in alcohol.—Uses, Dose, etc.: As of Hyoscyamine, *Cryst.*

HYOSCYAMINE SULPHATE MERCK.—From *Hyoscyamus*, Amorph.—Yellow, hygroscopic powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.008—0.15 Gm.).

(Other salts of Hyoscyamine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

HYOSCYAMUS.—**HENBANE.**—Antispasmodic, Hypnotic, Sedative, Analgesic.—Uses: *Intern.*, spasmodic cough, irritated bladder, insomnia, hysteria, nervous headache, delirium tremens, spinal hyperesthesia, and emphysema; *extern.*, hemorrhoids, rheumatic swellings, cancerous ulcers.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Preparations: *Ext.*, 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.); *Fl'extr.*, 5—15 ℥ (0.3—1 Cc.); *Tr.*, 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.).

HYPNAL.—Compound of hydrated chloral and antipyrine.—Colorl. cryst. or powd.—Sol. water.—Hypnotic.—Dose: 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.).

HYRGOL.—**COLLOIDAL MERCURY.**—Dark, alm. black, tastel. powd.—Sol. in water; insol. alcohol and ether.—Uses: As 1:10 ointment instead of mercurial ointment.—45 grn. (3 Gm.) the average quantity for one inunction; also *intern.* in infantile syphilis.—Dose: Adults, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03—0.05 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; children, 3—20 min. (0.2—1.3 Cc.) of 1% aqueous solut. according to age and severity of symptoms.

ICHTHALBIN.—**ICHTHYOL ALBUMINATED KNOLL.**—Grayish-brown, odorl., alm. tastel. powd.—Sol. in alkaline fluids (such as intestinal secretion); insol. in ordinary solvents and in diluted acids (as gastric juice).—External and Intestinal Antiseptic and Antiphlogistic; Alterative.—Uses: *Extern.*, ulcers, gynecological affections, nasopharyngeal catarrh, etc.; *intern.*, phthisis, scrofula, marasmus, puerperal septicemia, gastric and intestinal catarrh, typhoid, skin diseases, etc.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, before meals, in powd. or in tabl.; children, 2—10 grains (0.12—0.6 Gm.) according to age.

ICHTHARGAN.—**ICHTHYOL-SILVER, ICHTHYOL Co.**—Brown, odorl., slightly hygroscopic powd.; 30% silver.—Sol. in water, glycerin, and diluted alcohol.—Astringent, Antiphlogistic, Bactericide.—Uses: Gonorrhea, etc.—*EXTERN.*: Gonorrhea, 0.04—0.2% soluts.; posterior urethritis, 3% solut.; trachoma, 0.5—3% solut.—CAUTION: Keep solut. in amber bot.—INCOMPATIBLE: Soluble chlorides.

ICHTHOFORM.—**ICHTHYOL-FORMALDEHYDE, ICHTHYOL Co.**—Blackish-brown, alm. odorl. and tastel., insol. powd.—Surgical and Intestinal Antiseptic; reported energetic in action, yet non-toxic.—Uses: *Extern.*, wounds, ulcers, etc.; *intern.*, chronic intest. catarrh, tuberc. enteritis, typhoid, intest. fermentation.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in powd. Children, 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.), in gruel or cacao.—*EXTERN.* pure or mixed with boric acid, starch, etc.

ICHTHYOL.—A soluble, sulphonated, hydrocarbon preparation, manufactured by the Ichthyol Co., Hamburg, from the oily distillate obtained from a mineral deposit found near Seefeld, in the Tyrol.—Thick, brown liq.; bituminous odor; contains easily assimilable sulphur.—Sol. in water, mixture of equal vols. water, alcohol and ether; partly in pure alcohol or ether; miscible with glycerin, oils, fats.—Antiphlogistic, Antiseptic, Alterative.—Uses: *Intern.*, phthisis, skin diseases, gout, scrofula, nephritis, etc.; *extern.*, 5 to 50% oints., lotions, etc., in erysipelas, burns, chilblains, carbuncle, rheumatism, peritonitis, etc.; in scarlet fever (in 5—10% lanum oint. as recom. by Seibert); 10% with glycerin, on tampons or in suppos., in uterine and vaginal inflam.; 1—3% soluts. or 1—2 ℥ (0.06—0.12 Cc.), bougies in gonorrhea; pure in ivy poisoning.—Dose: 3—30 ℥ (0.2—2 Cc.), in pills or caps., or in water.—INCOMPATIBLES: Acids pre-

precipitate a dark, resinous mass; alkali hydroxides or carbonates decompose it; with alkaloids or their salts, compounds are formed of much firmer consistency than Ichthyol, and far less soluble; potassium iodide; hydrastis; resorcinol; mercury bichloride.—For DEODORIZING Ichthyol the addition of 1 part each Oil Bergamot and Oil Eucalyptus, to 50 parts Ichthyol, has been recommended.—Before applying Ichthyol it is advisable, except in eczema, to wash parts each time in warm water and dry gently. After inunction or painting, the parts are best covered with cotton-wool, or flannel, and gutta-percha tissue.—Ichthyol STAINS may be removed by boiling the fabric in soap and water, or by washing with soft soap or soap spirit.—CAUTION: So-called *Ammonium* "Ichthyolsulphonate" is the article always understood when simply "Ichthyol" is spoken of, and all references in literature relate to this product. A large number of spurious products and worthless imitations of Ichthyol are on the market under various misleading names. These substitutes, however, vary from Ichthyol, and from each other, in important physical and chemical characteristics and therapeutic properties, and are derived from sources other than the Seefeld shale yielding the true preparation upon which all clinical reports have been based. Physicians and pharmacists are warned that Genuine Ichthyol is sold only in Bottles or Glass Jars, under the Merck seal and label. [A sodium preparation of Ichthyol is also made, which is specially adapted for exhibiting Ichthyol in pill form because of firmer consistency.]

ICHTHYOL ALBUMINATED,—see ICHTHALBIN.

INGLUVIN.—Enzyme from gizzard of the domestic hen.—Yellowish powd.—USES: Vomiting of pregnancy, dyspepsia, etc.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).

IODIA.—Alterative, Uterine Tonic.—Dose stated: 1—3 fl. dr. (4—12 Cc.) 3 t. daily.

IODINE MERCK.—Sol. in abt. 30 parts chloroform, 10 alcohol, 3 ether, 65 glycerin; in solut. potass. iodide; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Alterative, Caustic.—USES: *Extern.*, by inhalation in croup and bronchitis, and in ointment in skin diseases; *intern.*, in scrofula, struma, syphilis, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) single; 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) daily.—Preparations: Oint. (4%); Comp. Solut. (5%, with 10% KI); Tr., 2—5 M (0.12—0.3 Cc.).—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon, starchy foods in abundance; sodium sulphaniolate, calcined magnesia, starch injections, sodium thiosulphate; amyl nitrite by inhalation. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 436.—INCOMPATIBLES: Oil turpentine; starch; tannin; alkalies; alkaloids; metallic salts.

IODIPIN, 10%.—IODIZED SESAME OIL MERCK, 10% IODINE.—Iodine addition-product of sesame oil.—118 grains (7.65 Gm.) iodipin = 16 grains (1 Gm.) potass. iodide.—Yellow fluid, of purely oleaginous taste.—Alterative, Anticachectic; readily absorbable, and liberates its iodine less rapidly than the alkali iodides, so that its action is sustained for a long time; also said to be carried even to remotest parts of body.—USES: Tertiary syphilis, scrofula, tabes, asthma, angina pectoris, gonorrhoeic sciatica, adiposity, tuberculous swellings, pleurisy, etc.—Dose: 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.) 3 or 4 t. daily, with peppermint water and syrup, or pure flavored with oil peppermint; children in proportion.—[Literature on request.]

IODIVAL.—ALPHAMONOIODISOVALERYLUREA KNOLL.—White powd.—Sol. easily in hot water, ether, alcohol; sparingly in cold water.—USES: Instead of iodides in arteriosclerosis, scrofula, and tertiary syphilis.—Dose: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.

IODOBROMIDE OF CALCIUM COMP.—Alterative.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.), in water, before meals.

IODOFORM MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—Sol. in abt. 6 parts ether, 20 chloroform, 60 alcohol, 100 glycerin, 30 olive oil; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Alterative, Anesthetic, Antitubercular.—USES: *Intern.*, usually in combination with tannin in pulmonary and intestinal hemorrhages, and in scrofula and diseases of the liver.—*Extern.*, as surgical an-

tiseptic for wounds, sores, etc.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.), in coated pills.—MAX. D.: 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) single; 15 grn. (1 Gm.) daily.—In tuberculosis and diseases of the joints, injections of a 10% oily emulsion are practiced.—Preparation: Oint. (10%).—INCOMPATIBLES: Mercuric oxide; calomel; silver nitrate; tannin; bals. Peru directly mixed.—ANTI-DOTES: Emetics, sodium bicarbonate, potassium acetate, potassium bromide, hydrated chloral, morphine (hypod.). Iodoform-eczema of the hands is combated by immersing them in water as hot as can be borne.

ODOFORMOGEN.—**ODOFORM ALBUMINATE KNOLL.**—Yellow, fine, dry, non-conglutinating powd.; about 3 times as voluminous as iodoform, more pervasive, and free from its odor.—Reported a convenient, economical, and efficient form of Iodoform; liberates the latter, on contact with wound surfaces, gradually and equably, hence persistent in action.—[Literature on Iodoformogen on request.]

ODO-HEMOL MERCK.—**IODIZED HEMOL.**—Brown, insol. powd.; 16% iodine.—Alterative, Hematinic; succedaneum for potass. iodide internally.—USES: Tertiary syphilis, scrofula, lead poisoning, asthma, psoriasis, etc.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in pills.

IODOL.—**TETRAIODOPYRROL.**—Light, fine, grayish-brown powd.; 89% iodide.—SOL. in abt. 10 alcohol, 105 chloroform, oils; 2 parts ether; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Alterative.—USES: Intern., syphilis, scrofula, etc.; extern., 5 to 10% oint. in chronic ulcers, lupus, chancre, etc.; 4% solut. in olive oil (1 dr. [4 Cc.] 3 t. daily by inunction) in phthisis; powd. or solut. on mucous membranes, as in ozena, tonsillitis, etc.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) daily, in wafers or pills.

IODOMUTH.—Bismuth-iodine compound.—Antiseptic, Deodorizer, and Siccative.—USES: Extern., like iodoform; intern., in gastric and intestinal hemorrhage.—Dose: 1 to 10 grn. (0.06 to 0.6 Gm.).

IODOTHYRINE.—**THYROIDINE.**—Dry milk-sugar trituration of the active constituent of thyroid gland.—15 grn. (1 Gm.) iodothyrene contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0.3 mgrm.) iodine, and is equivalent to 15 grn. (1 Gm.) fresh thyroid gland.—Alterative, Discutient.—USES: Goiter, corpulency, myxedema, psoriasis, eczema, menstrual disturbances, menorrhagia, rachitis, etc.—Dose: 15—40 grn. (1—2.5 Gm.) per day.—MAX. D.: 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.) per day.

IOTHION.—Yellowish, oily liquid.—SOL. alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils, and glycerin.—USES: Syphilis, gonorrhea, sycosis, etc.—APPL.: As 10—50 per cent. ointment or oily solution.

IPECAC.—Emetic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant, Vascular Sedative.—USES: As emetic in poisoning, croup, etc.; bronchitis, coughs, pulmonary hemorrhage, hiccup, etc.—Dose: *Stomachic* or *expector.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.); *emetic*, 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.). *Preparations:* Fl'extr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —20 M (0.03—1.3 Cc.); Powd. of Ipecac and Opium, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.); Troches ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]); Syr., 10 M—6 fl. drs. (0.6—24 Cc.); Tr. Ipecac and Opium, 5—15 M (0.3—1 Cc.); Troches w. Morphine ($\frac{1}{12}$ grn. [0.005 Gm.] ipecac, $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. [0.0015 Gm.] morph.); Wine, 5 M—3 fl. drs. (0.3—12 Cc.).

IRON BY HYDROGEN MERCK.—Gray.—REDUCED IRON; QUEVENNE'S IRON.—Chalybeate.—USES: Anemia, chlorosis, hysteria, neuralgia, scrofula, debility, etc.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.), in pills or tabl.—INCOMPATIBLES: *Ferrous Salts:* Alkalies, carbonates; chromates; ferricyanides; gold, silver, and mercuric salts; hydrogen dioxide; phosphates; permanganates; sulphides; tannic acid.—*Ferric Salts:* Acacia; albumin; alkalies; apomorphine; aloin; benzoates; carbonates; creosote; bals. Peru; diuretin; gallic acid; guaiacol; hydriodic acid; hypophosphites; thiosulphates; iodides; guaiac; morphine; oils of cloves, cinnamon, pimento, thyme and wintergreen; resorcinol; sulphides; sulphites; salicylates; tannic acid; vegetable infusions and decoctions.

IRON ARSENATE MERCK.—Green, amorph. powd.—SOL. dilute hydrochloric acid.—Alterative, Hematinic.—USES: Chronic skin diseases, lepra, psoriasis, cancer, lupus, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.004—0.008 Gm.).

IRON BROMIDE MERCK.—Ferrous.—Reddish cryst. powd.—Sol. in water and alcohol.—Alterative.—Uses: Scrofula, amenorrhea, leucorrhea, phthisis, swollen glands, etc.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

IRON CACODYLATE MERCK.—Grayish-yellow powd.—Sol. in water.—Alterative, Antichlorotic.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, various types of lymphadenitis and leukemia in which arsenic is indicated.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.) in aq. solut. per day; *subcut.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.) per day.

IRON CARBONATE MASS MERCK.—U. S. P.—VALLET'S MASS.—20 per cent. FeCO_3 .—Hematinic.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, etc.—Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.), in pill.

IRON CARBONATE, MIXTURE.—U. S. P.—COMPOUND IRON MIXTURE; GRIFFITH'S MIXTURE.—Hematinic in chlorosis, anemia, etc.—Dose: 1—2 fl. oz. (30—60 Cc.).

IRON CARBONATE SACCHARATED MERCK.—Insol. in usual solvents.—Hematinic in anemia, chlorosis.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).

IRON GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE MERCK.—Yellowish scales or powd.—Sol. in dil. alcohol; diffic. in water.—Uses: Deficient nerve-nutrition, neurasthenia, anemia, chlorosis, Addison's disease, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, beriberi, etc.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) three times daily, in cinnamon water.

IRON HYDROXIDE WITH MAGNESIA.—U. S. P.—ARSENIC ANTIDOTE.—(I) Solut. ferric sulphate 40 Cc., water 125 Cc.; (II) magnesia 10 Gm., water to make 750 Cc. (in a 1000 Cc. bottle). For immediate use, add I to II.

IRON HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.—Whitish powd.—Insol. in water; potass. citrate increases solubility.—Chalybeate, usually with other remedies.—Uses: Tuberculosis, rachitis.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).

IRON OXIDE RED SACCHARATED MERCK.—Soluble.—IRON SACCHARATE.—2.8% iron.—Brown powd.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Chlorosis, anemia. Also as arsenic antidote.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

IRON PEPTONIZED MERCK.—Powd. or Scales.—So-called "IRON PEPTONATE."—Powd., 5% Fe_2O_3 ; scales, 25% Fe_2O_3 .—Sol. in water.—Uses: Mild Chalybeate.—Dose: powd., 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.).

IRON PHOSPHATE MERCK.—Soluble.—Transparent, bright-green scales; darkens in light.—Sol. freely in water; insol. in alcohol.—Chalybeate, Astringent, Emmenagogue.—Uses: Especially in dyspepsia and amenorrhea.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLE: Dil. phosphoric acid (ortho-).

IRON PYROPHOSPHATE MERCK.—Soluble.—IRON PYROPHOSPHATE WITH SODIUM CITRATE.—Apple-green, transparent, saline, scales; turns dark in light.—Sol. freely in water; insol. in alcohol.—Tonic, Emmenagogue, Astringent.—Uses: Chlorosis, anemia, debility. Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLE: Dil. phosphoric acid (ortho-).

IRON SULPHATE MERCK.—Ferrous, Cryst.—Sol. in abt. 2 water; insol. in alcohol.—Tonic, Astringent, Chalybeate.—Uses: *Intern.*, anemia and chlorosis, especially with tendency to hemorrhage; night-sweats; *extern.*, leucorrhea, gleet, eczema, erysipelas, blennorrhea, etc.—Dose: 1—8 grn. (0.06—0.5 Gm.).—Injection in blennorrhea, 5—25% aq. solut. as styptic, 10—20% solut.; oint., 1:30.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies: soluble carbonates; gold and silver salts; lead acetate; lime-water; potass. iodide and nitrate; potass. and sod. tartrate; sodium borate; tannin; vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions.

IRON SULPHATE MERCK.—Ferrous, Dried.—Best form for pills.—Uses as above.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.).

IRON VALERATE MERCK.—Brick-red powd.; valerian odor; styptic taste.—Insol. in water.—Tonic, Nervine, Emmenagogue.—Uses: Anemia or chlorosis, with hysteria or nervous exhaustion; epilepsy, chorea, diabetes insipidus, etc.—Dose: 3—15 grn. (0.2—1 Gm.).

IRON AND AMMONIUM CITRATE MERCK.—Brown Scales.—Reddish-brown, transparent, hygroscopic scales.—Sol. freely in water; insol. in alcohol.—Chalybeate like other iron compounds.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; vegetable astringents; fixed alkalies.—**Preparation:** Wine (D., 1—4 fl. drs. [4—15 Cc.]).

IRON AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE MERCK.—Ferric.—**AMMONIO-FERRIC ALUM.**—Sol. in abt. 3 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Styptic, Astringent, Tonic.—**USES:** Hemorrhage, leucorrhea, etc.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

IRON AND AMMONIUM TARTRATE MERCK.—Reddish-brown, transp. scales (13% Fe.).—Sol. in water; insol. in alcohol.—Hematinic.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

IRON AND MANGANESE PEPTONIZED MERCK.—Brown powd.—2% Fe; 1% Mn.—Sol. in water.—Hematinic.—**USES:** Chlorosis, anemia, etc.—Dose: 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.).

IRON AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE MERCK.—Sol. freely in water; insol. in alcohol.—Tonic, Chalybeate, Emmenagogue.—**USES:** Non-astringent, agreeable chalybeate.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).

IRON AND QUININE CITRATE MERCK.—Soluble.—Sol. slowly but completely in water; partially in alcohol.—Tonic, Emmenagogue, Astringent, Antipyretic.—**USES:** Where quinine and iron are indicated.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Bitter Wine Iron, 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

IRON AND STRYCHNINE CITRATE MERCK.—Reddish, deliq. scales.—1% strychnine; 16% Fe as citrate.—Sol. in water; insol. in alcohol.—Tonic, Hematinic.—**USES:** Where strychnine and iron are indicated.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).

IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE CITRATE MERCK.—Green scales.—1% strychnine.—Sol. in water.—Tonic, Antipyretic, Antiperiodic.—**USES:** Anemia, chlorosis, convalescence from malarial and other affections.—Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).

ISOPRAL.—**TRICHLORISOPROPYL ALCOHOL.**—Prismatic cryst.; camphoraceous odor; pungent taste.—Sol. in water and in alcohol.—Hypnotic.—**USES:** As of hydrated chloral.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

JALAP.—Diuretic, Hydragogue, Cathartic, Anthelmintic.—**USES:** Dropsy, cerebral hyperemia, constipation, worms.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Alcoh. Ext. 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.); Comp. Powd., 20—60 grn. (1.3—4 Gm.); Resin, 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).

JAMBUL SEEDS.—Specific (?) in diabetes; used also in bilious diarrheas and sore throat.—Dose: 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.) of fluidextract daily, beginning with 10 M (0.6 Cc.) 3 t. p. d.

KAMALA.—Tape-worm remedy and Purgative.—**Extern.**, in ring-worm, itch, and other parasitic diseases.—Dose: 60—120 grn. (4—8 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Alcoh. Extr., 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).—Fl'extr., 60—120 M (4—8 Cc.).

KELENE.—**FRIES BROS.**—Pure Ethyl chloride put up in automatic-closing and plain-cap tubes specially adapted for spraying.—Local (also general) anesthetic.—**USES:** Minor and dental surgery, and in neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, acute gout, hemicrania, etc., as spray; heat of hand forces stream from the tube.—Hold 6—10 inches from the thoroughly cleansed surface to be sprayed.

KINO.—Astringent, Styptic.—**USES:** Diarrhea, pyrosis, leucorrhea, passive hemorrhages, diabetes, etc.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Tr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

KOUSSEIN MERCK.—Amorph.—**BRAYERIN, KUSSEIN.**—Yellowish-brown powd.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—Anthelmintic.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.). divided into 4 parts, one given every half hour, followed by castor oil; children, half the dose.

KOUSSO.—**BRAYERA.**—Anthelmintic.—**USES:** Tapeworm.—**Dose:** 2—6 dr. (8—24 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 1—6 fl. drs. (4—24 Cc.).

KRAMERIA.—**RHATANY.**—Astringent, Hemostatic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chronic diarrhea, menorrhagia, and internal hemorrhage; *extern.*, leucorrhea, spongy gums, prolapsus ani, fissured anus, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Alcoh. Ext., 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.); Fl'extr., 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.); Syr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); Tr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); Troches (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.] ext.).

KRESAMINE.—**ETHYLENEDIAMINE-TRIKRESOL.**—25% each trikresol and ethylenediamine.—Colorl., alkaline liq., phenol odor.—Misc. with glycerin; 5 water.—Surgical Antiseptic, Dermic, etc.—**APPLIC.:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % soluts., 4—20% oints.

KRYOFINE.—**METHOXYACETPHENETIDIN.**—Colorl., odorl. powd.; faint, bitter-pungent taste.—Sol. in 600 water; freely in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—Analgesic, Antipyretic.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

LACTOPEPTINE.—Digestive.—**Dose** stated: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).

LACTOPHENIN.—**LACTYLPHENETIDIN** BOEHRINGER.—Wh., odorl., slightly bitter powd.—Sol. in abt. 350 parts water, 9 alcohol.—Antipyretic and Analgesic.—**USES:** Like phenacetin, in typhoid, articular rheumatism, influenza, scarlet fever, septicemia, etc.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 45 grn. (3 Gm.) daily.

LACTOSE,—see MILK SUGAR.

LACTUCARIUM MERCK.—Sol. partially in alcohol, ether, or water.—Anodyne, Hypnotic, Sedative.—**USES:** Nervousness, cough.—**Dose:** *Hypnotic* and *anodyne*, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.); *sedative*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Tr., 10—40 M (0.6—2.6 Cc.); Syr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

LANOLIN,—see LANUM.

LANUM.—**ADEPS LANÆ HYDROSUS MERCK; HYDROUS WOOL-FAT** U. S. P.; **LANOLIN.**—A superior wool-fat specially prepared for medical and pharmaceutical uses.—Yellowish-white, unctuous mass; freely takes up water and aqueous soluts.—Neutral, non-irritating, permanent base for ointments and creams; very rapidly absorbed through the skin.

LANUM ANHYDROUS.—**ADEPS LANÆ ANHYDRICUS MERCK; ANHYDROUS WOOL-FAT.**

LARGIN.—**SILVER-PROTALBIN.**—Gray powd.; 11% silver.—Sol. in abt. 10 parts water; also in glycerin; insol. in alcohol or ether. Aqueous soluts. are best prepared by filling the prospective containers half full with hot water, throwing in the Largin, and shaking violently; the bottles are then filled with water.—Bactericide and Astringent, like silver nitrate; reported non-irritating and not precipitable by sodium chloride or albumin.—**USES:** Chiefly gonorrhea, in $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ % solut. (according to stage) 3 t. daily; also in ophthalmoblennorrhea (5% solut. freely twice daily), and *internally* in gastric or intestinal ulcer.—**Dose:** 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.), in pills; in bowel ulceration keratin- or salol-coated pills are indicated.

LEAD ACETATE MERCK.—**Gran., Cryst. or Powd.**—Sol. in abt. 3 parts water, 5 glycerin, 30 alcohol.—Astringent, Styptic, Antihidrotic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, diarrhea, dysentery, gastric, uterine, and intestinal hemorrhage; phthisical night-sweats; bronchoblennorrhea, pulmonary edema, aortal aneurism, etc.; *extern.*, astringent eye lotion, and injection or wash (1:100—500) in gonorrhea.—**Dose:** 1—4 grn. (0.06—0.25 Gm.).—**ANTI-DOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon; sulphate of sodium, potassium, or magnesium; milk, albumin; opium (in pain), lumbar inject. of cocaine hydrochl. ($\frac{1}{2}$ grn. [0.03 Gm.] to 45 min. [3 Cc.] water).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; soluble sulphates, citrates, tartrates, chlorides, or carbonates; alkalies; tannin; phosphates; resorcinol; salicylic acid; carbolic acid; hydrated chloral; sulphites; vegetable infusions and tinctures. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 436.

LEAD IODIDE MERCK.—Yellow cryst. or powd.—Sol. in concent. soluts. of alkali acetates, potass. iodide or sodium thiosulphate; alm. insol. in water or alcohol.—Resolvent, Alterative.—Uses: *Intern.*, scrofula, indolent ulcers, phthisis, syphilis; *extern.*, in indolent ulcers in ointment (1—2:10).—Dose: 1—4 grn. (0.06—0.25 Gm.).—Max. D.: 8 grns. (0.5 Gm.) per day.—Preparation: Oint. (10%).

LEAD NITRATE MERCK.—Sol. 2 water; alm. insol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: *Intern.*, diarrhea, dysentery, or intestinal hemorrhage; *extern.* (in 1:10 oint.), sore nipples, cracked lips, chapped hands (aq. solut. 1:100); ulcers, as injection in gonorrhea and leucorrhea.—Dose: 1—1½ grn. (0.06—0.09 Gm.).—Max. D.: 1½ grain (0.09 Gm.) single; 5 grains (0.3 Gm.) per day.

LECITHIN MERCK.—OVO-LECITHIN.—Phosphorus-containing compound obtained from egg-yolk.—Yellowish-white, waxy mass.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform, benzene, ether, and fatty oils; swells up in water and in sodium-chloride solution.—Tonic.—Uses: Neurasthenia, tuberculosis, diabetes, tabes, osteomalacia, rachitis, disturbances of nutrition, etc.—Dose: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.) daily; *subcut.*, 15—45 M (1—3 Cc.) of a 5% solut. in olive oil.—INCOMPATIBLE with alkalies.

LENIGALLOL.—PYROGALLOL TRIACETATE KNOLL.—White powd.—INSOL. in water; sol. with decomp. in warm aqueous soluts. of alkalies.—Mild succedaneum for Pyrogallol, chiefly in chronic ezema; also in psoriasis, lupus, etc.; reported non-poisonous, non-irritating, and non-staining.—Applied in ½—10% oints. or pastes.

LEPTANDRA.—CULVER'S ROOT.—Cholagogue, Laxative, Alterative.—Uses: Constipation, liver disease, diarrhea, and dysentery.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—Preparations: Ext., 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); Fl'extr., 15—60 M (1—4 Cc.).

LEPTANDRIN MERCK.—Cholagogue, Purgative, Alterative.—Uses: Chronic constipation, duodenal indigestion, torpid liver.—Dose: *Cholagogue* and *alterative*, 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.); *purgative*, 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.).

LEUKOFERMANTIN.—A normal animal serum, the antiferment content of which has been so increased as to make it at least equal to that of the tryptic leukoferment of normal human serum.—Uses: In gynecology to check suppuration, and to promote healthy granulation in purulent processes leading to abscess formation.—Applied by pouring or injecting into the open, emptied cavity; or on gauze saturated with the serum.

LIME SULPHURATED MERCK.—(So-called "CALCIUM SULPHIDE.")—Sol. slightly in water; insol. in alcohol.—Antipytic, Alterative, Depilatory.—Uses: Chiefly in boils, carbuncles, acne, scrofula, phthisis, and as prophylactic in influenza.—Dose: ¼—2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.); as prophyl. in influenza, 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) per day.

LIME-WATER,—see SOLUTION CALCIUM HYDROXIDE.

LIQUOR,—see SOLUTION.

LISTERINE.—Antiseptic.—Dose stated: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.), diluted.—EXTERN. in solut. up to 20%.

LITHIUM BENZOATE MERCK.—Wh., cryst. powd.—Sol. in abt. 4 parts water, 15 alcohol.—Antilithic, Diuretic, Antirheumatic.—Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).

LITHIUM BROMIDE MERCK.—White deliquescent powder.—Sol. in abt. 1 part water, 4 alcohol; also sol. in ether.—Sedative, Antilithic.—Uses: Especially in epilepsy and headache; also acute and chronic parenchymatous nephritis.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Strong mineral acids; alkaloids; salts of copper, lead, mercury, and silver.

LITHIUM CARBONATE MERCK.—White powder.—Sol. in abt. 75 parts water; also sol. in carbonated water; insol. in alcohol.—Antilithic, Diuretic, Antirheumatic.—Uses: Lithiasis, rheumatism, gout, arthritis.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

LITHIUM CITRATE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—Sol. in abt. 3 parts water; insol. in alcohol or ether.—Uses: As of other lithium salts, but more agreeable, and less irritating to stomach.—Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).

LITHIUM IODIDE MERCK.—Wh., deliques. powd.—Sol. in water.—Antirheumatic, Antilithic, Diuretic, Alterative.—Uses: Chronic sciatica, gout, articular rheumatism.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

LITHIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—White to pink, deliques. powder.—Sol. freely in water or alcohol.—Antiarthritic, Antirheumatic.—Uses: Gout and articular rheumatism, instead of sodium salicylate.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

LOBELIA.—Antispasmodic, Expectorant, Diaphoretic.—Uses: Spasmodic asthma, whooping-cough, croup, pneumonia, and colds; also as enema in strangulated hernia.—Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 2—10 ℥ (0.12—0.6 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.) *expector.*; 40—90 ℥ (2.5—6 Cc.) *emetic.*

LOBELINE SULPHATE (fr. SEED) MERCK.—Salt of *alkaloid* Lobeline (not the *eclectic* "*Lobelin*").—Yellow, deliq. pieces.—Sol. in water, alcohol.—Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Chiefly asthma; also dyspnea, whooping-cough, bronchitis, chorea, gout, epilepsy, and spasmodic neuroses.—Dose: (*spasmodic asthma*): 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) daily, gradually increasing to 3—6 grn. (0.2—0.4 Gm.) daily. Children $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.01—0.05 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Same as of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).—ANTIDOTES: Stomach siphon; tannin; later brandy, spirit ammonia; morphine; mustard and friction; aid emesis by large draughts of water. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 436.

LUNAR CAUSTIC,—see SILVER NITRATE.

LUPULIN.—Narcotic, Tonic, Antaphrodisiac.—Uses: Genital erethism, satyriasis, chordee, and to relieve irritation of bladder.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 10—20 ℥ (0.6—1.3 Cc.); Oleores., 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).

LYCETOL.—DIMETHYLPIPERAZINE TARTRATE.—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water.—Uric-acid Solvent, Analgesic, Diuretic.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, etc.—Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) per day.

LYSIDINE.—50% solut. Ethylene-ethenyl-diamine.—Pinkish liq.; mousy odor.—MISCIBLE with water and alcohol.—Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic.—Uses: Gout, lithiasis, etc.—Dose: 30—150 ℥ (2—10 Cc.) per day in carbonated water.

LYSOL.—Brown, oily liq.—Sol.: Water, alcohol, glycerin.—Antiseptic, Disinfectant.—APPLIC.: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2% solut.; for disinf. hands, surg. instr. etc., 2—4% solut.

MAGNESIUM CARBONATE MERCK.—INSOL. in water or alcohol.—Antacid, Laxative, Antilithic.—Uses: Constipation, sour stomach, heartburn, stone in bladder.—Dose: 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).

MAGNESIUM OXIDE MERCK.—Heavy.—HEAVY MAGNESIA.—Uses as in Magnesium Oxide, Light.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).

MAGNESIUM OXIDE MERCK.—Light.—LIGHT or CALCINED MAGNESIA.—Light, white powd.; slightly alkaline taste.—Sol. in diluted acids, carbonic-acid water.—Antacid, Laxative, Antilithic.—Uses: *Intern.*, sick headache, heartburn, gout, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, gravel; *extern.*, ulcers and abraded surfaces in tooth powders, etc.—Dose: 10—30—60 grn. (0.6—2—4 Gm.). Small doses are antacid or antilithic; large are laxative.

MAGNESIUM-PERHYDROL.—MAGNESIUM DI- (or PER-) OXIDE MERCK.—Mixtures containing respectively 15% and 25% magnesium dioxide and 85% and 75% magnesium oxide.—Disinfectant, Oxidizer.—Uses: Abnorm. gastric and intest. fermentative processes, fetid eructations, vomiting, nausea, and diarrhea in phthisis.—Dose: In digestive disturbances, 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 Gm.); in diarrhea, $2\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.15—0.25 Gm.) in keratinized pills.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE MERCK.—Cryst. or Dried.—EPSOM SALT.—Sol. (cryst.) in abt. $1\frac{1}{2}$ parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Cathartic, Refrigerant.—Uses: Constipation, lead colic, fevers, inflammatory afflictions.—Dose: *cryst.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. (15—30 Gm.); *dried*, 160—320 grn. (10—20 Gm.).

MAGNESIUM SULPHITE MERCK.—Sol. in abt. 20 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Cathartic.—Uses: Instead of sodium sulphite in infectious diseases; has less disagreeable taste.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.); $2\frac{1}{2}$ —5 dr. (10—20 Gm.) may be given daily.

MANGANESE DIOXIDE MERCK.—Artificial, Pure.—MANGANESE PEROXIDE; BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE.—Containing abt. 90% MnO_2 .—Insol. in water or alcohol.—Tonic, Alterative Emmenagogue.—Uses: Flatulence, amenorrhea, calculi, erysipelas, septicemia, syphilis, chlorosis, scurvy, scrofula, various skin diseases, etc.—Dose: 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.), in freshly made pills.—EXTERN. in 12—15% oint. in porrigo, exanthema, scabies, etc.

MANGANESE HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.—Pink powd. or cryst.—Sol. abt. 7 water; insol. alcohol.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, scrofula.—Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.) sev. t. daily, in sweetened solut.

MANGANESE IODIDE MERCK.—Brown deliq. masses.—Sol. in water, with decomp.—Alterative Tonic, Antiseptic.—Uses: Anemia, chlorosis, scrofula, syphilis, and enlargement of spleen.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).

MANGANESE PEPTONIZED MERCK.—Brown powd.; 4% manganic oxide.—Sol. in water.—Tonic, Nutritive, Hematinic.—Uses: Anemia and chlorosis.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

MANGANESE PEROXIDE,—see MANGANESE DIOXIDE.

MANGANESE SULPHATE MERCK.—Pure, Cryst.—Pink cryst.—Sol. in abt. 1 part water; insol. in alcohol.—Tonic, Cholagogue, Cathartic, Styptic.—Uses: *Intern.*, anemia, chlorosis, arthritis, jaundice; *extern.*, hemorrhage; and in 10—20% oint. in stiffened joints following gout and rheumatism.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).

MATICO.—Aromatic, Astringent, Styptic, Anticatarrhal.—Uses: *Intern.*, diseased mucous membranes, catarrh of bladder, hemorrhoids, dysentery, gonorrhea, diarrhea, hemoptysis, menorrhagia, etc.; *extern.*, hemorrhages, ulcers, etc.—Dose: 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.); Tr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

MENTHOL MERCK.—Recryst.—Sol. in less than its weight of alcohol, ether, or chloroform; in abt. 4 parts olive oil; insol. in water or glycerin.—Analgesic, Anesthetic, Antiseptic, Stimulant.—Uses: *Intern.*, tuberculosis, phthisical fevers, nervous diarrhea, and vomiting; *extern.*, toothache, headache, neuralgia, insect bites, pruritus, inhalation in hay fever, nasal diphtheria, catarrh, asthma, and chronic bronchitis. Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 90 grn. (6 Gm.) daily.—For toothache: put a crystal into cavity.—Tampons, 1 in 5 of oil. INCOMPATIBLES: Butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, chromium trioxide, euphorin, exalgine, betanaphthol, resorcinol, or thymol, in trituration; potass. permangan. ; pyrogallol.

MENTHOL VALERATE,—see VALIDOL.

MERCAURO.—Alterative.—Uses: Syphilis, scrofula, and skin diseases.—Dose stated: 5—15 M (0.3—1 Cc.), in water, after meals. INCOMPATIBLE with alkaloids.

MERCUROL.—MERCURY NUCLEIDE.—Light brownish powd., abt. 10% Hg.—Sol. in water; insol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: Gonorrhea, ophthalmia, otitis media, ulcers, etc.—EXTERN., in gonorrh., $\frac{1}{2}$ —3% solut.; ophthalmia, 3—5% solut.; otitis, 5—10% solut.; ulcers, etc., 5% oint.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.—CAUTION: Solutions should be prepared fresh as wanted.

MERCURY MERCK.—Preparations: Mass (33 per cent.); Mercury with Chalk, 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); Oint. (50 per cent.); Plaster (18 per cent.); Ammoniac and Mercury Plaster (30 per cent. Hg.).

MERCURY AMMONIATED MERCK.—WHITE PRECIPITATE; MERCURY AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.—INSOL. in water, alcohol, etc.—Antiseptic, Alterative.—USES (*externally* only): As ointment (10%) for syphilitic eruptions and sores, iritis, skin diseases, etc.—*Preparation*: Oint. (10%).

MERCURY BICHLORIDE MERCK.—Lumps, Recryst., Gran., or Powd.—CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.—SOL. in abt. 16 parts water, 3 alcohol, 4 ether, 15 glycerin.—Tonic, Antiseptic, Caustic, Alterative, Germicide.—USES: *Intern.*, syphilis, chronic rheumatism, and skin diseases; *extern.*, in colloidion as caustic; nevi, etc.; in alcohol, in ringworm; in water, as collyrium in venereal ophthalmia, in leprosy, ulcers, various skin diseases, antiseptic dressings, surgical operations, diphtheria, disinfection, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.001—0.008 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) single, 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) daily.—*Inj. hypoderm.*: Mercuric chloride $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.), sodium chloride 15 grn. (1 Gm.), and water 25 fl. drs. (100 Cc.); use 8—15 M (0.5—1 Cc.).—*Applic.* as wash, 1:1000—5000 solution.—ANTIDOTES: Zinc sulphate; white of egg, milk; emetics, chalk mixture; castor oil; table salt; reduced iron, iron filings, white of egg and milk 2 or 3 t. daily for a week. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 437.—INCOMPATIBLES: Reduced iron; sulphurous acid, formic acid, hypochlorites, albumin, alkalies, alkaloidal salts, ammonia; antimonous and arsenous salts; bromides; borax; carbonates; copper salts; ferrous salts; gelatin; hypophosphites or hypophosphorous acid; infusions cinchona, columbo, oak bark and senna; lead salts; lime-water; phosphates; silver nitrate potass. or sodium sulphate; sulphides; tannic acid; vegetable astringents; zinc salts.

MERCURY CHLORIDE MILD MERCK.—CALOMEL.—INSOL. in water, alcohol, ether, or glycerin.—Cathartic, Alterative, Diuretic, Antiseptic, Anthelmintic.—USES: *Intern.*, constipation, cholera, dysentery, cardiac dropsy, pleurisy, malignant fever, malaria, syphilis, worms, infectious diseases, gout, etc.; *extern.*, small-pox pitting, pruritus, diphtheria, membranous croup (fumigation), warts, condyloma, etc.—Dose: *Antisyph.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 Gm.) 2 or 3 t. daily; *intern. antisept.*, $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.008—0.015 Gm.) every 1—2 hrs.; *cholag.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.) every hr. until effective, or 5—6 grn. (0.3—0.36 Gm.) taken; *cathart.*, 2—15 grn. (0.12—1 Gm.).—*Applic.* in 20% oint. in pruritus vulvæ, and pruritus ani from hemorrhoids.—Children require proportionately more—as cathartic, 2—3 grn. (0.12—0.2 Gm.) for child 2—3 yrs.—INCOMPATIBLES: Sulphurous or hydrocyanic acid; bromides; iodides; alkali chlorides; sulphates; sulphites; carbonates; hydroxides; lime-water; acacia; airol; alkalies; ammonia; golden antimony sulphide; cocaine; cyanides; copper salts; hydrogen peroxide; iodine; iodoform; lead salts; silver salts; soap; sulphides.

MERCURY CYANIDE MERCK.—Colorless crystals.—SOL. in abt. 15 parts water, 20 alcohol.—Alterative, Antiseptic, Tonic, Antisyphilitic.—USES: Instead of corrosive sublimate; much less irritating. Recommended in diphtheria, membranous croup and syphilis.—Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.) in solut.—EXTERN. (gargle) 1:10000 solut.—*Hypoderm.*, $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) p. d.—ANTIDOTE: 0.1% solut. sulphurated potassa internally; see also mercury bichloride.

MERCURY IMIDOSUCCINATE,—see MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE.

MERCURY IODIDE RED MERCK.—MERCURY BINIODIDE.—SOL. in abt. 85 parts ether, 130 alcohol, 300 olive or almond oil; freely in soluts. potass. iodide, mercury bichlor., or sod. thiosulphate; alm. insol. in water or glycerin.—Alterative, Germicide, Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic, Emmenagogue.—USES: *Intern.* and *extern.*, in syphilis, scrofula, lupus, and skin diseases (especially obstinate ones).—Dose: $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004—0.015 Gm.), in pills.—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) p. d.

MERCURY IODIDE YELLOW (OR GREEN) MERCK.—MERCURY PROTO-IODIDE; GREEN MERCUROUS IODIDE.—INSOL. in water, alcohol, ether.—Antisyphilitic, Emmenagogue, Alterative.—USES: Advanced

syphilis, scrofula, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Iodides.—CAUTION: Never prescribe mercury iodide green (or yellow) with a soluble iodide, since mercury biniodide (highly poisonous) is formed!

MERCURY OLEATE MERCK.—5%, 10%, 20% and 25%.—Alterative, Antiparasitic, Antisyphilitic.—USES: *Extern.*, skin diseases, pediculi. Also for endermic administration of mercury.

MERCURY OXIDE BLACK (HAHNEMANN) MERCK.—HAHNEMANN'S SOLUBLE MERCURY.—Grayish-black powd.; decomp. on exposure.—Insol. water or alcohol.—Antisyphilitic.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —3 grn. (0.015—0.2 Gm.).

MERCURY OXIDE RED MERCK.—Levigated.—Not used internally; *extern.*, chancres, indol. ulcers, ringworm, pediculi, and in 0.5—1% oint. as eye salve in contagious ophthalmia.—Preparation: Oint. (10%)—INCOMPATIBLES: Chlorides.

MERCURY OXIDE YELLOW MERCK.—Stimulant, Escharotic.—USES: *extern.*, chancres, indolent ulcers, ringworm, pediculi, etc.; and in 0.5—1% oint. for contagious ophthalmia; *intern.*, by intramuscular injection in syphilis in dose of 15 M (1 Cc.) of 1:30 olive oil suspension every 8 days.—Preferred to the red oxide because it is a much finer powder.—Preparation: Oint. (10%).

MERCURY OXYCYANIDE MERCK.—White, cryst. powd.—Sol. in hot water.—Antiseptic.—USES: *Extern.*, diphtheria, erysipelas, and skin diseases; reported superior to mercuric chloride as antiseptic dressing because 6 times more active as germicide, and less easily absorbed.—APPLIED in 0.6% solut. to wounds and in surgical operations. In blennor. neonat. wash conjunctiva twice daily with 0.2% solut., applying ice compresses during intervals. In other acute diseases of conjunctiva, 1—2% soluts. are used.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ grain (0.01 Gm.) single and $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.03 Gm.) p. d. the first week, and taken on a full stomach; later $\frac{1}{4}$ grain (0.05 Gm.) per day.

MERCURY SALICYLATE MERCK.—Wh. powd.; abt. 59% mercury.—Sol. in hot solut. sodium chloride, dil. alkalis; insol. in water or alcohol.—Antisyphilitic, Antigonorrheic, Alterative.—USES: *Extern.*, chancre, gonorrhea, and venereal affections in 1% powd. or oint.; *injection* in urethra, 15 M (1 Cc.) of a mixt. 1:300 water with a little acacia, injected every 2—3 days.—Reported easily borne by stomach, and to produce no salivation.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) p. d.

MERCURY SUBSULPHATE MERCK.—TURPETH MINERAL.—Heavy, lemon-yellow powd.—Sol. very slightly in water; insol. alcohol, ether, etc.—Alterative, Emetic, Antiseptic.—Dose: *Emetic*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); *alterative*, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.), in pills or powd.—MAX. D.: $\frac{3}{4}$ (0.05 Gm.) single; 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) p. d.

MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE MERCK.—MERCURY IMIDOSUCCINATE.—Wh. powd.—Sol. in abt. 25 parts water, with aid of heat; abt. 75 cold water; sl. in alcohol.—Antisyphilitic, Alterative, Antiseptic.—Said to be free from disagreeable local and secondary effects.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.012—0.02 Gm.) daily, hypodermically.

MERCURY AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE,—see MERCURY AMMONIATED.

MERGAL.—Mixture of mercuric cholate and albumin tannate, marketed in capsules, each containing about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains (0.15 Gm.) mergal.—USES: Syphilis and parasymphilitic affections.—Dose: 1 capsule 3 times daily, gradually increasing to 2 capsules 5—6 times daily.

MESOTAN.—METHOXYLMETHYLESTER OF SALICYLIC ACID.—Yellow, oily liquid.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and fixed oils.—Local Antirheumatic.—USES: Gout, rheumatism, etc.—APPLIC.: 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) of a mixture of equal parts mesotan and olive oil.

METHYLATROPINE BROMIDE,—see ATROPINE METHYLBROMIDE.

METHYLATROPINE NITRATE,—see EUMYDRIN.

METHYL SALICYLATE MERCK.—SYNTHETIC OR ARTIFICIAL OIL WINTERGREEN (GAULTHERIA).—SOL. freely in alcohol, ether, chloroform. —Antirheumatic, Antiseptic.—USES: Inflammatory articular rheumatism, and gonorrheic rheumatism.—Dose: 5—30 M (0.3—2 Cc.), gradually increased.—Also applied locally (50—120 M [3.3—8 Cc.] twice daily) in chronic and subacute articular rheumatism; and in acute gonorrhea by injection (1:100 liquid petrolatum) 3 t. p. d. with bismuth subnitrate.

METHYLENE BLUE MERCK.—Medicinal.—METHYLTHIONINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—Dark green, cryst. powd.—SOL. eas. water; less readily in alcohol.—Anodyne, Antiperiodic, Antipyretic.—USES: Gonorrhea, rheumatism, pyelitis, carcinoma, black-water fever, diabetes, neuralgia, malaria, cystitis, nephritis, etc.—Dose: 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 Gm.) in caps. with little powd. nutmeg (to avoid by-effects, e. g. irritation of bladder). —INJECTION: 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single or daily. APPL. as dust. powd. in blennorrhagic vaginitis and metritis; as enema (0.1—0.2:500—1000 water) in dysentery; intramusc. $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) in mania; as diagnostic means of determining the degree of permeability of renal tissue by inject. 15 M (1 Cc.) of 5 % solut.—During treatment urine acquires a green color.—INCOMPATIBLES: Potassa; potass. dichrom.; potass. iodide; reducing agents.—CAUTION: Do not confound with the ordinary methylene blue of the market, which is the zinc-chloride double-salt of tetramethyl-thionine and is commonly employed as a dye or stain, but is not eligible for use in or on the human body.

METHYLHYDRASTIMIDE HYDROCHLORIDE,—see AMENYL.

METHYLMORPHINE,—see CODEINE.

METHYLTHIONINE HYDROCHLORIDE,—see METHYLENE BLUE.

MILK OF MAGNESIA.—1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) contains 24 grn. (1.5 Gm.) magnesium hydroxide in suspension.—Antacid.—Dose: 1—4 fl. dr. (4—15 Cc.).

MILK SUGAR MERCK.—Powder.—LACTOSE.—SOL. in abt. 6 parts water; insol. in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—Nutritive, Diuretic.—USES: Consumption, cardiac dropsy and wasting diseases; also in infant nutrition.—Dose: 1—6 oz. (30—180 Gm.) a day.

MORPHINE MERCK.—Alkaloid.—Alm. insol. in water or ether.—Hypnotic, Sedative, Anodyne, Narcotic.—USES (chiefly in form of salts): To relieve pain, nervous excitement, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 Gm.) single; 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) daily.—Aged and children very susceptible, hence need smaller doses than the usual rules would require. Continued use establishes tolerance, when larger doses will be required.—INCOMPATIBLES (also of all the salts of morphine): Alkalies; tannic acid; iodic acid; potass. permangan.; borax; chlorates; ferric chloride; iodides; lead acetate; lead subacet.; magnesia; spt. nitrous ether; silver nitrate; mercury bichloride; gold and sod. chloride.—ANTIDOTES: Emetics; stomach siphon; potass. permangan. (15 M [1 Cc.] of a 5% equ. solut. hypoderm., and a tablespoonful per os every 2 hrs. of a 1% solut.); paraldehyde; picrotoxin; atropine sulphate ($\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. [0.0005—0.001 Gm.]) hypod.; strychnine, caffeine, cocaine, coffee; ice to head and heat to hands and feet; mustard plasters; vinegar enemas; exercise; electricity. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 438.

MORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—SOL. in abt. 25 parts water, 65 alcohol, abt. 8 glycerin; insol. in ether or chloroform.—USES: As of morphine.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).

MORPHINE SULPHATE MERCK.—SOL. in abt. 21 parts water; slightly in alcohol or ether.—USES: As of morphine.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 Gm.) single; 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) p. d.—Preparations: Comp. Powd. (1:60); Troches Morph. and Ipecac ($\frac{1}{16}$ grn. [0.0015 Gm.] M, $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. [0.005 Gm.] M.).

(Other salts of Morphine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

MUSK.—Stimulant, Antispasmodic.—USES: Nervous affections, typhus and typhoid fevers, convulsions, etc.—Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—Preparation: Tr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

MYDRINE MERCK.—Combination of ephedrine and homatropine hydrochlorides (100:1).—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water.—Mydriatic.—**USES:** Where evanescent mydriasis is desired; especially valuable in diagnosis.—**APPL.** 2—3 drops of 10% aqu. solut.

MYRRH.—Astringent, Carminative, Cathartic, Emmenagogue.—**USES:** *Intern.*, dyspepsia, general debility, chronic catarrh, amenorrhea, chlorosis, and pectoral troubles; *extern.*, unhealthy sores, spongy gums, and sore mouth.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.)—**Preparations:** Tr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); Tr. Aloes and Myrrh, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. drs. (2—4 Cc.); Pills Aloes and Myrrh (2 grn. [0.12 Gm.] A., 1 grn. [0.06 Gm.] M.).

MYRTOL MERCK.—Constituent of essential oil of *Myrtus communis*.—Clear, colorl. liq.; pleasant ethereal odor.—Sol. in alcohol.—Antiseptic, Sedative, Stimulant.—**USES:** Chronic bronchitis, bronchorrhea, tonsillitis, cystitis, pyelitis, pulmonary gangrene, etc.—**Dose:** 1—2 M (0.06—0.12 Cc.) several times per day, on sugar, or in emulsion, or in gelatin capsules.

NAPHTHALENE MERCK.—**NAPHTHALIN.**—Sol. in abt. 20 parts alcohol, 3 ether, 8 oil turpentine, 2 chloroform, 8 olive oil; insol. in water or glycerin.—Antiseptic, Antidiarrheal, Anthelmintic, Antipyretic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chronic and acute intestinal catarrhs, worms, cholera, typhoid fever, chronic bronchitis, chorea, etc.; *extern.*, skin diseases in 1:15 oints.—**Dose:** 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.), in powd. or capsule; for tapeworm, 15 grn. (1 Gm.), followed some hours later by castor oil.—**MAX. D.:** 30 grn. (2 Gm.) single; 90 grn. (6 Gm.) daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Carbolic acid and salol, when triturated dry; chromic acid.

NARGOL.—Compound of silver and nucleinic acid.—Sol. in water.—**USES:** Like silver nitrate in 20% solut. in gonorrhea, and in 5% solut. in conjunctival inflammations.—**APPL.** in 5—10% oint. to slow-healing ulcers, etc.

NICKEL BROMIDE MERCK.—Yellow powd.—Sol. in water, alcohol, ether.—Nerve Sedative.—**USES:** Epilepsy, etc.—**Dose:** 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) single; 24 grn. (1.5 Gm.) daily.

NOVARGAN.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. easily in water, alcohol.—Local Anesthetic.—**USES:** As of cocaine, in minor surgery, dentistry, etc.—**APPLIED** in 0.25—2 % solut.—**INJECT.:** $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01—0.1 Gm.) in 1—2% solut.

NOVASPIRIN.—White cryst. powd.—Sol. easily in alcohol; alm. insol. in water.—62% salicylic acid.—**USES:** As of salicylic acid.—**Dose:** 10—15 grn. (0.6—1 Gm.) sev. t. p. d.

NOVOCAINE.—Colorl. needles.—Sol. easily in water; 30 alcohol.—Local Anesthetic.—**USES:** As of cocaine.—**APPL.:** Instil. or inject., 1—2% solut.; infiltration anesth., 0.25—0.5% solut.—**Dose:** Up to 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.).

NUCLEIN MERCK.—From Yeast.—Grayish-white, amorph. powd.—Sol. dil. alkaline soluts.; slightly in water and in mineral acids; insol. in alcohol and ether.—Antiseptic, Germicide.—Possesses antipyretic properties like tuberculin Koch, and causes hyperleucocytosis.—**USES:** Indolent ulcers of leg, tonsillitis, false diphtheria, masked tuberculosis, typhoid, pneumonia, and puerperal infection.—**Dose:** 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.). 4—6 t. p. d.—**INJECT.:** hypoderm. 8—15 M (0.5—1 Cc.) of a 0.5% aqu. alkaline solut. (with carbolic acid added) in lupus.

NUTGALL.—**GALLS.**—Astringent.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chronic dysentery, diarrhea, passive hemorrhages, poisoning by strychnine and other alkaloids; *extern.*, gleet, leucorrhea, prolapsus ani, hemorrhoids, and as gargle in ulcerated fauces and relaxed uvula.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.). **Preparations:** Tr., 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.); Oint. (1:5).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies, alkaloids; salts of iron, lead, and zinc; opium in solut.; silver nitrate; copper sulphate.

NUX VOMICA.—Stomachic, Tonic, Respir. Stimulant.—**USES:** Chronic constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, neuralgia, paralysis, and as antidote to poisoning by opium, hydrated chloral, and other narcotics.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext., $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.); Fl'extr., 1—5 \mathfrak{M} (0.06—0.3 Cc.); Tr., 5—20 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—1.3 Cc.). See also Strychnine.

OIL ALMOND, BITTER-, MERCK.—True.—**SOL.** in all proportions alcohol or ether; in abt. 300 parts water.—Contains 2—4% hydrocyanic acid.—Nerve Sedative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, coughs; *extern.*, to allay severe itching, and as application to torpid corneal ulcers, and in neuralgia.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathfrak{M} . (0.01—0.03 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, ammonia, brandy, iron persulphate.—**CAUTION:** Poison!

OIL BETULA MERCK.—OIL SWEET BIRCH; "OIL WINTERGREEN."—Nearly pure methyl salicylate.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Analgesic, Antirheumatic, Antiseptic.—**USES:** Rheumatic affections, pleurisy, pericarditis.—*Extern.*, orchitis, epididymitis, articular rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—2 Cc.).—**APPL.** in orchitis and epididymitis, 20 drops rubbed in 2—3 t. p. d.; in chorea, 6—10 drops rubbed in on the thigh and leg.

OIL CADE MERCK.—EMPYREUMATIC OIL; JUNIPER TAR.—Dark, tarry liquid.—**SOL.** in ether and chloroform.—**USES:** Chiefly *extern.*, in psoriasis, favus, gout, rheumatism, chronic skin eruptions, etc.; *intern.* (rarely), as an anthelmintic and in chronic skin diseases.—**Dose:** 2—5 drops 3—4 t. p. d.

OIL CAJUPUT.—Colorl. or greenish liquid.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, and chloroform.—Stimulant, Diaphoretic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, low fevers, cholera, rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, catarrh, toothache, dyspepsia, cardialgia, colic, flatulence, asthma, and tapeworm; *extern.*, psoriasis, acne, pityriasis, chronic rheumatism, and neuralgia.—**Dose:** 5—20 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—1.3 Cc.).

OIL CROTON MERCK.—Yellow liquid.—**SOL.** in absolute alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oils.—Purgative, Rubefacient.—**USES:** *Intern.*, obstinate constipation; amenorrhea, dropsy; *extern.*, rheumatism, neuralgia, and indolent swellings; hypodermically to nevi.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 \mathfrak{M} (0.03—0.12 Cc.).—**MAX D.:** 2 \mathfrak{M} (0.12 Cc.) single; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathfrak{M} (0.15 Cc.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** Stomach siphon, oils, mucilage, opium, morphine hypoderm., cocaine. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 433.

OIL EUCALYPTUS MERCK.—From various Eucalyptus species.

OIL EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS MERCK.—Colorl. to yellowish liq.—**SOL.** in alcohol and ether.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Disinfectant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, intermittent and remittent fever, bronchitis, cystitis, and dysentery, and by inhalation in asthma or catarrh; *extern.*, skin diseases (in 1:5 oily solution).—**Dose:** 5—15 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—1 Cc.).

OIL JUNIPER BERRIES MERCK.—**SOL.** in ether and alcohol.—Diuretic, Carminative, Stimulant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, dropsy and suppression of urine. In surgery, for preserving surgical ligatures.—**Dose:** 5—15 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—1 Cc.).—**Preparations:** Spt., 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.); Comp. Spt., 4—8 fl. drs. (15—30 Cc.).

OIL MUSTARD MERCK.—True, distilled.—Colorl. or pale yellow liq.—**SOL.** in alcohol and ether. Rubefacient, Stimulant.—**USES:** Instead of mustard poultices and leaves in pleuritic neuralgia or rheumatic pains.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ \mathfrak{M} (0.008—0.015 Cc.), with much water.—**APPL.**, as rubefacient, in 2% alcoholic solut.—**Preparation:** Comp. Lin. (3%).

OIL OLIVE.—Emollient, Nutrient, Laxative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, constipation, worms, in poisoning by corrosives, gall stones, etc.; *extern.*, blistered or injured surfaces, etc.—**Dose:** as laxat., 1—2 fl. oz. (30—60 Cc.); in hepatic colic, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 fl. oz. (45—180 Cc.).

OIL PINE-NEEDLES MERCK.—OIL SCOTCH FIR; OIL PINUS SYLVESTRIS.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** By *inhalation* with steam, in chronic pulmonary diseases; *extern.*, in chronic rheumatism; *intern.*, as stimulant expectorant.

OIL PINUS PUMILIO MERCK.—OIL MOUNTAIN PINE.—Fragrant oil; terebinthinous taste.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Antiseptic, Expectorant.—USES: *inhalation* in pectoral affections; *intern.*, as stimulating expectorant; *extern.*, lately employed in glandular enlargements, boils, and skin diseases.—Dose: 5—10 M (0.3—0.6 Cc.), in capsules.

OIL SANTAL.—OIL SANDAL WOOD.—Pale-yellow liq.—SOL. alcohol.—Internal Antiseptic, Anticatatarrhal.—USES: Gonorrhea, gleet, bronchitis and inflammation of the mucous membranes generally.—Dose: 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.), in emuls. or capsules.

OIL TURPENTINE MERCK.—Rectified.—Anthelmintic, Antiseptic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Hemostatic, Stimulant, Rubefacient.—USES: Rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, dropsy, typhoid, puerperal fever, gonorrhea, gleet, leucorrhea, dysentery, whooping-cough, calculi, retention of urine, hemoptysis, worms, amenorrhea, and as antidote in phosphorus poisoning.—For *internal* use only the *rectified* oil answers.—Dose: 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.) every 4 hrs., in emulsion or gelatin caps.; for tapeworm, 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—Preparation: Lin. (35%, with 65% resin cerate).

OIL "WINTERGREEN",—see OIL BETULA.

OIL WINTERGREEN, ARTIFICIAL,—see METHYL SALICYLATE.

OINTMENT MERCURIC NITRATE MERCK.—U. S. P.—CITRINE OINTMENT.—Stimulative and Alterative Dermic.—APPLIED in 10—50 per cent. dilution with a fatty vehicle.

OINTMENT MERCURY MERCK.—50%.—Alterative, Antiseptic, Antisyphilitic.—USES: Venereal sores, glandular swellings, skin diseases, pediculi, chilblains, syphilis (by inunction), inflamed eyes.—APPLIED: 20—40 grn. (1.3—2.6 Gm.) by inunction 20—30 times in syphilis, the inunction being made every other day on another part of the body.

OINTMENT MERCURY MERCK.—Dilute; 33½%.—USES: As preceding.

OLEATE MERCURY,—see MERCURY OLEATE.

OLEORESIN CAPSICUM MERCK.—U. S. P.—SOL. in alcohol, ether.—Rubefacient, Stimulant.—USES: *Intern.*, flatulence, and to arouse appetite; *extern.*, diluted with soap liniment or olive oil, in lumbago, neuralgia, and rheumatic affections.—Dose: ¼—1 M (0.015—0.06 Cc.), diluted, in beef tea or other hot liquid.

OLEORESIN MALE FERN MERCK.—OLEORESIN ASPIDIUM.—Thick, greenish-brown liq.; bitter, unpleasant taste. Efficacious and safe Anthelmintic.—Dose: In *Tænia solium* (the usual kind of tape-worm) 2½—3 dr. (10—12 Gm.), in *Tænia mediocanellata* 3—4 dr. (12—16 Gm.); taken in 3 portions at intervals of ½ hr., in capsules, followed if necessary in 1—2 hours by calomel and jalap.—CAUTION: Shake well before dispensing.

MERCK's Extract of Male Fern exceeds the requirements of the U. S. P., and conforms to the stricter demands of the Ph. G. III. MERCK's preparation is made from rhizomes of a *pistachio-green* color inside, and only the crop of each current year is used.

OPIUM.—U. S. P.—Not less than 9 per cent. morphine.—For action, uses, etc., see Opium Powder.

OPIUM POWDER MERCK.—U. S. P.—12—12.5 per cent. morphine.—Stimulant, Narcotic, Antispasmodic, Hypnotic, Anodyne.—USES: Insomnia, neuralgia, colic, spasms, dyspepsia, rheumatism, diabetes, pleurisy, peritonitis, cancer, tetanus, delirium tremens, cholera, dysentery, restlessness, consumption, etc.; ease pain, give rest and sleep, check morbid secretions, relieve cough, and allay irritability.—Dose: ¼—2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Warm, strong coffee; atropine or strychnine hypoderm.; emetics, stomach siphon, warm drinks, artificial respiration; potass. permangan.; constant motion. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 438.—Preparations: Deodorized (Denarcotized) Opium; Ext., ¼—1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.); Pills (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.]); Plaster (6% Ext.); Dover's Powder, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.); Tr., 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Camph. Tr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.); Troches Licorice and

Opium ($\frac{1}{2}$ grn. [0.005 Gm.] O.); Vinegar, 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Wine, 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES** (of liquid opiates): Alkalies; alkaloidal precipitants; alkaline carbonates; copper and iron salts; kino; lime-water; mercury bichloride; nutgall; silver nitrate.—**NOTE:** As the strength and quality of this powder are constantly controlled by assay, the action of the drug is always to be relied upon.

OREXINE.—**PHENYLDIHYDROQUINAZOLINE TANNATE.**—Yellowish-white, odorl., practically tastel. powd.—**INSOL.** in water; sl. in alcohol.—**Appetizer, Anti-emetic, Stomachic.**—**USES:** Anorexia in phthisis, chlorosis, cardiac diseases, surg. operations; seasickness; vomiting of pregnancy and that following narcosis. Contraindicated in excessive acidity of stomach and in gastric ulcers.—**Dose:** 8—12 grn. (0.5—0.8 Gm.) 2 t. daily, 1—2 hrs. before meals; in powd., or 4 grain tablets (Orexoids), with half tumblerful water.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron preparations.—[Merck's Monograph on Orexine contains clinical reports].

OREXOIDS.—**TABLETS OF OREXINE, MERCK,** 4 grains (0.25 Gm.) each.—**Dose:** In loss of appetite, 2, twice daily, 1—2 hrs. before principal meals, with half a glass water; children, $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 tablets according to age. In vomiting of pregnancy and in nervous anorexia, 1 orexoid 4—5 times daily.

ORTHOFORM, NEW.—**METHYL ESTER OF META-AMINOPARAOXYBENZOIC ACID.**—Wh. odorl. powd.—**SOL.** 6 alcohol, 50 ether; 10 water.—**Local and internal Anodyne, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Chiefly extern., on painful wounds, burns, toothache, etc.—**APPLIED** pure or in 10—20% mixtures with starch, talcum, etc., or in 10—20% ointment.—**Dose:** 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Antipyrine; bismuth subnit.; formaldehyde; mercury bichloride; potass. permangan.; silver nitrate; zinc chloride.

ORTHOFORM-NEW HYDROCHLORIDE.—**USES, DOSES, etc.,** as preceding.

OVARADEN.—**STANDARDIZED DRIED EXTRACT OVARY, KNOLL;** 1 part equals 2 parts fresh gland.—Grayish powd.—**Nervine, Alterative.**—**USES:** Disorders accompanying the menopause or following ovariectomy; also chlorosis.—**Dose:** 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in tablets.

OVARIIN MERCK.—**Dried ovaries of the cow;** 1 part equals 8 parts of fresh cow's ovary.—Coarse, brownish powd.—**ACTION AND USES:** Same as of Ovaraden.—**Dose:** 3—6 grn. (0.2—0.4 Gm.) 3 t. daily.

OVO-LECITHIN,—see **LECITHIN.**

OXAPHOR.—**OXYCAMPHOR.**—50% solut. of oxidation-product of camphor.—**Sedative.**—**USES:** Chiefly cardiac dyspnea and asthma; also kidney affections.—**Dose:** 5—15 ℥ (0.3—1 Cc.) 3 t. daily; 45—60 ℥ (3—4 Cc.) per day.—**MAX. D.:** 120 ℥ (8 Cc.) daily.

OXYMETHYLENE,—see **FORMALDEHYDE.**

PANCREATIN MERCK.—Yellowish powd.—**SOL.** partially in water; insol. in alcohol.—**Amylolytic, Proteolytic, Emulsifiant.**—**USES:** Aid to duodenal digestion.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Pancreatin is decomposed in the stomach, hence it should be given in keratinized pills.—**INCOMPAT.,** alcohol, acids.

PAPAIN.—**PAPAYOTIN MERCK.**—**Concent. active principle of juice of Carica Papaya (Papaw).**—Enzyme similar to pepsin, but acting in alkaline, acid, or neutral solut.—Whitish, sl. hygroscopic powd.—**SOL.** in water or glycerin; insol. alcohol, ether, chloroform.—**Digestive.**—**USES:** For dissolving false membrane, and for aiding digestion.—**Dose:** 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.), with sodium bicarbonate.—**EXTERN.** in 5% solut. equal parts glycerin and water, for diphtheria and croup; 16% solut. for fissured tongue.—**CAUTION:** Not to be confounded with the vastly weaker preparations from papaw, known by various names.—[Literature on Papain, containing clinical reports, on request.]

PARACETPHENETIDIN,—see **ACETPHENETIDIN.**

PARAFORMALDEHYDE, so-called,—see **TRIOXYMETHYLENE.**

PARALDEHYDE MERCK.—Colorless fluid; crystallizes below 10.5° C.; aromatic, suffocating odor; warm taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, oils, chloroform; in abt. 10 parts water.—**Hypnotic, Anti-spasmodic, Stimulant.**—**USES:** Insomnia, asthma, phthisis, chorea, alcoholism, delirium tremens, insanity, mental exhaustion, etc.; also as antidote for morphine, and for obviating the dangers of chloroform narcosis. **Dose:** 30—90 M (2—6 Cc.), well diluted, in elixir, sweet water, brandy, or rum.—**MAX. D.:** 2½ dr. (10 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; hydrocyanic acid; iodides; oxidizers.

PAREIRA.—Diuretic, Laxative, Tonic.—**USES:** Gonorrhea, gleet, pyelitis, chronic cystitis, dropsy, leucorrhea, rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** 30—60 grn. (2—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.).

PELLETIERINE TANNATE MERCK.—Grayish-brown, hygroscopic, tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 80 parts alcohol, 700 water.—**Anthelmintic; Teniafuge.**—**Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.), in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, followed in 2 hours by cathartic.

PEPPERMINT.—Carminative, Diffusible Stimulant, Nervine.—**USES:** Flatulence, colic, dysentery, nausea, and nervous affections.—**Extern.** (usually as oil pep.), in headache, toothache, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, hay fever, asthma, etc.—**Preparations:** Oil 1—5 M (0.06—0.3 Cc.); Spt., 10—40 M (0.6—2.5 Cc.); Troches (one-sixth M [0.01 Cc.] oil); Water (vehicle).—See also Menthol.

PEPSIN MERCK.—U. S. P.—Powd., Granular, or Scales.—**SOL.** in abt. 50 parts water (with turbidity); insol. in alcohol, ether, or chloroform.—**Proteolytic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, dyspepsia; peptonizing milk for invalids; digesting false membranes; *extern.*, digesting gangrenous tissue from unhealthy wounds.—**Dose:** 1—15 grn. (0.06—1 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alcohol; tannin; alkali carbonates or chlorides.

PEPSIN MERCK.—Saccharated.—**Dose:** 60—150 grn. (4—10 Gm.).

PEPTENZYME.—Digestant.—**Dose stated:** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).

PEPTO-MANGAN (GUDE).—Hematinic.—**Dose stated:** 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

PERHYDROL.—**HYDROGEN PEROXIDE MERCK.**—30% by weight (or 100% by volume) H₂O₂.—Miscible in all proportions with water or alcohol.—**Disinfectant, Deodorant, Styptic, Antizymotic.**—**USED** chiefly *extern.*, in diphtheria, sore throat, wounds, gonorrhea, abscesses, etc.; *intern.*, in flatulence, gastric affections, phthisical sweats, etc.; *hypoderm.* (0.2% solut.), in cyanide poisoning.—**Dose:** of 3% H₂O₂ (Perhydrol 1, water 9) 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.), well dil.—**EXTERN.:** in 2—10% solut.; 3% solut. is as powerful antiseptically as a 1:1000 corrosive sublimate; also in eye lotion and eye drops (as 0.3% solut.), and in gynecol. (3% solut., and tampons moistened with a 12% solut.); also in dentistry for bleaching teeth and as inject. in alveolar pyorrhea (in 10% solut.). Counteracts poisonousness of diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins, and also of abrin.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; albumin; ammonia; arsenous salts; balsam peru; carbolic acid; charcoal; chlorides; chlorine water; citrates of alkalies; ferric salts; glycerin; gold salts; hydrocyanic acid; hypophosphites; iodides; lime-water; manganese dioxide; mercurous salts; nitrates; potassium bromide; permanganates; sulphates; solution chlorinated soda; tartrates; tinctures.—**CAUTION.**—Keep cool and quiet.

PHENACETIN.—**ACETPHENETIDIN; PARACETPHENETIDIN.**—Wh., tastel. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 925 parts water, 12 alcohol.—**Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, Analgesic.** **USES:** *Intern.*, neuralgia, rheumatism, pleurisy, whooping-cough, polyuria, diabetes, chorea, influenza, tonsillitis, scarlatina; *extern.*, painful ulcerations; hastens healing of wounds.—**Dose:** *Antipyr.*, 8—10 grn. (0.5—0.6 Gm.); *analg.*, 15—24 grn. (1—1.5 Gm.); children up to 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Hydrated chloral; iodine; oxidizers.—**ANTIDOTES:** Same as of Acetanilide.

PHENALGIN.—Analgesic, Febrifuge.—**Dose stated:** *Antipyr.*, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.); *analg.*, 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).

PHENAZONE,—see ANTIPYRINE.

PHENOCOLL HYDROCHLORIDE.—Colorl. needles.—Sol. in alcohol, and in abt. 16 parts water.—Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antiperiodic, Antirheumatic, Diaphoretic.—Uses: Phthisis, pneumonia, rheumatism, neuralgia, influenza, malaria, etc.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Max. D.: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 75 grn. (5 Gm.) daily.

PHENOL MERCK.—"Silver Label"; Fused Cryst.—CARBOLIC ACID.—Sol. in abt. 15 parts cold water, 2 olive oil; freely in alcohol, chloroform, ether, glycerin.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Caustic, Topical Anesthetic.—Uses.—For making disinfecting solutions, aborting boils and carbuncles, as application to ulcers, venereal sores, nevi, hemorrhoids, toothache, whooping cough, diphtheria, etc. To prevent spread of zymotic diseases.—N. B.: Dangerous to infants; poisoning occurs by absorption.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 Gm.), well diluted or in pills.—Max. D.: 2 grains (0.12 Gm.) single; 8 grains (0.5 Gm.) daily.—Inject. in urethra or bladder, solut. 1—2:1000.—Extern. as spray (1% solut.), and as wash, 1—3:500; as caustic, pure or concentrated.—Preparations: Glycerite (20%); Oint. (3%).—INCOMPATIBLES: Phenol coagulates collodion. Triturated with acetanilide, butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, monobromated camphor, hydrated chloral, diuretin, euphorin, exalgine, lead acetate, menthol, naphthalene, naphthol, phenacetin, pyrogallol, resorcinol, salol, sodium phosphate, thymol, urethane, chloralamide or terpin hydrate, phenol yields a liquid or a soft mass.—ANTIDOTES: Alcohol or whiskey; saccharated lime; raw white of egg. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 425.

[Merck's "SILVER LABEL" Carbolic Acid is guaranteed not to redden under proper precautions of keeping.]

PHENOLPHTHALEIN MERCK.—Yellowish-white or almost white powd.—Sol. 10 alcohol; slightly in water.—Uses: Medicinally as laxative.—Dose: 1—8 grn. (0.06—0.5 Gm.).

PHENYLACETAMIDE,—see ACETANILIDE.

PHENYLDIHYDROQUINAZOLINE TANNATE,—see OREXINE.

PHENYL SALICYLATE,—see SALOL.

PHOSPHORUS.—Sol. in oils.—Stimulant to nervous system.—Uses: Mania, melancholia, sexual exhaustion, cerebral softening, neuralgia, rachitis, caries, osteomalacia, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0006—0.002 Gm.).—Preparations: Elix., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); Oil, 1—5 \mathcal{M} (0.06—0.3 Cc.); Pills ($\frac{1}{100}$ grn. [0.0006 Gm.]); Spt., 10—40 \mathcal{M} (0.6—2.6 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Sulphur; iodine; oil turpentine; potass. chlorate.—ANTIDOTES: 1-% solut. potass. permang.; charcoal; emetics; stomach siphon. Avoid oils. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 438.

PHOSPHOTAL,—see CREOSOTE PHOSPHITE.

PHYSOSTIGMA.—CALABAR BEAN.—ACTION and Uses as of Physostigmine Salicylate.—Preparations: Ext., $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.005—0.015 Gm.); Tr., 8—20 \mathcal{M} (0.5—1.3 Cc.).—See also Physostigmine.

PHYSOSTIGMINE SALICYLATE MERCK.—ESERINE SALICYLATE.—Colorl. or slightly yellowish cryst.—Sol. in abt. 85 parts water, 15 alcohol; solut. reddens on keeping.—Antitetanitic, Spinal Depressant, Peristaltic, Stimulant, Laxative, Analgesic, Myotic.—Uses: Tetanus, tonic convulsions, strychnine poisoning, neuralgia, constipation, muscular rheumatism, phantom tumors, chronic bronchitis, etc.; in solut. to contract pupil.—Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.); children, $\frac{1}{2400}$ — $\frac{1}{1200}$ grn. (0.000025—0.00005 Gm.).—Max D.: $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—APPLIC., in 0.2—0.5% solution as eye drops in ophthal. neonatorum, overcoming mydriasis of atropine, breaking posterior adhesions, in prolapsus of the iris, cataract, glaucoma, and corneal ulcers.—INCOMPATIBLES: As of alkaloids in general (see under Atropine).—ANTIDOTES (for all physostigmine salts): Emetics, stomach siphon, artif. respiration; atropine or strychnine subcut.; hydrated chloral; stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 439.

PHYSOSTIGMINE SULPHATE MERCK.—**ESERINE SULPHATE.**—Yellowish, very deliquescent powd.: bitter taste; rapidly reddens.—**SOL.** easily in water, alcohol.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of Physostigmine Salicylate.

PHYTOLACCA ROOT.—**POKE ROOT.**—Alterative, Emetic, Purgative, Antifat.—**USES:** *Intern.*, rheumatism, mammilitis, tonsillitis, chorea, scrofula, syphilis; *extern.*, oint., ulcers, psoriasis, tinea capitis, eczema, and to arrest flow of milk.—**Dose:** 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.).

PICRATOL.—**SILVER TRINITROPHENOLATE.**—30% Ag.—Antiseptic like other silver compounds.

PICROTOXIN MERCK.—**COCCULIN.**—Colorl., very bitter cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 250 parts water, 10 alcohol; in soluts. alkalies; sl. in chloroform or ether.—Antihidrotic, Nervine, Antispasmodic.—**USES:** Night-sweats of phthisis; also paralysis, epilepsy, chorea, flatulent dyspepsia, dysmenorrhea; also antidote to strophanthin and chloral.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0006—0.002 Gm.).—**MAX D.:** $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) per day.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, tannin; hydrated chloral; stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 441.

PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—White, hygroscop. cryst.—**SOL.** freely in water or alcohol; very slightly in chloroform; insol. in ether.—Sialagogue, Galactagogue, Myotic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, dropsy, coryza, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthmatic dyspnea, uremic convulsions, croup, orchitis, atropine poisoning, rheumatism, scarlatina, diabetes, syphilis, etc.; *extern.*, 1—2% aqueous solut. for collyrium. Contraindicated in heart failure and during fasting.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.008—0.015 Gm.), in water, hypoderm., or by mouth.—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) single; $\frac{2}{3}$ grn. (0.04 Gm.) daily.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, tannin; atropine; ammonia; brandy. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 493.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Silver nitrate; corrosive sublimate; iodides; tannin; calomel; gold salts; potass. permang.; alkalies.

(Other salts of Pilocarpine are not described because used substantially as the above.)

PILOCARPUS.—**JABORANDI.**—**ACTION and USES:** As of pilocarpine hydrochloride. **Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).

PIPERAZINE.—**DIETHYLENEDIAMINE.**—Colorl., alkaline cryst.—**SOL.** freely in water and in glycerin.—Antipodagric, Antirheumatic.—**USES:** Gout, lithiasis, rheumatism, uric-acid solvent.—**Dose:** 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) 3 t. a day, well diluted.—*Subcut.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.05—0.1 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) daily.—For washing out the bladder, a 1—2% solution.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acetanilide; alkaloidal salts; ferric chloride; ferrous sulphate; mercuric chloride; phenacetin; phenocoll. hydrochlor.; picric acid; potass. permang.; quinine; silver nitrate; solut. arsenic and mercury iodide; sod. salicyl.; spt. nitrous ether; tannic acid.

PIPERINE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 30 parts alcohol; also in ether or chloroform.—Stomachic, Antipyretic, and Antiperiodic.—**USES:** Feeble digestion, and as substitute for quinine in remittent and intermittent fevers.—**Dose:** *Stomach.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.); *antiper.*, 6—8 grn. (0.4—0.5 Gm.), in pills.

PODOPHYLLIN,—see **RESIN PODOPHYLLUM.**

PODOPHYLLUM.—**MAY APPLE.**—Hydragogue Cathartic, Cholagogue, Tonic, Alterative.—**USES:** Hepatic congestion, constipation, rheumatism, scrofula, and bilious fevers.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext., 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); Fl'extr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Resin, $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).—See also Resin Podophyllum.

POLLANTIN.—Hay-fever Antitoxic Serum.—Clear, slightly yellowish liq.—**APPLIED** by instil. into eye, or insuffl. into nose.

POMEGRANATE.—Anthelmintic, Astringent, Antiperiodic.—**USES:** Tapeworms, diarrhea, night-sweats, and intermittent fever.—**Dose:** 1—2 drams (4—8 Gm.), as decoct. (1:4) or fl. ext. (1:1).—See also Pelletierine.

POTASSA,—see POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.

POTASSA SULPHURATED MERCK.—Pure.—**SOL.** readily and alm. completely in water; partially sol. in alcohol.—**Alterative, Antacid, Emetic, Local Irritant.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, rheumatism, gout, scrofula, painter's colic, skin diseases, catarrh, croup, lead and mercury poisoning; *extern.*, lotion in parasitic skin diseases.—**Dose:** 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids, alcohol, carbonated waters, acid salts.—**ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, lead or zinc acetate, brandy.

POTASSA SULPHURATED MERCK.—**USES:** For baths in skin affections, 2—4 oz. (60—120 Gm.) to one bath. **CAUTION:** Avoid metal bath-tubs, metal spoons, and water with much carbon dioxide.

POTASSIUM ACETATE MERCK.—Very deliq.—**SOL.** in less than 1 part water, abt. 2 alcohol.—**Diuretic, Aperient, Cathartic.**—**USES:** Gout, lithiasis, rheumatism, dropsy, eczema, and psoriasis.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).

POTASSIUM ANTIMONATE MERCK.—Purified.—**DIAPHORETIC ANTIMONY;** "WHITE ANTIMONY OXIDE."—Wh. powd.—**Diaphoretic, Sedative.**—**USES:** Pneumonia, pulmon. hemorrhage, puerperal fever, etc.—**Dose:** 8—24 grn. (0.5—1.5 Gm.).

POTASSIUM ARSENITE MERCK.—Pure.—White powd.—**SOL.** in water.—**Antiperiodic, Alterative.**—**USES:** Skin diseases, malaria.—**Dose:** $\frac{3}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.002—0.006 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES** and **ANTIDOTES:** Same as of Arsenic Trioxide.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE MERCK.—Gran., Cryst. or Powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts water; alm. insol. in alcohol.—**Diuretic, Antilithic, Antacid.**—**USES:** Dyspepsia, dropsy, lithiasis, sour stomach, jaundice, etc. Usually taken effervescent with tartaric or citric acid.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE,—see POTASSIUM DICHROMATE.

POTASSIUM BISULPHATE MERCK.—Colorl., more or less moist plates.—**SOL.** in water.—**Aperient, Tonic.**—**USES:** Constipation with weak appetite.—**Dose:** 60—120 grn. (4—8 Gm.), with equal weight sodium carbonate.

POTASSIUM BITARTRATE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—**CREAM OF TARTAR.**—**SOL.** in abt. 200 parts water; in solut. borax or boric acid; insol. in alcohol.—**Cathartic, Diuretic, Aperient.**—**USES:** Dropsy, and as refrigerant drink in febrile affections.—**Dose:** 1—8 drams (4—30 Gm.).

POTASSIUM BROMIDE MERCK.—Cryst. or Gran.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 200 alcohol, 4 glycerin.—**Antiepileptic, Sedative, Hypnotic.**—**USES:** Epilepsy, neurasthenia, convulsions, delirium tremens, tetanus, syphilis, scrofula, semi-impotence, nymphomania, urethral fever, and poisoning by iodoform and strychnine.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.); in tetanus, or strychnine poisoning, up to 4 dr. (15 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkaloids; salts of antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, mercury, and silver.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE MERCK.—Deliquesce., gran. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—**Antacid, Solvent.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, acid stomach, lithiasis, dropsy, jaundice; *extern.*, as 15% oint. or 1% aqu. solut. as bath in skin affections.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

POTASSIUM CHLORATE MERCK.—Cryst., Gran., or Powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 17 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—**Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, all forms of stomatitis, diphtheria, mercurial ptialism, and diseases of mucous membranes; *extern.*, saturated solution with laudanum per enema for painful hemorrhoids; in powder form on ulcers and badly healing wounds. Also in mouthwashes and gargles in 3—5% solution.—**Dose:** 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 90 grn. (6 Gm.) p. d.—**Preparation:** Troches (4½ grn. [0.28 Gm.]).—Do not administer on empty stomach!—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iron iodide, tartaric acid.—**CAUTION:** Do

not triturate with sulphur, phosphorus, or organic or combustible compounds. Inflames or explodes with sulphuric acid or with any organic powd.—**ANTIDOTES:** Diuretics, ice, opium, pilocarpine, alkali carbonates, prolonged baths, caffeine-sodium benzoate hypoderm., salt transfusions.

POTASSIUM CITRATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 2 glycerin; sl. in alcohol.—**Diaphoretic, Refrigerant.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, lithiasis, fevers and bronchial affections.—**Dose:** 10–40 grn. (0.6–2.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 8 dr. (30 Gm.) p. d.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—**Sedative, Antispasmodic, Anodyne.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, dyspnea, asthma, phthisis, catarrh, whooping-cough, etc.; *extern.*, 0.2–0.8% aqueous solut. in neuralgia and local pains; 0.6–1.2% aqueous solut. removes silver-nitrate stains from conjunctiva.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.008 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) p. day.—**ANTIDOTES:** Chlorine water; solution chlorinated soda; hydrogen peroxide hypoderm.; ammonia; 10 grn. iron sulphate with 1 dram tincture iron in 1 oz. water; cobalt nitrate; cold affusions; emetics, artificial respiration; freshly precipitated ferric hydroxide with sodium carbonate. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids and acid syrups; alkaloids; hydrated chloral; iodine; lead, mercurous, and silver salts; permanganates; potass. chlorate or nitrate.

POTASSIUM DICHROMATE MERCK.—**POTASSIUM BICHROMATE.**—**SOL.** in abt. 10 parts cold water.—**Caustic, Astringent, Alterative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, aphonia, gastric ulcer, syphilis; *extern.*, sweating feet, tubercular nodules, syphilitic vegetations, and warts.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{16}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004–0.015 Gm.).—**EXTERN.** in 5% solut. for sweating feet; 10% solut. as caustic.—**ANTIDOTES:** Soap; magnesia; alkali carbonates; calcium saccharate; stomach siphon and emetics. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 426.

POTASSIUM GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE MERCK.—75% Solut.—**SOL.** in water.—**Nerve- tonic.**—**USES:** Neurasthenia, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, deficient nerve nutrition, Addison's disease, etc.—**Dose:** 4–10 \mathfrak{m} (0.25–0.6 Cc.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in mixture.—**INJECTION:** 3–5 \mathfrak{m} (0.2–0.3 Cc.) once daily, in physiological salt solution.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE MERCK.—**CAUSTIC POTASSA; POTASSIUM HYDRATE.**—**SOL.** freely in water, alcohol, glycerin; sl. in ether.—**Escharotic, Antacid, Diuretic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, lithiasis, gonorrhea, cystitis, acid dyspepsia, and cutaneous affections, gout; *extern.*, destroying warts, gangrenous tissue, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grn. (0.015–0.06 Gm.), highly diluted.—**Preparation:** Solut. (5%). **ANTIDOTES:** Vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice; oil, milk; opium if pain, and stimulants in depression; ice-water enemas in bloody diarrhea. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

POTASSIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.—**Purified.**—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 8 alcohol; insol. in ether.—**Nerve Stimulant.**—**USES:** Phthisis, scrofula, and all cases of deficient nerve power.—**Dose:** 2–30 grn. (0.12–2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of Hypophosphorous Acid (Dil.).—**CAUTION:** Explodes violently on trituration or heating with any nitrate, chlorate, or other oxidizer.

POTASSIUM IODIDE MERCK.—**Colorl. cryst. or gran. powd.**—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 3 glycerin, 18 alcohol.—**Alterative, Emmenagogue, Uric-acid Solvent, Antisyphilitic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, Pleuritis, rheumatism, pericarditis, syphilis, aneurisms, arterial sclerosis, pneumonia, dyspnea, scrofulous swellings, lead poisoning, chronic metritis, amenorrhea, angina pectoris, asthma; *extern.*, as collyrium in corneal opacities (1–3:300); 10% ointment.—**Dose:** 3–30 grn. (0.2–2 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkaloids and alkaloidal salts; hydrated chloral; tartaric acid; calomel; silver nitrate; potass. chlorate; metallic salts; acids.—**Preparation:** Oint. (12%).—**ANTIDOTES:** Sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphanilate, and naphthionic acid.

POTASSIUM NITRATE MERCK.—**SALTPETER; NITER.**—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts water; slightly in alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Refrigerant, Diuretic, Diaphoretic.**—**USES:** Fevers, dropsy, asthma, rheumatism, diseases of gas-

tric and intestinal mucosa. Also as gargle (1% solut.) in angina. Fumes of burning potassium-nitrate paper are also inhaled in asthma.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—*Preparation*: Paper.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE MERCK.—Sol. in abt. 16 parts water; decomp. by alcohol.—Disinfectant, Deodorant, Emmenagogue.—*Uses*: Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, peritonitis after labor, uterine involution or atrophy, zymotic diseases generally, morphine poisoning, diphtheria. Also as 1% solut. as inject. in gonorrh., gleet, and leucorrh., and in snake bites, and as 5% wash in diphtheria and scarlatina, and in carcinoma, foul ulcers, fetid breath, and perspiring feet; also as mouthwash (1:200 solut.) in stomatitis, and as general germicide.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.), in solut. or pills made with kaolin and petrolatum, or with cacao butter, after meals.—*Incompatibles*: Acids (mineral); alcohol; ammonia; arsenites; bromides; carbolic acid; chlorides; charcoal; fats; ferrous salts; glycerin; gums; hydrogen dioxide; hypophosphites; hyposulphites; mercurous salts; oils; organic substances; oxalic acid; oxalates; picric acid; piperazine; sulphites; tannic acid; tartaric acid.—*Stains* can be removed with oxalic or hydrochloric acid.

POTASSIUM PHOSPHATE MERCK.—Highest Purity, Medicinal.—Wh., amorph., deliq. powd.—Sol. in water.—Alterative.—*Uses*: Scrofula, rheumatism, phthisis, etc.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

POTASSIUM SULPHATE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—Sol. in abt. 10 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Cathartic, Diuretic, Aperient.—*Uses*: Constipation, and as anti-galactic.—Dose: 15—240 grn. (1—15 Gm.), several t. daily, in solut.

POTASSIUM TARTRATE MERCK.—Soluble Tartar.—Colorl. cryst. or wh. powd.—Sol. in abt. 1 part water; insol. in alcohol.—Diuretic, Laxative.—*Uses*: Check griping pains of senna; also as refrigerant in fevers.—Dose: *Diur.*, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.); *lax.*, 1—3 drams (4—12 Gm.).

POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—Rochelle, or Seignette, Salt.—Sol. in abt. 1½ parts water; insol. in alcohol.—Purgative, Refrigerant.—*Uses*: Constipation, headache, dropsy, rheumatism. Preferred laxative in hemorrhoids.—Dose: *Diuret.*, 8—30 grn. (0.5—2 Gm.); *purg.*, 4—8 drams (15—30 Gm.).—*Incompatibles*: Acids; ammon. chloride; barium, calcium, or lead salts; magnes. sulphate; potass. sulphate; silver nitrate; sod. sulphate.—*Preparation*: Seidlitz Powder.

PROFERRIN.—Iron Nucleo-Proteid.—Organic iron-phosphorus compound.—Hematinic.—*Uses*: Chlorosis, Anemia.—Dose stated: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).

PROPIONYL-PHENETIDIN MERCK.—See TRIPHENIN.

PROPONAL.—DIPROPYLBARBITURIC ACID MERCK; DIPROPYLMALONYLUREA MERCK.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. slightly in cold water; more easily in hot water; easily in alcohol, ether, and dil. alkali soluts.—Hypnotic, Analgesic.—*Uses*: Insomnia, as alternative for veronal.—Dose: 2½—8 grn. (0.15—0.5 Gm.).

PROPYLAMINE, so-called,—see SOLUTION TRIMETHYLAMINE.

PROTAN.—Nucleoproteid-tannin compound.—Light-brown, insoluble powd.—Intestinal astringent.—*Uses*: Phthisical diarrhea, chronic dysentery, etc.—Dose: 20—30 grn. (1.3—2 Gm.).

PROTARGOL.—Proteid compound of silver; 8% silver.—Yellow powd.—Sol. in water.—*Uses*: Chiefly gonorrhea, and ophthalmia in the new-born.—Applied in ½—2% soluts.

PYOKTANIN BLUE.—Powder, or Pencils.—Penta- and Hexamethylpararosaniline Hydrochloride Merck.—Violet, nearly odorl. cryst. powd.; solut. very diffusible in animal fluids.—Sol. in chloroform; abt. 12 parts 90% alcohol, 50 glycerin, 75 water; insol. in ether.—Antipyic, Disinfectant, Analgesic.—*Uses*: Surgery, ophthalmiatric and otiatric practice, diseases of throat and nose, gonorrhea, leucorrhea, varicose ulcers, burns, wounds, malignant and syphilitic neoplasms, conjunctivi-

tis, etc.—**STAINS** removed by soap, rubbing well and washing with alcohol.—**Dose** (in pyloric and other visceral carcinomas): 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.), in caps.: at first once daily, then 2, finally 3, t. a day.—**MAX. D.**: 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) single; 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) p. d.—**INJECT.** in carcinoma, 75—180 M (5—12 Cc.) of 1% solut.—**EXTERN.** pure, or 1:1000—1:100 solut.—**INCOMPATIBLES**: Alkalies; mercury bichloride.—**CAUTION**: Use only freshly made solutions.

PYOKTANIN YELLOW.—**Powder, or Pencils.**—**IMIDO-TETRAMETHYLDIAMIDODIPHENYLMETHANE HYDROCHLORIDE** MERCK; **APYONINE**; **MEDICINAL AURAMINE.**—Yellow powd.—**SOL.** in water or alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Disinfectant.**—**USES**: Considerably weaker than the blue, and principally employed in diseases of skin and in ophthalmiatric practice.—**Dose**: 1—8 grn. (0.06—0.5 Gm.)—**MAX. D.**: 15 grn. (1 Gm.).

PYRAMIDON.—**DIMETHYLAMIDOANTIPYRINE.**—Colorl. cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 11 water; easily in alcohol.—**Antipyretic, Anodyne.**—**USES**: Acute fevers, influenza, rheumatism, headache.—**Dose**: 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.).

PYRIDINE MERCK.—**Medicinal.**—Colorl., hygroscopic liq.; empyreumatic odor; sharp taste.—**MISCIBLE** with water, alcohol, ether, fatty oils, etc.—**Respiratory Sedative, Antigonorrhoeic, Antiseptic.**—**USES**: Asthma, angina pectoris, dyspnea, gonorrhea, etc. Contraindicated in heart weakness.—**Dose**: 2—10 drops several t. daily, in water; *inhalation*, 45—75 M (3—5 Cc.), evaporated spontaneously in room, the inhalations lasting $\frac{1}{2}$ hour each, and being repeated 3 t. p. d.—**EXTERN.**, urethral *injection*, $\frac{1}{2}$ % solut.; *paint*, 10% solut.

PYROGALLOL,—see **ACID, PYROGALLIC.**

PYROGALLOL DISALICYLATE,—see **SALIGALLOL.**

PYROGALLOL MONOACETATE,—see **EUGALLOL.**

PYROGALLOL TRIACETATE,—see **LENIGALLOL.**

QUASSIA.—**Bitter Tonic, Anthelmintic, Antipyretic, Antiparasitic.**—**USES**: Stimulate digestive organs and create appetite; chronic constipation; worms, fever, etc.—**Dose**: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**Preparations**: *Ext.*, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); *Fl'extr.*, 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.); *Tr.*, 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.); *Infus.*, 1—2 fl. oz. (30—60 Cc.; used also by enema as vermicide).

QUASSIN MERCK.—**Highest Purity; Cryst.**—Intensely bitter cryst. powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol or chloroform; slightly in water.—**Tonic, Stimulant.**—**USES**: Invigorate digestive organs.—**Dose**: $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.002—0.02 Gm.).

QUINAPHTHOL.—**CHINAPHTHOL.**—**QUININE BETA-NAPHTHOLMONOSULPHONATE.**—Yellow, cryst. powd.—**SOL.** slightly in hot water and alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Febrifuge.**—**USES**: Typhoid, dysentery, acute articular rheumatism, intestinal tuberculosis, etc.—**Dose**: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) single; 30—45 grn. (2—3 Gm.) daily.

QUINIDINE MERCK.—**CHINIDINE; CONCHININE.**—Colorl. prisms; effloresce on exposure.—**SOL.** in abt. 20 parts alcohol, 30 ether, 2000 water.—**Antiperiodic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic, Tonic.**—**USES**: Instead of quinine. Salts less agreeable to take, but more prompt in action.—**Dose**: *Tonic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —3 grn. (0.03—0.2 Gm.); *antiper.*, 20—30 grn. (1.3—2 Gm.); for a *cold*, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.), in syrup, capsule, or pill.—**MAX. D.**: 40 grn. (2.5 Gm.).

QUINIDINE SULPHATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 8 parts alcohol, 100 water, 100 glycerin.—**ACTION and Dose**: As of Quinidine.

QUININE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 6 parts alcohol, 240 glycerin, 5 chloroform, 2000 water.—**Antipyretic, Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Emmenagogue, Ecboic, Tonic, Styptic.**—**USES**: Febrifuge in yellow fever, typhus and typhoid, remittent and intermittent fevers, malaria, amenorrhea, antiseptic for intestinal canal; to hasten labor and as general bitter tonic.—Locally to prevent conception and as styptic.—The salts are usually prescribed. For hypodermic use, the bisulphate, dihydrochloride, ethylsulphate, quinate, hydrobromide, or carbamidated hydro-

chloride is to be preferred.—Dose: *Tonic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.) 3 t. daily; *antiper.*, 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 6—12 hrs. before paroxysm; *antipyret.*, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) in the course of an hour.—MAX. D.: 25 grn. (1.6 Gm.) single; 50 grn. (3.3 Gm.) p. d.—INJECTION (*Salts* mentioned below): 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

QUININE ARSENATE MERCK.—INSOL. in cold water; solub. in hot water.—USES: Chiefly persistent intermittent fever.—Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004—0.008 Gm.).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Same as of Arsenic Trioxide.

QUININE BISULPHATE MERCK.—SOL. in abt. 10 parts water, 20 alcohol; eligible for subcutaneous use.—NASAL INJECTION (in hay fever): 0.2% aqueous solut.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.

QUININE CARBONIC ETHER,—see EUQUININE.

QUININE DIHYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—Well adapted for subcutaneous injection, on account of solubility.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.

QUININE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—SOL. in abt. 50 parts water, 1 alcohol, 20 ether, 10 glycerin; also in chloroform.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.

QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—SOL. in abt. 3 parts alcohol, 9 chloroform, 35 water.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.

QUININE SALICYLATE MERCK.—White, bitter cryst.—SOL. in abt. 15 parts alcohol, 40 chloroform, 120 ether; sl. in water.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Analgesic.—USES: Typhoid, rheumatism, lumbago, and muscular pain from cold.—Dose: 2—30 grn. (0.12—2 Gm.), in pill or caps.

QUININE SULPHATE MERCK.—SOL. in dil. acids; in abt. 740 parts water, 65 alcohol, 40 glycerin.—Dose: As of Quinine alkaloid.—INCOMPATIBLES: Ammonia; alkalies; tannic acid; iodine; iodides; Donovan's solution; other preparations incompatible with alkaloids in general (see under Morphine).

QUININE TANNATE MERCK.—Neutral and Tasteless.—Light-brown, insol. powd.—USED chiefly for children.—Dose: (Children): 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.) with chocolate, in powd. or tablets.

QUININE VALERATE MERCK.—Wh. cryst.; slight odor of valerian.—SOL. in abt. 5 parts alcohol, 100 water.—Nerve-tonic, Antipyretic.—USES: Hemicrania, malaria with nervous state or hysteria.—Dose: 2—6 grn. (0.12—0.4 Gm.).

QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—CARBAMIDATED QUININE DIHYDROCHLORIDE.—Colorl. cryst.—SOL. freely in water or alcohol.—Used by INJECTION: 2—8 grn. (0.12—0.5 Gm.) in 50% aqu. solut.

QUINOIDINE MERCK.—CHINOIDINE.—Very bitter, brownish-black mass.—SOL. in diluted acids, alcohol, chloroform.—Antiperiodic, Tonic, etc.—USES: Intermittent and remittent fevers. Best taken between paroxysms.—Dose: 2—15 grn. (0.12—1 Gm.).

RESIN JALAP MERCK.—True.—Brown, amorph. mass or powd.—SOL. in alcohol; partially in ether.—Hydragogue Cathartic.—USES: Chronic constipation, dropsy, etc.; usually with other remedies.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.); as drastic cath., 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.).

RESIN PODOPHYLLUM MERCK.—"PODOPHYLLIN."—Light-yellow powd. or lumps.—SOL. clearly in 10 alcohol and in 100 ammonia.—Hydragogue Cathartic.—USES: With other cathartics to increase their energy.—In habitual constipation, small repeated doses act best.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.); in acute constipation, $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.05—0.1 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) p. d.

RESIN SCAMMONY MERCK.—White, and Brown.—"Scammonin."—Hydragogue Cathartic.—USES: With other cathartics to increase their energy.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 Gm.); as drastic purg., 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

RESINOL.—(*Not Retinol!*)—**UNGUENTUM RESINOL.**—Antipruritic, Antiphlogistic.—**EXTERN.** pure, night and morning.

RESORCINOL MERCK.—Recryst, Powder, or Resublimed.—**RESORCIN.**—Wh. cryst. becoming reddish on exposure; unpleasant sweet taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part alcohol, 1 water, 1 ether, 1 glycerin.—Antiseptic, Antispasmodic, Antipyretic, Anti-emetic, Antizymotic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, in vomiting, seasickness, asthma, dyspepsia, gastric ulcer, cholera infantum, hay-fever, diarrhea, whooping-cough, cystitis, and diphtheria; *extern.*, in inflammatory diseases of skin, eyes, throat, nose, mouth, urethra, vagina, etc., and in erysipelas.—**Dose:** *Sea-sickness*, chronic gastric catarrh, cholera nostras, or cholera morbus, 2—3 grn. (0.12—0.2 Gm.) every 1—2 hours, in solut. or powder; *ordinary*, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) several t. daily; *antipyretic*, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 45 grn. (3 Gm.) single; 150 grn. (10 Gm.) p. d.—**EXTERN.** in 5—30% solut.; as eyewash, 1:50 solut.; as enema, 1:200 solut.; as oint., 15—30%.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acetanilide; albumin; alkalies; antipyrine; camphor; euphorin; exalgine; ferric chloride; menthol; spt. nitrous ether; urethane.

RHODALLINE.—see THIOSINAMINE.

RHUBARB.—Cathartic, Astringent, Tonic, Stomachic.—**USES:** Diarrhea, constipation, hepatic diseases, and to promote appetite.—**Dose:** *Tonic*, 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.); *lax.*, 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.); *purg.*, 20—40 grn. (1.3—2.5 Gm.).—**Preparations:** *Ext.*, 1—3—10 grn. (0.06—0.2—0.6 Gm.); *Fl'extr.*, 5—15—30 M (0.3—1—2 Cc.); *Pills* (3 grn. [0.2 Gm.]); *Comp. Pills* (rhub., aloes, myrrh); *Tr.*, 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.); *Arom. Tr.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.); *Sweet Tr.* (with licorice and glycerin) 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.); *Syr.*, 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) for child; *Arom. Syr.*, 4 fl. drs. (15 Cc.) for child; *Comp. Powd.*, 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; ferrous sulphate; infusions catechu, cinchona, and nutgall; lead acetate; lime-water; mercury bichloride; silver nitrate; tartar emetic; zinc sulphate.

ROCHELLE SALT.—see POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE.

RODAGEN.—Dried milk of thyroidectomized goats.—White powd.—**USES:** Exophthalmic goiter.—**Dose:** 75—150 grn. (5—10 Gm.) daily.

RUBIDIUM IODIDE MERCK.—White cryst.—**SOL.** in water.—Alterative; Antiphlogistic.—**USES:** Chiefly as potassium iodide; reported not to derange stomach.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**EXTERN.** (optic neuritis, parenchym. conjunctivitis) in 5% solut.

RUBIDIUM AND AMMONIUM BROMIDE MERCK.—White cryst. powd.; saline taste.—**SOL.** in water.—Antiepileptic, Nerve-sedative, Hypnotic.—**USES:** Instead of potass. bromide.—**Dose:** In *epilepsy*, 1—2 drs. (4—8 Gm.) daily, in solut.; as *hypnotic*, 60—75 grn. (4—5 Gm.).

RUMEX.—YELLOW Dock.—Astringent, Alterative, Tonic, Laxative, Antiscorbutic.—**USES:** Cutaneous diseases, diarrhea, scrofula, syphilis.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.), usually as fluidextr.

SABAL.—SAW PALMETTO.—Pectoral, Sedative, Diuretic, Aphrodisiac.—**USES:** Bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis, and sexual debility.—**Dose:** 1—2 fl. dr. (4—8 Cc.) of fluidextr.; 8—20 grn. (0.5—1.3 Gm.) of extract.

SABROMIN.—CALCIUM DIBROMBEHENATE.—Colorl. powd.—**Insol.** in water and alcohol.—Succedaneum for bromides.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).

SACCHARIN MERCK.—BENZOYLSULPHONIC IMIDE; GLUSIDE; GARANTOSE.—White powd.; fully 550 times as sweet as cane sugar.—**SOL.** in abt. 40 parts ether, 30 alcohol, 400 water. Alkaline carbonates increase solubility in water.—Non-fermentable Sweetener.—**USES:** Sweeten food of diabetics and dyspeptics; cover taste of bitter and acrid remedies.

SACCHARIN TABLETS MERCK.—Each tablet equal in sweetness to a large lump of sugar.—**USES:** For sweetening tea, coffee and other beverages.

SAJODIN.—CALCIUM IODOBEHENATE.—Colorl., odorl., tastel. powd.—Insol. in water and usual solvents.—Uses: Succedaneum for iodides.—Dose: 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.) per day.

SALICIN MERCK.—Sol. in abt. 25 parts water, and abt. 75 alcohol.—Tonic, Antiperiodic, Antirheumatic.—Uses: Rheumatism, malaria, puerperal fever, chorea, etc.—Dose: Bitter tonic, 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); antipyretic, 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—Max. D.: 150 grn. (10 Gm.) per day.

SALIFORMIN.—HEXAMETHYLENAMINE SALICYLATE MERCK; FORMIN SALICYLATE.—Wh., cryst. powd.; acidulous taste.—Sol. easily in water or alcohol.—Uric-acid Solvent and Genito-urinary Antiseptic.—Uses: Gout, gravel, cystitis, etc.—Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.) per dose or daily, in tablets or elixir.

SALIGALLOL.—PYROGALLOL DISALICYLATE KNOLL.—Resinous solid; marketed only in 33% solut. in acetone.—Sol. in acetone or chloroform.—Skin varnish, of mild pyrogallol effect.—Uses: Chiefly as a vehicle for eugallol, eurobin, and other dermics.—Extern.: In 2—15-per cent. solutions.

SALIPYRINE.—ANTIPIRYNE SALICYLATE.—Wh. powd.; odorl.; sweetish taste.—Sol. in abt. 250 parts water; also in alcohol, chloroform, ether.—Antirheumatic, Analgesic, Antipyretic.—Uses: Sciatica, rheumatism, influenza, chorea, pleurisy, dysmenorrhea, metrorrhagia, especially before the climacteric.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Max. D.: 60 grn. (4 Gm.) per day.—Incompat., nitrites.

SALOL MERCK.—PHENYL SALICYLATE.—Sol. in abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ part ether, $\frac{1}{2}$ chloroform, 10 alcohol; in fatty oils; almost insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, etc.—Uses: *Intern.*, typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, fermentative dyspepsia, rheumatism, grip, and cystitis; *extern.*, wounds, burns, gonorrhea, sores, etc. Coating for enteric pills; such pills should be taken one hour or more after meals, and no oil with them.—Dose: 3—15 grn. (0.2—1 Gm.); as *antipyr.*, 20—45 grn. (1.3—3 Gm.). Do not give in gelatin caps.; it is apt to form salol concretions in the intestines.—Incompatibles: Bromine water; camphor, monobrom. camphor, carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, euphorin, exalgine, naphthalene, thymol, or urethane in trituration; ferric chloride.

SALOPHEN.—ACETYLPARAMIDOPHENOL SALICYLATE.—Wh., odorl., tastel. leaflets or powd.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antirheumatic, Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Analgesic.—Uses: Rheumatism, gout, typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, chorea.—*Extern.*, in psoriasis and other itching skin diseases, as 1:10 oint.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—Max. D.: 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) single; 90 grn. (6 Gm.) daily.

SALOQUININE.—SALOCHININ; SALICYLQUININE; QUININE SALICYLIC ESTER.—Tasteless, cryst. powd.—Sol.: Moderately in alcohol; insol. water.—Antiperiodic, Antimycotic, Febrifuge, Antineuralgic, Analgesic.—Uses: Typhoid and other fevers, neuralgia, etc.—Dose: 8—30 grn. (0.5—2 Gm.).

SALOQUININE SALICYLATE.—Wh., insol., tastel. powd.—Sol.: Sparingly in water.—Antirheumatic.—Uses: Gonorrheal inflammations, acute rheumatism, neuralgia, tabes, etc.—Dose: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) 3—4 t. d.

SALT, EPSOM,—see MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.

SALT, GLAUBER'S,—see SODIUM SULPHATE.

SALT, ROCHELLE,—see POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE.

SALT, SEIGNETTE,—see POTASSIUM AND SODIUM TARTRATE.

SALTPETER,—see POTASSIUM NITRATE.

SANGUINARIA.—BLOOD ROOT.—Expectorant, Emetic.—Uses: Chiefly in cough mixtures as expectorant.—Dose: 3—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 3—20 \mathfrak{m} (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Tr., 15—60 \mathfrak{m} (1—4 Cc.).

SANGUINARINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—(*Not the eclectic "Sanguinarin."*)—Reddish-gray, cryst. powd.: acrid, burning taste.—**SOL.** in chloroform, slightly in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—**Expectorant, Alterative, Emetic, Stimulant, Tonic, Purgative.**—**USES:** Chiefly as expectorant; also in dyspepsia, debility, etc.—**Dose:** *Expect.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.005—0.008 Gm.) in solut.; *alter.*, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01—0.015 Gm.); *emet.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.).

SANGUINARINE NITRATE MERCK.—Red powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol and water.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of Sanguinarine alkaloid.

SANGUINARINE SULPHATE MERCK.—Red powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol and water.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of Sanguinarine alkaloid.

SANTALOL SALICYLIC-ACID ESTER,—see SANTYL.

SANTONIN MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—**ANHYDROUS SANTONINIC ACID.**—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts chloroform, 45 alcohol, 150 ether; slightly in water or glycerin.—**Anthelmintic, Emmenagogue, Tonic.**—**USES:** Worms, amenorrhea, epilepsy, lancinating pains in tabes, and as stimulant to optic nerve in tobacco amaurosis.—**Dose:** 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 Gm.); children of 2 years, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.); in *tabes*, 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.; *epilepsy*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) 3 t. p. d.—**MAX. D.:** 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) p. day.—**Preparation:** Troches ($\frac{1}{2}$ grn. [0.03 Gm.]).—**ANTIDOTES:** Enemas of hydrated chloral; cold affusions.

SANTYL.—**SANTALOL SALICYLIC-ACID ESTER KNOLL.**—Alm. odorl. and tastel. liq.—60% santalol.—**USES:** Gonorrh.—**Dose:** 15—30 \mathfrak{M} (1—2 Cc.) in milk, 3 t. p. d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Alterative, Tonic.—**USES:** Blood purifier in syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, and skin diseases. Usually with mercury and potassium iodide.—**Dose:** 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Comp. Decoct., 1—4 fl. oz. (30—120 Cc.); Fl'extr., 30—120 \mathfrak{M} (2—8 Cc.); Comp. Fl'extr., 30—120 \mathfrak{M} (2—8 Cc.); Comp. Syr. (flavoring).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Infus. nutgall; lead acetate; lime-water.

SAVIN.—Rubefacient, Emmenagogue, Anthelmintic.—**USES:** Amenorrhea, rheumatism, gout, worms.—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 5—20 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Oil, 1—5 \mathfrak{M} (0.06—0.3 Cc.).

SCAMMONY.—Hydragogue Cathartic.—**USES:** With other cathartics to increase their power.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Resin, 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

SCOPARIUS.—BROOM.—Diuretic, Purgative.—**USES:** Dropsy.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.); as infus. (1:20).—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 30—60 \mathfrak{M} (2—4 Cc.).—See also Sparteine.

SCOPOLAMINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—Colorl., hygroscopic cryst.—**SOL.** in water and in alcohol; slightly in chloroform or ether.—**Mydriatic, Sedative.**—**USES:** *Extern.*, in ophthalmology, 0.1—0.2% solut.; *hypoderm.* for the insane.—**INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.00025—0.001 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.001 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 Gm.) daily.—Recently recommended for producing general anesthesia, in doses of $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.0006—0.001 Gm.) together with morphine hydrochloride, $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) by inject. ev. hr. for 3 doses.—**ANTIDOTES:** Tannin; animal charcoal; emetics; stomach pump; cathartics.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** As of alkaloids in general (see under Morphine).

SENEGA.—Expectorant, Diuretic, Alterative, Sedative.—**USES:** Coughs, colds, catarrhal affections, croup, dropsy, rheumatism, asthma, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 5—20 \mathfrak{M} (0.3—1.3 Cc.); Syr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 fl. drs. (2—8 Cc.).

SENNA.—Cathartic.—**USES:** Constipation and febrile conditions.—**Dose:** 1—4 drams (4—15 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Confect., 1—2 drs. (4—8 Gm.); Fl'extr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.); Comp. Infus., 1—3 fl. oz. (30—90 Cc.); Syr., child, 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—Enters into Comp. Licorice Powd.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Mineral acids; carbonates; infus. cinchona; lead acetate; lime-water; mercury bichloride; silver nitrate; tartar emetic.

SERPENTARIA.—**VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT.**—Tonic, Antiperiodic, Diaphoretic, Emmenagogue, Stimulant.—**USES:** Intermittent fever with or without quinine; diphtheria, amenorrhea, bronchitis.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.); Tr., 1—3 fl. drs. (4—12 Cc.).—Enters into Comp. Tr. Cinchona.

SIDONAL.—**PIPERAZINE QUINATE.**—White powd.—**SOL.:** Water.—**URIC-ACID SOLVENT.**—**Dose:** 15—20 grn. (1—1.3 Gm.) 5 or 6 t. d.

SIDONAL, NEW.—**QUINIC-ACID ANHYDRIDE.**—White cryst., powd.—**SOL.:** Water.—**URIC-ACID SOLVENT.**—**Dose:** 30—45 grn. (2—3 Gm.) daily.

SILVER CITRATE MERCK.—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** slightly in water.—Antiseptic Astringent.—**USES:** Wounds, gonorrhea, etc.—**APPLIED** in 1—2% oint., or 0.2—0.25% solut. as disinfect.; in acute gonorrh., 1—2:8000 solut.; as lotion, wash, or gargle, in 1—5:10000 solut.—**CAUTION:** Prepare solut. fresh.

SILVER CYANIDE MERCK.—**SOL.** in soluts. potass. cyanide, ammonia, sodium thiosulphate; insol. in water and alcohol.—Antipyretic, Sedative.—**USES:** Epilepsy, chorea.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.001—0.003 Gm.), in pills.—**ANTIDOTES:** Ammonia; chlorine; mixture of ferric and ferrous sulphates; artif. respiration, stomach siphon. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," pp. 426 and 440.

SILVER IODIDE MERCK.—**SOL.** in soluts. potass. iodide or cyanide, ammon. thiosulphate.—Alterative.—**USES:** Gastralgia and syphilis.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.), in pills.

SILVER LACTATE MERCK.—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 20 parts water.—Antiseptic Astringent.—**USES:** Sore throat, gonorrhea; intraparenchymatously in acute and chron. infectious diseases.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.).—**APPLIED** in 1—2:4000 solut. as surgic. antiseptic; as wash and gargle, 1 teaspoonful of a 1:50 solut. to 1 glass water.

SILVER NITRATE MERCK.—Cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water, 26 alcohol.—Antiseptic, Alterative, Stimulant, Escharotic, Irritant.—**USES:** *Intern.*, epilepsy, locomotor ataxia, tabes dorsalis, typhoid fever, chronic diarrhea, subacute gastritis, gastric ulcer, intestinal affections; *extern.*, in 2% solut. in gonorrhea; caustic for ulcers, warts, etc.; ophthalmic practice (in 0.2—0.5% solut.); odontalgia; external hemorrhoids; as enema (in 0.1—0.5—1% solut.); as paint for intern. and extern. hemorrhoids (2% solut.).—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.008—0.03 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Table salt; ammonium chloride; white of egg; milk. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 440.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acetates; alcohol; alkalies; antimony salts; arsenites; bromides; carbonates; chlorides; chromates; creosote; cyanides; copper salts; extracts; ferrous sulphate; hypophosphites; iodides; morphine salts; oils; manganous salts; organic substances; phosphates; sulphides; sulphates; tannic acid; tartrates; vegetable astringent infusions and decoctions.

SILVER NITRATE MERCK.—Molded (Fused).—**LUNAR CAUSTIC.**—Used only topically, as cauterant.

SILVER NITRATE MERCK.—Diluted.—**MITIGATED CAUSTIC.**—33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % silver nitrate.

SILVER OXIDE MERCK.—**INSOL.** in water, alcohol.—Alterative, Antiseptic, Irritant.—**USES:** Syphilis, epilepsy, nausea, chorea, pyrosis, cardialgia, dysentery, night-sweats, leucorrhea, venereal sores, gonorrhea, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.005—0.01—0.5 Gm.), best mixed with some chalk and put up in capsules.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ammonia; acids; creosote; tannin; organic matter; phosphorus; salts of bismuth, copper, iron, and mercury.—**CAUTION:** Do not prescribe with oxidizable matter; may cause explosion!

SOAMIN.—**SODIUM PARAMINOPHENYLARSINATE.**—White cryst.—**SOL.** 10 water.—Arsenical.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

SODIUM ACETATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 30 alcohol.—Diuretic.—**USES:** Cystitis, dropsy, and other diseases of the urinary organs.—**Dose:** 15—120 grn. (1—8 Gm.).

SODIUM ARSENATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in about 2 parts water, about 2 glycerin; slightly in alcohol.—**Alterative, Tonic, Antiseptic, Antiperiodic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, malaria, ague, debility, anemia, chorea, nervous diseases; also in cigarettes for asthma and phthisis; *extern.*, in baths for rheumatism and gout (30—90 grn. [2—6 Gm.] for a bath).—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.001—0.008 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Solut., 3—10 M (0.2—0.6 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES AND INCOMPATIBLES:** As of Arsenic Trioxide. See p. 428.

SODIUM BENZOATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 45 alcohol.—**Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, gout, uremia, cystitis, lithemia, tonsillitis, colds, gravel, phthisis, puerperal fever, marasmus; said to dry up secretions of coryza or bronchitis quickly.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; ferric salts.

SODIUM BICARBONATE MERCK.—**Cryst. or Powd.**—**SOL.** in abt. 12 parts water; insol. in alcohol or ether.—**Antacid, Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Acid stomach, pneumonia, diphtheria, membranous croup, diabetes, lithiasis, cystitis, etc.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.); large doses—2 oz. (60 Gm.) per day and upwards—in iodism, gout, diabetic coma, and vomiting of pregnancy.—**Preparation:** Troches (3 grn. [0.2 Gm.]).—**CAUTION:** Should not be given as acid-antidote, as it evolves large quantities of carbon dioxide gas in stomach.

SODIUM BISULPHITE MERCK.—**Pure.**—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts water, 75 alcohol.—**Antiseptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, sore mouth, diphtheria, yeasty vomiting; *extern.*, skin diseases.—**Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).

SODIUM BORATE MERCK.—**BORAX; SODIUM PYROBORATE;** so-called "SODIUM BIBORATE" or "TETRABORATE."—**SOL.** in abt. 25 parts water, 1 glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Emmenagogue, Antiepileptic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, epilepsy, uric-acid diathesis; diphtheria, diarrhea; *extern.*, sore mouth, conjunctivitis, urethritis, skin diseases, aphthæ, etc.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkaloidal and metallic salts.

SODIUM BORATE NEUTRAL MERCK.—"SODIUM TETRABORATE, NEUTRAL."—Transparent glass-like masses.—**SOL.** in water.—**Antiseptic, Astringent.**—**USES:** *Extern.*, chiefly in diseases of nose and ear; a cold saturated solut. used for bandages.

SODIUM BROMIDE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water and abt. 15 alcohol.—**Sedative, Alterative, Diuretic.**—**USES:** Epilepsy, headache, hysteria, nymphomania, satyriasis, delirium tremens, insomnia, scrofula, nervousness.—Less depressing than potass. bromide.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkaloidal salts; antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, mercury, or silver salts.

SODIUM CACODYLATE MERCK.—**SODIUM DIMETHYLARSENATE.**—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** in water.—**Alterative, Hematinic,** like arsenic trioxide; reported non-toxic.—**USES:** Obstinate psoriasis, pseudoleukemia, diabetes, anemia, chlorosis, chorea, malarial cachexy, Basedow's disease, phthisis.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 Gm.), in pills or hypoderm. or by enema.

SODIUM CARBONATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 1 glycerin; insol. in alcohol or ether.—**Antacid.**—**USES:** Sour stomach, gout, uric-acid diathesis, skin diseases, etc.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—**ANTIDOTES:** Acetic acid; lemon juice; oils.

SODIUM CHLORATE MERCK.—**Colorl. cryst.; odorl.; cooling,** saline taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 5 glycerin, 100 alcohol.—**Deodorant, Antiseptic, Alterative.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, diphtheria, tonsillitis, pharyngeal and laryngeal inflammation, stomatitis, gastric cancer, mercurial ptialism, etc.; *extern.*, as wash, gargle or injection in 1—5% solut.—**Dose:** 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Organic matters, easily oxidizable substances.—**CAUTION:** Do not triturate with sulphur or phosphorus, or any combustible substance; severe explosion may occur!

SODIUM CHOLEATE MERCK.—**DRIED PURIFIED OX-GALL.**—Yellowish-white, hygroscopic powd.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol.—**Tonic, Cholagogue, Laxative.**—**USES:** Deficient biliary secretion, chronic constipation, etc.—**Dose:** 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.).

SODIUM CINNAMATE MERCK.—White powder.—Sol. in water.—Antitubercular, like cinnamic acid.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) grad. increased to 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.)—INJECTION (intravenous or parenchym.): 3—20 min. (0.2—1.5 Cc.) of a 5% solut. in physiolog. salt solut., 3 times a week.

SODIUM CITRATE MERCK.—Wh. powd.—Sol. freely in water; slightly in alcohol.—Diuretic, Antilithic, Refrigerant.—Uses: Gout, cystitis, rheumatism, fevers, etc.—Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.), in solut. sev. t. p. d.; in diabetes, 75—150 grn. (5—10 Gm.) p. d.

SODIUM DIMETHYLARSENATE,—see SODIUM CACODYLATE.

SODIUM ETHYLATE MERCK.—Dry.—White or yellowish, hygroscopic powd.—ACTION AND USES: As above.—APPLIED in 1:3 solut. in absolute alcohol with a glass rod. Chloroform arrests the action.

SODIUM FLUORIDE MERCK.—Pure.—Clear cryst.—Sol. in abt. 25 water.—Antispasmodic, Antiperiodic, Antiseptic.—Uses: *Intern.*, epilepsy, malaria, tuberculosis, ague, skin diseases.; *extern.*, antiseptic dressing for wounds, lupus, vaginitis, etc. Does not attack nickel-plated instruments.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 Gm.), in solut. with sodium bicarbonate.—APPLIED in $\frac{1}{2}$ —1% soluts.; in *lupus*, 10% plaster.

SODIUM FORMATE MERCK.—Wh., deliq. cryst.—Sol. in water or glycerin.—Uses: Chiefly surgical tuberculosis, by INJECTION (parenchymatous): *Children*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.); *adults*, 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) every 7—10 days.—Used also in pneumonia.—Dose (synchronous with local treatment): 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.) every 2 hrs.

SODIUM GLYCERINOPHOSPHATE MERCK.—75% Solut.—Yellowish, thick liq.—Sol. freely in water.—Reconstructive.—Uses: Deficient nerve-nutrition, neurasthenia, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, exophthalmic goiter, Addison's disease, lumbago, etc.—Dose: 4—10 grn. (0.25—0.6 Gm.) 3 or 4 t. daily; in *goiter* 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily.—INJECTION: 3—4 grn. (0.2—0.25 Gm.) daily, in physiological salt solut.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE MERCK.—SODIUM HYDRATE; CAUSTIC SODA.—Sol. freely in water or alcohol.—Caustic, Antacid.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn., freely diluted.—Preparation: Solut., 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.), well diluted.—ANTIDOTES: Water, then vinegar or lemon juice. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

SODIUM HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.—Purified.—Sol. in abt. 1 part water, 30 alcohol.—Tonic, Alterative.—Uses: Phthisis, scrofula, defects in bony structure, and wasting diseases.—Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: As of Hypophosphorous Acid (Dil.).—CAUTION: May explode violently when triturated or heated with any nitrate, chlorate, or other oxidizer.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE,—see SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.

SODIUM IODIDE MERCK.—Sol. in abt. 1 part water, 3 alcohol, 1 glycerin.—Alterative, Sialagogue, Antisyphilitic.—Uses: Rheumatism, pneumonia, tertiary syphilis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, hepatic cirrhosis, angina pectoris, scrofula, etc.; affects the heart far less than potass. iodide does.—Dose: 5—60 grn. (0.3—4 Gm.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkaloidal salts; hydrated chloral; tartaric acid; calomel; silver nitrate; potass. chlorate; metallic salts; acids.

SODIUM METAVANADATE MERCK.—Greenish-white, alm. tastel. powd.—Sol. in water.—Alterative, Anticachectic.—Uses: Succedaneum for arsenic trioxide intern. in anemia, chlorosis, chronic rheumatism, diabetes, neurasthenia, and tuberculosis.—Dose: $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.001—0.008 Gm.), before meals, in water, 2—3 t. p. d., during 2 or 3 days per week.

SODIUM METHYLARSENATE MERCK.—Wh. cryst.—Sol. easily in water; slightly in alcohol; insol. in ether and oils.—Active arsenical.—Uses: Instead of inorganic arsenicals and cacodylates in tuberculosis, chron. bronchitis, emphysema, asthma, grip, chorea, syphilis, skin diseases, and malaria.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1½ grn. (0.03—0.1 Gm.) p. d., per os or hypoderm., in aqu. solut.

SODIUM NITRATE MERCK.—**CHILI SALTPETRE.**—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water, 100 alcohol.—**Refrigerant, Antiseptic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, inflammatory condition of intestines, dysentery, etc.; *extern.*, rheumatism, in 1:3 solutions.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).

SODIUM NITRITE MERCK.—White crystals or sticks; mildly saline taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 2 parts water; slightly soluble in alcohol.—**Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.**—**USES:** Angina pectoris, dropsy, and diseases of genito-urinary organs.—**Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d., given very cautiously.—**Hypoderm.**, in tabes, 15 min. (1 Cc.) of a 1—6% solut.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acetanilide; antipyrine; chlorates; chromates; gold chloride; hypophosphites; iodides; mercury salts; permanganates; sulphites; tannic acid; vegetable astringent decoctions, infusions, or tinctures.—**ANTIDOTES:** As of Spirit Glonoin.

SODIUM PERBORATE MERCK.—White, gran., odorl., powder.—**Decomposed** by water into hydrogen peroxide and sodium metaborate.—**Antiseptic, Deodorant, and Bactericide.**—**USES:** Wounds, purulent sores, varicose ulcers, etc.—**APPL.** as dusting powder, or in 2 per cent. solution.

SODIUM PHENOLSULPHONATE MERCK.—**SODIUM SULPHOCARBOLATE.**—**SOL.** in abt. 6 parts water, 150 alcohol; glycerin.—**Antiseptic, Disinfectant.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, dyspepsia, phthisis, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc.; *extern.*, gonorrhea, putrid wounds, etc.—**Dose:** 5—30 grn. (0.3—2 Gm.).—**EXTERN.**, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1% solut.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE MERCK.—Colorless crystals.—**SOL.** in about 6 parts water; insoluble in alcohol.—**Cathartic, Antilithic.**—**USES:** Chronic rheumatism, stimulant of biliary secretion, mild laxative, and in vesical calculi.—**Dose:** 5—40 grn. (0.3—2.5 Gm.); as *laxative*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz. (15—30 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkaloids; antipyrine; carbolic acid; hydrated chloral; lead acetate; pyrocatechin; pyrogallol; resorcinol; salicylic acid; sodium salicylate.—**CAUTION:** Keep in well-stoppered bottles; the salt loses considerable of its water of crystallization on exposure.

SODIUM PYROPHOSPHATE MERCK.—**Pure.**—**SOL.** in abt. 12 parts water; insol. in alcohol.—**Cathartic, Hepatic, Stimulant, Antilithic.**—**USES:** Lithiasis.—**Dose:** 5—40 grn. (0.3—2.5 Gm.).

SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in about 1 part water, 6 parts alcohol; also soluble in glycerin.—**Antirheumatic, Antiseptic, Antipyretic.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, neuralgia, pleurisy, scarlatina, chorea, pericarditis, migraine, etc.—**Dose:** 3—20 grn. (0.2—1.3 Gm.); in acute rheumatism, 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.) every hour.—**Max. D.:** 60 grn. (4 Gm.) single.—Also in supposit., 60—90 grn. (4—6 Gm.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Ferric salts; lime-water; spt. nitrous ether; mineral acids; quinine salts in solut.; lead acetate; silver nitrate in solut.; sod. phosphate in powd.

SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—**From Natural Wintergreen Oil.**—**USES, etc.:** As the preceding.

SODIUM SANTONINATE MERCK.—Groups of needles; mildly saline, bitter taste; turns yellow in light.—**SOL.** in abt. 3 parts water, 12 alcohol.—**Anthelmintic.**—**USES:** Instead of santonin; but less powerful.—**Dose:** (adult): $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.), in keratinized pills.—**Max. D.:** 3 grn. (0.2 Gm.) single; 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) p. d.

SODIUM SULPHATE MERCK.—**Cryst. or Dried.**—**GLAUBER'S SALT.**—**SOL.** (cryst.) in abt. 3 parts water; in glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—**Cathartic, Aperient, Diuretic.**—**USES:** Constipation, dropsy, torpid liver, cystitis.—**Dose:** *Cryst.*, 1—8 drs. (4—30 Gm.); *dried*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 drs. (2—15 Gm.).

SODIUM SULPHITE MERCK.—**Pure, Cryst. or Dried.**—**SOL.** in abt. 4 parts water; sl. in alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Antizymotic.**—**USES:** Skin diseases, sore mouth, diphtheria, sarcina ventriculi, and chronic mercurial affections.—**Dose:** (Cryst.) 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.), well diluted, in aromatized solut.

SODIUM SULPHOCARBOLATE,—see **SODIUM PHENOLSULPHONATE.**

SODIUM SULPHOCYANATE MERCK.—**SODIUM THIOCYANATE.**—Colorless, deliquescent crystals or powder.—**SOL.** in water and alcohol.—**USES:** Arteriosclerosis, urinary gravel, lancinating pains in tabes, stubborn migraine, and sympathetic neuroses.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grains (0.03—0.25 Gm.).

SODIUM THIOCYANATE,—see **SODIUM SULPHOCYANATE.**

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE MERCK.—**SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE.**—**SOL.** in about 1 part water; insoluble in alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Germicide.**—**USES:** Parasitic skin diseases, sore mouth, diphtheria, pyemia, typhoid fever, sarcina ventriculi, diarrhea, flatulent dyspepsia, etc.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.).—Large doses, 150 grn. (10 Gm.) per day in chron. fetid bronchitis and pulmonary gangrene.—*Extern.*, 5—10% solut. in chloasma and ringworm.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Iodine; acids; barium, lead, mercurous, and silver salts; chlorates; nitrates; oxidizers.

SOLUTION ALUMINUM ACETATE.—8% basic aluminum acetate.—**Colorl. liq.**—**Antiseptic, Astringent.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, diarrhea and dysentery; *extern.*, lotion for putrid wounds and skin affections, mouth-wash.—**Dose:** 3—15 m (0.2—1 Cc.), in sweetened water.—**EXTERN.**, solut. 1:15; as mouth-wash or enema, solut. 1:150.

SOLUTION AMMONIUM ACETATE.—**U. S. P.**—**SPIRIT MINDERERUS.**—**Diaphoretic, Antipyretic, Diuretic.**—**USES:** Fevers, dysmenorrhea, mumps, scarlatina, etc.—**Dose:** 2—8 fl. drs. (8—30 Cc.); children, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. dr. (2—4 Cc.).

SOLUTION ARSENOUS AND MERCURIC IODIDES.—**U. S. P.**—**DONOVAN'S SOLUTION.**—**Alterative, Antiperiodic.**—**USES:** Skin diseases, venereal eruptions, chronic rheumatism.—**Dose:** 5—10 m (0.3—0.6 Cc.), well diluted, after meals.—**ANTIDOTES:** As of Arsenous Acid.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; alkaloidal salts.

SOLUTION CALCIUM HYDROXIDE.—**U. S. P.**—**LIME-WATER.**—**Antacid, Astringent.**—**USES:** Sour stomach, diarrhea, dysentery, gravel, diabetes, vomiting, dyspepsia; also *extern.* as liniment (with linseed or other oil) for burns, etc.—**Dose:** 1—4 fl. oz. (30—120 Cc.).—*Preparation:* Liniment.

SOLUTION, DONOVAN'S,—see **SOLUTION ARSENOUS AND MERCURIC IODIDES.**

SOLUTION, FOWLER'S,—see **SOLUTION POTASSIUM ARSENITE.**

SOLUTION GUTTA-PERCHA,—see **TRAUMATICIN.**

SOLUTION HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 30% MERCK,—see **PERHYDROL.**

SOLUTION HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.—**U. S. P.**—3% H_2O_2 (=10 vols. available O)—For action, uses, etc., see **PERHYDROL.**

SOLUTION IODINE COMPOUND.—**U. S. P.**—**LUGOL'S SOLUTION.**—5% iodine, 10% potass. iodide.—**Alterative.**—**USES:** Syphilitic affections, rheumatism, scrofula.—**Dose:** 2—10 m (0.12—0.6 Cc.).

SOLUTION IRON CHLORIDE MERCK.—**Ferric, U. S. P.**—37.8%.—**Astringent, Tonic, Styptic** (chiefly in post-partum hemorrhage: 1 fl. dr. to pint water [1:130]).—**USES:** Chlorosis, anemia, and wasting diseases (usually as tincture).—**Dose:** 2—10 m (0.12—0.6 Cc.).

SOLUTION IRON NITRATE.—6.2% ferric nitrate.—**Tonic, Intern. Astringent.**—**USES:** Where chalybeate is indicated; also astringent in chronic diarrhea and leucorrhea.—**Dose:** 5—15 m (0.3—1 Cc.), well dil.

SOLUTION IRON SUBSULPHATE MERCK.—**Ferric, U. S. P.**—**MONSIEUR'S SOLUTION.**—**Styptic, Astringent.**—**USED** chiefly *extern.*, diluted or in strong solut.—**Dose:** 2—10 m (0.12—0.6 Cc.), well dil.

SOLUTION IRON AND AMMONIUM ACETATE.—**U. S. P.**—**BASHAM'S MIXTURE.**—**Hematinic, Astringent.**—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. oz. (15—30 Cc.).

SOLUTION, LABARRAQUE'S.—see SOLUTION SODA CHLORINATED.

SOLUTION LEAD SUBACETATE.—U. S. P.—GOULARD'S EXTRACT.—25%.—Astringent, Antiseptic.—Used chiefly to make *Diluted Solution* (lead water), and *Cerate* (20%) for application to burns, blisters, sprains, bruises, and for use in eye washes, and for erysipelas, gonorrhea, etc.

SOLUTION, LUGOL'S.—see SOLUTION IODINE COMPOUND.

SOLUTION MAGNESIUM CITRATE.—U. S. P.—Laxative, Refrigerant.—Dose: 6—12 fl. oz. (180—360 Cc.).

SOLUTION MERCURY NITRATE.—Mercuric, U. S. P.—60%.—Caustic.—Used only *extern.*, pure, for cancers, chancres, cervical ulcerations, boils, and various skin diseases.

SOLUTION, MONSEL'S.—see SOLUTION IRON SUBSULPHATE.

SOLUTION POTASSIUM ARSENITE MERCK.—FOWLER'S SOLUTION. Alterative, Antiperiodic, Tonic.—USES: Chorea, skin diseases, intermittent fever, malarial affections, periodic neuralgia, chronic rheumatism, etc.—Never give on empty stomach.—Dose: 1—5 ℥ (0.06—0.3 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkaloidal salts; hypophosphites, iodides, and sulphites, in acid solut.; salts of aluminum, antimony, barium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc, in neutral solutions; tannic acid; iron salts.—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon; freshly precipitated ferric hydroxide, or ferric hydroxide with magnesia; saccharated ferric oxide. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

SOLUTION POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE.—U. S. P.—POTASSA SOLUTION.—5% KOH.—Antacid, Antilithic, Diuretic.—USES: *Intern.*, urethritis, cystitis, calculi, scrofula, skin diseases; *extern.*, stimulating lotion in arthritic swellings.—Dose: 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.3 Cc.), in water.—INCOMPAT.: Organic matter; acids; alkaloids; ammonium salts.—ANTIDOTES: Mild acids; milk. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

SOLUTION SODA CHLORINATED.—U. S. P.—LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION.—2.4% available chlorine.—Disinfectant, Antizymotic.—USES: Malignant scarlatina, typhoid fever, dysentery, syphilis, scrofula, putrid sore throat, glandular enlargements.—Dose: 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.), well diluted.—EXTERN. in 3—10% solut.—INJECTION: In gonorrh. 1—2% solut.—ANTIDOTES: Same as of Chlorine Water.

SOLUTION SODIUM ARSENATE.—U. S. P.—1%.—Alterative, Antiperiodic.—USES: Skin diseases, chorea, neuralgia, malaria, etc.—Dose: 3—10 ℥ (0.2—0.6 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Hypophosphites, iodides, and sulphites, in acid solut., salts of aluminum, antimony, barium, calcium, chromium; copper, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc, in neutral solutions; tannic acid; iron salts.—ANTIDOTES: As of Arsenous Acid. See p. 428.

SOLUTION SODIUM HYDROXIDE.—U. S. P.—SODA SOLUTION.—5% NaOH.—ACTION, USES, DOSE, ETC.: As of Solut. Potass. Hydroxide.

SOLUTION TRIMETHYLAMINE MERCK.—10%.—Medicinal.—So-called "PROPYLAMINE."—Colorl. liq.; strong fishy and ammoniacal odor.—Antirheumatic, Sedative.—USES: Rheumatism, chorea, etc.—Dose: 10—45 ℥ (0.6—3 Cc.); in chorea as much as 1½ fl. oz. (45 Cc.) daily have been given, in sweetened, flavored water.

SPARTEINE SULPHATE MERCK.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. easily in water or alcohol.—Heart stimulant, Diuretic; Local Antipyretic.—USES: *Intern.*, where digitalis fails or is contra-indicated; *extern.*: in 1:200 solut. to reduce temperature, in smallpox, scarlet fever, measles, and erysipelas.—Dose: ¼—1 grn. (0.015—0.06 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) p. d.—INCOMPAT.: As of alkaloids in general (see under Morphine).—ANTIDOTES: Emetics, cathartics, tannin, stomach siphon, brandy, coffee, opium, etc.

SPIGELIA.—PINKROOT.—Anthelmintic.—Dose: 1—2 drams (4—8 Gm.).—Preparation: Fl' extr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

SPIRIT ANTS.—see SPIRIT FORMIC ACID.

SPIRIT FORMIC ACID MERCK.—N. F.—SPIRIT ANTS.—Rubefacient.—USES: Counter-irritant in painful local affections.—EXTERN., undiluted.

SPIRIT GLYCERYL TRINITRATE.—U. S. P.—**SPIRIT (SOLUTION) OF NITROGLYCERIN (TRINITRIN); SPIRIT GLONIN.**—1%—Antispasmodic, Vaso-dilator, Arterial Stimulant.—**USES:** Angina pectoris, convulsions, asthma, heart disease, poisoning by carburetted hydrogen, headache, neuralgia, etc.—**Dose:** 1—3 ℥ (0.06—0.2 Cc.), preferably in mixture.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies; carbonates; hydrochloric acid; hydriodic acid.—**ANTIDOTES:** Atropine, ergotin, or strychnine, *hypoderm.*; stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 428.

SPIRIT MINDERERUS,—see SOLUTION AMMONIUM ACETATE.

SPIRIT NITROUS ETHER.—U. S. P.—**SWEET SPIRIT OF NITER.**—Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Antipyretic, Stimulant, Antispasmodic.—**USES:** Fevers, dropsy, diseases of genito-urinary organs, flatulent colic, nausea, colds, etc.—**Dose:** 30—90 ℥ (2—6 Cc.).—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Antipyrine; tannin; acetanilide; phenacetin; iodides; fl. ext. buchu; tinct. guaiac; morphine salts; carbonates; acacia; ferrous sulphate.

SQUILL.—Expectorant, Emetic, Diuretic.—**USES:** Coughs, colds, croup, dropsy.—**Dose:** 1—8 grn. (0.06—0.5 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Fl' extr., 1—3 ℥ (0.06—0.2 Cc.); Syr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.); Comp. Syr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.); Vinegar, 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2 Cc.).

STILLINGIA.—**QUEEN'S ROOT.**—Alterative, Emetic, Antisymphilitic, Antiscrofular, Expectorant, Diaphoretic, Resolvent.—**USES:** Syphilis, skin diseases, scrofula, chronic rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Fl' extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).

STOVAINE.—Small, lustrous scales.—**SOL.** water, alcohol.—**Local Anesthetic.**—**USES:** Ophthalmology, chiefly.—**Dose:** $\frac{3}{32}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.).

STRAMONIUM LEAVES.—Narcotic, Sedative, Analgesic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, Epilepsy, rheumatism, syphilis, dysmenorrhea, spasmodic asthma, cancerous sores, chorea; *extern.*, as ointment in ulcers and hemorrhoids; also in cigarettes in asthma.—**Dose:** 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Tr., 5—10 ℥ (0.3—0.6 Cc.).

STRAMONIUM SEED.—**ACTION and USES** as of Leaves.—**Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Ext., $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.); Fl' extr., 1—3 ℥ (0.06—0.2 Cc.); Oint. (10% Ext.); Tr., 6—20 ℥ (0.4—1.3 Cc.).

STRONTIUM ARSENITE MERCK.—Wh. powd.—**SOL.** in water.—**Alterative, Tonic.**—**USES:** Chiefly chronic skin diseases and malarial affections.—**Dose:** $\frac{3}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ grn. (0.002—0.004 Gm.), in pills.—**INCOMPATIBLES** and **ANTIDOTES:** As of Arsenous Acid. See p. 428.

STRONTIUM BROMIDE MERCK.—Cryst.—**Colorl., odorl., deliq.;** bitter-saline taste.—**SOL.** abt. 1 water; insol. in ether.—**Gastric Tonic, Nerve-sedative, Antiepileptic, Antinephritic.**—**USES:** Hyperacidity of stomach; rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, nervousness, hysteria, headache and convulsions.—**Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.). In epilepsy up to 150 grn. (10 Gm.) per day may be given.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkaloids; salts of antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, mercury, and silver.

STRONTIUM IODIDE MERCK.—White or yellowish, deliq. gran. powd.; bitterish-saline taste.—**SOL.** in abt. 1 part water; in alcohol; slightly in ether.—**Alterative, Sialagogue.**—**USES:** Instead of potassium iodide in heart disease, asthma, rheumatism, scrofula, etc.—**Dose:** 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) single; 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.) p. d.

STRONTIUM LACTATE MERCK.—White, granular powd.; slightly bitter taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, 4 parts water.—**Anthelmintic, Antinephritic, Tonic.**—**USES:** Nephritis, worms, rheumatism, gout, and chorea. Decreases albumin in urine, without diuresis.—**Dose:** nephritis, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.); for worms, 30 grn. (2 Gm.) twice daily for 5 days.—**MAX. D.:** 150 grn. (10 Gm.) p. d.

STRONTIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 20 parts water; abt. 75 alcohol.—**Antirheumatic, Intestinal Antiseptic.**—**USES:** Rheumatism, chorea, muscular pains, pleurisy, intestinal fermentation.—**Dose:** 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 Gm.).—**INCOMPAT.:** As of Sod. Salicylate.

STROPHANTHIN MERCK.—Wh. to yellowish powd.; very bitter taste.—Sol. in water or alcohol; alm. insol. in ether or chloroform.—Heart Tonic, Vasoconstrictor. Not Diuretic.—Uses: As of Digitalin.—Dose: $\frac{2}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.00025—0.001 Gm.).—ANTIDOTES: Emetics; stomach siphon; aconite; veratrum viride; staphisagrine; atropine ($\frac{1}{150}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. [0.0005—0.001 Gm.] hypoderm.); camphor; picrotoxin; mustard plaster; brandy. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 434.

STROPHANTHUS.—ACTION and Uses as of Strophanthin.—Preparation: Tr., 2—5 ℥ (0.1—0.3 Cc.).

STRYCHNINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—Sol. in abt. 7 parts chloroform, 110 alcohol, 6700 water.—Bitter Tonic, Excito-motor, Stimulant, Stomachic, Spinant.—Uses: Intern., palsy, tabes dorsalis, chronic alcoholism, vomiting, dyspepsia, anemia, insomnia from mental over-work, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.001—0.004).—MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 Gm.) p. d.—In dipsomania $\frac{1}{150}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0005—0.002 Gm.) hypoderm.—EXTERN. in 0.5—3% oint.—ANTIDOTES: Stomach siphon; emetics; camphor; charcoal; potass. bromide; morphine hypodermically ($\frac{1}{3}$ grn. [0.02 Gm.]); potass. permanganate internally; artificial respiration; tannin; apomorphine; paraldehyde; urethane; chloroform; hydrated chloral. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 441.—INCOMPATIBLES (of all strychnine salts): Alkalies; alkali carbonates and bicarbonates; ammonium chloride; benzoates; bichromates; bromides; borax; cyanides; gold chloride; ichthyol; iodides; mercuric chloride; oxalic acid; picric acid; piperazine; potassio-mercuric iodide (not if acacia present); oxidizers; tannic acid; salicylates.

STRYCHNINE ARSENATE MERCK.—Wh. powd.; very bitter taste.—Sol. in abt. 15 parts water.—Alterative, Antitubercular.—Uses: Tuberculosis, skin diseases, malaria, typhoid, etc.—Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.001—0.004 Gm.) 3 t. daily.—INJECTION: Daily 4—15 ℥ (0.25—1 Cc.) of 0.5% suspension in liq. paraffin.

STRYCHNINE ARSENITE MERCK.—Wh. powd.—Sol. slightly in water.—USES, DOSE, ETC.: As of Strychnine Arsenate.

STRYCHNINE HYDROBROMIDE MERCK.—White needles.—Sol.: 55 water.—Tonic, Sedative.—Uses: Nervous affections, chronic alcoholism, and insomnia from overwork.—Dose: $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.002—0.006 Gm.).

STRYCHNINE HYPOPHOSPHITE MERCK.—Wh. powd.—Sol. in water.—Uses: Tubercular affections, scrofula, and wasting diseases generally.—Dose: $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.002—0.006 Gm.).

STRYCHNINE NITRATE MERCK.—Wh. needles or powd.—Sol. in abt. 90 parts water, abt. 150 alcohol.—USES, DOSES, ETC.: As of Strychnine alkaloid. Most frequently used in *dipsomania*.

STRYCHNINE SULPHATE MERCK.—Sol. in abt. 50 parts water, 110 alcohol.—USES, DOSES, ETC.: As of Strychnine alkaloid.

STYPTICIN.—COTARNINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—Yellow powd.—Sol. eas. in water or alcohol.—Hemostatic, Uterine Sedative; Styptic.—Uses: Highly extolled in atypical uterine hemorrhages not dependent upon neoplasms or retained fragments of ovum or upon marked inflammation of endometrium. Reported excellent also in prolonged or excessive menstruation, particularly in young girls, as effective in purely climacteric hemorrhages, dysmenorrhea, and hemoptysis; also, to be very efficacious in nosebleed and in bleeding following tooth-extraction.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.03—0.25 Gm.) as required, 4 to 5 t. daily, in sugar-coated tablets or gelatin capsules: in *dysmenorrhea* and *menorrhagia*, $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) 4 to 5 t. daily.—INJECTION (urgent cases): $1\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.1—0.25 Gm.), in 10% solut.—EXTERN. (styptic): pure or in strong solut.—[Literature on Stypticin on request.]

STYPTICIN TABLETS MERCK.—Sugar coated; each contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) stypticin.

STYPTOL.—COTARNINE PHTALATE KNOLL.—Yellow powd.—Sol. easily in water.—Styptic.—Uses: Hemorrhages.—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) 3—5 t. p. d. in tablets.

STYRACOL.—**GUAIACOL CINNAMATE KNOLL.**—Colorl. needles.—Sol. in alcohol, chloroform; alm. insol. in water.—Antiseptic, Germicide.—**USES:** *Intern.:* Tuberculosis, chronic vesical catarrh, diarrhea, and gonorrhea; *extern.,* wounds and ulcers.—**Dose:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) 3—4 t. p. d.

SUBLAMINE.—White cryst.—Sol. easily in water, glycerin; slightly in alcohol.—Surgical Disinfectant and Antiseptic.—**USES:** Instead of corros. sublimate in syphilis, skin diseases, gynecology, ophthalmology.—**APPLIED:** Vaginal douche, 1:500—1000 solut.; collyrium, 1:3000 solut.

SUBSTITOL.—A specially prepared dry fibrin from the blood of healthy animals, and intended to hasten the course of healing of poorly-granulating wounds and burns, and for treating open cold abscesses and lupus, as well as for stimulating the adhesion of transplanted tissue.—Applied as dusting powder, after cleansing wound with 3% hydrogen peroxide, and kept on with a bandage. In open abscesses, injected as emulsion. In delayed callus formation and in pseudarthroses, by injection under periosteum every 3—4 days.—Contraindicated in purulent processes, and in strongly secreting, purulent, foul wounds.

SULFONAL,—see SULPHONMETHANE.

SULPHOICHTHYOLATE-SODIUM.—A soluble sulphonated hydrocarbon preparation, manufactured by the Ichthyol Co., Hamburg, from the oily distillate obtained from a mineral deposit near Seefeld, in the Tyrol.—Brown mass.—Sol. in water, glycerin.—Particularly adapted for exhibition in pill form.—See CAUTION, under **ICHTHYOL.**

SULPHONETHYLMETHANE MERCK.—**DIETHYLSULPHONE-METHYLETHYLMETHANE;** **TRIONAL.**—Wh. powd.; faint, bitter taste.—Sol. in abt. 320 parts water; in alcohol or ether.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—**USES:** For producing sleep, especially where there is no pain.—**Dose:** 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 45 grn. (3 Gm.).

SULPHONMETHANE MERCK.—**DIETHYLSULPHONE-DIMETHYLMETHANE;** **SULFONAL.**—Colorl., tastel. cryst.—Sol. in abt. 500 parts water, 135 ether, 110 dil. alcohol, 65 alcohol.—Hypnotic, Sedative.—**USES:** Insomnia, epilepsy, night-sweats, hiccough, chordee, etc.—**Dose:** 15—45 grn. (1—3 Gm.), in powd.—**ANTIDOTES:** Stimulants; stomach tube; sod. bicarbonate, 75—120 grn. (5—8 Gm.) daily.

SULPHUR PRECIPITATED MERCK.—Pure.—**LAC SULPHURIS;** **MILK OF SULPHUR.**—Laxative, Alterative, Antiseptic, Diaphoretic.—**USES:** *Intern.,* rheumatism, catarrh, asthma, hemorrhoids, sciatica, skin diseases; *extern.* (in 15—30% ointment), in scabies and other skin affections, rheumatism, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 drams (2—8 Gm.).

SULPHUR SUBLIMED MERCK.—**FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.**—Intended for external use only, in scabies, skin diseases, etc.

SULPHUR WASHED MERCK.—**ACTION AND USES,** as of Sulphur, Precipitated.—**Dose:** 1—3 drs. (4—12 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Oint. (15 per cent.).—Enters into Comp. Licorice Powd.

SUMBUL.—**MUSK ROOT.**—Tonic, Stimulant, Nervine, Antispasmodic.—**Dose:** 10—60 grn. (0.6—4 Gm.).—**Preparations:** Extr., 2—5 grn. (0.12—0.3 Gm.); Fl'extr., 10—30 m (0.6—2 Cc.); Tr., 15—60 m (1—4 Cc.).

SUPRARENAL GLAND MERCK.—Dried.—1 part represents 5 parts fresh gland of cattle and sheep.—Alterative, Nervine.—**USES:** Addison's disease, diabetes insipidus, neurasthenia, rachitis, cyclic albuminuria, climacteric disturbances, and hay fever.—**Dose:** Hay fever, 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) every 2 hrs.; other diseases, 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.) 3 t. daily, 1 hr. after meals, in powders or tablets; children in proportion to age.—See also Extract Suprarenal Capsule.

SVAPNIA.—Purified opium.—Hypnotic, Analgesic.—**Dose** stated: Same as of Opium.

SYRUP HYDRIODIC ACID.—U. S. P.—1% absol. HI.—Alterative.—**USES:** Scrofula, consumption, syphilitic affections, skin diseases, rachitis.—**Dose:** 30—60 m (2—4 Cc.).

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES.—U. S. P.—Ea. fl. dr. contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.15 Gm.) calc. hypophos., 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) ea. of pot. and sod. hypophos.—Alterative Tonic.—Uses: Tuberculous affections, rachitis, and wasting diseases.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Arsenicals; chlorates; cupric and ferric salts; nitric acid; permanganates; sulphuric and sulphurous acids.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES (FELLOWS).—Alterative, Reconstructive.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.) 3 t. daily.

SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES (McARTHUR'S).—Alterative, Reconstructive.—Dose stated: 2—4 fl. drs. (8—15 Cc.), in water, after meals.

SYRUP IRON IODIDE MERCK.—U. S. P.—5% ferrous iodide.—Alterative, Hematinic.—Uses: Scrofula, tuberculosis, chronic rheumatism, leucocythemia, chlorosis, anemia.—Dose: 15—30 ℥ (1—2 Cc.).

SYRUP IRON QUININE AND STRYCHNINE PHOSPHATES.—U. S. P.—EASTON'S SYRUP.—Ea. fl. dr. contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.08 Gm.) ferric phosph., $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) quinine, $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.0008 Gm.) strychnine.—Nervine, Hematinic.—Uses: Neurasthenia, chlorosis, anemia, malarial affections, etc.—Dose: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

SYRUP LIME.—U. S. P.—Antacid, Antidote to carbolic acid, oxalic acid, etc.—Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).

SYRUP ROBORANS.—Tonic.—Dose stated: 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

TAKA-DIASTASE.—(Diastase Takamine.)—Brownish powd.; alm. tastel.—Sol. in water; insol. in alcohol.—Starch-digestant (1 part stated to convert over 100 parts dry starch).—Used in amylaceous dyspepsia.—Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).

TANNALBIN.—TANNIN ALBUMINATE EXSICCATED KNOLL.—Light-brown, odorl., tastel. powd.; 50% tannin.—Insol. in water.—Intestinal Astringent and Antidiarrheal. Reported not acted upon in stomach, but slowly and equably decomposed in the intestines; thus causing no gastric disturbance, while gently yet firmly astringent on entire intestinal mucosa; without by- or after-effects.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.) hourly until effect is noticeable, then 3—5 t. daily, in tabl. or powd., with water; continue in diminished dose a few days after diarrhea ceases. *Nurslings* receive 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.), $\frac{1}{2}$ hourly at first, then 4 t. daily, in gruel or other mucilaginous vehicle; *children*, up to 15 grn. (1 Gm.) per dose.

TANNIGEN.—DIACETYLTANNIN.—Gray, slightly hygrosc. powd.; alm. odorl. and tastel.—Sol. in alkaline fluids or alcohol; insol. in water.—Intestinal Astringent.—Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 Gm.).

TANNIN,—see ACID TANNIC.

TANNOFORM.—TANNIN-FORMALDEHYDE MERCK.—Loose, reddish powd.—Sol. in alcohol or alkaline liqs.; insol. in water.—SICCATIVE ANTISEPTIC and DEODORANT.—Uses: Hyperidrosis, bromidrosis, pruritus vaginæ, chronic ulcer of leg, burns, soft chancre, weeping eczema, ozena, etc.—APPLIED pure or in 25—50% triturations with talcum in hyperidrosis; in 5% suppository in hemorrhoids.—Seldom used internally (tannalbin best adapted).—[Further information in "Merck's Digest" on Tannoform, containing clinical reports.]

TANNOPINE.—HEXAMETHYLENAMINE-TANNIN.—Brown, slightly hygrosc. powd.—Sol. in dil. alkalies; insol. in water alcohol, or dil. acids.—Intestinal Astringent and Disinfectant.—Dose: 15 grn. (1 Gm.) several t. p. d.; *children* 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

TAR.—Antiseptic, Antispasmodic.—Uses: *In'tern.*, bronchial affections, colds, fevers, diarrhea, etc.; *extern.*, skin diseases.—Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2—4 Cc.).—Preparations: Oint. (50%); Syr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

TARAXACUM.—DANDELION.—Bitter Tonic, Hepatic Stimulant.—Uses: Liver diseases with dyspepsia and chronic congestion of spleen.—Dose: 30—120 grn. (2—8 Gm.).—Preparations: Ext., 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.); Fl'extr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Infus. nutgall; salts of iron, lead, mercury, and silver.

TARTAR EMETIC,—see **ANTIMONY AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE**.

TARTAR, SOLUBLE,—see **POTASSIUM TARTRATE**.

TEREBENE MERCK.—Colorless or slightly yellowish liquid; thyme-like odor; resinifies in light.—**SOL.** in 3 alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water.—**Expectorant, Antiseptic, Antifermentative**.—**USES:** *Intern.*, in chronic bronchitis, flatulent dyspepsia, genito-urinary diseases, emphysema, phthisis, bronchitis, dyspnea, etc.; *extern.* (in 1% solut.), uterine cancer, gangrenous wounds, skin diseases, etc.; in phthisis by inhalation (about 2 oz. [60 Cc.] per week.)—**Dose:** 4—20 M (0.25—1.3 Cc.), with syrup or on sugar.

TERPIN HYDRATE MERCK.—Colorless prisms; slightly bitter taste.—**SOL.** in about 10 parts alcohol, 100 ether, 200 chloroform, and 250 water.—**Expectorant, Antiseptic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic**.—**USES:** Bronchial affections, whooping-cough, throat affections, tuberculosis, genito-urinary diseases, etc.—**Dose:** *Expectorant*, 3—6 grn. (0.2—0.4 Gm.); *diuretic*, 10—15 grn. (0.6—1 Gm.) several t. daily; *whooping-cough* (in children) 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) single; 45 grn. (3 Gm.) p. d.—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 45 grn. (3 Gm.) p. d.

TERPINOL MERCK.—Oily liq.; hyacinthine odor.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether.—**Bronchial Stimulant, Antiseptic, Hemostatic**.—**USES:** Phthisis, hemoptysis, tracheal and bronchial catarrhs.—**Dose:** 2—5 M (0.12—0.3 Cc.), in caps. or with milk.

TETRAETHYLAMMONIUM HYDROXIDE MERCK.—10% Solut.—Alkaline, caustic liq.—Solvent of Uric Acid.—**USES:** Rheumatism, gout, etc.—**Dose:** 10—20 M (0.6—1.3 Cc.) 3 t. daily, well diluted.—**CAUTION:** Keep well-stoppered!

TETRAMETHYLTHIONINE HYDROCHLORIDE,—see **METHYLENE BLUE, MEDICINAL**.

THALLINE SULPHATE MERCK.—(*Not Thallium Sulphate*).—White needles or powd.; cumarin-like odor; acid-saline-bitterish taste; brown on exposure.—**SOL.** in abt. 7 water, 100 alcohol.—**Antiseptic, Antipyretic**.—**USES:** *Intern.*, typhoid fever, malarial fever, etc.; *extern.*, 1—2% injection for gonorrhea; in chronic gonorrhea a 5% mixt. in oil is best.—**Dose:** 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) single; 25 grn. (1.6 Gm.) p. d.—In typhoid, the initial dose in progressive thallinization is 1½ grn. (0.08 Gm.) ev. hr., increasing the dose daily by ½ grn. (0.01 Gm.). In progressive thallinization the **MAX. D.** is 2½ grn. (0.15 Gm.) per hour, and 55 grn. (3.6 Gm.) p. d.

THALLINE TARTRATE MERCK.—(*Not Thallium Tartrate*).—Whitish cryst. or powd.—**SOL.** in abt. 10 parts water, 300 alcohol.—**USES, DOSES, ETC.:** As of the Sulphate.

THEINE,—see **CAFFEINE**.

THEOBROMINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—Wh. powd.; bitter taste.—**SOL.** in ether; insol. in water or chloroform.—**Diuretic, Nerve-stimulant**.—**USES:** Cardiac dropsy.—The double salts are preferably used because of their greater solubility.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 4 t. daily.

THEOBROMINE SALICYLATE MERCK.—True Salt.—Wh., acid, permanent needles; not decomp. by water.—**SOL.** slightly in water.—**USES:** Powerful Diuretic and Genito-urinary Antiseptic; uniform and perfectly stable.—**Dose:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) several t. daily, in wafers, or in powd.

THEOBROMINE-LITHIUM AND LITHIUM BENZOATE MERCK,—see **UROPHERIN, B.**

THEOBROMINE-LITHIUM AND LITHIUM SALICYLATE MERCK,—see **UROPHERIN, S.**

THEOBROMINE-SODIUM AND SODIUM BENZOATE MERCK.—Fine white powder; decomposes on exposure.—47% theobromine.—**SOL.:** Easily in water.—**Diuretic**.—**USES:** Dropsy, nephritis, and diseases of the heart and genito-urinary organs.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) 3 t. p. day.—**MAX. D.:** 15 grn. (1 Gm.) single; 90 grn. (6 Gm.) p. d.

THEOBROMINE-SODIUM AND SODIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—Wh., odorl. powd.; decomp. on exposure.—Sol. 2 water; insol. alcohol.—Diuretic.—Uses: Cardiac dropsy; nephritis, especially of scarlet fever.—Dose: 8—15 grn. (0.5—1 Gm.) 5—6 t. daily, in powd. or caps., followed by water.—Incompatibles: Acids, acid fruit syrups; extract licorice.

THEOCIN.—**THEOPHYLLINE.**—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. warm water; diffic. in alcohol and cold water.—Diuretic.—Dose: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

THEOPHYLLINE.—**DIMETHYLXANTHINE;** **THEOCIN.**—White, cryst. needles.—Sol. in abt. 180 water.—Diuretic.—Uses: Cardiac affections, nephritis, dropsy, etc.—Dose: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.).

THEOPHYLLINE and SODIUM ACETATE.—White powd.—Sol. 25 water.—Diuretic.—Dose: 5—8 grn. (0.3—0.5 Gm.).

THEOPHYLLINE and SODIUM SALICYLATE.—White powd.—Sol. 14 water.—Diuretic.—Uses: Cardiac diseases, dropsy, nephritis, renal sclerosis, etc.—Dose: 25 grn. (1.6 Gm.) in divided doses.

THERMODIN.—**ACETYLPARAETHOXYPHENYLURETHANE MERCK.**—Colorl., odorl. powder.—Sol. sl. in water.—Antipyretic, Analgesic.—Uses: Typhoid, pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis, etc.—Dose: *Antipyr.*, 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.); *analg.*, 15—20 grn. (1—1.3 Gm.).

THIALION.—**URIC-ACID SOLVENT.**—Dose stated: teaspoonful (4 Cc.).

THIOCOL.—**POTASSIUM GUAIACOL-SULPHONATE.**—Wh., odorl. powd.—Sol. in water or syrup; slightly in alcohol.—Antitubercular, Anticatarhal.—Uses: Phthisis, chronic coughs and catarrhs, scrofula, typhoid, etc.—Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.3 Gm.) 3 t. daily.

THIOL.—Dermic, Antiphlogistic.—Uses: Skin diseases, gynecology, syphilis, scrofula, etc. in 5—20% oint. or solut.

THIOSINAMINE MERCK.—**ALLYL SULPHO-CARBAMIDE;** **ALLYL SULPHO-UREA;** **RHODALLINE.**—Colorl. cryst.; faint garlic odor; bitter taste.—Sol. slightly in water, easily in alcohol.—Resolvent.—Uses: *Intern.* or *hypoderm.*, in stricture, corneal opacity, chronic deafness; *extern.*, in lupus, chronic glandular tumors, and for removing scar tissue. Possesses the power of softening cicatricial tissue and tumors of the uterine appendages.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 Gm.) grad. increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 Gm.) 2 or 3 times daily.—INJECTION (parenchym. or subcut.): 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), in 10% glycerino-aqueous (4:1) solut., every 3 days. Best given as Fibrolysin (which see).

THYMOL MERCK.—Crystals and Pearls.—**THYMIC ACID.**—Sol. in alcohol, ether, or chloroform; very slightly in water.—Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Anthelmintic.—Uses: *Intern.*, rheumatism, gout, chyluria, worms, gastric fermentation, etc.; *extern.*, inhaled in bronchitis, coughs, coryza, etc.; for toothache and mouth-wash, and for wounds, ulcers, and skin diseases.—Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 Gm.).—Incompatibles: Acetanilide, antipyrine, butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, monobrom. camphor, carbolic acid, hydrated chloral, euphorin, menthol, quinine sulphate, salol, or urethane, in trituration; gold salts; spt. nitrous ether.

THYMOL IODIDE MERCK.—U. S. P.—**ARISTOL;** **DITHYMOL DIODIDE.**—Reddish-brown, tastel. powd.—Sol. in chloroform, ether, fatty oils; sparingly in alcohol; insoluble in water or glycerin.—Succedaneum for iodoform externally.—APPLIED like the latter in 10% solution, ointment, suppository, etc.—Incompatibles: Ammonia, corrosive sublim., metallic oxides, alkalies or their carbonates; heat.—CAUTION: Keep from light!

THYRADEN.—**STANDARDIZED DRIED EXTRACT THYROID GLAND, KNOLL.**—1 part represents 2 parts fresh gland. Light-brownish, sweet powd., free from ptomaines.—Alterative, Antifat.—Uses: Myxedema, cretinism, psoriasis, obesity, etc.—Dose: 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 Gm.) 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 8 grn. (0.5 Gm.) if necessary, best taken in tablets; children $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ as much.

THYROIDIN MERCK.—Dried and powdered sheep's thyroid; 1 part represents 6 parts fresh gland.—Whitish powd.—Alterative, Antifat.—Uses: As of Thyraden.—Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.), gradually increased to 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.), 3 t. daily, in tablets.

THYROIDINE,—see **IODOTHYRINE**.

TINCTURE ACONITE.—U. S. P.—Antipyretic, Cardiac, Respiratory and Spinal Depressant.—Uses: Febrile conditions to reduce temperature.—*Extern.*, neuralgia and rheumatism.—Dose: 3—10 M (0.2—0.6 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES**: Atropine, digitalin, strychnine; stimulants. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," under Aconite, p. 427.

TINCTURE ADONIS ÆSTIVALIS MERCK.—Antifat, Diuretic.—Uses: Cardiac diseases (insufficiency of cardiac valves, etc.), obesity.—Dose: 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.) after meals, in lithia water.—**CAUTION**: Do not confound with Tincture Adonis *Vernalis*.

TINCTURE CONVALLARIA MERCK.—Cardiac Tonic and Diuretic.—Uses: Like digitalis.—Dose: 5—20 M (0.3—1.3 Cc.) several times p. d.

TINCTURE STROPHANTHUS MERCK.—U. S. P.—1:10.—Cardiac Tonic, Diuretic.—Uses: Heart diseases, asthma, dyspnea, dropsy, renal colic from calculi, palpitation of heart, nephritis, etc.—Dose: 2—5 M (0.12—0.3 Cc.).—**ANTIDOTES**: See Strophanthin.—**CAUTION**! The present tincture is *twice* as strong as that formerly official.

TOLUENE MERCK.—**TOLUOL**.—Colorl., refractive liq.; benzene-like odor.—Sol. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; sl. in water.—Uses: *Topically*, in diphtheria, as "Loeffler's Solution"—Toluene 18 Cc., Solut. Iron Chloride 2 Cc., Menthol 5 Gm. Alcohol 30 Cc. Apply with swab every 3 hours.

TONGALINE.—Antirheumatic, Diaphoretic.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).

TRAUMATICIN MERCK.—Solut. of gutta-percha in chloroform.—Thick, viscid, alm. colorl. liq.—Uses: *Extern.*, in dentistry and surgery, as a protective covering for bleeding surfaces, cuts, wounds, etc.; also as vehicle for dermics.

TRIFERRIN.—**IRON PARANUCLEINATE KNOLL**.—Tastel., insol. powd.; 2½% P., 22% Fe.—Hematinic.—Dose: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) 3 t. d.

TRIFERROL.—An elixir containing 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) triferrin in 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.).—Uses: As of triferrin.—Dose: Tablespoonful.

TRI-IODIDES (HENRY'S).—Alterative.—Dose stated: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.) every 2 or 3 hrs.

TRIKRESOL.—Colorl., oily liq.; cresolic odor.—Sol. in abt. 40 water.—Disinfectant.—**APPLIC.**: in ½—1% solut.

TRIMETHYLAMINE SOLUTION, MEDICINAL,—see **SOLUTION TRIMETHYLAMINE**.

TRIONAL,—see **SULPHONETHYLMETHANE**.

TRIOXYMETHYLENE MERCK.—"PARAFORMALDEHYDE"; "PARAFORM."—Wh. powd.—Insol. in water, alcohol, ether.—Antiseptic, Escharotic.—Uses: *Intern.*, cholera nostras, diarrhea, etc.; *extern.*, chiefly to generate formaldehyde gas by heating; also on warts.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.) several times daily.—**EXTERN.** (warts) in 10% suspension in collodion, three times per day.

TRIPHENIN.—**PROPIONYLPHENETIDIN MERCK**.—Wh. powd.—Sol. in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Antipyretic and Antineuralgic; reported prompt, without by- or after-effects.—Uses: Typhoid, pneumonia, pleurisy, influenza, erysipelas, tuberculosis, migraine, sciatica, tabetic pains, etc.—Dose: *Antipyr.*, 4—10 grn. (0.25—0.6 Gm.); *antineur.*, 15—20 grn. (1—1.3 Gm.).

TRITICUM.—**COUCH-GRASS**.—Demulcent, Diuretic.—Uses: Cystitis, and other diseases of genito-urinary organs.—Dose: 1—4 drs. (4—15 Cc.), in infus. (1:20).—**Preparation**: Fl'extr., 1—4 fl. drs. (4—15 Cc.).

TROPACOCAINE HYDROCHLORIDE MERCK.—**BENZOYL PSEUDOTROPEINE HYDROCHLORIDE**.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. in water.—Local Anesthetic; Succedaneum for cocaine. Reported not half as toxic as cocaine; anesthesia from it sets in more rapidly and lasts longer than with cocaine; causes much less hyperemia than does cocaine; mydriasis does not always occur, and when it does, is much less than with cocaine; the

solution is easily sterilizable, and its activity is retained for two to three months; may replace cocaine in every case as an anesthetic.—APPLIED in 3—10% solution in 0.6% sodium-chloride solution in ophthalm., dentistry, in general surgery by the Schleich infiltration method, in regional anesthesia according to Oberst, and in lumbar anesthesia according to Bier's method.—[Literature on Tropicocaine on request.]

TUMENOL.—Antisept., Germicide.—USES: Skin diseases, in 5—20% oint. or solut. in glycerin, alcohol, or ether.

TURPENTINE CHIAN MERCK.—Thick, tenacious, greenish-yellow liq.; peculiar, penetrating odor.—Antiseptic.—USES: Chiefly *extern.*, cancer.—Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 Gm.) 3 t. daily, in pills or emulsion.

URANIUM NITRATE MERCK.—Yellow cryst.—SOL. in water, alcohol, ether.—USES: Diabetes.—Dose: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 Gm.), grad. increasing to 15 grn. (1 Gm.), 2 or 3 t. daily, after meals.

UREA MERCK.—CARBAMIDE.—Wh. cryst.—SOL. in water or alcohol. Diuretic, Antitubercular.—USES: Cirrhosis of liver, pleurisy, renal calculus, tuberculosis.—Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.), in water, every 1 or 2 hrs. as a diuretic; 3 t. daily in phthisis; in renal calculus, 150—300 grn. (10—20 Gm.) p. d. for 2—3 weeks.—INCOMPATIBLES: Hydrated chloral; lead acetate.

URETHANE MERCK.—ETHYL URETHANE; ETHYL CARBAMATE.—Colorl. cryst.; faint, peculiar odor; saltpeter-like taste.—SOL. in abt. 1 part alcohol or water, or ether, 2 chloroform, 3 glycerin, 20 olive oil.—Hypnotic, Antispasmodic, Sedative.—USES: Insomnia, eclampsia, nervous excitement, tetanus; and as antidote in strychnine, resorcinol, or picrotoxin poisoning. Does not interfere with circulation; no unpleasant after-effects. In eclampsia it should be given per enema.—Dose: *Sedative*, 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.3 Gm.), 1—4 t. daily; *hypnotic*, 30—45 grn. (2—3 Gm.), in 3 portions at $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 hr. intervals, in 10% solut.—MAX. D.: 75 grn. (5 Gm.) single; 150 grn. (10 Gm.) daily.—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies; acids; antipyrine, butyl-chloral hydrate, camphor, carbolic acid, euphorin, menthol, betanaphthol, resorcinol, salol, or thymol, in trituration.

URICEDIN.—Antilithic.—Dose stated: 15—30 grn. (1—2 Gm.), in hot water, 3 t. daily.

URISEPTIN.—Lithium compound of formaldehyde.—Urinary Antiseptic.—USES: Prostatitis, etc.—Dose stated: 1—2 teaspoonfuls (4—8 Cc.) 4 t. p. d. in hot water.

UROPHERIN B.—THEOBROMINE-LITHIUM AND LITHIUM BENZOATE MERCK.—47% theobromine.—Wh. powd.; decomp. on exposure.—SOL. 5 water.—Diuretic; works well with digitalin.—USES: Dropsy, nephritis, and cardiac and genito-urinary diseases.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.), in powd. or caps., followed by water.—MAX. D.: 60 grn. (4 Gm.) daily.

UROPHERIN S.—THEOBROMINE-LITHIUM AND LITHIUM SALICYLATE MERCK.—Wh. powd.—USES, DOSE, ETC.: As Uropherin B.

UROTROPIN.—See HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.

UVA URSI.—BEARBERRY.—Tonic, Diuretic, Antilithic.—USES: Cystitis, gravel, incontinence of urine, gleet, leucorrhea, menorrhagia, nephritis, and diseases of genito-urinary organs.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—Preparations: Ext., 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.); Fl'extr., $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 fl. drs. (2—4).—INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies; infus. cinchona; iron and lead salts; opium; silver nitrate; spt. nitrous ether; tartar emetic.

VALERIAN.—Nerve Sedative, Antispasmodic, Anodyne.—USES: Hysteria, epilepsy, hypochondria, headache, etc.—Dose: 15—60 grn. (1—4 Gm.).—Preparations: Fl'extr., 10—30 m (0.6—2 Cc.); Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.); Ammoniated Tr., 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 Cc.).—INCOMPATIBLES: Infus. cinchona; iron and silver salts.

VALIDOL.—**MENTHOL VALERATE.**—Colorl., light liq.—Sol. alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Nerve Sedative, Carminative, Stomachic.—Uses: Hysteria, epilepsy, seasickness; flatulent or nervous dyspepsia, vomiting of pregnancy, gastralgia, etc.—Dose: 10—20 drops, best given on a lump of sugar.

VALYL.—**VALERIC-ACID DIETHYLAMIDE.**—Colorl. liquid.—Sol. in alcohol and ether; abt. 25 water.—Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Hysteria, neurasthenia, etc.—Dose: 1—3 capsules (each containing 2 M [0.12 Cc.] valyl) 3 t. d.

VASOGEN.—**OXYGENATED VASELIN.**—Vehicle for applying iodine, ichthyol, salicylic acid, etc., in the treatment of skin diseases.

VERATRINE (ALKALOID) MERCK.—(*Not the eclectic "Veratrin."*)—Wh. powd.; exceedingly irritating to mucous membranes.—Sol. in abt. 3 parts chloroform or alcohol, 6 ether; slightly in water.—Sedative, Alterative, Antiypretic, Analgesic.—Uses: *Intern.*, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, scrofula, epilepsy; *extern.*, stiff joints, sprains, and chronic swellings.—Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.001—0.005 Gm.).—Max. D.: $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 Gm.) single; $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 Gm.) daily.—*Extern.*: 1—4% oint.—*Preparations*: Oleate (2%); Oint. (4%).—*Antidotes*: Tannic acid (5 grn. [0.3 Gm.] ev. 15 minutes); charcoal; stimulants; potass. iodide; camphor; wine; emetics; stomach tube; morphine with atropine hypoderm.; heat; recumbent position. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 443.

VERATRONE.—Alcohol-free sterile preparation of Veratrum Viride.—Clear liq.—Uses: As of fluidextr. Veratr. vir.; 4 parts = active constit. 1 part drug.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.—**AMERICAN HELLEBORE.**—Cardiac Depressant, Diaphoretic, Diuretic.—Uses: Fevers, acute inflammations as pneumonia, mania, puerperal convulsions, etc.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).—*Preparations*: Fl'extr., 1—4 M (0.06—0.25 Cc.); Tr., 10—30 M (0.6—2 Cc.).

VERONAL.—**DIETHYLMALONYLUREA MERCK.**—White, cryst. powd.; faintly bitter taste.—Sol. in abt. 150 cold and 12 boiling water.—Safe, reliable Hypnotic.—Uses: Simple agrypnia, and in insomnia accompanying hysteria, neurasthenia, and mental disturbances; also in cure of morphine habit.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.), best taken dissolved in hot tea or water.—(Procurable also in 5-grn. [0.3 Gm.] Tablets.)

[Merck's "Reports on Veronal" containing full clinical reports sent on request.]

VERONAL-SODIUM.—**SODIUM DIETHYLBARBITURATE MERCK; SODIUM SALT OF DIETHYLMALONYLUREA MERCK.**—White cryst. powd.—Sol. 5 water.—Uses: As of veronal, but particularly adapted for rectal administration, in sea-sickness, and where very rapid effect is desired.—Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).

VIBURNUM COMPOUND (HAYDEN'S).—Antispasmodic, Nervine.—Uses: Dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, metrorrhagia.—Dose stated: One to two teaspoonfuls.

VIBURNUM OPULUS.—**CRAMP BARK.**—Antispasmodic, Sedative.—Uses: Hysteria and nervous diseases of pregnancy.—*Preparation*: Fl'extr., 30—60 M (2—4 Cc.).

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.—**BLACK HAW.**—Astringent, Nervine, Oxytocic.—Uses: Habitual abortion, ovarian irritation, dysmenorrhea, menorrhagia, etc.—*Preparation*: Fl'extr., 15—60 M (1—4 Cc.).

VIOFORM.—**IODOCHLOROXYQUINOLINE.**—Antiseptic.—Uses: As of iodoform.

WATER BITTER-ALMOND MERCK.—Distilled.—0.1% hydrocyanic acid.—Anodyne, Sedative, Antispasmodic.—Uses: Whooping-cough, dyspnea, etc. Chiefly as vehicle.—Dose: 10—20 M (0.6—1.3 Cc.).

WHITE PRECIPITATE,—see MERCURY AMMONIATED.

WILD-CHERRY BARK.—Astringent, Tonic, Sedative.—**USES:** Bronchitis, general or local irritation, debility, coughs, colds, etc.—**Preparations:** Fl'extr., 20—60 ℥ (1.3—4 Cc.); Infus., 1—4 oz. (30—120 Cc.); Syr., 1—4 fl. dr. (4—15 Cc.).

XANTHOXYLUM.—PRICKLY ASH.—Diaphoretic, Alterative, Counter-irritant.—**USES:** Syphilis, neuralgia, muscular pains, etc.—**Preparation:** Fl'extr., 15—60 ℥ (1—4 Cc.).

XEROFORM.—TRIBROMPHENOL-BISMUTH.—Yellow-green, alm. odorl. and tastel. insol. powd.—Surgical and Intestinal. Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Extern.*, infected wounds, buboes, etc., *intern.*, diarrheas.—**Dose:** 5—15 grn. (0.3—1 Gm.).—**EXTERN.** like iodoform.

YOHIMBINE HYDROCHLORIDE.—White cryst.—**SOL.** hot water.—**USES:** Impotence (particularly neurasthenic).—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 Gm.).

ZINC ACETATE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. 3 parts water, 40 alcohol.—Astringent, Antiseptic, Nervine.—**USES:** Chiefly *extern.*, collyrium in ophthalmia, as injection in urethritis, gonorrhea and otorrhea, and as gargle in sore mouth or sore throat.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.03—0.25 Gm.).—**EXTERN.:** *Eye-Wash*, 1—2:1000; gargle, 5—10:1000; *injection*, 2—5:1000.—**INCOMPATIBLES** (zinc salts in general): Acacia; alkalies; arsenates; carbonates; cyanides; lime-water; oxalates; phosphates; sulphates; sulphides; vegetable astringent decoctions and infusions.—**ANTIDOTES** (of all zinc salts): Sodium carbonate; tannin. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 444.

ZINC BROMIDE MERCK.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol, ether, ammonia.—**USES:** Epilepsy.—**Dose:** 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.), well dil.—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) daily.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids; alkaloids; salts of antimony, bismuth, copper, lead, mercury, and silver.

ZINC CARBONATE MERCK.—**USES:** Wounds, ulcers, skin diseases, etc.; also face powders.—**EXTERN.**, pure or in 20% oint. or powd.

ZINC CHLORIDE MERCK.—**SOL.** in abt. $\frac{1}{2}$ part water, 1 alcohol; in ether.—Alterative, Antispasmodic, Escharotic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, epilepsy, chorea, scrofula, syphilis, etc.; *extern.*, caustic in nevi, cancerous affections, superabundant granulations, aneurisms, etc.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.006—0.02 Gm.).—**EXTERN.:** Gonorrhea, 1:1000 solut.; wounds, 1:100—500; eyes, 1:2000, tuberculous joints, 6—12 drops of a 1:10 solut. hypoderm. near the affected part.—**Preparation:** Solut. (50%).

ZINC IODIDE MERCK.—**SOL.** in water, alcohol, ether.—Alterative, Antiseptic.—**USES:** *Intern.*, scrofula, chorea, syphilis, etc.; *extern.*, ulcerated tonsils, gonorrhea, etc.—**Dose:** 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 Gm.).

ZINC LACTATE MERCK.—White cryst.—**SOL.** in abt. 60 parts water. Anti-epileptic.—**Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 Gm.), gradually increased.—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) daily.

ZINC OXIDE MERCK.—Pure.—Antispasmodic, Antiseptic, Mildly Sedative.—**USES:** *Intern.*, chorea, epilepsy, nervousness, chronic diarrheas, whooping cough, etc.; *extern.* (in 5—20% oint. or powd.), wounds, skin diseases, etc.—**Dose:** 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 Gm.).—**Preparation:** Oint. (20%).

ZINC-PERHYDROL.—**ZINC PER-** (or **Di-**) **OXIDE MERCK.**—Mixt. equal parts ZnO_2 and ZnO .—**INSOL.** in water.—Liberates H_2O_2 on contact with acids.—Disinfectant, Bactericide, Antiseptic.—**USES:** Surgery, gynecology, skin diseases, wounds, ulcers, burns, etc.—**APPLIED** in 10% oint. (with paraffin oint.), and as dust. powd., either pure or with a little tartaric acid, which causes a more rapid evolution of hydrogen dioxide.

ZINC PERMANGANATE MERCK.—Violet-brown, hygroscopic cryst.—**SOL.** in water.—Antiseptic, Antigonorreic.—**USES:** 1:4000 solut. in gonorrhea; and 1 or 2:1000 in conjunctivitis.—**INCOMPATIBLES:** All easily oxidizable or combustible substances.—**CAUTION:** Explodes when mixed directly with alcohol, glycerin, sugar, dry or fluid vegetable extracts.

ZINC PHENOLSULPHONATE MERCK.—Colorl. cryst.—Sol. in abt. 3 parts water, abt. 3 alcohol.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: *Extern.*, gonorrhea, foul ulcers, etc.; *intern.*, typhoid, fermentative diarrhea, etc.—Dose: 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 Gm.).—Inj. in $\frac{1}{2}$ —1% solut. in gonorrh.

ZINC PHOSPHIDE MERCK.—INSOL. in the usual solvents.—Nervous Stimulant.—Uses: Sexual exhaustion, cerebral affections, melancholia, and chronic skin diseases.—Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.001—0.05 Gm.), in pill.

ZINC STEARATE MERCK.—White, agglutinating powd.; turns darker on exposure.—INSOL. in water.—Antiseptic, Astringent.—Uses: Gonorrhea, atrophic rhinitis, etc.—APPLIED in substance, or combined with menthol (2%) in urethritis and gonorrh., and as dust-powd. for burns (5 stearate and 1 powd. acetanilide, etc.).

ZINC SULPHATE MERCK.—Crystals or Gran.—WHITE VITRIOL; ZINC VITRIOL.—Sol. in abt. 1 part water, 3 glycerin; insol. in alcohol.—Emetic, Astringent, Antiseptic, Escharotic.—Uses: *Intern.*, gastric catarrh, nervous affections, night-sweats, etc.; *extern.*, in gonorrhea ($\frac{1}{2}$ —2% solut.), ophthalmia (1:1000) skin diseases (1:10—20 oint.).—Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 Gm.); *emetic*, 10—30 grn. (0.6—2 Gm.).—ANTI-DOTES: Alkali carbonates; tannic acid. See also "Poisoning and its Treatment," p. 444.—INCOMPAT.: As of Zinc Acetate; also lead acetate.

ZINC SULPHOCARBOLATE,—see ZINC PHENOLSULPHONATE.

ZINC VALERATE MERCK.—Cryst. or Powd.—Decomp. on exposure.—Sol. in abt. 40 parts alcohol, 100 water.—Antispasmodic, Tonic.—Uses: Diabetes insipidus, nervous affections, neuralgia, etc.—Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 Gm.).—MAX. D.: 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.).

PART II—THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS

BEDSIDE DIAGNOSES AND FORMULAS

ABORTION.—Expulsion of the fetus during the early months.

Where habitual
R Hydrarg. Tannat.
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Pulv. Extr.
 Glycyrrhizæ . grn. x
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One after each meal.
 (In syphilitic cases.)

Where accomplished
R Stypticini . . . grn. viii
 Aq. Cinnamomi. fl ʒ i
 Teaspoonful every 1–3 hrs.
 (To hasten involution and
 check hemorrhage.)

R Tablettæ Stypti-
 cini Mercki . grn. ¾
 Disp. tal. no. xv.
 One every 10 to 60 min-
 utes until hemorrhage is
 checked.

R Creolini-Pearson fl 3 iv
 Aquæ Calidæ . O ii
 Inject into the uterus after
 the membranes have been
 removed and irrigate the va-
 gina 3–4 times daily if neces-
 sary.

Remedies for Abortion

Asafetida: 1½ grains in pill, twice
 daily increased to 10 per day,
 and continued until labor is over
 (in *habitual* abortion).
 Cotton-Root Bark: in hemor-
 rhage.
 Ergot: in hemorrhage; use only
 after evacuation; small doses
 where abortion threatened.
 Hyoscyamus: in neurotic cases.
 Iodine: to inner surface of uterus
 after removal of membranes.

R Formaldehydi Mercki
 (Medicinal) . fl ʒ iv
 Teaspoonful in a quart of
 water for irrigations.

Where threatened
 Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ii
 Chlorali Hy-
 drati Mercki . 3 iss
 Fluidextr. Cimi-
 cifugæ . . . fl ʒ i
 Syr. Tolutani. ad fl ʒ ii
 Teaspoonful every 2–4 hrs.

R Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Fluidextr. Vi-
 burni Prunif. fl ʒ i
 Mucil. Amyli ad fl ʒ viii
 2 oz. as enema every 2–4
 hours.
 (If *nausea* or *vomiting* pres-
 ent.)

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi
 Ext. Cannab. Indic.
 Mercki . . . grn. xii
 Ext. Hyoscyami grn. xii
 Butyr. Cacao . 3 iii
 Div. in supposit. no. vi.
 One to be inserted 3–4
 times daily.

Iron: with potassium chlorate
 throughout the pregnancy when
 fatty degeneration present.
 Opium: to check uterine action;
 20–30 minims tincture with 2 oz.
 starch mucilage injected into
 rectum.
 Potassium Chlorate: as prophylactic
 in habitual abortion, 10
 grn. 3 times daily, beginning
 with the third week and contin-
 uing until term.

ABRASION.—Excoriation or rubbing off of the skin or mucous membrane.

Powders

R Pulv. Acidi
Borici Mercki $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. iii
Dust on abraded surface.

R Bism. Subgall. Mercki,
Pulv. Acidi
Borici Mercki aa 3 iv

R Thymolis Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Acidi Borici Mercki
Pulv. Amyli . . aa 3 iii

Ointments

R Iodoformogeni . 3 ii
Lanum Mercki,
Petrolati . aa 3 ii

Remedies for Abrasions

Benzoin, Compound Tincture: applied with a brush.
Collodion: applied with a brush.
Hydrogen Peroxide: in 0.2 % solut.

R Acidi Carbolici
Mercki . . . grn. xxiv
Lanum Mercki,
Petrolati . aa 3 iv
Apply to abraded surface.

Solutions

R Acidi Carbolici
Mercki . . . grn. xlviii
Ol. Sesami . ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Smear on lint, and apply.

R Formaldehydi Mercki
(Medicinal) . \mathfrak{m} xx
Aquæ O ii
Use as a wash, applied on lint.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
Iodol.
Solution Gutta Percha: applied with a brush.

ABSCESS.—A cavity filled with pus in some part of the body.

To abort

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
Mentholis Mercki grn. xv
Ext. Belladon. . grn. xxiv
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Apply freely.

R Calcii Sulphurati Mercki . grn. i
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i
Div. in chart. no. xx.
One every hour or two.

R Sodii Hypophosphitis Mercki. grn. lxxx
Calcii Hypophosphitis Mercki. grn. clx
Syr. Rubi Idæi . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Two teaspoonfuls four times daily.

To control

R Acidi Carbolici
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki. grn. ii
Glycerini . . . \mathfrak{m} lxxv
Inject 5 min. into inflamed tissues in the early stage.

R Ichthyolis
Aq. Menth. Pip. aa fl 3 iv
10–20 drops after meals.
(In chronic cases as *alterative*.)

R Plumbi Acetatis
Mercki . . . grn. xx
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
Apply on lint.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss
 Ferri Reducti Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One three times daily, after meals.
 (As tonic.)

After incising

R Formaldehydi Mercki (Medicinal) . fl 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 v
 Evacuate the pus and inject through the incision; then apply freely on absorbent cotton or lint.

R Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Formaldehydi Mercki . . fl dr. 3 iiss
 Aquæ O ii
 Apply on gauze to the inflamed part; change every 2-3 hours.
 (In acute abscess.)

R Iodoformi Merck 3 ii
 Pulv. Acidi Borici Mercki 3 i
 Evacuate pus, wash out cavity thoroughly, and dust powder into and on wound.

Remedies for Abscess

Acid Boric: antiseptic dressing.
 Acid Carbolic: as dressing, and as injection after evacuation.
 Acid Salicylic: antiseptic dressing.
 Aconite: full dose often aborts.
 Alcohol: as a pure stimulant where a large quantity of pus is being poured out, draining the system.
 Belladonna: internally, and locally as liniment or plaster, to abort the preliminary inflammation—*e. g.* of breast; afterwards to ease pain.
 Betanaphthol: 75 grains, alcohol 10 fl. dr., hot distilled water q. s. to make 3 fl. oz. Inject a few drops.
 Calcium Phosphate: tonic in large or chronic abscess.
 Calcium Sulphide: small doses frequently repeated ($\frac{1}{10}$ grain every hour or two), to hasten maturation or healing, especially in deep-seated suppuration.
 Caustic Potassa: for opening abscesses in liver; also in chronic abscess where the skin is much undermined; also to prevent scarring if otherwise opened.
 Counter-irritation: to surrounding parts, to check formation or hasten maturation.
 Creolin-Pearson: 30 minims to a pint of water applied on absorbent cotton.
 Ether: spray as local anesthetic before opening an abscess.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: in 1-10 % solution to wash out cavity of tubercular or slow abscess.

Iodine: tincture as an injection into the sac, and also internally to cause absorption of products of inflammation.
 Iodoform Gauze: packed into the cavity.
 Iodol: as antiseptic dusting powder, pure or with powd. boric acid.
 Leukofermantin: useful in "hot" suppurative processes leading to abscess formation; also in abscess of abdominal wall and pelvis in gynecology.
 Menthol: 10-50 % ethereal solution locally.
 Morphine: to relieve pain.
 Oleate Mercury and Morphine: to relieve pain, allay inflammation, and cause absorption of the products.
 Perhydrol: as hydrogen peroxide.
 Potassium Permanganate: 1 dr. to 1 pint water to correct fetor.
 Poultices: with belladonna or opium, to allay pain or inflammation.
 Resorcinol: in syphilitic sores.
 Stypticin: $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. as bougie introduced after incision.
 Substitol: for badly-healing abscesses.
 Sulphides: small doses of potassium, sodium, and calcium, in scrofulous abscess and in chronic boils of children. To hasten suppuration.
 Veratrum Viride: 1 minim tincture every 2-3 hours till pulse slows, then 3 times daily (to abort).

ACIDITY OF STOMACH.—May be due to chronic gastric catarrh, fermentation, simple hyperchlorhydria, etc.

From chronic gastric catarrh

R Bism. Subnitr.

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . grn. l

Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx

Div. in. pulv. no. xii.

One after each meal. Overcome constipation with saline cathartics.

R Tinct. Nuc. Vom. fl 3 ii

Sp. Ammon. Arom.

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 vi

Teaspoonful in wineglassful of water before meals.

From fermentation

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. x

Sp. Vini Gallici . fl 3 i

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful in water an hour before eating.

R Creosoti Fagi

Mercki . . . ℥ xx

Liquoris Calcis . fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful every hour, except for 2 hours after eating.

Simple hyperchlorhydria

R Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . 3 ii

Sp. Ammon. Arom.

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Tinct. Zingib. . fl 3 i

Tinct. Gent. Co. fl 3 ss

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii

1-2 teaspoonfuls after meals.

R Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. ¼

Cocainæ Hydro-

chlor. Mercki grn. iii

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful before eating.
(When there is pain.)

Remedies for Gastric Acidity

Acid Carbollic: to check fermentation or relieve an irritability.

Acids: before meals; or an acid wine during meals. For acid eructations.

Alkalies: after meals, best as bicarbonates; with flatulence give magnesla if there is constipation; lime-water if diarrhea.

Ammonia: in headache from acidity.

Bismuth: in gastritis due to chronic abscess or chronic alcoholism. Good with arsenic in

chronic cases; and with hydrocyanic acid in acute cases.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated.

Ipecac: small doses in pregnancy with flatulence and acidity.

Lime-Water: in diarrhea.

Magnesium Carbonate or Oxide.

Magnesium-Perhydrol: 4-8 grn.

Mercury: when liver deranged and stools pale.

Nux Vomica: in small doses before meals, especially in pregnancy, or in chronic alcoholism.

Sulphites: in yeasty vomiting.

ACNE (simple).—Inflammation of the sebaceous glands of the skin, causing pimples, particularly on the face.

External treatment

R Zinci Oxidi Merck 3 iii

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. xl

Glycerini Mercki,

Aquæ Rosæ aa fl 3 i

Wash face thoroughly with soap suds, and apply freely.

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Saponis Mollis . grn. xxx

Lanum Mercki . 3 vss

Apply at night and wash off in the morning with warm water and soap.

R Hydrarg. Bichlor.

Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i
 Aq. Destil. . . fl 3 ii
 Apply 3 times daily, after
 washing with soap and water.
 (Use during the day.)

R Sulphuris Precip.

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Ung. Zinci Oxidi
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . aa 3 iv
 Apply twice daily.

R Betanaphtholis

Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xx
 Ung. Hydrar-
 gyri Nitratis . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Ung. Zinci Oxidi
 Benzoati . . 3 iv
 Apply night and morning.

R Hydrarg. Bichlor.

Mercki . . . grn. i
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Ol. Rosæ . . . gtt. ii
 Apply night and morning.

R Bism. Subnitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Ung. Hydrarg. Nit-
 ratis Mercki . 3 i

R Sulphuris Præ-

cip. Mercki . 3 i
 Aetheris Mercki fl 3 iii
 Alcoholis q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Apply at first only at night,
 later several times daily.

R (a). Potass. Sul-

phurat. Mercki 3 i
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii

(b). Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii

Filter the two solutions,
 mix, and let stand until per-
 fectly white. Apply night
 and morning.—Shake!

*Internal treatment***R** Sol. Potass. Ar-

senitis Mercki fl 3 i

Tinct. Carda-

moni Co. . . fl 3 i

Syrupi q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful after meals.

R Ichthyolis

Aq. Menth. Pip. aa fl 3 iv
 10-20 drops after each
 meal, in water.

R Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Tinct. Nuc. Vom. fl 3 ii

Fl'extr. Rumicis fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful in water, half-
 hour before meals.

Remedies for Acne

Alkaline Lotions: when skin
 greasy, and follicles black and
 prominent.

Arsenic: in chronic acne; generally,
 though not always, prevents the
 acne from bromides and iodides.

Bismuth: as ointment or powder.

Borax: solution useful.

Calcium Sulphide: $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Ceridin.

Chrysarobin: cautiously.

Gaduol: in scrofula and hectic cases.

Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol: locally and internally.

Mercurials: internally.

Mercuric Chloride: as a wash.

Mercury Nitrate: a single drop on

an indurated pustule will de-
 stroy without a scar.

Phosphorus: in chronic cases in-
 stead of arsenic. The phosphates
 and hypophosphites are, how-
 ever, safer and more valuable.
 The latter is particularly indi-
 cated in acne indurata.

Potassium Bromide: moderate
 doses in obstinate cases.

Potassium Iodide.

Resorcinol.

Sodium Bicarbonate: internally
 and locally.

Strontium Iodide.

Sulphur: internally, and external-
 ly as a lotion or ointment.

ACNE ROSACEA.—Red patches on the face, studded with tubercles, sometimes suppurating, resembling the pimples of simple acne but deeper seated and not connected with the sebaceous glands. It occurs about middle life.

External treatment

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xx
Sulphuris Præ-
cip. Mercki . grn. xxx
Zinci Oxidi Merck 3 iss
Pulvis Amyli. . 3 iss
Lanum Mercki . 3 v
Rub in night and morning.

R Betanaphtholis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Sulphur. Sublim. 3 iiss
Saponis Viridis
Mercki . . . grn. lxxv
Lanum Mercki . grn. lxxv
Apply on gauze or linen in a very thin layer, and allow to act from 15 to 30 minutes or more. Afterwards dust with talcum. May be repeated three or four evenings, but only once a day.

R Hydrarg. Sulphidi
Rubri Mercki grn. x
Sulphur. Sublim. 3 iv
Ol. Bergamottæ gtt. xvi
Petrolati q. s. ad ʒ ii
(Lassar's cinnabar ointment for *necrotic* acne.)

R Bism. Subgal.
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Zinci Oxidi Mercki 3 i
Pulv. Talci . . 3 ii
Lanum Mercki . 3 iiss
Petrolati q. s. ad ʒ i
Apply in the evening.
(In *sebaceous* acne.)

Internal treatment

R Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . grn. xl
Potassii Bromidi
Mercki . . . ʒ i
Liq. Acidi Arsen. ℥ xc
Tinct. Sumbul . fl 3 ii
Aq. Camph. ad fl ʒ xii
Tablespoonful in water
three times daily after meals.

R Magnesii Sulphatis Mercki ʒ iss
Ferri Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. xvi
Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 ii
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ xii
Tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.—An inflammatory and pus-forming disease of the jaws, intestines, lungs, and other parts of the body, with symptoms resembling those of tuberculosis, but due to the growth of the "ray-fungus."

R Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Aq. Cinnamomi fl ʒ iv
Teaspoonful with water.

R Iodipini Mercki fl ʒ i
Inject 3 i—3 iss after puncturing the abscess.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv
Aq. Menth. Pip. fl ʒ i
Half a teaspoonful, gradually increased to 2 teaspoonfuls, 4 times daily.

Remedies for Actinomycosis

Gualacol.
Iodine.
Potassium Iodide.
Sodium Salicylate.

Administered either by injection into the seat of inflammation, by local application, or per os.
Suprarenal Capsule.

ADDISON'S DISEASE.—Tuberculosis of the renal capsules with progressive anemia, severe prostration, and bronzing of the skin.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Onset: Insidious with feelings of weakness.

Pigmentation of skin and mucous membranes. Brownish coloration.

Gastro-intestinal disturbances are characteristic:

Nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea come on without cause.

Anorexia will account for the loss in weight.

Marked asthenia. Both muscular and circulatory.

Moderate anemia.

The causes of death may be:

Cardiac failure. Pneumonia. Generalized tuberculosis.

Syncope and asthenia.

R Euquininæ . . . grn. xv
Hemogallolis . . . 3 i
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One before each meal.
(For anemia.)

of water three or four times daily.

(For debility.)

R Ferri Glycerinophosph. Mercki grn. viii
Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 iv
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
Tablespoonful in a glassful

R Bismuthi Subnitrat. Mercki . 3 iv
Creosoti Mercki

(Beechwood). gtt. v

Aquæ fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful every 2–3 hrs.

Shake well!

(For nausea.)

Remedies for Addison's Disease

Arsenic: with cod-liver oil.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hypophosphites.

Iron: with antilematics and tonics.

Strychnine.

Suprarenal Capsule

ADENITIS.—Inflammation of a gland. (See also BUBO, TONSILLITIS, MUMPS, GOITER, and LEUCOCYTHEMIA.)

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Plumbi Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Lanum Mercki,
Petrolati . aa 3 iv
Rub a small piece into the swelling thrice daily.

R Saponis Viridis
Mercki . . . 3 iii

For methodical inunctions every 2–3 days, using 1–4 drams at a time.

(Where tuberculosis is suspected.)

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. viii
Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . grn. xl
Aquæ ℥l xxx
Lanum Mercki . 3 v

R Iodoformi Merck 3 iss
Bals. Peruviani. 3 ss
Lanum Mercki . 3 ii

Remedies for Adenitis

Calcium Phosphate: internally.

Calcium Sulphide: internally, particularly for swollen glands behind the jaws, with deep-seated suppuration.

Cod-liver Oil.

Gaduol: as wine.

Gold and Arsenic Bromide: the solution, in cervical adenitis.

Ichthyol: topically.

Iodides or Iodipln.

Iodival.

Pilocarpus: in acute affections of parotid and submaxillary glands.

Potassium Chlorate: internally, to limit the formation of pus in suppurative adenitis and in cervical adenitis of infancy.

Sulphides: to abort or mature suppuration in glands.

ADENOIDS.—A term commonly applied to a hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue that normally exists in the naso-pharynx.

R Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. v
 Boracis Mercki . grn. v
 Sodii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Glycerini Merck fl 3 i
 Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 i

Syringe through the nose and fauces to free lymphoid tissue from micro-organisms and to prevent formation of crusts on surface.

R Aluminis Mercki 3 ii
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 ss
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ Rosæ . ad fl 3 ii
 Astringent. Paint on tonsils and adenoid tissue.

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. ii
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ss
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Use as above.

ADYNAMIA.—Deficiency or loss of vital power.

R Quininæ Sulph-
 atis Mercki . 3 i
 Strychninæ Sulph-
 atis Mercki . grn. i
 Tinct. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 v
 Acid. Phosph. Dil. fl 3 ii
 Syr. Limonis. ad fl 3 vi
 Teaspoonful three t. p. d.

R Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xlv
 Ferri et Potassii
 Tart. Mercki . 3 iss
 Div. in. pil. no. xxx
 One after each meal

Remedies for Adynamia

Alcohol: in debility of old age.
 Arsenic: for swollen feet of old or weakly persons with weak heart.
 Calcium Phosphate: 1 grain, with iron phosphate and calcium carbonate 1 grain each, in adynamia from prolonged town-life or overwork.
 Caffeine.
 Camphor.
 Cinchona, or Cinchona Alkaloids and their salts: for pale, badly-fed town-dwellers.
 Digitals: where weak heart action.
 Euquinine.

Hemogallol.
 Hydrastine: to promote appetite and digestion.
 Hypophosphites (Calcium and Sodium): in nervous or general debility.
 Iron: with or without manganese to promote appetite and digestion.
 Nux Vomica: in dipsomania.
 Orchitic Extract: in general adynamia, in exhaustion from wasting disease, and in the aged infirm.
 Phosphorus.

AFTER-PAINS.—The pains following delivery.

From blood-clots
R Stypticini . . . grn. xv
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. lxxx
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful, repeated every 2 hours if necessary.

Neuralgic and rheumatic
R Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Chlorali Hy-
 drati Mercki . grn. xxx
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours while pain remains severe.

R Quininæ Hydro-
brom. Mercki. grn. lxxx
Acidi Hydrobro-
mici Dil. . . fl 3 i
Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
Two teaspoonfuls in water.
Repeat in 3 hours, giving 1
teaspoonful later, if needed.

R Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xl
Sodii Salicylatis
Mercki . . . 3 i
Tinct. Nuc. Vom. fl 3 i
Spir. Gaultheriæ gtt. x
Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 i
Teaspoonful in water every
2 hours.

Remedies for After-Pains

Belladonna: as ointment.
Camphor: 2 grains with $\frac{1}{2}$ grain
morphine.
Chloral, Hydrated: in large doses
(20-40 grains) arrests the pains;
contraindicated in feeble heart
action.
Chloroform Liniment: 1 oz. with
6 oz. soap liniment applied to
abdomen on flannel.
Cimicifuga: restores the lochia in
cases of sudden suppression, and
removes the symptoms.
Dionin.

Ergot: to keep the uterus con-
stantly contracted and prevent
accumulation of clots and the
consequent pains.
Gelsemium: suspends pains if given
in doses large enough to develop
physiological effects.
Morphine: $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, with $\frac{1}{100}$ grain
atropine hypodermically.
Opium: like morphine.
Poultices: hot, to hypogastrium.
Quinine: 5-10 grains night and
morning in neuralgic after-pains
which do not yield to opiates.

AGALACTIA.—Deficiency or absence of milk secretion.

R Pilocarpinæ Hydro-
chlor. Mercki. grn. i
Strychninæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. ss
Elix. Aurantii . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

R Calcii Glycerino-
phosph. Mercki grn. xvi
Tinct. Nuc. Vom. fl 3 iv
Elix. Calisayæ ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful 3-4 times
daily.

AGUE.—See Intermittent Fever.

ALBUMINURIA.—Albumin in the urine. See Nephritis.

ALCOHOLISM.—The diseased condition established by the inordinate
use of alcoholic beverages.

Bedside Diagnosis.—IN ACUTE ALCOHOLISM. See COMA, ALCOHOLIC.

IN CHRONIC ALCOHOLISM: The results may be:

Nervous: Tremor of hands and tongue. Jactitation of lip.

Impaired judgment.

Korsakoff's Syndrome:

Loss of memory (Disorientation).

Pseudo reminiscences. Peripheral Neuritis.

Insanity and epilepsy predisposed.

Serous Meningitis. (Wet Brain.)

Pachymeningitis Hemorrhagica.

Digestive: Catarrh of the stomach. Cirrhosis of the liver.

Face: Acne Rosacea.

Arteriosclerosis. Granular Kidney.

IN DELIRIUM TREMENS: Occurs in chronic alcoholics only.

Very common after fractures and pneumonia.

Delirium with constant incoherent talk.

Hallucination of sight and hearing; horrors.

Tremor of lips and extremities.

Marked insomnia and restlessness. Slight fever.

Duration four days. Danger is heart failure.

Alcoholic Neuritis first attacks the lower extremities.

Debility

- R** Strychninæ Nit-
ratis Mercki . grn. i
Sodii Glycerino-
phosph. Mercki 3 i
Tinct. Gent. Co. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful before meals.

Delirium and Insomnia

- R** Chlorali Hy-
drati Mercki . 3 i
Sodii Bromidi
Mercki 3 iii
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Syr. Tolutani ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Tablespoonful every three
hours till quiet or asleep. In
heart trouble, omit chloral.

- R** Hyoscinae Hydro-
brom. Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{150}$
Inject hypodermically.

- R** Paraldehydi
Mercki fl 3 iv
Olei Amygdalæ
Express fl 3 iv
Spir. Cinnamomi gtt. iv
Two teaspoonfuls ev. 4 hrs.

- R** Chlorali Hydrati
Mercki 3 iv
Fl'extr. Conii . fl 3 iii
Fl'extr. Hyoscy-
ami fl 3 iv
Aq. Menth.
Virid. . . . ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Teaspoonful after meals.

- R** Chlorali Hydrati
Mercki 3 ii
Morphinæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. $i\frac{1}{4}$
Potassii Bromidi
Mercki 3 ii
Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquæ ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Tablespoonful as required.

- R** Potassii Bro-
midi Mercki . 3 ii
Chlorali Hy-
drati Mercki . 3 i
Tinct. Digitalis
Tinct. Capsici
Tinct. Zingiberis
Spir. Ammon. Arom.
Mercki,
Syr. Aurantii aa fl 3 ii
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful in water.

- R** Apomorphinæ Hydro-
chlor. Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{10}$
Inject hypodermically.
(In severe insomnia one-
third this dose hypodermi-
cally may produce a few
hours' sleep.)

- R** Veronalis grn. x
Mitte tal. dos. No. ii
One or two at night.

Sobering remedy

- R** Spir. Ammon. Arom.
Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aq. Camph. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful in water every
half-hour.

Drink craving

- R** Cocainæ Hydro-
chlor. Mercki grn. iii
Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 i
Fl'extr. Lupulini fl 3 ii
Elix. Calisayæ ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Teaspoonful in water every
2-3 hours.

Gastric irritation

- R** Creosoti Mercki
(Beechwood). gtt. vi
Bismuthi Subni-
tratis Mercki 3 i
Aq. Menth. Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful every hour.

Rum stomach

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. ii
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 i
 Bismuthi Subcarb. Mercki . 3 i
 Syr. Tolutani ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every two hrs.
 till stomach is settled. Shake.

In threatened syncope

R Camphoræ. . . grn. x
 Aetheris Mercki. ℥l xxx
 Olei Olivæ . . fl 3 ii
 One-half a hypodermic syringe-ful or more injected subcutaneously until the heart action is restored.

Remedies for Alcoholism

Alcohol: necessary when the attack is due to a failure of digestion; not when it is the result of a sudden large excess.

Ammonia: aromatic spirit as substitute for alcohol to be taken when craving comes on; a full dose (30-60 minims) often sobers a drunkard speedily. A few drops of ammonia water, diluted, also exerts a prompt effect.

Ammonium Acetate: in full doses ($\frac{1}{2}$ -2 tablespoonfuls of solution) for straightening up drunkards.

Ammonium Chloride: 30 grains in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint water at one draught in threatened delirium tremens.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain as sedative in stage of excitement.

Arsenic: to lessen vomiting in drunkards, given in the morning before food; also in irritable stomach of drunkards.

Belladonna: in insomnia in coma-vigil; also in congested brain.

Bromides: during delirium tremens, or to lessen irritability, in 1 dram doses in the wakeful condition which immediately precedes it.

Bromural.

Caffeine: 1-3 grains every 3 hours, a physiological antagonist to alcohol.

Camphor: as stimulant.

Camphor Monobromated.

Cannabis Indica: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 grain extract as hypnotic.

Capsicum: as a substitute for alcohol, and to relieve restlessness and insomnia.

Chloral, Hydrated: to quiet nervous system and induce sleep in an acute attack. Must be used with caution in old drunkards with weak hearts.

Cocaine: to remove the craving, restore appetite, induce sleep, and promote appetite.

Conium: useful with opium.

Digitalis: 30 minims tincture every 4-6 hours in cerebral anemia with effusion and edema.

Dionin: like morphine.

Gelsemium: used like the bromides.
Gold and Arsenic Bromides: 10 minims solut. hypodermically.

Gold and Sodium Bromide.

Hydrastine Sulphate: $\frac{1}{32}$ grain increased to $\frac{1}{16}$ grain hypodermically 4 times daily.

Hyoscine or Hyoscyamus: in delirium tremens.

Lupulin: with capsicum as substitute for alcohol; also to quiet nervous system in delirium tremens.

Morphine: with tonics before meals, for pain, nausea, and anorexia.

Nux Vomica: as tonic and stimulant to nervous system, and generally to aid digestion; 5 minims tincture with 15 minims tincture capsicum every 4 hours diminishes craving for alcohol; useful in the tremor of chronic alcoholism.

Opium: if necessary, to produce sleep; to relieve pain of chronic gastritis and the want of appetite. Use cautiously.

Paraldehyde.

Phosphorus: in chronic cases as nerve tonic.

Picrotoxin: $\frac{1}{32}$ grain, for tremors.

Potassium Bromide: 60 grains every 4-6 hours in the "horrors" preceding delirium.

Quinine: in the "horrors" stage it acts as a sedative to the brain and restores digestive functions; 1 grain 2-3 times daily as a tonic in nervous conditions.

Sodium Bromide.

Stramonium: like belladonna, but more powerful.

Strychnine: $\frac{1}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of the nitrate hypodermically in dipsomania; in delirium tremens, the hypodermic injections may be pushed almost to the commencement of tetanic action.

Tartar Emetic: with opium to control mania and insomnia.

Veronal: in delirium and insomnia.

Zinc Oxide: in chronic alcoholic dyspepsia, and nervous debility, 2-4 grains, twice daily; also allays craving.

ALOPECIA.—Falling out of the hair; baldness.

Simple

R Pilocarpinae Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. xxx

Quininae Hydrochlor. Mercki 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Petrolati . . . 3 i

Apply freely at bed-time, after thoroughly shampooing the head.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 iii
Spir. Myrciæ . . fl 3 viii
Apply daily.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii
Tinct. Canthar. fl 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
Aquæ
Alcoholis aa ad fl 3 viii
Apply daily.

R Quininae Sulphatis Mercki grn. xx
Zinci Sulphatis Mercki . . . grn. x
Tinct. Canthar. fl 3 iii
Alcoholis Absolut. Mercki . fl 3 iv
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Spir. Myrciæ ad fl 3 vi
Apply twice daily.

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
Acidi Salicylici Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Acidi Tannici Mercki . . . 3 iss
Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 v
Oil Ricini . . . fl 3 i
Ol. Lavand. . . gtt. xx
Spir. Myrciæ ad fl 3 vi

R Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . 3 vi
Spir. Myrciæ . . fl 3 viii
Rub thoroughly into the scalp.

Pityroides

R Acid Salicylici Mercki . . . 3 i
Acidi Borici Mercki . . . 3 i
Lanum Mercki
Petrolati . . aa 3 i
Apply freely at night, after thoroughly shampooing.

Areata

R Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki grn. x
Resorcin. Mercki 3 v
Acidi Borici Mercki . . . 3 v
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Alcoholis q. s. ad fl 3 viii
Poison! Scalp wash.

R Betanaphtholis Mercki . . . grn. x
Alcoholis Absolut. Mercki . . . fl 3 iii
Rub in with flannel until scalp becomes dry.

R Balsami Peruv. Resorcin. Mercki
Acidi Salicylici Mercki . . aa grn. xv
Sulphuris Præcip. Mercki . 3 iiss
Lanum Mercki,
Petrolati . . aa 3 ii
Apply every morning.

Remedies for Alopecia

Acid. Carbollic: In alopecia areata.
Arsenic: 5 minims Fowler's solution three times daily.
Borax: as shampoo.
Cantharides: 1 part tincture to 8 parts castor oil rubbed in

roots of hair morning and night.
Ichthyol.
Pilocarpine: locally or subcutaneously.
Quinine.
Resorcinol.

Sapo Viridis: as shampoo, night and morning, using a mixture of tincture green soap and alcohol, of each 3 oz., and spirit lavender 1 oz.

Shaving: sometimes useful after illness.
Sodium Bicarbonate: as a lotion in alopecia pityroides.
Thymol.

AMAUROSIS AND AMBLYOPIA.—Impairment of the vision not due to dioptric abnormality or visible organic lesion. May be due to auto-intoxication, debility, rheumatism, indulgence in tobacco or liquor, or metallic poisoning, in syphilis, etc.

R Veratrinæ Merck. grn. x
Ætheris Mercki. fl 3 ii
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i
Brush once daily over eyelids, eyebrows, and temples.
—Caution! Avoid contact of remedy with the conjunctiva.

From auto-intoxication

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
Mitis Mercki grn. ix
Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xxx
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xv
Div. in pulv. no. iii.
One powder, followed in 5 hours by Rochelle salt.

From debility

R Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Tinct. Cardam. Co. fl 3 ii
Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 ii
Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.
(In cases due to *extreme weakness*.)

From tobacco, drink, etc.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful 3 times daily before meals.

R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochlor. Mercki. grn. ii
Sodii Glycerinophosph. Mercki grn. xl
Aq. Aurant. Flor. fl 3 vi
Syrupi q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful 3 times daily, in water. Interdict alcohol and water.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{40}$
Aq. Dest. . . ℥ xxx
Inject hypodermically.
(In *tobacco and traumatic amblyopia*, and in *progressive nerve atrophy* not dependent on intercranial disease.)

From rheumatism

R Antipyrinæ Mercki
Sodii Salicylatis
Mercki . . aa 3 i
Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 i
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

From syphilis, or metallic poisoning

R Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki. grn. ss
Syr. Sarsap. Co. fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful after meals.

Remedies for Amaurosis and Amblyopia

Amyl Nitrite: in some cases of disease of the optic nerve.
Digitalis: in toxic cases.

Emmenagogues: if due to menstrual disorders.
Guaiaac: in rheumatic diathesis.

Mercury: when due to syphilis.
 Myotomy: in asthenopia and hysterical amblyopia.
 Opium: with champagne in tobacco amaurosis.
 Pilocarpine: in tobacco and alcoholic abuse.
 Potassium Iodide: in amblyopia from lead-poisoning.
 Salicylates: in rheumatic diathesis.
 Santonin: in later stages of iritis

and choroiditis, and in loss of power of optic nerve.
 Seton: on temple; or blisters, along with potassium iodide, in amaurosis coming on suddenly, and associated with tenderness of the eyeball on pressure.
 Strychnine: in tobacco amaurosis, alcoholic excess, nerve atrophy (without cranial disease), and in traumatic amaurosis.

AMENORRHEA.—Absence or arrest of the menstrual discharge. May be due to cold, fear, excitement, atony, pregnancy, chlorosis, anemia, etc.

Simple atonic

R Tinct. Ferri
 Chloridi . . . fl 3 iii
 Tinct. Canthar. fl 3 i
 Tinct. Guaiaci
 Ammon. . . fl 3 iss
 Tinct. Aloes . . fl 3 iv
 Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful thrice daily.

With anemia and scanty urine

R Ferri Citratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 ii
 Syr. Limonis ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

From cold

R Euquininæ . . . 3 iss
 Ext. Nuc. Vom. grn. xii
 Ol. Sabinæ . . . ℥l xxx
 Pulv. Aloes . . grn. viii
 Cantharidis . . grn. xxiv
 Div. in pil. no. xlviii.
 One 3 times daily.

Other Remedies for Amenorrhea

Aconite: when menses suddenly checked by cold, wet feet, etc.
 Alcohol: in sudden suppression after exposure.
 Aloes: alone or with iron. In torpor and anemia; best given a few days before the expected period.
 Apol: 5–10 minims twice daily for some days before the expected period; if there is a molimen, 15 grains in a few hours. Useful in anemia and torpor only.

R Quininæ Bisulphatis Mercki grn. xx
 Tinct. Opii Camph. fl 3 iv
 Syr. Rhei Aromatici q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Tablespoonful thrice daily.

From fear or excitement

R Ammonii Valerianatis Mercki . grn. xl
 Tinc. Cardam. Co. fl 3 vi
 Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 i

R Potassii Permanent. Mercki grn. xx
 Boli Albæ . . . grn. xxx
 Petrolati . . ut ft. massa
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.
 One three times daily, before meals, with half a glass of water.

R Mangani Dioxididi Mercki . . grn. x
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.
 One capsule three times daily, after meals, with water.

Arsenic: with iron in anemia and functional inactivity of ovaries and uterus.
 Asafetida: with aloes in anemia and torpor of the intestines.
 Cantharides: with iron in torpor of uterus.
 Cimicifuga: to restore the secretion, and remove the headache, ovarian neuralgia, etc., produced by its sudden stoppage.
 Cold Sponging: as a general tonic and "bracer."

Colocynth: in chlorotic anemia with constipation.	manganese dioxide. 1-2 grains 3 times daily most efficient for restoring flow; useful in amenorrhea from cold feet.
Cotton-root Bark.	Quinine.
Electricity: in atony of uterus and ovaries.	Rue: in atonic conditions of ovaries or of uterus. Contra-indicated in plethora.
Ergot: in plethoric subjects, and in anemia.	Salines: in constipation in plethoric cases.
Eumenol: teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.	Sanguinaria: in functional amenorrhea; contra-indicated in plethora.
Ignatia: in suppression of hysteria.	Santonin: in 2 doses of 2-3 grains each, one or two days before the expected period.
Iron: in anemia.	Sitz Baths: hot, with or without mustard, for some days before the period; with mustard if suddenly arrested.
Manganese Dioxide: in amenorrhea of young women; in delayed menstruation, or when a period has been missed through a chill. Perseverance is required in the last case.	Tansy.
Myrrh: as tonic emmenagogue.	
Nux Vomica: small doses of extract, with iron, in anemia.	
Pennyroyal.	
Potassium Permanganate: like	

AMYGDALITIS.—Inflammation of the tonsils. See TONSILLITIS.

AMYLOID KIDNEY.—A kidney the seat of amyloid or waxy degeneration.

Bedside Diagnosis.—A sequence to chronic parenchymatous nephritis (Bright's Disease).

Always associated with chronic suppuration, bone disease, syphilis, or tuberculosis.

Never exists alone: There are lardaceous changes in liver, spleen and intestines which explains the enlargement of liver and spleen and associated diarrhea.

Absence of signs of cardiac hypertrophy and high pressure.

Urinalysis:

Amount, increased. Sp. Gr., low.

Albumin, exceedingly variable. Usually abundant.

Casts, variable. Usually hyaline, many of which give the amyloid reaction. (Waxy cast.) Fatty and finely granular casts at times.

ANEMIA.—Deficiency of blood or of the important constituents of the blood (red corpuscles).

PROGRESSIVE PERNICIOUS PRIMARY ANEMIA.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Begins in middle life, after 40. If pregnancy be excluded, it is found to be more frequent in the male sex.

Onset is very insidious.

Patient takes on flesh and is flabby in spite of the exhaustion.

Debility: mental, physical and muscular.

Progressive increasing pallor: a lemon-yellow tint.

Slight fever in 75% of the cases. 100°-101° F.

Remissions are a characteristic feature. In these remissions megaloblasts may be absent.

Pulse: Soft, compressible, jerky and easily excited.

Marked anorexia: Refusal to take food.

Blood Picture:

R.B.C. 2,000,000 or lower.

Hemoglobin relatively increased. 30%.

Color index is high: one plus.

Normablasts with Megaloblasts predominating.

Megaloblastic crisis, 75%. Normablastic crisis, 25%.

Poikilocytosis is very marked.

Low leucocyte count. 3,000-4,000.

Polychromatophilia and myelocytes.

Color of blood is pale, resembles washings of meat.

Complications: Dilatation of the heart. Atrophy of the stomach.

SECONDARY OR SYMPTOMATIC ANEMIA.

Blood Picture:

R. B. C. and Hb. lowered in the same proportion.

Nucleated red blood cells appear (Normablasts.)

Poikilocytosis.

Polychromatophilia is slight.

Best marked in post-hemorrhagic anemia.

Relative leucocytosis, especially after hemorrhage.

Eosinophiles when due to parasites.

In regeneration the hemoglobin does not follow the upward rise in the number of R.B.C.

Anisocytosis and microcytes occur in secondary anemias due to malignant tumors especially of the intestinal tract.

The longer the hemorrhage the greater the coagulability.

Idiopathic

R Hemogallolis . 3 i
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. x
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One, half an hour before
each meal.

Convalescent

R Ferri Glycerino-
phosph. Mercki grn. xl
Strychninæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful 3 times daily,
after meals.

Malarial

R Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. ss
Euquininæ . . grn. xxx
Ferri Sulphatis
Exsic. Mercki grn. xl
Strychninæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. ss
Div. in pil. no. xx.
One pill 3 times daily.

R Ferri Lactatis
Mercki . . . grn. lxxv
Quininæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. xl
Extr. Gentianæ
Pulv. Glycyrrhizæ . aa q. s.
Div. in pil. no. l.
One pill 3 times daily, after
meals.

R Ferri Pyrophos-
phatis Mercki 3 i
Sodii Arsenatis
Mercki . . . grn. i
Quininæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. xv
Extr. Nuc. Vom. grn. v
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
One pill 2-3 times daily.

Nephritic

R Ferri et Ammon.
Citratiss Mercki 3 i
Potassii Citratiss
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Aq. Cinnamomi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Elix. Aurantii ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful in water after
meals.

Pernicious

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
Vini Gaduoli ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
Tablespoonful in water af-
ter meals.

R Mangani Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. xl
Ferri Sulphatis
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Sodii Carbonatis
Mercki . . . 3 iii
Mellis . . q. s.
Div. in pil. no. 120.
Two pills 3-4 times daily
after meals.

R Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ferri Reducti
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Extr. Nuc. Vom. grn. x
 Extr. Taraxaci q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One pill after each meal,
 with a glass of water.

R Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Quininæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. xl
 Mass. Ferri Car-
 bonatis Mercki 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 One or two pills three times
 daily.

R Liq. Potassii Ar-
 senitis Mercki fl 3 i
 Tinct. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 ss
 Acidi Phosph. Dil. fl 3 ss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful in water, taken
 through a glass tube, three
 times daily, after meals.

R Arsen-Hemolis . grn. xx
 Caps. Suprarenalis
 Siccæ Mercki 3 i
 Div. in caps. gel. no. xii.
 One after each meal.

Neurasthenic

R Ferri et Ammon.
 Citratis Mercki 3 iii
 Liq. Potassii Ar-
 senitis Mercki fl 3 ii
 Potassii Bro-
 midi Mercki . 3 iv
 Liq. Ammonii
 Acetatis . . . fl 3 iii
 Aquæ chloro-
 formi . . . ad fl 3 vi
 Two teaspoonfuls with
 water after each meal.

R Ferri Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Ichthyolis . . . grn. c
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Extr. Cannabis
 Ind. Mercki . grn. v
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xx.
 One capsule after each meal.

Tuberculous or Strumous

R Calcii Glycerino-
 phos. Mercki . grn. l
 Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Two teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

Remedies for Anemia

Acids: when added to saline pur-
 gatives to exert a tonic action
 on the mucous membranes in
 anemia of young women.

Acid, Gallic: in anemia due to
 chronic mucous discharge.

Alkalies: as gastric and hepatic
 tonics.

Arsenic: where iron fails or does
 not agree with the patient. Also
 in pernicious anemia.

Arsen-hemol.

Arsen-triferrin.

Bone-marrow: in pernicious cases.

Calcium Lactophosphate: during
 nursing, or after an exhausting
 purulent discharge.

Calcium Phosphate: during growth,
 or where the system is enfeebled
 by drain of any kind (rapid

child-bearing, excessive men-
 struation, etc.).

Cod-liver Oil or Gaduol: of service
 in children.

Euquinine: as a tonic.

Ferratin.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hemogallol: most readily absorbed
 of all iron preparations; very
 valuable in weak digestion.

Hypophosphites (Calcium or So-
 dium): in cases of nervous debili-
 ty care must be taken that the
 digestion be not impaired.

Iron: very useful. When stomach
 is at all irritable the carbon-
 ate is often best. Weak, ane-
 mic girls who vomit after food
 are best treated with the per-
 chloride. In coated tongue the

ammonio-citrate is often best to begin with. The malate has been useful in pernicious anemia. In gastric disturbance and constipation, a combination with rhubarb is often very effectual. Where mucous membrane is very flabby, large doses of the perchloride. Chalybeate waters more often succeed than pharmaceutical preparations; one drop of the solution of perchloride in a tumbler of water is an approximate substitute for them. Manganese: best given with iron, as not much use alone; does not constipate.

Nux Vomica: stimulates blood-making organs, and useful when combined with iron.
Orexin: stimulates the appetite.
Oxygen: inhaled in anemia from loss of blood or suppuration.
Pancreatin or Pepsin: in feeble digestion.
Quinine: in malnutrition, and as a tonic.
Sodium Arsenate or Cacodylate.
Strychnine.
Syrup Iron Iodide.
Thymol: in tropical anemia due to ankylostomiasis.
Triferrin.
Wine: with food to aid digestion.

ANEURISM.—A dilated or ruptured artery forming a pulsating blood tumor.

Bedside Diagnosis: In Aneurism of Thoracic Aorta.—The aneurism of *physical signs* springs from the ascending portion of the arch of the aorta, pointing toward the right second interspace, eroding the ribs and appearing there as a pseudo tumor. Its signs are as follows:

Expansile pulsation: Systolic impulse.

Thrills: Systolic or Diastolic.

Dullness to the right of the manubrium.

Ringing accentuated aortic second sound.

Pressure symptoms may also be present (see below).

The aneurism of *symptoms* springs from the transverse portion of the arch of the aorta, presenting chiefly in the median line and a little to the right of the sternum.

The *pressure* symptoms here are most marked:

Paroxysmal, brassy cough.

Dyspnea, aphonia and hoarseness. Dysphagia.

Compression of the great vessels of the neck causes:

Clubbing of fingers of the right hand.

Edema of the right arm.

Retardation of pulse beyond the aneurism causing difference in time and volumes in radial arteries.

The *Tracheal Tugging* if present is diagnostic.

Attacks of paroxysmal pain and angina pectoris.

There are signs of hypertrophy of the heart, and relative aortic insufficiency is apt to develop.

Hemoptysis may occur at any time.

When the descending portion of the arch is affected the tumor projects to the left and *behind*, eroding the vertebrae. (From the third to the sixth dorsal.)

There is a gnawing sensation in the vertebrae.

X-ray is of importance in making a diagnosis of aneurism.

To lower blood-tension

R Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful in milk every 8 hours, gradually increased, so long as the pulse does not

increase, to 3 teaspoonfuls. The diet should be cut to as near half usual amount as endurable, and amount of drink of all kinds materially reduced. Absolute rest should be enjoined. If pulse rises, reduce dose immediately.

R Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 iss
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 v
 Two teaspoonfuls three times daily.

*To relieve pain***R Morphinae Sul-**

phatis Mercki grn. i
 Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . grn. xxiv
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 ss.
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful in water, at bedtime.

*To favor coagulation***R Calcii Chloridi**

Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful three times daily, in water.

R Acidi Gallici

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xx
 Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One pill every 2 hours.

R Liq. Gelatinæ Sterilis.

Mercki (10%) 3 x
 Liq. Sodii Chloridi (0.6%) ad 3 vi
 Sterilize the solution, and inject 3-6 fl. oz. hypodermically into the abdominal, pectoral, or gluteal region, after first thoroughly disinfecting the part. The solution is used warm, and injected slowly, the treatment being repeated daily or every other day, according to the patient's constitution.

Remedies for Aneurism

Aconite: to relieve pain and slow the circulation.

Barium Chloride: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses.

Calcium Chloride: to favor coagulation.

Chloroform: inhaled to relieve dyspnea.

Digitalis is *contraindicated* (Hare).

Ergotin: local hypodermic injection has been successful. Favors coagulation of the blood in sac.

Hydrastinine: has a mild but enduring contractile action on the arteries, and is useful in acute and chronic aortitis and arterio-

sclerosis as a preventive of aneurism.

Iron Chloride Solution: to cause coagulation on injection into sac.

Lead Acetate: with rest.

Morphine: with hydrated chloral or croton chloral, for pain.

Potassium Iodide: in large doses (15-30 grains), with the recumbent position.

Strontium Iodide: to lower blood tension.

Veratrum Viride: with opium to quiet circulation.

ANGINA.—A symptom of suffocation or soreness of the throat attending many diseases. For special anginas, see CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, LARYNGITIS, PHARYNGITIS, SCARLATINA, SYPHILIS and TONSILLITIS.

ANGINA PECTORIS (STENOCARDIA).—Spasmodic disturbance of the heart's function, with excruciating chest pain, suffocation, syncope, and a feeling of impending death.

TRUE ANGINA.

Age: From 40 to 60 At any age.

Sex:—In men almost exclusively Women.

Time of Occurrence:—Follows exertion, and flatulent distension of stomach Spontaneous.

Rarely periodical or nocturnal Periodical and nocturnal.

Attitude:—Silence and immobility Agitation and activity.

Pain:—Agonizing Less severe.
 Sense of compression by vise..... Sense of distension.
 Lasts a few seconds..... Lasts 1-2 hours.
 Radiates down left arm..... Does not radiate.
 Profuse perspiration.
 Pulse:—During attack, tension increased.
 A hard, corded, incompressible pulse.... Tension not affected.

*To relieve attack***R** Amylis Nitritis

Mercki . . . ℥ v

Tal. no. xx ad perlas vitras.

One or two pearls to be
 crushed in a handkerchief
 and inhaled.—Then give:

R Spir. Glycerylis

Nitratis . . . ℥ viii

Spir. Vini Gallici ℥ lxxx

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Inject 1 fl. dram hypo-
 dermically. If this does not
 relieve the pain, arterial
 spasm is excluded; use the
 following:

R Morphinae Sul-

phatis Mercki. grn. xv.

Atropinae Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{8}$

Aquæ . . . fl 3 i

Inject 15 minims hypo-
 dermically.

R Sodii Nitritis

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Potassii Nitratis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Potassii Bicarbo-

natis Mercki . 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad 3 vi

Tablespoonful each morn-
 ing.

R Chloroformi pro Nar-

cosi Mercki . fl 3 ii

Administer by inhalation
 to relieve pain during parox-
 ysm.

*With feeble heart***R** Spir. Glycerylis

Nitratis . . . ℥ xvi

Digitalini Ger-

manici Mercki grn. i

Spir. Vini

Gallici. . . fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful in water every
 3-4 hours.

R Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 i

Tinct. Strophan-

thi Mercki . . ℥ xxx

Spir. Glycerylis

Nitratis . . . ℥ xxiv

Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful three times
 daily.

*Prophylaxis***R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Potassii Bro-

midi Mercki . grn. xlv

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i

Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii

Two teaspoonfuls three
 times daily, before meals.

R Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi

Thirty drops in a wineglass-
 ful of milk or water before
 meals.

*Complicated with malaria***R** Euquininae . . 3 i

Strychninae Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. ss

Extr. Taraxaci . q. s.

Div. in pil. no. 15.

One pill 3 times daily, after
 meals.

In syncope

R Aetheris Mercki. fl 3 iv
25 drops (or more) subcutaneously.

R Camphoræ. . . grn. xv
Olei Olivæ. . . ℥ cxxxv
25 drops (or more) subcutaneously.

Remedies for Angina Pectoris

Amyl Nitrite: gives great relief during paroxysms; in atheromatous arteries, advanced fatty degeneration of cerebral vessels and heart; must be used with care.
Arsenic: lessens or prevents paroxysms if used in the intervals.
Brandy: small frequent doses useful with hot poultice over heart and warmth to the extremities.
Chloral, Hydrated: in full doses; also in pseudo-angina pectoris.
Chloroform: cautiously inhaled to ease pain.
Cocaine: $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain useful.
Cold: to forehead gives relief.
Digitalis.
Ether: with $\frac{1}{4}$ grain opium to diminish pain; aborts a mild attack. Given immediately on commencement of an attack of the nervous form, will greatly mitigate it.
Erythrol Tetranitrate: to prevent onset of attacks.

Euquinine: where malarial taint.
Glyceryl Nitrate Solution: to ward off attacks.
Morphine: hypodermically, especially in cardiac dyspnea.
Nitrites (of Sodium and Potassium): less rapid than amyl nitrite, but have more power to prevent return of symptoms.
Oxygen: to satisfy air hunger.
Phosphorus: during intervals to lessen tendency.
Potassium Bromide: full doses relieve the spasm.
Pyridine: 45–75 minims spontaneously evaporated in the room, the inhalations lasting half an hour each, and repeated 3 t. p. d.
Quinine: when malarial taint present.
Strophanthus.
Theophylline.
Turpentine Oil: locally to the chest during paroxysms, particularly in the aged.

ANGIOMA.—A tumor consisting of dilated blood vessels.

In superficial angioma

R Antimonii et Potass.
Tart. Mercki. grn. xv
Empl. Resinæ. 3 ii
Apply on a piece of linen, and leave on the spot for a week.

R Acidi Trichloracet. Mercki. 3 i
Apply carefully in form of a strong solution with a glass rod.

ANOREXIA.—Want of appetite.

R Orexoids Mercki no. xxx
One to two tablets twice daily, half an hour before the chief meals, washed down with half tumblerful of water.

R Ext. Nuc. Vom. grn. iv
Euquininæ. . . grn. xx
Orexini. . . . grn. xx
Div. in pil. no. xx.
One three times daily before meals.

R Quininæ Hydrochlor. Mercki. grn. xxx
Tinct. Capsici. ℥ xvi
Acid. Hydrochlorici Dil. ℥ lxxx
Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 xiv
Teaspoonful after meals.

R Quassini Merck grn. i
Pulv. Nuc. Vom. grn. ix
Papaini Mercki grn. xxx
Diastasi Mercki. grn. xxxvi
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xii. One 3 times daily.
(After malaria.)

Remedies for Anorexia

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric, Dilute: when following acute disease.	Gentian preparations.
Calomel: when following acute disease.	Nux Vomica preparations.
Capsicum: in convalescence.	Oleoresin Capsicum.
Cinchona and its alkaloids.	Orexine: of great utility.
Euquinine.	Quassia or Quassine: following malarial fever.
	Strychnine.

ANTHRAX.—CARBUNCLE; CHARBON; SPIRILLUM FEVER; SPLENIC FEVER; WOOL-SORTER'S DISEASE. An acute disease caused by the bacillus anthrax, and accompanied by pustules or boils.

Abortive treatment

R Ichthyolis
 Aquæ . . . aa fl 3 i
 Inject into pustule, and apply freely externally, preferably after excision of the pustule.

R Potassii Permangan. Mercki . 3 iiss
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi
 Use on compresses.
 (After cauterization.)

R Formaldehydi Mercki (Medicinal) . fl 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 viii
 Excise pustule, and apply solution freely; or inject cocaine solution, followed by the above.

R Acidi Carbolic

Mercki . . . ℥ x-xx
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Inject 5 drops into and around the pustule.

Internal treatment

R Calcis Sulphurata Mercki . grn. iv
 Sacchari Lactis Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Ol. Ment hæ Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One every 2 hours.

R Sodii Thiosulphatis Mercki 3 iv
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 iv
 Tablespoonful ev. 5-6 hrs.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Aq. Ment hæ Pip. fl 3 iv
 Twenty drops 3 t. p. d.

Remedies for Anthrax

Acid, Boric: as a dressing.
 Acid, Carbolic: as an injection (2-3 % solution, around the pustule), or as a wash after spontaneous discharge; or applied on lint after opening.
 Acid, Nitric: the strong acid applied after thoroughly cleansing and drying, to destroy the diseased mass.
 Ammonium Carbonate: combined with cinchona, after a free purge.
 Belladonna Extract: with glycerin, as a local anodyne.
 Blister: to cover area, with hole in the center to allow discharge.
 Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: to lessen pain in facial carbuncle.
 Calcium Sulphide: $\frac{1}{10}$ grain every hour.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Collodion: around the base, leaving opening in the center.
 Creolin-Pearson: as a wash.

Ether: sprayed on for a short time will cause an eschar to separate.
 Euquinine: to reduce fever.
 Formaldehyde: in 1 : 8 solution applied freely to excised pustule.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: as antiseptic wash.
 Ichthyol: useful topically.
 Iodine: locally to lessen pain and inflammation; apply around the base.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Mercurial Ointment: applied early sometimes aborts.
 Morphine: for the diarrhea and insomnia.
 Perhydrol: as wash.
 Potassium Permanganate: antiseptic.
 Poultices: to relieve pain.
 Quinine and Carbolic Acid: internally in all forms.
 Strapping: concentrically, leaving center free, lessens pain.

APHONIA.—Loss of voice.

R Sodii Phosphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Use as a gargle every hour
 or two.

R Euquininæ . . grn. xxx
 Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. 1/20
 Extr. Aconiti . grn. ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. vi.
 One morning and night.

R Potassii Chloratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Aquæ Camph. . fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Use as a gargle or spray 4
 or 5 times daily.

R Acidi Nitr. Dil. fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Calumbæ fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Dessertspoonful in water 3
 times daily.

Remedies for Aphonia

Acid, Nitric, Dilute: 5-10 minims
 in hoarseness from fatigue or in-
 digestion.

Aconite: in the painful contraction
 of the throat of singers.

Alum: as spray (1:50 water) in
 chronic congestion of throat and
 larynx, with hoarseness.

Ammonium Chloride: as vapor in
 laryngeal catarrh.

Atropine: 1/20-1/50 grain, morning
 and evening, in hysterical
 aphonia and fatigue of vocal
 cords; must be pushed enough to
 produce physiological symptoms.

Benzoin Tincture: by inhalation in
 laryngeal catarrh.

Borax: a piece the size of a pea
 slowly allowed to dissolve in the
 mouth, in sudden hoarseness.

Chloroform or Ether: in hysterical
 and nervous cases.

Glycerite of Tannin: to pharynx.

Nux Vomica: locally in impaired
 nervous power.

Potassium Chlorate.

Potassium Nitrate: like borax.

Silver Nitrate: as local astringent.

Zinc Sulphate: local astringent.

APHTHÆ.—STOMATITIS.—Ulcers in the mouth that begin as minute vesicles. (See also LEUCOPLACIA BUCCALIS.).*Externally*

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i
 Apply several times daily.

R Potassii Chlo-
 ratis Mercki . 3 iss
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Use as a mouthwash.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Apply with a brush.

R Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Thoroughly cleanse the
 mouth with the solution sev-
 eral times a day.

R Creolini-Pearson ℥ xxx
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Swab mouth thoroughly
 with absorbent cotton soaked
 in the solution. Repeat every
 3 hours or oftener if neces-
 sary.

R Formaldehydi Mercki
 (Medicinal) . ℥ xv
 Aq. Camphoræ fl ℥ vi
 Use as a mouth wash, and
 swab spots with absorbent
 cotton soaked in the solu-
 tion.

Internally

R Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . grn. xv
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. v
 Glycerini Mercki fl ℥ iiss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.
 (In *gastro-intestinal disturb-*
ances in aphthæ and thrush.)

R Creosoti Mercki
 (Beechwood). gtt. vi
 Liq. Calcis. . . fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful every hour.

R Potassii Chlo-
 ratis Mercki . grn. xl
 Tinct. Ferri
 Chloridi . . . fl ℥ i
 Syrupi . . . fl ℥ vi
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl ℥ ix
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

R Potassii Chlo-
 ratis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Syr. Rubi Idæi fl ℥ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.
 (In *children's stomatitis.*)

Remedies for Aphthæ

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Hydrochloric: in small doses
 internally; also locally.
 Acid, Salicylic: 1:250 water and
 alcohol to dissolve, locally.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum, Exsiccated: to aphthous
 ulcers which do not readily heal.
 Bismuth: locally.
 Borax: as honey or as glycerite,
 alone or with potassium chlo-
 rate; also, crystal allowed to
 dissolve in mouth.
 Chlorine Water: locally.
 Copper Sulphate: weak solution
 painted over the aphthæ.
 Creolin-Pearson: swab mouth with
 cotton soaked in a mixture of

Creolin - Pearson 1 and water
 60.
 Euquinine: like quinine.
 Formaldehyde: as mouth wash in
 1:200 solution.
 Lime-water: as mouth wash.
 Mercury with Chalk: to remove the
 indigestion on which aphthæ
 frequently depend.
 Potassium Chlorate: useful as
 wash, 10 grains to the oz., alone
 or with borax; also locally.
 Potassium Iodide: solution 1-5
 grains to the oz. locally.
 Quinine: 1 grain every 2-3 hours in
 aphthæ consequent on diarrhea
 in infants.
 Rhubarb: as compound powder,
 to remove indigestion.

APOPLEXY.—Sudden hemorrhage into an organ such as the brain,
 kidneys, liver, eye, spinal cord, etc.

APOPLEXY, CEREBRAL.—Hemorrhage into the brain, with sudden
 checking of sensation and movement.

To purge rapidly

R Olei Crotonis
 Mercki . . . gtt. ii
 Olei Amygdalæ
 Express . . . ℥ xxx
 To be taken at once. Place
 on the tongue.

R Elaterii Mercki grn. ii
 Ol. Theobrom. . grn. xxx
 Div. in supposit. no. ii.
 One at the earliest possible
 moment after the attack, if
 no other cathartic used.

R Ol. Crotonis

Mercki . . . ℥ ii

Extr. Colocyn-

thidis Co. . . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. iv.

One as required until free purgation.

*To lower arterial tension***R** Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ x

Aq. Cinnamomi fl ℥ ii

Teaspoonful ev. 15 min. for 2 hours, then every half-hour.

*For paralysis***R** Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Elix. Aurantii . fl ℥ iv

Teaspoonful 3-4 t. p. d.

*For meningeal pain***R** Dionini . . . grn. iv

Aq. Gaultheriæ . fl ℥ i

1-2 teaspoonfuls ev. 4 hrs., according to severity of pain.

*To absorb effused blood***R** Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Aquæ . . . fl ℥ iv

Half a teaspoonful, gradually increased to 1 tablespoonful, after each meal, in milk.

R Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx

Potassii Bro-

midi Mercki . 3 vss

Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ ii

Teaspoonful in water.

(For vertigo, headache, insomnia, or arteriosclerosis.)

R Sodii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 ss

Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iii

Two teaspoonfuls morning and evening.

Remedies for Apoplexy

Aconite: in plethoric cases. To lower blood-pressure and prevent further hemorrhage, where pulse is strong and arterial tension high.

Arsenic: in cerebral congestion proceeding from apoplexy.

Cold Water or Ice: to the head, when face is congested.

Colocynth: as purgative.

Croton Oil: as purgative, 1 drop on back of tongue, or $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ minim every hour till purgation.Dionin: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 grain every 4 hours for meningeal pain.

Elatirin or Elaterium: in suppository or enema during attack.

Electricity: to promote absorption, after partial recovery has taken place.

Mercurial Purge.

Mustard Plaster to feet, or mustard foot-bath, and ice to head, keeping head high and feet low.

Opium and Calomel.

Podophyllum: as cathartic.

Potassium Bromide: with aconite.

Potassium or Sodium Iodide: to cause absorption of effused blood.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: 1-3 drops every 4 hours, to lessen cerebral congestion.

Stimulants: cautiously exhibited in collapse.

Strychnine: hypodermically, if respiration fails.

Venesection or Leeches: to relieve arterial pressure when apoplexy threatens.

Veratrum Viride: 5-10 drops tinct.

APPENDICITIS.—Inflammation of the appendix vermiformis.**Bedside Diagnosis.**—Pain: Comes on suddenly: Colicky.

Located early at the umbilicus.

Later, localized in right iliac fossa.

Tenderness on palpation in right iliac fossa.

Rigidity of right rectus muscle.

"Moderate" fever. A localized abscess may occur without fever.

Tumor: A circumscribed swelling in right iliac fossa three fingers above Poupart's Ligament.

Only diagnostic after acute symptoms subside.
 Constipation more frequent than diarrhea.
 Vomiting is very characteristic, following the pain after 3-4 hours.
 Painful testicle, and right leg is semiflexed.
 Great irritability of the bladder.
 Leucocytosis 12,000 upward.
 Tongue furred and moist.
 Pulse: Rapid. A progressively increasing and jerky pulse is suspicious of peritonitis.

Complications:

Local Abscess: The two diagnostic signs are:

Increase in size of tumor.

Constitutional symptoms aggravated.

Perforation and Peritonitis.

Perforation into any of the viscera.

Septic Phlebitis.

Abscesses: Hepatic, sub-phrenic and perinephric.

Septicemia.

Sequels: Colic. Obstructed hernia. Cecal fistulæ. Strangulation of gut by bands. Chronic Appendicitis.

Differential Diagnosis:

Gall Stone colic. Renal colic. Intestinal obstruction.

Dietl's Crisis in floating kidney. Cholecystitis.

Typhoid Fever. Ectopic gestation.

R Saponis Viridis

Mercki . . . \mathfrak{z} iii

Apply externally in a thick layer over the right fossa iliaca, and cover with an ice-bag.

R Magnesii Sul-

phatis Mercki \mathfrak{z} ii

Dissolve a tablespoonful in a glass of water, and of the solution take a teaspoonful every 15-20 minutes until the bowels move.

R Methylenis Cœ-

rulei Mercki . grn. xl

Div. in caps. gelat. no. xvi.

One capsule 4-5 times daily. (If irritation of bladder occurs, give simultaneously 3 grains powd. nutmeg. Caution the patient not to be alarmed at the green color assumed by the urine.)

R Atropinæ Methyl-

bromidi Mercki grn. ss

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii

8 minims subcutaneously.

APPETITE, IMPAIRED.—See ANOREXIA.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS.—See SCLEROSIS.

ARTHRITIS.—Inflammation of the joint tissues, due to GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILIS, GONORRHEA, or TUBERCULOSIS, which see for formulas.

ASCARIS.—A kind of intestinal worm. See WORMS.

ASCITES.—Dropsy of the peritoneum. See DROPSY.

ASPHYXIA.—Suspension of all signs of life due to arrest of respiration.

From chloroform

R Amylis Nitritis

Mercki . . . fl 3 ss

Three to 5 drops inhaled from a handkerchief while artificial respiration is being carried on.

From coal gas

R Ol. Sinapis Volat.

Mercki . . . \mathfrak{m} xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl \mathfrak{z} iv

While artificial respiration is being carried on, rub the feet, hands, or other parts of

the body with this solution. Inject 60 minims of the following hypodermically every few minutes:

R Sodii Chloridi
Mercki . . . grn. x
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi

Remedies for Asphyxia

Amyl Nitrite: in chloroform asphyxia.
Artificial Respiration.
Cold and Hot Douche alternately: in chloroform asphyxia.
Electricity: in chloroform asphyxia.
Ether: 25 drops (or more) hypodermically.

Extract Suprarenal Capsule (Aqueous): 60 minims of 1.5 % solution intravenously.
Oil Mustard (Essential): in coal gas asphyxia.
Oxygen: in chloroform asphyxia.
Tinct. Valerian and Spir. Ether (2:1): 20-40 drops on sugar, frequently repeated, till restored.

ASTHENOPIA.—Weakness of sight due to some condition of the ciliary or ocular muscles, or to disease of the central nervous system or of the retina.

R Physostigminæ
Hydrochloridi Mercki. . grn. $\frac{1}{6}$
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
Instil a few drops to stimulate the ciliary muscle.
(In *senile asthenopia*, *diphtheritic paralysis*, and *muscular insufficiency*.)

R Atropinæ Boratis Mercki . . grn. ii
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
A few drops in the eye during spasm of the ciliary muscle from reading, sewing, etc.

Remedies for Asthenopia

Acid Hydrocyanic: in irritable ophthalmia.
Atropine: to prevent spasms; cautiously in persons over 35-40 years of age.
Myotomy, intraocular: to relieve spasms.

Physostigmine: in the paralysis produced by diphtheria, and in *senile asthenopia*.
Strychnine: to prevent development of *asthenopia* from strain due to study, etc.

ASTHMA.—A chronic pathological condition characterized by paroxysmal shortness of breath, wheezing, and constriction in the chest. See also EMPHYSEMA.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Prodromes precede the attack: Patient awakes from sleep with oppression in the chest and dyspnea.

Nocturnal paroxysms of cough.

Physical signs during the attack are those of Emphysema.

Sputum: Curshman's Spirilli. Perles of Laennec.

Eosinophilia 25-35%.

Inevitable emphysema.

For bronchial asthma

R Euquininæ. . . 3 i
Atropinæ Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{10}$
Dionini . . . grn. v
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One powder three times daily.

R Dionini . . . grn. vi
Pulv. Ipecac . . grn. xv
Sacchari Lactis
Mercki . . . 3 i
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.
From 5-10 capsules a day.
(In *irritating cough*.)

R Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. iii
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{2}$
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi
 Inject 15-30 minims hypodermically, and administer internally the following:

R Sodii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Fluidextr. Euphorb. Pill. . fl 3 iss
 Spir. Glycerylis
 Nitratis . . . ℥ xv
 Tinct. Lobeliæ . ℥ xxx
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iiiss
 Tea- to tablespoonful three times daily.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Liq. Potass. Arsenitis Mercki ℥ xxx
 Spir. Aetheris
 Co. Mercki. . fl 3 iv
 Syr. Pruni Virginiani . . ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Tinct. Belladonnæ . . . ℥ xl
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Spir. Aetheris
 Co. Mercki. . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful several times daily.

R Iodipini Mercki fl 3 iii
 Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. v
 Teaspoonful 3 or more times daily.

R Dionini . . . grn. ix
 Aq. Amygdalæ
 Amaræ Mercki fl 3 v
 15-25 drops with water at bed-time.
 (In irritating cough.)

For restlessness and insomnia in bronchial asthma

R Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . 3 ii
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Tinct. Valerianæ
 Ammon. . . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ Anisi . . fl 3 i
 Syrupi q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 4 times daily with water.

For emphysematous asthma

R Acidi Hydriodici Mercki
 (sp. gr. 1.5) . fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Hyoscyami . . . fl 3 iv
 Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in a wineglassful of water, 3 times daily.

For cardiac asthma

R Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss
 Spir. Aetheris
 Comp. Mercki fl 3 iii
 Spir. Glycerylis
 Nitratis . . . ℥ xx
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Cardamomi Co. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in water 2-3 times daily.

For hay asthma

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Bicarb.
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Fluidextr.
 Hyoscyami . ℥ xl
 Ext. Glycyrrhiz. 3 iv
 Aquæ Anisi . ad fl 3 v
 Dessertspoonful every 4
 hours till relieved.

R Zinci Phosphidi

Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Euquininæ . . 3 i
 Extr. Belladon. grn. iv
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One before each meal.

R Pulv. Acidi

Borici Mercki 3 iii
 Mentholis Mercki grn. v.
 Pulv. Camph. . grn. xv
 Naphthaleni.
 Medic. Mercki grn. xl
 Insufflate 3-4 times daily.

For severe dyspnea

R Pulv. Potassii Nit-
 ratis Mercki
 Pulv. Stramonii
 Pulv. Belladonnæ
 Pulv. Hyoscyami aa 3 i
 Burn half a teaspoonful in
 a shovel where patient can
 inhale fumes.

Remedies for Asthma

Acid, Hydrilodic.

Aconite: in spasmodic cases; also
 in cases consequent on nasal cat-
 arrh in children.

Alcohol: with amyl nitrite in
 spasmodic asthma.

Alkalies: in chronic bronchial cat-
 arrh.

Amyl Nitrite: sometimes checks
 paroxysm in spasmodic asthma
 and dyspnea due to cardiac hy-
 pertrophy. Must not be given
 in chronic bronchitis and em-
 physema.

R Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Fluidextr. Eu-
 phorb. Pilul. ℥ c
 Tinct. Lobeliæ . fl 3 i
 Elix. Aurant. ad fl 3 ii
 One teaspoonful 3-4 t.p.d.

For dyspeptic asthma

R Orexoids Mercki No. xxiv
 One an hour before each
 meal, for patients prone to
 attack.

For nervous asthma

R Tablettae Erythrolis
 Tetranitratis
 Mercki (grn. 1/2) No. x
 One or two during attack.
 Repeat in 2-3 hrs. if necessary.

R Hyoscinæ Hydro-

brom. Mercki grn. 1/6
 Dionini . . . grn. iv
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. 1/6
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 3-4 hrs.

R Chlorali Hy-
 drati Mercki,

Potassii Bro-
 midi Mercki . aa 3 iss
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
 Syr. Aurantii . ad fl 3 iii
 Two tablespoonfuls at once.
 Repeat (if neces.) in 2-3 hrs.

Anesthetics: as a temporary rem-
 edy in severe cases.

Antimony: in asthmatic condi-
 tions in children, 8/10 grain of
 tartar emetic every 15 minutes
 at first, then hourly.

Antipyrine: useful in bronchial
 asthma.

Apomorphine: 1/10 grain hypo-
 dermically, or 1/2 grain per os
 every 3-4 hours, with or without
 morphine or ipecac, in asthma
 due to peripheral blocking of the
 air tubes.

- Arsenic:** in small doses (1 minim Fowler's solution) in cases associated with bronchitis or simulating hay fever, or in the bronchitis of children, or in dyspeptic asthma. Inhaled as cigarettes, but with caution.
- Atropine:** $\frac{1}{80}$ grain hypodermically at bed time to abort morning paroxysm.
- Belladonna:** internally in large doses to relieve paroxysm. It should be administered only during a paroxysm, and then pushed.
- Bromides:** only available in true spasmodic asthma; soon lose their efficacy.
- Camphor:** 2 grains with 1 grain opium, in spasmodic asthma.
- Chloral, Hydrated:** very efficient in spasmodic asthma, during paroxysm; together with potassium iodide suppresses attack in bronchial asthma.
- Chloroform:** inhaled.
- Cocaine:** hypodermically.
- Coffee:** very strong, during paroxysm.
- Colchicine or Colchicum:** in gouty cases.
- Conine Hydrobromide:** palliative in chronic cases.
- Counter-irritation:** applied for a short time only, at frequent intervals.
- Creosote, Beechwood:** vapor in bronchitic asthma.
- Dionin:** instead of morphine.
- Ether:** in full doses at commencement of attack, or by inhalation.
- Euphorbia Pilulifera:** 30-60 minims fluidextract thrice daily in asthma and asthmatic bronchitis.
- Euquinine:** during intervals of periodical attacks.
- Galvanism of Pneumogastric Region:** positive pole beneath mastoid process, and negative pole to epigastrium.
- Grindelia:** 3 grains extract thrice daily to prevent or cut short attack, or 20-30 minims fluidextract every half hour or hour from onset of attack; also used as cigarette.
- Hyoscine Hydrobromide:** $\frac{1}{200}$ grain with $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain morphine sulphate and $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{40}$ grain strychnine sulphate, in spasmodic asthma.
- Iodine:** painting the line of the pneumogastric nerve with liniment or tincture in pure spasmodic asthma.
- Iodipin:** in bronchial asthma.
- Iodival.**
- Lobelia:** 10 minims tincture every 15 minutes to cut short paroxysms; 10 minims thrice daily, and at night if necessary, in bronchitic asthma. Use cautiously in cardiac weakness.
- Menthol:** by inhalation.
- Mercurials:** in spasmodic and bronchitic asthma combined.
- Morphine:** hypodermically aborts paroxysm; very useful combined with belladonna.
- Mustard:** counter-irritant over the vagus, from beneath the right ear to the right sterno-clavicular articulation.
- Opium:** hypodermically during paroxysm.
- Orexine:** in dyspeptic asthma.
- Oxygen:** as inhalation during paroxysm.
- Paraldehyde:** 45-60 minims relieves or at least lessens distress.
- Pepsin:** to prevent attacks in dyspeptic subjects.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochloride:** subcutaneously in spasmodic asthma; also in humid asthma if there is no cardiac dilation. $\frac{1}{4}$ grain at bedtime affords relief in bronchitic asthma with hypertrophic rhinitis.
- Potassium Bromide.**
- Potassium or Sodium Iodide:** in large doses (15-20 grains every 2-4 hours), when asthma is due to acute bronchial catarrh.
- Potassium Nitrate:** inhalation of fumes of niter-paper relieves paroxysm. Sometimes advisable to add a little chlorate.
- Pyridine:** vapors inhaled in bronchial asthma.
- Sanguinaria:** in humid asthma, and sometimes in the spasmodic form.
- Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate:** in bronchitic, nephritic, and spasmodic, asthma.
- Stramonium:** as cigarettes; or 20 grains of the dried leaf with potassium nitrate and the fumes inhaled. A little powdered ipecac may also be added.
- Strophanthus Tincture.**
- Strychnine:** in weakness of the respiratory center.
- Tobacco:** smoking sometimes beneficial.

ATAXIA. — Imperfect muscular co-ordination. See **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.**

ATHEROMA.—Fatty degeneration of artery walls; believed to be the chief cause of aneurism and of cerebral softening in old people.

R Calcii Glycerino-
phos. Mercki grn. l
Ammonii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Two teaspoonfuls every 4
hours.

R Euquininæ. . . 3 i
Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. i
Phosphori . . . grn. ss
Div. in pil. no. xl.
One after meals.

R Sodii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 iiss
Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Aquæ . . . ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

R Calcii Glycerino-
phos. Mercki 3 iii
Mucil. Chondri fl $\frac{3}{4}$ v
Ol. Morrhuæ . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
Syr. Tolutani . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Ol. Gaultheriæ . ℥ xxx
Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
Ft. emulsio.
Tablespoonful 3 t. p. d.

Remedies for Atheroma

Ammonium Bromide or Iodide: to promote absorption.
Arsenic: often useful, especially where cerebral symptoms.
Cod-liver Oil: with phosphates, hypophosphites, or calcium lactophosphate or glycerinophosphate.
Digitals: in general capillary

atheroma; use cautiously.
Gold and Arsenic Bromides: in atheroma and calcareous degeneration of the vessels.
Hydrastinine: in acute and chronic aortitis and arteriosclerosis.
Phosphorus: in minute doses with cod-liver oil, in cases with cerebral symptoms.

ATROPHY.—Wasting of a part from disuse or disease.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In PROGRESSIVE MUSCULAR ATROPHY.—*Wasting of Muscles.* Hands first affected, legs last.

Loss of power commensurate with wasting.

Deformities and contractures are bound to occur. Lordosis.

There are no sensory disturbances.

Gradual decrease and finally ultimate loss of galvanic and faradic irritability.

The degeneration extends *upward*. (*Bulbar Paralysis.*)

Defective speech and at times aphonia.

Difficult deglutition. Inability to whistle.

Tachycardia.

The paralysis is here flaccid.

In AMYOTROPHIC LATERAL SCLEROSIS:

Spastic paralysis precedes the wasting.

The legs are first involved. Exaggerated reflexes in legs.

Simple muscular atrophy

R Strychninæ Ar-
senatis Mercki grn. i
Euquininæ. . . 3 iss
Div. in capsul. gelat xxx.
One to three twice daily.
Use massage and electricity
on affected parts.

Yellow atrophy of liver

R Chlorali Hy-
drati Mercki . 3 ii
Syr. Tolutani . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ss
Aq. Camph. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful in water every
3–4 hours, to control nervous
symptoms.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iii
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. v
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One every 2 hours until
 they act. Repeat every few

days or as often as needed
 to relieve gastro-intestinal
 symptoms.

R Creosoti Mercki
 (Beechwood). gtt. iv
 Liquoris Calcis fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful every hour.
 (To control vomiting.)

Remedies for Atrophy

Acids, Mineral.
 Almond Oil, Expressed: by in-
 unction.
 Arsenic: in muscular atrophy.
 Brompin: 17 minims for every
 month of age for children under
 1 year.
 Cod-liver Oil or Gaduol.
 Creosote, Beechwood.
 Electricity: in muscular atrophy.

Iodides.
 Iodipin.
 Ichthalbin.
 Massage: removes waste products
 and restores muscular power.
 Nux Vomica.
 Olive Oil: by inunction.
 Orexine.
 Quassia.
 Strychnine.

BACKACHE.—See LUMBAGO.

BAKER'S ITCH.—Disease of the hands resulting from the irritation of
 yeast. See Psoriasis Diffusa.

BALANITIS.—Inflammation of the glans penis and prepuce.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl ℥ vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ viii
 Apply freely to parts on
 absorbent cotton or lint.

this solution, and apply lint
 soaked in it, changing every
 4 hours.

R Creolini-Pearson fl ℥ i
 Aquæ q. s. ad fl ℥ viii
 Wash thoroughly outside
 and under the prepuce with

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl ℥ ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
 Apply freely to the in-
 flamed organ on lint.

Remedies for Balanitis

Acid, Carbolic: 5% solution applied
 on lint, thrice daily, after wash-
 ing.
 Alum: as astringent lotion.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Ichthyol.
 Lead Water.
 Lime-water: if much inflamma-
 tion present.
 Mercury: yellow wash (3 grains
 corros. sublimate and 2 oz. lime-

water) as a lotion.
 Oil: on linen, to inflamed part be-
 neath foreskin.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Tannin: as dusting powder; or in
 alcoholic solution as dressing
 after washing with a weak solu-
 tion sodium chloride.
 Tannoform: as dusting powder.
 Zinc Oxide: as dusting powder.
 Zinc Sulphate: as astringent lotion.

BALDNESS.—See ALOPECIA.

BARBER'S ITCH (MENTAGRA).—A contagious skin disease due to the irritating effect of trichophyton upon the follicles of the hairy portions of the face; conveyed by unclean implements of careless barbers.

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Sulphuris Præ-
 cipit. Mercki . 3 iss
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Amyli . . . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 i
 Apply every morning and
 night.

R Chrysarobini
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Petrolati . . . 3 vi
 Anoint diseased part, and
 cover with thin layer of gutta
 percha tissue.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Chrysarobini
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Acid Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Petrolati q. s. ad 3 ii
 Anoint the diseased parts,
 and cover with a thin layer of
 oiled silk or gutta-percha
 tissue.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Sulphuris . . . 3 i
 Hydrarg. Sulph-
 idi Rub. Mercki grn. xii
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ung. Zinci . ad 3 ii
 Apply morning and night.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. l
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iiss
 Saponis Mollis
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Apply at night.

R Ol. Cadini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Saponis Mollis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Apply at night.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ ad 3 ii
 Soften and remove the
 crusts by aid of sweet oil, re-
 move all hair, and apply the
 ointment several times a day.

Remedies for Barber's Itch

Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Betanaphthol.
 Chrysarobin.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Ichthyol.
 Mercury, Ammoniated, Nitrate, or

Red Oxide; in ointment.
 Oil Cade.
 Resorcinol.
 Soft Soap.
 Sulphur.
 Zinc Chloride.
 Zinc Sulphate.

BARLOW'S DISEASE.—Infantile Scurvy. See SCURVY.

BASEDOW'S DISEASE.—Exophthalmic Goiter. See GOITER.

BED-SORES.—See DECUBITUS.

BED-WETTING.—See ENURESIS.

BILIOUSNESS.—Malaise usually accompanied by loss of appetite, headache, constipation, or diarrhea, and sometimes jaundice, and attributed to excessive secretion of bile.

With constipation

R Sodii Phosphatis
Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Sodii Sulphatis
Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Tablespoonful in a glass of
hot water before breakfast,
daily.

R Sodii et Potass. Tart.
Mercki,
Sodii Sulphatis
Mercki . . aa $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquaë fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
Two tablespoonfuls 3 times
daily.

R Aloini Mercki . grn. ii
Podophyllini
Mercki . . . grn. i
Strychninæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Extr. Cascaræ
Sagradæ . . . grn. vi
Div. in pil. no. xvi.
One at bedtime.

R Fellis Bovis
Purif. Mercki. 3 i
Manganesi Sul-
phatis Exsic-
cat. Mercki . grn. xl
Podophyllini
Mercki . . . grn. v
Div. in pil. no. xx.
One pill 3 times daily.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
Mitis Mercki . grn. iss
Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Mercki . grn. xxiv
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
xii.
One every 2 hours.

With diarrhea

R Acidi Nitrohy-
drochlorici . . fl 3 ii
Aquaë . q. s. ad fl iv
Teaspoonful in water after
each meal.

Remedies for Biliousness

Acids, Mineral: nitrohydrochloric acid especially useful in chronic hepatic affections, dysentery, and dropsy of hepatic origin.
Aconite: as adjunct to podophyllin.
Alkalies: in indigestion due to obstruction to the flow of bile.
Alkaline Mineral Waters: in catarrh of the bile-duct, early stage of cirrhosis, and obstruction to the hepatic circulation.
Aloes or Aloin: in constipation, and in deficient secretion of bile.
Ammonium Chloride: in jaundice due to catarrh of the bile-ducts, in early stage of cirrhosis; deficient intestinal secretion.
Ammonium Iodide: in catarrh of duodenum and biliary ducts, in the early stage of cirrhosis, in the malarial cachexia; efficacy increased by the addition of arsenic.
Calomel: in excessive production with deficient secretion; calomel

or blue pill at night and a black draught in the morning.
Carlsbad Water: a tumbler sipped warm on rising very useful.
Colocynth.
Hydrastis: when chronic gastric catarrh is present, in chronic catarrh of the duodenum and bile-ducts, with inspissation of the bile and gall-stones.
Mercury Oxide, Yellow: $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$ grain in disordered condition of alimentary canal.
Milk Cure: in obstinate cases.
Mustard Plaster.
Opium.
Podophyllum: in place of mercury, when stools are dark. Corrects deficient biliary secretion, especially in children and infants; $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{10}$ grain every 6 hours to correct white or clayey stools.
Rhubarb: as hepatic stimulant.
Sodium Phosphate: in bilious sick headache; also in catarrh of the gall-duct in children; dose, 10 grn.

Sodium Sulphate.
Stillinger: in cirrhosis; torpidity
and jaundice following intermit-
tent fever; ascites due to he-

patie changes; to be combined
with Nux Vomica, in deficient
secretion.
Strychnine.

BITES AND STINGS.

Insects

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
Aqua Am-
monia Mercki fl 3 iv
Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 iv

R Spir. Ammonia
Arom. Mercki fl 3 ii
Apply freely on lint, and
follow with lead-water and
tinct. opium.

Dogs

R Potassii Hydrox-
idi Mercki . . q. s.
Cauterize the wound with
this, and then apply on lint:

R Plumbi Acetatis
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 ii
Aqua . . q. s. ad fl 3 xii

Mosquitoes

R Ol. Picis . . . fl 3 i
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i
Ol. Hedeomæ . fl 3 i
Spir. Camph. . fl 3 iv
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Acidi Carbolici
Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
Apply occasionally on re-
tiring.
(As a prophylactic.)

Remedies for Bites and Stings

Acid. Carbollic: bites of mosquitoes
and fleas, scorpion stings, etc.;
a weak solution sponged over
exposed parts keeps mosquitoes
away.
Acid. Salicylic: 1:19 flexible collo-
dion for insect bites; rapidly al-
lays pain.
Ammonia or other alkalies: in
stings of insects to neutralize
the formic acid. 5-20 minims
ammonia water every half hour

Snakes

R Potassii Perman-
ganatis Mercki grn. xxx
Aqua Dist. . . fl 3 iv
Ligate the limb or cauter-
ize with hot iron, and inject
the solution around and into
the wound. Administer di-
luted alcohol, brandy, or
whisky freely, until signs of
intoxication set in, then give:

R Pilocarp. Hydro-
chlor. Mercki grn. iv
Fl'extr. Gelsemii fl 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
Aqua . . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful every hour till
sweating is profuse.

R Calcii Chloridi
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Aqua Dest. . . fl 3 i
Arrest the circulation in
the bitten part, enlarge the
wound, and apply suction to
extract the poison as much as
possible, then inject hypo-
dermically from 3-6 drops of
the solution in about a dozen
places around the wound;
give strychnine, and antiven-
omous serum (10-20 Cc.) at
frequent intervals, hypoder-
mically.

or oftener, with wine or water,
as stimulant in snake-bite; also
externally and hypodermically.
Camphor: externally to allay itch-
ing, and internally as stimulant.
Chloroform: on lint.
Creolin-Pearson.
Essence Pennyroyal: to ward off
mosquitoes.
Eucalyptus: plant in room, to keep
away mosquitoes.
Gelsemium: in snake-bite.

Hydrogen Peroxide: antiseptic wash
 Ichthyol: apply pure or as 50 % ointment; relieves pain, burning, itching and swelling due to insect bites.

Menthol.

Mercury Bichloride: 1:1000 flexible collodion, in insect bites.

Oil Cinnamon:	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \text{ dr. with } 1 \text{ oz.} \\ \text{spermace-} \\ \text{t ointment,} \\ \text{spread over} \\ \text{hands and face,} \\ \text{to ward off} \\ \text{mosquitoes,} \\ \text{fleas, flies, etc.} \end{array} \right.$
Oil Cloves:	
Oil Erigeron:	
Oil Eucalyptus:	
Oil Pennyroyal:	

Perhydrol: antiseptic application.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: in snake-bite.

Potassium Hydroxide: caustic in dog-bites.

Potassium Permanganate: 1:6 solution in all stings and reptile bites. If wound is small, enlarge it by incision and insert lint soaked in solution; also in rattle-snake bite inject around the wound.

Pyrethrum: powdered flowers (insect powder) to kill fleas and other insects.

Quassia: strong infusion drives away fleas.

Silver Nitrate: as caustic, but not sufficiently strong in dog-bites.

BLACK HEADS.—See COMEDONES.

BLADDER CATARRH.—Bladder inflammation with mucous discharge. See CYSTITIS.

BLADDER INFLAMMATION.—See CYSTITIS.

BLADDER IRRITABILITY.

R Acidi Benzoici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Sodii Biboratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aque . . . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily,
 when there is frequent urina-
 tion.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Ol. Santali . . . fl 3 iiss
 Ol. Menth. Pip. \mathfrak{m} iii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxx.
 One every 3 hours.
 (In gonorrheal vesical irri-
 tability in women.)

Remedies for Irritable Bladder

Acid, Benzoic: in enlarged prostate, and alkaline urine; removes fetor of urine.

Ammonium Benzoate.

Antipyrine: 20 grains in solution injected into rectum or bladder lessens irritability.

Belladonna: 5-20 drops tincture every 3-4 hours affords relief. Useful in irritable bladder of children, more especially when causing nocturnal incontinence.

Buchu: with potassium acetate when urine very acid.

Cannabis Indica: in spasm of bladder.

Cantharides: in women without acute inflammation or uterine displacement; also in irritable bladder produced by chronic enlargement of prostate.

Eucalyptol: 2 minims on sugar 2-3 times daily often useful.

Gelsemium or Gelseminine: for irritable bladder of women of hysterical type, with constant desire to urinate.

Potassium Acetate.

BLADDER PARALYSIS.

R Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. xl
 Strychninae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ss
 Euquininae . . grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One 3 times daily.

R Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. xx
 Pulv. Aromat. grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One pill three or four times daily.

Remedies for Bladder Paralysis

Cannabis Indica: in retention, from spinal disease.
 Cantharides: in atonic bladder, painting around the umbilicus with the acetum.
 Ergot or Ergotin: in paralysis,

either of bladder or sphincter.
 Galvanism: in lumbar region.
 Nicotine: 1 fl. oz. of a 4 % solut. injected by catheter and then withdrawn in a few minutes.
 Strychnine: $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$ grain useful.

BLENNORRHEA.—See GONORRHEA.

BLENNORRHEA NEONATORUM.—Gonorrheal infection of the eyes of the new-born. See CONJUNCTIVITIS, *Gonorrheal*.

BLEPHARITIS.—Inflammation of the eyelids.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iss
 Petrolati . . . 3 iss
 Apply on margin of lids.

R Aluminis Mercki grn. x
 Aquæ Rosæ . . grn. x
 Lotion for the eyelids.

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. x
 Sulphuris . . . grn. xii
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Remove crusts and apply morning and night.

R Ichthyolis . . . grn. x
 Cupri Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Petrolati Albi . 3 vi
 For local application.
 (In *ciliary* blepharitis.)

Remedies for Blepharitis

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Tannic: as powder, or in solution (1–10 grains per oz.)
 Alkaline lotions: warm, to remove secretions.
 Alum: after acute symptoms subside. Apply solution 8 grains to 1 oz. water every 15–30 minutes.
 Atropine Methylbromide.
 Bismuth: equal parts subnitrate and glycerin in ciliary and glandular cases.
 Borax: to remove secretions.
 Chloral, Hydrated: 5 % solution,

to remove scabs and crusts.
 Copper Sulphate: instil a very dilute solution.
 Creolin-Pearson: 1–2 % solution.
 Ichthyol: topically in obstinate strumous form.
 Iron: to remove anemia.
 Mercury-Nitrate Ointment: diluted with lanum.
 Mercury Oxide, Red.
 Perhydrol.
 Pyoktanin: apply as pencil.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Nitrate: to border of lid.

BOILS (FURUNCLES).—Painful pus nodules on the skin, containing a central slough, commonly called a "core."

Externally

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Empl. Plumbi . 3 ii
 Empl. Resinæ . 3 ii
 Apply on lint or linen.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Apply twice daily, and take full alkaline baths.

R Argenti Nitratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxv
 Aq. Dest. . . fl 3 iv
 Apply at an early stage.

R Phenolis Mercki grn. x
 Fl'extr. Ergotæ fl 3 i
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 ii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 i
 Apply on absorbent cotton
 to the boil, and fasten with ad-
 hesive plaster. Change once
 a day until boil has opened,
 evacuated, and healed.

R Ichthargani . . grn. xl
 Aq. Dest. . . ℥ xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss
 Petrolati Liquidi fl 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Apply over boil.

Internally

R Calcis Sulphu-
 ratae Mercki . grn. iv
 Ichthalbini . . 3 i
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One every 2 hours.

Remedies for Boils

Acid, Boric: 5 % solution, applied
 warm as a dressing, or by gentle
 friction, 4-5 times daily, aborts
 incipient boils and prevents new
 ones.

Acid, Carbolic: applied concen-
 trated on a thread passed
 through center of recent boil, to
 abort it; 5 % solution applied as
 dressing after opening boil, to
 prevent second crop.

Acid, Salicylic: locally, to destroy
 staphylococcus; 2 % alcoholic
 solution, or 50 % plaster, to
 hasten necrotic process; 2.5 %
 ointment daily after bathing the
 part, in general furunculosis.

Aluminum Acetate: 1:4 solution
 to abort boils in external audi-
 tory canal.

Belladonna: as plaster, or with
 glycerin, externally to subdue
 inflammation; also internally.

Caustics.

Ceridin: very efficient.

Chloral, Hydrated: 2 dr. dissolved
 in glycerin 4 dr. and water 4 dr.
 locally; keep boil covered with
 cotton soaked in the solution.

Cocaine: to allay pain.

Collodion: painted over whole
 surface to abort papular stage.
 Over base, leaving the center
 free, in pustular stage.

Counter-irritation: by plasters,
 blisters, or iodine around boil.

Gaduol: as alterative and tonic.

Ichthyol: 25 % ointment excellent;
 a 25 % solution applied every
 2-4 hours reduces the size of the
 base; if applied early, will often
 abort the boil.

Iodine: the tincture applied early
 to initial papule often aborts.

Lead Subacetate Solution.

Lime, Sulphurated: $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain
 every 3-4 hours.

Mercury Bichloride: 1:1000 solu-
 tion as antiseptic lotion; also in
 furunculosis of ear, dropped into
 auditory canal and also applied
 on cotton.

Mercury Nitrate, Acid: to abort at
 an early stage.

Mercury Ointment: early applied
 around prevents sloughing.

Opium: locally to relieve pain.

Poultices: to relieve pain and
 hasten maturation.

Pyoktanin: applied as pencil.

Silver Nitrate: 2-4 % solution
 painted over the skin around
 boil to abort.

Sodium Bicarbonate: in solution
 or on compresses to relieve pain.

Sodium Phosphate: best remedy
 for systemic condition which
 produces boils.

Strapping: properly applied gives
 great relief.

Sulphides: in small doses to abort
 or hasten maturation.

BRAIN ABSCESS.—See CEREBRAL ABSCESS.

BRAIN COMPRESSION.—See CEREBRAL COMPRESSION.

BRAIN CONCUSSION.—See CEREBRAL CONCUSSION.

BRAIN CONGESTION.—See CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

BRAIN FEVER.—See MENINGITIS.

BRAIN TUMOR.—See CEREBRAL TUMOR.

BREASTS, INFLAMED.—See MASTITIS.

BREATH, FETID.

R Thymolis Mercki grn. viii
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Formaldehydi
 Mercki . . . ℥ viii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
 Mouth-wash.
 (In fetor from *decayed*
teeth.)

R Creosoti Mercki
 (Beechwood). ℥ x
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. x
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii
 Aq. Chlorof. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful after meals.
 (In fetor arising from *gas-*
tric fermentation.)

Remedies for Fetid Breath

Benzolic Acid: in spray.
 Camphor.
 Carbolic Acid: dilute solution as
 mouthwash.
 Chlorinated Lime Solution; or
 Creosote, Beechwood.
 Chlorine Water: diluted as mouth-
 wash.

R Mentholis Mercki 3 i
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Pour a few drops on palm
 of hand, and inhale by nose
 and mouth. Avoid contact
 with eyes.

R Formaldehydi
 Mercki . . . ℥ viii
 Sodii Biboratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ss
 Eucalyptolis
 Mercki . . . ℥ xx
 Mentholis Mercki grn. vi
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Teaspoonful in a glass of
 water.

Formaldehyde: antiseptic and de-
 odorant wash.
 Potassium Permanganate: 1 grain
 to 1 oz. water as mouthwash.
 Resorcinol.
 Thymol: solution as mouthwash;
 also for removing odor of to-
 bacco from breath.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—See NEPHRITIS.

BROMIDROSIS.—Fetid perspiration of the feet, axilla, etc.

For axillæ

R Creolini-Pearson fl 3 i
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii
 After washing with soap
 and water, sponge the axillæ
 with the solution.

R Formaldehydi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii
 Apply freely night and
 morning.

For feet

R Formaldehydi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 viii
 Apply freely, and dust with
 powdered talcum.

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 vi
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Pulv. Talc. ad 3 ii
 Dust freely between the toes.

R Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Tannoformi . . 3 iii
 Pulv. Talci . . 3 iii
 Dust freely.

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 ss
 Tannoformi . . 3 iv
 Pulv. Talci . . 3 iv
 Use as dusting-powder.

Remedies for Bromidrosis

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid Salicylic, and Borax: equal parts, in water and glycerin, for sweating and tender feet.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum.
 Borax: stocking soaked in saturated solution each day and allowed to dry while on.
 Chloral, Hydrated.

Cotton, instead of woolen, stockings.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Formaldehyde.
 Potassium Dichromate.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Rest: may be absolutely necessary for swollen feet.
 Tannoform: with starch or talcum, as dusting-powder in stocking; very efficacious.

BRONCHIECTASIS.—Putrid bronchitis with pathological dilatation of the bronchial tubes and bronchioles.

R Myrtoli Mercki . fl 3 ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xl.
 One capsule 5–10 times daily.

R Creosoti Mercki
 (Beechwood). fl 3 v
 Eucalyptolis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Benzoini fl 3 x
 Bals. Copaibæ . fl 3 ii
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Dulcis q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 One-half to one teaspoonful in milk, per rectum, once daily. Increase the dose gradually to 2 teaspoonfuls.

R Extr. Opii

Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Pulv. Myrrhæ . 3 iss
 Bals. Peruviani ℥ xlv
 Div. in pil. no. lxxv.
 Two to four pills every 2 hours.

Remedies for Bronchiectasis

Creosote, Beechwood: Inhalation.
 Euquinine.
 Iodine: as Inhalation.

Phosphates and Hypophosphites.
 Quinine: as tonic.
 Terebene: as Inhalation.

BRONCHIOLITIS.—Capillary Bronchitis. See BRONCHITIS.

BRONCHITIS.—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In ACUTE BRONCHITIS:

Signs of a cold. Sense of oppression in the chest.
 Rawness under the sternum.
 Cough: First dry causing great pain.

When cough loosens then pain abates.

Moderate fever; 101–102° F. Râles anywhere in the chest.

Danger: Broncho-Pneumonia; especially in children and in the aged.

It is a prodromal manifestation of typhoid and malaria.

In CHRONIC BRONCHITIS:

Occurs in chronic diseases of the heart, lungs and kidneys.

Shortness of breath. Dyspnea on exertion.

Recurring winter coughs usually with muco-purulent expectoration.

Absence of fever.

Physical signs: Approach those of emphysema.

Acute

R Ammonii Chloridi Mercki . . 3 ii
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 vi
 Mist. Glycyrrhizæ Co. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.
 Shake!

R Ammonii Carbon. Mercki . grn. xxx
 Codeinæ Mercki grn. ii
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv
 Syr. Pruni Virginianæ . . . fl 3 vi
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every two to three hours.

R Sodii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Codeinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. v
 Fl'extr. Grindel. fl 3 vi
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Syr. Tolu. . . ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.
 (In the aged.)

R Euquininæ . . . grn. xxx
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Dionini grn. v
 Elæosacchari
 Menth. Pip. . grn. xv
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One powder three to four times daily.

R Acetphenetidini
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Quininæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. xxx
 Dionini grn. iv
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One powder every two to three hours.

R Apomorph. Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. iv
 Acidi Hydrochlorici Dil. . ℥ xx
 Dionini grn. vi
 Aquæ Dest. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful every two to three hours.

R Ammonii Chloridi Mercki,
 Terpini Hydrtis Mercki aa 3 i
 Dionini grn. iv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxiv.
 One capsule every two to three hours.

Capillary (Bronchiolitis)

R Dionini grn. v
 Liq. Ammonii Acetatis . . . fl 3 iv
 Syr. Ipecac . . . fl 3 ii
 Syr. Pruni Virginianæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ Dest. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.
 (For adults.)

R Ammonii Carbon. Mercki . 3 ii
 Ammonii Iodidi
 Mercki 3 iii
 Syr. Glycyrrhiz. fl 3 ii
 Aquæ fl 3 ss
 Syr. Tolu. . . ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful every 2-3 hrs.
 in water.

R Acetanilidi Merck grn. vi
 Caffeinæ Merck . grn. iss
 Ammonii Carbonatis Merck grn. i
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 4 hours. (For children, from 6 months to 2 years of age.)

Chronic

R Terpini Hy-
dratis Mercki 3 iss
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
Syrupi . . . fl 3 ii
Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
Tablespoonful three times
daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful 3 times daily,
after meals. (For children, in
acute bronchitis following
measles, and other acute in-
fectious diseases.)

R Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Mercki . 3 iiss
Ammonii Chlo-
ridi Mercki . grn. x
Dionini . . . grn. v
Div. in pulv. no. x.
One, three times daily.

R Dionini . . . grn. v
Tinct. Sangui-
nariæ . . . fl 3 i
Ammonii Chlo-
ridi Mercki . 3 i
Spir. Aetheris
Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iv
Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Tablespoonful 3-4 times
daily.

R Plumbi Acetatis
Mercki . . . grn. xviii
Dionini . . . grn. iv
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One four times daily.
(Excellent in bronchorrhea
with irritating cough.)

R Terpinolis Mercki gtt. v
D. tal. dos. no. xxx, ad
capsulas gelatinas.
One capsule 3-4 times daily.

R Terebini Mercki ℥ c
Eucalyptolis
Mercki . . . ℥ c
Syr. Yerbæ
Santæ q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Shake! Teaspoonful every
2-3 hrs.

R Thymolis Mercki grn. xv
Eucalyptolis
Mercki . . . ℥ xx
Creosoti Mercki
(Beechwood). fl 3 ii
Ol. Pini Sylves-
tris Mercki . fl 3 iv
Methylis Salicy-
latis Mercki . fl 3 i
Inhale 2-5 drops 3 times
daily. Put into a small cup,
and while being warmed over
a spirit lamp, inhale the vapor.

R Sodii Benzoatis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Terpini Hydra-
tis Mercki . . grn. iii
Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i
Syr. Acaciæ ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful 3-4 times
daily.
(For children.)

R Terpini Hydra-
tis Mercki . . grn. lxxx
Dionini . . . grn. v
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.
One to two capsules 3 times
daily.

Dry

R Spir. Glycerylis
Nitratis . . . gtt. xvi
Spir. Aetheris
Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iii
Chloroformi
Mercki . . . ℥ xvi
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful with water
every 3-4 hours.

Fetid

R Guaiacolis Merck fl 3 ii
 Liq. Potassii Arsenitis Mercki fl 3 ii
 Eucalyptolis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 10-20 drops morning and evening.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. xx
 Eucalyptolis
 Mercki . . . ℥ xx
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . ad fl 3 iv
 Inhale 5-10 drops from the palm of the hand, 3 times a day.

Remedies for Bronchitis

Acetanilide: 2-4 grains every 2 hours often arrests attack rapidly; best given with a stimulant.

Acid, Carbolic: 5 % solution used in steam atomizer as spray, relieves symptoms.

Acid, Gallic: in profuse discharge
 Acid, Nitric: 10 minims of dilute acid; when expectoration is free and not too copious, and in mixtures to remedy the effect on digestion produced by sedatives like opium.

Aconite: $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 minim every hour at the commencement of an acute catarrhal attack.

Alkalies: to render mucus less viscid.

Amber Oil: with olive oil (1:3) as counterirritant over spine and chest in children.

Ammoniacum: in bronchitis with wheezing in old people.

Ammonium Acetate: for children because of its sudorific action.

Ammonium Chloride: in chronic cases.

Ammonium Carbonate: in capillary bronchitis, where much expectoration and depression, or where mucus very viscid and adherent; also excellent in severe bronchitis or bronchopneumonia in children.

Antipyrine: for temperature.

Apomorphine Hydrochloride: $\frac{1}{30}$ grain every 3 hours causes copious expectoration in the early stage.

Arsenic: in emphysema and asthmatic attacks as cigarettes, where there is much wheezing and little bronchitis following the sudden disappearance of eczematous rash.

Asafetida: like ammoniacum, and particularly when suffocation seems imminent from clogging of the capillaries.

Belladonna: in children to stimulate respiratory center.

Benzoin, Comp. Tincture: teaspoonful inhaled from hot water eases cough and lessens expectoration.

Camphor: solution in oil hypo-

dermically in bronchitis from cold; the first injection acts as an expectorant, and after the fourth the expectoration ceases, even in severe cases.

Chloral, Hydrated: used with caution, to allay pain.

Codeine: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain every 3 hours when other opiates not well borne.

Croton Oil: as liniment; vesication must be guarded against.

Cubebs: when secretion copious.

Cupping: 4-6 dry cups over the back often give great relief, and if the pulmonary congestion appears very great, wet cups should be placed instead, and 8-10 oz. of blood withdrawn from adult.

Digitalis: where heart is feeble, especially in the aged.

Digipuratum.

Dionin: excellent in cough.

Euquinine: to reduce fever.

Guaiacol.

Ichthyol: up to 15 drops per day, excellent.

Iodides: very small doses to lessen viscosity of expectoration.

Ipecac: in large doses when expectoration is scanty, dryness in chest; also when expectoration has become more abundant but difficult to expel.

Jalap: with potassium bitartrate instead of bleeding in engorgement of right side of heart.

Lobelia: when cough is paroxysmal and there is much expectoration. Slightly nauseous expectorants are good combined with opium.

Morphine: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain with 10 grains quinine aborts attack if given early enough.

Mustard: poultice; foot-bath.

Myrtol: in subacute and chronic cases, and in fetid bronchitis.

Opium: as Dover's powder, to cut short attack, and with expectorants to lessen cough.

Physostigmine: in chronic cases with great dyspnea.

Pilocarpine: in abundant exudation.

Potassium Chlorate: first increases the fluidity of the expectoration, then diminishes it in quantity.
 Potassium Iodide: with tartar emetic in cases of great dyspnea.
 Poultices: in children to encircle the whole chest.
 Quinine: to reduce temperature.
 Sanguinaria: after acute symptoms have subsided.
 Senega: in advanced stage of the acute disorder, and in the aged.
 Squill: with camphorated tincture opium after acute stage is over.

Strychnine: respiratory stimulant.
 Tartar Emetic: in dry stage to promote secretion; $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$ grain most useful in first stage, especially if cough violent.
 Terebene: internally or by inhalation.
 Terpin Hydrate: in obstinate cases.
 Turpentine Oil: 1 fl. oz. on 1 pint boiling water and inhaled to provoke coughing up of mucus in cases so exhausted that expectorants fail; also internally when expectoration profuse.

BRONCHOCELE.—Swelling of the thyroid gland. See GOITER.

BRONCHORRHEA.—Excessive discharge of mucus from the air passages and the lungs. See BRONCHITIS.

BRUISES (CONTUSIONS).—An injury produced by a blunt weapon, or by a collision, without breaking the skin or covering.

R Plumbi Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Tinct. Opii . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii

Apply freely to the bruised surface until the inflammation subsides.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv

Olei Myrciæ . . ℥ xx
 Tinct. Capsici . . ℥ x

Apply carefully on bruised

spots around the eye. Caution! Keep out of the eye.
 (In black eye.)

R Acidi Acet. Dil. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss

Tinct. Arnicæ . fl 3 iv

Ammonii Chlo-

ridi Mercki . 3 iv

Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss

Apply locally on lint.

(In black eye.)

Remedies for Bruises

Acid, Carbolic: dilute solution as wet compress.

Aconite: liniment locally.

Alcohol.

Ammonium Chloride.

Arnica: as local application no more use than alcohol, and, if the skin is abraded, sometimes gives rise to much inflammation.

Benzoin, Comp. Tincture.

Camphorated Oil, or Camphor Liniment: local stimulant.

Capsicum Tincture: to remove discoloration.

Chloroform Liniment.

Ice.

Ichthyol: 30 % ether-alcohol solution applied twice daily.

Lead Water, or Lead and Opium Wash: to allay pain.

Opium: local application to relieve pain.

Spirit Camphor.

BUBO.—Inflammation of the lymphatic glands, usually of the groin, but sometimes also in the axilla, and following chancreoid, gonorrheal, or syphilitic, infection.

To abort

R Tinct. Iodi . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ss

Paint well every other day until the skin becomes tender.

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Aquæ Destil. . fl 3 iv

Apply every hour or two on the first signs of inflammation.

R Creolini-Pearson \mathfrak{m} x
 Aquæ Destil. . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Anesthetize the bubo with ethyl-chloride spray, then inject 10 min. of the solution.

R Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki
 Ung. Belladonnæ
 Ichthyolis
 Lanum Mercki aa 3 ii
 Apply on lint, and cover with oiled-silk and a large pad.

To heal
R Formaldehydi
 Mercki . . . gtt. x
 Aq. Hydrogenii
 Perox. Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Puncture the bubo and syringe it out with the solution.

R Cadmii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Lanum Mercki,
 Petrolati . aa grn. xxx
 Apply twice daily.

Remedies for Bubo

Acid, Carbolic: 2 % solution by injection.

Blisters: followed up by application of tincture iodine often causes absorption.

Calomel: locally to indolent buboes refusing to heal after opening.

Chloral, Hydrated: 10-25 % solution as antiseptic and stimulant application.

Creolin-Pearson: } antiseptic ap-
 Formaldehyde: } plication.

Hydrogen Peroxide: wash and dress bubo with lint soaked with the hydrogen peroxide, either pure or diluted.

Ice: to relieve pain and lessen inflammation.

Ichthyol: excellent, together with mercurial ointment, to stimulate granulation after operation, and to remove lymphatic hypertrophies.

Iodine: useful as counter-irritant applied around the bubo; relieves the inflammation and causes absorption.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Lead Lotions: applied on compresses will abort, or assist in the healing process.

Mercuric Chloride: epidermis is first removed by a blister, and then a saturated solution applied; a poultice is then applied to separate the eschar, leaving a healthy ulcer.

Mercury: ointment or plaster necessary in the indurated buboes diagnostic of syphilis.

Perhydrol: wash and dress bubo with lint soaked in a 1:10 solution.

Potassium Hydroxide: to open, instead of the knife.

Silver Nitrate: lightly applied to surface to stimulate indolent bubo.

Sulphides: internally, to check suppuration; not so useful as in ordinary abscess.

Thymol Dilodide: antiseptic dressing.

BUBONIC PLAGUE.—See PLAGUE.

BUNION.—Inflammation of the bursa mucosa of the big toe.

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xv
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . grn. xv
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Apply freely.
 (To relieve pain and inflammation.)

R Tinct. Belladon.
 Tinct. Iodi . aa fl 3 ii
 Apply 2-3 t. p. d.

R Argenti Nitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Paint on twice daily.

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply several days and
 nights, soak foot in hot water,
 and pare off thickened epi-
 dermis.

R Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii
 Apply after skin has been
 removed by blistering.

Remedies for Bunions

Acid, Salicylic.
 Benzoin, Comp. Tincture: as stim-
 ulant application.
 Ichthyol: useful as antiphlogistic.
 Iodine: painted on.
 Lead Acetate.
 Lead and Opium Wash: when in-
 flamed.

Mercury Plaster: in indolent bun-
 ion.
 Opium Extract: to relieve pain.
 Rest: when thickened and pain-
 ful. Pressure is removed by
 thick felt plasters made with a
 hole in the center.

BURNS.—Lesions caused by excessive heat.*First degree (no blistering)*

R Phenolis Mercki 3 i
 Olei Lini
 Liq. Calcis . aa fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Shake well, and apply on
 lint or soft linen.
 (In extensive painful burns.)

Second degree (blistered)

R Thymolis Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Apply every day at first,
 then every 2-3 days.

R Acidi Picrici

Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Bathe with this solution
 for 5-10 minutes, apply cot-
 ton wet with it, and renew in
 3-4 days.

R Bismuth Subni-

tratis Mercki . 3 i
 Pulv. Acetan-
 ilidi Mercki . 3 i
 Bathe with a 2-per cent.
 solution of carbolic acid, ap-
 ply the powder, and cover
 with antiseptic dressing.

R Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . . . O i
 Apply freely on lint.

R Ichthyolis . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Cretæ Preparatæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Pulv. Amyli . . $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Olei Lini . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Liquoris Calcis . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Apply on lint.

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. v

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply on lint or linen.
 (If burn is very extensive,
 diminish or omit the opium.)

Third degree (deep burns)

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Petrolati . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Apply freely.

R Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Apply on lint.

R Acidi Carbolic

Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Petrolati . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Lanum Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply on lint where skin is broken.

R Thymolis Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Petrolati
 Lanum Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Apply 3-4 times daily.

For excessive pain

R Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki grn. x
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply freely.

R Cocainæ Oleatis

(25%) Mercki fl 3 ss
 Camphoræ Car-
 bolatæ . . . 3 iv
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Apply on painful surface

Remedies for Burns

Acetanillide: powder dusted over surface.

Acid, Boric: as ointment or lint dressings.

Acid, Carbolic: 1 % aqueous solution, or 1:30 lime-water, or 1:6 olive oil, relieves pain and prevents suppuration; the strong acid less dangerous than weak solutions.

Acid, Picric: saturated solution (1 acid, 20 alcohol, and 200 water), very good.

Acid, Salicylic: 1:60 in olive oil.

Alkalies: relieve pain from exposure to air.

Alum: finely powdered and dusted over foul, bleeding granulations.

Balsam Peru.

Bismuth Subgallate.

Bismuth Subnitrate: with glycerin as thick paste as a protective.

Carron Oil: in recent burns.

Chalk, Oil, and Vinegar: applied as paste, relieves pain.

Chloroform, Olive Oil and Lime-Water: rapidly relieves pain.

Cocaine: to allay pain.

Cold: instant application.

Collodion: flexible, in burns of first degree, to protect from air.

Cotton Wool: to protect from irritation and thus lessen pain.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic dressing.

Digitals: in shock.

Extract Opium: to allay pain.

Ichthyol: a 6 % ointment a very soothing dressing; a 1 % ointment or 2 to 10 % solution in severe cases rapidly relieves pain and promotes cicatrization; a 50 to 80 % solution, however, affords best results.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Lead Water: soothing application.
 Lime-Water and Linseed Oil: soothing protective.

Morphine and Atropine: to allay pain.

Resorcinol: a 1 or 2 % solution hastens formation of epithelium.

Sodium Bicarbonate: immediate application of a saturated solution rapidly relieves pain and promotes healing.

Thymol: 1:100 olive oil as local anesthetic and antiseptic.

Turpentine Oil: internally, in great depression.

Whiting and Water: as thick cream, excludes air, and gives immediate relief.

Zinc Ointment: with equal weight petrolatum as a dressing.

Zinc Oxide: as dusting powder.

Zinc Stearate: as dressing, with or without acetanillide or boric acid.

BURSITIS.—Inflammation of a bursa.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Spir. Aetheris

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Collodii Mercki . fl 3 ii

Paint on freely.

Inject Carbolic Acid, or apply a blister of Cantharides, followed by an application of pure Ichthyol. Application of Tr. Iodine often useful.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ss
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply freely on lint.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Olei Ricini . . grn. xxx
 Spir. Aetheris
 Mercki . . . ℥ xl
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 i
 Apply with a small brush
 once or twice daily.

Remedies for Bursitis

Acid, Carbolic: as injection, followed by Ichthyol.
 Blisters: in rheumatic enlargement.
 Fomentations: to relieve pain and swelling.

Ichthyol: to relieve inflammation.
 Iodine: painted on, after aspirating the liquid; when chronic, may be used as a blister, or the solution applied after blistering.

CALCULI, BILIARY (HEPATIC).—GALL STONES; HEPATIC COLIC.

Stone-like concretions blocking up the bile duct.

Bedside Diagnosis.—*Rigor, chill and fever; 102–103° F.*

Biliary colic: Abrupt, agonizing pain in the right hypochondrium, and which radiates to the shoulder.

Vomiting and profuse sweating.

Jaundice and bradycardia. Spleen enlarged.

When it obstructs the *Cystic duct*: It may cause any of the following:

Dilatation with hydrops of the gall bladder.

Simple or infective cholecystitis (empyema).

Calcification or else atrophy of the gall bladder.

When it obstructs the *common duct*:

Jaundice having lasted more than one year and with distinct variations in intensity thereof.

Courvoisier's Law: Gall bladder not distended.

Continuous or occasional presence of bile in the feces.

Slightly enlarged liver and spleen. Ascites is absent.

Fever: "Hepatic intermittent fever" occurs with a bivalve stone in Vater's Diverticulum.

Persistent jaundice and painful liver.

Jaundice deepens after each paroxysm.

Must be diagnosed from malaria.

Sequels: Biliary fistulæ. Intestinal obstruction by gall stones.

Suppurative angiocholitis.

Cancer of the bile passages. Adhesions.

During passage

R Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 viii
 Saccharini . . . grn. ʒ 6
 Olei Cinnamomi gtt. i
 Four tablespoonfuls three times daily.

R Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
 Tablespoonful repeatedly during the paroxysm till effect sets in.

R Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Divide into eight parts, and put into as many homœopathic vials. Contents of one vial inhaled from handkerchief during paroxysm.

R Spir. Aetheris
 Co. Mercki . fl 3 ii
 Morphinae Sulphatis . . . grn. i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 Syr. Zingib. ad fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful hourly until pain is relieved.

R Morphinae Sulphatis Mercki grn. iii
 Atropinae Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{10}$
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
 Inject 10 minims hypodermically, and repeat in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour if pain is still severe.

R Sodii Glycocholatidis Mercki . 3 ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxiv.

One, three times a day for a month; next month 2 capsules a day; and the third month, 1 capsule daily.

Prophylactic
R Sodii Salicylatis Mercki . . . 3 vi
 Aq. Menth. Pip. $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful with water after meals.

R Sodii Phosphatis Mercki . . . 3 vi
 Div. in pulv. no. xii
 One in a tumbler of hot water before each meal.

R Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful four times a day, during the intervals between the attacks. (May be administered for months.)

Remedies for Biliary Calculi

Acid, Nitric, or Nitrohydrochloric: hepatic stimulant and alterative.

Anesthetics: during passage of the calculus.

Chloral, Hydrated: to relieve pain during paroxysm; good with morphine.

Chloroform: 20-60 drops inhaled to relieve paroxysm.

Counter-irritants: to relieve pain during passage.

Dionin: like morphine.

Iron Succinate: 10 grain doses, gradually increased to 60 grains, thrice daily, as a resolvent for existing stones, and as a prophylactic.

Morphine: $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain with $\frac{1}{10}$ grain atropine subcutaneously, to relieve pain and vomiting in paroxysm.

Olive Oil: large doses have been followed by the expulsion of gall

stones; 4-8 fl. oz. at one dose before breakfast, or 2-3 oz. 3 times daily.

Sodium Choleate: 5-10 grains.

Sodium Glycocholate: 5-15 grains 3-5 times daily very efficient.

Sodium Phosphate: 20-60 grains before each meal as prophylactic. Give with plenty water.

Sodium Salicylate: as prophylactic; increases biliary secretion and renders it more fluid.

Sodium Succinate: 5 grains every 3 hours as a resolvent of biliary calculi.

Spirit Ether Compound: to relieve pain.

Turpentine Oil and Ether (Durande's remedy): equal parts, to relieve pain during paroxysms; also occasionally as a prophylactic along with a course of Carlsbad or Vichy water.

CALCULI, RENAL AND VESICAL.—CYSTOLITHIASIS; NEPHROLITHIASIS; GRAVEL.—Stony concretions of the kidneys and bladder.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In RENAL CALCULUS.

Colic: Abrupt onset with agonizing pain in loin which radiates to testicle and inner side of thigh. (Explain by position of genito-crural nerve.)

During the attack there are collapse symptoms: Cold sweat, feeble pulse, etc.

Frequent bloody urinations follow the attack.

Pain: Rather a feeling of weight in the loin. Is most agonizing at night.

Hematuria: Is not as profuse as in cancer.

Pyuria: Continuous or intermittent.

Day Frequency in urine. Renal sand.

Renal Intermittent Fever: Attacks of chill, fever and sweat occur at intervals in Calculus Pyelitis.

Dyspepsia.

Occurs between the ages of 20 and 40.

Sequels: Purulent Pyelitis.

Hydronephrosis: Either acute or chronic.

For alkaline urine

R Acidi Benzoici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every 3-4 hours, until
 the urine is acid.

For acid urine

R Potassii Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 2-3 hrs.
 until urine but slightly acid.

R Lithii Citratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Sodii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful in carbonated
 water, every 2-3 hours, until
 urine is but slightly acid.

R Ammonii Ben-
 zoatis Mercki 3 iiss
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Sodii Benzoatis Mercki
 Lithii Carbonatis Mercki
 Ext. Stigmatae
 Maidis . aa 3 i
 Ol. Anisi . . . gtt. iv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 lxxx.
 One four times daily.

For bladder antisepsis

R Formini . . . 3 i
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every 3-4 hours.

For hematuria

R Antipyrinæ
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxx
 Stypticini . . . grn. xii
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 2-3 hrs.

R Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . 3 i
 Acidi Gallici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xii.
 One every 3-4 hours.

For pain

R Morphinae Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki grn. iss
 Atropinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. 1/20
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Inject 10 minims hypo-
 dermically, and repeat in an
 hour if pain continues. Use
 hot baths or hot fomenta-
 tions to loins.

R Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Ext. Belladon. grn. ii
 Ol. Theobrom. 3 i
 Div. in supposit. no. iv.
 One, repeated in 2 hours if
 needed.

Prophylactic

R Ureæ Mercki
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki
 Calcii Carbon-
 atis Mercki aa 3 vi
 Half a teaspoonful 2-3
 times during the morning, in
 water; repeat in the same
 manner toward evening.

Remedies for Renal and Vesical Calculi

- Acid, Benzolc.
 Acid, Hydrochloric, Dil.; or Nitric, Dil.: very dilute solution (2-3 minims to 1 oz.) as injection into the bladder to dissolve phosphatic calculi.
 Alkalies: especially potassium salts: to resolve calculi; potassium and sodium salts to be used.
 Alkaline Mineral Waters.
 Ammonium Benzoate: to resolve phosphatic calculi.
 Anesthetics: to relieve pain during passage of calculus.
 Antipyrine: 24 grains, with 10 drops tinct. opium and 3 fl. oz. water injected into rectum $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before lithotripsy, to render painless the crushing and evacuation of the calculus.
 Castor Oil: as purgative.
 Chloroform: 20-60 drops inhaled to relieve paroxysm.
 Counter-irritants: to lessen pain during passage of calculus.
 Ergotin: with gallic acid in hematuria.
 Fomentations, Hot: to relieve spasm and pain during passage of calculus.
 Formin: as urinary antiseptic.
 Lead Acetate: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 1 fl. oz. water injected into bladder to prevent formation of phosphatic calculi.
 Lithium Salts.
 Morphine: hypodermically to relieve pain and check vomiting.
 Olive Oil: internally.
 Piperazine.
 Potassium Acetate.
 Potassium Citrate: large doses in hematuria with uric-acid crystals.

CALLOSITY.—TYLOMA.—A circumscribed hardening of the skin.

R Ichthyolis
 Ung. Plumbi
 Petrolati . aa 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Olei Lavand. . gtt. x
 Rub in thoroughly after bathing with warm water and soap.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Collod. Flex.
 Mercki . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply with a brush.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Rub in 2 t. p. d.

CAMP FEVER.—See TYPHUS.

CANCER.—CARCINOMA.—A name applied to various kinds of malignant tumors characterized by a net-work of connective tissue, the areolæ of which are filled up with cell masses resembling epithelial cells.

Bedside Diagnosis: IN CANCER OF THE STOMACH.—*Progressive emaciation and secondary anemia.*

Attacks of nausea and vomiting increasing in frequency.

Hemorrhage and coffee-ground vomit.

Pain: Continuous in the epigastrium. Aggravated by taking food.

Areas of skin tenderness in upper zone of abdomen.

Tumor in the epigastrium: Occurs late.

Is hard, uneven and sharply defined.

Communicated pulsations from the aorta.

Tumor movable with respiration: Dubious sign.

Subcutaneous nodules about the navel.

Gastric Analysis: Quantity..... 400 Cc.
 Color..... coffee brown.
 Blood..... present.
 Free HCl..... absent or decreased.
 Lactic Acid..... abundant.
 Boas Oppler Bacillus. Yeast Cells and Sarcinæ.
 Fragments of the growth.

Occurs later in life than ulcer.

*Of breast***R** Pyoktanini

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Divide into 8 parts and dispense in paraffin paper. Every other day spread the contents of one paper upon linen and apply to growth, leaving on 24 hours.

R Methyleni Cœr-

ulei Mercki . grn. v

Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

(The water used should be freshly boiled.)

Inject 15-30 minims into the tumor daily, or every other day.

R Formaldehydi

Mercki . . . ℥ xv

Aq. Hydrogenii

Diox. Mercki . O i

Use as a wash every 2 hrs. (To prevent fetor.)

R Arsenii Trioxidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Pulv. Acaciæ . 3 i

Cocainæ Hydro-

chlor. Mercki grn. v

Aquæ . . q. s.

Make into a paste, spread over diseased surface, and allow to remain 24-48 hours; then remove slough by poulticing.

*Rectal***R** Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x

Ext. Hyoscyami grn. xv

Extr. Cannabis

Indicæ Mercki grn. xv

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss

Div. in suppos. no. x.

Insert one 2-3 times daily.

*Gastric***R** Dionini . . . grn. viii

Acidi Hydrocy-

an. Dil. Mercki ℥ xxx

Bismuthi Subni-

tratis Mercki 3 ii

Aquæ Chloro-

formi q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Shake! Teaspoonful every 2-3 hours.

(For pain, vomiting, and putrefaction.)

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx

Vini Rhei . . . fl 3 i

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vii

Decoct. Condu-

rango (1:12) . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ v

Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.

R Bismuthi Salicy-

latis Mercki

Magnesiæ Ustæ

Mercki

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . aa 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.

One before each meal.

R Acetphenetidini

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Ext. Belladon. . grn. iv

Codeinæ Mercki grn. v

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.

One four times daily.

(In pain, of gastric cancer).

R Morphinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Bismuthi Subni-

tratis Mercki . 3 ii

Div. in chart. no. vi.

One powder thrice daily.

*Cutaneous***R** Pyoktanini . . grn. xv.Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Apply freely every 24 hrs., and cover with linen.

Uterine

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. ii
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. ii
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iv
 Div. in supposit. no. viii.
 One every day.
 (In severe pain.)

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. viii
 Iodoformi Mercki grn. xvi
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 vi
 Div. in supposit. no. xii.
 One to control pain.

R Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. viii
 Atropinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Inject 10 minims into the
 vicinity of the great trochan-
 ter to quiet severe pain.

R Potassii Perman-
 gan. Mercki . 3 iii
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ xii
 Add 2 tablespoonfuls to a
 quart hot water and use as
 injection.
 (To destroy odor.)

R Liq. Ferri Sub-
 sulph. Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 As injection in hemorrhage
 from cancer.

Intestinal

R Salolis Mercki
 Betanaphtholis Ben-
 zoatis Mercki,
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . aa 3 ii
 Div. in capsulas amylaceas
 no. xxx.
 One after each meal.

Remedies for Cancer

Acid, Acetic: 30 minims of a 1:3
 solution injected into tumor.
 Acid, Carbolic: undiluted, as an-
 esthetic before applying caustic,
 or as application or injection
 into tumor to lessen pain,
 retard growth, and diminish fe-
 tor.
 Acid, Lactic: as lotion.
 Acid, Salicylic: locally as powder
 or saturated solution.
 Acids: internally in gastric cancer.
 Alcohol: as injection around cir-
 cumference of the growth to
 obliterate vessels and lym-
 phatics.
 Arsenic: locally to cause cancer to
 slough out. Sometimes suc-
 cessful when the knife fails, but
 is dangerous. Internally, in gas-
 tric cancer, lessens vomiting.
 Supposed to retard growth of
 cancer in stomach and else-
 where.
 Belladonna: extract locally re-
 lieves pain; used internally also.
 Bismuth Subnitrate: relieves pain
 and vomiting in gastric cancer.
 Calcium Carbide: in uterine cancer.
 Caustic Alkalies: in strong solu-
 tion to dissolve the cells.
 Charcoal Poultices: to lessen pain
 and fetor.
 Chloral, Hydrated: 10 grains 3
 times daily to lessen severe pain.
 Chromium Trioxide: as caustic.

Codeine: $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain as sedative and
 hypnotic in abdominal tumor.
 Cod-liver Oil: in cachexia.
 Creolin-Pearson: as antiseptic.
 Dionin: to relieve pain, like mor-
 phine.
 Dithymol Dilodide: antiseptic
 dressing.
 Formaldehyde: as antiseptic in-
 jection.
 Gaduol: in cachexia.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: antiseptic.
 Ichthyol: locally.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Iron and Manganese: as tonics.
 Mercury Bichloride: small doses
 long continued said to retard
 growth of gastric cancer.
 Mercury Nitrate, Acid: efficient
 caustic.
 Methylene Blue: antiseptic and
 deodorant.
 Morphine and its Salts: to relieve
 pain.
 Opium: locally and internally to
 relieve pain.
 Papain or Pepsin: locally or by in-
 jection.
 Perhydrol: antiseptic.
 Potassium Permanganate: anti-
 septic and deodorizer.
 Poultices: to relieve pain.
 Radium Rays.
 Resorcinol: externally, to check
 epithelioma.

Silver Nitrate: saturated solution injected in several places; to be followed by an injection of sodium chloride 1:1000.
Sodium Cacodylate: internally.
Sodium Ethylate: as caustic.
Stramonium: as ointment to relieve pain.
Thymol Iodide.

Trypsin: as injection into carcinomatous tissue.
Veronal or Veronal-Sodium: as hypnotic.
Vienna Paste: as caustic.
Warm Enemata: to lessen pain in rectal cancer.
Zinc Chloride: efficient and safe caustic.

CANCERUM ORIS.—"CANKER."—Foul ulcers inside the lips and cheek; occurs usually in childhood between the ages of 1 and 5 years.

R Aq. Hydrogenii
Dioxidii Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Use as a mouthwash 3-4 times daily.

R Formaldehydi
Mercki m x
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Use as a mouthwash.

Remedies for Canker

Acid, Benzoic.
Acid, Boric: as mouthwash.
Acid, Salicylic.
Arsenic: internally.
Creolin-Pearson: mouthwash.
Potassium Chlorate: 20-40 grains

in 24 hours internally in stomatitis; useless in noma.
Potassium Permanganate: antiseptic mouthwash.
Resorcinol.
Sodium Borate: as mouthwash.

CARBUNCLE.—See ANTHRAX.

CARCINOMA.—See CANCER.

CARDIALGIA.—A term loosely used as a synonym of gastrodynia in general, heartburn, and stomachic pains on the left side.

CARIES.—**NECROSIS.**—Ulceration or decay of teeth or bones.

Osteal
R Calcii Glycerinophos. Mercki . 3 ii
Vini Gaduoli . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Two teaspoonfuls thrice daily.

R Elix. Phosphori fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Syr. Calcis. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful in water 2 hours after meals.
(In *pregnant and nursing women*.)

R Calcii Lactophos.
Solubil. Mercki 3 iss
Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Teaspoonful 3-4 times daily.

R Phenolis Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Apply locally.
(In *superficial caries*.)

R Cupri Sulphatis
Mercki grn. xxx
Zinci Sulphatis
Mercki grn. xxx
Liq. Plumbi
Subacetatis . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Acidi Acetici
Mercki q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Inject into cavity. (Vilate's Solution.)

R Aq. Hydrogenii
Dioxidii Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Use as wash or spray.

Dental

R Creolini-Pearson fl 3 i
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
 Use as a mouthwash.

R Aq. Hydrogenii
 Dioxid Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 vi
 Use as a mouthwash.

Remedies for Caries

Acid, Carbolic: as disinfectant.
 Acid, Phosphoric: 1:8 solution locally.
 Acid, Sulphuric: solution 1:2 of water injected into carious joints, and locally to carious or necrosed bone. Useful only if disease is superficial.
 Calcium Carbonate.
 Cod-liver Oil: to promote constructive metamorphosis; particularly useful in caries due to tuberculosis.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.
 Gaduol: reconstructive.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Iodides or Iodival.
 Iodine: locally, and internally with iron or cod-liver oil or gaduol.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Iron.
 Phosphates (Calcium and Iron).
 Potassium Hydroxide: to carious bone to remove disorganized portion.
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilis.

CATALEPSY.—A nervous disease characterized by a sudden suspension of voluntary motion and consciousness.

R Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Aetheris Mercki fl 3 iv
 30 drops to be inhaled.
 Also rub turpentine oil along the spine.

R Apomorphinæ Hydro-
 chloridi Mercki grn. 4
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 15 minims hypodermically to cause nausea.

CATARACT.—Opacity of the crystalline lens or of its capsule.

Remedies for Cataract

Atropine: as mydriatic, to ascertain whether cataract is sufficiently mature for operation.
 Dionin: in powder.
 Fibrolysin.
 Iridectomy: made early, to postpone opacity due to increased

intraocular tension.
 Phosphorated Oil: instilled into the eye leads to absorption, if borne.
 Sodium Sulphate: solution injected into anterior chamber to dissolve nebula.

CATARRHAL CROUP.—See CROUP, *Catarrhal*.

CATARRH, BRONCHIAL.—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes with mucous discharge. See BRONCHITIS.

CATARRH, CERVICAL.—Inflammation of the neck of the uterus, with mucous discharge.

R Thymolis Iodidi
 Mercki
 Pulv. Acidi
 Borici Mercki,
 aa 3 iv
 Apply after cleansing.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Pulv. Acidi
 Borici Mercki grn. xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Apply on cotton externally and by tampon internally.

Remedies for Cervical Catarrh

Acid, Boric.
 Ichthyol.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Thymol Iodide.

CATARRH, EPIDEMIC.—A contagious inflammation of the air-passages known as "influenza" or "grip." See INFLUENZA.

CATARRH, GASTRIC.—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach, accompanied by excessive mucous secretion. See GASTRITIS.

CATARRH, INTESTINAL.—Inflammation of the intestines, accompanied by a free mucous discharge. See DYSENTERY.

CATARRH, NASAL.—CORYZA.—Inflammation of the air-passages of the nose, accompanied by a free discharge of mucus.

Acute

R Mentholi Mercki grn. xxx
Chloroformi
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
Inhale a few drops from
palm of hand every 3–4 hrs.
Keep from the eyes.

R Mentholi Mercki 3 iss
Eucalyptoli
Mercki . . . fl 3 i
Terpinoli Mercki fl 3 i
Ol. Pini Sylvestris Mercki ad fl 3 iv
Pour a few drops into a
flask or glass, heat over a
spirit lamp, and inhale vapor
evolved.

R Euquininæ. . . grn. xx
Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{10}$
Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{25}$
Extr. Gentianæ q. s.
Div. in pil. no. xii.
One every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for 6
doses, or until throat is dry,
then every 2–3 hours.

R Mentholi Mercki grn. x
Camphoræ. . . grn. v
Petrolati Liquidi fl 3 i
Apply as fine spray, after
thoroughly cleansing parts.

R Extr. Suprarenalis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Aq. Dest. Steril. fl 3 iiss
Apply with a brush to the
nasal cavities several times
daily.

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. vi
Bismuthi Subcarb. Mercki. grn. xxx
Pulv. Talci . . 3 iss
Insufflate a pinch into each
nostril every two to three
hours.

R Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{100}$
Pulv. Camph. . . grn. ii
Quininæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. v
Sacchari Lactis
Mercki . . . 3 ss
Div. in capsuls gelat. no.
xx.

One every half-hour at first,
and gradually increasing the
intervals to 4 hours.

R Quininæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. x
Camphoræ. . . grn. x
Fluidextr. Belladonnæ . . . ℥ v
Div. in tabl. trit. no. xl.
One every 15 minutes till
relieved.

Chronic

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. v
Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . grn. x
Zinci Sulphocarb. Mercki grn. xx
Creolini-Pearson ℥ xxx
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Apply once daily by syringe or spray.

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Fluidextr. Hy-
 drastis . . . fl 3 i
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . 3 i
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 viii
 Use with posterior nasal
 spray.

R Creolini-Pearson ℥ xxx
 Aq. Camphoræ . fl 3 iv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
 Use 2-3 times daily by
 spraying from an atomizer.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply to nose internally by
 means of twisted linen cloth,
 and anoint nose externally.

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful in a pint of
 water, used as a douche.

Remedies for Nasal Catarrh

Acid, Benzole.

Acid, Carbolic: 1 % solution as in-
 halation, or spray, or as gargle,
 when catarrh tends to spread
 from nose to throat and chest,
 or to ascend from throat to nose.

Acid, Tannic: Injection of a solu-
 tion in alcohol.

Aconite: Internally at commence-
 ment, especially in children.

Aconite and Belladonna: in sore
 throat and cold with profuse
 watery secretion, 1 drop of tinc-
 ture aconite with 2 drops tinc-
 ture belladonna every hour.

Aconite Liniment: to outside of
 nose in paroxysmal sneezing
 and coryza.

Ammonia: as inhalation in early
 stage while discharge serous.

Ammonium Chloride: in young
 children.

Arsenic: Internally, or as cigar-
 ettes, in paroxysmal and chronic
 cases; valuable in cases which
 simulate hay-fever (sneezing,
 itching of nostrils, and frontal
 headache).

Arsenic Iodide: $\frac{1}{8}$ grain every hour
 or so in coryza.

Baths: hot foot-bath before retir-
 ing; Turkish bath at commence-
 ment; cold baths prophylactic.

Belladonna: 5 minims of tincture,
 and afterwards 1-2 minims every
 hour until throat is dry; par-
 ticularly useful in acute nasal
 catarrh with profuse watery se-
 cretion.

Bismuth: as Ferrier's snuff (bism.
 subnit. 2 dr., powd. acacia, 2

dr., and morph. hydrochlor., 2
 grn.), or with tannin, calomel,
 etc., used by insufflation, in
 chronic cases.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic and
 deodorant.

Cubebs: in dry, congestive stage
 of cold in head; powder insuf-
 flated, and also smoked affords
 relief; internally, 2 drams tinc-
 ture with infusion linseed.

Dionin: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain with 10 grains
 quinine often aborts if given at
 incipency.

Dover's Powder: at night often
 cuts short an attack.

Euquinine: with $\frac{1}{4}$ grain morphine
 or $\frac{1}{4}$ grain dionin may abort.

Formaldehyde: 2 % solut. inhaled.

Hot Sponging: to relieve headache.

Ichthyol: inhaled for 10 minutes
 from hot water often aborts;
 10-20 % solution on cotton
 pledget left on 15-30 minutes,
 and followed by 10-20% ichthyol
 ointment strength, affords ex-
 cellent results in chronic cases.

Iodides: very useful.

Iodival.

Menthol: few drops 1-2:20 chloro-
 form solution; inhaled from palm
 of hand, often arrests cold in its
 initial stage.

Opium: at night, early in the case,
 often aborts attack of coryza;
 as Dover's powder in full dose
 at onset to abort, but not in ob-
 struction to respiration.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$
 grain internally (or $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hypo-
 dermically) at bed time.

Potassium Dichromate: solution 1-10 grains to 4 fl. oz. water locally; also small doses, $\frac{1}{100}$ grain, when nasal discharge is thick, stringy, and glutinous.
 Potassium Iodide: 10 grains at bed time often aborts.
 Quinine: 10 grains with $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain morphine at commencement often aborts.
 Resorcinol: apply a 2-10 % ointment, or spray a 2-4 % solution, after cleansing the nose with Dobell's solution.

Sodium Iodide: 10 grn. 3 t. p. d.
 Sodium Salicylate: 2-3 grains every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour to relieve headache and neuralgia associated with coryza; 10 grains twice daily often aborts a cold.
 Tartar Emetic: $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$ grain at commencement, especially in children with thick and abundant secretion.
 Zinc Sulphate: 1 grain to 1 oz. water as nasal injection.
 Zinc Stearate: with menthol as insufflation.

CATARRH, URETHRAL.—Inflammation of the urethra with mucous discharge. See URETHRITIS, *Gonorrheal*.

CATARRH, VESICAL.—Bladder inflammation with mucous discharge. See CYSTITIS.

CEPHALALGIA.—Pain in the head. See HEADACHE.

CEREBRAL ABSCESS.

Bedside Diagnosis.—History of *middle ear suppuration* in 50% of cases.

In ACUTE ABSCESS: Abrupt rise in temperature.

Recurrent rigors with intense pain.

Localized headache. Ocular paralysis. Choked disc.

Insomnia: Goes to sleep between questions.

Persistent vertigo and vomiting.

Progressive emaciation and asthenia.

Staggering gait and nystagmus in cerebellar abscess.

Hebetude and dullness in the late stage.

Aphasia in left-side abscess.

Fickleness of symptoms are characteristic of brain abscess.

In CHRONIC ABSCESS: Temperature falls: 97-99°.5 F.

Persistent bradycardia: 30-40.

CEREBRAL ANEMIA.

Remedies for Cerebral Anemia

Ammonia: Inhaled in sudden attacks.

Amyl Nitrite: to dilate cerebral vessels.

Arsenic: useful in hypochondriasis of aged; best given with a minute dose of opium.

Caffeine: in hypochondriasis.

Camphor: as cerebral stimulant.

Camphor Monobromated: 1-5 grains as stimulant.

Chloral, Hydrated: in small doses, with stimulants.

Electricity.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: 1 minim doses to dilate cerebral vessels.

Iron: in chronic cases from general anemia.

Phosphorus and Phosphates.

Quinine.

Strychnine or Nux Vomica: to stimulate general circulation.

CEREBRAL COMPRESSION AND CONCUSSION.

Bedside Diagnosis:—

CONCUSSION.

Symptoms resemble *shock*.

Surface: Pale, cold, moist and clammy.

Subnormal temperature.

Pulse: Frequent, feeble and fluttering.

COMPRESSION.

Resemble *coma*.

Flushed, warm and dry.

Slight fever.

Early: Slow, full, regular. Blood pressure increased.

Late: Irregular and rapid. Blood pressure falls.

CONCUSSION.

Respiration: Superficial, frequent, sighing.

Sensation: Present but diminished.

Pupils: Contracted.

Consciousness: Lessened.

Intellect in abeyance.

Muscular tone: Sphincters intact.

Muscles of limbs in tone.

Position of patient: On the side and flexed.

Termination: Reaction or death. Vomiting is the first sign.

COMPRESSION.

Early: Slow and regular.

Late: Irregular and rapid.

Cheyne-Stokes.

Absent.

Dilated.

Deep coma.

Unconsciousness.

Sphincters relaxed.

Spastic contraction followed by relaxation.

On the back.

Cessation of cerebral function.

Respiratory paralysis.

Restoration with paralysis.

Remedies for Cerebral Concussion

Arnica: when due to a fall.
Rest, absolute.

Stimulants and Venesection: avoid.
Warmth: to extremities.

CEREBRAL CONGESTION.

Remedies for Cerebral Congestion

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil.: 2-5 min.

Aconite: in acute cases before effusion has taken place.

Belladonna: in hyperemic conditions of brain or cord.

Bromides: in full doses.

Cathartics: to lessen blood pressure.

Chloral, Hydrated: when pressure is high.

Croton Oil: as counter-irritant.

Digitals: in alcoholic congestion, and congestive hemicrania.

Elaterin or Elaterium.

Ergot: in lack of arterial tone, or

in millary aneurisms, causing vertigo, etc.

Gelsemium: 5 min. of fluid extract every 2 hours in great motor excitement, wakefulness, and horrors after alcoholic excess.

Venesection: in threatened rupture of a vessel; contraindicated in anemia, aortic valvular disease, and in cases commencing with syncope.

Veratrum Viride: in acute congestion.

Water: cold douche to head, and warm to feet, and alternately hot and cold to nape of neck.

CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Onset: *Abrupt* with *coma* and deep unconsciousness. (Compression.)

Pulse: Slow and full.

Respiration: Slow, noisy and stertorous.

Cheeks blown out on paralyzed side.

Pupils: Dilated and unequal. Do not react to light.

Temperature: During coma normal or subnormal.

Face: Ashen gray or cyanotic.

Hemiplegia: Paralyzed leg is flaccid, the other rigid.

Face, arm and leg of the same side are involved, except in lesions of the lower part of the pons. (Crossed paralysis.)

Only the lower part of the face is paralyzed.

Reflexes: Abolished during coma.

Conjugate deviation occurs later.

Head and eyes turn to the side of the lesion.

Consciousness regained in 6 to 12 hours.

Febrile reaction. Never more than 101° F.

Spastic rigidity replaces flaccid paralysis: This is the early rigidity.

Secondary symptoms: Due to lateral sclerosis:

Late rigidity of the spastic type.

Reflexes are exaggerated. Tremor.

Characteristics of cerebral lesions:

Electrical responses of paralyzed muscle are **normal**.

Absence of muscle wasting.

CEREBRAL SOFTENING (from Embolism).

History of *Heart Disease* in 90%, especially Endocarditis.

Onset: With coma which is of short duration.

Pulse: Rapid and compressible.

Respirations: Absence of stertor.

Not as deep as in hemorrhage.

Hemiplegia associated with *aphasia*.

(Left middle cerebral artery being most often affected.)

Temperature is not much elevated unless embolism is very large.

Secondary symptoms: Spastic paraplegia. Reflexes are exaggerated.

Embolism is more common in the *young*, owing to the prevalence of rheumatic endocarditis.

CEREBRAL TUMORS.

Bedside Diagnosis.—General symptoms: Are those of *pressure*.

Headache: Always continuous and marked by *paroxysmal* exacerbations.

Dizziness and vertigo. Vomiting of the cerebral type.

Optic Neuritis, usually bilateral. Double choked disc.

General convulsions. Mental dullness.

Localizing Symptoms:

Motor Area around the fissure of Rolando:

At first the tumor irritates and causes *cramps or spasms* of the muscles of the opposite side.

If the lesion becomes destructive we get paralysis on the opposite side.

The cramps are first clonic then tonic, and are progressive in character and always pursue the same course.

Frontal lobe: If in left third convolution motor aphasia;

If in any other part: Disturbance of smell.

Absence of motor and sensory disturbances.

Mental torpor and imbecility. Exophthalmus.

Temporal lobe: Sensory aphasia. (Soul deafness.)

Occipital lobe: Homonymous hemianopsia.

Cerebellum: Incoordination or staggering. (Ataxia.)

Pain referred to forehead. The affected cranial nerves locate the side of the tumor.

8th nerve.....deafness.

7th nerve.....Bell's palsy.

6th nerve.....internal squint.

5th nerve.....loss of sensation of one side of face.

Internal Capsule: around basal ganglia:

Gradual hemiplegia on opposite side.

Parietal Lobe at angular gyrus. Word blindness.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—An acute and severe malignant epidemic fever with great pain and extreme nervous shock, and characterized by spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck, retraction of the head, hyperesthesia, etc. See MENINGITIS.

CHAFING.—EXCORIATIONS; INTERTRIGO.—Inflammation of the skin due to dampness and friction.

℞ Tannoformi . . 3 i
Pulv. Camph. . grn. xxx
Lycopodii . . . 3 v
Apply twice daily.

℞ Acidi Borici
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Petrolati q. s. ad 3 i

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Magnesiae Ustae
 Mercki,
 Pulv. Talci . aa 3 iv
 Use as dusting powder.

R Thymolis Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Lycopodii . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Ol. Rosae . . . gtt. iii
 Use as a dusting powder.

R Bism. Subgallatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Lycopodii . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Use freely as dusting powder.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . 3 i
 Petrolati . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply every night and morning.

Remedies for Chafing

Acetanillide: with equal part borlic acid.
 Acid, Borlic: 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$:8 ointment.
 Acid, Carbollic.
 Bismuth Carbonate, Subgallate, or Subnitrate: with starch or lycopodium, as dusting powder.
 Calomel: 1:8 ointment.
 Fuller's Earth: dusting powder.

Ichthyol: by inunction in ointment especially valuable in children.
 Lycopodium, Magnesia, or Talcum: dusting powder.
 Tannin: as glycerite.
 Tannoform.
 Zinc Carbonate, Oxide, or Stearate: dusting powder.

CHALAZION.—A small, slightly transparent tumor on the edge of the eyelid, due to the distension of a Meibomian gland.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 After free application of hot water, anoint swelling with this ointment.

CHANCER.—An ulcer that marks the primary invasion of syphilis.

R Formaldehydi
 Mercki . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply after using a solution of cocaine hydrochloride to lessen sensitiveness.

R Hydrargyri Bi-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. viii
 Liquoris Calcis . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Shake, and keep applied on absorbent cotton to ulcer.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . 3 ii
 Dust, and cover with lint.

R Iodoformi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Olei Lavandulae \mathfrak{m} xx
 Lycopodii . . . 3 i
 Dust on chancre, and cover with lint.

R Aq. Hydrogenii
 Diox. Mercki . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Use as a wash, and also apply as a wet dressing on linen or lint. Dilute if necessary.

Remedies for Chancre

Acetanillide: as dressing.
 Acid, Carbollic: 1:1000 solution as a wet dressing.
 Calomel: as dry dressing.

Camphor: finely powdered as dressing.
 Canquoin's Paste: zinc chloride, 1:6, made into a paste, locally.

Caustics: chromium trioxide, bromine, acid nitrate of mercury, nitric acid, and caustic alkalies.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Eucalyptol: with iodoform, locally.
 Formaldehyde: locally.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: constantly applied to destroy specific character; wash sores thrice daily, and apply lint soaked in it.
 Iodoform, Iodoformogen, or Iodol.

Mercuric Nitrate Solution.
 Mercury: small doses internally regularly, but avoid ptyalism; locally black wash or yellow wash, or solut. mercury bichlor.
 Mercury Salicylate.
 Perhydrol: 10 % solution constantly applied to destroy specific character.
 Resorcinol.
 Tannoform.
 Thymol Iodide: as dressing.

CHANCROID.—A non-syphilitic venereal ulcer.

R Argenti Nitratis
 Fusi Mercki . bacillus i
 Cauterize thoroughly, and then apply calomel.

R Bismuthi Subiodidi Mercki . 3 ii
 Dust on sore and cover with lint.

R Tannoformi . . 3 i
 Hydrarg. Chlor.
 Mitis Mercki . 3 i
 Iodoformogeni . 3 iv
 Use as a dusting powder.

**R Potassii Perman-
 gan. Mercki** . 3 i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iii
 Wash the sore with the solution, and dress with lint saturated with the diluted solution.

R Hydrarg. Chlor.
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xx
 Liquoris Calcis . fl 3 ii
 Shake, and apply freely to the ulcer on lint or cotton.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Dust on sore and cover with lint.

Remedies for Chancroids

Acetanillide: as dusting powder.
 Acid, Carbolic: pure acid to destroy germs, and followed by iodoform; also as injection into the sore; 1:60 solut. as dressing.
 Acid, Nitric: concentrated acid as a caustic; protect adjacent parts with oil or petrolatum.
 Acid, Salicylic: locally as dressing.
 Acid, Sulphuric: with charcoal.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Actual Caution.
 Bismuth Subgallate: dressing.
 Bismuth and Zinc Oxide, or Calomel and Bismuth: as substitutes for iodoform.

Calomel: dry dressing.
 Chloral, Hydrated: 1:150 solution to relieve pain.
 Chromium Trioxide: as caustic.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: dressing.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dusted on sore, allays pain.
 Iodol: dry dressing.
 Iron Iodide: internally in phagedenic cases, or debility.
 Mercury: acid nitrate locally.
 Perhydrol: wet dressing.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Nitrate: locally.
 Zinc Chloride: as caustic.

CHAPPING.—Superficial fissuring of the skin or mucous membrane of the face, hands, or lips.

R Mentholi Mercki grn. xv
 Saloli Mercki . grn. xxx
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 iii
 Lanum Merckiad 3 iss

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . grn. xii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aq. Rosæ . . . fl 3 iii

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
 Creolini-Pearson ℥ x
 Glycerini Mercki fl ℥ i
 Aquæ Rosæ ad fl ℥ iv
 Apply 2-4 times daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Olei Rosæ . . . gtt. iii
 Apply 2-4 times daily.

Remedies for Chapping

Benzoin: comp. tincture 1 to gly-
 cerin 4.
 Collodion.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Hydrastis: as lotion.
 Ichthyol.

Lanum.
 Lycopodium.
 Oils.
 Resorcinol.
 Starch.
 Zinc Carbonate or Oxide.

CHARBON.—Malignant pustule. See **ANTHRAX**.

CHELOID.—A form of skin disease. See **KELOID**.

CHICKEN-POX.—**VARICELLA.**—An acute, contagious disease characterized by eruption of papules, vesicles, and occasionally pustules, and by mild constitutional symptoms.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Incubation: 2 weeks.

First day: Abrupt invasion with:

Chilly sensation and slight fever: 101° F.

Eruption appears first on the face and back.

Second Day: The red papule becomes a full, large, rounded vesicle.
 Is superficial and not umbilicated.

Fourth or Fifth Day: Vesicle changes to a pustule and a scab forms.

The Eruption Appears in Crops. Each crop lasts about 4 days.

The eruption can be seen in all its stages at any examination.

There are no complications. Constitutional symptoms are mild.

Sequels: Cicatrices. Most characteristic near the eyebrows. Edges are sharp, base even, and floor is depressed. The scars are square-shaped.

R Potassii Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ v
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful every 2 or 3
 hours. If constipated, give
 potassium bitartrate or solu-
 tion magnesium citrate.

R Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ v
 Spir. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iv
 Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours,
 for a child 2 to 3 years old.
 (Diuretic and febrifuge.)

R Creolini-Pearson ℥ xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl ℥ i
 Aquæ O i
 Apply with a sponge after
 warming.
 (To relieve *itching*.)

R Acidi Carbolic
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Petrolati q. s. ad ℥ i
 Apply on lint once daily.
 (When *crusts* have formed.)

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx
 Ung. Zinci . . . ℥ i
 Olei Rosæ . . . gtt. ii
 Apply on lint once daily.
 (After *vesicles* have formed.)

Remedies for Chicken-Pox

Acid, Carbolic: locally.
 Aconite: Internally.
 Ammonium Acetate: as a diaphoretic and antifebrile.
 Bath: cold, in hyperpyrexia; warm, as a diaphoretic.
 Borax.
 Calomel.
 Camphorated Oil: by inunction to relieve itching and allay inflammation.

Cold Compress: in sore throat.
 Creolin-Pearson: useful locally as disinfectant and antiseptic wash.
 Euquinine: to relieve fever.
 Ichthyol: exceedingly useful locally.
 Laxatives.
 Potassium Acetate.
 Quinine: to relieve fever.
 Sodium Bicarbonate: as wash.
 Veratrum Viride.

CHILBLAINS.—KIBE.—Painful swelling, mostly of the fingers and toes, due to cold. (See also FROST-BITE.)

R Balsami Peruv. fl 3 ii
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Apply freely on the inflamed parts.

R Acidi Carbolic
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Menthol Mercki grn. xxx
 Petrolati . . . 3 v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iiss

R Olei Terebinth. ℥l xxx
 Betanaphtholis
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

R Tinct. Iodi. . . ℥l xv
 Spir. Aetheris
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iiss
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 i
 Apply with a camel's-hair brush.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 v
 Shake! Paint on the inflamed parts every morning and evening.

Remedies for Chilblains

Acid, Carbolic: very useful with iodine and tannic acid locally.
 Acid, Picric: 1 % solution locally.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Balsam Peru.
 Benzoin: compound tincture with glycerin, applied after thorough washing and drying.
 Capsicum Tincture: locally, when unbroken, with solution gum arabic, equal parts, on silk.

Collodion.
 Hydrogen Dioxide: diluted with warm water, for immersion of foot or hand.
 Ichthyol: very useful topically.
 Iodine: ointment or tincture to unbroken chilblains.
 Lead Subacetate.
 Opium: tincture locally to relieve itching.
 Resorcinol.

CHILLS.—A feeling of cold without adequate objective cause. See INTERMITTENT FEVER.

CHLOASMA.—LENTIGO.—Pigmentary discoloration of the skin, commonly known as "freckles."

R Betanaphtholis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Tinct. Saponis
 Viridis q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Apply twice daily.

R Hydrarg. Ammon.
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Bismuthi Subnitrat Mercki . 3 i
 Glyceriti Amyli 3 iv
 Apply every second day.

R Hydrargyri Bi-
chlor. Mercki . grn. ii
Olei Rosæ . . . gtt. iii
Alcoholis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vii
Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
Apply night and morning
after bathing.

(For pigmentary discolora-
tions of *pregnancy*.)

R Potassii Carbon-
atis Mercki . 3 iii
Sodii Chloridi
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Remedies for Chloasma

Acid, Boric.
Acid, Lactic.
Alkaline Lotions.
Betanaphthol.
Borax: saturated solution locally.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Iodine: tincture or glycerite lo-
cally.
Mercury, Ammoniated.

Mercury Bichloride: locally, with
glycerin, alcohol, and rose-
water; $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to the oz.
Perhydrol.
Potassium Carbonate: as lotion.
Potassium Hydroxide: 1 dr. to 2
fl. oz. rose water as lotion.
Resorcinol: as paste with zinc
oxide, applied to face.

CHLOROSIS.—The so-called “green sickness” of young women at pub-
erty, characterized by extreme anemia and menstrual abnormality,
usually suppression.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Occurs at puberty, never after the age of 25.

Greenish pallor.

Characteristic neuralgias: Supra-orbital and occipital.

Gastralgia which is relieved by taking food.

Intercostal neuralgia. Anemic headache.

Dyspnea and palpitation may lead one to suspect heart disease.

Constipation is extremely common. Amenorrhea.

Hyperacidity of the stomach, very frequently associated with ulcer
of the stomach.

General debility: Muscular and nervous.

Swollen face and ankles may lead one to suspect nephritis.

Edema disappears over night.

Blood Picture: R.B.C. 4,000,000.

Hemoglobin markedly diminished.

Color index tremendously lowered. 0.5.

Pessary or ring cells.

Absence of leucocytosis and nucleated red cells.

Microcytes predominate.

Complications: Ulcer of the stomach.

Subcutaneous hemorrhages. Phlebitis and thrombosis.

This primary anemia when once cured remains cured.

R Euquininæ . . 3 iss
Ferri Sulphatis
Exsicc. Mercki 3 ii
Strychninæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. iss
Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. i
Div. in pil. no. lx.
One pill three times daily,
after meals.

R Hemogallolis . . 3 iv
Resorcin. Mercki 3 iss
Bismuthi Salicy-
latis Mercki . 3 ii
Extr. Nuc. Vom. grn. x
Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
One powder three times
daily, after meals.
(In *chlorosis* with *intestinal*
catarrh.)

R Ferri Lactatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxiv
 Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 Two pills after each meal.

R Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 iv
 Potassii Carbon-
 atis Mercki . 3 iv
 Div. in pil. no. c.
 Two pills after meals.

R Ferri et Quininæ
 Citr. Mercki . grn. l
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful three times
 daily.

R Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xl
 Quininæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. xx
 Strychininæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ss
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One pill three times daily.

Remedies for Chlorosis

Arsenic: instead of or with iron.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Arsenoferratin.
 Cupro-hemol.
 Euquinine.
 Ergot: in chlorotic amenorrhea.
 Ferratin.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hemol or Hemogallol: very useful
 where inorganic iron salts not
 well tolerated.
 Hemoglobin.
 Ichthalbin: efficient alterative.
 Iron Cacodylate.
 Iron: the carbonate a very useful
 form, sometimes best as chalybe-
 ate water. In irritable stom-
 ach the non-astringent prepar-
 ations; in weak, anemic girls,

with pain and vomiting after
 food, the per-salts are best; very
 useful also with arsenic or
 strychnine.
 Iron Iodide: where much torpor
 of system.
 Manganese Salts generally.
 Nux Vomica: with iron and qui-
 nine.
 Orexine: as appetizer.
 Pancreatin or Pepsin: to improve
 digestion.
 Purgatives: useful, and often in-
 dispensable.
 Quinine Salicylate: as gastro-in-
 testinal antiseptic and disinfect.
 Resorcinol.
 Sodium Cacodylate.
 Sulphur: sometimes useful where
 iron fails.

CHOLERA, ASIATIC.—A malignant form of epidemic enteritis with
 purging, muscular spasm, and painful griping caused by the spirillum
 cholerae asiaticæ.

R Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. iii
 Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ss
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
 10 drops hypodermically.
 (In threatened collapse.)

R Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. iss
 Salolis Mercki . 3 i
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xii
 Tannalbin . . . 3 iii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every hour or two.
 (To relieve symptoms.)

R Camphoræ . . . grn. xv
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express . . . fl 3 i
 10–15 minims hypodermi-
 cally. Repeat every hour or
 two until pulse becomes
 stronger.
 (In collapse.)

R Acidi Lactici
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iss
 Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful in a little
 water several times daily.
 (For thirst.)

R Mentholis Mercki grn. xlv
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 vi
 Olei Olivæ . . ad fl 3 iii
 Rub in several times a day
 for at least 10 minutes.
 (For cramps in the calves.)

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . 3 ii
 Aq. Laurocerasi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 i
 Shake! Teaspoonful every
 hour or two.
 (For vomiting and diarrhea.)

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. iv
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 15-20 minims hypodermi-
 cally.
 (To relieve cramps.)

Remedies for Asiatic Cholera

Acid, Carbolic: 2 minims with 2 grains iodine, every hour.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic.
 Acid, Lactic, Nitric, or Phosphoric: as acidulous drink.
 Acid, Sulphuric, Dil.: alone, or with opium to check preliminary diarrhea; also as acidulous drink.
 Acid, Tannic: as enema.
 Alcohol: small doses iced brandy to stop vomiting and stimulate the heart.
 Ammonia: 15-30 minims of the stronger solution diluted with 4 volumes water, as intravenous injection in sudden collapse, repeat in 15 minutes if necessary.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Arsenic: small doses in epidemic cholera, to stop vomiting, and for collapse.
 Atropine: hypodermically in collapse.
 Calomel: in minute doses, alone or with opium, to allay vomiting, and as intestinal antiseptic.

R Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 iii
 Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 iii
 Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 iii
 Alcoholis q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 30-60 drops in water.
 (Squibb's Cholera Mixture.)

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Aquæ O iv
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 iii
 Tinct. Opii. . . ℥ xxx
 Irrigate the bowel slowly
 with the fluid at a tempera-
 ture of 105° F. thrice daily.
 (Cantani's Enteroclysis So-
 lution.)

R Sodii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Sodii Carbonatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Aq. Dest. Steril. O ii
 Inject subcutaneously at a
 temperature of 104° F.
 (Cantani's Dermoclysis So-
 lution.)

Camphor: 5-10 minims of the spirit with tincture opium, every 10 minutes while the symptoms are violent, then every hour; 1-2 grains in oil hypodermically in collapse.
 Castor Oil.
 Chloral, Hydrated: subcutaneously, alone or with morphine, in the stage of collapse.
 Chloroform: 2-3 minims, alone or with opium, every few minutes to allay the vomiting.
 Copper Salts: to check vomiting. Counter-irritants over epigastrium.
 Creolin-Pearson: as antiseptic and deodorant.
 Creosote, Becchwood: alone or with opium, to allay vomiting.
 Dionin: like morphine, to relieve pain.
 Dry Packing.
 Enemata: warm salt solution.
 Euquinine: like quinine.
 Ether: subcutaneously as stimulant.
 Ice: applied to spine, for cramps.
 Lead Acetate: as astringent in

early stages along with camphor and opium.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Morphine: $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hypodermically to relieve cramps.
 Opium: $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains to check preliminary diarrhea and arrest collapse.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Quinine: by mouth or by enteroclyses, but not intravenously or hypodermically, inhibits spirilla and disinfects the intestinal canal; 10 grains sulphate in acid solution or as powder every hour for 4 hours, then smaller doses at longer intervals.

Resorcinol: as intestinal disinfectant.
 Salol: as intestinal disinfectant; is peculiarly antagonistic to the comma bacillus.
 Strychnine: as prophylactic during the preliminary diarrhea, and also as stimulant to prevent collapse.
 Sulphocarbolates: as intestinal disinfectant.
 Table Salt Injections: into the veins have a marvelous effect during collapse in apparently restoring the patient, but their benefit is generally merely temporary.

CHOLERA INFANTUM.—The "summer complaint" of children.

Initial treatment

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. ii
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. x
 Saccharini Merck grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every hour for four doses.

R Hydrargyri cum
 Creta Mercki . grn. ii
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every hour.

To control acute gastric symptoms

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i
 Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. i
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. x
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every half-hour or hour.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every half-hour for the vomiting and purging.

To control diarrhea

R Tannalbini . . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. i
 Pulv. Aromatici grn. ii
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. v
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 4 to 6 hours for a child of about 1 year; double this for a 2-year-old child.

R Salolis Mercki . grn. xii
 Bismuthi Sub-
 carb. Mercki . 3 i
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. iss
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Anisi . . . gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One powder every 2 hours.

To relieve tenesmus

R Iodoformi Merck grn. ii
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Cool on ice, and inject a tablespoonful into rectum.

Remedies for Cholera Infantum

- Acid, Carbolic: with bismuth or alone.
 Acid, Tannic: 30 grains to 1 pint water as intestinal injection.
 Arsenic: for vomiting in collapse.
 Atropine: $\frac{1}{500}$ grain hypodermically as stimulant in collapse.
 Bismuth Salicylate: intestinal antiseptic.
 Bismuth Subgallate: intestinal astringent.
 Bismuth Subcarbonate or Subnitrate: in irritable stomach.
 Brandy: 10-20 minims with milk every $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 hour in grave cases with tendency to collapse.
 Caffeine: in nervous irritation.
 Calomel: minute doses to arrest vomiting.
 Camphor: in very great depression.
 Castor Oil: to clear the bowels.
 Cold: bath at 75° F. every 3-4 hours, or cold affusions.
 Copper Sulphate: in very minute doses up to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Dionin: like morphine.
 Hot drinks, applications, and baths, if temperature becomes subnormal.
 Ice to spine.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodoform and Oil injections: to relieve tenesmus.
 Ipecac: when stools greenish or dysenteric.
 Irrigation of bowels.
 Lead Acetate: very useful as astringent.
 Lime-Water.
 Magnesium Sulphate: 5 grains with $\frac{1}{2}$ minim tinct. opium, in solution, every 2 hours for a 1-year-old child.
 Mercury with Chalk: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hourly. In urgent cases a starch enema should be given, containing a minute quantity of tincture opium.
 Morphine: $\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$ grain hypodermically with 5-6 drops ether.
 Mustard or Spice plaster to abdomen.
 Opium: usually necessary to control pain and check diarrhea; should on no account be used so long as the intestines contain any decomposed food products.
 Podophyllin: if stools a peculiar pasty color.
 Potassium Bromide: in nervous irritability and feverishness.
 Resorcinol: as intestinal disinfectant.
 Rhubarb.
 Salol: as intestinal disinfectant.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Tannalbin: very useful.
 Zinc Phenolsulphonate: $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 grain with 1 grain each of bismuth subnitrate and pepsin every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until danger is past.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Acute inflammation of the digestive tract, with diarrhea, vomiting, and cramps.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. x
 Pulv. Jalapæ. . grn. x
 To be given where patient has not been purging long.

R Resorcin. Merck 3 ii

Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 i
 Saccharini Merck grn. i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in a little water every two hours.

R Tannalbini. . . 3 vi

Ol. Cassiæ . . . gtt. i
 Morphinæ Sulphatis Merck . grn. ii
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 4 hours (for adults).

R Mentholis Mercki 3 i

Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Camphoræ . . . grn. x
 Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ii
 Tinct. Zingiberis fl 3 iii
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful in water every 3 hours, for adults.

R Bismuthi Sub-

carb. Mercki . 3 ii
 Acidi Carbolic Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 i
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 i
 Shake! Half to one teaspoonful every hour.

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
 Tr. Opii Camph. fl 3 x
 Aq. Cinnamomi. fl 3 iss
 Teaspoonful immediately
 after an attack of vomiting.

R Salolis Mercki . 3 i
 Bism. Subnitra-
 tis Mercki . . 3 ii
 Misturæ Cretæ
 ad fl 3 iii
 Two teaspoonfuls every
 two hours.

Remedies for Cholera Morbus

Acid, Carbollic: with bismuth.
 Alcohol: dilute and iced, in small
 quantities for the vomiting.
 Arsenic: to stop vomiting.
 Atropine: hypodermically.
 Calomel. [cramps.
 Camphor: stimulant; checks
 Castor Oil with Opium.
 Chloroform.
 Chloral, Hydrated: hypodermi-
 cally with morphine.
 Codeine: to control pain.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic.
 Creosote, Beechwood: intestinal
 antiseptic.
 Iodin: to control pain.

Jalap.
 Lead Acetate: at commencement,
 after salines, and before giving
 opium, to deplete the vessels.
 Morphine: $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain hypodermi-
 cally to control pain.
 Mustard: as emetic in collapse, to
 stimulate failing heart; also as
 poultice on chest.
 Opium: $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain every 2, 4, or 6
 hours in the early stage.
 Resorcinol: intestinal disinfectant.
 Salines: to precede the use of lead
 acetate.
 Salol: intestinal antiseptic.
 Tannalbin: to control diarrhea.
 Veratrum Album: for vomiting.

CHORDEE.—Painful erections of the penis in gonorrhea.

R Ext. Hyoseyami grn. xv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Petrolati . . . grn. xxx
 Rub into sides of the penis
 and into the perineum several
 times a day.

R Camphoræ Mono-
 brom. Mercki grn. xv
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. iii
 Ext. Hyoseyami grn. ss
 Div. in pil. no. vi.
 One at bedtime; repeat to-
 ward morning, if necessary.

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi
 Ext. Hyoseyami grn. iv
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iss
 Div. in suppos. no. vi.
 Introduce one into the
 rectum at bedtime; repeat
 during the night if necessary.

R Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. xii
 Pulv. Extr.
 Belladonnæ . grn. ii
 Pulv. Camph. . grn. xxiv
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. x
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xii.
 One capsule at bedtime;
 repeat in two or three hours
 if necessary.

R Potassii Bro-
 midi Mercki . 3 iv
 Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Tr. Hyoseyami . fl 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 iii
 Tablespoonful in water at
 bedtime. Repeat, if required,
 during the night.

Remedies for Chordee

Aconite: 1 minim tincture every
 hour.
 Atropine: subcutaneously with
 morphine.

Belladonna: with camphor and
 opium internally.
 Bromides: especially of potassium.
 Camphor: internally in full doses.

Camphor Monobromated.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Cantharides: 1 minim of tincture
 three times a day as prophylactic.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Cocaine Hydrochloride: a few
 drops of a 4% solution applied
 to the glans, or injected into the
 urethra.

Colchicum: 30 minims tincture at
 night.
 Hot Sitz-bath.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Morphine: hypodermically, in peri-
 neum at night.
 Opium.
 Potassium Bromide.

CHOREA.—A functional disease of the nervous system in which there
 are involuntary movements of the limbs, face, etc.

Bedside Diagnosis: In ACUTE CHOREA OF SYDENHAM.—Schoolgirls about
 the ages of 5 to 15.

Irregular spasmodic movements beginning in the right extremity.

Fidgets; impediment of speech; muscular weakness (paresis); "grow-
 ing pains."

Marked psychical disturbances. Temper, wilfulness, etc.

Simple Endocarditis apt to be present. Murmurs.

Duration of the attack is two months.

For anemia

R Arsen-hemolis . grn. lxxx
 Pulv. Extr. Gly-
 cyrrhizæ. . . grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. l.

Three pills daily, after
 meals; increase every fourth
 day by one pill until 10 per
 day are being taken, then
 decrease again until 3 daily;
 then discontinue for a few
 days, and resume as before.

R Euquininæ . . . 3 ii
 Ferri Reducti
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Div. in pil. no. l.
 One three times daily.

R Ferri Oxidi Sac-
 char. Mercki . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. xv.
 One powder in milk or
 sweetened water, 3-4 times
 daily.

R Solut. Potassii
 Arsen. Mercki fl 3 i
 Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 10-30 drops in water 3
 times a day, gradually in-
 creasing according to age.

R Physostigminæ
 Sulph. Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi
 Inject 5 minims, gradually
 increased to 10 minims, twice
 daily.

(For spasms.)

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 ii
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in water at
 night, repeating in 3-4 hours
 if necessary.
 (In *insomnia* in children
 6-8 years old.)

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 5 hours
 for 3 doses.
 (In *insomnia*.)

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Antipyrin. Mercki 3 i
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful in water 3
 times daily for children over
 10 years of age; reduce in
 proportion to age.
 (For *rheumatic* subjects.)

Remedies for Chorea

- Acetanilide: in mild and grave forms.
 Ammonium Valerate.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Antimony: in gradually increasing doses twice daily, to maintain nauseating effect.
 Antipyrine: to combat excitability of motor nerve centers.
 Arsen-hemol: in anemic conditions.
 Arsenic: must be pushed till eyes red or sickness induced, then discontinued, and then used again.
 Belladonna.
 Bismuth Valerate.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Bromides.
 Calcium Chloride: in strumous subjects.
 Camphor.
 Camphor Monobromated.
 Cannabis Indica: 2-8 minims of tincture, according to age, every 3-4 hours, to control convulsive movements; often increases choreic movements.
 Chloral, Hydrated: sometimes very useful in large doses, carefully watched; also where sleep is prevented by the violence of the movements.
 Chloroform: as inhalant in severe cases.
 Cimicifuga: when menstrual derangement exists, and in rheumatic history.
 Cod-liver Oil: in deficient nutrition.
 Cold: to head or spine, or sponging, but not in rheumatism, pain in joints, fever; best to begin with tepid water.
 Copper: the ammonio-sulphate in increasing doses till sickness produced.
 Cupro-hemol.
 Diplosal: in rheumatic cases.
 Ether Spray: instead of cold to spine.
 Gaduol: in deficient nutrition.
 Gold Bromide: $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain daily till characteristic headache develops.
 Hemol: as a hematinic.
 Hyoscyamine: $\frac{1}{200}$ grain 3 times daily, gradually increased.
 Iodides.
 Iodipin: instead of iodides.
 Iodival.
 Iron: in anemia and amenorrhea.
 Iron Valerate.
 Morphine: subcutaneously in severe cases, until effect is manifested; by mouth with hydrated chloral.
 Potassium Arsenite.
 Quinine: to stimulate inhibitory center.
 Sodium Arsenate or Cacodylate.
 Strychnine: in puberty, or in chorea from fright, in doses of $\frac{1}{80}$ - $\frac{1}{40}$ grain.
 Valerian: to control movements.
 Veronal: in insomnia.
 Zinc-hemol: hematinic nervine.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate: 2-3 grains gradually increased to 8 grains; also in small but very frequent doses, and when the nausea produced is unbearable another emetic is to be used.
 Zinc Valerate.

CHOROIDITIS.—Inflammation of the choroid membrane of the eye.

R Thiosinamini
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. lx.
 Begin with 2 capsules morning and at 4 p. m., then 1 capsule more each day until 12 per day are being taken.

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. $\frac{1}{8}$
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Inject 4-5 drops under the bulbar conjunctiva every 2-3 days, gradually increasing to 10-15 drops as the reaction decreases.

Remedies for Choroiditis

Acid, Boric.
 Atropine: strong solution, with ice compresses and leeches in early stage.
 Fibrolysin.

Iodine.
 Mercury.
 Morphine, Dionin, or Opiates: to control pain.
 Thiosinamine.

CHYLURIA.—Chyle in the urine; milky urine.

R Methyleni Coerulei Mercki . . grn. xl
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.
One every three to four hours.

R Sodii Benzoatis Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Syr. Aurantii . . fl 3 vi
Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 iii
1-2 teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

Remedies for Chyluria

Acid, Gallic.
Glycerinophosphates.
Iron Chloride: tincture useful.
Methylene Blue, Medicinal.
Potassium Iodide: large doses.

Sodium Benzoate: large doses.
Thymol: 1 grain gradually increased to 5 grains has been found effective in chyluria due to filaria in blood.

CICATRICES.—Scars on skin or mucous membrane.

R Thiosinamini Mercki . . . grn. viii
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
Inject 15 to 30 minims under the scar twice a week.

(To *soften* it and remove its tension. The pain of the injection is not enduring.)

R Fibrolysin. . . Ampul. i
Inject half or the whole contents of a tube 2-3 times a week into the gluteal region. It is advisable to warm the fibrolysin to about body temperature before injecting.

CIRRHOISIS.—A hardening by increase of connective tissue. See **HEPATIC DISEASES.**

CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.—See **PHARYNGITIS, Follicular.**

CLIMACTERIC DISORDERS.—See **HYSTERIA, MENOPAUSE, etc.**

Remedies for Climacteric Disorders

Aconite: 1 minim of tincture hourly for nervous palpitation and "fidgets."

Ammonia: as inhalation; Raspail's sedative water locally in headache (sod. chloride, 4 dr.; ammonia water, 4 fl. dr.; spir. camphor, 45 minims; water, to make 8 fl. oz.).

Amyl Nitrite: where much flushed.
Camphor: for drowsiness and headache.

Cannabis Indica: for headache in menopause.

Cimicifuga: for headache.

Eucalyptol: in flushings, flatulence, etc.

Hot Spongings.

Iron: for vertical headache, giddiness, and feeling of heat and fluttering of the heart.

Nux Vomica: where symptoms are limited to the head and face.

Opium.

Ovaraden or Ovarin.

Physostigma: in flatulence, vertigo, etc.

Potassium Bromide: very useful in despondency, with sleeplessness and irritability, and often also with heats, flushings and perspirations.

Potassium Iodide.

Stypticin: efficacious hemostatic and uterine sedative.

Zinc Valerate: for hysteria.

COCCYDYNIA.—Pain in the coccyx. Also called "Coccygodynia."

R Iodoformi Merck grn. iii
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. i
 Ext. Hyoscyami grn. iii
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 i
 Make into 4 suppositories.
 One at bedtime.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Ol. Ricini . . . fl 3 i
 Collodii Mercki fl 3 i
 Paint on night and morning.

Remedies for Coccydynia

Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloroform: injected as deeply as possible where greatest pain.

Counter-irritation or Electricity.
 Iodides or Iodipin.
 Morphine or Dionin.

COLDS.—Rheumatic and catarrhal disorders arising from exposure to cold. See BRONCHITIS and CATARRH.

COLIC, HEPATIC.—See CALCULI, *Biliary*.

COLIC, INTESTINAL.—Acute intestinal pain.

R Mentholi Mercki grn. xx
 Morphinae Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 v
 Ol. Anisi . . . ℥ iv
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful in water every 2–3 hours while pain severe.
 (For adults.)

R Dionini . . . grn. v
 Chloroformi Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Tr. Belladon. . fl 3 iiss
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
 Tr. Cardamomi Comp. q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful in water every 1/2 hour if necessary.
 (For adults.)

R Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Mist. Anti-cholerae "Solis" . ℥ xx
 Syr. Zingib. ad fl 3 i
 1/4–1/2 teaspoonful in water, for children under 1 year; 1–2 teaspoonfuls for older children, according to age, every 2 hours, in water.

R Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xl
 Spir. Ammoniae Aromaticae. . ℥ xl
 Glycerini Mercki ℥ xxx
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful between meals.
 (For infants.)

Remedies Used in Intestinal Colic

Ammonia: in spasm of intestinal canal and in colic of children or infants from bad feeding.
 Arsenic: in neuralgic pain.
 Asafetida: to relieve flatulence, especially in children and hysterical patients.
 Atropine: in spasmodic colic.
 Belladonna: especially in children.
 Brandy.
 Capsicum Tincture.
 Castor Oil.
 Chloral, Hydrated, with Bromides: when colic severe in children.

Chloroform: by inhalation, to remove pain and flatulence.
 Codeine: to relieve pain.
 Croton Oil.
 Dionin: to relieve pain.
 Essential Oils: Aniseed, Cajeput, Camphor, Cardamom, Cinnamon, Clove, Fennel, Peppermint, Rue, Spearmint; all useful in flatulence.
 Ether: internally and inhaled.
 Fomentations.
 Ginger.
 Hyoscyne Hydrobromide.

Lime-Water: in children, where due to curdling of milk.

Menthol.

Morphine: $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hypodermically, most useful to relieve pain; repeat dose in 20–30 minutes if necessary.

Mustard Plaster.

Nux Vomica: in abdominal cramps and spasms.

Oil Turpentine.

Opium.

Potassium Bromide: in local spasm in children, which can be felt through abdominal walls.

Poultices: large and warm.

Rhubarb.

COLIC, LEAD.—Acute intestinal pain in adults due to the absorption of lead.

R Aluminis Mercki 3 ii
Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 i
Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 i
Aquæ fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful every hour or two.

R Sodii Sulphatis
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Acidi Sulph. Dil. ℥ xxx
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
One-fourth of this once a day, or oftener if required.
(To relieve pain and constipation.)

R Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful in water every 4 hours.
(To eliminate lead from system.)

R Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. xii
Ext. Belladon. . grn. ii
Ol. Tiglii . . . gtt. vi
Div. in pil. no. xii.
One pill every 2 hours until relieved.

Remedies for Lead Colic

Acid, Sulphuric, Dil.: as a prophylactic and curative.

Alum: most useful in 10 grain doses hourly; relieves the pain and constipation.

Atropine: $\frac{1}{100}$ grain with 5 grains potassium iodide, to relieve colic and pain in head.

Bromides: as solvents, alone or with iodides.

Calomel: in full dose, with or without opium, followed a few hours later by castor oil.

Castor Oil: given twice daily to eliminate.

Chloroform: internally and externally.

Croton Oil: $\frac{1}{2}$ drop, with opium, every 3–4 hours until free evacuation.

Magnesium Sulphate: 1 dr. 3 times daily, 2 hours after giving 5–10 grains potassium iodide, most useful.

Sulphur or Sulphurated Potassa: to aid elimination.

COLIC, RENAL.—See CALCULI, Renal.

COLLAPSE.—Extreme depression of the vital powers. See SHOCK.

COMA.—Drowsy stupor due to cerebral injury or cerebral poisoning from disease, liquor, etc.

Bedside Diagnosis: DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS IN THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF COMA:

Uremic:—Odor: Urinous.

Pulse: Rapid and high-tension.

Respiration: Dyspnea and irregular.

Pupils: Contracted; may react to light.

Extremities: Rigid and legs are edematous.

Temperature: Usually elevated.

Face: Dusky countenance and edema.

Urine: Contains albumin.

Apoplectic:—Pulse: Slow and full.

Respiration: Deep, slow, noisy and stertorous.

Pupils: Dilated and unequal. Do not react.

There is conjugate deviation.

Hemiplegia: Paralyzed leg is flaccid, other leg rigid.

Extremities are cold.

Temperature: At first subnormal.

Face: Ashen-gray or cyanotic.

Coma complete. Cannot be aroused.

Alcoholic:—Odor: Alcoholic.

Pulse: Full and fairly normal.

Respirations: Decreased but comfortable.

Pupils: Dilated and fixed.

Temperature: Subnormal.

Face: Flushed.

Coma: Not deep; talks irrationally.

Complete relaxation.

Opium:—Odor: Of opium.

Pulse: Slow, forcible and very good.

Respirations: Greatly reduced; 2-12 per minute.

Pupils: Pin-point; do not react to light.

Face: Cyanosis, profuse sweat, and warm.

Coma not deep. Answers questions, but goes to sleep between them.

Epileptic:—Pupils dilated and insensitive.

Epigastric auræ.

History of cry when falling.

Biting of tongue due to spasm of the jaw.

Frothy and bloody expectoration.

Face: Pale and turned to one side and fixed.

Coma is of short duration.

Compression of the Brain:—Bradycardia.

Respiration: Stertorous and Cheyne-Stokes.

Pupils dilated and insensitive. Choked disc.

Temperature present and skin is flushed.

Sphincters paralyzed.

Paralysis: First spastic, then relaxation of the extremities occurs.

R Ol. Sinapis

Volat. Mercki. ℥ xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl ℥ i

Aquæ . . . fl ℥ i

Apply with a sponge to legs and feet.

R Ol. Tigllii Mercki ℥ viii

Mucil. Acaciæ . fl ℥ i

Teaspoonful at a dose. Not often advisable to repeat the same day.

Remedies for Coma

Alcohol Baths.

Alkalies: useful in large doses to antagonize acid toxins of diabetes.

Amyl Nitrite.

Blisters: on various parts of the body in succession in the critical condition, especially at the end of a long illness.

Cantharides.

Chloroform.

Cold Douche: In the drunkenness of opium care must be taken not to chill, and it is best to alternate the cold with warm water.

Croton Oil: $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ minim every hour as a purgative in cerebral concussion; apply to back of tongue.

Digitalis or Digitalin German, or Digipuratum.

Mustard: as poultice to feet and ankles in coma of narcotic poisoning.

Oxygen: by Inhalation.

Potassium Bitartrate: purgative, where the blood is poisoned.

Sodium Bicarbonate: $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr. in milk 3-4 t.p.d. to avert diabetic coma.

Turpentine Oil: enema as stimulant.

COMEDONES.—**BLACK-HEADS:** concretions of secretion in obstructed sebaceous ducts in the skin of the face. When squeezed out, they resemble worms. (See also ACNE.)

R Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassæ Sulphurata Mercki . 3 i
 Aquæ Rosæ . . 3 iv
 Dissolve the zinc sulphate in half the rose water, and the sulphurated potassa in the

other half; then filter the two solutions and mix them.

Press out contents of glands, wash with hot water and tincture green soap, then apply lotion. If irritation ensues, desist for day or two.

Remedies for Comedones

Borax.
 Green Soap.
 Hydrogen Peroxide or Perhydrol.
 Resorcinol.
 Zinc Oxide.

Zinc Sulphide: zinc sulphate, 1 dr., sulphurated potassa, 1 dr. Dissolve each separately in 2 fl. oz. rose water, filter, and mix.
 Zinc Phenolsulphonate.

CONDYLOMATA.—Wart-like excrescences around the vulva or anus.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . 3 vi
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Pulv. Talci . . 3 iii
 Apply freely 3 times daily.

R Acidi Carbolic
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . 3 iii
 Lycopodii . . . 3 iii
 Use as a dusting powder.
 (In venereal cases.)

R Formaldehydi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Apply with swab twice daily.
 (As cauterant.)

R Chromii Tri-
 oxidi Mercki . 3 i
 Aquæ Dest. . . 3 iv
 Apply with a glass rod.
 (For both common and venereal cases.)

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Acidi Acetici
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Apply twice daily with a camel's-hair brush.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Alcoholis . . . ℥l xxx
 Aetheris Mercki ℥l lxxx
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 iiss
 Apply with a camel's-hair brush.

Remedies for Condylomata

Acid, Carbolic: as caustic.
 Acid, Nitric: as caustic, or 1:16 solution as wash.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Arsenic Trioxide: as caustic.
 Calomel: as dusting powder; see mercury.
 Chromium Trioxide: 1-2:8 solut.
 Formaldehyde.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Mercury: wash with chlorine water or solution chlorinated soda and dust with calomel and zinc oxide in equal quantities; or apply a 20 % oleate.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Nitrate: as caustic.
 Sodium Ethylate.
 Zinc Chloride or Nitrate: as caustic or astringent.
 Zinc Sulphate.

CONJUNCTIVAL ECZEMA.—An eczematous eruption on the palpebral conjunctiva. See ECZEMA.

CONJUNCTIVITIS.—Inflammation of the conjunctiva of the eye.

Catarrhal

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Sodii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i
 Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 i
 Apply as lotion every 2
 hours, with eye-cup.
 (For simple cases.)

R Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ss
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i
 Instil a few drops several
 times daily.

R Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Instil several times daily.

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 i
 Instil several times daily.

R Hydrarg. Oxidi
 Rubri Mercki grn. x
 Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Petrolati . . . 3 v
 Apply a minute quantity of
 the ointment.

R Ung. Hydrarg.
 Nitrat. Mercki grn. xx
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. v
 Lanum Mercki . grn. xxx
 Petrolati Albi . 3 iss
 Apply a minute quantity of
 the ointment.

Croupous

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx
 Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iss
 Instil 1 drop into the eye,
 and apply as a lotion three
 times daily.

Exanthematous

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Aluminis Mercki grn. ii
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i
 Instil 2-3 drops morning
 and night.

Granular Trachoma

R Cupri Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. viii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Rub into the eyelids three
 times daily.

Phlyctenular

R Thymolis Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Pulvis Acidi
 Borici Mercki 3 i
 Dust on with a pledget of
 cotton, after instilling cocaine
 solution.

Gonorrheal

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Swab the everted lids once daily.

R Thymolis Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Irrigate the eyes with solution of boric acid, then apply the above with a camel's-hair brush and leave in contact for 10 minutes, after which rub off with absorbent cotton. Keep eyes free from secretion, and repeat treatment twice a day.

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 viii

Evert the eyelid, and apply with a camel's-hair brush. Neutralize the excess of silver solution by washing with sodium-chloride solution (4 grains to 1 oz. water).

(In both adult *gonorrheal ophthalmia* and in *ophthalmia neonatorum*.)

*Purulent***R** Sodii Boratis

Mercki . . . grn. xii
 Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i

Apply to lids 2-3 times daily in *ophthalmia neonatorum*, with solution silver nitrate (1:600) injected under the lids twice daily.

Remedies for Conjunctivitis

Acid, Boric: 2-4 % solution as collyrium.
 Acid, Carbolic: 5 % solution every

R Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ss
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii

Instil 1-2 drops into the eye.

R Hydrastinæ Hy-

drochlor. Merck grn. v
 Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . grn. v

Sodii Boratis

Mercki . . . grn. v

Tr. Opii Deod. . ℥ xxx

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i

Instil beneath the lids every hour or two, the eyes being frequently cleansed with warm water in the intervals, and petrolatum applied to the edges of the eyelids.

(For *purulent conjunctivitis in children*.)

*Follicular***R** Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xv

Tinct. Iodi . . . fl 3 i

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i

Apply to conjunctiva with a camel's-hair brush 3 times a week, and alternate with the following:

R Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. i

Tr. Opii Deod. . ℥ viii

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv

1 drop in each eye 3 times daily, every other day.

*Vernal***R** Cadmii Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii

Use as eye-wash.

(In cases of *spring conjunctivitis*.)

in catarrhal cases; in granular cases, solution applied at each angle of everted lids once a week.

Alum: 1 % solution brushed over conjunctiva in catarrhal cases twice daily after acute symptoms subside, but not if epithelium is denuded, since perforation may then take place; in granular cases, apply pencil daily; in purulent cases in children, a 2 % solution applied every 20-30 minutes.

Atropine: 1 % solution in catarrhal cases where mydriasis not objectionable; early in gonorrheal cases; also in phlyctenular and purulent cases in weaker solution.

Blisters: behind ears in bad catarrhal cases.

Cadmium Sulphate: 1-2:450 solution instead of copper and zinc.

Calomel: dusted over palpebral conjunctiva in severe catarrhal cases, and in phlyctenular cases; do not use if iodine is being given.

Cocaine Hydrochloride: 3-5 % solution, or oleate in catarrhal cases, where pain and photophobia.

Cold: ice or wet compresses in early stages.

Copper Aluminated.

Copper Sulphate: 1:450 solution in catarrhal cases, and in purulent ophthalmia in infants; the pencil in granular cases, and in chronic catarrhal cases where much swelling, or hypertrophy of papillary layer.

Creolin-Pearson: 1 % solution.

Dionin: 4-7 % solution or powder as prompt analgesic in granular phlyctenular cases.

Ichthargan: 2 % solution in all cases.

Ichthyol: 3 % solution highly useful in all cases.

Mercury: citrine ointment or oleate (with morphine) on outside of lids in palpebral conjunctivitis; red or yellow oxide ointment (1-2:50), a small bit being placed between the eyelids in obstinate phlyctenular cases.

Opium: deodorized tincture in eye to relieve pain in catarrhal cases.

Physostigmine: locally to reduce pupil and shut out light in phlyctenular cases.

Silver Nitrate: $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 % solution in catarrhal cases; 1-3 % solution on everted lids in gonorrheal and diphtheritic cases, and 7 % solution applied lightly in purulent cases; 4 % solution in granular cases where corneal ulcers present, and the excess of silver nitrate being neutralized with a 1 % solution of sodium chloride; in miliary trachoma a $\frac{1}{2}$ % solution.

Sodium Borate: 1-2 % solution as mild astringent in catarrhal cases.

Tannin: 1:8 glycerin solution applied every other day in granular and chronic catarrhal cases; 4 % solution applied every other day with hot-water lotions in diphtheritic cases if corneal complications present; the fine powder dusted on everted lids in phlyctenular cases.

Tartar Emetic: $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ grain 3-4 times daily in strumous ophthalmia.

Zinc Acetate.

Zinc Chloride: $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 % solutions in catarrhal, diphtheritic, phlyctenular, and purulent cases.

Zinc Sulphate: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 % solution as mild astringent.

CONSTIPATION.—Deficient and difficult defecation.

Acute

R Magnesii Citratis
Solub. Mercki 3 iv
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 iii
Div. in pulv. no. ii.
One in a tumblerful of water; repeat in 4 hours if necessary.

Of old people

R Aloini Mercki . grn. vi
Res. Podophyl.
Mercki . . . grn. ii
Div. in pil. no. xii.
One night and morning.

Habitual

R Aloini Mercki . grn. x
Res. Podophyl.
Mercki . . . grn. viii
Oleoresinæ Capsici Mercki . . grn. ss
Extr. Conii . . grn. xx
Extr. Cascaræ
Sagradæ . . . grn. xx
Div. in pil. no. xl.
One or two pills night and morning.

Atony of bowels

R Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Fl'extr. Rhamni fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Syrupi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful at bedtime.

R Aloini Mercki . grn. xv
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. iv
 Extr. Cascaræ Sagradæ. . . grn. xl
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 One three times daily.

R Resinæ Podophylli Mercki grn. ii
 Quininæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. viii
 Extr. Aloes . . grn. viii
 Fellis Bovis Inspiss. Mercki grn. xvi
 Div. in. pil. no. xvi.
 One or two pills at night.

R Aloini Mercki . grn. vi
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One pill 2-3 times daily.

Of infants

R Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis Mercki . grn. i
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. vii
 Pulv. Sacchari Lactis Mercki grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every 3 hours until the bowels move.

R Sodii Phosphatis Mercki . . . grn. xxiv
 Syrupi Mannæ . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss
 Aquæ Anisi, ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily for a child under 1 year of age.

With hemorrhoids

R Sodii Sulphatis Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Take half, dissolved in a tumblerful of water, before breakfast. Repeat in 2 hours if necessary.

With hepatic torpor

R Aloini Mercki . grn. vi
 Res. Podophyl. Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Pulvis Ipecac . grn. iv
 Fellis Bovis Inspiss. Mercki grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One, 3 times daily.

Remedies for Constipation

Aloes or Aloin: in small doses.

Belladonna Extract: $\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ grain in spasmodic contraction of the intestine leading to habitual constipation; best given with nux vomica at bed time.

Calomel: in billous disorders with light stools.

Carlsbad Salts or Water: Tumblerful water sipped hot mornings.

Cascaræ Sagrada: in habitual constipation.

Castor Oil: particularly useful for infants and young children.

Ceridin.

Cod-liver Oil: in obstinate cases in children.

Colocynth: compound pill at night.

Croton Oil: when no inflammation is present.

Dinner Pill: aloes and myrrh; aloes and iron; with nux vomica and belladonna or hyoscyamus, taken just before dinner.

Enemata: soap and water, or castor oil; habitual use tends to increase intestinal torpor; should only be used to unload.

Frangula: 30-60 minims fluid-extract.

Gamboge: $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 grains in habitual constipation.
 Glycerin: suppositories or enemata.
 Gualac: when powerful purgatives fail.
 Ipecac: 1 grain before breakfast when great torpor of bowel.
 Jalap: with scammony.
 Licorice Powder, Compound: teaspoonful at night or in the morning; particularly useful in hemorrhoids.
 Magnesium Citrate Solution.
 Magnesium Sulphate: 1–8 drams.
 Nux Vomica: $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain extract; or 5–10 minims tincture in a glass cold water before breakfast or dinner.
 Opium: when rectum is irritable; also in reflex constipation.
 Physostigma: 10 minims tincture

with belladonna and nux vomica in atony of walls.
 Potassium and Sodium Tartrate: 1–8 drams.
 Resin Jalap: 1–5 grains.
 Resin Podophyllin: in biliousness; with other purgatives in pill, especially when stools dark.
 Resin Scammony: $\frac{1}{4}$ –3 grains.
 Rhubarb: extract, or as compound pill, at night; also with sodium bicarbonate for children.
 Saline Waters: in the morning, before breakfast.
 Senna: with cascara sagrada, or as comp. licorice powder.
 Soap: as suppository in children.
 Sodium Phosphate or Sulphate: 1–4 drams.
 Strychnine: $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$ grain in atony of the walls.

CONSUMPTION.—Tuberculosis of the lungs. See PHTHISIS.

CONTUSIONS.—See BRUISES.

CONVALESCENCE.—The period of recovery from disease.

R Orexoids Mercki no. xxx
 One 3 times daily.
 (To promote appetite.)

R Ferri et Strychn.
 Citrat. Mercki grn. xxx
 Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful after meals.

R Hemogallolis . . 3 ii
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One powder three times daily, half an hour before meals.
 (In anemia.)

R Calcii Glycerinophos. Mercki . 3 i
 Acidi Citrici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Dessertspoonful 3 times daily.

Remedies for Convalescence

Alcohol: with meals.
 Bone Marrow: in anemia.
 Cod-liver Oil.
 Eucalyptus: as tonic after malarial disease.
 Ferratin.
 Gaduol: as wine or elixir.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hemogallol: 4–5 grains 3 t. p. d.
 Hydrastine: to promote digestion and appetite.
 Ichthalbin: to promote alimentation.

Iron: as chalybeate waters.
 Kefir or Koumyss.
 Malt Extract, Dry.
 Orexine or Orexoids: to stimulate appetite.
 Pancreatin or Pepsin: to aid digestion.
 Quinine: to promote digestion and appetite.
 Sodium Glycocholate: to promote digestion of fats after typhoid and other exhausting diseases.
 Wine.

CONVULSIONS.—Involuntary spasms, with agitation of the extremities.

Infantile

R Potassii Bromidi . grn. xv
Sodii Bromidi
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Ammonii Bromidi
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Tr. Belladon. . ℥ vi
Aquæ fl ℥ i
Syr. Aurantii ad fl ℥ iii

One to 4 teaspoonfuls, according to age, every 2 hours. If indigestible food has been taken, give an emetic and purgative. Hot bath a valuable adjunct.

R Chlorali Hydrati
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Potassi Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Syrupi fl ℥ v
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ ii
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.
(In *convulsions from teething*.)

Puerperal

R Chlorali Hydrati
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Syr. Tolutani . fl ℥ iv
Aquæ Anisi, ad fl ℥ i
Tablespoonful in boiled starch, per rectum; repeat in 3 hours if necessary. Inject hypodermically 5 minims tincture veratrum viride.

Uremic

R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. i
Tinct. Veratri
Viridi ℥ xxx
Syr. Tolutani . fl ℥ iv
Aquæ Anisi, ad fl ℥ i
Teaspoonful in water, repeated in 2 or 3 hours if necessary.

R Chloroformi pro
Narcosi Mercki fl ℥ i
Use to point of anesthesia. Only for physician to administer.

Remedies for Convulsions

Aconite: small doses in puerperal cases.
Alcohol: a small dose of wine or brandy arrests convulsions from teething.
Amyl Nitrite: with morphine in severe infantile convulsions.
Anesthetics: in puerperal cases.
Asafetida: small dose in enema arrests convulsions from teething.
Baths: warm, with cold affusions to the head.
Belladonna: in convulsions due to irritation from teething or to whooping-cough; also in puerperal cases.
Bromides: in all forms of convulsions. Children bear large doses. In convulsions from teething, 5 grains 3 times daily or oftener for a child 1 year old.
Camphor.
Camphor Monobromated.
Chloral, Hydrated: in large doses for children; 5 grains by mouth

or rectum. May also be given with bromides.
Chloroform: by inhalation to arrest convulsion and prevent recurrence.
Hyoscyamus.
Ignatia: in convulsions due to intestinal irritation without cerebral congestion.
Morphine or Dionin: hypodermically in puerperal cases.
Mustard: bath; or to feet in puerperal cases.
Opium: efficient, but dangerous in young children.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: in uremic and puerperal convulsions.
Potassium Bromide: in all forms of convulsions in children; 5 grains 3 times daily or oftener for a child 1 year old in convulsions from teething.
Spinal Ice Bag.
Valerian: in convulsions due to worms in children.

CORNEAL OPACITIES.—Obstruction to sight due to disease of the cornea.

CORNS.—Horny hardenings of the skin due to pressure.

R Extr. Cannabis
Indicæ Mercki grn. iii
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Ol. Terebinthinæ ℥ xv
Acidi Acetici
Glac. Mercki . ℥ x
Cocainæ Mercki . grn. vi
Collodii Mercki . fl 3 v

Apply a thin coating every night over that of the preceding night, until the whole drops off, bringing the corn

with it. Keep bottle well corked!

R Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Extr. Cannabis
Indicæ Mercki grn. viii
Alcoholis . . . ℥ xv
Aetheris Mercki ℥ xl
Collodii Flexi-
bilis Mercki . ℥ lxxv
Paint on 3 times daily for a week; then soak foot in hot water and pick off corn.

Remedies for Corns

Acid, Acetic (also the Glacial).
Acid, Monochloracetic.
Acid, Salicylic: 1:16 solution in collodion with extract cannabis indica.

Acid, Trichloracetic.
Plaster: with hole in center to relieve pressure.
Potassium or Sodium Hydroxide.
Sodium Ethylate.

CORYZA.—See CATARRH, Nasal.

COUGH.—A noisy, forced expulsion of air from the lungs, due to irritation of the air tubes.

R Dionini . . . grn. v
Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful 2-3 times daily, or two teaspoonfuls at bedtime.
(In nervous cough.)

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. xv
Antispasmini
Merck . . . grn. i
Euquininæ . . grn. v
D. tal. dos. no. ii.
Take one at bedtime, in milk, and apply massage.

R Codeinæ Mercki grn. ii
Acidi Hydrocyan. Dil. Mercki ℥ xxiv
Spir. Chloroformi . . . fl 3 iv
Syr. Pruni Virginianæ . ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful in water, several times daily.
(In nervous cough.)
For other formulas see
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, PHTHISIS, etc.

Remedies for Cough

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted: for nervous, irritable cough, in mother's sympathetic cough, in phthisis, and in reflex cough due to gastric irritation; valuable adjunct to other remedies for cough in phthisis.
Aconite: in irritable, tickling throat cough, and emphysema.
Alum: 2-4 % solution as spray or gargle in chronic cough.

Ammonium Chloride: to render expectorations more fluid.
Apomorphine Hydrochloride: $\frac{1}{16}$ grain per day in cough with deficient or difficult expectoration; also as emetic in children where there is excess of bronchial secretion.
Asafetida: in after-cough from habit, and in sympathetic whooping-cough of mothers.

- Belladonna:** in nervous cough and uncomplicated whooping cough.
- Butyl-Chloral Hydrate:** in night cough of phthisis.
- Camphor:** internally, or, as camphor-chloral, painted over the larynx.
- Chloral, Hydrated:** in convulsive cough; also as camphor-chloral painted over larynx in spasmodic cough.
- Chloroform:** with small dose of opium or morphine in violent paroxysmal cough; in irritable reflex cough, or in irritable cough of phthisis, inhaled from hot water every five minutes for 4-5 times; in very violent paroxysmal cough, painted over the throat.
- Codeine:** $\frac{1}{4}$ grain very efficient, particularly where morphine not well borne.
- Cod-liver Oil:** in chronic cough.
- Conium:** in spasmodic or whooping cough.
- Creosote, Beechwood:** in winter cough.
- Dionin:** efficient in irritative cough, particularly of phthisis and heart affections.
- Gaduol:** instead of cod-liver oil.
- Gelsemium:** in convulsive and spasmodic cough, with irritation of respiratory center.
- Guaiacol:** in phthisis.
- Hyoscyamus:** in tickling night coughs.
- Iodoform:** in the cough of phthisis.
- Lactucarium:** to relieve.
- Linseed:** in throat cough.
- Lobelia:** in whooping-cough and dry bronchitic cough.
- Menthol:** inhale vapor of a few drops 40-50 % alcoholic solution, or a few crystals warmed in a spoon.
- Morphine:** in moderate doses to allay irritation and hypersecretion; avoid where there is copious expectoration with any indication of bronchial congestion.
- Nux Vomica:** 1 drop tincture every 5 minutes in laryngeal cough of neurotic origin; useful in all nervous and periodic coughs.
- Opiates:** morphine locally to the throat and larynx, and generally.
- Peronin:** $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain thrice daily admirable sedative, without constipating action, in paroxysmal cough.
- Potassium Bromide:** in reflex coughs.
- Potassium Carbonate:** in dry cough with little expectoration.
- Sanguinaria:** in nervous cough.
- Senega:** as stimulant expectorant in cough of chronic bronchitis.
- Squill:** in catarrhal cough, but not while active inflammation present.
- Tannin:** as glycerite to the fauces in chronic inflammation, especially in children.
- Terpin Hydrate:** 2 grains 2-3 times daily in bronchial cough, and in night-cough from habit.
- Valerian:** in hysterical cough.

COW-POX.—See VACCINIA.

COXALGIA.—Pain in the hip-joint. The term is ordinarily applied, however, to hip-joint disease.

Remedies for Coxalgia

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| Acid, Sulphuric: 1:2 ointment. | Iron Iodide: with cod-liver oil |
| Counter-irritation: blisters around the hip. | when of scrofulous origin. |
-

CRAMP.—Spasmodic, tonic spasm of the muscles, more particularly prone to attack the calf of the leg.

Remedies for Cramp

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| Aconitine: externally in severe cramp. | Chloral, Hydrated. |
| Amyl Nitrite. | Chloroform Liniment. |
| Antipyrine. | Curare. |
| Antispasmine. | Dionin. |
| Atropine. | Ether. |
| Camphor. | Morphine or Opium. |
| | Paraldehyde. |

CRETINISM.—A disease characterized by goiter, deformity, and stunted growth.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Symptoms first manifest at the eighth month.

Mutton-tallow pig-face. Retroussé nose and sunken bridge.

Thick lips, bad teeth and protruding tongue.

Dry, scanty and brittle hair.

Pad of supraclavicular fat.

Pot-belly and umbilical hernia. Extremities dry and pudgy.

Subnormal temperature.

Dwarfism: Stupidity.

Dry skin: They never perspire.

R *Tablettæ Thyra-*
deni (grn. ii) . no. c
One to two tablets 3 times
daily.

R *Thyroidini Merck* grn. xx
Sacchari Lactis
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Div. in pulv. no. xl.
One to two 3 times daily.

CROUP, CATARRHAL.—A throat disease of children with a characteristic type of cough and in which there is great difficulty of breathing.

Between attacks

R *Pilocarpinæ Hydro-*
chlor. Mercki . grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Infus. Ipecac.
(grn. 1: fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i) . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
One or two teaspoonfuls,
according to age, every half-
hour.

R *Elix. Phosphori*
(N. F.) . . . fl 3 iss
Vini Gaduoli . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
One or two teaspoonfuls,
according to age, three times
daily.
(In rickets or scrofula.)

During attacks

R *Mentholi Mercki* grn. xxx
Alcoholi . . . fl 3 iv
Inhale 10–15 drops from
palm of hand or from a
warmed handkerchief.

R *Chlorali Hydrati*
Mercki . . . grn. x–xx
Potassii Bro-
midii Mercki grn. xv–lx
Tinct. Bella-
donnæ . . . ℥ x
Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
For children 2–8 years, 1–2
teaspoonfuls in water, re-
peated in 2–3 hours if re-
quired. Smaller doses for
children under 2 years.

R *Chlorali Hydrati*
Mercki . . . grn. lxxv
Potassii Bro-
midii Mercki . grn. xlv
Ammonii Bro-
midii Mercki . 3 ss
Aq. Cinnamomi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful or less every
20 minutes if necessary.

Remedies for Catarrhal Croup

Acid, Carbolic: as spray.

Acid, Lactic: 1:20 solution to dis-
solve membrane; applied as
spray, or painted on.

Aconite: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 minim every half
hour until fever controlled, then
every hour or two.

Alum: teaspoonful with honey or
syrup every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until
vomiting induced.

Antispasmin.

Apocodeine.

Apomorphine: as emetic; may
cause severe depression.

Calomel: large doses, to allay
spasm and check formation of
false membrane.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Copper Sulphate: 1–5 grains ac-
cording to age of child, as emetic.

Creolin-Pearson Vapors.
 Hot Water: beneath the chin and
 along the course of the larynx.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ichthyol Vapors.
 Iodine.
 Ipecac: as emetic.
 Mercury Subsulphate: one of the best
 emetics; 3-5 grains, given early.

Papain: to dissolve membrane.
 Perhydrol: as antiseptic.
 Quinine: large doses in spasmodic
 croup.
 Tannin: as spray.
 Tartar Emetic: too depressing in
 young children.
 Zinc Sulphate: as emetic.

CROUP, SPASMODIC.—False croup due to spasm of the laryngeal muscles and sudden closure of the glottis in rachitic children. See LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

CYANOSIS.—A blue coloration of the skin due to interference with the circulation.

R Tabletta Erythrolis
 Tetranitr. Mercki
 (grn. ss) no. xii
 One or two tablets every
 2-3 hours.

R Amylis Nitritis
 Mercki . . . ℥ iii
 D. tal. no. vi ad
 perlas vitreas.
 One crushed and inhaled.

Remedies for Cyanosis

Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation.
 Brandy or Champagne.
 Oxygen: by inhalation in cyanosis
 of asphyxia from toxic gases, or

due to opium or chloroform
 narcosis.
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.
 Strychnine.

CYSTITIS.—Inflammation of the bladder.

Acute

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ O ii
 Inject slowly, warm; in
 early stages twice daily, later
 once a day.
 (As irrigation.)

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi
 Extr. Hyoseyami grn. v
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iss
 Div. in suppos. no. vi.
 One by rectum at night.
 (To relieve pain and spasm.)

R Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Acidi Acetici
 Mercki . . . ℥ xx
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Four drops in a wineglass-
 ful of water before each meal.

R Acidi Benzoici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Tr. Opii Camph. fl 3 iss
 Methylis Salicy-
 latis Mercki . ℥ xii
 Syrupi fl 3 ii
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Two teaspoonfuls 4 t. p. d.

R Formini 3 iss
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One powder in a glass of
 water before each meal. (If
 urine is hyperacid, add a little
 potassium citrate or acetate
 to the water; if too alkaline,
 a few drops of mineral acid.)

Chronic

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iiss
 Aquæ O ii
 Inject once daily, warm.
 (As irrigation.)

R Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Liq. Potassæ . . fl 3 i
 Fl'ext. Uvæ Ursi fl 3 iv
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv
 Tinct. Lupulini . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Syr. Zingib. ad fl 3 iv
 Two teaspoonfuls in water
 after meals and at bedtime.
 (When *urine is acid*.)

R Methylenis Cœrulei

Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Pulv. Myristicæ, grn. xl
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xx.
 One, three times daily.
 (As *antiseptic*.)

R Formini 3 ii

Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful in a tumbler-
 ful carbonated water, 2-3
 times daily.
 (Where there is *ammoniacal*
decomposition of urine.)

R Cantharidini

Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{50}$
 Alcoholis . . . ℥ xxx
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful 3-4 times
 daily, well diluted.
 (Where there is *atony*.)

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. iv-viii
 Aquæ O i
 Use as irrigation once every
 3 days. In the interim a 1:50
 solution boric acid twice
 daily.

R Formini 3 iiss

Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 v
 Potassii Bro-
 midi Mercki . 3 iiss
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 i
 Fl'extr. Tritici . fl 3 iiss
 Syr. Rubi Idæi, fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 viii
 Dessertspoonful in a glass
 of water three times daily.
 (Where there is a *mucopurulent sediment*.)

Remedies for Cystitis

Acid, Benzoic: when urine alka-
 line.
 Acid, Boric: as boroglyceride, in-
 jected in cystitis with alkaline
 urine due to fermentation.
 Acid, Carbolic: as antiseptic.
 Acid, Picric: solution instilled into
 empty bladder efficient in tuber-
 cular cystitis.
 Acid, Salicylic: in large doses,
 either internally or by injection
 into bladder, when urine is am-
 moniacal, to prevent decompo-
 sition.
 Alkalies: when urine is acid, and
 the bladder inflamed and irri-
 table.
 Belladonna: to allay irritability in
 acute cases.
 Buchu: 10-60 minims, especially
 when catarrh implicates ureters
 or the kidneys, producing mu-
 co-purulent discharge.
 Cantharides: 1 minim tincture
 long-continued where there is
 constant desire to urinate.
 Creolin-Pearson: as antiseptic.

Diplosal: $7\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses.
 Formin: exceedingly useful as
 urinary antiseptic.
 Hot Compress: over bladder.
 Hot Enemata: to relieve pain.
 Hyoscyamus: to relieve pain and
 irritability.
 Ichthyol Irrigations.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: $1\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
 of a 10 % emulsion in glycerin,
 diluted with 1 oz. or more of
 some non-irritant liquid injected
 into the bladder every second
 day in obstinate cases not due
 to some special complication;
 also as suppository.
 Leeches: to perineum.
 Lithium Salts.
 Mercury Bichloride: solution to
 cleanse bladder.
 Methylene Blue.
 Pichi: 20-30 minims fluidextract
 4 times daily where urine am-
 moniacal and purulent.
 Potassium Bromide: to relieve
 pain.
 Resorcinol.

Salformin.
 Salines.
 Salol: efficient disinfectant.
 Santyl.
 Silver Nitrate: 1:250 solut. injected into bladder after previous washing out latter with warm water.
 Sodium Benzoate: where urine alkaline.

Sodium Borate: 1 dr. with 2 dr. glycerin in 4 oz. warm water injected into bladder.
 Sulphites: to prevent putrefaction of urine.
 Sulphocarbolates.
 Turpentine Oil: where cystitis due to urethral inflammation or prostatic disease.

CYSTOLITHIASIS.—Stone in the bladder. See CALCULI, RENAL and VESICAL.

CYSTS.—Abnormal vesicles containing liquid or semiliquid.

<p>R Iodi Mercki . . grn. x Potassii Iodidi Mercki . . . grn. xx Aquæ fl 3 ii Tap with an aspirator, and inject 10 to 30 minims.</p>	<p>R Argenti Nitratis Mercki . . . grn. xx Aquæ fl 3 ii 5–10 minims injected into the cystic tumor after emptying.</p>
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Remedies for Cysts

Copper Sulphate: Inject into cyst.	Iodine: as injection after tapping.
Glycerinophosphates.	Silver Nitrate.

DACRYOCYSTITIS.—Inflammation or suppuration of the small distension at the upper end of the lachrymal duct.

<p>R Creolini-Pearson ℥ xv Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. ii Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 iv Apply absorbent cotton wet with the solution.</p>	<p>R Phenolis Mercki grn. xxx Tinct. Opii . . ℥ xxx Aquæ fl 3 iii Apply cotton wet with the solution over the inner angle of the eye.</p>
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Remedies for Dacryocystitis

Acid, Boric.	Creolin-Pearson.
Acid, Carbolic.	Iodol.
Acid, Salicylic.	Mercuric Chloride.
Camphor.	Resorcinol.
Cocaine Hydrochloride.	Silver Nitrate.

DANDRUFF.—A scaly condition of the scalp due to pityriasis capitis. See PITYRIASIS.

DEAFNESS.—Partial or complete loss of hearing.

<p><i>From Ménière's disease</i> R Bromo-hemolis . 3 iv Euquininæ . . . grn. xl Div. in pulv. no. xii. One after each meal in sweetened water.</p>	<p><i>From aural calculus</i> R Perhydrolis . . fl 3 i Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vii Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iss Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi Warm, and syringe ear thoroughly once daily.</p>
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R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xxx
 Vini Colchici . . fl 3 i
 Syr. Aurantii . . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

From dried cerumen

R Potassii Hydrox-
 idi Mercki . grn. v
 Creolini-Pearson ℥ x
 Aquæ O i
 Carefully remove as much
 cerumen as possible, and then
 irrigate the ear with some of
 the solution warmed.

From fibrous adhesions
R Thiosinamini
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.
 Two morning and after-
 noon; increase by 1 capsule
 per day until 12 are taken
 daily. Do not give in the
 evening.

R Thiosinamini
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss
 Aquæ Dest. . . ℥ cx
 Inject 10-15 minims into
 adhesions every 3 days.

Remedies for Deafness

Cantharides: 1:16 ointment behind
 ear.
 Colchicum: in gouty persons.
 Collodion, Contractile: applied to
 tympanum in deafness from re-
 laxation of the membrane.
 Creolin-Pearson: as wash.
 Gargles: in throat deafness.
 Gelsemium: 15-20 drops tincture
 2-3 times daily in nervous deaf-
 ness.
 Glycerin: for dryness of meatus.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: antiseptic.

Morphine: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain on surface de-
 nuded by small blister behind
 the ear, in chronic deafness.
 Perhydrol: antiseptic wash.
 Quinine: in Ménière's disease.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Tannin: glycerite in throat deaf-
 ness.
 Thiosinamine.
 Turpentine Oil: 40 minims in 4
 dr. glycerin, a few drops in the
 meatus in deafness due to defi-
 cient secretion of cerumen.

DEBILITY.—Bodily weakness.

Anemia

R Hemogallolis . . grn. lxxx
 Sodii Arsenatis
 Merck. . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss
 Ol. Menth. Pip. . gtt. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One three times daily.

R Ferri Glycerino-
 phosph. Mercki grn. xl
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

With anorexia

R Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Extr. Belladon. grn. viii
 Ferri Reducti
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One after each meal.

R Orexoids Mercki no. xx
 One Orexoid crushed be-
 fore swallowing, and taken
 with half a tumbler water,
 one hour before eating.

R Digitalini German. Mercki . grn. ss
 Convallamarini Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Arsen-hemolis . grn. x
 Quininæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
 One after each meal.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Acidi Nitrohydrochlor. Dil. . 3 ii
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl 3 vi
 Dessertspoonful in water.

R Liq. Acidi Arsenosi ℥ xxx
 Acidi Hydrochlor. Dil. . . fl 3 ii
 Tr. Gent. Co. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful after meals.

With feeble circulation

R Ferri Pyrophosphatis Mercki grn. xx
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss
 Arseni Trioxidi Mercki grn. 1/3
 Calcii Glycerinophos. Mercki . 3 i
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.
 One four times daily

Remedies for Debility

Acid, Hypophosphorous.
 Alcohol: along with food often very useful; liable to abuse—not to be continued too long; effect watched in aged people.
 Arsenic: in young anemic persons, alone or with iron, and in elderly persons with feeble circulation.
 Bitters: useful as tonic.
 Calcium Salts: phosphates if from overwork or town life.
 Cod-liver Oil.
 Digitalis: where circulation feeble.
 Euquinine: as general tonic.
 Extract Malt, Dry.

Ferratin.
 Gaduol: in cachexias.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hemo-gallol: blood-producer.
 Hemol.
 Hydrastis: in place of quinine.
 Hypophosphites.
 Iron: in anemia.
 Manganese: alone or with iron.
 Morphine: subcutaneously, if due to onanism or hysteria.
 Nux Vomica: general tonic.
 Orexine or Orexoids: for improving nutrition when appetite lacking.
 Quinine: general tonic.

DEBILITY, NERVOUS.—See NEURASTHENIA.

DEBILITY, SEXUAL.—See IMPOTENCE.

DECUBITUS.—Sores on the body caused by lying long in one position.

R Iodoformogeni . 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Apply freely to ulcers.
 (To heal.)

R Acidi Tannici Mercki grn. xx
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 viii
 Rub in twice a day where skin is exposed to pressure.
 (To prevent.)

R Hydrarg. Bichloridi Mercki grn. iv
 Aquæ fl 3 viii
 Wash ulcers thoroughly with the solution, apply iodoformogen freely, and place patient on a rubber air-ring.

R Balsami Peruv. . 3 ii
 Iodoformi Merck 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Apply to the sores.
 (To heal.)

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xl

Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Apply once a day wherever
the skin has become red and
tender.

R Thymolis Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Zinci Oxidi . . 3 iss

Lanum Mercki . 3 vi

Ung. Aq. Rosæ . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Wash the sores with a 1:4
hydrogen peroxide, and then
apply the ointment.

Remedies for Decubitus

Acid, Tannic: to prevent, by hard-
ening the skin.

Alcohol: as a wash, to prevent,
by hardening the skin; after-
wards dust with starch.

Alum: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. with white of egg
locally.

Balsam Peru and Resin Ointment:
equal parts.

Bismuth Subnitrate: as dusting
powder.

Catechu: with lead acetate, to
harden the skin.

Glycerin: prophylactic local appli-
cation.

Ichthyol.

Incisions: followed by irrigation,
if sores tend to burrow.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen: as
dusting powder, either alone or
with powd. starch.

Iron Chloride: as a tonic.

Lead Tannate: at early stage.

Medicated Poultices: patient to
lie with poultices under the
parts likely to be affected; if
feter, a charcoal poultice; if
sloughing, add balsam of Peru.
Mercury Bichloride: aqueous or
hydro-alcoholic solution.

Quinine: locally.

Silver Nitrate: 1:25 solution
painted on red but unbroken
skin where sore threatens.

Soap Plaster: applied after wash-
ing with 1:500 bichloride solu-
tion, then dusting with iodo-
form, iodoformogen, or thymol
iodide.

Thymol Iodide: as a dusting pow-
der.

Zinc Oxide: as ointment.

Zinc Stearate: useful with tannin.

DELIRIUM.—Disturbance of the cerebral functions, manifested in wan-
dering speech, wakefulness, and excitement.

Remedies for Delirium

Acetanilide.

Alcohol: in delirium of exhaustion.

Antimony: with opium in fever.

Baths, Cold: in fever.

Belladonna: in delirium of typhus
and other fevers; also in severe
forms of delirium.

Blisters: in delirium due to an irri-
tant poison, and not to ex-
haustion.

Bromides.

Bromural.

Camphor: large doses every 2-3
hours, especially in low, mutter-
ing delirium.

Camphor, Monobromated: in
rambling delirium.

Cannabis Indica: $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ grain ex-
tract in nocturnal delirium oc-
curring in softening of the brain.

Chloral, Hydrated: in violent de-
lirium of fevers.

Cold Douche: place patient in
warm bath while administered.

Hyoscyamus: in delirium in ty-
phus; also in mild, less inflam-
matory form, with hallucina-
tions, nervous excitement, and
little cerebral congestion.

Morphine: hypodermically.

Musk: in the delirium of low
fevers, and in ataxic pneumonia
of drunkards with severe nerv-
ous symptoms.

Opium: rectal injection in trau-
matic delirium; combined with
tartar emetic in fevers; also in
low, muttering delirium.

Potassium Bromide: in delirium
resembling delirium tremens.

Proponal.

Stramonium: in wild and furious
delirium of puerperal mania,
with general restlessness and
suicidal or destructive tendency.

Valerian: in adynamic fevers.

Veronal: to induce sleep.

Veronal-Sodium.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Illusions of consciousness, with tremor and
insomnia; due to excessive indulgence in strong drink. See **ALCO-
HOLISM.**

DEMENTIA.—A form of insanity with weakness, loss, or serious impairment, of intellect and will.

Bedside Diagnosis: In **DEMENTIA PRÆCOX**.

Usually occurs before the age of 25.

Three varieties recognized:

Hebephrenic. Katatonic. Paranoid.

Symptoms common to all varieties:

Progressive *dementia*.

Apathy and peculiar mannerisms.

Mutism. Negativism. Automatism.

Stereotype in motion and speech.

Hallucinations and delusions are lacking in clearness.

Emotional disturbances; outbreaks of temper.

The mental defect is due to lack of attention.

R Hyoscinae Hydro-
brom. Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Tr. Card. Co. . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquæ Anisi . ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii

Teaspoonful at bedtime or
when excited. Gradually in-
crease dose till physiological
effect is perceived.

Remedies for Dementia

Hyoscine Hydrobromide.

Hyoscyamine.

Paraldehyde: 1-2 fl. dr. as calma-
tive and hypnotic in dementia
paralytica.

Physostigma or Physostigmine: in
dementia paralytica.

Proponal: as hypnotic.

Thyraden.

Veronal: very useful as hypnotic.

DENGUE.—An infectious, eruptive, febrile disease characterized by severe pains in the head, eyes, muscles, and joints; sore throat, catarrhal symptoms, and sometimes cutaneous eruptions and painful swellings of parts.

Remedies for Dengue

Acid, Carbolic: 1:25 solution as
lotion to allay itching.

Acid, Salicylic, or Salicylates: for
pains in joints and muscles.

Aconite: with salines and spirit
nitrous ether during fever.

Belladonna: 10-15 minims tinc-
ture every hour for two or three
doses.

Diaphoretics and Emetics: at out-
set.

Euquinine or Quinine: for fever.

Opium: for pains and nocturnal
restlessness.

Purgatives: at outset.

Strychnine: as tonic, during con-
valescence.

Veronal: as hypnotic.

DENTAL HEMORRHAGE (after extraction).

R Stypticini . . . grn. xv
Place a small quantity into
bleeding socket, and pack
with absorbent cotton.

R Tabl. Stypticini
Dentalis Mercki no. x
Place one tablet in the
bleeding socket and pack
with absorbent cotton.

DENTITION.—TEETHING.

R Cocainæ Hydro-
chloridi Mercki grn. i
Tr. Opii Camph. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Rub a little on gums when
child restless.
(In *painful gums*.)

R Potassii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Mucil. Acaciæ
Aq. Menth. Pip. aa fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Teaspoonful every half
hour till relieved.

R Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. xx
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 iv
 One-half to one teaspoon-
 ful, according to age, every
 2-3 hours.
 (In *convulsions*.)

R Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . 3 i
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Creosoti Mercki
 (Beechwood). gtt. ii
 Mist. Cretæ, ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Shake! One-half to one
 teaspoonful every 2 hours.
 (In *intestinal disturbances*.)

Remedies for Dentition

Belladonna: in convulsions.
 Calcium Phosphate: when de-
 layed or defective.
 Castor Oil: in diarrhea, to clear out
 bowels, followed by chalk mix-
 ture and catechu.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Cocaine Hydrochloride.
 Hyoscyamus: to relieve pain and

allay irritation.
 Potassium Bromide: to lessen irri-
 tability and stop convulsions.
 Rhubarb with Soda: internally for
 aphthæ.
 Sodium Bromide.
 Tropacocaine: weak solution
 rubbed into gums to relieve
 pain.

DERMATITIS.—Inflammation of the skin, due to disease of the skin,
 exposure to heat, the sun, X-rays, etc. See BURNS, CHILBLAINS,
 SUNBURN, URTICARIA, the various SKIN DISEASES, etc.

DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS.—See HERPETIFORM DERMATITIS.

DERMATITIS VENENATA.—Inflammation of the skin from an external
 irritating agent. See IVY POISONING.

DIABETES INSIPIDUS.—Discharge of unusually large amounts of pale
 urine free from sugar and albumin.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Polyuria with a low sp. gr., without albumin or
 casts.

Occurs most frequently in the young, and there may be a history or
 injury of the central nervous system.

R Ammonii Vale-
 ratis Mercki . grn. xl
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily,
 in water.
 (With *nervous irritability*.)

R Caps. Supraren-
 alis Sicc. Mercki 3 iiss
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . 3 iss
 Acetanilidi Merck 3 iss
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxx.
 One after each meal.
 (With *vasomotor relaxa-
 tion*.)

R Codeinæ Mercki. grn. viii
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Half a teaspoonful, gradu-
 ally increased to two tea-
 spoonfuls, two to three times
 daily.

R Potassii Iodidi . 3 viiss
 Aq. Bullientis ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 10 drops in milk after
 meals, the dose being gradu-
 ally increased.
 (In *syphilitic cases*.)

Remedies for Diabetes Insipidus

Acetanillide.
 Acid, Gallic: with opium.
 Ammonium Valerate: in nervous irritation.
 Antipyrine.
 Arsenic: to improve general condition.
 Atropine or Belladonna.
 Ergot: $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 dr. fluidextract, or 3 grains Ergotine Bonjean 3 times daily; push to the limit, but suspend as soon as symptoms of ergotism appear.
 Lecithin.
 Lithium Carbonate or Citrate with Sodium Arsenite: in gouty cases.

Opium: large doses (6–12 grains per day) if necessary; excellent combined with gallic acid.
 Pilocarpine: to reduce quantity of urine.
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic cases.
 Sodium Salicylate: sometimes effective in small doses.
 Suprarenal Capsule: where vasomotor relaxation occurs.
 Strychnine and Iron Sulphate: as tonic.
 Valerian and Valerates: large doses.

DIABETES MELLITUS.—GLYCOSURIA.—A chronic condition of sugar in the urine, weakened constitution, and finally emaciation. In examining the urine for sugar, it is well to remember that Trommer's test is no guide if the patient is taking salicylates.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Onset is gradual, with frequency of urinations.

Voracious appetite.

Progressive emaciation in spite of the ravenous appetite.

Great thirst; Polyuria; Constipation and Lumbar pain.

Pruritus of vulva. Generalized eczema.

Urinalysis:

Pale, sweet and large in amount.

High sp. gr. 1.025–1.045. Reaction acid.

Sugar (grape sugar) in the urine.

When acetone and diacetic acid appear it signifies that oxybutyric acid is being formed.

Bremer's Blood Test: When a smear is stained with Congo red, the red cells will be stained green.

There is also polycythemia. 7,000,000 R.B.C.

Complications:

Diabetic Coma.

Pneumonia.

Tuberculous Bronchopneumonia.

Gangrene, furuncles and carbuncles.

Diabetic tabes. Steppage gait due to neuritis.

R Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki . 3 ii
 Pulv. Myristici, 3 ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xlviii.
 Two capsules four times daily.

R Codeinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. xxx
 Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful increased to a tablespoonful after each meal, with water.

R Uranii Nitratis Mercki . . . 3 i
 Syrupi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 One to two teaspoonfuls twice daily, after chief meals. Gradually increase to 3 teaspoonfuls, then to tablespoonful, after which increase quantity of uranium nitrate in prescription and keep raising dose until the desired results are obtained. As much as 15 grains can be given 3 times a day.

R Arsen-hemolis
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxx
 Pulv. Extr. Gly-
 cyrrhizæ. . . grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. 50.
 Three pills a day, after
 meals. Increase every fourth
 day by one pill per day until
 10 are taken daily; then de-
 crease same way. When
 daily dose of three pills is
 again reached, discontinue
 for a few days, then resume
 as before.

R Lithii Carbon-
atis Mercki . grn. xl
 Sodii Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One night and morning.

R Uranii Nitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i-3 ii
 Fl'dextr. Jam-
 bolani . . . fl 3 iss
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

R Antipyrin Mercki 3 iss
 Sodii Benzoatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One, four times daily.

R Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 vi-3 xii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 Give a dose castor oil, fol-
 lowed by one powder in a
 copious draught water, every
 hour.
 (In *threatened coma*.)

Remedies for Diabetes Mellitus

Acetanillde.
 Acid, Arsenous.
 Acid, Gallic: useful with opium.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Phosphoric: to lessen thirst.
 Alkalies: alkaline waters useful,
 when of hepatic origin, in obese
 subjects, and in delirium.
 Aloin: for constipation.
 Ammonium Carbonate, Citrate, or
 Phosphate.
 Antipyrine: to lessen secretion.
 Arsenic Bromide or Trioxide: in
 thin subjects, and in diabetes
 of hepatic origin.
 Belladonna: full doses.
 Codeine: very efficient; sometimes
 requires to be pushed to the ex-
 tent of 10 grains or more daily.
 Colchicum with Iodides.
 Cod-liver Oil: in large quantity.
 Creosote, Beechwood.
 Ergot: useful to lessen amount of
 sugar and volume of urine.
 Formin.
 Glycerin: sweetening agent in-
 stead of sugar.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hemogallol: in anemia.
 Iodoform: 1-2 grains 3 t. p. d.
 Iron: useful with morphine.
 Lecithin.

Lithium Carbonate: 5-10 grains
 with $\frac{1}{30}$ grain sodium arsenate.
 Lithium Citrate: in gout.
 Methylene Blue, Medicinal.
 Morphine: by mouth to reduce
 sugar; no value subcutaneously.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium: large doses (6-12 grains
 per day).
 Pancreatin: in pancreatic disease.
 Phosphates: to avert failure of
 nutrition.
 Potassium Bromide: 20 grains 3
 times daily.
 Potassium Iodide: 10 grains every
 3 hours; causes no iodism so
 long as sugar appears in urine.
 Quinine.
 Saccharin: as sweetener instead of
 sugar.
 Salines: intravenous injection of
 warm sodium chloride and phos-
 phate solution in diabetic coma.
 Salol: 15 grains 3-4 times daily.
 Sodium Glycocholate: to promote
 digestion of fats.
 Sodium Phosphate: as purgative.
 Sodium Salicylate: 5-15 grains 3
 times daily.
 Strychnine.
 Uranium Nitrate: very effective.

DIARRHEA.—Too frequent movements of the bowels. See also CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, and ENTERITIS.

Acute, adult

R Bismuthi Phosph.
Solub. Mercki 3 iss
Syrupi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aq. Foeniculi . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
One to two teaspoonfuls
every hour.

R Plumbi Acetatis
Mercki . . . grn. ii
Ext. Opii Mercki grn. ii
Div. in pil. no. x.
One, three times daily.

R Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx
Bismuthi Subni-
tratis Mercki . 3 i
Morphinæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. i
Tannalbin . . . 3 ii
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One powder every 3 to 4
hours.

R Creosoti Mercki
(Beechwood). ℥ x
Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx
Bism. Subsali-
cylatis Mercki 3 i
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
xx.
One every 3 hours.

Acute, infantile

R Tannalbini. . . 3 ii
Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 ii
Syrupi fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Shake! Teaspoonful 4-6
times daily.
(In *nurslings*.)

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
Mitis Mercki . grn. i
Salolis Mercki . grn. v
Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Mercki . grn. x
Div. in pulv. no. x.
One powder every half-
hour.

R Tinct. Opii Deo-
dorati. . . . ℥ x
Bism. Subcarb.
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 vi
Mist. Cretæ, ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Shake! Teaspoonful every
2-3 hours.
(For a child 1 year old, *when
stools are acid and green.*)

R Bismuthi Subni-
tratis Mercki . grn. xl
Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx
Tinct. Opii. . . ℥ v
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Shake! Teaspoonful every
2 hours.

R Ichthalbini . . 3 i
Bismuthi Subni-
tratis Mercki . 3 ii
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One every 3-4 hours, after
freeing intestines from prod-
ucts of decomposition.

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv
Tannalbini. . . 3 ii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Aq. Cinnam. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Shake! Teaspoonful every
3-4 hours.
(For a child 2-3 years old.)

R Bism. Phosph.
Solub. Mercki grn. xxx
Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Teaspoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ -1
hour, as needed.

Chronic, adult

R Bismalis . . . 3 iii
Saccharini Merck grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One powder 3 times daily,
in barley gruel.

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
 Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. xxiv
 Pulv. Ipecac . . grn. xxiv
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One, 3-4 times daily.

R Ichthalbini . . 3 iss
 Tannalbini. . . 3 iii
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. x
 Ol. Cassiæ . . . gtt. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 1-2 powders every 4 hours.
 (Useful in *tuberculous*
cases.)

Remedies for Diarrhea

Acid, Carbolic: in fermentative diarrhea; with bismuth in cholera nostras and cholera infantum.

Acid, Gallic.

Acid, Nitric: with nux vomica to assist mercury when due to hepatic derangement; with pepsin when this is the case with children.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: in intestinal dyspepsia.

Acid, Salicylic: in summer diarrhea, and in diarrhea of phthisis.

Acid, Sulphuric, Diluted: in diarrhea of phthisis.

Acid, Tannic: with opium in profuse acute and chronic diarrhea, internally or as enema.

Aconite: in high fever and in cutting abdominal pains.

Alkalies: in small doses in diarrhea of children, if due to excess of acid in the intestine causing colic and green stools.

Ammonium Carbonate: in the after stage if there is a continuous watery secretion.

Antipyrine: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains useful in diarrhea of infants and children.

Arsenic: a few drops Fowler's solution in diarrhea excited by taking food; in diarrhea with passage of membranous shreds, associated with uterine derangement; and with opium in chronic diarrhea of malarial origin.

Belladonna: colliquative diarrhea.

Betanaphthol: intestinal antiseptic.

Bismuth Phosphate, Soluble.

Bismuth Subcarbonate.

Bismuth Subgallate: 20-30 grains every 2-3 hours.

Bismuth Subnitrate: large doses (30 grains every 3-4 hours) in chronic diarrhea; with mercury and chalk in the diarrhea of children.

Bismuth Subsaliolate: in phthisis and typhoid.

Calcium Carbonate: as chalk mixture in diarrhea of children, and of phthisis and typhus.

Calcium Chloride: inhibits peristalsis; in colliquative diarrhea of strumous children and in

chronic diarrhea with weak digestion; also in diarrhea accompanying hysteria and nervous irritability.

Calomel: minute doses in chronic diarrhea of children with pasty white stools.

Camphor: in the early stage of Asiatic cholera, at the commencement of summer diarrhea, acute diarrhea of children, and diarrhea brought on by effluvia.

Capsicum: in diarrhea from fish; in summer diarrhea; in diarrhea after expulsion of irritant.

Castor Oil: in diarrhea of children; especially useful to clear the bowel of any undigested food or irritant secretions.

Catechu: as astringent.

Chalk Mixture: see Calcium Carbonate.

Charcoal: in foul evacuations.

Codeine: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 grain in mild form of diarrhea.

Copper Sulphate: $\frac{1}{10}$ grain with opium in acute and chronic diarrhea associated with colicky pains and catarrh.

Corrosive Sublimate: in small doses in acute and chronic watery diarrhea, marked by slimy or bloody stools of children and adults; and diarrhea of phthisis and typhoid.

Creolin-Pearson: as disinfectant.

Creosote, Beechwood.

Dionin: instead of morphine.

Gambir: in atonic diarrhea, and in that following withdrawal of morphine or opium from habits; also in diarrhea in children.

Guaiacol.

Ichthalbin.

Ichthoform: useful in diarrhea of tuberculosis and typhoid.

Injection: starch water at 100° F. with tinct. opium and lead acetate or copper sulphate, in choleraic diarrhea of children.

Iodine: 1-2 drops tincture in atonic diarrhea.

Kino: as astringent in atonic diarrhea; 1 fl. dr. doses tincture in diarrhea following withdrawal of morphine or opium.

- Krameria:** as astringent.
- Lead Acetate:** in suppository or by mouth; in summer diarrhea (alone in children, with morphine or opium in adults); with opium in purging due to typhoid or tubercular disease, in profuse serous discharge, and in purging attended by inflammation.
- Magnesia:** antacid for children.
- Mercury:** as mercury with chalk in diarrhea of children, marked by derangement of intestinal secretion and fetid stools; to be withheld where masses of undigested milk are passed; in adults, see Corrosive Sublimate.
- Morphine Sulphate.**
- Mustard Plaster.**
- Opium:** most useful when evacuations very watery; in tubercular and typhoid diarrhea; in acute diarrhea, after expulsion of offending matter; as enema, with starch, in acute fatal diarrhea of children.
- Pancreatin.**
- Pepsin:** with nitrohydrochloric acid in intestinal dyspepsia.
- Podophyllin:** in chronic diarrhea, with high-colored, pale or frothy stools.
- Quinine:** in periodic diarrhea with dysentery and jaundice.
- Resorcinol.**
- Rhubarb.**
- Saline Purgatives.**
- Salol:** in acute diarrhea of microbic origin.
- Sodium Phosphate.**
- Styracol:** in phthisis.
- Tannalbin:** useful in all forms, but particularly in chronic diarrhea, and in that of phthisis.
- Thymol:** 20-60 grains in 24 hours in divided doses in adults as intestinal antiseptic, especially in diarrhea of phthisis; also useful in diarrhea of teething children and in chronic diarrhea. Caution! avoid giving alcohol in any form with or after thymol, as then poisoning may result.
- Veratrum Album:** in vomiting and purging of summer diarrhea.

DILATATION, GASTRIC.—See GASTRIC DILATATION.

DIPHTHERIA.—An acute, infectious disease due to the presence of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus, and characterized by the formation of grayish-white false membranes on the mucous membrane, particularly of the pharynx, nose, and larynx.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Incubation: Most often about 2 days.

Invasion: With malaise, sore throat and slight fever, 101° F.

Pharyngeal Diphtheria: Membrane on the throat.

Yellowish-white, with dark red border.

Very adherent, leaving eroded surface on removal.

Reforms quickly after removal.

First seen on the tonsils and fauces; later on the post-pharyngeal wall.

Laryngeal Diphtheria: "Membranous croup."

Progressive unremitting evidence of stenosis.

The logical sequence of symptoms are:

Hoarseness. Croupy cough.

Croupy inspiration. Croupy expiration.

Both croupy inspiration and expiration.

Aphonia. If no antitoxin is given, then dyspnea, cyanosis, convulsions, and death.

Obtain culture and stain for Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

Complications and sequelæ:

Bronchopneumonia.

Nephritis and albuminuria.

A little albumin is present in every case.

This nephritis is not apt to be accompanied by dropsy.

Toxic neuritis causing paralysis.

Appears in second or third week of convalescence.

Wrist and foot drop. Paralysis of soft palate.

Heart: Early death from heart failure.

Tenth to fourteenth day: Acute dilatation.

Sixth week: Death from fatty degeneration.

Suppurative cervical adenitis. Otitis media.

Septicemia due to secondary infection with streptococci.

To combat sepsis

R Aq. Hydrogenii
 Dioxid Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Liquor Calcis . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Apply freely at frequent intervals to diseased surfaces.

R Mentholis Mercki 3 iiss
 Tolueni Mercki . fl 3 ix
 Liq. Ferri Chlor.
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Alcoholis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Apply with fresh cotton swab every 3 hours for 4-5 days; also used as spray. (Loeffler's Solution.—30 minims of Creolin-Pearson may be added with advantage to the preparation.)

R Antitoxini Diphtheriæ . . . q. s.

As a prophylactic for children inject 500 to 1000 anti-toxic units, as the initial dose, into tissues of back. Ordinary *therapeutic dose* is 1000 units for children under 2 years of age, and for mild cases; 1500-2000 units for older children, severe cases, and all laryngeal cases. The initial dose in very severe pharyngeal and laryngeal cases may be 2000 to 4000 units. Repeat the dose in about 8 hours if necessary. Adults receive double the doses or even higher, as may be necessary.

R Potassii Chloratis Mercki . grn. lxxx
 Tr. Ferri Chlor. . fl 3 iiss
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Teaspoonful as gargle; for children 2 to 6 years old, one teaspoonful internally.

R Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Potassii Chloratis Mercki . 3 iss
 Formaldehydi
 Mercki . . . ℥ xx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Use as a gargle every hour or two.

R Olei Eucalypti
 Glob. Mercki . fl 3 ii
 Olei Terebinth.
 Rectif. Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Pour in a shallow dish placed within a larger and deeper vessel, and keep on stove to cause vaporization. Caution! Guard against fire.

R Methyleni Coerulei Mercki . grn. viii
 Papaini Mercki . 3 ii
 Pulv. Sacchari
 Lactis Mercki 3 ii
 Use by insufflation every 2 hours.

To remove membrane

R Papaini Mercki . 3 i
 Acidi Carbolic
 Mercki . . . ℥ xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ fl 3 vi
 Shake well and apply with a brush every 10 to 15 minutes during first few hours, then every two hours, day and night.

R Trypsini Mercki 3 i
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xx
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Apply with atomizer, or with a swab, every hour or two, as necessary.

In nasal diphtheria

R Perhydrolis . . fl 3 i
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful injected into
 nose every two hours.

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 ss
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ss
 Sodii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 viii
 Inject a teaspoonful, warm,
 in each nostril, every 2 hours.

R Sodii Sulphitis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . ad fl 3 iv
 Inject into nose.

General treatment

R Hydrargyri Bi-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. ss
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 viii
 Teaspoonful every hour
 until stools are loose or there
 is ptyalism.

R Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 i
 Quininæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. xxiv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every four
 hours, for a child 4 years old.

R Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 i
 Syrupi Tolutani fl 3 iiss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad 3 vi
 One to two teaspoonfuls
 according to age, ev. 3 hrs.

Remedies for Diphtheria

Acid, Boric; or Borax: glycerin
 solution applied locally.
 Acid, Carbolic: 1:20 solution as
 spray; locally to fauces to re-
 move fetor and destroy disease
 germs; with glycerin as caustic,
 applied with brush; with iodine
 internally to prevent systemic
 infection.
 Acid, Lactic: 1 dr. to 1 oz. water
 as spray or as local application
 to dissolve false membrane.
 Acid, Salicylic: as gargle; also in-
 ternally.
 Acid, Tartaric: strong solution lo-
 cally, converts membrane into
 gelatinous mass easily expelled.
 Aconite.
 Alcohol: freely given (4-16 oz.
 brandy daily) very useful es-
 pecially in the septic form; also
 locally.
 Alum: with equal part sulphur
 blown into the throat at mo-
 ment of deep inspiration when
 asphyxia threatens.
 Ammonium Carbonate: 15-60
 grains in 24 hours as stimulant.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Antitoxin: should always be re-
 sorted to as early in the case as
 possible.

Apomorphine: as emetic.
 Arsenic: internally in malignant
 cases, or when sloughing of
 throat occurs.
 Arsenic Iodide: $\frac{1}{20}$ grain every
 hour or so in diphtheritic sore
 throat of adults.
 Belladonna: at commencement,
 when tonsils are much swollen
 and there is little exudation;
 later on to support the heart.
 Brandy: see Alcohol.
 Calomel: $\frac{1}{10}$ grain every hour for
 12-14 hours, then every 2 hours;
 or $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 grains repeated every
 hour for a child 3 years old until
 stools gelatinous and bright-
 green in color, then followed by
 castor oil.
 Chloral, Hydrated: dilute solution
 in glycerin and water as local
 application; internally as symp-
 tomatic remedy in early stages,
 but not when heart is weak.
 Chlorinated Soda Solution: as gar-
 gle or wash.
 Chlorine Water: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 teaspoonful
 internally; also as gargle, in
 sloughing of the throat.
 Copper Sulphate: as emetic.
 Creolin-Pearson: effective anti-
 septic

Hydrogen Peroxide: as gargle at short intervals, especially in early stage; also as prophylactic.

Ichthyol: as paint.

Ice: to neck and in mouth; with iron chloride internally if suppuration threatens.

Iron Chloride: tincture in full doses internally; also locally, and with potassium chlorate as gargle.

Lime Water: as spray to dissolve false membrane.

Mercury Bichloride: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour for 6 doses, then every hour to a child 4 years old; also 1 grain to 1 pint water locally every hour, night and day.

Mercury Cyanide: $\frac{1}{80}$ grain every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour night and day to older children and adults; also as gargle (1 grain to 10 ozs. water).

Methylene Blue: by insufflation.

Nuclein: as prophylactic.

Oil Turpentine: vapor by inhalation.

Oxygen: Inhalations, with strychnine and atropine hypodermically. If suffocation imminent, intubation or tracheotomy may be necessary.

Papain or Pepsin: locally as solvents of false membrane.

Perhydrol: see Hydrogen Peroxide.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: internally often aids in loosening the false membrane.

Potassium Dichromate: as emetic.

Potassium Permanganate: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in water internally; also locally.

Quinine: strong solution as spray.

Resorcinol: 1:40 solution as gargle or spray.

Sodium Benzoate: 75 to 100 grains daily, according to age; powder also insufflated.

Sodium Sulphite: 1:8 solution locally.

Sodium Thiosulphate: 1:16 solution in teaspoonful doses; also locally.

Stimulants: brandy, camphor, ammonium carbonate, musk, etc.

Strychnine: subcut. in paralysis.

Sulphur: with equal part alum by insufflation at moment of deep inspiration.

Tannin: 1:20 solution as spray.

Toluene (Toluol): with menthol, etc. for destroying bacilli and preventing absorption of toxin.

Trypsin: as solvent of false membrane.

DIPSOMANIA.—Intense craving for strong drink. See ALCOHOLISM.

DIZZINESS.—See VERTIGO.

DROPSY.—EDEMA.—Effusion of fluid into the connective tissues or serous cavities of the body. When in the peritoneum it is known as *Ascites*. When in the lungs it is known as *Pulmonary Edema*. (See also NEPHRITIS.)

Bedside Diagnosis: In ASCITES.

General Causes:

As a *mechanical transudate*: Sp. gr. 1.010–1.012.

Cardiac disease. Chronic Emphysema. Fibroid Phthisis.

As an *inflammatory exudate*: Sp. gr. 1.015.

Bright's Disease.

In *Hydremia* the sp. gr. is below 1.010.

Local Causes:

Portal Obstruction:

Cirrhosis of the liver. Thrombosis of portal vein.

Abdominal tumors and enlarged spleen.

Chronic peritonitis of any cause.

It may be a part of a general polyorrhomenitis which may occur in subacute rheumatism.

Physical Signs:

Abdomen: Protuberant and flattened at the sides.

Fluctuation shock.

Percussion. In dorsal position:

Oval tympany in the front. Dullness in the flanks.

Percussion note altered by changing position.

Albumin most abundant in exudates.

Cyodiagnosis: Nuclear figures in cancerous peritonitis.

Blood occurs in cancer and in tuberculosis of the peritoneum.

In PULMONARY EDEMA.

Sudden dyspnea and cyanosis.

Progressive cough with watery or blood-tinged expectoration.

Profuse perspiration.

Feeling of suffocation and discomfort. Moderate fever.

Pulse Varies. In renal disease it is high-tension.

In cardiac disease it is rapid, irregular, and has little force.

Physical Signs: Vocal fremitus may be decreased.

Dullness increases from below upward.

Diminished respiratory murmur.

Subcrepitant rales and at times crepitant.

Should be suspected in the following:

Lobar pneumonia when delirium occurs.

Pleurisy with effusion on exertion.

Anginal attacks and dilatation of the heart.

Exhaustion of long-continued fevers.

A terminal event in renal, cardiac and cerebral diseases.

Anemias, cachexias and tuberculosis.

R Strophanthini

Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$

Digitalini Ger-

manici Mercki grn. ii

Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

(To strengthen heart action
in *cardiac dropsy* with feeble
or dilated heart.)

To increase perspiration

R Pilocarpinæ Hydro-

chlor. Mercki. grn. i

Aq. Cinnamomi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Teaspoonful once or twice
daily.

(In *renal dropsy*. Contra-
indicated in *cardiac dropsy* or
pulmonary edema.)

To increase urination

R Elaterini Mercki grn. i

Spir. Aetheris

Nitrosi . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Tinct. Scillæ . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Tinct. Colchici . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Syrupi . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Teaspoonful 3 to 4 times
daily.

(In *hepatic* or *cardiac*
dropsy in *sthenic subjects*.)

R Uropherini "S". 3 iiss

Syrupi Tolutani fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Syrupi Acaciæ . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Aquæ Dest., ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ v

Teaspoonful 3-4 times
daily.

R Theobrominæ et

Sodii Salicy-

latis Mercki . 3 iv

Saccharini Merck grn. i

Div. in pulv. no. xx.

One, four times daily.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. vi

Pulv. Digitalis . grn. vi

Pulv. Scillæ . . grn. vi

Div. in pil. no. vi.

One, three times daily.

(In *ascites* from *hepatic*
changes.)

R Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Spiritus Aethe-

ris Nitrosi . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Liq. Ammonii

Acetatis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Tinct. Digitalis . ℥ lxxx

Syr. Acidi Cit-

rici . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Dessertspoonful four times
daily.

R Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iiii

Digitalini Ger-

manici Mercki grn. ii

Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iiii

Two teaspoonfuls every 3
hours.

To purge

R Elaterini Merck grn. ss
 Pulv. Amyli . . grn. xl
 Saccharini Merck grn. $\frac{1}{8}$
 Div. in pulv. no. x.

One when free catharsis required.

(Contraindicated in heart disease.)

R Hydrarg. Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. x
 Pulv. Jalapæ Co. grn. xv
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. x
 Div. in pulv. no. ii.

One when free catharsis is needed.

Remedies for Dropsy

Acid, Picric: $\frac{1}{60}$ grain every 3 hours in scarlatinal dropsy.

Aconite: at once in dropsy of scarlet fever if temperature should rise.

Acupuncture: in edema about the ankles, to be followed up by hot baths; not much use in tricuspid disease.

Ammonium Benzoate: in hepatic dropsy.

Arsenic: in dropsy of feet from fatty heart, old age, or debility.

Broom: diuretic in scarlatinal, renal, and hepatic dropsy.

Caffeine: in cardiac and chronic renal dropsy.

Calomel: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grain doses as diuretic, especially in cardiac dropsy.

Colchicum: in hepatic, cardiac, and scarlatinal dropsy.

Digitalin "German": in all dropsies, but especially cardiac dropsies, highly useful.

Digitalis or Digipuratum.

Digitoxin.

Diuretin.

Elaterin or Elaterium: hydragogue cathartics, especially in chronic renal disease; should not be given in exhaustion.

Hellebore: 5–10 drops tincture every 2–3 hours in post-scarlatinal dropsy.

Hemogallol: if marked anemia present.

Iron: to correct anemia; with saline purgatives.

Jalap: 15–20 grains of the compound powder in dropsy from Bright's disease.

Magnesium Sulphate: concentrated solution before food is taken.

Nitrous Ether: as diuretics.

Oil Croton.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: in renal dropsy when secretion of urine is much reduced or suppressed.

Potassium Bitartrate and Acetate with Compound Jalap Powder: useful hydragogue cathartic in general dropsy from valvular disease of the heart.

Potassium Citrate.

Potassium Nitrate: as diuretic.

Resin Jalap.

Saline Purgatives.

Scoparin or Scoparius: see Broom.

Sodium Acetate.

Squill: in cardiac dropsy.

Strophanthin: in cardiac dropsy.

Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.

Theophylline.

Turpentine Oil: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 drop every 2–4 hours in albuminuria.

Uropherin B or S.

DRY TETTER.—See PSORIASIS.

DUODENAL CATARRH.—See also JAUNDICE, and BILIOUSNESS.

Remedies for Duodenal Catarrh

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: internally in mucous duodenitis; also as bath to right hypochondrium, 3 dr. to 1 gal. water at 96° F.

Arsenic: in catarrh of bile ducts after duodenal catarrh.

Calomel.

Hydrastis: in catarrh associated with gall stones.

Podophyllin: in catarrhal and ma-

larial duodenitis.

Potassium Dichromate: $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain two or three times daily in duodenal dyspepsia.

Rhubarb.

Salol.

Sodium Phosphate: teaspoonful four times daily in catarrhal conditions of duodenum and bile ducts.

DUODENITIS.—Inflammation of the duodenum.

R Salolis Mercki . 3 i
 Ichthalbini . . 3 iii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One, three times daily.
 (As *antiseptic*.)

R Sodii Phosphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Take at one dose, in water,
 in the morning.

Remedies for Duodenitis

Acid, Arsenic.
 Acid, Citric.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Bismuth Subcarbonate.
 Calomel.

Hydrastis.
 Ichthalbin.
 Podophyllum.
 Salol.
 Sodium Phosphate.

DYSENTERY.—Glandular inflammation of the large intestine and ileum, with bloody evacuations and great tenesmus.

Bedside Diagnosis: In **BACILLARY DYSENTERY.**—Incubation: 2 days.

Onset: Abrupt with chill and high fever, 105° F.

Intense abdominal pains.

Diarrhea. Bloody and mucous stools.

There may be even 20 evacuations.

Marked tenesmus and straining.

Relapses are common and severe.

Is caused by Shiga's bacillus infecting water and milk.

Agglutination test.

In **AMEBIC DYSENTERY.**—Symptoms are like those of the bacillary form, but there is marked emaciation and prostration.

Sloughs of the colon may appear in the stools.

Amoeba present in the discharges. In examination use a warm slide and seek for motility and vacuoles in the amoeba.

Red blood cells may be seen in their protoplasm.

They have a clear outer zone and a granular inner zone.

Hepatic abscess very apt to occur, usually within the first two months.

Solitary abscess is the most frequent, and attacks the right lobe.

The enlargement of the liver is upward and to the right.

If felt below the costal margin it is smooth.

Other complications: Hepato-pulmonary abscess.

Perforation of bowel and peritonitis.

Sequels: Stricture of the gut.

Relapses are very apt to occur.

Acute

R Cupri Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Magnesii Sul-
 phatis Mercki 3 ii
 Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 ii
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 iv
 Two teaspoonfuls every 4
 hours.

R Iodoformi Mercki 3 ii
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 iii
 Inject one tablespoonful
 into rectum every 4 to 6
 hours. Keep on ice.
 (To relieve *tenesmus*.)

Amoebic (epidemic; tropical)

R Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki grn. xx
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One every 4 hours.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Merck . 3 i
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One powder 2 or 3 times
 daily.

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxxvi
 Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 iii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 vi
 Inject 2 tablespoonfuls into the rectum every 3 or 4 hours while evacuations are frequent.

R Aq. Hydrogenii
 Dioxidii Mercki fl 3 iv
 Add to a pint of water and inject into the bowels daily.

Chronic

R Argenti Nitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 Add a teaspoonful to 3 pints of water, and with a long colon tube and fountain syringe, introduce as far up as possible, once daily.

R Tannalbini. . . 3 iv
 Ichthalbini . . 3 iv
 Saccharini Merck grn. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One, three times daily, before meals.

Remedies for Dysentery

Acid, Tannic: 1 dr. to 1 pint water by rectal irrigation as intestinal antiseptic.
 Aconite: when much fever.
 Alum: to control diarrhea.
 Arsenic: 2 drops Fowler's solution with 5 drops tinct. opium if due to malaria.
 Belladonna: extract in suppository in tenesmus.
 Bismuth Subgallate: 15 to 20 grains every hour or so; or 30 grains at longer intervals.
 Bismuth Subnitrate: 15 to 20 grains every hour or so; also suspended in starch as enema.
 Bismuth Subsaliolate: 15 grains in milk four times daily; 20 grains with 2 grains ammonium carbonate twice daily to prevent flatulence.
 Calomel: $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain every half hour in acute sthenic type.

R Bismuthi Subnitratis Mercki . 3 iv
 Salolis Mercki . 3 i
 Pulv. Ipecac. et Opii Mercki . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 4 hours.

R Zinci Phenolsulphonat. Mercki 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. iv.
 Dissolve one powder in a pint of warm water and inject into the bowel daily.
 (When much *mucus* and *pus* present in stools.)

To relieve tenesmus

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Morphinae Acetatis Mercki . grn. ss
 Aquæ Fervidaæ . fl 3 i
 Use as enema.

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 ss
 Pulvis Opii
 Mercki . . . grn. vi
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iii
 Div. in supposit. no. xii.
 One to be inserted into the rectum three times daily.

Castor Oil: in small doses with opium in dysenteric diarrhea of children.
 Cathartics: to cause local depletion.
 Cold: enemata of ice water to relieve pain and tenesmus.
 Copper Arsenite or Sulphate: in acute dysentery; valuable astringent in chronic dysentery.
 Creolin-Pearson: 1-2:200 solution as injection twice daily in tropical dysentery.
 Ergotin: in acute dysentery, and also in chronic following acute form.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: diluted, as irrigation in colitis with dysentery.
 Injections: mucilaginous in early stages; in later, astringent.
 Iodoform: as rectal oily injection in acute dysentery.

Ipecac: 20 to 30 grain doses on empty stomach with complete rest, best given in milk; or may be given in enema; valuable in acute or epidemic forms; also in summer diarrhea of children, with greenish stools, mucus and blood, 2-5 grains being given every 2 hours best in milk.

Lead Acetate: with opium in pill, in acute form; also as suppository or enema in acute and chronic dysentery to allay tenesmus.

Magnesium Sulphate: in acute cases in early stage, with fever, pain, tenesmus, and stools with mucus and blood; also in tropical dysentery, given with sulphuric acid.

Mercury and Chalk: $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$ grain every half hour.

Mercury Bichloride: $\frac{1}{100}$ grain every 2 hours in acute or chronic dysentery if stools slimy or bloody.

Morphine Sulphate.

Nux Vomica: in epidemic cases, and where prune-juice stools and much depression.

Opium: to check the diarrhea; given after action of a saline.

Perhydrol: see Hydrogen Peroxide.

Potassium Bitartrate: in advanced stages where much mucus; also in acute dysentery with scorbutic symptoms; 4 dr. at one dose very beneficial as preliminary to other treatment.

Quinine Sulphate: in large doses in malarial cases, followed by ipecac.

Saline Purgatives.

Salol: intestinal antiseptic, particularly with bismuth and opium.

Silver Nitrate: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain with opium in pill, in acute dysentery after acute symptoms have subsided; also 10 to 20 grains in 1 pint water as enema beyond sigmoid flexure, using 3 to 4 pints; injection useful also in tropical dysentery.

Tannalbin: very efficient.

Tannin: with milk diet in chronic disease.

Turpentine Oil: with opium when acute symptoms have passed off; also in epidemic of a low type.

Zinc Phenolsulphonate: 2 to 3 grains in pill 4 to 5 times daily as intestinal antiseptic.

Zinc Sulphate: by mouth or as enema.

DYSMENORRHEA.—Difficult, obstructed, or painful menstruation.

Inflammatory

R Berberinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. xv
Tinct. Hydrastis fl 3 iiss
Syr. Aurantii, ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

R Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ii
Fl'extr. Cimicif. fl 3 iv
Aq. Camphoræ . fl 3 i
Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Membranous

R Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki . grn. i
Potassii Iodidi Mercki . . . 3 ii
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful 3 times daily for a few days before menstruation.

Neuralgic

R Dionini . . . grn. xv
Aquæ Laurocerasi Mercki. fl 3 i
15 to 30 drops several times daily.

R Apioli Fluidi
Merck . . . fl 3 ii
Acetanilidi Merck grn. xl
Chloroformi Merck . . . ℥ xxx
Alcoholis q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful in water, every 2 to 3 hours.

R Antipyrin. Merck 3 i
Sodii Salicylatis Merck . . . 3 i
Ext. Opii Merck grn. viii
Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every hour or two until pain is relieved.

R Stypticini . . . grn. xx
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. iv
 Ext. Stramonii grn. v
 Ext. Hyoseyami grn. v
 Euquininæ . . grn. xl
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One pill 3 times daily.

Ovarian

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Douche the vagina with hot water, then apply pledgets of cotton, soaked in the mixture, as far up as they can be retained. Change every other day.

R Magnesii Sulphatis Mercki 3 iss
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every half-hour till bowels move.

Spasmodic

R Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . . . 3 i
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥ xxx
 Fluidextr. Viburni Opuli . fl 3 i
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful or two every hour in hot water, until pain is relieved.

R Amylis Nitritus Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Inhale 5 drops from a handkerchief.
 (In severe pain.)

R Dionini . . . grn. iv
 Extr. Cannabis Indicæ Mercki grn. xii
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 ii
 Div. in supposit. no. viii.
 Insert one into the rectum 2 or 3 times daily. (Especially serviceable in dysmenorrhea of young girls where local treatment is refused or inadvisable.)

R Pulvis Ipecac. et Opii Merck . grn. xv
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. x
 Div. in pulv. no. ii.
 One powder with hot lemonade, after a hot sitz-bath; also apply hot fomentations over abdomen.
 (In dysmenorrhea from sudden exposure to cold.)

R Tinct. Strophanthi Mercki . . fl 3 iv
 5 drops in water after meals.
 (In dysmenorrhea from mitral stenosis.)

R Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iiss
 Sodii Bromidi Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Ammonii Bromidi Mercki . 3 i
 Tinct. Rhei . . fl 3 iiss
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Two teaspoonfuls in water before meals.
 (In neurotic subjects.)

Remedies for Dysmenorrhea

Acetanilide: to relieve pain.
 Aconite: in congestive form in plethorics; or sequence to sudden arrest.
 Aloes.
 Ammonium Acetate: in many forms of dysmenorrhea, table-spoonful with $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Ipecac every 2 or 3 hours.

Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation in neuralgic forms, especially in chlorotic girls.
 Antipyrine: as analgesic.
 Apol, Liquid: as emmenagogue in neuralgic form; give night and morning for several days just before expected period.
 Arsenic: 3 to 10 drops Fowler's so-

- lution with 10 drops tinct. digitalis thrice daily between periods useful, particularly when membranous discharge from uterus.
- Atropine: in neuralgic or spasmodic forms, with synergists.
- Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: in neuralgic form.
- Camphor: frequently repeated in nervous subjects.
- Cannabis Indica: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain extract thrice daily to relieve pain.
- Chloral, Hydrated.
- Chloroform: by inhalation; or locally as liniment applied on hot towel.
- Codeine: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain morning and evening very satisfactory to relieve pain, where morphine not well borne.
- Dionin: very satisfactory succedaneum for morphine.
- Ergot: in congestive cases at commencement, especially if following sudden arrest.
- Euquinine.
- Gelsemium: 5 to 10 minims fluid extract every 2 hours in neuralgic form to relieve pain.
- Ginger: if menses are suddenly suppressed.
- Gossypium.
- Guaiac: teaspoonful ammoniated tincture in neuralgic or rheumatic forms.
- Hemogallol or Hemol.
- Hydrastine Hydrochloride.
- Ichthyol: with glycerin, on vaginal tampons, in inflammatory cases.
- Iron: in anemia.
- Manganese Dioxide.
- Mercury Bichloride: with potassium iodide in membranous dysmenorrhea.
- Morphine: to relieve pain.
- Opium: 3 to 5 minims tincture, alone or with 3 or 4 grains hydrated chloral, to relieve pain.
- Quinine.
- Stypticin.
- Styptol.
- Viburnum Opulus: 30 minims fluidextract in uterine pains, and in spasmodic dysmenorrhea.

DYSPEPSIA.—INDIGESTION.—Impaired or defective digestion. (See also GASTRALGIA).

Acid

- R** Bismuthi Subnitratidis Mercki . 3 vi
Tinct. Belladon. fl 3 iii
Tinct. Zingib. . fl 3 ii
Magnesii Carbon. Mercki . 3 iii
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
Shake! Teaspoonful one hour before eating.

-
- R** Magnesiae Ustae Mercki,
Pulv. Rhei,
Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki,
Sacchari Lactis Mercki . aa 3 iv
 $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.,
2 hrs. after meals.

-
- R** Pepsini Mercki . grn. xxx
Liq. Ammon.
Acetat. . . fl 3 ii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
2 teaspoonfuls after meals.

R Cerii Oxalatis

- Mercki . . . 3 ii
Bismuthi Subcarbon. Mercki 3 ii
Bismuthi Subgall. Mercki . 3 iv
Cretæ Preparat. 3 iv
Carbonis Ligni . 3 i
Teaspoonful with water.

Amylaceous

- R** Papaini Mercki . 3 iii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss
Vini Xerici. . . fl 3 iv
Aquæ Chloroformi q. s. ad fl 3 viii
Teaspoonful an hour after meals.

Atonic

- R** Resorcin. Mercki grn. viii
Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 ii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Orexoids Mercki no. xx
Give one crushed in a spoon with a little water, and follow immediately with half a tumblerful water, one hour before eating. (*In loss of appetite.*)

R Zinci Valeratis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Extr. Belladon. grn. iii
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
One pill after each meal.

R Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Mercki . 3 i
Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i
Inf. Gent. Co. ad fl 3 iii
One or two teaspoonfuls before meals.

Flatulent

R Bismuthi Subni-
tratis Merck . 3 ii
Carbonis Ligni . 3 iii
Saccharini Merck grn. i
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One powder before meals.

R Pepsini Mercki . grn. xxx
Pancreatini
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Carbonis Ligni . 3 i
Bismuthi Sub-
gall. Mercki . 3 i
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One before meals.

R Oleoresinæ Cap-
sici Mercki. . ℥ ii
Pancreatini
Mercki . . . grn. xx
Pulv. Zingiberis grn. xx
Carbonis Ligni . grn. xl
Creosoti Mercki
(Beechwood). ℥ x
Div. in pil. no. xx.
One after eating.

R Creosoti Mercki
(Beechwood). ℥ x
Bismuthi Sub-
carb. Mercki . 3 ii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
Aquæ Menthæ
Piperitæ. . . fl 3 i
Shake! Teaspoonful every
3 to 6 hours.

With subacidity

R Acidi Hydro-
chlorici Dil. . fl 3 iii
Tinct. Nucis
Vomicæ . . . fl 3 iv
Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 ii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Infus. Gentianæ
Comp. q. s. ad fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful 3 times daily,
after meals, with water.

Intestinal

R Pancreatini
Merck 3 ii
Salolis Merck . grn. xxx
Ichthalbini . . 3 ii
Saccharini Merck grn. ii
Div. in pulv. no. x.
One powder, with water,
three times daily, two hours
after meals.

R Naphthaleni Med-
icinalis Merck 3 iss
Bismuthi Subni-
tratis Merck . 3 i
Saccharini Merck grn. ii
Div. in pulv. no. xviii.
One powder every three
to six hours.

For persistent vomiting

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv
Creosoti Mercki
(Beechwood). ℥ x
Aq. Chloroformi 3 viii
Teaspoonful every hour,
with water.

R Phenolis Mercki ℥ vi
 Bismuthi Sub-
 carbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ fl ℥ vi
 Tablespoonful ev. 2 hrs.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. ii
 Alcoholis . . . 3 i
 Tr. Nucis Vom. ℥ xxx
 10 drops every hour in a
 teaspoonful chloroform wa-
 ter.

Remedies for Dyspepsia

Acid, Gallic: in pyrosis.
 Acid, Hydrochloric, Diluted: with
 pepsin after meals, in atonic
 dyspepsia; in acid pyrosis; also
 where there is diarrhea.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: in irritable
 cases.
 Acid, Lactic: in imperfect diges-
 tion.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: in dys-
 pepsia with mental despon-
 dency and sallow complexion.
 Alcohol: with food when digestion
 is impaired by fatigue, etc.
 Alkalies: in acid or atonic dys-
 pepsia, taken before meals or
 two hours after.
 Aloes: as dinner pill, with nux
 vomica, in habitual constipa-
 tion.
 Arsenic: 1 minim of Fowler's so-
 lution before meals in neural-
 gia of the stomach, or diarrhea
 excited by food.
 Belladonna: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of ex-
 tract once daily to lessen pain
 and constipation.
 Bismuth Citrate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate: 10 grains
 when stomach is irritable; also
 in flatulence.
 Bitters: given with acids or alka-
 lies, to stimulate digestion.
 Calomel: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses if constipa-
 tion.
 Calumba: bitter tonic.
 Capsicum: in atonic dyspepsia.
 Cascara Sagrada: in torpid liver
 and constipation; small doses at
 first, gradually increased.
 Charcoal: for flatulence.
 Chloroform: 10 to 20 drops in
 sweetened water where food
 fermentation occurs, and gas is
 evolved soon after eating; very
 useful in acute dyspepsia.
 Cholagogues.
 Cinchona: with mineral acid in
 atonic dyspepsia.
 Cocaine: in nervous dyspepsia, $\frac{1}{4}$
 grain twice or thrice daily.
 Cod-liver Oil: in the sinking at the
 epigastrium in the aged without
 intestinal irritation.

Creosote, Beechwood: if due to
 fermentative changes.
 Diastase of Malt.
 Euquinine: like quinine.
 Gentian: in atony and flatulence.
 Ginger: as carminative.
 Hot Water: a tumblerful twice or
 thrice between meals, in acid
 dyspepsia, flatulence, and to re-
 press craving for alcohol.
 Hydrastine Hydrochloride: in
 chronic dyspepsia and chronic
 alcoholism.
 Lime Water, Magnesia, or Mag-
 nesium Carbonate: in acid dys-
 pepsia.
 Manganese: 5-10 grains dioxide in
 gastrodynia and pyrosis.
 Mercury and Chalk: 1 grain 3 to 4
 times daily, in dyspepsia during
 chronic disease or convalescence.
 Morphine: subcutaneously in irri-
 table subjects.
 Nux Vomica: 5-10 drops thrice
 daily exceedingly useful in most
 forms along with mineral acids.
 Opium: in sinking at the stomach
 partially relieved by food which,
 at the same time, produces
 diarrhea, a few drops of the tinc-
 ture before meals; with nux
 vomica in palpitation, etc.
 Orexine or Orexoids: highly valu-
 able in the nervous form.
 Pancreatin: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hours after
 meals in intestinal indigestion.
 Papain: in gastric and intestinal
 indigestion.
 Pepper: in atonic indigestion.
 Pepsin: with meals; useful in
 aepsia of infants.
 Physostigma: in the phantom
 tumor sometimes accompanying
 dyspepsia.
 Podophyllin: instead of mercury;
 also with nux vomica and min-
 eral acids.
 Potassium Bicarbonate.
 Quassia: bitter tonic.
 Quinine: in elderly people, and to
 check flatulence.
 Resorcinol.
 Rhubarb.
 Sodium Bicarbonate: in acid dys-
 pepsia.

DYSPHAGIA.—Difficulty in swallowing, due to nervous or hysterical spasm.

R Ferri, Quin. et
Strych. Citratis
Mercki . . . 3 i
Elixir Aurantii . fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 ii
Spir. Aetheris
Comp. Mercki fl 3 ii
Tinct. Valerian. fl 3 iii
Tr. Cardam. Co. fl 3 iv
Aquaë fl 3 iv
Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.

Remedies for Dysphagia

Cajuput Oil: in nervous dysphagia.
Cocaine: in tonsillitis, etc. as cause, a 1:25 solution is painted over.
Iced Fluids: slowly swallowed in

spasmodic dysphagia.
Iron: as a tonic.
Potassium Bromide: in hysterical dysphagia; or in dysphagia of liquids in children.

DYSURIA.—STRANGURY.—Difficult or painful urination.

Excessive acidity

R Potassii Bicarbon. Mercki . 3 iv
Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi . . fl 3 iii
Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv
Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 iv
Dessertspoonful ev. 3 hrs.

In painful micturition

R Tr. Cantharidis fl 3 i
Tr. Opii fl 3 ii
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi
Aquaë ad fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

Paralysis

R Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . 3 i
Strychninaë Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
Sparteinaë Mercki grn. iv
Div. in caps. gelat. no. xx.
One, three times daily.

Strangury

R Camphoræ Monobrom. Mercki grn. xxx
Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xv
Ext. Belladon. . grn. v
Div. in pil. no. xv.
One every 2 to 6 hours.

Remedies for Dysuria

Alkalies: citrates when urine acid.
Belladonna: sedative in vesical and urethral irritation.
Camphor: in strangury.
Camphor, Monobromated.
Cannabis Indica: in hematuria.
Cantharides: 1-5 drops tincture in irritable bladder, and vesical tenesmus.
Ergot: in paralysis, when bladder feels imperfectly emptied.

Hyoscyamus: sedative in vesical and urethral irritation.
Nitrous Ether: 1-1½ fl. dram spirit.
Opium: 2 grains in suppository with hyoscyamus; laudanum as enema, or morphine hypodermically to relieve strangury from blisters.
Potassium Bicarbonate: in acid urine.
Squill: with spirit nitrous ether.

EARACHE.—Pain in the ear. See OTALGIA.

ECCHYMOSIS.—Discoloration of the skin from extravasation of the blood. See BRUISES.

ECLAMPSIA.—An epileptiform seizure or convulsion. See CONVULSIONS.

ECTHYMA.—An eruption of hard-based pustules on the skin, with a line of inflammation visible around each.

R Liquoris Plumbi

Subacetatis . fl ℥ i
Tinct. Opii . . fl ℥ i
Add to 1 pint of water, and
keep applied on soft cloths.

R Vini Gaduoli . . fl ℥ iv
Dessertspoonful to table-
spoonful three times daily.
(As *alterative*.)

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Lanum Mercki . ℥ i
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Apply freely on the eruptions.

Remedies for Ecthyma

Acid, Boric.
Borax: solution locally.
Chrysarobin.
Cod-liver Oil: internally and locally.
Copper Salts.
Gaduol: as resolvent tonic.
Ichthalbin: internally as assimflative and regulator of nutritive

processes.
Ichthyol: locally.
Lead Subacetate Solution: 1:125 solution, best with tinct. opium.
Opium: locally.
Quinine: for malnutrition.
Resorcinol.
Syrup Iron Iodide.
Zinc Oxide: locally.

ECZEMA.—A non-contagious skin disease with an eruption of small vesicles, redness, and itching.

Acute

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Lanum Mercki . 3 v
Petrolati . . . 3 v
Apply night and morning.

R Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 vi
Pulv. Amyli . . 3 vi
Lanum Mercki . ℥ i
Petrolati . . . ℥ i
Apply night and morning.

R Magnesii Sulphatis Mercki ℥ ii
Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 ii
Ferri Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. x
Sodii Chloridi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Tr. Cardam. Co. fl 3 i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ viii
Tablespoonful before breakfast in a tumblerful of cool or hot water.

R Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. vi
Mentholis Mercki grn. xi
Olei Lini . . . fl ℥ i
Aquæ Calcis . . fl ℥ i
Shake! Use as a lotion.
(Where *pruritus* marked.)

R Pulv. Acetanilidi Mercki . . grn. xxx
Bismuthi Subnitratidis Mercki . grn. xxx
Unguenti Zinci . 3 v
Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
(Where an *astringent* ointment is required.)

Eczema capitis

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx
Sulphuris Loti . 3 i
Lanum Mercki . ℥ i
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Use like preceding.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl ℥ i
Acidi Sulphurici gtt. ii
Lanum Mercki . ℥ ii
Petrolati . . . ℥ i
Apply with cotton.

R Hydrargyri Bi-
chlor. Mercki grn. ii
Bismuthi Subni-
tratis Mercki . grn. xxx
Resorcin. Mercki grn. x
Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Apply thoroughly twice
daily, and cover with a cap.
Before applying, cut hair
close to scalp and soften crusts
with oil or flaxseed poultice.

R Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Hydrarg. Chloridi
Mitis Mercki . grn. xlv
Lanum Mercki . 3 v
Petrolati . . . 3 iii
Apply once or twice p. d.

General

R Ichthalbini . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
Ol. Limonis . . gtt. ii
Div. in pulv. no. xl.
One powder 3 times daily.
Also apply morning and night
the following:

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Apply morning and night.

Chronic

R Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Pulv. Amyli . . 3 vi
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 vi
Petrolati . . . 3 vi
Apply freely night and
morning, and give the follow-
ing immediately:

R Tablettæ Ich-
thalbini . . . no. c
One to four tablets three
times daily.

R Liq. Carbonis
Detergens . . gtt. xxx
Hydrargyri Am-
mon. Mercki . grn. xx
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Lanum Mercki . 3 v
Petrolati . . . 3 iii

R Ferri et Ammon.
Citratis Mercki 3 i
Potassii Citratis
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Liq. Potassii
Arsen. Mercki fl 3 i
Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 iv
Tinct. Cinchonæ
Comp. q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
Teaspoonful after meals.
(*Tonic and alterative.*)

R Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Unguenti Picis . 3 iv
Unguenti Rosæ . 3 iv

R Ol. Rusci Mercki fl 3 ss
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 vii
(Useful on scalp and hairy
parts.)

R Potassii Hydroxidi
Mercki . . . grn. xlv
Ol. Rusci Mercki fl 3 vi
Aquæ fl 3 vi
Apply with a brush for a
few minutes, then wash off
with hot water, and apply a
suitable ointment.

Chronic circumscribed

R Chrysarobini
Mercki . . . 3 i
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Apply freely.

Genital

R Ichthyolis . . . grn. xv
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 iii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii
 (For female genitals.)

R Ext. Belladon. . grn. xii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Ol. Lini . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Calcis . . fl 3 vi
 Apply at night after bathing the parts with hot water.

Infantile

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 (In chronic indurated cases.)

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Petrolati Liquidi 3 ii
 (To relieve itching and pain.)

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 iss
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Petrolati Liquidi 3 iv
 Apply after removing the crusts by means of olive oil.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xx
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . gtt. xx
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. l
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Apply night and morning.

R Hydrarg. Ammon.
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Zinci Oxidi . . grn. l
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Ol. Olivæ . . . 3 i
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Balsami Peruv. gtt. x
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply twice daily.

Impetiginous

R Lenigallolis . . 3 i
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii

R Pyrogallolis
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxv
 Ichthyolis . . . ℥ lxxv
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii

Eczema intertrigo

R Tannoformi . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply freely, and cover with lint.

Of nostrils

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki,
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki,
 Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki,
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . aa grn. xxx
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii
 Apply on cotton, after first syringing the nose with boric acid solution.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i
 Apply on cotton.

R Hydrarg. Ammon.
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply night and morning.

Nervous

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 iv

Palmar

R Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. l
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Amyli . . . grn. l
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Hydrarg. Ammon.
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Ol. Eucalypti
 Mercki . . . ℥ xxx
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Apply twice daily to the
 parts affected.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 iss
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 To be used in conjunction
 with a suitable ointment.

Palpebral

R Hydrarg. Oxidi
 Flavi Mercki . grn. ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express. . . fl 3 i
 Apply to the eyelids 2 to 3
 times daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ x
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 ii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Petrolati Liquidi 3 ii
 Rub into the eyelids at
 night, and cover with lint
 smeared with the mixture.

R Aluminis Usti
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aquæ Dist. . . fl 3 ii
 Instil 1 drop night and
 morning into the inner angle
 of the eye; and apply com-
 presses of hot boric-acid solu-
 tion.

Seborrheic

R Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Sulphuris Pre-
 cip. Mercki . 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii
 Apply freely.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i-ii
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express . . . fl 3 x
 Begin with the weaker
 solution, and gradually in-
 crease strength.
 (Used on hairy parts.)

Squamous

R Sulphuris Pre-
cip. Mercki . . . 3 i
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Petrolati . . . 3 i
Lanum Mercki . . . 3 iss
Apply freely.

R Ol. Cadini
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
Ung. Diachyli . . . 3 iiss

R Picis Liquidæ . . fl 3 i
Sulphuris Pre-
cip. Mercki . . grn. xxx
Lanum Mercki . . 3 v
Petrolati . . . 3 iii
Rub in morning and night.

Subacute

R Hydrarg. Ammon.
Mercki . . . grn. x
Lanum Mercki . . 3 iv
Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 iv

R Resorcini Mercki grn. x
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. v
Lanum Mercki . . 3 v
Petrolati . . . 3 iii

R Tannoformi . . 3 i
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Calaminæ Mercki 3 i
Magnesiæ Car-
bon. Mercki . . 3 v
Dust on morning and night.
(In *discharging* eczema.)

R Acidi Borici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Calaminæ Mercki 3 x
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . grn. l
Pulv. Amyli ad 3 ii
Use freely as dusting powder.
(In *discharging* eczema.)

R Resorcini Mercki grn. x
Lanum Mercki . . 3 iv
Ung. Aq. Rosæ . . 3 iv

Vesicular

R Sulphuris Præ-
cip. Mercki . . . 3 iss
Lanum Mercki . . 3 i
Liq. Sodæ Chlo-
rinatæ. . . . fl 3 iv
Apply freely on vesicles.

R Ol. Cadini Merck fl 3 ii
Lanum Mercki . . 3 vi
Ung. Picis . . . 3 iv
Liq. Sodæ Chlo-
rinatæ. . . . fl 3 iii
Apply freely.

R Zinci Carbonatis
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Glycerini Mercki 3 iss
Aquæ Rosæ, ad 3 vi
Shake! Apply with brush.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 iii
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Lanum Mercki . . 3 vi

Weeping

R Tannoformi . . 3 i
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Magnesiæ Ustæ
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Dust on freely night and morning.

R Bismuthi Sub-
gall. Mercki . . 3 i
Lanum Mercki . . 3 iv
Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 iv
Apply night and morning
on lint after drying the parts
with absorbent cotton.

Remedies for Eczema

- Acetanilide: with zinc oxide, as antiseptic, astringent and protective.
- Acid, Boric: ointment in vulvar eczema.
- Acid, Carbolic: internally and locally.
- Acid, Salicylic: locally, particularly for hands and feet, if there is much weeping.
- Acid, Picric: in saturated solution, or as ointment, effective in weeping eczema, but not when pus present.
- Alkalies: weak solutions as constant dressing.
- Anthrasol.
- Arsenic: 5 minims Fowler's solution, gradually diminishing the dose, in squamous and chronic forms, especially of vulva, anus, and scrotum; useless in acute form.
- Belladonna: internally, or atropine hypodermically, in acute stage.
- Betanaphthol.
- Bismuth: where there is much exudation, the powder or ointment either of the carbonate or subnitrate.
- Blisters: in chronic cases, especially of the hand.
- Borax: the glycerite in eczema of the scalp and ears.
- Calcium Sulphide: $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses in acute and chronic cases of pustular character.
- Camphor: to allay heat and itch.
- Ceridin.
- Chloral, Hydrated: 1:15 ointment or lotion.
- Chrysarobin: in chronic cases; use cautiously, and not near the eyes.
- Citrine Ointment: alone or with tar ointment, in eczema of eyelids.
- Cocaine: to allay itching in scrotal eczema.
- Cod-liver Oil: in eczema of children, due to malnutrition; locally to skin to prevent cracking.
- Collodion.
- Conium: in ointments to relieve obstinate pruritis.
- Creolin-Pearson: as antiseptic.
- Eucalyptol: with iodoform and lanum in dry eczema.
- Eugallol.
- Gaduol: in scrofula or malnutrition.
- Glycerin: as emollient.
- Ichthalbin: as tonic.
- Ichthyol: highly useful both internally and externally; affords surprising results in eczematous ulceration with great itching.
- Iodoformogen.
- Lead Salts: soluble salts where much inflammation and discharge, in lotion with glycerin; if dry and itching, a strong solution or ointment.
- Lenigallol.
- Lime Water: as sedative and astringent; in later stages, with glycerin.
- Mercury: black or yellow wash in early vesicular and pustular conditions; the biniodide or bichloride in chronic indolent forms.
- Mercury Ammoniated.
- Mercury Oxide, Yellow: in palpebral eczema.
- Methylene Blue: in eczema of lids.
- Oil Cade: with lanum.
- Phosphorus: $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in obstinate eczema.
- Potassium Acetate: internally.
- Potassium Hydroxide: strong solution applied to infiltrated patch of chronic eczema, before attempting to heal it.
- Potassium Iodide: internally where syphilitic history or inheritance.
- Pyrogallol.
- Resorcinol.
- Silver Nitrate: simple solution, or solution in spirit nitrous ether, painted over, in chronic form.
- Soap, Green: instead potassium hydroxide to soften infiltrated patches of chronic form.
- Sodium Arsenate: hypodermically into an eczematous patch to change indolent form into an active one.
- Sulphur, Washed or Precipitated: internally, and externally in ointments; sulphides in baths, but not in acute stage.
- Tannin Glycerite: after removal of the scales; tar or other ointment may be required to complete cure.
- Tannoform: in weeping eczema.
- Tar: externally as ointment; internally as pill or capsule in very chronic form.
- Zinc: the oxide and carbonate as dusting powders; the oxide as ointment if the raw surface is indolent after inflammation has subsided.
- Zinc Stearate.

EDEMA.—An accumulation of serous fluid in the connective tissue. See DROPSY.

EGYPTIAN PLAGUE.—See PLAGUE, *Bubonic*.

ELEPHANTIASIS.—A chronic disease that attacks chiefly the skin, which it fissures and hypertrophies, and the lymphatics, which it obliterates. During its progress the lower limbs are usually swollen and misshapen, looking like the legs of elephants.

Externally

R Ol. Gynocardiaë
 Mercki . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Hydrarg. Oleatis
 Mercki (20%) 3 i
 Apply freely, and bandage
 firmly from toes up.

Internally

R Methyleni Cœ-
 rulei Mercki . 3 i
 Thymolis Mercki grn. xlv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. xv.
 One, three times daily.
 (No line of treatment has
 been very satisfactory in this
 disease.)

Remedies for Elephantiasis

Arsenic: with 5 or 6 times as much
 black pepper.
 Chaulmoogra Oil.
 Gurjun Oil.

Ichthyol.
 Iodine: internally and externally.
 Methylene Blue.
 Thymol.

EMISSIONS.—Involuntary discharges of semen. See SPERMATORRHEA.

EMPHYSEMA, PULMONARY.—An abnormal accumulation of air in the cellular tissue of the lungs. (See also ASTHMA.)

Bedside Diagnosis in HYPERTROPHIC EMPHYSEMA.—Symptoms dependent upon right heart compensation.

Dyspnea, extreme cyanosis, bronchitis and cough.

Physical Signs: Barrel chest and rounded shoulders.

Dilated venules along the attachment of the diaphragm.

Inspiration is short and quick.

Expiration prolonged.

Apex not visible.

Prominent epigastric pulsations.

Vocal fremitus decreased.

Hyper-resonance, which encroaches upon cardiac dullness.

Lowering of upper limit of liver dullness.

Expiration is harsh, wheezy and prolonged, 4:1.

Coarse râles and sibilant rhonchi.

Accentuated pulmonic second sound.

Tricuspid regurgitant murmur is the last feature.

R Ammonii Chlo-
 ridi Mercki . 3 ii
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Potassii Chlo-
 ratis Mercki . 3 i
 Spir. Aetheris
 Comp. Mercki fl 3 ii
 Syr. Ipecac . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Syr. Pruni Vir-
 ginianæ . ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Tr. Hyoseyami . fl 3 iii
 Tr. Cubebæ . . fl 3 ii
 Elix. Cinchonæ ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful ev. 2-3 hrs.

R Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Caffeinæ Mercki 3 i
 Dionini grn. x
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss
 Div. in pulv. no. xx.
 One, three times daily.

R Terpini Hydratis

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iss
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Two teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

R Dionini . . . grn. iv

Ext. Hyoscyami grn. iv
 Aq. Lauro-cerasi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 10 to 15 drops 3 times
 daily.
 (When cough irritating.)

R Theobrom. et Sodii

Salicyl. Mercki 3 iss
 Infus. Digitalis
 (1:120) . . . fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.
 (In dropsical conditions.)

R Tinct. Strophan-

thi Mercki . . m lxxx
 Tinct. Valerianæ
 Aethereæ . . fl 3 iv
 10 drops four times daily.
 (In cardiac compensatory
 disturbance.)

Remedies for Pulmonary Emphysema

Ammonium Chloride.

Ammonium Iodide: with arsenic in
 bronchitis.

Apomorphine: in scant secretion.

Arsenic: where dyspnea occurs on
 catching very slight cold.

Belladonna: if bronchitis and
 dyspnea severe.

Bleeding: when right side of lung
 engorged.

Chloral, Hydrated: in acute if sud-
 den, a single large dose; if long
 continued, small doses.

Cod-liver Oil: one of the best rem-
 edies; should be long continued.

Digitalis: for dropsy.

Dionin.

Ether: internally as inhalation.

Gaduol: instead of cod-liver oil.

Hemogallol or Hemol.

Hyoscyamus: tincture.

Iodipin.

Lobelia: where there is severe
 dyspnea or capillary bronchitis.

Morphine: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain with atropine
 $\frac{1}{16}$ grain hypodermically in
 asthmatic attacks.

Oxygen: in paroxysmal dyspnea.

Potassium Iodide: full doses, alone
 or with the bromide.

Stramonium: the leaves smoked
 for the asthma and dyspnea to
 afford night's rest.

Strychnine: as a respiratory stim-
 ulant in constant dyspnea with
 prolonged expiration.

Terebene: in dyspnea.

Turpentine Oil.

EMPHYEMA.—An accumulation of pus in the chest or other cavity of
 the body.

Bedside Diagnosis: In PURULENT PLEURISY.

Etiology: Most frequently a sequence to lobar pneumonia.

A sequel to infectious fevers, especially scarlet.

Septic poisoning. Lack of asepsis in paracentesis.

Symptoms are those of *septic infection*:

Chill, fever, sweat, anemia and emaciation.

Leucocytosis.

Physical signs are those of sero-fibrinous effusion *except*:

There is edema of the thorax on affected side.

There is greater bulging of the intercostal spaces.

Displacement of heart and liver more marked.

Resistance to percussion is more marked.

"One side dullness behind, from top to bottom and extending
 to the front above the level of the nipple. (Weil's line)."

Bacelli's sign as a rule is absent.

Perform paracentesis at the angle of the scapula.

Both sacculated and pulsating pleurisy are associated with empyema.

Sacculated pleurisy is most common in the middle zone of the
 thorax.

Sequels: Absorption of the fluid, leaving behind calcareous plates or
 a thickened pleura.

Perforations leaving behind fistulous tracts.

Remote possibility of perinephric and psoas abscess.

Aseptic washes

R Creolini-Pearson fl ℥ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
 Wash cavity with the solution, after evacuating the pus.

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. vi
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Aquæ O i
 Evacuate the pus, and then wash out the cavity with the solution.

Respiratory stimulants

R Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Elix. Aurantii . fl ℥ iv
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

R Fluidextr. Belladonnæ . . . ℥ xxx
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Alcoholis . . . fl ℥ i
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl ℥ iv
 Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

For anemia

R Euquininæ . . . 3 ii
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsic. Mercki 3 i
 Extr. Gentianæ q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. 60.
 One after meals.

Remedies for Empyema

Acid, Carbolic or Salicylic: weak solution to wash out cavity after evacuating the pus.
 Aspiration or free Incisions.
 Belladonna.
 Chlorine Water: to wash out cavity

after evacuating pus.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Strychnine Sulphate: as tonic.

ENDOCARDITIS.—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

Bedside Diagnosis: In SIMPLE ENDOCARDITIS.—Occurs most often in connection with:

All forms of rheumatism. Tonsillitis and chorea.
 Infectious fevers and eruptive diseases of childhood.
 Syphilis, gout, diabetes, cancer, and Bright's disease.

The only sign, and a notoriously uncertain one, is the appearance over the body of the heart of a new systolic murmur which is not transmitted.

If it is to occur in connection with an attack of rheumatism, the endocardium will be involved within 24–72 hours. If not then, endocarditis need not be feared, for it will not occur.

In SEPTIC ENDOCARDITIS.—Occurs most often in connection with:

Pneumonia; Puerperal sepsis; Septicemia.

The Typhoid form is the most common variety:

Abrupt invasion with marked prostration.

Prostration progresses daily.

Temperature: Septic, remittent and irregular.

Sweating is a prominent feature.

Emboic symptoms very apt to occur:

In brain: Paralysis.

In skin: Petechial hemorrhagic eruptions.

In kidney: Hematuria.

In joints: Septic arthritis.

Leucocytosis with high polymorphonuclear count.

Perisplenitis, but spleen is not enlarged.

Heart gives negative information.

Acute

R Hydrarg. Chlor.
 Mitis Mercki . grn. v
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Take dry on the tongue, in
 the morning, and follow with
 a seidlitz powder in 6 hours.

R Morphinae Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki grn. ss
 Hydrarg. Chlor.
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xvi
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One powder 3 times daily.

R Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xx
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful every hour
 until heart is quieted, then
 every 3 hours.
 (In *sthenic* cases with
bounding pulse.)

R Tr. Aconiti . . ℥ l
 Aquæ fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful hourly until
 physiological effects.
 (In *early stages of acute*
sthenic types.)

Chronic

R Strontii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iv
 Teaspoonful every 4 to 6
 hours.

Rheumatic

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xxx
 Vin. Colch. Sem. fl ℥ i
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Ulcerative

R Ferri et Quin. Citr.
 (Solub.) Mercki 3 i
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

R Euquininae . . grn. xxx
 Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. iss
 Strychninae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
 Sodii Benzoatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xv.
 One capsule 4 times daily.
 (To support heart in failing
 heart.)

Remedies for Endocarditis

Acid, Salicylic: in the rheumatic
 form.
 Aconite: small doses frequently at
 the commencement.
 Alkali Carbonates: freely until
 urine alkaline, to prevent
 changes about the valves or
 orifices.
 Blisters.
 Codeine.
 Digitalis: to control circulation,
 especially where heart action
 irregular.
 Dionin.
 Ice-bag: over precordium.

Leeches or Wet Cups: in early
 stages, to abort.
 Mercury: to prevent fibrinous de-
 posits; conjointly with alkalies
 if of rheumatic origin.
 Morphine.
 Opium: in inflammation of serous
 membranes.
 Potassium Iodide: to promote ab-
 sorption of exuded lymph.
 Poultices: over the heart afford re-
 lief.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Strontium Iodide.
 Veratrum Viride.

ENDOMETRITIS.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane that lines the interior of the uterus.

Internal treatment

R Stypticini . . . grn. viii
Elix. Cinchonæ . fl 3 i
Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

R Ergotini Bon-
jeani Mercki . 3 iss
Euquininæ . . . grn. xlv
Extr. Taraxaci, q. s.
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
One every 3 or 4 hours.

Local treatment

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii

After swabbing away mucus with a dry sound and a thin layer of cotton on it, paint uterine cavity with the solution, using a sound with absorbent cotton on the end of it as a brush. Dilate the cervix if narrow. Make several applications at one sitting.

Remedies for Endometritis

Acid, Carbolic: locally, undiluted, on cotton probe, in chronic form.
Acid, Chromic: 1:4 solution, as caustic, when slough is required, in catarrh; apply only after dilatation of the cervical canal, and at the patient's home.
Ergotin, Bonjean: 1 grain subcut. in disorders from passive congestion of the organ.
Formaldehyde: 1:2-3 solutions on cotton probes once a week.
Glycerin: vehicle for phenol, etc.
Hot Water Injections.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 vi
Acidi Borici
Mercki . . . 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 v

Apply on tampons introduced into the vagina every third day.

(After curettement, where secondary *salpingo-oophoritis* coexists.)

R Ergotini Bon-
jeani Mercki . grn. xx
Tinct. Iodi . . . fl 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vii
Apply twice daily with a camel's-hair brush.
(In *cervical metritis*.)

R Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . grn. xx
Potassii Bro-
midi Mercki . grn. xx
Tinct. Iodi . . . ℥ xxx
Aquæ fl 3 ii
For hypodermic injection into cervix, in *chronic cervical metritis*.

Ichthyol: highly useful, applied undiluted to the uterine cavity after drying it; facilitates absorption of exudates.
Iodine: highly valuable.
Iodized Phenol: iodine 1 and carbolic acid 4, applied to uterine cavity on cotton probes.
Iodoform: pencil to uterine canal, and as rectal suppository.
Mercury Bichloride: as injection.
Methylene Blue.
Perhydrol.
Stypticin.

ENTERALGIA.—Intestinal pain.

R Morphinae Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. i
Spir. Chloroformi fl 3 ii
Tr. Capsici . . . fl 3 i
Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 i
Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours till relieved.

R Dionini grn. viii
Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iiss
Tinct. Capsici . . ℥ xxx
Spir. Aetheris
Mercki fl 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 v
Teaspoonful ev. 2-3 hrs.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. xx
 Codeinæ Mercki grn. iv
 Alcoholis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Teaspoonful ev. 2-3 hrs.

R Dionini grn. v
 Spt. Chloroformi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful ev. $\frac{1}{2}$ hr.
 (For adults.)

Remedies for Enteralgia

Antipyrine.
 Acetanilide.
 Belladonna: tincture.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Capsicum.
 Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Dionin.
 Ginger.
 Hyoscyamus: tincture.
 Menthol.
 Morphine.
 Peppermint.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Fever due to the inflammation of Peyer's glands.
 See TYPHOID FEVER.

ENTERITIS.—Intestinal inflammation. (See also CHOLERA, DIARRHEA, and DYSENTERY.)

Acute

R Bismuthi Benzoatis Mercki. grn. xl
 Salolis Mercki . grn. xxiv
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. vi
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One every 2 to 4 hours,
 after bowels are freed from
 irritating material.

R Ichthalbini . . . 3 i
 Bismuthi Subnitrat-
 is Mercki . 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One every 3 hours, after
 bowels have been cleared.
 (For children, give only
 one-half a powder.)

R Tannalbini. . . 3 ii
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Shake! Dessertspoonful
 every 3 or 4 hours.
 (For a child 2 to 3 years old.)

R Bismuthi Subsalicyl. Mercki 3 i
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Syrupi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful ev. 3 hrs.

R Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki grn. i
 Bismuthi Subnit-
 rat. Mercki . grn. xxxvi
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One powder every 2 hours.
 (For children.)

Chronic

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.
 One every 2 to 4 hours.

R Salolis Mercki . 3 i
 Sodii Bicarbonatis
 Mercki . 3 ii
 Sodii Benzoatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Bismuthi Subsalicyl.
 Mercki 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xx.
 One every 4 hours.

Membranous

R Sodii Phosphatis
 Mercki $\frac{3}{4}$ v
 Sodii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One powder in a glass of
 hot water before each meal.

Obstructive

- R** Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xv
 Pulv. Extr. Cas-
 caræ Sagradæ grn. xv
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One night and morning.

Tubercular

- R** Tannalbini. . . 3 iii
 Ichthalbini . . 3 ii
 Saccharini Merck grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One powder four or five
 times daily.

Remedies for Enteritis

Aconite: in acute cases, with high temperature and sthenic condition.

Arsenic: small doses with opium.
 Bismuth Subgallate, Subnitrate, or Subsalcylate.

Calomel: pushed to salivation in obstructive enteritis with constipation.

Castor Oil: especially in the chronic enteritis of children.
 Very useful with opium.

Copper Arsenite or Sulphate: minute doses.

Ichthalbin.

Ichthoform: intestinal antiseptic

in gastro-enteritis and chronic gastro-intestinal catarrh.

Lead Acetate: sedative astringent.

Lime Water: in mucous enteritis.

Magnesium Sulphate: purgative.

Opium.

Podophyllin: with occasional doses of aconite, often allays vomiting and diarrhea.

Poultices, Hot.

Resorcinol or Salol: as intestinal antiseptic.

Silver Nitrate: in chronic form.

Sodium Phosphate.

Tannalbin: in acute and chronic enteritis of children.

ENURESIS.—BED-WETTING.—INCONTINENCE OF URINE.—Inability to retain urine in the bladder.

Adults

- R** Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{2}{3}$
 Tinct. Canthar. . ℥ xxx
 Syr. Tolutani . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful after meals.

- R** Acetanilidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv
 Acetphenetidini
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv
 Camphoræ Mono-
 brom. Mercki grn. xx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One at night.

Children

- R** Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ss
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 5-15 drops in water.

R Potassii Citratis

- Mercki 3 i
 Spt. Æth. Nitrosi fl 3 ii
 Aq. Camphoræ ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Dessertspoonful ev. 3 hrs.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis

- Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Pulv. Cantharid. grn. ii
 Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. iss
 Ferri Reducti
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 One three times daily.
 (For a child of 10 years.)

R Sodii Arsenatis

- Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Euquininæ . . grn. xl
 Div. in pil. no. lx.
 One after meals.
 (For child 8-10 yrs.)

R Sodii Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥ xv
 Spir. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iss
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful before break-
 fast.

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . grn. vi
 Acetphenetidini
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xii
 One at bedtime to children
 between 6 and 12 years of
 age; 2 caps. to older children.

Remedies for Enuresis

Acid, Camphoric.
 Antipyrine.
 Atropine: $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ grain.
 Belladonna: very useful for chil-
 dren, but dose must be large.
 Buchu: in chronic cases.
 Cantharides: 1 to 2 drops tincture
 in middle-aged women or the
 aged, even when due to paraly-
 sis; also sometimes in children.
 Chloral, Hydrated: 3 grain doses
 thrice daily in children.
 Collodion: to form a cap over
 prepuce.
 Ergot: in paralytic cases.

R Fluidextr. Rhus
 Aromaticæ . ℥ xxx
 Fluidextr.
 Ergotæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Fluidextr. Bel-
 ladonnæ . . . ℥ xxx
 Potassii Bro-
 midi Mercki . 3 iiss
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful for a child 5 or
 6 years old.

Euquinine: like quinine.
 Iron Iodide: 15 to 20 drops of
 syrup with much water in pale,
 strumous children.
 Potassium Bromide: succeeds in
 some cases.
 Potassium Nitrate: in children.
 Quinine: in full doses where chorea
 present.
 Santonin: if worms present.
 Spirit Nitrous Ether.
 Strychnine: in the paralysis of the
 aged, and in incontinence of
 children; often succeeds when
 other remedies fail.

EPIDIDYMITIS and ORCHITIS.—Inflammation of the epididymis and
 testicles, respectively.

Acute

R Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Gently massage inflamed
 part with the ointment, then
 apply freely on cotton, which
 keep in place with a suspen-
 sory bandage. Renew every
 other day. After inflamma-
 tion and pain have subsided
 —in about six days—apply
 the following:

R Unguenti Hydrargyri
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Ung. Belladon. . 3 ii
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii

R Antipyrinæ
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Potassii Citratis 3 ii
 Syrupi Limonis . 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful ev. 2 hrs.

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 iii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 viii
 Warm, and apply freely.
 When patient is about, a
 large suspensory should be
 worn.

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. iv
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . q. s.
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply after acute symp-
 toms have passed.

R Methylis Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. xlv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ix
 Apply daily.

Chronic

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. iv
 Apply freely 2 or 3 times
 daily.

R Methylis Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii
 Ung. Hydrar-
 gyri Mercki . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii

Remedies for Epididymitis and Orchitis

Aconite: small, frequent doses.
 Belladonna: 1-2 dr. extract to 1
 oz. glycerin and water applied to
 inflamed testicle.
 Calomel.
 Collodion.
 Dionin.
 Gualacol: in 1:5 lanum ointment,
 used first with gentle massage,
 then applied on lint for 6 days,
 and followed by a 1:4 ichthyol
 ointment.
 Heat, Moisture, and Pressure: in
 later stages to relieve induration.
 Ice Bags.
 Ichthyol: see gualacol.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Ung. Hydrar-
 gyri Mercki . 3 iv
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. xxiv
 Cerat. Plumbi
 Subacetatis . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily,
 and support scrotum with
 large suspensory.

R Antipyrinæ
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Codeinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. xii
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Gonorrheal

R Methylis Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 i
 Apply 1 to 2 fl. drams on
 non-absorbent cotton to scro-
 tum, cover with rubber pro-
 tective, and support by pad-
 ded suspensory. Renew the
 dressing daily.

R Guaiacolis Merck fl 3 ii
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii

Iodine: 4 grains to 1 oz. lanum to
 relieve induration.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Lead Acetate.
 Mercury and Belladonna: as oint-
 ment.
 Mercury and Morphine: 20 %
 oleate locally in syphilitic cases.
 Methyl Salicylate.
 Morphine.
 Opium
 Potassium Iodide.
 Punctures: to relieve tension and
 pain.
 Silver Nitrate: 1:6 solution lo-
 cally to abort.
 Strapping and Suspending testicle.

EPILEPSY.—FALLING SICKNESS.—GRAND MAL.—A disease of the nervous system in which the patient is suddenly and more or less frequently seized with convulsions and loss of consciousness.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Begins early in childhood.

Prodrome: Epigastric auræ or peripheral sensations.

Special sense aura or sensation in fingers or toes.

Onset: Sudden. Patient drops on the spot making no effort to guard against the fall, therefore diagnosed from hysteria.

Epileptic cry.

Biting of the tongue. Bloody and frothy expectoration.

Generalized convulsions; first tonic, then clonic.

Coma follows immediately. Can be aroused from coma.

Stertorous, noisy breathing.

Pupils: Dilated and insensitive.

Face: Pale and turned to one side and fixed.

Sphincters and extremities relaxed.

Recovery with headache or mental confusion.

Fever only occurs in status epilepticus.

In anemic subjects

R Hemolis . . . 3 i
Sodii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Syrupi . . . fl 3 i
Aquæ Anisi, ad fl 3 iii
Shake! Two teaspoonfuls
noon and night.

In lowered arterial tension

R Capsulæ Suprarenalis
Siccæ Mercki . 3 ii
Hemolis . . . 3 iss
Div. in caps. gelat. no. xxiv.
One, three times daily with
bromides as in the following:

R Potassii Bromidi Mercki
Sodii Bromidi
Mercki aa 3 iv
Liq. Potassii Ar-
senitis Mercki ℥ xxx
Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 i
Infus. Gentianæ
Comp. q. s. ad fl 3 iv
One to two teaspoonfuls 3
times daily.

Menstrual

R Antipyrinæ
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful 3 times daily
during and a few days before
period.

Nocturnal

R Chlorali Hydrati
Mercki . . . 3 iiss
Potassii Bro-
midi Mercki . 3 iv
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful in water at
bedtime.

Reflex

R Strontii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Calcii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
Two teaspoonfuls every 5
hours.

R Bromipini . . . fl 3 iv
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
Ol. Cassiæ . . . gtt. v
Two to four teaspoonfuls 3
times daily.

R Ferri Bromidi
Mercki . . . grn. viii
Potassii Bro-
midi Mercki . 3 i
Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 vi
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Two teaspoonfuls twice
daily.
(In anemic patients.)

R Potassii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Ammonii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iii
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Ammonii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Ammonii Carbon. Mercki . 3 i
 Tinct. Calumbæ fl ʒ iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ vss
 Teaspoonful before each meal, and two teaspoonfuls at bedtime.

R Lithii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Sodii Bromidi Mercki
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki aa 3 i
 Calcii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Syr. Aurantii . fl ʒ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ iii
 Teaspoonful after meals.

Syphilitic

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . ʒ i
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . ʒ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ vi
 Teaspoonful in milk after each meal.

Remedies for Epilepsy

Acetanilide: often of value where bromides fail.

Acid, Hydrobromic.

Adonis Vernalis: 1 to 5 minims fluidextr. in feeble heart.

Ammonium Bromide: particularly in *petit mal*.

Ammonium Valerate: in nervous conditions.

Amyl Nitrite: inhaled, will cut short a fit; if there is appreciable time between aura and fit will prevent it, and cut short status epilepticus.

Amylene Hydrate: tablespoonful or two daily in *petit mal* and in nocturnal epilepsy; also when bromides fail, and where attacks are frequent and severe.

Antipyrine: 6 grains with 20 grains ammonium bromide.

Apomorphine: $\frac{1}{10}$ grain hypodermically as emetic, to prevent seizure.

Arsenic: in epileptiform vertigo.

Atropine Sulphate: 1 drop of 1 % solution.

Belladonna: in *petit mal*, in nocturnal epilepsy and anemic subjects; perseverance in its use is required.

Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Strontium, Lithium, and Iron: dose should be large; in cases occurring in the day-time, in *grand mal*, reflex epilepsy, and cerebral hyperemia.

Bromopin: highly efficacious where bromides fail; fully replaces the alkali bromides, and is the best of all the bromine compounds.

Bromo-hemol.

Cannabis Indica: in *petit mal*, the nocturnal variety, and with strychnine, belladonna, or picrotoxin where there is anemia and depression.

Chloral, Hydrated: full dose at bed-time in nocturnal attacks; valuable in cases with tendency to insomnia, violent convulsions, or maniacal excitement; use with caution in cardiac debility.

Chloroform: inhalation in hystericepilepsy.

Digitalis: in *petit mal* and in nocturnal epilepsy; useful addition to bromides in cardiac weakness.

Gold Bromide: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain doses.

Ignatia: in convulsions not attended by cerebral congestion.

Iron: in uterine obstruction, in cerebral and genital anemia; alone, or with potassium bromide.

Mercury Binioidide: in syphilitic history.

Nickel Bromide: 5 grains three times daily in epilepsy occurring at the menstrual period, and in cases resisting other bromides.

Opium: valuable adjunct to the bromide treatment.

Paraldehyde: instead of bromides.

Picrotoxin: $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain hypodermically, or $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain per os, in weak and anemic subjects; must be persisted in.

Potassium Bromide: 40 grains thrice daily before meals, and double this dose at bed-time,

for prolonged periods; generally useful in day-time seizures and *grand mal* of sexual origin; also in infantile convulsions.
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic history.
 Quassia: injections when due to worms.
 Quinine: when of malarial origin; useful in intermittent epilepsy.
 Rubidium and Ammonium Bromide.
 Sodium Borate: 20 grains thrice daily in nocturnal epilepsy; said to be better than bromides in symptomatic epilepsy, and where bromides fail in nervous form.
 Sodium Bromide: 20 grains three times daily arrests epilepsy without producing cerebral symptoms of bromism.

Sodium Nitrite: 1 grain thrice daily in *petit mal*.
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: like amyl nitrite, but somewhat slower in action.
 Strontium Bromide: 20 grains thrice daily, gradually increased; said to be less prone to produce bromism than other bromides.
 Strychnine: in idiopathic epilepsy, and especially in pale, anemic subjects; injurious in symptomatic form, or if there is any organic lesion.
 Suprarenal Capsule.
 Turpentine Oil: if due to worms.
 Zinc Bromide: 5 grains four times daily.
 Zinc Salts: the oxide or sulphate; epileptiform vertigo due to gastric disturbance is often relieved by the oxide.

EPISTAXIS.—NOSE-BLEED.

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. xx
 Aquæ fl ℥ i
 Inject into nose, lukewarm, with a nasal syringe.
 (Hot foot-bath and ice to back are useful adjuvants in severe nose-bleed.)

R Stypticini . . . grn. xii
 Fluidextr. Hamamelidis . . . fl ℥ i
 Twenty drops in water every hour.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss
 Pulv. Aluminis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ i
 Saturate absorbent cotton with the liquid, and pack the nose with it.

R Stypticini . . . grn. xxx
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Impregnate cotton with the solution and pack the nostril with it.

R Pulvis Aluminis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Insufflate into the nares, anteriorly and posteriorly.

Remedies for Epistaxis

Acid, Acetic: as vinegar.
 Acid, Gallic: along with ergot and digitalis.
 Acid, Tannic: blown into nose, or 1:8 solution syringed into nose.
 Aconite: small and frequent doses to children, and in plethora.
 Adrenalin Hydrochloride: 1:2000 solution sprayed into nares, or applied on cotton tampons.
 Alum: the powder snuffed or blown up the nostril.
 Antipyrine: 5 to 15 % solution as local hemostatic.
 Barium Chloride: to control local arterial tension.
 Belladonna: in bleeding of congestive origin.

Cocaine: locally in hemorrhage from nasal mucous membrane.
 Ergot: 1 to 2 fl. dr. fluidextract every half hour or hour, if necessary, in urgent cases; also hypod.
 Ferropyrine: efficient styptic and hemostatic.
 Hot Foot-bath, or Hot- or Cold-water bags to dorsal vertebræ.
 Ice: over nose and head.
 Iron: the subsulphate or chloride.
 Stypticin: 1:10 solution locally; also $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses internally.
 Styptol.
 Transfusion: if death threatens from loss of blood.
 Turpentine Oil: internally in passive hemorrhage.

EPITHELIOMA.—An epithelial cancer; a malignant tumor consisting mainly of epithelial cells, and primarily derived from the skin or mucous membrane.

Remedies for Epithelioma

Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Picric.
Arsenic.
Calcium Carbide.
Iodoform.

Iodoformogen.
Mercury, Acid Nitrate: applied on glass rod.
Methylene Blue.
Papain.

ERYSIPELAS.—An acute febrile disease with inflamed skin due to invasion of streptococci.

Bedside Diagnosis in FACIAL ERYSIPELAS.—Invasion with rigor, and rise in temperature. $103\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ F.

Skin is tense, shiny, red and edematous.

A well-defined, elevated, advancing red border.

On the second day the eyes close.

Blebs on the eyelids, ears and forehead.

If on the scalp, nervous symptoms occur early.

Delirium, stupor and mania.

Permanent high fever with morning remissions.

It is a contagious disease.

Complications: Suppurative cellulitis. Nephritis.

Abscess of glands.

Septic phlebitis and thrombosis.

Meningitis. Inflammation of the diploë.

Pyemia and septicemia.

Ulcerative endocarditis. Septic pericarditis.

Purulent synovitis and arthritis.

Infective osteomyelitis.

Constitutional treatment

R Caffeinæ Mercki grn. v
Acetanilidi Mercki
Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Mercki aa grn. xl
Div. in pulv. no. x.
One or two as required.
(To reduce fever.)

R Ammonii Carbonatis
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Liq. Ammonii
Acetatis . . . fl ʒ iii
Fluidextr. Gly-
cyrrhizæ. . . fl ʒ i
Two teaspoonfuls every 3
hours. (As a refrigerant.)

R Caffeinæ Mercki grn. v
Camphoræ Mono-
bromatæ Mercki grn. v
Acetanilidi Mercki grn. xx
Div. in caps. gelat. no. x.
One every 2 hours.

R Quininæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. xlviii
Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl ʒ ii
Syr. Limonis ad fl ʒ ii
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.
(As a roborant.)

R Potassii Citratis
Mercki . . . 3 iii
Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl ʒ i
Syr. Tolutani . fl ʒ i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ iv
One to four teaspoonfuls,
according to age, ev. 3 hrs.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. ss
Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. ss
Quininæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. l
Dip. in caps. gelat. no. xxv.
One capsule after meals.
(As a tonic during convales-
cence.)

R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochlor. Mercki grn. i
Sacchari Lactis
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. viii.
One capsule every 6 hours.

Local treatment

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
Petrolati . . . 3 vi
After washing the affected part with soap and water, rub the ointment in once daily.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki . 3 i
Lanum Mercki . 3 i
Anoint parts freely, cover with oiled silk or other impermeable material, and apply light dressing and bandage.

R Guaiacolis Merck ℥ xxx
Mentholis Mercki grn. xv
Linimenti Camphoræ. . . fl 3 ii
Apply to the affected area every 2 hours.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Spir. Aetheris
Mercki . . . fl 3 iii
Collodii Mercki . fl 3 iiss

R Creolini-Pearson 3 i
Iodoformi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Lanum Mercki . 3 x
Apply with a camel's-hair brush and cover with gutta-percha tissue.

R Plumbi Acetatis
Mercki . . . 3 i
Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 i
Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
Shake! Apply on cloths or lint thoroughly wet with the lotion.

Remedies for Erysipelas

Acetanillide: for fever.

Acid, Boric: lotion in phlegmonous erysipelas.

Acid, Carbolic: lint soaked in a 1:50 solution relieves pain; for subcutaneous use solution of 30 minims carbolic acid, 30 minims alcohol, and 2 fl. oz. water; also 1 part carbolic acid with 8 to 15 parts oleic acid for local inunction 3 to 4 minutes every quarter-hour all around the edge of the diseased part until it ceases to spread.

Acid, Salicylic: as ointment, or dissolved in collodion as paint.

Acid, Picric: saturated solution relieves pain and burning sensation.

Aconite: at commencement may cut short attack; valuable when skin is hot and pungent and pulse firm; also in erysipelatous inflammation following vaccination.

Alcoholic Stimulants: if patient passes into typhoid state.

Ammonium Carbonate: in tendency to collapse, and in typhoid condition; more adapted to idiopathic, especially facial, erysipelas.

Antipyrine: in fever.

Belladonna: 5 minims tincture every hour for 5 or 6 doses; also locally; in superficial and non-vesicular forms.

Bismuth Subgallate or Subnitrate. Borax.

Calomel: with jalap at onset, followed by magnesium sulphate a few hours later.

Chloral, Hydrated: as hypnotic.

Collodion: locally in superficial erysipelas; useless when cracked.

Creolin-Pearson.

Dionin: as analgesic.

Euquinine: for fever.

Guaiacol: with menthol in camphorated oil painted on every 2 hours.

Hot Fomentations.

Ichthyol: very efficient in 10 to 25 % collodion; has almost specific properties in this affection.

Iodine: solution not too strong, and painted over.

Iron: 10 drops tincture every hour; also locally, full strength.

Lead Acetate.

Lead Carbonate.

Mercury Ointment: with lanum (1:8).

Pilocarpine: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain hypodermi-

cally, or fluidextract pillocarpus internally, to abort disease; not suitable in debilitated cases or in weak heart.
 Potassium Iodide: in erysipelas ambulans, where iron and quinine useless.
 Potassium Permanganate: solution locally and internally.
 Quinine: large doses; efficient given with iron chloride.

Resorcinol: antiseptic.
 Silver Nitrate: 1:4 solution applied for an inch or two beyond inflamed area.
 Sodium Salicylate: antipyretic, internally; also 1:20 solution on compresses.
 Turpentine Oil: as stimulant in traumatic erysipelas.
 Veronal: to induce sleep at night.
 Zinc Oxide.

ERYTHEMA.—ROSEOLA: ROSE RASH.—A superficial redness of the skin due to mild inflammation.

Internal treatment

R Quininae Sulphatis Mercki grn. xxx
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥l xxx
 Syr. Yerbæ Santæ. . . . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Shake! Teaspoonful three times daily.
 (In *erythema nodosum*.)

R Ichthalbini . . . 3 ii
 Euquininae. . . grn. xxiv
 Saccharini Merck grn. 1/4
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One after meals.

R Calcii Carbonatis Præcip. Mercki . . . grn. xviii
 Bismuthi Subnitr. Mercki . grn. xxiv
 Pulv. Sacchari grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One, three times daily.
 (In *erythema intertrigo*.)

Local treatment

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 iv
 Apply to reddened surface.

Remedies for Erythema

Acids: in indigestion.
 Acid, Picric: 1 to 5 % solution locally in erythema of poison oak.
 Alum: as lotion.
 Antipyrine: intern. to allay itching.

R Plumbi Carbonatis Mercki . . . 3 i
 Bismuthi Subnitratis Mercki . 3 i
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Zinci Oxidi Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 vi

R Zinci Acetatis Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Aquæ Rosæ . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 iii

R Pulv. Camph. . grn. xl
 Zinci Oxidi Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 i
 Use as dusting powder.

R Bismuthi Subnitratis Mercki . 3 iv
 Use as dusting powder.
 (In *genital erythema*.)

R Hydrarg. Chloridi Mitis Mercki . grn. xx
 Lycopodii . . . 3 ii
 Use as a dusting powder.
 (In *erythema intertrigo*.)

Belladonna: in simple erythema.
 Bismuth Subcarbonate, Subgalate, or Subnitrate: as dusting powder.
 Borax.

Ichthyol.
Lanum.
Lead Acetate.

Quinine: in erythema nodosum.
Tannoform.
Zinc Salts: as lotion or ointment.

ESTIVO-AUTUMNAL FEVER.—Continuous malarial fever. See **REMITTENT FEVER**.

EXANTHEMATOUS FEVERS.—See **MEASLES**, **SCARLET FEVER**, **TYPHOID FEVER**, and other fevers with eruptions.

EXCORIATIONS.—See **CHAFING**.

EXHAUSTION.—Vital weakness with absence of desire to respond to stimulation. See **DEBILITY**, **IMPOTENCE**, and **NEURASTHENIA**.

EXOPHTHALMOS.—Swelling and protrusion of the eyeball, usually due to goiter. See **GOITER**, *Exophthalmic*.

FAINTING.—Sudden, short suspension of the heart causing loss of consciousness. See **SYNCOPE**.

FALLING SICKNESS.—A disease of the nervous system with sudden convulsions and loss of consciousness. See **EPILEPSY**.

FALSE PAINS.—Pains occurring prior to labor that do not indicate progress in labor.

R Dionini grn. ii
Acetanilidi Merck grn. xii
Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Merck . . grn. xii
Div. in pulv. no. iv.
One every 4 hours or so, as
required.

R Antimonii et Potassii
Tart. Merck grn. ss
Pulv. Opii Merck grn. ii
Acetanilidi Merck grn. xvi
Sacch. Lactis
Mercki grn. xl
Div. in pulv. no. viii.
One, 3-4 times daily.

Remedies for False Pains

Acetanilide or Antipyrine.
Chloroform.
Dionin: relieves pain.
Ether.
Morphine, or Opium or Opiates: to
allay uterine irritation.

Sodium Salicylate.
Tartar Emetic: with small doses
opium, and external fomenta-
tions, where evidence of con-
gestion.
Triphenin.

FAMINE FEVER.—See **RELAPSING FEVER**.

FAVUS.—TINEA FAVUS.—A contagious skin disease due to a parasite fungus, *Achorion Schönleini*, confined principally to the scalp, and popularly known as "scald-head."

To soften the crusts

R Formaldehydi
Merck m x
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
Soak crusts until remova-
ble, then weaken the solution.

To kill the fungi

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
Ung. Picis . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Ung. Sulphuris . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Apply freely twice daily
after removal of the crusts.

R Acidi Salicylici
Mercki 3 ii
Acidi Chryso-
phan. Mercki . 3 ii
Lanum Mercki . 3 x
Petrolati 3 vii
Remove the crusts, and
rub in the ointment for 15
minutes at night.

R Sodii Thiosulphatis
Mercki $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ xii
Use locally.

Remedies for Favus

Acid, Boric: locally.
 Acid, Carbolic: pure, or in glycerin or oil as a parasiticide.
 Acid, Salicylic: as a parasiticide.
 Betanaphthol.
 Copper Oleate.
 Formaldehyde: as a parasiticide.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ichthyol.
 Mercury: the oleate as a parasiticide; also lotion of 1:250 bichloride solution, or 1:25 oint.

Oil Cade.
 Oils: to soften and facilitate removal of the scabs, and prevent spread of disease.
 Perhydrol.
 Resorcinol: as a parasiticide.
 Sulphur Iodide: in 1:25 ointment, rubbed in after removal of the crusts.
 Sulphur Ointment.
 Sulphurated Potassa.
 Tar Ointment.

FELON.—PARONYCHIA.—Periosteal inflammation of the phalanx of a finger.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Petrolati . . . 3 i
 Apply freely 2-3 t. p. d.
 (To abort, in early stage.)

R Liq. Plumbi
 Subacetatis . fl ℥ i
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl ℥ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
 Keep applied on lint.
 (In early stage.)

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. xv
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Aquæ fl ℥ i
 Apply with brush.
 (In early stage.)

R Argenti Nitratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
 Apply with a brush 2 or 3 times daily.
 (To abort in early stage.)

Remedies for Felon

Acid, Carbolic.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Cocaine.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Ichthyol.

Iodine.
 Iodoform.
 Lead Nitrate.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Morphine.

FERMENTATION, GASTRO-INTESTINAL.—See FLATULENCE.

FETOR.—Offensive odor from some part of the body, usually due to bacteria. See BROMIDROSIS.

FETOR OF BREATH.—See BREATH, FETID.

FEVER.—Bodily temperature above the normal. See the names of the various diseases called fevers: YELLOW FEVER, SCARLET FEVER, etc.

FISSURES.—RHAGADES.—Painful slits or clefts in mucous membrane or skin.

Anus

R Cocainæ Hydrochlor.
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. x
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Warm, and apply on a cotton tampon twice daily.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xv
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. viii
 Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. viii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Petrolati . . . 3 i
 Apply frequently.

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Iodoformi Merck grn. xxx
 Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iss
 Div. in supposit. no. vi.
 Introduce one night and
 morning.

R Acetanilidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxxv
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x
 Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss
 Div. in supposit. no. x.
 Insert one night and morn-
 ing after using soap-and-
 water enema to cleanse rec-
 tum.

Nipples

R Tinct. Benzoini
 Comp. . . . ℥ xv
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Apply on a piece of lint,
 after nursing, during first two
 or three weeks.
 (As preventive.)

R Phenolis Mercki grn. xxiv
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Apply several times daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Ol. Eucalypti
 Mercki . . . ℥ v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Apply after nursing, and
 wash off again before nursing.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Apply freely after nursing,
 and wash off before again
 nursing.

Tongue

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Apply to fissure several
 times daily.

R Papaini Mercki . grn. xlv
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 vi
 Apply several times daily.

Remedies for Fissures

Anus

Acid, Boric or Carbolic.
 Belladonna: locally in painful
 spasms of sphincter.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Castor Oil: as mild purgative to
 cause soft stools.
 Creolin-Pearson as antiseptic wash.
 Ichthyol: pure, or with cocaine,
 very efficient.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: to re-
 lieve pain.
 Lead Acetate.
 Mercury Oxide: 1:16 ointment.
 Morphine: to relieve pain.
 Opium: with gall ointment.
 Sulphur: as mild purgative.
 Silver Nitrate: solution applied,
 followed by a 1:25 cocaine solu-
 tion to ease pain, and this fol-

lowed by a 1:16 iodoform oint-
 ment.

Tannin: 1:16 glycerin, applied on
 a tent night and morning.

Nipples

Acid, Boric or Carbolic.
 Acid, Picric: 1% solution locally.
 Balsam Peru: stimulant applica-
 tion.
 Benzoin, Comp. Tincture: locally.
 Collodion: as protective.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Ichthyol: highly useful.
 Lead Nitrate: in glycerin, or 1:8
 ointment.
 Lime-Water: locally.
 Sodium Borate: saturated solu-
 tion locally.
 Tannin: glycerite locally.

FISTULA.—A deep and tortuous ulcer sometimes arising in a large cavity.

R Formaldehydi

Mercki . . . ℥ xv
Aquæ O i
Inject once daily.

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xii
Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ viii
Inject once daily.

R Aq. Hydrogenii

Dioxid Mercki fl ʒ viii
Wash out fistula freely
twice daily. (Dilute if neces-
sary.)

Remedies for Fistula

Chlorine Water.
Creolin-Pearson.
Formaldehyde.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Ichthyol.
Iodoformogen.

Lead Acetate.
Perhydrol.
Potassium Hydroxide.
Resorcinol.
Silver Nitrate.
Thymol.

FLATULENCE.—An abnormal amount of gas in the intestinal tract.

R Betanaphtholis

Mercki . . . 3 i
Magnesii Car-
bonatis Mercki 3 i
Carbonis Ligni . 3 i
Saccharini Merck grn. ¼
Ol. Menth. Pip. . gtt. ii
Div. in pulv. no. xv.
One before meals.

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx

Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. x
Ichthalbini . . grn. xl
Div. in pulv. no. viii.
One an hour before meals.

R Chloroformi

Mercki . . . ℥ xxx
Spir. Anisi . . . fl 3 i
Tinct. Gentianæ fl 3 i
Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i
10 drops before meals.

R Sodii Phenolsulpho-

natis Mercki . grn. viii
Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Mercki . grn. xvi
Aq. Menth. Viridis fl ʒ ii
Teaspoonful every 3 or 4
hours, for infants. Adults, 1
or 2 tablespoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

Remedies for Flatulence

Acid, Carbolic: if no acidity, etc.
Acid, Phosphoric, Dil.: often re-
lieves.
Alkalies: before meals.
Bismuth: with charcoal in flatu-
lent dyspepsia.
Camphor: in hysterical flatulence,
especially at climacteric.
Capsicum.
Carminatives.
Charcoal: 5 or 10 grains soon after
or just before meals, either alone
or with bismuth.
Chloroform: pure, in drop doses in
gastric flatulence.
Creosote, Beechwood.
Ether: in nervousness and hypo-
chondriasis.

Eucalyptol: in climacteric, if asso-
ciated with heat flushings, etc.
Ipecac: in constipation; oppression
at the epigastrium, and in preg-
nancy.
Mercury: in sluggish liver.
Nux Vomica: in constipation with
pain at top of head.
Oils, Essential.
Physostigma: at climacteric.
Resorcinol.
Strontium Bromide: in flatulence
from decomposition.
Turpentine Oil: few drops inter-
nally, or as enema in fevers,
peritonitis, etc.
Valerian: in flatulence of hypo-
chondriasis.

FLUOR ALBUS.—See LEUCORRHEA.

FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS.—See also WOUNDS.

Remedies for Fractures and Dislocations

Acid, Carbolic: 2 to 5 % solution as irrigation and dressing in compound fractures.

Aconite: quickly and repeatedly if fever.

Balsam Peru.

Calcium Glycerinophosphate: in-

ternally to hasten union of bones.

Dionin: to relieve pain.

Iodine: dressing.

Iodoform.

Iodoformogen.

Lead Water and Opium: locally.

Opium.

FRECKLES.—A pigmentary discoloration of the skin. See CHLOASMA.

FROST-BITE.—Numbing or destruction of bodily tissue by intense cold. (See also CHILBLAINS.)

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Pulv. Camphoræ grn. xxx
Ung. Plumbi . . 3 iv
Apply freely once or twice daily, and cover with cotton.

R Pyoktanini Flavi
Mercki . . . grn. ii
Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. iv
Bismuthi Subsalicyl. Mercki grn. xxx
Lanum Mercki . 3 v
Petrolati . . . 3 iii
Apply freely.

R Acidi Carbolic
Mercki . . . 3 i
Tinct. Iodi . . fl 3 ii
Acidi Tannici
Mercki . . . 3 i
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
Acidi Tannici
Mercki . . . 3 i
Aquæ 3 v
Brush on at night.

Remedies for Frost-bites

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Tannic.

Aluminum Acetotartrate.

Benzoin, Comp. Tinct.: painted on.

Bismuth Salicylate.

Cocaine Hydrochloride.

Ichthyol.

FURUNCLES.—See BOILS.

GALACTORRHEA.—Excessive flow of milk.

R Atropinæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. ss
Aquæ Anisi . . fl 3 v
Teaspoonful 2 or 3 times daily until mouth becomes dry, then reduce the dose.

R Pulv. Camphoræ 3 iv
Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
Apply freely to breast.

R Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 iii
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . fl 3 iss
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily.

Remedies for Galactorrhea

Acid, Camphoric.
Atropine Sulphate.
Belladonna.
Cocaine.

Hyoscyamus.
Hyoscine Hydrochloride.
Iodine or Iodides.
Stramonium.

GALL STONES.—Biliary Calculus. See **CALCULI**, *Biliary*.

GANGRENE.—**PHAGEDENA.**—Mortification of any soft tissue of the body.

To remove slough

R Chromii Trioxidi

Mercki . . . 3 v

Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii

Apply freely.

R Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 viii

Apply on Lint.

To destroy fetor

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Tannoformi . . 3 iv

Use as a dusting powder 3 times daily.

R Potassii Permanganatis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Aquæ Dest. . . O ii

Use freely as a wash 3 times daily.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Aq. Hydrogenii Di-
oxidi Mercki . O ii

Apply to the affected area
2 or 3 times daily.

To promote healthy action

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Apply freely on cleansed
surface, three times daily.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 i

Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv

Apply on lint.

To check pyemia

R Creosoti Fagi

Mercki . . . ℥ xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful with water 3
times daily.

Remedies for Gangrene

Acid, Carbolic: strong solution as a caustic; 1:100 solution as a dressing to promote healthy action.

Acid, Nitric: next to bromine the most useful escharotic.

Acid, Salicylic: locally, pure or mixed with boric acid, etc., to destroy fetor and change character of the morbid action.

Ammonium Chloride: as baths and fomentations, in senile gangrene.

Balsam Peru.

Bromine: best escharotic in hospital gangrene.

Charcoal: as poultice to remove fetor.

Chlorine Water: to destroy fetor.

Chromium Trioxide: caustic.

Eucalyptol: with camphor in gangrene of lungs, to prevent spread, and lessen fetor.

Hydrogen Peroxide.

Iron Chloride: local caustic.

Mercury Bichloride.

Myrtol: to destroy fetor and promote healthy action; internally, 1 or 2 drops, in capsules, in gangrene of the lungs.

Opium: to allay pain, and diminish restlessness and irritability.

Perhydrol: as antiseptic wash.

Potassa: as caustic.

Potassium Permanganate: deodorant wash.

Resorcinol: antiseptic and antipyretic.

Sodium Sulphate: 1:10-5 solution as lotion or on compresses to remove odor and restore healthy action.

Tannoform.

Turpentine Oil: internally, and by inhalation from hot water in gangrene of lungs; locally in dry and chronic gangrene.

Zinc Chloride: as escharotic.

GASTRALGIA.—GASTRODYNIA.—Pain in the stomach. (See also **DYSPEPSIA.**)*From fermentation*

R Sodii Bicarbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 v
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx
 Mentholis Mercki grn. ii
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii
 Two teaspoonfuls every
 half-hour or hour.

R Bismuthi Subnitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Magnesii Carbon. Mercki . 3 iss
 Pulv. Nucis Vom. grn. xv
 Morphinae Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xv.
 One powder before meals.

From gastric ulcer

R Codeinae Mercki grn. v
 Atropinae Sulphatis Mercki grn. 1/10
 Aconitinae (Potent) Mercki . grn. 1/30
 Extr. Cannabis Indicae Mercki grn. ii
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One ev. 2 hrs. while pain.

R Dionini . . . grn. v
 Bismuthi Subnitratis Mercki . 3 iiss
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One several times daily.

R Dionini . . . grn. iii
 Ext. Cannabis Indicae Mercki grn. ii
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One three times daily.

Hysteria

R Zinci Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Quininae Valeratis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Ferri Arsenatis Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Div. in pil. no. xviii.
 One after each meal.

Neuralgia

R Morphinae Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. ii
 Cocainae Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. iv
 Tr. Belladon. . fl 3 i
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iv
 Aquae . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every hour or
 two till pain is relieved.

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Sodii Thiosulphatis Mercki 3 iss
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful as required, to
 relieve pain, guarding against
 too much chloral.

Remedies for Gastralgia

Acetanilide.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric, Dil.
 Acid, Salicylic: in paroxysmal
 form; like quinine.
 Arsenic: small doses sometimes
 dissipate the pain.
 Atropine or Belladonna: often re-
 lieves pain from gastric ulcer,
 and in neuralgic pain of ab-
 dominal viscera.
 Bismuth and Pepsin: in irritable
 gastralgia.
 Bismuth Subnitrate: in gastralgia

due to irritation of mucous
 membrane, with morphine.
 Bismuth Subcarbonate: in gas-
 tralgia with laborious digestion
 and acid eructations.
 Chloral, Hydrated: to relieve pain.
 Chloroform: 2 to 5 drops on sugar.
 Cocaine Hydrochloride: 5 minims
 of a 4 % solution every hour as a
 gastric sedative and anodyne.
 Codeine: to relieve pain.
 Counter-irritation and a vigorous
 revulsive, useful in hysteria.

Creosote, Beechwood: to check pain after food.
 Dionin: to relieve pain.
 Ether: a few drops on sugar to relieve pain.
 Magnesium Carbonate or Oxide.
 Manganese Dioxide: in gastrodynia and pyrosis.
 Menthol.
 Morphine: subcutaneously, in epigastrium; or with bismuth and milk before each meal.
 Nux Vomica: 5 to 10 drops of tincture, before meals, to remove

morbid condition on which it depends.
 Opium: to relieve pain in severe cases
 Pancreatin, Papain, or Pepsin: in indigestion.
 Quinine: if periodic in character.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Nitrate: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. to check pain.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Sodium Salicylate: in gastralgia with fermentation.
 Strychnine: hypodermically in gastralgia and gastrodynia.

GASTRIC CATARRH.—See GASTRITIS.

GASTRIC DILATATION.—Enlargement of the stomach, with weakened muscular coats.

Bedside Diagnosis.—When due to *pyloric obstruction*:

Dyspepsia: Recurrent attacks of enormous vomiting.

Constipation.

Gastric Analysis:

Quantity.....abundant (650 Cc.).
 Odor.....sour (organic acids).
 Fatty acids.....abundant (fermentation).
 HCl.....normal or decreased.
 Divisible into three layers on standing:
 upper.....brownish froth.
 middle.....turbid, dark-gray fluid.
 lower.....food particles.

Physical Signs:

Stomach "en relief." Visible peristalsis.

Clapotage and gurgling of gas through pylorus.

Dullness and tympany which changes with position.

When the dividing line between tympany and dullness is at or below the navel in the upright position, it is diagnostic.

Mensuration: From teeth to greater curvature:

An increase in 10 cm. (70 Cm.).

Pyloric stenosis may be benign or malignant.

Pyloric stenosis may be excluded when repeated lavage improves the patient, and then it is a case of simple atonic dilatation.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Pepsini Mercki . 3 ii

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . ℥ xx

Acidi Hydro-

chlorici Dil. . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful in water,
 through a tube, after meals.

R Extr. Physostig-

matic . . . grn. iv

Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Aloini Mercki . grn. xx

Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One after meals.

(To increase gastric motility
 and overcome constipation.)

Remedies for Gastric Dilatation

Acid, Carbolic: to allay fermentation.

Bismuth Subcarbonate: in acidity.

Bismuth Subsalicylate: as internal antiseptic.

Charcoal.

Faradization of Gastric Wall s.

Ichthyol.

Pepsin.

Sodium Phosphate.

Strychnine: hypodermically or per os.

GASTRIC PAIN.—See GASTRALGIA.

GASTRIC ULCER.—An open sore within the stomach.

Bedside Diagnosis:—Occurs most often in women (67%). It is very frequently associated with chlorosis.

Dyspepsia: Nausea and vomiting one hour or more after meals.

Hematemesis: Blood in vomit and stools. This causes a secondary anemia.

The blood first appears in the vomit and then in the stools, while the reverse is true in duodenal ulcer.

In the latter case there is no hyperacidity.

Pain: Induced by eating, occurring $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 hour after meals.

Occurs in paroxysms: located in epigastrium and radiates to the back.

Occurs most often if patient lies on the right side.

Pyloric spasm.

Tenderness on pressure over epigastrium.

Patients wear waistband low.

Loss of weight not as marked as in cancer.

Hyperacidity.

Gastric analysis: Quantity.....normal (35 Cc.).

Color.....bright red (blood).

Odor.....sour.

Blood.....present.

Free HCl.....increased.

Dangers: Perforation and peritonitis may occur at any time.

Pyloric stenosis.

For hemorrhage

R Stypticini . . . grn. x
Antipyrin. Merck grn. xl
Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Teaspoonful every 2 or 3
hours as needed.

R Alum. et Potass. Sul-
phatis Merck 3 i
Acidi Tannici
Merck . . . 3 ii
Div. in pulv. no. xv.
One to two powders every
15 minutes until bleeding
ceases entirely. Little water
should be taken after admin-
istering the powders.

To heal

R Resorcin. Merck 3 i
Argenti Nitratis
Merck . . . grn. vi
Pulv. Extr. Hy-
oscyami . . . grn. xxx
Petrolati . q. s.
Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
One three times daily, 1
hour before meals.

To control vomiting

R Bismuthi Subnitratis
Merck . . . 3 iiss
Acidi Carbolici
Merck . . . grn. vi
Dionini . . . grn. vi
Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
Shake! Teaspoonful every
2 hours.

R Cerii Oxalatis
Merck . . . grn. xxx
Magnesii Carbon-
atis Merck . 3 iiss
Bismuthi Sub-
carb. Merck . 3 v
Div. in pulv. no. xv.
One powder 3 to 6 times
daily.

In pain and restlessness

R Chlorali Hydrati
Merck . . . 3 i
Ol. Theobrom. . 3 i
Div. in supposit. no. iii.
Insert one into the rectum
one, two, or three times daily,
as necessary.

R Bismuthi Subnitrat
 Mercki . . . grn. 1
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. 1
 Morphinae Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. i
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One powder 3 or 4 times a
 day.

In hyperacidity

R Bismuthi Sub-
 carb. Mercki . 3 i
 Magnesia Usta Mercki
 Sodii Bicarbonatis
 Mercki . . aa 3 ii
 Dionini . . . grn. vi
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One or two powders three
 times daily, before meals.

Remedies for Gastric Ulcer

Acid, Gallic: 5 grains every hour
 in hemorrhage.
 Alum.
 Antipyrine: in hemorrhage.
 Arsenic: eases pain and vomiting
 in chronic ulcer, and improves
 the appetite.
 Atropine: arrests pain and vomit-
 ing.
 Bismuth Oxylodide or Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subcarbonate or Sub-
 nitrate: large doses relieve pain
 and vomiting.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Castor Oil.
 Charcoal: in chronic ulcer to allay
 pain.
 Chloroform: with bism. subnitrate.
 Cocaine.
 Codeine.
 Creosote, Beechwood.
 Dionin: to relieve pain.
 Ergotin, Bonjean: for hemorrhage.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ice-bag: to epigastrium.
 Iron: in anemia.

Lead Acetate: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains in pill
 with opium to check hematem-
 esis and relieve pain.
 Lime-Water with Milk.
 Magnesium Sulphate.
 Mercury Bichloride: $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain
 three times daily before meals.
 Methylene Blue.
 Morphine: for pain and vomiting.
 Opium.
 Pepsin.
 Perhydrol.
 Potassium Iodide: with bicarbon-
 ate to lessen flatulent dyspepsia.
 Resorcinol: enables stomach to re-
 tain food.
 Silver Nitrate or Oxide: relieves
 pain and vomiting.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Stypticin: powerful hemostatic for
 the hemorrhage.
 Turpentine Oil: 5 to 10 drops fre-
 quently repeated to check
 hemorrhage.
 Zinc Phenolsulphonate.

GASTRITIS.—GASTRIC CATARRH.—Inflammation of the mucous
 membrane of the stomach.

Bedside Diagnosis: In ACUTE GASTRITIS.—Follows errors in diet.

Uncomfortable feeling in the abdomen.

Headache and depression.

Nausea vomit and eructation; vomiting gives relief.

Is afebrile except in severe cases.

Stomach analysis:

HCl.....decreased.

Mucus.....abundant.

Fatty acids.....abundant (fermentation).

In CHRONIC GASTRITIS.—Distress after meals. "Heartburn."

Pain on pressure over the stomach.

Coated tongue and bad taste in the mouth.

Eructations. "Flatulent dyspepsia."

Constipation, headache and vertigo.

Stomach analysis:

Quantity.....small (30 Cc.).

Odor.....fatty acid.

Mucus.....abundant.

HCl.....absent or decreased.

Color.....whitish yellow.

Total acidity.....very low.

Epithelial cells.....present.

Acute

R Thymolis Mercki grn. viii
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ Fervidæ . O i

Evacuate stomach with a tube, cleansing it well with warm water, then wash out with this solution. A few ounces retained will do no harm.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 i
 Bismuthi Sub-
 carb. Mercki . 3 iss
 Syrupi fl 3 iv
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii
 Shake! Teaspoonful in water before meals.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x
 Pulv. Jalapæ . . grn. x
 At one dose.
 (As a *purgative* for an adult.)

Chronic catarrhal

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
 Tinct. Opii. . . ℥l xxx
 Syrupi fl 3 iv
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful half an hour before meals, in water.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
 Bismuthi Sub-
 salicyl. Mercki 3 iiss
 Tinct. Catechu . fl 3 vi
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Shake! Teaspoonful half an hour before meals, in water.

R Orexoids Mercki xx
 One three times daily.
 (Useful where *secretion of hydrochloric acid deficient*.)

R Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxx
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss
 Div. in pil. no. 60.
 Two pills 3 times daily.
 (In *chronic gastritis with neurasthenia*.)

R Codeinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Extr. Cannabis
 Indicæ Mercki grn. ii
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iii
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One, three times daily after meals.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 iiss
 Bismuthi Sub-
 salicyl. Mercki 3 v
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . 3 i
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 A small teaspoonful every two or three hours.
 (To *check excessive fermentation*.)

R Magnesii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Sodii et Potassii
 Tart. Mercki . 3 i
 Acidi Tartarici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Dissolve in a glass of water and drink an hour before breakfast.

Remedies for Gastritis

Acid, Hydrocyanic: to allay pain.
 Acid, Tannic: 4 grain doses in pill.
 Alkalies: just before meals to stimulate production of gastric

juice, or some hours after to neutralize acids of decomposition.
 Alum: in glairy vomiting.

Arsenic: 1 to 2 drops Fowler's solution before meals; useful in drunkards.
Bismuth Subcarbonate or **Subnitrate:** 10 to 15 grains especially useful in drunkards, and in chronic gastric catarrh of children with vomiting.
Bismuth Subsalsicylate: as internal antiseptic.
Caffeine: especially when associated with migraine.
Calomel: small repeated doses in idiopathic form.
Dilastase: in distress from farinaceous food.
Dionin: to relieve pain.
Hydrastis: 5 to 15 drops tincture, or fluidextract, before meals, especially in acute alcoholism.
Ichthoform: very useful in acute gastro-enteritis.
Ipecac: small doses in nausea and vomiting.

Lead Acetate: with opium or morphine in chronic gastritis with gastralgia and pyrosis.
Mercury: minute doses of yellow oxide in septic dyspepsia and chronic gastritis.
Morphine: to relieve pain, particularly from alcoholic excess.
Nux Vomica: 2 drops tincture every 2 hours.
Opium: to relieve pain.
Orexine: in chronic gastric catarrh of primary form in deficient hydrochloric acid.
Papain or **Pepsin:** after meals.
Podophyllin: small doses as cathartic.
Resorcinol.
Silver Nitrate: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain with opium in pain.
Silver Oxide: like the nitrate, but not so prone to stain.
Tannalbin.

GASTRODYNIA.—See GASTRALGIA.

GASTRORRHEA.—See PYROSIS.

GINGIVITIS.—Inflammation of the gums.

R Salolis Mercki . grn. xv
 Spir. Menth. Pip. fl 3 x
 Tinct. Catechu. . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful in half a glass warm water as a mouth-wash.

R Phenolis Mercki grn. xx
 Potassii Chloratis Mercki . grn. xx
 Aq. Camph. . . fl 3 iv
 Use as a mouth-wash.

R Thymolis Mercki grn. v
 Acidi Benzoici Mercki . . . grn. lxxv
 Ol. Eucalypti Mercki . . . ℥ x
 Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥ xv
 Alcoholis . . ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful to a glass of water as a mouth-wash.

Remedies for Gingivitis

Acid. Boric.
 Alum.
 Borax.
 Myrrh: as tincture.

Potassium Chlorate.
 Resorcinol.
 Salol.
 Thymol.

GLANDULAR ENLARGEMENT.—A popular expression for inflammation and swelling of the lymphatic gland.

Externally
R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki . 3 ii
 Ung. Belladon. . 3 ii
 Ung. Iodi . . . 3 ii
 Apply freely.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 v
 Apply freely over the swollen glands.

R Plumbi Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Internally

R Ichthalbini . . 3 iss
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menth. Pip. grn. i
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One before meals.

R Syrupi Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Vini Gaduoli ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Tablespoonful after meals.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Syrupi Aurantii fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . . . ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful with water 3
 times daily.

Remedies for Glandular Enlargement

Acid, Carbollic: 2 % solution by injection.
 Arsenic.
 Belladonna: useful in tonsillitis.
 Blisters: to scrofulous glands.
 Calcium Chloride: in enlarged and breaking-down scrofulous glands.
 Calcium Sulphide: for glands behind the jaw with deep-seated suppuration.
 Cod-liver Oil.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Creosote, Beechwood.
 Gaduol.
 Gold Chloride: in scrofula, and in enlarged and indurated cervical glands.
 Gualiac: in strumous enlargement.
 Ichthalbin: promotes metabolism.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodides: in simple hypertrophy.
 Iodine: internally; also painted around, not over, the gland.

Iodipin: most satisfactory instead of iodides.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dressing to breaking-down glands.
 Lead Iodide: as ointment.
 Mercury: in acute inflammatory states, tonsillitis, parotitis, etc.; locally as oleate with morphine.
 Mercury Bichloride: $\frac{1}{20}$ grain every 2 hours.
 Mercury Iodide, Red: in enlarged spleen, goiter, etc.
 Pilocarpine: in acute affections of parotid and submaxillary.
 Potassium Chlorate: internally, to limit formation of pus in suppurative adenitis; also in cervical adenitis of infancy.
 Potassium Iodide: internally; also externally as ointment, over enlarged thyroid and chronically inflamed glands.
 Sulphides: to abort or mature suppuration of glands.

GLAUCOMA.—Hardness of the eyeball and progressive blinding from great pressure in the eye.

R Physostigminæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. vi
 Aq. Dest. . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 One drop in the eye every hour or two.
 (During *acute* attack.)

R Arecolinæ Hydrobrom. Mercki grn. v
 Pilocarp. Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Aq. Dest. . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 One drop in eye several times daily.
 (In *chronic* cases.)

Remedies for Glaucoma

Arecoline Hydrobromide.
 Atropine: $\frac{1}{60}$ grain hypodermically; should not be used in persons over 40 years of age.
 Cocaine.
 Dionin: highly useful in 10 % solution; in 4 to 7 % solution with

a myotic to relieve pain and check disease.
 Physostigmine: lowers intraocular tension.
 Iridectomy.
 Sodium Salicylate: large doses in acute glaucoma.

GLEET.—Chronic specific urethritis. See URETHRITIS, *Gonorrheal*.

GLOSSITIS.—Inflammation of the tongue.

R Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Use as a mouth wash.—
Give saline purgatives.

R Chromii Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. x
Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
Apply lightly to points of
inflammation.
(In *alcoholics*.)

R Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . grn. x
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
Paint inflamed parts sev-
eral times daily.

R Sodii Boratis

Mercki . . . grn. xx
Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Mercki . grn. xl
Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii
Use as mouth wash.

Remedies for Glossitis

Acid, Boric or Tannic.
Alum: dry powder dusted on
tongue.
Bismuth Subnitrate: 20 grains
with 1 oz. glycerin and 7 oz.
water as lotion in erythematous

inflammation of tongue
Borax.
Chromium Trioxide.
Ichthyol: very useful.
Iron: with quinine, internally.
Leeches: applied beneath jaw.

GLOTTIS, EDEMA OF.—See also CROUP, and LARYNGITIS.

Remedies for Edema of Glottis

Acid, Tannic: 2 % solut. as spray.
Alum: 2 % solution as spray.
Ammonium Benzoate: large doses,
with whisky or brandy, every
2 hours.
Ammonium Carbonate: as emetic.

Emetics.
Inhalations: of steam, with ben-
zoin, etc.
Potassium Chlorate: saturated so-
lution as spray.
Scarification.

GLYCOSURIA.—Sugar in the urine. See DIABETES MELLITUS.

**GOITER.—BRONCHOCELE; GRAVES' DISEASE; BASEDOW'S DIS-
EASE.**—Enlarged or swollen thyroid gland.

Bedside Diagnosis in EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER.—Onset as a rule gradual,
it being a chronic disease.

Tachycardia. 140–160. Pulsations in peripheral vessels.

Exophthalmos or protrusion of the eyeballs.

Graefe's, Stellwag's and Moebius' signs.

Enlarged Thyroid: On palpation a thrill like that in aneurism.

On auscultation "bruit au diable." Murmur.

It moves with deglutition.

Fine involuntary tremor.

Flushing of face and upper extremity as far as elbow.

Marked nervousness and irritability.

Anemia, emaciation and slight fever. Perspiration is easily induced.

Attacks of vomiting and diarrhea.

Liability to attacks of acute dilatation of the heart.

Simple

R Sodii Glycerino-

phosph. Mercki 3 iv
Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii
Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful three t. p. d.

R Ferri Lactatis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss
Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Div. in pil. no. 1.
One pill three t. p. d.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Ferri Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xxiv
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. xl
 Extr. Digitalis . grn. iv
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
 One after meals.—(Con-
 tinue for months.)

R Thyroidini Merck grn. xxx
 Caps. Supraren-
 alis Sicc. Mercki 3 iss
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xx.

One or two after meals.
 (Particularly indicated
 where there is *lowered arterial
 tension*.)

R Hydrargyri Iodidi
 Rubri Mercki grn. vi
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply freely with friction.

R Sodii Cacodylatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Spt. Frumenti . fl 3 vi
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful after meals for
 about a fortnight. Discon-
 tinue for a few days, then
 resume treatment.

Remedies for Goiter

Ammonium Fluoride.
 Antithyroidin: particularly in ex-
 ophthalmic goiter.
 Arsenic: $\frac{3}{10}$ grain twice daily, in-
 creased, with intermissions, to
 $\frac{1}{10}$ grain, in exophthalmic goiter.
 Belladonna: 15 M tincture every
 hour in exophthalmic goiter.
 Bromides.
 Duboisine Sulphate: $\frac{1}{120}$ grain 2 to
 3 times daily in exophthalmic
 goiter.
 Digitalis: to raise arterial tension
 and slow the heart, in young

R Ammonii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 vss
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv
 Aq. Cinnamomi
 ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Exophthalmic

R Sparteinæ Sulph-
 atis Mercki . 3 i
 Picrotoxini
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Mangani Sulph.
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. lx.
 One three times daily.

R Strontii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Strontii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 vi
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily;
 gradually increase the dose.

R Tinct. Strophanthi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Five drops 3 times daily;
 also apply ice-bag over the
 precordium.

R Sodii Glycerinophos-
 phatis Mercki 3 i
 Aq. Aurantii Flor. fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in water, three
 times daily.

subjects in exophthalmic goiter.
 Ergotin Bonjean: injected into
 parenchyma of goiter; also hy-
 podermically.
 Gold Bromide: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain daily in
 exophthalmic goiter.
 Iodides or Iodine: internally; io-
 dine locally as ointment or tinc-
 ture, and as an injection into
 tumor.
 Iron and Digitalis: in exophthalmic
 goiter.
 Iron Arsenate.
 Mercury Iodide, Red: 1:30 oint-

ment, well rubbed in in front of a hot fire or in the hot sun.

Picrates: in exophthalmic goiter.

Sodium Cacodylate.

Sodium Methylarsenate.

Sparteine: to control the pulse rate and general symptoms in exophthalmic goiter.

Strophanthus: 5 drops tincture 3

times daily to quiet cardiac action in exophthalmic goiter.

Strychnine: $\frac{1}{16}$ grain thrice daily.

Thyraden.

Thyroid Gland: 1 to 2 drams, once a week.

Thyroidin.

Zinc Valerate: 1 grain thrice daily to allay nervous symptoms and insomnia.

GONORRHEA.—A specific inflammation, usually of the urethra and adjacent cavities, and due to the presence of gonococci. For gonorrheal affections of the body see CHORDEE, CONJUNCTIVITIS, URETHRITIS, and VAGINITIS.

GOUT.—PODAGRA.—A disease characterized by painful inflammation of joints, and particularly those of the great toes, and due to an excess of uric acid or alkaline urates (especially sodium urate) in the fluids of the body.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In ACUTE GOUT: Nocturnal attacks for one week of agonizing pain in the metatarso-phalangeal articulation of the great toe.

Arthritic symptoms are severe: Joint is hot, dry, tense and shiny. Suppuration never occurs.

Gouty sore throat. (Pharyngitis.)

In CHRONIC GOUT: Is poly-articular. Deformed swollen joints.

Feet first affected, then the hands.

Tophi in the ears and over the bridge of the nose.

Heberden's Nodosities with crab-eye cysts.

Exacerbations occur but are afebrile.

Urinalysis: Amount.....increased.

Sp. Gr.....low.

Albumin.....abundant.

Casts.....few.

In IRREGULAR GOUT: Tendency to eczema; attacks of biliousness.

Chronic Bronchitis. Arteriosclerosis and interstitial nephritis.

Migraine; hot or itching feet at night.

Urinary findings: Uric acid deposit on standing.

Acidity very high.

Intermittent glycosuria. Liability to calculi.

Acute

R Potassii Bicarbonatis

Mercki . . . 3 ix

Potassii Nitratis

Mercki . . . 3 vi

Sodii Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. i

Div. in pulv. no. xx.

One in the morning in a large glass of water.

(Where there is *high arterial tension of gouty origin*.)

R Dionini . . . grn. xv

Salolis Mercki . 3 iiss

Colchicinæ Cryst.

Mercki. . . grn. ss

Div. in caps. gelat. no. xxx.

One every four hours.

R Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Sodii Nitratis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Vini Colchici

Radicis . . . fl 3 iss

Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii

One to three teaspoonfuls 2 to 3 times daily with water, for a month or longer.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Ext. Belladon. . grn. x

Collodii Mercki . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Paint on with a brush 3 times daily.

R Lithii Benzoatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Sodii Phosphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 v
 Tr. Colchici Rad. fl 3 iiss
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl 3 iv
 Dessertspoonful 2 or 3
 times daily.

R Ol. Betulæ Mercki,
 Ol. Olivæ,
 Linimenti Saponis,
 Tinct. Aconiti,
 Chloroformi Mercki,
 Tinct. Opii, aa fl 3 iv
 Apply freely and cover
 with cotton batting.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Potassii Bicar-
 bon. Mercki . 3 vi
 Vini Colch. Sem. fl 3 ii
 Aq. Camph. . ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in a wineglass-
 ful of water after meals.

R Colchicinae Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Methylis Salicy-
 latis Mercki . fl 3 iiss
 Ol. Menth. Pip. ℥ xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxx.
 One capsule 3 times daily.

R Vini Colch. Sem. fl 3 i
 Magnesii Sul-
 phatis Mercki 3 iv
 Potassii Bicar-
 bonatis Mercki 3 iv
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Aquæ Chloro-
 formi, q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 One tablespoonful, with a
 teaspoonful of lemon juice,
 while effervescing, 3 times
 daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Ung. Belladon. . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Rub in thickly, cover with
 cotton wool, and bandage.

R Atropinæ Mercki grn. iii
 Morphinæ Mercki grn. xv
 Acidi Oleici
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Paint over the painful part
 with a camel's-hair pencil,
 cover with cotton, and band-
 age firmly.

Chronic

R Formini . . . 3 i
 Lithii Salicy-
 latis Mercki . 3 iiss
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 i
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 ii
 Two teaspoonfuls in water
 2 or 3 times daily.

R Tablettæ Ichthalbini
 Mercki . . . no. c
 1-3 tablets before meals.

R Lithii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Vini Colch. Rad. fl 3 i
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful well diluted
 after each meal.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Vini Colchici
 Seminis . . . fl 3 iv
 Tinct. Stramonii
 Seminis . . . fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Cimicif. . fl 3 vi
 Tr. Opii Camph. fl 3 iss
 Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times
 daily.

For dysuria

R Acidi Benzoici
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

For insomnia

R Potassii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Tr. Hyoscyami . ℥ xxx
 Tinct. Lupulini . fl 3 i
 Aq. Camphoræ . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Taken at a dose at bedtime.

Remedies for Gout

Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite: in liniments.
 Alkalies: in chronic conditions.
 Alkaline Mineral Waters.
 Antipyrine: to relieve pain, and as prophylactic.
 Arsenic Trioxide: in rheumatic gout.
 Aspirin.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloroform: in liniments.
 Colchicine or Colchicine Salicylated: to abort paroxysms or lessen severity of symptoms.
 Colchicum.
 Colocynth with Hyoscyamus: to unload bowels.
 Dionin.
 Diplosal.
 Diuretics and Alkaline Drinks.
 Euquinine.
 Ether: hypodermically.
 Formin: energetic eliminant of uric acid.
 Gualacum.
 Ichthyol: 1:4-2 ointment abates the violent pains, and affords remarkably beneficial effects in

subacute or chronic gout.
 Iodides.
 Iodine: painted around joints in chronic gout.
 Lithium Salts: in chronic gout—the bromide internally and a strong solution applied to joints.
 Morphine: hypodermically as close to the affected joint as possible outside the red areola.
 Piperazine.
 Potassa Solution.
 Potassium Acetate.
 Potassium Iodide: when pain is worse at night.
 Quinine.
 Rubefacients.
 Salol or Saloquinine Salicylate.
 Sodium Salicylate: in sufficient doses rapidly relieves acute gout.
 Strontium Salicylate: in chronic gouty conditions.
 Strychnine: hypodermically in the latter stage of gout paralysis.
 Sulphur.
 Sulphurated Potassa.
 Veratrine: as ointment to painful joints.

GRANULATIONS, EXUBERANT.—Excess of new tissue-formation on a wound.

Treated by the local application of Chromic Acid, Copper Sulphate, Dried Alum, Silver Nitrate, or Zinc Chloride.

GRAVEL.—A popular name for urethral calculi. See CALCULI, *Renal and Vesical*.

GRAVES' DISEASE.—See GOITER.

GREEN SICKNESS.—The lay name for Chlorosis. See CHLOROSIS.

GRIPING.—A lay name for colic. See COLIC.

GRIPPE.—The French name for influenza. See INFLUENZA.

GROWTHS, MORBID.—See TUMORS.

GUM RASH.—See STROPHULUS.

GUMS, INFLAMED.—See GINGIVITIS.

HAIR, FALLING OF.—See ALOPECIA.

HAY FEVER.—A type of asthma common in the autumn. See ASTHMA, *Hay Asthma*.

HEADACHE.—CEPHALALGIA.—Pain in the head.*Bilious*

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. ii
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. xii
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One every half-hour until
 the bowels move.

R Ammonii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Morphinæ Ace-
 tatis Mercki . grn. i
 Caffeinæ Citratæ
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Spir. Ammoniaë
 Arom. Mercki fl 3 i
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ fl 3 ii
 Dessertspoonful every 15
 minutes till relieved.

R Resinæ Podophylli
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Tinct. Zingiberis fl 3 ii
 Alcoholis, q.s.ad fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful in a wine-
 glassful of water every night
 at bedtime, or every second,
 third, or fourth night, as re-
 quired.

Malarial

R Methyleni Cœrulei
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Euquininæ. . . grn. c
 Pulv. Myristici . grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xx.
 One, four times daily.

Migraine (Hemicrania)

R Triphenini . . . 3 ii
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. viii
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One every 4 hours.

R Aconitinæ (*Potent*)

Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{15}$
 Dionini . . . grn. viii
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Butyl-chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Tinct. Gelsemii . fl 3 i
 Tinct. Cannabis
 Indicaë . . . ℥ xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Tablespoonful every half
 hour till relieved.

R Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Syr. Aurantii . 3 ii
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 i
 Tablespoonful at once, and
 repeated in an hour if neces-
 sary.

R Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Extr. Cannabis
 Indicaë Mercki grn. ii
 Extr. Bella-
 donnaë . . . grn. iii
 Zinci Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One after meals.

Congestive

R Extr. Colocynthis
 Co. grn. xii
 Oleoresinæ Cap-
 sici Mercki. . ℥ ii
 Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One pill 3 times daily; also
 25 grains sodium bromide at
 night.

R Antipyrin. Mercki 3 ii
 Camphoræ Monobrom.
 brom. Mercki grn. xxiv
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. xxiv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxiv.
 One or two every 3 or 4
 hours.

Nervous

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Acidi Nitrohydrochlor. Dil. fl 3 ii
 Spt. Chloroformi fl 3 vi
 Tinct. Zingiberis fl 3 iii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in water 3
 times daily.

R Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. viii
 Zinci Phosphidi
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Ferri Reducti
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One after each meal.

R Sodii Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Potassii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One or two powders every
 4 hours till relieved.

Neuralgic

R Acetanilidi
 Merck . . . grn. xx
 Acetphenetidini
 Merck . . . grn. xx
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xx
 Dionini . . . grn. iii
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. v
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every 2 hours for two
 doses, then every 4 hours till
 relieved.

R Antipyrin. Mercki 3 ii
 Butyl-Chlorali
 Hydr. Mercki 3 ii
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 2 to 4
 hours.

R Camphoræ Monobrom.
 Merck . . . grn. xxiv
 Caffeinæ Citratæ
 Merck . . . grn. xxiv
 Antipyrin. Merck 3 ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xiv.
 One or two every 4 hours.

Rheumatic and gouty

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii
 Spt. Camph. ad fl 3 ii
 Rub in 2 or 3 times daily.

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. xxx
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Merck . . . 3 i
 Aq. Cinnam. . . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every hour till
 relieved.

R Quininæ Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Ext. Colchici
 Rad. Mercki . grn. iv
 Ext. Digitalis . grn. iv
 Aconitinæ (*Potent*) Mercki . grn. $\frac{1}{40}$
 Div. in pil. no. x.
 One at night and after dinner.

Syphilitic

R Hydrargyri Iodidi
 Flavi Mercki . grn. v
 Ext. Lappæ Spirituosæ. . . 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One after meals.

Uremic

R Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Spt. Juniperi. . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
 Spt. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iv
 Infus. Scoparii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ xii
 Wineglassful 3 times daily.

R Potassii Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Digitalini Ger-
 manici Mercki grn. iss
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

Remedies for Headache

Acetanilide: 4 grain doses effective in all forms of headache; a heart stimulant should be given with it.

Acetphenetidin: 5 grains effective in all forms of headache.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric, Diluted: 10 drops in water before meals often useful in bilious headache; also where pain just above eyeballs without constipation; also for pain at back of neck.

Acid, Salicylic: in rheumatic headache.

Ammonia: aromatic spirit, 30 to 120 minims, in nervous headache.

Ammonium Chloride: 10 to 20 grains in bilious and hysterical headaches, and in hemicrania.

Amyl Nitrite: $\frac{1}{30}$ minim in congestive headaches with severe flushings at menstrual period; also inhaled where extreme pallor of face in nervous headache.

Antacids.

Antipyrine: in all forms of headache.

Arsenic: in throbbing supraorbital headache.

Belladonna: in all forms of headache; also in frontal headache, especially at menstrual period, or if from fatigue.

Bromides: large doses in nervous headache.

Bromipin: where bromides not well borne.

Bromural.

Caffeine: the alkaloid or citrated caffeine with acetanilide, antipyrine, or acetphenetidin.

Calomel: in bilious headache; very small doses ($\frac{1}{30}$ grain every hour for 10 to 12 doses) to relieve headache occurring at night in syphilis.

Camphor Monobromated.

Camphor: with acetanilide or antipyrine in nervous headache; saturated solution externally in headache of uterine origin, and in hysterical women.

Cannabis Indica: in climacteric headache; 10 minims of tincture, or $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of extract, three times daily often relieves severe neuralgic headache.

Coffee and Morphine.

Diplosal.

Ether Spray: locally, for frontal headache after illness or fatigue.

Gualacol: a few drops rubbed in gently often relieves nervous headache.

Guarana: 20 grains every half hour for 3 doses, or 15 minims fluidextract every 15 minutes in periodic headaches not of malarial origin.

Heat: as hot-water bag or poultice to nape of neck.

Ice-bag: applied to head, or leeches back of ears, in severe headache.

Ignatia: in hysterical headache.

Magnesium Carbonate.

Menthol: local, in frontal headache.

Morphine.

Mustard: as foot-bath, or poultice to nape of neck.

Podophyllum: in sick headache with bilious diarrhea, or in constipation with dark evacuations.

Potassium Bromide: 15 to 30 grn. in ordinary or sick headache.

Potassium Iodide: 10 grain doses in congestive headache; also in rheumatic headache with tenderness of scalp.

Sodium Bicarbonate: with bitters before meals in frontal headache at junction of hairy scalp and forehead, or pain in upper part of forehead without constipation. As wash to the mouth when headache depends on decayed teeth.

Sodium Phosphate: as laxative in bilious headache.

Sodium Salicylate: 2—3 grains ev. 15 min. in neuralgic headache.

Strychnine: with aloin and belladonna in bilious headache from obstinate constipation.

Tea: strong in nervous headache.

HEARTBURN.—A burning sensation, with regurgitation of fluid from the stomach, and caused by acetic or putrefactive fermentation of the stomach contents. See PYROSIS.

HEART DISEASE.—Disturbances and pathological conditions of the chief organ of circulation, the heart.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In **DILATATION**: The ultimate outcome of hypertrophy when compensation breaks.

Nervous Symptoms: An anemic headache with dizziness and vertigo.

Respiratory Symptoms: Syncopal attacks occur in fatty heart. Dyspnea very characteristic.

The following may occur:

Chronic Bronchitis, Pulmonary Edema, Hydrothorax, Brown Induration of the lung.

Circulatory Symptoms: Rapid, feeble, compressible, irregular pulse.

Digestive Symptoms: Bradycardia occurs in fatty heart. Flatulence is always present.

Catarrh of the stomach and intestines.

Diarrhea alternating with constipation.

Genito-Urinary Symptoms: Urine: Small in amount and concentrated. Specific gravity is high.

Skin: A "muddy complexion" with anemia and pigmentation.

Abdominal Viscera: All of them are engorged.

Enlarged liver, spleen and kidney.

Dropsy and *Anasarca* indicate the last stage of the disease.

Ascites and edema of the legs. Serous apoplexy (wet brain).

Physical Signs: Apex cannot be located accurately because of the diffuse precordial wave and epigastric pulsations.

Systolic thrills or tremors. Heard more often in aortic than in mitral disease.

Dullness increased more in the width than in the long diameter. The broadest base is *above*, and the dullness extends beyond the nipple line.

On auscultation the heart sounds are distinctly audible.

Independent of all murmurs we may elicit:

Duplication of the first sound.

Galloping rhythm—a reduplication.

Embryonic cardiac sounds. Accentuated pulmonic sounds.

A rapid, irregular and intermittent heart.

Must be differentiated from pericarditis with effusion.

In HYPERTROPHY:—*Etiology*: Chronic Valvular disease.

Chronic Nephritis, especially the interstitial.

Obstruction to the onward flow of blood to the arterial system, such as occurs in:

Mediastinal Tumor, Thoracic Aneurism, Arteriosclerosis.

All forms of myocardial disease.

Those things causing tachycardia: as in Excessive use of tea, tobacco and coffee.

Exophthalmic goiter.

Adherent pericarditis.

So long as hypertrophy predominates over dilatation there are no symptoms except a *congestive headache*.

Death may occur on sudden exertion.

Physical Signs: Forceful apex beat. Epigastric pulsations.

Apex displaced *downward* to the left to 6th interspace.

The increased dullness in the length is proportionately greater than in the width.

Increase in intensity of the first sound making it more booming in quality.

Accentuated aortic second sound.

Hypertrophy of the *right ventricle* is a conservative process in mitral

disease. It will also occur in all cases of lung interference, e. g. Cirrhosis and emphysema.

Pulmonic second sound is accentuated.

In MYOCARDIAL DISEASE.—A "weak heart" gives the following symptoms:

Dyspnea on exertion.

Pulse: is *slow, feeble* and *irregular*.

Signs of dilatation.

Anginal attacks and Stokes-Adam's Syndrome.

Sudden death may occur without previous symptoms

In CHRONIC VALVULAR DISEASE.—Aortic Regurgitation: Occurs most often in *able-bodied men* giving a *syphilitic* and *alcoholic* history. Develops about the age of 40.

Arteriosclerosis and endocarditis are also factors.

Angina is more frequent here than at any other valve lesion.

Sudden death is quite characteristic.

Embolic symptoms due to recurring endocarditis.

Hematuria and *hemiplegia* are most frequent.

Distressing dreams and disturbed sleep common at the close.

Headache, dizziness and flashes of light and palpitation are explained by the left ventricle hypertrophy.

When Compensation Fails: Cough, dyspnea and edema of feet.

General anasarca very infrequent here.

Hemoptysis also very rare in this valve lesion.

Physical Signs: "Cor bovinum" with signs of hypertrophy.

Diastolic murmur at third left costal cartilage transmitted down to the ensiform, and to the axilla along the fourth intercostal space (not by way of apex).

Flint Murmur: Presystolic at the apex, appearing and disappearing without cause. It is not accompanied by a thrill.

Corrigan Water-Hammer Pulse.

Pulse in aortic disease is *slow*, usually retarded or delayed. High systolic and low diastolic B.P.

When dilatation predominates we will find a systolic murmur of *relative mitral insufficiency*.

In AORTIC STENOSIS: Is always associated with some incompetency.

Hypertrophy of the left ventricle, but symptoms of the "venous cycle" are wanting.

Systolic murmur at the second right intercostal space which is propagated to the vessels of the neck.

Characteristic forcible *thrill* at the base.

Pulse very slow. Systole much prolonged. Tension good.

Apex beat invisible and oftentimes indistinctly felt.

Relative mitral insufficiency may develop after dilatation.

In MITRAL REGURGITATION:—*Even when compensation* is present: there is:

Dyspnea. Congested appearance and clubbed fingers.

Tendency to Bronchitis and Hemoptysis.

When compensation is broken:

Venous stasis is very marked causing:

Brown induration of the lung.

Cough with bloody or watery expectoration.

Dyspnea and cyanosis. Right side hydrothorax.

Cyanotic induration of the viscera. General anasarca.

Physical Signs:

Right ventricle hypertrophy compensates for the defect at the mitral orifice. Accentuated pulmonic second.

Left ventricle also hypertrophies.

Pulse always rapid and small even from the start.

Systolic murmur at the apex transmitted to the left axilla to inferior angle of the scapula.

Extensive area of *transverse dullness*.

In MITRAL STENOSIS:—Occurs *early in life* especially in *girls*.

Endocarditis, chorea and rheumatism contribute thereto.

Presystolic blubbery murmur around the apex for an area of about 2 inches.

Purring thrill at fourth or fifth interspace on the left side within the nipple line. It is presystolic in time.

Right ventricle hypertrophy *without* the left.

Accentuated pulmonic second sound.

Pulse: Rapid, irregular and weak.

Tendency to *embolic symptoms* because of valve vegetations.

Apex displaced to the left and *upward*.

Failure in hypertrophy of the right ventricle in mitral disease brings forth symptoms of the "venous cycle."

In TRICUSPID REGURGITATION:—Is secondary to:

Lesions of the Mitral Valve.

Pulmonary obstruction as occurs in:

Cirrhosis of the lung; emphysema.

Systolic pulsation and distention of the cervical veins.

Systolic distention of the liver.

Systolic murmur at the ensiform cartilage.

Transmitted upward to the right third interspace, and at times to the right as far as the axilla.

Other valve lesions not important.

In Enfeeblement

R Digitoxini Merck grn. $\frac{1}{5}$
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Syrupi, q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Small teaspoonful in water
 three times daily, at intervals
 of 4 to 8 hours.

R Adonidini Merck grn. ii
 Sparteinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. vi
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.
 (Useful where *digitalis*
fails.)

In Degeneration

R Tinct. Strophanthi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Ferri et Quin. Citr.
 Solub. Mercki grn. xl
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

In Dilatation

R Digitoxini Merck grn. $\frac{1}{12}$
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . gtt. xl
 Alcoholis, q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful in 3 or 4 table-
 spoonfuls water 3 times daily.

R Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx
 Fluidextr. Digitalis . . . ℥ xxxii
 Fluidextr. Convallariæ Majalis . ℥ xx
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful after each
 meal.

With Arterial Sclerosis

R Sparteinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iss
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Take the whole during the
 course of the day.

In Failure

R Spir. Glycerylis
 Nitratis . . . ℥ xxiv
 Spir. Ammon.
 Arom. Mercki fl 3 i
 Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 ii
 Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in water every
 six hours.

R Spir. Glycerylis
 Nitratis . . . ℥ xxiv
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥ xxiv
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Strophanthi Mercki . . ℥ l
 Aquæ Chloroformi, q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours.

R Camphoræ . . . 3 i
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 x
 Inject 50 to 75 minims into the arm.

In Hypertrophy

R Potassii Nitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 vii
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xvi
 Acidi Hydrocyan.
 Dil. Mercki . ℥ xv
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.

R Tinct. Veratri . fl 3 iv
 5-15 drops 3 times daily.

In Insufficiency

R Caffeinæ Mercki 3 i
 Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss
 Sparteinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xii.
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

Remedies for Heart Disease

HEART AFFECTIONS GENERALLY

Aconite: to diminish irritability or excitement; better adapted for functional derangement than for organic disease.

Adonidin: prompt cardiac stimulant like digitalis.

Alcohol: as brandy, when heart suddenly stops, as by fright, shock, loss of blood, etc.

In Irritability

R Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 i
 Adonidini Merck grn. iii
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

In Palpitation

R Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 ii
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful three times daily.

R Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 ii
 Spir. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 i
 Liq. Ammonii
 Acetatis . ad fl 3 iv
 Dessertspoonful every four hours.

In Pericarditis (Hydropericardium)

R Potassii Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Spir. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 i
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

In Smoker's Heart

R Adonidini Merck grn. iiss
 Ammonii Carbon. Mercki . grn. xlv
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xv
 Div. in pulv. (in capsul. gelat.) no. xxx.
 One three times daily.

Amyl Nitrite: to relieve heart pains.
 Arsenic: in dyspnea from weak heart; useful with iron and strychnine in cardiac neuroses, and in weak heart with pain.

Blisters: over precordial region as stimulant in extreme weakness.
 Caffeine: as cardiac stimulant, and as diuretic.

Camphor: hypodermically in oily solution as cardiac stimulant.

Chloral, Hydrated: should not be used (because a cardiac depressant), except in neurotic palpitation and pseudo angina pectoris.

Cimicifuga: useful in fatty heart; relieves excessive dyspnea in weak heart.

Convallaria: cardiac stimulant like digitalis, but less reliable.

Digitalin or Digipuratum.

Digitalis: very useful in weak, rapid heart, in valvular disease, and irritable heart.

Dionin: to relieve dyspnea and cough.

Erythrol Tetranitrate: to lower arterial tension.

Ether: 20 minims hypodermically in sudden heart failure.

Hyoscyamus: 40 to 60 minims tincture in functional derangement from emotion.

Iron: in anemic forms, dilatation, fatty heart, and mitral regurgitation.

Morphine: in dyspnea, angina, diseased coronary arteries, mitral regurgitation, and aortic disease.

Musk: cardiac stimulant.

Nux Vomica: in heart failure.

Potassium Iodide: in non-compensatory mitral and myocardial diseases, and in cardiac debility.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: to lower arterial tension in cardiac failure or weakness.

Strychnine: in weak or falling heart.

Theophylline: as diuretic.

Veratrum Viride: as cardiac depressant in excessive hypertrophy.

HEART, DILATED

Amyl Nitrite: in dyspnea from dilatation.

Digitalis: in dilatation and hypertrophy of left ventricle without valvular disease.

Digitalin "German": most reliable digitalis preparation.

Digitoxin.

Dionin: in dilated heart with dyspnea.

Mercury and Chalk, with Digitalis and Squill: in dropsy from cardiac disease.

Morphine: $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grain hypodermically, 2 to 3 times a week in dilated heart with dyspnea.

Purgatives.

Sodium Nitrite.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.

Sparteine: to maintain kidney action.

HEART, FATTY

Amyl Nitrite: in dyspnea from dilatation.

Arsenic.

Cimicifuga: instead of digitalis (which should not be used).

Iron Chloride: small doses tinct.

Stimulants: used freely in acute attacks.

Strophanthus.

Strychnine: useful, with iron; should not be pushed too far.

HEART, HYPERTROPHIED

Aconite, used cautiously in valvular disease; 1 drop of tincture for long periods to lower heart action gradually and keep it low.

Amyl Nitrite.

Bromides.

Camphor: 3 to 12 grains daily in palpitation and dyspnea.

Digipuratum.

Digitalin "German": small doses in pure hypertrophy from valvular disease or excessive muscular exertion.

Ergot: where no valvular lesion.

Galvanism.

Iron: in anemia.

Potassium Iodide: small doses long continued.

Veratrum Viride: 5 drops tincture as heart depressant in simple hypertrophy and irritable tobacco heart; contraindicated in valvular lesions.

HEART, PALPITATION OF

Acid Hydrocyanic: in palpitation from dyspepsia.

Aconite: in fluttering heart and palpitation.

Amyl Nitrite.

Belladonna: in cardiac strain; small doses in irregular heart.

Bromides: in fluttering heart.

Camphor: in nervous palpitation.

Digitalin "German": small doses as sedative; with iron in palpitation with valvular disease.

Hyoscyamus: in nervous palpitation from excitement; large doses in functional disturbance.

Iron: in palpitation from anemia, dyspepsia, coffee, tea, tobacco.

Lead Acetate: in violent palpitation.

Nux Vomica: in nervous palpitation.

Posture: head hung forward, body bent, arms by the sides, and breath held for a few seconds.

Potassium Bromide: in fluttering heart.

Veratrine: as ointment to chest in rapid, irregular pulse, hurried breathing, dropsy, palpitation.

HEART, VALVULAR DISEASE OF

Aconite: to quiet heart action; use with caution.

Adonidin: $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain 3 times daily to regulate heart.
 Barium Chloride: $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. 3-4 t. p. d. as diuretic, and cardiac tonic.
 Caffeine: as tonic and diuretic in scanty urine with cardiac pains, dyspnea, etc.
 Digitalin "German" or Digitalis: in mitral disease; avoid in purely aortic disease, but useful when this is complicated with mitral.
 Morphine: hypodermically to re-

lieve pain and dyspnea, particularly in mitral disease.
 Nitrites: to lessen vascular tension.
 Nux Vomica: 1 drop tincture in heart failure, and in asthma.
 Purgatives: sometimes useful in engorgement of right side of heart, to remove fluid, and lessen tension.
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.
 Strophanthus: as cardiac tonic.
 Strychnine: as cardiac tonic.
 Veratrum Viride: cardiac sedative.

HEMATEMESIS.—Vomiting of blood from hemorrhage of the stomach. (See also GASTRIC ULCER, *Hemorrhage*.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—As a rule the cause lies in stomach, liver or spleen. Sometimes the cause may lie in heart or lungs.

Gastric ulcer or gastric carcinoma. Leukemia.

Cirrhosis of liver, and portal obstruction.

The blood is vomited up. Blood is mixed with particles of food.

Color is dark (black). Reaction is acid.

Tarry stools passed after the attack.

Prodromes precede the vomiting.

Giddiness or faintness.

R Stypticini . . . grn. x
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xl
 Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Teaspoonful in water every
 2 or 3 hours, as needed.

R Acidi Gallici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One every 4 hours.

Remedies for Hematemesis

Acid, Gallic: alone or with diluted sulphuric acid.

Acid, Tannic: 10 to 20 grains in hematemesis from gastric ulcer.

Alum: in passive hemorrhage.

Antipyrine: with ferric chloride.

Ergotin Bonjean: in urgent cases, 2 to 5 grains hypodermically.

Hydrastinine: as vaso-constrictor.

Ice: small pieces swallowed.

Iron Chloride: the tincture, with small pieces ice.

Iron Subsulphate.

Lead Acetate: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains in gastric ulcer.

Stypticin: highly useful and powerful hemostatic.

Turpentine Oil: in passive hemorrhage with debility.

Vinegar, with water (1:4).

HEMATURIA.—**RENAL HEMORRHAGE.**—Blood in the urine.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Causes resident in the kidney:

Inflammations and congestions.

Tumors, tuberculosis and infarction.

Renal calculus and parasites. Traumatism to loins.

Causes resident in the urinary passages:

Stone in the ureter. New growth or ulcer of the bladder.

Recurrent hematuria occurs in early stage of enlarged prostate.

Infectious fevers, malaria and leukemia.

Localization of the hemorrhage.

Kidney: Blood is well mixed with the urine making it smoky, reddish brown and cloudy.

White blood cells and casts.

Fragmentation of the R.B.C.

Ureters: Small clots of blood are passed.

Bladder: Blood settles to the bottom, therefore the last part of the urine is most bloody.
 On lavage of the bladder the water will be blood-tinged.
 If bleeding is higher up, clear.
 Cystoscopy and ureteral catheterization.

Urethra: Employ the "2-glass test."
 Some blood can be squeezed out.

R Stypticini . . . grn. viii
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki grn. xxiv
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

R Aluminis Mercki 3 iv
 Aquæ fl 3 viii
 Two teaspoonfuls in pint of tepid water, to be introduced into bladder.
 (In severe *vesical* hemorrhage, after washing out with tepid water.)

R Cornutin. Cit-
 ratis Mercki . grn. i
 Ergotini Mercki . grn. xvi
 Div. in pil. no. xvi.
 Two pills 3 times daily.

R Acidi Gallici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl 3 i
 Tr. Opii Deod. . fl 3 i
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 iv
 Tablespoonful every four hours or oftener.

Remedies for Hematuria

Acid, Acetic: Injection of equal parts vinegar and water.
 Acid, Gallic: 10 to 20 grains every hour or two.
 Acid, Sulphuric: with gallic acid.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum: Internally, or as injection into bladder.
 Ammonium Benzoate: 5 grains every 2 hours in albuminuria and hematuria of scarlet fever.
 Camphor: 2 to 5 grains may relieve renal hyperemia and bloody urine caused by can-

tharides, turpentine oil, copalva, etc.
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically exceedingly useful, and rapid in operation.
 Gelatin: 5 to 6 fl. dr. 1:50 sterilized solution subcutaneously.
 Iron Chloride, Ferric.
 Myrtol: in hematuria not due to acute congestion.
 Quinine: in large doses when due to malarial infection.
 Stypticin: very efficient and powerful hemostatic.

HEMICRANIA.—A form of headache. See HEADACHE, *Migraine*.

HEMIPLEGIA.—Paralysis of one side of the body. See PARALYSIS.

HEMOGLOBINURIA.—Hemoglobin in the urine.

R Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Camphoræ Mono-
 brom. Mercki grn. xxiv
 Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. 1/50
 Pulv. Capsici. . grn. vi
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One every 4 hours.

R Acetphenetidini
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. v
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. x
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One powder ev. 2 hrs. till temperature reduced.
 (Where fever high.)

HEMOPTYSIS.—Spitting of blood.

Bedside Diagnosis.—As a rule the cause lies in the lungs or heart.

Pulmonary tuberculosis. Initial stage of pneumonia.

Diseases of the mitral orifice.

Vicarious menstruation.

Onset is sudden; there being no prodromes.

Warm saltish taste in the mouth.

Blood is *coughed* up. Reaction is alkaline.

Color is bright red and frothy.

Blood is mixed with mucus. Cough persists.

R Stypticini . . . grn. viii
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxiv
 Syr. Krameriae . fl 3 ii
 Aq. Dest. . ad fl 3 ii
 Dessertspoonful every two
 hours till bleeding stops. Put
 ice-bag to chest.

R Stypticini . . . grn. x
 Plumbi Acetatis
 Merck . . . grn. xx
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. x
 Pulv. Opii Merck grn. v
 Div. in pil. no. x.
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

R Terpinolis Mercki fl 3 iv
 Three drops in a little milk
 every 2 hours. If the bleed-
 ing stops or decreases within
 12 hours, 2 drops every 2
 hours may be given, or 3
 drops every 3 hours. After
 total disappearance of the
 hemoptysis continue the rem-
 edy for 2 or 3 days with 2
 drops 3 or 4 t. p. d.

R Aluminis Mercki 3 i
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Ipecac. Co.
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One every 2 hours.

R Dionini . . . grn. viii
 Apomorphinae Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. i
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful at a dose.
 (To relieve the *cough*.)

R Pulv. Opii et
 Ipecac. Mercki grn. xxx
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One powder at a dose, and
 repeated as required.

Pulmonary hemorrhage

R Calcii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 i–3 iss
 Tinct. Cinnam. . fl 3 ii
 Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 vi
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Tablespoonful every two
 hours; the whole to be taken
 during the 24 hours.
 (In all cases of *internal*
hemorrhages.)

R Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. vi
 Acidi Gallici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xii.
 One capsule every 3 hours.

R Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. v
 Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.
 One capsule every 3 hours.

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Morphinae Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. iss
 Div. in pil. no. x.
 One pill 3 times daily.

Remedies for Hemoptysis

Acid, Gallic or Tannic.
 Aconite: to quiet circulation and reduce blood pressure.
 Atropine: $\frac{1}{100}$ grain hypodermically to check phthisical hemoptysis.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Chloral, Hydrated: as sedative to allay excitement.
 Chloroform: to chest.
 Cold Applications.
 Ergot: 30 to 40 minims fluidextract every 3 to 4 hours, or hourly in severe cases.
 Ergotin Bonjean: 2 to 3 grains hypodermically; should not be used in arterial hemorrhage.
 Gelatin: 4 fl. dr. 1:50 sterilized

normal-salt-solution hypodermically.
 Ipecac: emetic doses often arrest.
 Iron Acetate: a very weak solution constantly sipped.
 Lead Acetate: with opium.
 Opium: to allay excitement, diminish anxiety, and reduce blood pressure.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Nitrate: with digitalis or antimony when fever present.
 Sodium Chloride: half a teaspoonful taken dry, and repeated until nausea.
 Stypticin: powerful and efficient hemostatic.
 Styptol.

HEMORRHAGE.—Bleeding from a vein or artery. See CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE; EPISTAXIS, HEMATHEMESIS, HEMATURIA, HEMOPTYSIS, METRORRHAGIA and TYPHOID FEVER.

Remedies for Hemorrhage

Acid, Gallic: in passive hemorrhage, and particularly for systemic effects upon remote parts; often useful combined with ergot and digitalis.
 Acid, Tannic: locally.
 Aconite: to reduce circulation in epistaxis, hemoptysis, etc., and in profuse pulmonary hemorrhage.
 Adrenalin.
 Alum.
 Antipyrine.
 Belladonna: in hemorrhage from rectal ulcers.
 Calcium Chloride: 5 to 7 grains every 2 to 3 hours greatly increases coagulability of the blood; useful in uterine hemorrhage and hemophilia.
 Ergot or Ergotin: particularly useful in uterine hemorrhage; should not be used in arterial hemorrhage.
 Extract Suprarenal Capsule: powerful vasoconstrictor: 1:3 boric acid solution useful in *post-operative* or *inflammatory* bleeding. In eye and nose disease, preceded by cocaine, to prevent secondary hemorrhage.
 Ferropyrine.
 Gelatin: a 1:50–20 sterilized solution subcutaneously as styptic and hemostatic; 6 fl. oz. per os daily in hemophilia.
 Hydrastine: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain hypodermically.
 Hydrastinine: in uterine hemorrhage.
 Iron Acetate: dilute solution sipped in hemorrhage of lungs and kidneys.
 Iron Chloride or Subsulphate: locally and also internally.
 Lead Acetate.

Opium: to allay excitement and reduce blood pressure.
 Stypticin: exceedingly useful and powerful hemostatic, anodyne, and sedative for most forms of hemorrhage.
 Styptol.

HEMORRHAGE, INTESTINAL

Acid, Gallic: 15 grains with a few drops tinct. opium in iced water every 2 to 3 hours in typhoid.
 Acid, Tannic: in intestinal hemorrhage of typhoid.
 Belladonna: for rectal ulcers.
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically in urgent cases.
 Enemas, Styptic.
 Iodine: 1 to 2 drops tincture in passive form.
 Iron Chloride.
 Lead Acetate.
 Opium: with astringents; allays excitement.
 Stypticin: very efficient.

HEMORRHAGE, POST-PARTUM

Acid, Acetic: as vinegar, applied direct to uterus.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Amyl, Nitrite: by inhalation.
 Atropine: hypodermically in profuse flooding following abortion.
 Cimicifuga: to check prolonged hemorrhage.
 Digitalis: tablespoonful of infusion twice daily, and in urgent cases every half-hour for 4 doses.
 Ergot: fluidextract immediately after delivery.
 Ergotin Bonjean: 2 grains best given hypodermically when flooding occurs.

Ferropyrine.
Hot Water: injection into uterus.
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride: uterine hemostatic.

Opium: 30 minims with brandy in profuse bleeding.
Stypticin: powerful uterine hemostatic.

HEMORRHOIDS.—Vascular tumors of the mucous membrane of the rectum.

Bleeding

R Pulv. Gallæ . . grn. xx
Pulv. Opii Merck grn. xx
Plumbi Acetatis
Mercki . . . grn. xx
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Apply night and morning on lint, after bathing the part with cold water.

R Antipyrinæ
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Salolis Mercki . 3 iss
Ext. Belladon. . grn. ii
Ol. Theobrom. . 3 ii
Div. in supposit. no. xii.

R Acidi Carbolici
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Sodii Biboratis
Mercki . . . 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
Inject 2 to 4 minims into base of hemorrhoid, and repeat in 4 to 5 days if necessary. Great caution is needed!

Internal

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . 3 i
Ichthyolis . . . ℥ lxxv
Hydrarg. Chloridi
Mitis Mercki . grn. xlv
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Insert a piece the size of a small nut into rectum after each evacuation.

R Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Pulv. Opii Mercki 3 i
Iodoformi Mercki 3 i
Lanum Mercki . 3 v
Petrolati . . . 3 iii
Apply inside morning and night, by means of a pile-pipe, after douching.
(Where much pain.)

External

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
Acidi Tannici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xxx
Ung. Belladon. . 3 iv
Cerat. Plumbi
Subacetatis . 3 ii
Apply freely several times daily.
(In *painful* piles. Useful also for internal piles with prolapse.)

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. ii
Ext. Belladon. . 3 i
Acidi Tannici
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Apply night and morning.

R Ichthyolis . . . grn. l

Acidi Tannici
Mercki . . . grn. l
Ext. Belladon. . grn. xx
Ext. Stramonii . grn. xx
Ext. Hamamel. . grn. l
Ol. Theobrom. . 3 ii
Div. in supposit. no. x.

Remedies for Hemorrhoids

Acid, Carbolic: with salicylic acid and glycerin as injection into hemorrhoids.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Nitric: as caustic; 1:30 solution as lotion for bleeding piles.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Tannic: locally in ointment.
 Aloes: often relieves by removing constipation.
 Alum: in bleeding piles.
 Belladonna.
 Calomel.
 Cocaine: for inflamed and painful piles.
 Ergot: with or without nux vomica in dilated hemorrhoidal veins.
 Ferropyrine.
 Gall Ointment with Opium.
 Hydrastis: as lotion or ointment externally; internally 15 minims tincture.

Hyoscyamus: bruised leaves or ointment externally.
 Ichthyol: 5 to 15 minims internally after each meal, and applied externally as ointment or suppository.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: as ointment or suppository.
 Iron Subsulphate: as wash or ointment.
 Lead Acetate.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium: locally to relieve pain.
 Podophyllum: as cathartic in recent piles.
 Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.
 Rhubarb.
 Saline Purgatives.
 Senna: as confection, or as comp. liquorice powder.
 Sodium Sulphate.
 Stramonium.
 Tannoform.

HEPATIC DISEASES.—Diseases of the liver.

Bedside Diagnosis: In ATROPHIC HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS.—A large liver early, but a contracted liver later.

The symptoms are chiefly obstructive.

Contraction of connective tissue about portal vessels causes:

Chronic gastric catarrh. Morning nausea and vomiting.

Tendency to hemorrhages. Hematemesis and epistaxis.

Hemorrhoids are diagnostic. Progressive ascites.

Caput Medusæ about the navel.

Slight degree of jaundice occurring late.

Spleen enlarged. Hypertrophy of the heart.

A little fever is the rule, 100–102° F.

Toxic symptoms may occur at any time: delirium, stupor or coma.

Must then be diagnosed from uremia.

In HYPERTROPHIC HEPATIC CIRRHOSIS:—Connective tissue compresses chiefly the bile capillaries:

Large, tender and smooth liver.

Recurrent attacks of pain in hepatic region.

Jaundice: Early, intense and progressive.

Absence of obstructive symptoms, such as ascites.

Bile in the urine, but no clay-colored stools.

Runs a more rapid course than atrophic cirrhosis.

Spleen apt to be greatly enlarged.

In HEPATIC ABSCESS:—Enlargement of the liver upward and to the right and behind. Dullness. If felt below the costal margin it is smooth.

Intermittent, irregular septic fever.

Slight jaundice: A muddy complexion.

Friction fremitus over the hepatic area.

Dull pain under the scapulae. Sharp when peritoneum is involved.

Leucocytosis.

Danger of perforation of lung and pleura causing Empyema.

"Anchovy sauce expectoration."

Aspirate: Amœba found in amœbic dysentery.

It most frequently follows:

Suppurative Cholangitis due to Gall Stones.

Suppurative Pylephlebitis due to ulcerative affections of the bowel; Typhoid and Appendicitis.

Amœbic Dysentery.

Acute hepatitis

R Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xii
 Liq. Ammonii
 Acetatis . . . fl 3 x
 Syr. Limonis, ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. xv
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One every hour following
 the last in two hours with a
 seidlitz powder.

Chronic hepatitis

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 iv
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 ii
 Tablespoonful with water 3
 times daily.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iv
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. xx
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One every 2 hours till they
 operate, then follow with a
 dose of salts.

R Fel. Bovis Purif
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Res. Podophylli
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One, three times daily.

Cirrhosis

R Ammonii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Tr. Cardam. Co. fl 3 iv
 Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful before meals.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ammonii Chlo-
 ridi Mercki . . 3 ii
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Congestion

R Sodii Bicarbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Sodii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Sodii Phosphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Sodii Benzoatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Teaspoonful in half a glass
 warm water before breakfast.

R Sparteinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Quassini Mercki grn. i
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One three times daily.

R Potassii Bicarbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Syrupi fl 3 ii
 1-4 teaspoonfuls with lem-
 on-juice, in half a glass of
 water; take while effervescing.

Remedies for Hepatic Diseases

Acid, Nitric: in chronic congestion
 and cirrhosis.
 Ammonium Chloride: in chronic
 torpor and hepatitis, passive
 congestion, and abscess; 20
 grains every 4 hours.

Ammonium Iodide.
 Calomel: in congestion; not in pa-
 renchymatic inflammations.
 Cholagogues.
 Colchicum: in hepatic congestion
 and dropsy; with alkalies in gout.

Iodides and Iodine: in hypertrophy and chronic congestion.
 Iodipn.
 Ipecac: full doses in hepatitis if dysentery present.
 Magnesium Sulphate: in acute hepatitis.
 Mercurials: as cholagogues, where deficiency or excess of bile.
 Ox-Gall.
 Phosphorus: in acute yellow atrophy.

Podophyllum: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain every 6 hours in portal congestion.
 Quinine: 15 to 20 grains with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain morphine in acute climatic or malarial congestion.
 Sodium Phosphate: as cholagogue particularly in infantile jaundice and hepatic calculi.
 Sodium Sulphate.
 Sulphites: in chronic hepatitis.
 Tartar Emetic: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain every 2 to 3 hours with opium or calomel, in acute hepatitis.

HERNIA.—Protrusion of a loop or knuckle of an organ or tissue through an abnormal opening.

Remedies for Hernia

Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloroform: inhaled to assist reduction.
 Coffee: large doses to aid in reduction of strangulated hernia.

Ether and Belladonna.
 Ether Spray.
 Iodine.
 Morphine: hypodermically.
 Opium.

HERPES.—A disease of the skin or mucous membrane, characterized by groups of vesicles or an inflamed base.

Simple

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xlv
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. xv
 Alcoholis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Apply with a swab.

R Morphinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. vi
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Apply freely.

R Acidi Carbolic
 Mercki . . . gtt. v-xv
 Calaminæ Mercki 3 ss-3 i
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ss-3 i
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

Labial

R Tinct. Benzoini
 Comp. . . . fl 3 ii
 Balsami Peruv. . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Apply several times daily.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. x
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply 3 times daily.

Menstrual

R Camphoræ . . . grn. l
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xx
 Alcoholis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply on lips as a prophylactic prior to menstrual period.

Progenital

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Alcoholis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Bathe part, then apply the solution twice daily.

Preputial

R Aluminis Mercki 3 i
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Saturate a piece of lint with the solution and apply to the glans.

Tonsurans

R Hydrargyri Ammoniaci
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply several times daily.

Zoster (Shingles)

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Ext. Opium Mercki grn. x
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii
 Apply 3 times daily.
 (Curative as well as anodyne.)

R Acidi Picrici
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Acidi Citrici
 Mercki . . . 3 v
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iii
 Apply on compresses after opening vesicles.

Remedies for Herpes

SIMPLE

Acid, Tannic.
 Alum: 1:8 solution in herpes preputialis.
 Arsenic.
 Bismuth Subgallate or Subnitrate.
 Calomel: 1:8 ointment.
 Camphor.
 Cocaine.
 Collodion.
 Ichthyol: useful externally.
 Iron Arsenate: $\frac{1}{2}$ grains daily.
 Magnesium Citrate: as cooling laxative.
 Potassium Carbonate: 1:250 lotion; or 1:25 ointment, applied at night and washed off in the morning with the solution.
 Resorcinol.
 Zinc Sulphate.

HERPES TONSURANS

Alkalies: internally, often control mild cases.
 Borax: sat. solution, to cleanse scalp; or glycerite, as paint.
 Chrysarobin.
 Ichthalbin: internally, as alterative tonic and regulator of digestive functions.
 Lead-Subacetate Solution: with equal part glycerin and 2 parts water, as lotion when inflammation high.
 Mercury: intern. in obstinate cases; Donovan's solution useful.

R Morphine Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ext. Hyoscyami grn. xvi
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. ii
 Div. in pil. no. viii.
 One every 2 to 4 hours.
 (For pain.)

R Morphine Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 iv
 Use as a dusting powder.

R Zinci Phosphidi
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One every 2 to 4 hours as a nerve tonic.

Mercury, Ammoniated: 1% ointment.
 Mercury Oleate, 5%, as paint.
 Mercury Iodide: 1:50 ointment.
 Pyrogallol.
 Sulphur: as 1:8 ointment every morning; with almond-oil inunction at night.
 Sulphurated Potassa: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to pint lime water, as lotion.
 Thyraden: as stimulant of cutaneous circulation.

HERPES ZOSTER

Acid, Carbolic.
 Aconite and Opium: locally for pain.
 Alcohol: locally.
 Collodion.
 Ichthyol: externally.
 Menthol.
 Mercury, Ammoniated: as ointment to relieve pain and allay irritation.
 Methylene Blue.
 Morphine.
 Silver Nitrate: painted on before or as soon as vesicles begin to form.
 Tar.
 Veratrine: 1:25-12 ointment in neuralgia following shingles.
 Zinc Ointment.
 Zinc Phosphide: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain every 3 hours to abort eruption and control pain.

HERPETIFORM DERMATITIS.—DERMATITIS HERPETIFORMIS.—

A skin inflammation resembling herpes.

- R** Arsen-hemolis . grn. lxxx
 Ichthalbini . . grn. c
 Pulv. Extr. Gly-
 cyrrhizæ . . . grn. xl
 Mucil. Acaciæ, q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. 50.
 Three pills a day after meals. Increase every fourth day one pill until 10 pills are taken daily; then decrease same way. When daily dose of three pills is again reached,
- discontinue for a few days, after which resume as before.
-
- R** Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express.. . . fl 3 i
 Liquoris Calcis . fl 3 i
 Emulsify the oil with the lime-water and then add the ichthyol.
 Rub in several times daily.
-

HICCOUGH.—SINGULTUS.—A peculiar inspiratory sound caused by spasm of the diaphragm and glottis.

- R** Zinci Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xii
 Ext. Belladon. . grn. iii
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One every four hours as required.
- R** Amylis Nitritis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Inhale 3 to 5 drops from a handkerchief.
 (In *obstinate cases*.)
-
- R** Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . ℥ xx
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iss
 Tinct. Capsici . ℥ xxv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful in a table-
 spoonful water, to be swal-
 lowed slowly.
- R** Sodii Bicarbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i
 Spir. Chloro-
 formi fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 i
 Tr. Gentianæ Co. fl 3 iiiss
 Teaspoonful in water after meals.
 (Where *gastric or intestinal indigestion* exists.)
-

Remedies for Hiccough

- Amyl Nitrite.
 Apomorphine: $\frac{1}{20}$ grain hypoder-
 mically.
 Atropine or Belladonna.
 Bromides or Bromipln.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloroform: with opium.
 Cocaine.
- Dionin.
 Morphine: alone, or with atropine.
 Mustard: teaspoonful with half a glass hot water.
 Pressure over phrenic nerve, hyoid bone, or epigastrium.
 Zinc Valerate: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain with a small dose extract belladonna.
-

HIDE-BOUND DISEASE.—See SCLERODERMA.

HIVES.—See URTICARIA.

HOARSENESS.—Harshness of the voice from laryngeal disease.

R Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. xx
Potassii Bromidi Mercki . grn. xv
Mentholis Mercki grn. ss
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i
Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i
Aq. Camph. . ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful every two
hours, swallowed slowly.

R Ammonii Chloridi

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx
Dionini . . . grn. iv
Tr. Belladon. . fl 3 i
Fluidextr. Gly-
cyrrhizæ. . . fl 3 ii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every 2 or 3
hours.

Remedies for Hoarseness

Aconite.
Alum.
Belladonna.
Cannabis Indica.

Chloral, Hydrated.
Dionin.
Menthol.
Potassium Chlorate.

HODGKIN'S DISEASE.—See PSEUDO-LEUKEMIA.

HORDEOLUM.—STYE.—Inflamed sebaceous glands of the eye.

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri

Mercki . . . grn. v
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 iv
Bathe the eye night and
morning with hot water, and
apply the ointment.

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ v

Hydrarg. Oxidi
Flavi Mercki . grn. i
Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
Petrolati . . . 3 ii
Apply several times daily.

R Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . grn. xx
Resorcin. Mercki grn. ii
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii
Apply freely to the eyelid.

R Hydrargyri Oxidi

Flavi Mercki . grn. i
Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
Petrolati . . . 3 ii
Apply twice daily, and rub
in well.

Remedies for Hordeolum

Copper Salts.
Iodine Tincture.
Mercury Oleate with Morphine.

Silver Nitrate.
Tannin.
Zinc Sulphate.

HYDROCELE.—Accumulation of fluid around the testicle.

R Ammonii Chloridi

Mercki . . . 3 i
Alcoholis Diluti fl 3 iv
Apply on lint.

R Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 iv

Aq. Sterilisatæ . fl 3 iv
For injection after tap-
ping.

Remedies for Hydrocele

Acid, Carbolic: as Injection into sac.
Ammonium Chloride: as discutient
lotion.
Chloroform.

Iodine: as Injection into sac after
tapping.
Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
Silver Nitrate.

HYDROCEPHALUS.—Excessive fluid in the cranium.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Tinct. Digitalis . ℥ xv
 Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iv
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours,
 for infants.

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl ℥ ii
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl ℥ iv
 Teaspoonful after meals.

R Ung. Hydrargyri
 Mercki . . . ℥ i
 Rub into the scalp.

R Hydrargyri Iodidi
 Rubri Mercki grn. v-x
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Rub into the scalp every
 four hours.
 (Use in conjunction with
 potassium iodide.)

Remedies for Hydrocephalus

Blisters: to nape of neck.
 Bromipin.
 Calomel: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain twice a day,
 with mercurial inunction to the
 head.
 Croton Oil: liniment.
 Elaterium.
 Iodine: as lotion to scalp, or in-
 unction as iodine ointment.
 Iodipin.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dis-
 solved in collodion, or as an oint-

ment, to neck and head; along
 with small doses of calomel as
 enema.
 Mercuric Chloride: small doses in-
 ternally.
 Mercurial Ointment: inunctions to
 shaved head, the treatment be-
 ing kept up for a month or
 longer.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Syrup Iron Iodide.
 Tartar Emetic: ointment.

HYDROPERICARDIUM.—Liquid effusion into the pericardial sac. See
 HEART DISEASES; *Pericarditis*.

HYDROPHOBIA.—**RABIES.**—A disease caused by infection following
 the bite of a rabid animal, infection following.

Bedside Diagnosis.—*Incubation period* varies according to the age, site,
 extent of and severity of the bite; and animal conveying the
 virus. Incubation is shortest in children. The extremes are
 15-90 days. Average 30-45 days.

Prodromes: The wound heals and there is irritation, pain, and tender-
 ness at the site of the bite.

Restlessness and excitability.

Laryngeal spasm causing dyspnea.

Spasms soon become general. Frothy saliva.

Maniacal delirium.

Marked asthenia as a result of convulsions.

Sensory impressions may bring on a convulsion.

The mind is clear.

If rabbits be inoculated with the medulla of a rabid animal, after 15
 to 20 days the rabbit will have reached the paralytic stage and
 Negri Bodies can be demonstrated.

R Potassii Permanganatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ℥ i
 Inject hypodermicall
 around the bite after sucking
 the wound.

R Formaldehydi (Medicin-
 alis) Mercki . fl ℥ i
 Incise the wound, apply,

use suction, and freely cau-
 terize.

For convulsions

R Chloroformi Pro Narcosi
 Mercki . . . fl ℥ ii
 Aetheris Pro Nar-
 cosi Mercki . fl ℥ i
 Administer by inhalation
 cautiously.

Remedies for Hydrophobia

Acid, Carbolic or Trichloroacetic.	Ether: to control spasms.
Actual Cautery.	Excision of bitten parts.
Amyl Nitrite.	Formaldehyde.
Atropine or Belladonna: in all hyperemic conditions of brain and spinal cord.	Hyoscine or Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide.
Cannabis Indica.	Iodine.
Chloral, Hydrated.	Morphine: deeply injected into tetanized muscle.
Chloroform: to control spasms.	Potassium Bromide.
Curare: sometimes useful.	Potassium Permanganate.
Dionin.	Silver Nitrate: useless even though used immediately.
Escharotics.	

HYDROTHORAX.—Liquid effusion into the pleural cavity. See PLEURISY: *Hydrothorax*.

HYDROPYOPNEUMOTHORAX.—See PLEURITIS: *Hydropyopneumothorax*; (Bedside Diagnosis).

HYPERIDROSIS.—Excessive sweating. Commonly applied to excessive sweating of the feet and arm-pits. See also BROMIDROSIS, and PHTHISIS: *Night-sweats*.

R Acidi Borici	R Formaldehydi (Medicinalis) Mercki . fl 3 iv
Mercki . . . ʒ iv	Lanum Anhydrici 3 iv
Tannoformi . . ʒ i	Petrolati . . . 3 ii
Olei Caryophylli ℥ iv	Apply morning and night.
Olei Lavandulæ ℥ xii	
Use as dusting powder.	

R Tannoformi . . 3 iss	R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
Acidi Salicylici	Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . grn. xv	Mercki . . . grn. l
Pulv. Talcii . . 3 iv	Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
Use as dusting powder.	Use every night.

Remedies for Hyperidrosis

Acid, Boric.	Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Carbolic.	Formaldehyde.
Acid, Chromic.	Tannoform.
Acid, Gallic or Tannic.	Zinc Salts.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS.—A nervous condition in which there is morbid fear of or belief in suffering from ill-health. See also NEURASTHENIA.

R Potassii Bromidi	R Bromipini . . . fl ʒ i
Mercki . . . ʒ i	Olei Cinnamomi gtt. ii
Syr. Aurantii . fl ʒ i	1-2 teaspoonfuls 3-4 t. p. d.
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ iii	
Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.	
R Auri Chloridi	R Liq. Potassii Arsenitis
Mercki . . . grn. i	Mercki . . . ℥ xl
Div. in pil. no. xxx.	Tinct. Opii . . ℥ xl
One pill 3 t. p. d.	Aq. Menth. Pip. ad fl ʒ iiss
(In anemic cases.)	Teaspoonful 3 times daily.
	(In old people with gloomy fancies.)

Remedies for Hypochondriasis

Alcohol: as temporary stimulant.
 Arsenic: in the aged, particularly combined with opium.
 Asafetida: where flatulence and gloom.
 Bromipin.
 Caffeine: as cerebral stimulant.
 Cimicifuga: in puerperal hypochondriasis, and in spermatorrhea.

Cocaine Hydrochloride: in debility and nervousness; in depression.
 Codeine.
 Gold Chloride: $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grain thrice daily in giddiness, depression, and cerebral anemia.
 Hyoscyamus: in syphilophobia.
 Opium: in small doses.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Valerian: in flatulence.

HYSTERIA.—A nervous disease in which the patient loses self-control. Women are more subject to it than men. The name is derived from Greek word meaning "womb."

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ammonii Val-
 eratis Mercki. grn. xl
 Ext. Hyoscyami grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One every four hours.
 (For *restlessness*.)

R Sodii Glycerinophosphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ fl 3 iii
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Small teaspoonful 3 times daily.
 (As *nerve tonic*.)

R Fl'extr. Ergotæ fl 3 iv
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 ii
 Calcii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful in water every 4 hours.
 (In epileptoid variety; for *restlessness and headache*.)

R Bromo-hemolis . 3 i
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 ii
 Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. iv
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One powder morning and noon, and two powders at night.
 (As *nerve tonic*)

R Veronalis . . . 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One powder, repeated if necessary.
 (Veronal blunts the sensorium, diminishes the vigor of the manifestations, and is useful when the bromides have worn out or caused bromism).

R Ammonii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Spir. Ammonia
 Arom. Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful well diluted three times daily.

R Quininæ Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Ferri Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Zinci Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Div. in capsulas gelatinas no. xx.
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iii
 Dionini grn. ii
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Tablespoonful at bedtime.
 (To *produce sleep*.)

Remedies for Hysteria

- Acetanilide.
 Alcohol.
 Ammonia: as aromatic spirit (30 to 60 minims) in acidity, eructations, etc.
 Ammonium Carbonate.
 Ammonium Valerate.
 Anesthetics.
 Antispasmodics.
 Apomorphine: $\frac{1}{20}$ grain hypoderm.; also in hystero-epilepsy.
 Asafetida: in hysterical convulsive affections, and in headache.
 Atropine: $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{80}$ grain morning and evening in hysterical aphonia.
 Bromides: of calcium, potassium, sodium, and strontium.
 Bromopin.
 Bromo-hemol: as nerve and hematinic.
 Camphor, or Camphor Monobromated, in hysterical excitement.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloroform: in hystero-epilepsy.
 Codeine.
 Cold Water: poured over mouth to cut short attack.
 Dionin.
 Ergotin Bonjean: with iron and tonics, where due to subinvolution of uterus.
 Ether: in sudden hysterical paroxysms.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Iron: useful in anemia and uterine obstruction.
 Morphine.
 Nux Vomica: in middle-aged persons where there is flatulence.
 Opium: small doses useful.
 Paraldehyde.
 Phosphorus: in hysterical paralysis.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Spirit Nitrous Ether: to relieve spasm.
 Veronal.
 Zinc Valerate: particularly useful at climacteric period.

ICHTHYOSIS.—A disease in which the skin gets hard, rough, and scaly like that of a fish.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p> R Pulv. Camphoræ grn. x
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply 3 times daily. </p> | <p> R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv
 Aquæ ℥ xxx
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi
 Rub in twice a day. </p> |
|---|---|

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p> R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
 Olei Amygdalæ
 Express. . ad fl 3 ii
 Apply several times daily. </p> | <p> R Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii </p> |
|---|--|

Remedies for Ichthyosis

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p> Acid, Salicylic.
 Betanaphthol.
 Borax.
 Chrysarobin.
 Cod-liver Oil: applied locally with friction.
 Glycerin.
 Ichthyol: locally, pure or as oint- </p> | <p> ment: internally, 5 to 15 minims daily.
 Potassium Carbonate.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Thyroid Preparations.
 Zinc Oxide: as ointment or glycerite.
 Zinc Sulphate: as 1:8 ointment. </p> |
|---|--|

ICTERUS.—A yellowing of the skin from the absorption of bile pigment.
See JAUNDICE.

IMPETIGO.—An acute inflammatory skin disease characterized by one or more pustules, unattended, as a rule, by itching or other subjective symptoms.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ 3 v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Apply freely thrice daily,
 after thorough bathing with
 warm water and soap.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Pulv. Amyli . . grn. xlv
 Apply 3 times daily.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xx
 Lycopodii . . . 3 i
 Use as a dusting powder.

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Apply with a camel's-hair
 brush during the day.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. iss
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Use twice daily.
 (In impetigo of scalp.)

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. lx.
 Two to four pills after
 meals.
 (As an alterative antiphlo-
 gistic.)

Remedies for Impetigo

Acid, Boric or Carbolic: to relieve
 itching.
 Acid, Chrysophanic: locally.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: locally to re-
 lieve itching.
 Acid, Salicylic: as ointment.
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides, So-

Contagious

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. xx
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply once or twice daily.

R Hydrargyri Ammoniaci
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 i
 Apply 3 or 4 times daily.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Pulv. Amyli . . 3 iv
 Apply after removing the
 crusts and cleaning.

To remove crusts

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. v
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express . . . fl 3 iv
 Keep crusts soaked with
 the mixture until soft and
 removable.

For itching

R Acidi Carbolic
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aquæ fl 3 viii
 Use as a wash several times
 daily.

lution: 5 to 10 minim doses.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Calcium Chloride: 15 to 30 grains
 daily.
 Calomel: applied to pustules after
 opening and washing out.
 Chrysarobin.

Collodion: to cover pustules where exposed to friction or irritation.
 Glycerite of Tannin: applied during the day, with poultices at night to remove scabs.
 Ichthalbin: internally, as a regulator of digestive functions and as an alterative.
 Ichthyol: locally.

Mercury Nitrate Ointment.
 Mercury, Ammoniated: weak ointment in contagious impetigo.
 Mercury: as ointment.
 Oil Cade.
 Resorcinol.
 Sulphur: internally.
 Tar or Zinc Ointment: after subsidence of inflammation.

IMPOTENCE.—Want of virility; inability to perform the normal sexual act.

R Ferri Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. xv
 Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One after meals.

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss
 Div. in pil. no. 60.
 Two pills 3 times daily, after meals.

R Zinci Phosphidi

Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Extr. Damianæ. 3 i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One morning and night.

R Acidi Phosph. Dil. fl 3 i

Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss
 Fluidextr. Muiræ
 Puamæ Mercki fl 3 iv
 Elix. Cinchonæ,
 q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Remedies for Impotence

Acid, Phosphoric: full doses, particularly in advanced years.
 Arsenic Trioxide.
 Cannabis Indica: with ergot and nux vomica in functional impotence.
 Cantharides: 10 to 20 drops tincture, with iron and nux vomica.
 Damiana: recommended, but action doubtful.
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically

about dorsal vein of penis, when it empties too rapidly.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Muira Puama: fluid extract.
 Nux Vomica.
 Phosphorus.
 Strychnine.
 Testaden.
 Yohimbine.
 Zinc Phosphide: $\frac{1}{16}$ grain three times daily.

INCONTINENCE OF URINE.—See **ENURESIS**.

INDIGESTION.—Inability to digest food. See **DYSPEPSIA**.

INFLAMMATION.—A diseased condition of any tissue of the body with redness, swelling, heat, and pain. See under **HEPATITIS**, **NEPHRITIS**, **PNEUMONITIS**, **GASTRITIS**, etc.

INFLUENZA.—GRIPPE.—An epidemic disease with cold in the head, pains over the body, fever, and other uncomfortable symptoms.

Bedside Diagnosis.—The *respiratory form* is the most common one:

Invasion with catarrhal symptoms:

Eyes watery and nose runs.

Sore throat and signs of *bronchitis*.

Chill or chilly sensations and fever, 102–105° F.

Severe generalized pains causing *prostration*.

Intense *headache* and *backache*.

Cough is first dry, then with thick, greenish-yellow muco-purulent expectoration.

Profuse perspiration.

In the *gastro-intestinal* form: Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and colicky pains accompany the prostration.

The *nervous* form must be diagnosed from meningitis.

The *febrile* form must be diagnosed from typhoid fever.

Complications: Otitis media and mastoiditis in children.

Bronchopneumonia.

Sequels: Chronic ill-health.

All organic diseases are increased and an incipient tubercular process may be lighted up.

Bronchial

R Dionini . . . grn. vi
Ammonii Chlo-
ridi Mercki. . . 3 v
Tr. Hyoscyami. fl 3 v
Syr. Pruni Virg. fl 3 ii
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful every 2 or 3
hours.

R Bromoformi
Mercki . . . ℥ xlv
Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xlv
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
Shake! Teaspoonful in
water three times daily.

R Potassii Bromidi
Mercki . . . grn. xxvi
Codeinæ Merck grn. ii
Antipyrin. Merck grn. l
Morphinæ Hydro-
chlor. Merck . grn. iss
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
xii.
One capsule 3 to 4 times
daily.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. x
Spir. Chlorof. . fl 3 iv
Tr. Benzoini Co. fl 3 i
Teaspoonful to a pint of
boiling water. Envelop the
head and container with a
large towel, and inhale the
vapor for 15 minutes three
times a day.

R Terpini Hydratis

Mercki . . . 3 iss
Tinct. Vanillæ . fl 3 ii
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii
Glycerini . . . fl 3 iii
Syrupi . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
Tablespoonful three times
daily.

R Sodii Benzoatis

Mercki . . . 3 i
Ammonii Aceta-
tis Mercki . . . 3 ii
Spir. Aetheris
Comp. Mercki ℥ xxx
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
Codeinæ Mercki grn. iv
Aquæ fl 3 v
Tablespoonful 3 to 4 times
daily.

For catarrhal symptoms

R Pulv. Extr. Bella-
donnæ . . . grn. iv
Codeinæ Mercki grn. iv
Pulv. Capsici. . grn. iv
Euquininæ . . . 3 i
Acetanilidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Div. in pulv. no. xx.
One every three hours.

R Euquininæ . . grn. xxx
Sodii Benzoatis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Caffeinæ Mercki grn. xxx
Dionini . . . grn. vii
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
One 3 to 4 times daily.

R Camphoræ . . grn. iv
 Acetphenetidi-
 dini Mercki . grn. xxiv
 Quininæ Salicy-
 latis Mercki . grn. xxxvi
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xii.
 One every 4 hours.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. xx
 Petrolati Albi
 Liquidi . . . fl 3 i-ii
 Use as spray from atom-
 izer, after a douche.

Depressed circulation

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{3}{4}$
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xxx
 Extr. Taraxaci . grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One every 6 hours.

Gastric irritability

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Creosoti Mercki
 (Beechwood). ℥ v
 Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 i
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . grn. lxxx
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Shake! Teaspoonful every
 hour or two until relieved.

Remedies for Influenza

Acetanilide: with salicylic acid
 and ammonium bromide.
 Acetphenetidin: as prophylactic.
 Acid, Boric: as gargle, and as oint-
 ment applied to nasal cavities.
 Acid, Camphoric: to prevent
 sweating, 20 to 25 grains about
 2 hours before expected attack.
 Acid, Carbolic: spray and gargle.
 Aconite and Spirit Nitrous Ether,
 with Potassium Citrate: in early
 stage.
 Antipyrine.
 Belladonna.
 Benzoin, Comp. Tincture: $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 fl.
 dr. inhaled from hot water.
 Bromides or Bromipin.
 Bromoform

In neuralgic form

R Codeinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xii
 Acetphenetidini
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xii.
 One every 2 hours for pain.
 (As a substitute for mor-
 phine and atropine.)

Pain and malaise

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Ol. Terebinth. . fl 3 ii
 Extr. Belladonnæ grn. iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 v
 Rub over painful muscles 2
 or 3 times daily.

R Quininæ Salicy-
 latis Mercki . grn. xxxvi
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxiv
 Pulv. Camph. . grn. iv
 Pulv. Capsici . grn. ii
 Pulv. Ext. Bellad. grn. ii
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xii.
 One every 2 or 3 hours till
 relieved.

R Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Triphenini . . . grn. xxx
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every 2 hours.

Camphor: in grippal pneumonia,
 hypodermically.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Cannabls Indica.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Cocaine Hydrochloride: 4 % solu-
 tion snuffed up the nostrils or
 used as spray in early stage.
 Digitalin: in grippal pneumonia.
 Dionin: in catarrh and cough.
 Diplosal.
 Ichthyol: often abates symptoms
 and relieves the cough.
 Menthol: as inhalation in chloro-
 formic solution; also as spray in
 5 to 10 % solution.
 Opium and Ipecac: for cough.
 Phenacetin.

Potassium Nitrate: 1 to 2 dr. in solution, freely diluted, as lemonade, in the course of the day.
 Quinine: in the last stages.
 Salol: alone or with acetphenetidin.
 Sodium Benzoate: with quinine and caffeine in simple grip.

Sodium Salicylate: 5 grains every half hour for 6 doses, then every hour till pain relieved, then ev. 2 to 3 hours for a day or two.
 Strychnine: in weakness and depression.

INGROWING TOE-NAIL.

R Potassii Hydroxidi

Mercki . . . grn. v
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Apply on absorbent cotton.
 (To soften nail.)

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Aquæ fl 3 ii
 Apply two or three times daily with a brush.

R Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ 3 i
 Paint soft parts twice daily.

R Liq. Plumbi

Subacetatis . fl 3 iv
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 v
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
 Apply freely on lint.
 (To reduce inflammation and ease pain.)

Remedies for Ingrowing Toe-nail

Acid, Acetic or Tannic.
 Lead Subacetate.
 Opium.

Potassium or Sodium Hydroxide.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Nitrate.

INSANITY.—More or less permanent disorder of the mental faculties, without loss of consciousness or will.

Bedside Diagnosis.—General symptoms:—Disorders of perception:

Insufficiency of perception; illusion; hallucination. All special senses included.

Disorientation: As to time, place and personality.

Clouding of consciousness. Disorders of intellect.

Insane delusions may be: Fixed or changeable; systematized or unsystematized; depression; persecution; grandeur.

Obsessions: fixed ideas; distractibility; circumstantiality; retardation.

Disturbances in volition: Impulsion; compulsion.

Stereotype: In speech (verbigeration). In motion.

Negativism.

Memory disturbed as to fixation and representation.

Emotions are modified. Depression and exaltation.

Amnesia. Insomnia.

Remedies for Insanity

Codaine.

Colchicine: in gouty cases.

Coniline.

Duboisine: $\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grain hypodermically twice daily in mental excitability of insane

Hyoscine or Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide: particularly useful in violent conditions.

Morphine or Opium: injurious in

mania, but useful in melancholia and in climacteric and senile cases.

Potassium Bromide: in epileptic cases.

Scopolamine Hydrobromide: like hyoscine.

Thyraden: in adolescent, climacteric, and puerperal periods.

Veronal: excellent as hypnotic.

INSOLATION.—A febrile condition due to exposure to intense sun heat.
See SUNSTROKE.

INSOMNIA.—Inability to sleep; sleeplessness.

In Alcoholism

R Potassii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Tinct. Zingiberis fl 3 ii
Spir. Ammoniaë
Arom. Mercki fl 3 ii
Tinct. Valerianaë fl 3 ii
Aquaë . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
Tablespoonful in water
every 3 to 4 hours.

R Veronalis Mercki 3 i
Div. in pulv. no. vi.
One or two powders at bed-
time, in single or divided
doses, in a hot liquid.

In Debility

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Ferri Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Euquininaë . . . 3 i
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iv
Div. in pil. no. lx.
Two pills thrice daily.

In Melancholia

R Paraldehydi
Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
Ol. Amygdalæ
Express. . . fl 3 ii
Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. i
Half at bedtime.

R Hyoscinaë Hydrobromidi
Mercki . . . grn. ss
Camphoræ Mono-
brom. Mercki grn. lxxx
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
xvi.
One every 2 to 4 hours
until effective.

Remedies for Insomnia

Aconite: 1 minim tincture every
15 minutes when skin dry and
harsh.
Apomorphine: $\frac{1}{30}$ grain hypoder-

In Hysteria

R Potassii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Chlorali Hydrati
Mercki . . . 3 iii
Tinct. Asafoet. . fl 3 iv
Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 iv
Aquaë . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every 2 hours
until sleep is produced.

In Nervousness

R Chloralosi Mercki grn. xxx
Potassii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Saccharini Merck grn. ii
Div. in pulv. no. vi.
One in hot water, repeated
in 2 hours if necessary.

R Amyleni Hydrati
Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
Aquaë Aurantii
Flores. . . . fl 3 i
Take half at a dose; the
other half in an hour if neces-
sary.

For Pain

R Morphinæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. ii
Chlorali Hydrati
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Aquaë Cinnam. . fl 3 i
Teaspoonful in water every
2 or 3 hours till relieved of
pain, or asleep.

R Dionini . . . grn. i
Veronalis . . . grn. xxiv
Div. in pulv. no. vi.
One or two powders at
bedtime.

mically as hypnotic; particu-
larly useful in insomnia of acute
alcoholism.
Atropine: in prostration and low

- arterial tension; $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{100}$ grain may be given with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain morphine.
- Bath: cold in cerebral anemia, hot in nervous irritability.
- Bromipln: in nervous insomnia.
- Bromural.
- Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: if heart is weak.
- Camphor, Monobromated.
- Chloral, Hydrated: alone or with potassium bromide; particularly in cases of nervous type; the addition of a small quantity of opium to the combination assists its action.
- Chloroform: to produce sleep, by inhalation, when other measures fail.
- Codeine.
- Coffee: causes insomnia, but has been recommended in insomnia from deficient nervous power, and in chronic alcoholism.
- Digitalis: when deficient tone of vaso-motor system.
- Dionin: in insomnia from pain.
- Dubolsine: $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain alone or with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain morphine hypodermically, as calmative and hypnotic where high mental excitement exists.
- Ether: by inhalation.
- Gelsemium: in simple wakefulness, and in that of drunkards, mania, and excitement.
- Hyoscine or Hyoscyamine Hydrobromide: $\frac{1}{100}$ grain hypodermically in insanity.
- Hyoscyamus: alone or with cannabis indica; useful with quinine; good substitute for opium in children.
- Morphine: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain in insomnia due to pain.
- Opium: 15 to 20 min. tinct., alone or with hydrated chloral.
- Paraldehyde: 1 to 2 fl. dr. as hypnotic.
- Potassium Bromide: in full doses, alone or with other hypnotics; useful in insomnia due to cerebral overaction.
- Resorcinol: to produce sleep in general nervous excitability, and insomnia of typhus and tuberculosis.
- Scopolamine Hydrobromide: like hyoscine.
- Sodium Bromide.
- Sulfonal: 15 to 30 grains in nervous irritability and chronic alcoholism.
- Veronal: 8 to 15 grains most reliable, efficient, and safe. Average dose of 10 grains suffices to produce natural sleep for 6 to 8 hours.
- Veronal-sodium.

INTERCOSTAL NEURALGIA.—See NEURALGIA.

INTERMITTENT FEVER.—A fever in which the paroxysm intermits and returns at nearly regular intervals; caused by the *Plasmodium malariae*.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Recurrent periodical paroxysms of chill, fever and sweat.

Temperature: Quotidian, tertian (75%), and quartan types.

Persistent headache precedes the paroxysms and is replaced by delirium in the hot stage.

Bronchitis increased with each paroxysm.

Periodical diarrhea, neuralgia and gastralgia are diagnostic.

Herpes labialis is very frequent.

Whitewashed arsenic tongue.

Spleen enlarged during paroxysm.

Blood: Parasite found. Leucopenia.

Complications: Pneumonia; nephritis.

Antiperiodic treatment

R Euquininæ. . . grn. c
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xx
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Pulv. Capsici . grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One pill two to three times daily.

R Quininæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Acidi Hydrochlorici Dil. . fl 3 iii
 Acidi Hydrobromici Dil. . fl 3 i
 Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 v
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily, between paroxysms.

R Methyleni Coerulei

Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl
 Pulvis Myristicæ grn. xx
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xx.
 One or two, four times
 daily for two days, then one
 three times daily.

R Quininæ Hydrochloridi

Merck . . . grn. xxx
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xx
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 10 minims hypodermically
 every 3 or 4 hours.

R Cinchonidinæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xv.
 One capsule 2 or 3 t. p. d.

*In convalescence***R Eucalyptolis**

Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Quininæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. x
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 xi
 Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. i
 Make an emulsion.
 Shake! Teaspoonful three
 times daily.

R Ferri, Quininæ et Strychn.

Citr. Mercki . grn. xl
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*In obstinate cases***R Ferri Ferrocyani**

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ferri Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iss
 Pulv. Res. Guaiaci 3 i
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxiv.

Two capsules two or three
 times daily.

*In irritable stomach***R Quininæ Hydrochloridi**

Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i
 Rub in under the armpits
 every 2 hours. Desist when
 the ears ring.

R Guaiacolis Mercki . fl 3 i

Paint 20 to 40 minims over
 abdomen two or three times
 daily.

*In malarial cachexy***R Quininæ Hydrochloridi**

Mercki . . . grn. xlviii
 Ferri Pyrophosph.
 Solub. Mercki grn. xxiv
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Oleoresinæ Cap-
 sici Mercki . grn. vi
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxiv.
 One, 3 times daily, after
 meals.

Remedies for Intermittent Fever

Acetanilide: to reduce fever.

Acid, Nitric: in obstinate cases.

Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Tannic: sometimes useful
 where quinine fails, particularly
 in hemoglobinuric fever.

Aconite.

Ammonium Picrate: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain
 in pill.

Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation to re-
 lieve or shorten cold stage.

Antipyrine.

Aplol: in mild cases, 15 grains

during an hour, in divided doses,
 four hours before the paroxysm.

Arsenic: useful, especially in irreg-
 ular malaria and in chronic
 agues of quartan type; small
 doses of Fowler's solution also
 useful as prophylactic.

Atropine: subcutaneously, to ar-
 rest or cut short cold stage.

Camphor: taken before the fit to
 prevent it.

Capsicum: to promote action of
 quinine.

Chloral, Hydrated: as antipyretic when fever is high; also to check vomiting or convulsions in adults and children during malarious fever.

Chloroform: 1 to 2 fl. dr. of the spirit internally to prevent or cut short cold stage; also by inhalation.

Cinchonidine or Cinchonine.

Emetics: if chill follows full meal.

Ergot: in enlarged spleen.

Euquinine: very efficient, and does not cause cinchonism.

Gelsemium: pushed until it produces dilated pupils or double vision.

Ipecac: as emetic where chill follows full meal.

Mercury with Chalk: in obstinate infantile intermittents in the tropics.

Morphine: with quinine, to lessen chill and assist action of the antiperiodic.

Methylene Blue: as antiperiodic, particularly for children, and where quinine not well borne. Should be given with a little powdered nutmeg.

Mustard: to soles of feet.

Narcotine: 2 to 5 grains 3 times daily sometimes useful as anti-

pyretic; claimed to be equally as efficient as quinine.

Nux Vomica: to assist action of quinine.

Oplum: given with quinine to lessen chill and assist action of the antipyretic.

Pepper: given with quinine to promote action of latter.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain during cold stage to incite profuse perspiration and lessen the attack.

Potassium Nitrate: 10 grains in brandy and water, or dry on tongue, to prevent fit.

Purgatives: in the intermission, before giving the antiperiodic.

Quinine: 5 to 10 grains every morning as prophylactic to abort fit and prevent recurrence; its action is aided by purgatives, emetics, and aromatics like capsicum and pepper.

Resorcinol.

Salicin: 10 to 40 grains, given like quinine.

Strychnine: as adjunct to quinine.

Tartar Emetic: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grains every 2 hours in mild, uncomplicated cases.

Warburg's Tincture.

INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION.—Arrest of or interference with the progress of the feces.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In STRANGULATION BY BANDS:—Occurs between the ages of 20 and 40.

Previous history of peritonitis in 70%.

Lapse of time: Average 7 years.

Sudden onset with shock in 70%.

Pain: Severe and griping; first referred to umbilicus; on second or third day to seat of obstruction.

Tenderness: Early at the seat of obstruction; when peritonitis occurs it is general.

Vomiting: Logical sequence of gastric, bilious, and stercoraceous vomiting. As a rule the vomiting is fecal by the fifth day.

Character: Pea-soup, yellow, and very offensive.

The vomiting follows the pain immediately.

Absolute constipation.

Intense thirst, and urine diminished or suppressed.

Tongue: White, dry or brown.

Prostration occurs as a late feature except when the obstruction is high up.

Peritonitis comes on after 12 hours and not sooner. The temperature then rises.

Small intestines most frequently involved, therefore notice the situation of the tympanites.

In STRICTURE OF THE BOWEL:—Previous history of ulcerations.

Typhoid, dysentery, or peptic ulcer.

Syphilitic ulcer in the rectum. Cancer or tubercular ulcer.

Onset always gradual.

Constipation approaches gradually.

Pain: Colicky and paroxysmal. Intermissions of attacks 1–30 days.

Vomiting: Irregular and scanty; finally feculent when stricture is complete.

Constipation: Pronounced in 60%; alternating with diarrhea in 40%.

Tenesmus only if located low down.

Abdomen: Flaccid at first.

Vermicular movements are seen which stop at the seat of the stricture and one detects a gurgle by means of a stethoscope.

The movements always take the same course.

Progressive anemia and emaciation.

Acute occlusion of the bowel finally occurs and death in 12 days.

INTERTRIGO.—Redness of the skin due to chafing. See **CHAFING**.

INTESTINAL DISEASES.—See **COLIC**, **CONSTIPATION**, **CHOLERA**, **DIARRHEA**, **DYSENTERY**, **ENTERITIS**, **HERNIA**, **INTUSSUSCEPTION**, **TYPHOID FEVER**, etc.

INTUSSUSCEPTION.—Partial or complete occlusion of the intestine by one portion being pushed into the other.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Fifty per cent. of the cases occur *during first 10 years*.

Previous history of occasional colicky pains.

Onset: Sudden in ileo-colic cases; gradual in colic and rectal.

Pain: Constant, conspicuous, colicky and increasing.

Tenderness: First localized. When diffuse it signifies peritonitis.

Vomiting: Occurs late, not conspicuous and seldom distressing.

Feculent in only 25% of the cases.

Bloody and mucous diarrhea.

Tenesmus: Ileo-cecal location in 75% of the cases.

Abdomen: There is no distension or meteorism because there is an opening for the passage of feces.

Tumor is the diagnostic feature.

Sausage-shaped tumor along the margin of the liver or arching across the epigastrium.

It can be palpated through the rectum.

Blood and mucus come down after an enema.

Absolute relaxation of the child as if it had been given ether.

Marked pallor and apathy.

R Creolini-Pearson fl 3 iv
Aquæ Calidæ. . Cong. 1
Inject through long rectal tube, high up in intestines, as much as possible of this solu-

tion, to distend bowel at point of obstruction. Knee-chest position is best. Narcosis may be necessary.

IRITIS.—Inflammation of the iris.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
Mercki . . . grn. i
Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . fl 3 iss
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.
(In *syphilitic* iritis.)

eye 2 or 3 times daily, after bathing with hot water for 15 minutes. Use hot-water baths every hour till pain is relieved.

R Scopolaminæ Hydrobromidi Mercki . grn. 1/4
Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
Aquæ Destillatæ fl 3 iv
Instil 1 or 2 drops into the

R Morphinæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. iv
Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. i
Zinci Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. iii
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 i
Use as lotion, very cautiously.

Remedies for Iritis

Acid, Salicylic.	Iron with Quinine: in anemic conditions.
Adrenaline.	Morphine: hypodermically, to lessen pain.
Atropine: as mydriatic.	Opium: to lessen pain.
Belladonna: locally and internally.	Potassium Iodide.
Cantharides: as plaster behind the ear.	Pyoktanin.
Counter-irritation.	Sodium Salicylate: large doses useful in non-specific iritis.
Dionin: 5 % solution used by instillation.	Tropacocaine.
Duboisine: like atropine.	Turpentine Oil: in rheumatic iritis.
Homatropine: as mydriatic.	

IRRITABILITY.—Abnormal sensitiveness. See NERVOUSNESS.

ITCH.—A disease due to the burrowing under the skin of the itch mite. See SCABIES.

ITCHING.—See PRURITUS.

IVY POISONING.—**DERMATITIS VENENATA.**—An erysipelas-like eruption of the skin from contact with the green leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron*.

R Plumbi AcetatisMercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ iAlcoholis (50%) fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii

Rub in thoroughly several times during a few days.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iiAquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Apply warm on lint and cover with oiled silk.

R Ammonii ChloridiMercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Aquæ . . . O iv

Apply warm with cloths or absorbent cotton, and cover with oiled silk or rubber tissue.

Remedies for Ivy Poisoning

Borax.

Ichthyol.

Lead Acetate.

Lead and Opium Wash.

Mercury Salts.

Resorcinol.

Sodium Bicarbonate.

Zinc Salts.

JAUNDICE.—**ICTERUS.**—Yellow pigmentation of the eyes and skin from the absorption of the coloring matter of the bile.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Associated Symptoms:

Icterus: Yellow discoloration of the skin and conjunctiva.

Itching. Secretions contain bile.

Clay-colored stools. No bile passes into the intestines.

Sweat: Generalized or confined to the palms and abdomen.

Bradycardia. Tendency to hemorrhage.

Brain symptoms: Irritability and depression.

In **HEPATOGENOUS** or **OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE**:

Gall stones, tumors and gastro-duodenitis most frequent.

In **HEMATOGENOUS JAUNDICE**: **TOXEMIC JAUNDICE**:

Poisons like arsenic and phosphorus.

Specific fevers: Yellow fever and malaria.

The stools here are not clay-colored.

In **HEREDITARY JAUNDICE**.

Icterus Neonatorum.

In **CATARRHAL JAUNDICE**: Gastro-duodenal catarrh:

Add to the above symptoms of obstructive jaundice:

An enlarged liver without splenic enlargement.

The young are most frequently attacked.

In MALIGNANT JAUNDICE OR ACUTE YELLOW HEPATIC ATROPHY:

Headache passing into delirium, convulsions and coma.

Vomiting and hemorrhage.

The rule is that fever is not present.

Jaundice increases in intensity until death.

Reduction in liver dullness.

Urinalysis: Bile, leucin and tryosin. Nitrogen of ammonia increased.

Clay-colored stools is the rule.

*From catarrh of duct***R** Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Ammonii Chlo-

ridi Mercki . . . 3 i

Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 vi

Two teaspoonfuls after meals.

R Fellis Bovis Inspiss.

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Salolis Mercki . . 3 ii

R Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki. grn. iv

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . . 3 i

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One every hour till they operate, then give a saline cathartic.

*For itching***R** Acidi Carbolic

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii

Resorcin. Mercki grn. x

Aquæ O i

Apply with a sponge over body after a bath.

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Pulv. Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Rub over body, after bathing.

Remedies for Jaundice

Acid, Benzolc.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: Internally 5 to 10 minims of dilute acid before meals; locally as application over liver, or as bath in catarrhal cases.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. xl

Lanum Mercki . . 3 i

Petrolati . . . 3 i

Rub in frequently.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 i

Aetheris . . . fl 3 i

Externally.

*For nausea and vomiting***R** Cocainæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Resorcin. Mercki grn. iii

Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every hour or two.

R Creosoti (Beechwood)

Mercki . . . ʒ v

Bismuthi Subcar-

bonatis Mercki 3 i

Aquæ Calcis . . fl 3 i

Shake! Teaspoonful every half hour.

*In flatulence***R** Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. v

Bismuthi Subcar-

bonatis Mercki 3 iii

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . . 3 i

Bismuthi Sub-

salicyl. Mercki 3 i

Div. in pulv. no. xx.

One three times daily.

Alkaline Mineral Waters: in catarrh of duodenum or bile ducts.

Aloes: in simple atonic jaundice, and when hypochondriasis prominent.

Ammonium Chloride: 20 grains every 4 to 5 hours in jaundice from mental emotion.
 Ammonium Iodide: 1 to 3 grains every 2 to 3 hours in catarrh of bile ducts.
 Arsenic: in malaria, and in catarrh of bile ducts.
 Calomel: followed by saline purgative.
 Ether: when due to gall-stones.
 Euquinine: in malarial cases.
 Hydrastine: in catarrh of bile ducts.
 Magnesium Sulphate.
 Manganese Sulphate: in malarial and catarrhal cases.

Mercurials.
 Ox-Gall.
 Podophyllin: in catarrhal and malarial conditions.
 Potassium Bicarbonate: to increase fluidity of bile.
 Potassium Sulphate: as laxative.
 Quinine: in malarial cases.
 Resorcinol.
 Rhubarb: in children.
 Saline Purgatives.
 Salol: in catarrhal jaundice.
 Sodium Phosphate: in catarrh of bile ducts; adults, 1 dr. every 4 hours; children, 5 to 20 grains.

JOINTS, DISEASES OF.—See GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SPRAINS, SYPHILIS, TUBERCULOSIS, and SYNOVITIS.

KELOID.—CHELOID.—A cutaneous tumor that generally develops on the site of a cicatrix.

R Thiosinamini

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.

Two, twice daily. Increase the dose each day by 1 capsule until 12 are being taken daily.—Do not give in the evening.

R Thiosinamini

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Glycerini Mercki ℥ c

Aquæ Destillatæ ℥ c

Inject 10 to 15 minims under keloid every third day.—Note! The distilled water used in making the solution should be freshly boiled.

R Fibrolysin . . . Ampul. i

Inject the entire contents of the tube.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Apply frequently until softened.

Remedies for Keloid

Acid, Acetic, Glacial.
 Fibrolysin or Thiosinamine.
 Ichthyol.

Lead Iodide.
 Potassium Hydroxide.
 Potassium Iodide.

KERATITIS.—Inflammation of the cornea.

Interstitial

R Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . grn. iii

Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iii

Instil 1 drop into the eye night and morning.

R Thiosinamini

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Glycerini Mercki ℥ l

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss

Inject 10 to 15 minims into triceps or gluteus muscle every 3 days.—Note! The distilled water used in making the solution should be freshly boiled.

R Fibrolysin . . . Ampul. i

Inject contents of tube intramuscularly.

Phlyctenular

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful after meals.
 (In *strumous* children.)

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ammonii Chloridi Mercki. . grn. vi
 Tr. Belladon. Fol. fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 viii
 Teaspoonful in a wineglass
 of tepid water, to be applied
 frequently with a pledget of
 lint on the closed lids.

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Petrolati . . . 3 i
 Insert a small quantity
 into the conjunctival sac
 daily.—Caution! Iodine in
 any form must not be given
 while this ointment is being
 used.

Remedies for Keratitis

Arsenic.
 Atropine Sulphate: to contract
 vessels.
 Cadmium Sulphate.
 Calcium Sulphide: $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain
 thrice daily.
 Calomel.
 Dionin.
 Fibrolysin.
 Homatropine Hydrobromide.
 Ichthyol: very efficient.
 Iodine: tincture painted on tem-
 ples, as counter-irritant.
 Iron Chloride: solution locally in
 panniform keratitis.

Ulcerative

R Physostigminæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 ii
 One drop in the eye thrice
 daily. Use atropine solution
 at bedtime.

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Homatropinæ Hydro-
 brom. Mercki. grn. i
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 iv
 Three to five drops in the
 eye every 3 hours.

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Petrolati Albi . 3 i
 Put a small portion be-
 tween the lids, and rub gently
 over cornea several minutes.
 (To hasten absorption of
 opacities after inflammation
 has subsided.)

KIBE.—Painful inflammation from exposure to cold. See **CHILBLAINS**.

KIDNEY DISEASES.—See **NEPHRITIS**, **DROPSY**, and **CALCULI**.

LABOR.—**PARTURITION.**—Giving birth to a child.

Uterine inertia

R Euquininæ. . . grn. xx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every hour.

R Morphinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Tr. Lactucarii . fl 3 iv
 Aq. Aurant. Flor. fl 3 vi
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

R Quininæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xii.
 One every hour for 3 doses.

In Retained placenta

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. vi.
 One every 3 hours.

In Post-partum hemorrhage

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . grn. xii
 Stypticini . . . grn. v
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. ii.
 One at once; repeat in 30
 minutes if necessary.

For after-pains

R Morphinae Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Aq. Camphoræ . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful every 3 to 4
 hours as required.

In Rigid os

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Syr. Aurantii. . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful repeated in
 an hour or two if necessary.

To prevent premature delivery

R Morphinae Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours
 as required.

*In hour-glass contraction of
 uterus*

R Amylis Nitritis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Three to five drops to be
 inhaled from a handkerchief.

Remedies for Labor

Amyl Nitrite: in hour-glass con-
 traction of uterus.
 Anesthetics.
 Antipyrine.
 Borax: to excite activity of uterus
 in tedious labor.
 Cannabls Indica: 30 drops tinc-
 ture to stimulate uterine con-
 tractions.
 Chloral, Hydrated: 15 grain doses
 every hour if necessary, to re-
 lieve pain.
 Chloroform: should not be given
 to complete anesthesia, as uter-
 ine action may be interrupted.
 Cimicifuga: to allay nervous ex-
 citement after labor, and check
 post-partum hemorrhage.
 Cotton-Root Bark: used like ergot.
 Creolin-Pearson: 1% wash for
 uterus.

Dionin: instead of morphine, to
 relieve pain.
 Ergotin Bonjean: in uterine in-
 ertia, after first stage; given to-
 wards close of labor prevents
 flooding.
 Ethyl Bromide: anesthetic well
 suited for labor cases.
 Mercury Bichloride: may be dan-
 gerous to use as antiseptic.
 Morphine: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain in tedious labor
 with severe pains.
 Opium: facilitates dilatation, and
 lessens hemorrhage.
 Perhydrol: for disinfecting the
 passages, etc.
 Quinine: to strengthen uterine
 contraction.
 Stypticin: to check flooding.
 Styptol.
 Veronal: in prolonged labor.

LA GRIPPE.—See INFLUENZA.

LACTATION DISTURBANCES.—Excess, deficiency, or other defect of
 lactation in nursing mothers. See GALACTORRHEA and AGALACTIA.

LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.—False or spasmodic croup in growing children.

For laryngeal spasm

R Bromipini Merck. fl ℥ ii
Glycerini Mercki fl ℥ i
Ol. Cinnamomi . ℥ iii
One or two teaspoonfuls
according to age, after meals.

R Tr. Belladonnæ . ℥ xii
Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . grn. xx
Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 i
Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ iv
Aquæ. q. s. ad fl ℥ ii
Teaspoonful every hour
until difficult inspiration is
relieved.
(For a child 2 years old.)

For anemia

R Hemogalolis . . grn. xl
Euquininæ . . grn. x
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One, 1½ hour before meals.

For rachitis

R Vini Gaduoli . . fl ℥ iii
Syr. Ferri Iodidi
Mercki . . . fl ℥ ii
Teaspoonful after meals.
(For children of 1 to 2
years.)

R Iodipini (10%) . fl ℥ ii
Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx
Ol. Cinnamomi . ℥ ii
Half to one teaspoonful
after meals.

Remedies for Laryngismus Stridulus

Acetanillide.
Aconite: to check spasm and re-
lieve croupous breathing.
Amyl Nitrite.
Antipyrine.
Atropine: 1 to 5 grain in a goblet
water, of which 1 teaspoonful
every hour or half hour.
Bromides: useful in large doses.
Bromoform.
Chloral, Hydrated: 5 to 15 grains
to prevent or cut short attack.
Chloroform: a few drops inhaled to
stop spasm.

Codeine.
Cold Water: dashed in the face.
Coniine: pushed until physiological
action observed.
Dionin.
Emetics.
Ether.
Ipecac: as emetic, to cut short at-
tack.
Mercury Subsulphate: 2 to 3
grains as emetic.
Morphine: hypodermically.
Potassium Bromide.
Tartar Emetic.

LARYNGITIS.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx.

Fetid

R Potassii Permanganatis
Mercki . . . grn. ii
Aquæ Dest. . . fl ℥ ii
Spray throat 3-4 t. p. d.

Acute

R Acidi Benzoici
Mercki . . . grn. viii
Sodii Boratis
Mercki . . . grn. xii
Sacchari Lactis
Mercki . . . grn. xx
Div. in pulv. no. xvi.
One every hour.

R Dionini . . . grn. vi
Potassii Citratis
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xxiv
Spir. Aetheris
Nitrosi . . . fl ℥ vi
Syrupi . . . fl ℥ iv
Aquæ. q. s. ad fl ℥ iii
Teaspoonful in water every
2 hours.
(To relieve cough, fever and
hoarseness.)

R Mentholis Mercki 3 iss
 Ol. Eucalypti Mercki
 Ol. Pini Sylvestris Mercki aa fl 3 i
 Tr. Benz. Co. . fl 3 i
 Tinct. Tolutani. fl 3 i
 Inhale from a steam-kettle or vaporizer, or evaporate in an iron spoon over a lamp, several times daily for 10 to 15 minutes each time.

Catarrhal

R Thymolis Mercki grn. xv
 Eucalyptolis
 Mercki . . . m xx
 Methylis Salicylatis Mercki . fl 3 i
 Creosoti (Beechwood) Mercki fl 3 ii
 Ol. Pini Pumilionis Mercki . fl 3 iv
 Inhale 2 to 5 drops from a sponge several times daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 is
 Thymolis Mercki grn. ii
 Aquæ fl 3 vi
 Spray lukewarm with an atomizer, and inhale 3 or 4 minutes 3 times daily.

Remedies for Laryngitis

Acid Benzolic.
 Acid, Carbolic: 1-2:8 glycerin solution in chronic laryngitis.
 Acid, Lactic: 30 % solution, gradually increased to 75 %, brushed over affected part, in tuberculous laryngitis, after first applying cocaine.
 Acid, Tannic: 1-2:200 solution in chronic catarrh, as spray.
 Aconite: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim every half hour till fever reduced, in acute catarrhal laryngitis.
 Alum.
 Benzoin: as spray or inhalation.
 Bismuth Subnitrate: by insufflation in chronic and tuberculous laryngitis.
 Borax.
 Bromides: in full doses.
 Calomel: in small and repeated doses followed by saline purges.
 Cocaine: 20 % solution as spray or applied with brush, or the powder by insufflation, in chronic and tuberculous laryngitis.

Syphilitic

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful three to four times daily.

R Hydrargyri Cyanidi
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One pill twice daily.

Tubercular

R Formaldehydi Mercki
 (Medicinal) . fl 3 i
 Add 2 drops to 2 fl. oz. water and use as a gargle; also spray 3 times daily.

A 1-per cent. solution gradually increased to a 10-per cent. solution is employed 2 or 3 times a week; before using the strongest solution, a 4-per cent. cocaine solution is applied.

Copper Sulphate: as emetic in acute catarrhal laryngitis; 4 % solution locally twice a week in chronic laryngitis.

Dionin.

Dover's Powder.

Eucalyptol.

Formaldehyde: in tubercular cases.

Guaiaicol: guaiacol 25, menthol 10, and olive oil 65, in tuberculous laryngitis.

Hydrogen Peroxide: as antiseptic wash.

Ichthyol: 2 % solution as spray useful in acute catarrhal, and applied locally pure in tuberculous, laryngitis.

Iodine: by inhalation, or painted over neck as counter-irritant, in both acute catarrhal and chronic laryngitis.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen: insufflations in tuberculous cases.

Iron Subsulphate: 1 part Monsel's solution to 3 parts water and

glycerin locally in acute catarrhal laryngitis.
 Menthol: solution 1 part menthol to 10 parts olive oil brushed over affected parts, in tuberculous laryngitis.
 Morphine: small doses to allay cough in acute catarrhal cases.
 Perhydrol: as antiseptic wash.
 Resorcinol: strong solution locally in tuberculous laryngitis.

Silver Nitrate: solution locally in chronic and tuberculous cases.
 Tartar Emetic: $\frac{1}{8}$ grain in acute catarrhal laryngitis.
 Thymol.
 Tracheotomy.
 Zinc Chloride: 1:25-15 glycerin solution locally in chronic cases.
 Zinc Sulphate: 1:25 solution locally in acute catarrhal laryngitis; also as emetic.

LEAD POISONING.—PLUMBISM.—Poisoning from the absorption of lead. (See also COLIC.)

Bedside Diagnosis:—

Toxic anemia: Nucleated red cells appear.
 Basophilic degeneration of the red cells.
 Blue line upon the gums. (Lead sulphide.)
 Lead colic preceded by constipation.
 Pain is paroxysmal and diffuse; or pain radiates from the nipple.
 Lead palsy: Peripheral neuritis.
 Upper extremities most often affected giving the double wrist drop.
 Occurs without fever; reaction of degeneration; muscular atrophy; foot drop and steppage gait.
 Arteriosclerosis associated with contracted kidney; hypertrophy of the heart.
 Attacks of gout. Tremor is constant.
 Secretions and excretions contain lead.

Acute
R Sodii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Magnesii Sulphatis Mercki $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ O i
 Half at once, and the rest in 15 to 30 minutes.

R Pulv. Opii Mercki grn. xii
 Ext. Belladonnæ grn. ii
 Ol. Tiglii Mercki \mathfrak{m} xii
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One ev. 2 hrs. till relieved.

R Magnesii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Acidi Sulph. Dil. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Tablespoonful 3 times daily

preceded by 5 to 10 grains potassium iodide.

Chronic
R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful in milk or coffee, three times daily.

For lead palsy
R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily, increase the dose to the physiological limit.
 (In conjunction with potassium iodide given separately.)

Remedies for Lead Poisoning

Acid. Sulphuric: the aromatic or dilute acid, given well diluted with water, as a prophylactic.
 Alum: probably most useful remedy; 10 grains every hour, or 1 to 4 dr. daily given with large doses tincture opium, and castor oil or croton oil occasionally.

Atropine: $\frac{1}{100}$ grain with 5 grains potassium iodide to relieve colic and headache.
 Calomel: full dose, followed by a brisk cathartic.
 Croton Oil: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop doses with opium, every 3 to 4 hours.
 Magnesium Sulphate: for constipa-

tion, and to free system from lead as sulphate; best given in conjunction with potassium iodide administered separately. Morphine: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hypodermically, for pain.

Opium: 1 to 4 grains, with castor oil, for pain.

Potassium Iodide: 5 to 10 grains, with magnesium sulphate given separately.

Potassium or Sodium Sulphate.

LENTIGO.—A pigmentary discoloration of the skin. See **CHLOASMA**.

LEPRA.—See **LEPROSY**.

LEPROSY.—A chronic, somewhat infectious skin disease, due to the bacillus leprae.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x
 Apply freely night and morning.

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Apply to tubercles.
 (In *tuberculous* leprosy.)

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Infus. Calumbæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ v
 Teaspoonful twice daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Eucalyptolis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 (In *tuberculous* leprosy.)

R Ichthalbini . . . 3 iv
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl
 Saccharini Merck grn. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xl.
 One powder, increased to two, before each meal.
 (In conjunction with topical treatment.)

R Chrysarobini
 Mercki . . . grn. xx-xxx
 Collodi . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Paint the affected patch with a camel's-hair pencil.
 (In *chronic* lepra.)

R Sodii Carbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful twice daily.
 (Where *mercurials contra-indicated*.)

Remedies for Leprosy

Ammonium Iodide.
 Anacardium Occidentale: the oil has been used with good results.
 Arsenic Iodide.
 Arsenic Trioxide: given with black pepper.
 Gurjun Balsam.
 Ichthyol: very useful, given internally, and also applied locally as ointment.
 Iodipin.
 Iron Arsenate: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain daily.
 Mercurial Ointment.
 Mercury Bichloride.

Mercury Iodide, Red: as ointment, 1 to 2 grains to the oz.
 Oil Chaulmoogra: externally and internally sometimes useful.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Resorcinol.
 Sodium Salicylate: 15 grains 4 times daily, gradually increased, for prolonged periods.
 Solution Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.
 Solution Potassa.
 Sulphur Iodide.
 Thyroid Preparations.

LEUCEMIA.—See LEUCOCYTHEMIA.

LEUCOCYTHEMIA.—An exceedingly fatal disease in which the white blood corpuscles of the blood are enormously increased in number. Called also LEUCEMIA and LEUKEMIA.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In SPLENO-MYELOGENOUS LEUCEMIA:—Onset is very insidious, patient often seeking advice for progressive enlargement of the abdomen and for dyspnea.

The largest spleen ever known to occur.

Anemia associated with ascites and dropsy due to the splenic tumor.

Tendency to hemorrhage, especially epistaxis.

Curious remissions are characteristic of the disease.

Pyrexia alternating with apyrexia.

Gastro-intestinal disturbances are present.

Excess of uric acid in the urine.

Duration of the disease 2 to 5 years.

In LYMPHATIC LEUCEMIA: Superficial lymphatic glands, especially the cervical are greatly enlarged causing pressure symptoms.

Death occurs much earlier in this form.

Blood Pictures:

Spleno-Myelogenous Leucemia:

Leucocytosis: 300,000 to 500,000, of which

Myelocytes..... 20%.

Polymorphonuclears 75%.

Red Blood Cells decreased.

Nucleated red cells appear.

R.B.C. : W.B.C. :: 10 : 1 (Normal it is 55:1).

Lymphatic Leucemia (Lymphocytosis):

95% of all W.B.C. are lymphocytes.

They may be large or small.

When megaloblasts appear the prognosis is bad.

The prognosis is also based upon the reduction of the number of red blood cells.

R Capsulæ Suprarenalis
Siccæ Merck . 3 ii
Arsen-Hemolis
Mercki . . . grn. xl
Euquininæ. . . grn. xxiv
Saccharini Merck grn. i
Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
One powder 2 hours after meals.

R Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. ii
Euquininæ. . . 3 i
Mass. Ferri Carbonatis Mercki 3 iii
Div. in pil. no. xlviii.
One after meals.

R Sodii Arsenatis
Mercki . . . grn. i
Div. in pil. no. xl.
One pill three times daily.
(Use in connection with the following ointment:)

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. xx
Chloroformi q. s. solve
Lanum Mercki . 3 i
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. i
Rub over the spleen at night. (Use with the above pills.)

R Quininæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . 3 i
Ferri Sulphatis
Exsicc. Mercki 3 iss
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
Four or five pills daily.

R Eucalyptolis
Mercki . . . ℥ c
Piperinæ Mercki 3 i
Boli Albæ, q. s.
Div. in caps. gel. no. 50.
One to two capsules thrice daily.

Remedies for Leucocythemia

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: as baths.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Digitalis: in young subjects.
 Ergot: to contract spleen.
 Hypophosphites.

Iron Salts.
 Phosphorus: $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain doses.
 Piperine.
 Quinine: large doses.
 Suprarenal Extract.

LEUCOMA.—A form of corneal opacity. See KERATITIS.

LEUCOPLACIA BUCCALIS.—White patches on the mucous membrane of the mouth, sometimes becoming the seat of cancer. (See also APHTHÆ.)

Remedies for Leucoplacia Buccalis

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Balsam Peru.

Borax.
 Hydrogen Peroxide or Perhydrol.
 Resorcinol.

LEUCORRHEA.—WHITES.—Whitish, muco-purulent discharge from the vagina.

R Aluminis Mercki $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Pulv. Acidi

Borici Mercki $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

A level teaspoonful in a quart of warm water as a vaginal douche twice daily; followed by introduction of one of the following vaginal suppositories, kept in place with small tampons.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Extr. Belladonnæ grn. iv
 Ol. Theobromatis 3 iii
 Div. in supposit. no. xii.

R Creolini-Pearson \mathfrak{m} xxx
 Fluidextr. Hydrastis . . . fl 3 iis
 Two teaspoonfuls to a pint of warm water for one vaginal injection.

R Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Teaspoonful to 2 quarts warm water for injection night and morning.
 (In watery discharge.)

R Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Potassii Chloratis Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Two level tablespoonfuls in 2 quarts of warm water twice daily as a douche.
 (In acid discharge.)

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Tablespoonful to a quart tepid water as a vaginal injection night and morning.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Iodoformogeni . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply twice daily to cervix with a swab.
 (Where cervix is ulcerated.)

R Potassii Permanganatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Aquæ O i
 Inject a small quantity several times daily.
 (In fetid discharge.)

R Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aluminis Mercki 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful to a quart of
 water as an injection.

R Lig. Plumbi
 Subacetatis . fl 3 iii
 Phenolis Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ O i
 Use as an injection.

Remedies for Leucorrhea

Acid, Boric or Carbolic: as antiseptic douche.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Tannic: as injection or suppository, in chronic cases.
 Alum: with or without borax, as injection.
 Borax: 1% solution as vaginal wash in leucorrhea in pregnancy.
 Ceridin.
 Copper Sulphate: as injection.
 Creolin-Pearson: in fetid discharge.
 Glycerin: in erosions and ulcerations of cervix; also as vehicle for other remedies, as ichthyol.
 Hot Water: injections as tonic to pelvic vessels to relieve venous congestion.
 Ichthyol: valuable, as injection, application, or suppository.

Iodine: the diluted tincture as alterative and stimulant.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: alone or with tannic acid locally.
 Iron: styptic preparations locally.
 Iron Iodide: internally useful.
 Lead Acetate: as astringent injection.
 Potassium Bicarbonate: dilute solution as injection.
 Potassium Permanganate: useful in fetid discharge.
 Resorcinol: 1-15:100 solut. locally.
 Silver Nitrate: solution locally, or on tampons with alum and bismuth when leucorrhea due to granular vaginitis.
 Sodium Bicarbonate: as injection when secretion acid.
 Tannoform.
 Thymol: as antiseptic.
 Zinc Sulphate: as astringent.

LEUKEMIA.—See LEUCOCYTHEMIA.

LICE.—**PEDICULI.**—A species of parasitic insect infesting the head, clothing, pubes, eyebrows, etc. of man.

Body lice

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Ol. Lavandulæ. gtt. v
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Wash the body with soap and water, and apply this solution with a sponge.
 (Boil or destroy the clothing.)

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Acidi Acetici
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Alcoholis, q.s.ad fl 3 ii
 Rub on with flannel.

Head lice

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl 3 vi
 Poison! Apply every morning after a shampoo.

R Tr. Cocculi Indici fl 3 ii
 Apply at bedtime; wash off thoroughly the following morning.

R Tinct. Delphinii fl 3 ii
 Apply at bedtime, and wash off in the morning.

R Hydrargyri Ammoniaci
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Petrolati . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply to head.

Pubes lice

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Acidi Acetici
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Poison! Apply night and morning.

R Pulv. Cocculi
 Indici . . . 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Hydrarg. Ammon.
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Petrolati . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply twice daily.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . 3 iv
 Dust on pubes, while standing on a large sheet of paper.

Remedies for Lice

Acid, Carbolle.
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Cocculus Indicus: the undiluted tincture.
 Creolin-Pearson: as wash.

Larkspur: the tincture.
 Mercury: the ointment or oleate.
 Mercury, Ammoniated or Bichloride or Oxide (Red or Yellow): as ointment.

LICHEN.—The name applied to a group of papular skin diseases.

Agrius

R Potassii Cyanidi
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . \mathfrak{m} x
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vii
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

R Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Marginatus

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Ichthyolis . . . \mathfrak{m} xxx
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply night and morning.

Infantile

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

Planus and Ruber

R Bismuthi Subnitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Give an alkaline bath containing sodium bicarbonate and bran; then apply this lotion, well shaken.

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki. grn. ii
 Ichthyolis . . . \mathfrak{m} xxx
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Lanum Mercki . 3 viss
 Apply night and morning on lint.

R Potassii Hydroxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Picis Liquidæ . grn. xxx
 Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Use locally.
 (In *lichen ruber*.)

R Ol. Rusci Mercki fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v
 Apply twice daily.
 (In *lichen ruber*.)

Simple

R Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Ol. Olivæ, q.s.ad fl 3 iii
 After a bath and thorough
 drying, rub in the liniment.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x
 Apply night and morning.

In scrofulous cases

R Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 v
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Tablespoonful after meals.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Apply ev. day after bathing.

Urticatus

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 i
 Spir. Aetheris
 Mercki, q.s.ad fl 3 ii
 Paint on 2 or 3 times daily.

R Ol. Cadini Mercki fl 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Spir. Aetheris
 Mercki, q.s.ad fl 3 ii
 Paint on 2 or 3 times daily.
 Give also the following:

R Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 iii
 Euquininæ . . 3 i
 Sodii Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iss
 Div. in pil. no. 50.
 One pill, increased to two,
 after each meal.

Remedies for Lichen

Acid, Salicylic.
 Alkalies.
 Antipyrine: internally for itching.
 Arsenic: useful generally.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Cod-liver Oil or Gaduol.
 Glycerin.
 Ichthyol: internally and locally.
 Iodides.

Lead Water: with zinc oxide,
 starch, or calamine.
 Oil Cade.
 Silver Nitrate: solution locally
 Sulphides or Sulphur.
 Tar Ointment.
 Thymol.
 Zinc Oxide.

LIPOMA.—A tumor composed of fat.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Iodi Mercki . . grn. vi
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Aquæ . . . q. s.
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Apply several times daily.

R Chrysarobini
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Ung. Hydrar-
 gyri Mercki . 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Rub in twice daily.

LIPS, CHAPPED.—Superficial cracking of the mucous membrane of the
 lips. See CHAPPING.

LITHEMIA.—An abnormal increase of the urates and uric acid in the blood. (See also GOUT and RHEUMATISM.)

R Saliformini . . . 3 ii
 Lithii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful thrice daily.

R Strontii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Lithii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iss
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iss
 Two teaspoonfuls 3 t. p. d.

R Lithii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Vini Colchici
 Radicis . . . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Teaspoonful in sweetened
 water two hours after each
 meal. Reduce the dose after
 a week.

Remedies for Lithemia

Acid, Benzole.
 Acid, Nitric Diluted: 10 minims
 with water 3 times daily.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Alkaline Mineral Waters.
 Arsenic: small doses.
 Colchicum: in gouty and rheu-
 matic diathesis.
 Formin: uric-acid eliminant.
 Lithium Carbonate.
 Lithium Citrate: 20 grains 3 times
 daily very efficient.

Methyl Salicylate.
 Piperazine.
 Potassium Acetate, Carbonate, or
 Citrate.
 Potassium Permanganate: said to
 convert uric acid into urea, and
 thus prevent formation of uric
 calculi.
 Salicylates.
 Sodium Benzoate.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Solution Potassium Hydroxide.

LITHIASIS.—The formation of stony concretions. See CALCULI.

LITHURIA.—See LITHEMIA.

LIVER DISEASES.—See HEPATIC DISEASES.

LOCK-JAW.—See TRISMUS and TETANUS.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.—TABES DORSALIS.—POSTERIOR SPINAL SCLEROSIS.—A chronic, progressive degenerative disease, developing slowly, and characterized chiefly by incoördination of muscular movements, lancinating pains, and disturbances of cutaneous sensibility.

Bedside Diagnosis.—History of syphilis. 6 to 15 years elapses.

Incipient stage: Lightning pains in the legs.

Argyll-Robertson pupil. "Third nerve."

Westphal symptom: Loss of knee jerk.

Slowness in emptying in the bladder.

Girdle sensation.

Ataxic stage: Romberg's symptom of incoördination:

With eyes closed and feet together, he sways.

Characteristic tabetic gait: Raises foot high and brings the foot down with a thump *heel* first.

Loss of power of localization.

No loss of muscular power in spite of incoördination.

Tabetic crisis may occur. Gastric and laryngeal.

Charcot's joint and perforating ulcer may occur.

Pseudo-paralytic stage: Becomes bed-ridden and dies from intercurrent affections.

Pneumonia; tuberculosis; pyelonephritis.

For debility

R Arsen-hemolis . grn. xxx
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ss
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.

One, three times daily;
 gradually increase dose to 2
 pills by giving an extra pill
 every fourth day.

*For syphilitic and metal-
poisoned cases*

R Sodii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Syr. Tolutani . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Teaspoonful in milk or cof-
 fee, three times daily; gradu-
 ally increase till physiological
 effects are produced.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Ten drops in milk, 3 times
 daily, increasing the dose
 gradually.

In ascites

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iii
 Pulv. Scillæ . . grn. xii
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xii
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One, three times daily.

For "lightning" pains

R Acetanilidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. ii
 Dionini grn. viii
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. xv
 Div. in pulv. no. xv.

One or two powders for 2
 doses half an hour apart, if
 necessary; then one every 4
 to 6 hours as required.

R Methyleni Cœrulei
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Pulv. Myristicæ. grn. xl
 Dionini grn. xv
 Extr. Cannabis
 Indicæ Mercki grn. iv
 Div. in caps. gelat. no. xx.
 One after each meal.

R Antipyrin. Merck 3 iv
 Dionini grn. xii
 Aq. Cinnamomi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 One or two teaspoonfuls as
 required.

R Chloralformamidi grn. xl
 Acidi Hydro-
 chlorici Diluti π v
 Syrupi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Taken in two doses, in a
 little water.

Remedies for Locomotor Ataxia

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin or
 Antipyrine in lancinating pains.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chromium Sulphate: in 4 to 8
 grain doses.
 Dionin: to relieve pains.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold: useful in sclerosis.
 Hyoscin or Hyoscyamine: in the
 crises.
 Iodides.
 Iodipin: in syphilitic cases.
 Mercury Benzoate: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain
 daily hypodermically.
 Mercury Bichloride.

Methylene Blue.
 Morphine: in lancinating pains.
 Phosphorus.
 Pilocarpine: in early stage.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Iodide: for syphilitic
 taint.
 Silver Nitrate: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain 3 times
 daily, withholding after a few
 weeks to prevent argyria.
 Silver Oxide.
 Sodium Hypophosphite.
 Sodium Iodide: in syphilitic taint.
 Strychnine: $\frac{1}{60}$ grain with hypo-
 phosphites 3 times daily, when
 system saturated with silver.

LUMBAGO.—BACKACHE.—Pain in the structures about the loins, whether neuralgic or rheumatic.

Rheumatic

R Euquininæ . . . grn. x
Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Syr. Tolutani. . fl 3 iv
Take at bedtime.

R Cinchonidinæ Salicylatis Mercki 3 i
Codeinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. vi
Extr. Cascaræ Sagradæ . . . 3 i
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxiv.
Two capsules every three hours.

R Acidi Salicylici Mercki . . . 3 i
Camphoræ . . . 3 ii
Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . 3 ii
Oleoresinæ Capsici Mercki. . grn. xxx
Ol. Sinapis Volatilæ Mercki . gtt. xv
Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Petrolati . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Apply with friction 3 times a day.

R Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki . . . grn. i
Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. xvi
Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
5 minims injected deeply into the muscles of the back.

Remedies for Lumbago

Acetanilide.
Acid, Formic: 5 drops of 2 % solution hypodermically, preceded by 8 drops 1 % solution cocaine, injected in several places.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite: minim doses of tincture every 2 hours, and as liniment.
Antipyrine: to relieve pain; may be given hypodermically.

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. x
Chloroformi Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
Tinct. Aconiti Radicis . . . fl 3 x
Lin. Saponis, ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Apply every few hours locally.

R Vini Colechici Radicis . . . fl 3 ii
Sodii Salicylatis Mercki . . . 3 iv
Potassii Iodidi Mercki . . . 3 ii
Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv
Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Teaspoonful in water, after meals.

Influenzal

R Acetanilidi Merck 3 i
Salolis Mercki . 3 i
Div. in pulv. no. xv.
One every 4 hours.

R Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxv
Caffeinæ Mercki grn. i
Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . grn. xxx
Div. in pulv. no. vi.
One every 3 hours.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Ol. Terebinth. . fl 3 i
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
Rub in well several times daily.

Belladonna: as plaster.
Camphor Monobromated.
Capsicum: as plaster or oleoresin locally.
Chloroform Liniment.
Electricity.
Foot-bath and Dover's Powder.
Hot Douche or Hot Poultice.
Ice Bag or Ether Spray to loins: if hot applications fail.

Ichthyol: 10—50 % solution or ointment extern. highly useful.
 Iodides: in syphilitic subjects.
 Iodine: as counter-irritant.
 Massage.
 Morphine: with or without atropine hypodermically to relieve pain.
 Mustard: plaster or blister over painful part.

Oil Betula.
 Opium.
 Phenacetin and Salol: 5 grn. each.
 Potassium Nitrate: 10 grains every hour or two when urine scanty or high-colored.
 Poultices.
 Quinine Sulphate.
 Salicylates: in cases due to uric acid.

LUËS.—See SYPHILIS.

LUMBAGO.—Rheumatic or neuralgic pains in the muscles of the back.
 See BACKACHE.

LUPUS.—A skin disease believed to be caused by the bacillus tuberculosis, and characterized by reddish or brownish new formations, usually terminating in ulceration.

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Zinci Oxidi Mercki 3 iv
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Hydrargyri Oleat. (5%) Mercki fl 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply twice daily.

R Thiosinamini

Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki. grn. ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Inject 10 to 20 minims into back twice weekly. (The water should be freshly boiled.)

R Fibrolycini . . Ampul. i
 Inject the entire contents of the tube into the back twice weekly.

R Acidi Carbolic

Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Apply with a cotton swab every other day as a cauterant.
 (In ulceration.)

R Olei Cadini

Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Sulphuris Præcipitati Mercki 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Zinci Oxidi Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Apply twice daily.

R Iodi Mercki . . 3 iv
 Potassii Iodidi Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Apply locally.

R Acidi Pyrogallici

Mercki . . . grn. l
 Acidi Salicylici Mercki . . . grn. l
 Collodii Mercki. fl 3 i
 Paint on the part every day until a slough is produced.

R Potassii Permanganatis

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Apply with a brush at frequent intervals.

Remedies for Lupus

Acid, Carbolic: as mild escharotic.
 Acid, Cinnamic.
 Acid, Lactic: for destroying diseased tissue.

Acid, Pyrogallie or Salicylic: to destroy neoplastic growth.
 Arsenic Trioxide: internally in chronic cases not of syphilitic

origin; also locally, in lupus of head and face.
 Cantharidin.
 Chaulmoogra Oil.
 Chromium Trioxide: 1:5 solution. as escharotic.
 Chrysarobin.
 Cocaine.
 Fibrolysin or Thiosinamine.
 Formaldehyde: locally.
 Gualacol: with equal volume glycerin applied twice daily.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine: with glycerin, locally.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: with collodion (1:30) locally.
 Lead Subacetate Solution: with glycerin (1:2) locally.

Lead Nitrate: as escharotic.
 Mercuric Nitrate.
 Mercury: small doses internally, and ointment externally.
 Oil Cade.
 Phosphorus: internally.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Silver Nitrate: solution locally.
 Sodium Ethylate: as caustic.
 Solution Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.
 Sulphur, Precipitated.
 Thyraden: to stimulate cutaneous functional activity.
 Zinc Chloride.
 Zinc Oxide.

LYMPHADENOMA.—See PSEUDO-LEUKEMIA.

LYMPHANGITIS.—Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Ung. Belladon. . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . . 3 iii
 Apply freely.

R Syrupi Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful after meals.

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Tablespoonful to a pint of warm water as a lotion, applied freely.

Remedies for Lymphangitis

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Picric.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Belladonna: ointment.
 Gualacol.
 Ichthyol: topically.

Lead Acetate.
 Lime, Sulphurated.
 Mercury Salts.
 Quinine.
 Resorcinol.
 Syrup Iron Iodide.

MALARIA.—An infectious, usually intermittent or remittent, fever, formerly ascribed to emanations from damp ground, but now known to be caused by a micro-organism, *Plasmodium malariae*, which gains access to the blood through the bite of mosquitos of the genus *Anopheles*. (See also INTERMITTENT FEVER, REMITTENT FEVER.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—In PERNICIOUS MALARIAL FEVER.

Comatose Form: Cerebral symptoms predominate:

Sudden delirium or coma with high fever; 106° F.

Coma lasts 10 hours and patient recovers *completely*.

The paroxysm may be repeated three times.

Algid Form: Gastric symptoms predominate:

Vomiting, diarrhea and intense prostration.

Subnormal temperature.

May go into collapse as in algid form of cholera.

Jaundice after a few days.

Hemorrhagic Form: Hemorrhages from mucous membranes.

Hematuria in 75% of the cases.

Hematogenous jaundice.

In MALARIAL CACHEXIA:—Progressive anemia and edema; ague-cake; large spleen.

Marked tendency to hemorrhage. Dyspnea.

R Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Pulv. Pip. Nig. . grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xv.
 One to two capsules two or
 three times daily.

R Euquininæ. . . 3 iss
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xviii
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Pulv. Capsici. . grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. 40.
 Two pills after each meal.
 For remedies for malaria see INTERMITTENT FEVER and
 REMITTENT FEVER.

MAL-DE-MER.—See SEA-SICKNESS.

MAMMARY INFLAMMATION.—Inflammation of the breasts. See
 MASTITIS.

MANIA.—Insanity with great mental excitement.

Acute
R Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. iv
 Extr. Taraxaci . 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
 One every 4 to 6 hours,
 with caution.

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. xxv
 Tinct. Carda-
 momi Comp. . ℥l xxx
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 vi
 Take the whole one dose,
 and repeat in an hour if nec-
 essary.

R Paraldehydi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Amyleni Hy-
 drati Mercki . fl 3 ii
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iii
 Two tablespoonfuls with
 water every 3 hours.

R Quininæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Antipyrinæ
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iss
 Inject 15 minims at a dose.

R Methyleni Coerulei Mercki
 (Medicinal) . 3 i
 Quininæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . 3 iss
 Pulv. Myristicæ. 3 i
 Pulv. Pip. Nig. . grn. xv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxx.
 One capsule 3 to 6 t. p. d.

R Potassii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Tr. Hyoscyami . ℥l xxx
 Spir. Chlorof. . ℥l x
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 i
 Take at once.

R Scopolaminæ Hydrobro-
 midi Mercki . grn. $\frac{1}{6}$
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss
 Inject 4 to 15 minims sub-
 cutaneously as required.

Chronic
R Bromipini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Ol. Cassiæ . . . gtt. iv
 $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 tablespoonful 3 t. p. d.

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Caffeinae Mercki grn. xx
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xx
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xx
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One after each meal and at
 bedtime.

R Sodii Bromidi
 Morcki . . . 3 ii
 Ammonii Bromidi Mercki . 3 iv
 Fluidextr. Can-
 nabis Indicæ . fl 3 i
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 xiv
 Teaspoonful in water every
 4 hours; increase the dose to
 2 teaspoonfuls if required.

Epileptic

R Potassii Bromidi
 Merck . . . 3 v
 Camphoræ Monobrom. Merck . grn. lxxv
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxx
 Saccharini Merck grn. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xv.
 One every 3 hours until
 attack is overcome.

Remedies for Mania

Aconite: in puerperal mania, when much fever.
 Anesthetics: during paroxysms.
 Apomorphine: $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ grain hypodermically.
 Atropine or Belladonna: in monomania with fixed hallucinations.
 Bromides: in puerperal mania, mania of pregnancy, nymphomania, etc.; also in acute, periodical, and senile mania.
 Bromipln: where bromides not well borne.
 Bromural.
 Camphor, or Camphor Monobromated.
 Chloral Hydrated: in all forms as sedative and hypnotic; in full dose if kidneys healthy.
 Chloroform: to temporarily control violent cases, by inhalation; also for insomnia.
 Cimicifuga: useful in pregnancy or in cases following confinement, and not due to permanent causes; also in hypochondriasis.
 Cold Douche: in maniacal delirium.
 Conine: alone or with morphine in acute mania.
 Croton Oil: as purgative.
 Daturine: $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$ grain hypodermically in acute mania.
 Digitalis: 30 to 60 minims tincture in acute and chronic mania, especially when complicated

R Ferri Bromidi Mercki
 (Ferrosus) . . grn. xxx
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl $\frac{2}{3}$ ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{2}{3}$ vi
 Teaspoonful after meals.

Puerperal

R Sodii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl $\frac{2}{3}$ ii
 Take at one dose.

R Potassii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{2}{3}$ i
 Aquæ . . . ad fl $\frac{2}{3}$ iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

with general paresis and epilepsy.
 Dionin: instead of morphine.
 Duboisine: $\frac{1}{100}$ grain gradually increased to $\frac{1}{30}$ grain hypodermically in acute mania as sedative and hypnotic.
 Ergotin Bonjean: large doses in recurrent mania.
 Ether: in maniacal paroxysms.
 Gelsemium: large doses (15 to 20 minims tincture) when much motor excitement and wakefulness.
 Hyoscine, Hyoscyamine, or Hydrobromide: particularly useful in maniacal violence.
 Hyoscyamus: in hallucinations and hypochondriasis; also in puerperal mania.
 Morphine or Opium: alone or with tartar emetic.
 Paraldehyde: 30 to 60 minims as hypnotic.
 Quinine: when much sickness in puerperal mania.
 Stramonium: when delirium furious but intermittent, or suicidal, or when impulse to destroy child, in puerperal mania; also in nymphomania.
 Veratrum Viride: in excitement of acute mania.
 Veronal: most efficient as a hypnotic in all cases.
 Veronal-Sodium.

MARASMUS.—A wasting away of infants from mal-assimilation of food.
INFANTILE ATROPHY.

R Vini Gaduoli . . fl ℥ iv
Syr. Ferri Iodidi
Mercki . . . fl ℥ ii
Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ iii
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ viii
Teaspoonful to a table-
spoonful, according to age,
three times daily.

R Euquininæ. . . grn. viii
Hemogallolis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Sacchari Lactis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
One 3 times daily.

R Quininæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. v
Syr. Yerbæ
Santæ. . . . fl ℥ iss
Tr. Gentianæ Co. fl ℥ i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ iii
Shake! Teaspoonful three
times daily.

R Ferri, Quininæ et Strychn.
Citr. Mercki . grn. viii
Elix. Aurantii . fl ℥ ii
Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times
daily.

Remedies for Marasmus

Cod-liver Oil.
Euquinine.
Gaduol.
Hemogallol.
Hypophosphites.
Ichthalbin.
Iodides.

Iron Salts.
Mercury Salts.
Nux Vomica.
Pancreatin or Pepsin.
Peptonizing Powder.
Quinine.
Syrup Iron Iodide.

MASTITIS.—MAMMITIS.—An inflammation of the breasts.

R Atropinæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. viii
Aquæ Rosæ . . fl ℥ ii
Apply locally; discontinue
if dilatation of pupils or dry-
ness of throat supervenes.

R Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Ung. Belladonnæ ℥ i
Ichthyolis . . . fl ℥ iii
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
Apply freely 3 times daily,
and apply a tight bandage.

R Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx
Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 ii
Iodo-hemolis . . 3 ii
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
xlvi.iii.
Two capsules 3 times daily.

R Oleatis Morphinæ
Mercki . . . grn. x
Oleatis Hydrarg.
Mercki (25%) grn. xxx
Acidi Oleici
Mercki . . . 3 ixss
Apply to the breast 3 times
daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl ℥ iv
Ung. Hydrar-
gyri Mercki . 3 iv
Ung. Belladon. . ℥ i
Cerat. Plumbi
Subacetatis . ℥ i
Apply to breast freely 3
times daily, and apply a tight
bandage. Give a saline purge
in the beginning.

Remedies for Mastitis

Ammonium Chloride: as lotion locally, especially after the abscess has supplicated.	Ichthyol: topically one of the best remedies; applied early will prevent suppuration.
Belladonna: liniment or ointment, to check milk secretion when inflammation imminent; 5 to 10 minims of the tincture internally also.	Iodine: as tincture or ointment to remove indurations after inflammation.
Camphor: locally in congestion with threatened abscess.	Lime, Sulphurated: internally, if abscess is forming.
Chloral, Hydrated: locally, where much pain.	Mercury and Morphine Oleate: in abscess.
Friction: with oil.	Plaster: to support and compress mammæ.
Hyoscyamus: as plaster to relieve painful distention from milk.	Potassium Bromide.
	Tartar Emetic: in small, frequent doses at commencement.

MASTOIDITIS.—Inflammation of the mastoid antrum and cells.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In the course of otitis media:

Discharge: suddenly ceases or becomes diffuse.

A discharge persisting over two weeks means mastoiditis.

Pain: Increasing even after incision of the drum.

Three points of tenderness over the mastoid.

1. Over antrum supra-meatal triangle.

2. Over mastoid tip.

3. Over emissary vein at posterior border.

Temperature: Is of no value in adults; in children, fluctuating between 102–104° F.

Conical Fundus: Sinking of upper and posterior wall of bony canal.

MEASLES.—MORBILLI.—Also **RUBEOLA** (*German Measles*).—A contagious disease, with skin eruption and catarrhal symptoms of throat, eyes, nose, and ears.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In MEASLES:—Incubation: 11 days exactly.

First to third days:

Fever and malaise.

Coryza: Red eyes, dry brassy cough, and sneezing.

Koplick spots on buccal mucosa.

Fourth day:

A blotchy rash beginning behind the ears and at the hair margin. The face is somewhat swollen.

With appearance of the rash the temperature goes up.

Sixth to seventh days:

Desquamation begins, which is fine and branny.

Temperature declines by crisis (in uncomplicated cases).

It requires 48–72 hours for the rash to extend, and desquamation begins even before the rash has covered the entire body.

Complications: Bronchopneumonia; otitis media, and mastoiditis.

Sequels: Tuberculosis; cervical adenitis.

In GERMAN MEASLES.—As compared with measles: Incubation is shorter—7–14 days.

Prodromal stage lasts only 2 days. Catarrhal symptoms absent.

Eruption appears first on the face like measles but it is more discrete and of a brighter red color.

The face is not as much swollen here.

The eruption lasts 2 or 3 days which is longer than in measles.

The eruption is characteristic on the throat.

Temperature lasts only 2 or 3 days; 100.5° F.

Lymph nodes markedly enlarged early; desquamation is infrequent.

Adults are more susceptible.

Rapid convalescence; there are no complications.

For cough

R Codeinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Syr. Ipecac. . . fl 3 i
 Syr. Pruni Virginianæ . . . fl 3 i
 Aq. Camph. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours,
 for children of 6 years; $\frac{1}{2}$ to
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful for younger
 children.

R Dionini . . . grn. iss
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i
 Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours,
 for children of 10 years.

For itching

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 i
 Anoint the body 3 or 4
 times daily.

For fever

R Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tinct. Aconiti . ʒ vi
 Spir. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 ii
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Half to one teaspoonful
 every 2 hours, for children of
 1 to 2 years; less for small
 infants.

R Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Vini Ipecac. . . fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Opii
 Camphoratæ . fl 3 iii
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i
 Aq. Cinnamomi, ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful with water,
 every three hours, for a child
 of 6 years.

Remedies for Measles and Rubeola

Aconite: for fever, $\frac{1}{2}$ drop tincture
 every 2 hours; particularly use-
 ful to arrest catarrhal pneu-
 monia.
 Ammonium Acetate: for fever.
 Ammonium Carbonate: 3 to 6
 grains every hour or two.
 Codeine Sulphate.
 Cod-liver Oil: with iron, to scrofu-
 lous children, after conva-
 escence.
 Digitalis.
 Euquinine: like quinine.
 Fat: rubbed over hands and feet
 to relieve heat and tension of
 skin.

Ichthyol: as ointment, excellent.
 Iodine.
 Lanum.
 Mustard Bath: when retrocession
 of rash.
 Pilocarpine: with hot bath, as a
 diaphoretic in delayed eruption.
 Potassium Bromide: in sleepless-
 ness.
 Quinine: 1 to 3 grain doses for ady-
 namia; 15 grain doses for hyper-
 pyrexia and catarrhal pneumo-
 nia.
 Tartar Emetic: as expectorant.
 Triphenin: for fever.
 Veratrum Viride.

MEDIASTINAL TUMOR.—Its malignant nature should be borne in mind.

Cancer and sarcoma are the most common varieties.

As compared with thoracic aneurism:

Pursues a more rapid course. (Malignancy.)

Attacks younger subjects than does aneurism.

Metastatic deposits especially in sarcoma.

Cachexia and constitutional disturbances are greater.

Displacement of heart backward is more marked.

Pleural effusion very frequently co-exists.

A case having persisted for more than one year and a half is an aneurism and not a tumor.

Physical signs: Marked cyanosis of the upper part of the body.

Fremitus absent over tumor if it reaches chest wall.

An irregular outline of percussion dullness.

Signs of pleural effusion and displaced heart.

Absence of diastolic shock and expansile pulsation.

MELANCHOLIA.—Insanity with gloomy forebodings and depression of spirits.

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Hemogallolis . 3 iiss

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. ii

Div. in pil. no. lx.

Two pills after each meal.

R Zinci Valeratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ferri Valeratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Quininæ Valeratis Mercki . grn. xxx

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One pill three times daily.

R Veronalis Mercki 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. xv.

One powder, dissolved in hot tea or milk.

(For sleeplessness.)

R Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Tinct. Calumbæ fl 3 iii

Spt. Ammonia

Arom. Mercki fl 3 ii

Aq. Cinnamomi fl 3 ii

Tablespoonful 2 or 3 times daily.

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Euquininæ. . . grn. xl

Ferri Sulphatis

Exsicc. Mercki grn. xl

Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Div. in pil. no. xl.

One after each meal.

(As a general tonic.)

Remedies for Melancholia

Acid, Hydrocyanic.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: after meals, if oxaluria present.

Alcohol.

Arsenic: along with opium, very useful in the aged.

Bromides: particularly useful for city people, especially despondent women.

Caffeine.

Camphor.

Chloral, Hydrated: as hypnotic.

Chloroform: for insomnia.

Cimicifuga: in puerperal or uterine despondency.

Dionin.

Gold Chloride: $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$ grains 3 times daily in cerebral anemia.

Ignatia: in mental depression.

Iron Salts: as tonic.

Morphine: hypodermically.

Opium: small doses in suicidal impulse, great despair, etc.

Paraldehyde.

Phosphorus: in depression from overwork.

Strychnine.

Veronal: exceedingly useful in sleeplessness.

Zinc Valerate.

MENIÈRE'S DISEASE.—A form of vertigo due to disease of the middle ear. See DEAFNESS and VERTIGO.

MENINGITIS.—BRAIN FEVER; CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Meningeal inflammation of the brain or spinal cord. (See also MYELITIS.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—In EPIDEMIC CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS:—Onset: As a rule is sudden with chill, high fever, headache and vomiting.

Painful rigidity of muscles of back or neck occurs early.

The "gun hammer" attitude is characteristic.

Photophobia and phonophobia.

Petechial eruption gives this disease the name of "spotted fever."

Herpes labialis.

A very slow pulse, and irregular fever curve.

Kernig's sign is diagnostic.

Spasticity of this form as compared with relaxation of tubercular meningitis.

Leucocytosis. 30,000. It is diagnostic of pus.

Lumbar puncture: Fluid is turbid, containing polymorphonuclear leucocytes, intracellular diplococcus.

Complications: Pneumonia is most important.

Pleurisy, pericarditis and arthritis.

In TUBERCULAR MENINGITIS.—Onset with prodromal symptoms:

Change in disposition of the child. Becomes cranky.

Convalescing from measles, whooping-cough, or else the child has a tubercular hip.

With irritative symptoms: Headache; projectile vomiting; hydrocephalic cry; slight fever—up to 102° F.

Pulse: varies in quarters of a minute.

Respiration: First sighing then Cheyne-Stokes.

In the stage of coma due to compression:

Bulging fontanelles; mask-like dead face; one-sided paralysis of any kind. Eye, face or leg.

Automatic movements of O'Dwyer.

Convulsions may occur at any stage.

Relaxation is characteristic of the tubercular form.

Lumbar puncture: A clear fluid containing:

Mononuclear lymphocytes.

Tubercle bacilli on centrifugalizing.

Kernig's sign may or may not be present.

Obstinate constipation throughout the disease. (Obstipation.)

Acute

R Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis

Mercki . . . grn. v

Sodii Bicarbon-

atis Mercki . grn. xx

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . grn. xl

Div. in pulv. no. xxx.

One every hour, until they act, then one every 3 hours; continue for 2 days.

(Initial treatment.)

R Tinct Aconiti . fl 3 i

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i

One or two drops, according to age, hourly till pulse is soft.

(In early stage.)

R Paraldehydi

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii

Dessertspoonful to table-spoonful in water at bedtime (For insomnia.)

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. xxx

Morphinae Sul-

phatis Merck grn. i

Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 i

Aquæ fl 3 i

Half to two teaspoonfuls, according to age, every two hours.

(During stage of excitement.)

R Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Sodii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Sodii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful in water every 2 to 3 hours, for child of 3 to 4 years.

(For convulsions and for insomnia. Contraindicated in marked circulatory depression.)

R Morphinae Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 5 minims hypodermically
 every 3 to 5 hours.
 (In *cerebro-spinal* form.)

Chronic

R Calcii Glycerinophosphatis
 Merck . . . 3 iiss
 Iodo-hemolis . . 3 iiss
 Euquininae . . grn. xl
 Saccharini Merck grn. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One after each meal.
 (For *adults*.)

R Fl'extr. Ergotæ fl 3 iv
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 i
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Dessertspoonful in water,
 after meals.
 (For *adults*.)

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 iiss
 Teaspoonful after meals.
 (For *children*.)

Remedies for Meningitis

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil.: 1 to 2 minims every 3 to 4 hours to relieve vomiting.
 Aconite: 2 drops tincture with 5 drops tincture opium every 2 hours in cerebral hemorrhage during stage of excitation; also useful in cerebro-spinal and in spinal meningitis.
 Antipyrine: in cerebro-spinal meningitis.
 Belladonna: in all hyperemic conditions of brain and spinal cord, in all forms of meningitis.
 Blister: to nape of neck in early stage, to prevent effusion; also in comatose state.
 Bromides: with hydrated chloral to allay nervous symptoms; 20 grains every 4 hours with opium in cerebro-spinal meningitis.
 Bromopin: efficient substitute for bromides.
 Calomel with Opium: in early stages.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Digitalis: in early stage of cerebro-spinal meningitis.
 Dionin: to relieve pain.
 Ergot: 30 minims fluidextract with 30 grains potassium bromide every 4 hours in cerebral meningitis; also in cerebro-spinal meningitis.
 Gelsemium: 5 minims fluidextract in cerebral and cerebro-spinal meningitis.
 Heat: to body, except head and neck, in cerebro-spinal meningitis.
 Hyoscyamus: in subacute form of

cerebral meningitis, and in nervous irritability during convalescence.
 Ice-bag to head.
 Iodopin.
 Iron Chloride: 20 to 30 minims tincture every 2 hours in cerebro-spinal meningitis.
 Mercury: the ointment by inunction, or calomel in small, frequent doses, in cerebral meningitis; $\frac{1}{16}$ grain doses of bichloride, with inunctions of ointment, in spinal meningitis.
 Morphine: to relieve pain.
 Opium: small doses, alone or with tartar emetic, in cerebro-spinal meningitis; also in spinal meningitis.
 Paraldehyde.
 Phosphorus: in chronic cases.
 Potassium Bromide: in convulsions following simple meningitis; also with potassium iodide in tuberculous meningitis.
 Potassium Iodide: in all forms of meningitis, either alone, or with mercury bichloride.
 Purgatives: at commencement; calomel and jalap most useful.
 Quinine: in cerebro-spinal, and spinal, meningitis; contraindicated in acute stage.
 Tartar Emetic: internally, and also as ointment externally to scalp, in tubercular meningitis.
 Venesection: in early stage in sthenic cases, if aconite or veratrum viride not at hand, also when much excitement.
 Veratrum Viride.

MENOPAUSE.—The period in a woman's life when menstruation comes to an end.

R Ferri Valeratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Zinci Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One after meals.
 (For *anemia* and *nervousness*.)

R Sodii Arsenatis
 Merck . . . grn. iss
 Hemolis. . . 3 i
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One after each meal.

Remedies for Menopause

Bromides or Bromipln.
 Euquinine.
 Iron Valerate.

Nux Vomica.
 Valerian: alcoholic extr.
 Zinc Valerate.

MENORRHAGIA.—Excessive menstruation.

R Fl'extr. Ergotæ fl 3 iv
 Stypticini . . . grn. x
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
 Two teaspoonfuls every 2
 or 3 hours till checked; one
 teaspoonful 4 or 5 times daily
 for a few days before periods.

R Ext. Ergotæ . . grn. xii
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. vi
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One pill every hour.
 (In *profuse menstruation of*
atonic type.)

R Stypticini . . . grn. xv
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxx
 Extr. Gossypii . grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.
 One every 2 or 3 hours, ac-
 cording to severity, until
 checked.

R Hydrastininæ Hydrochlo-
 ridi Mercki . grn. iv
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. ix
 Cannabinæ Tan-
 natis Mercki . grn. vi
 Stypticini . . . grn. iii
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One thrice daily.

Remedies for Menorrhagia

Acid, Gallic or Tannic.
 Acid, Sulphuric: when due to fi-
 broid or polypus.
 Aloes, as adjuvant to iron.
 Arsenic: with iron.
 Calcium Chloride: 5 to 10 grains
 every 2 hours, to increase coag-
 ulability of the blood.
 Calcium Phosphate: in anemia
 from excessive menstruation.
 Dionin.
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically.
 Euquinine.
 Gossypium: 30 minims fluide-
 xtract every 4 hours as uterine
 hemostatic.

Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.
 Iodoform.
 Iron Perchloride or Subsulphate.
 Opium: to reduce uterine circula-
 tion.
 Potassium Bromide: 15 grains,
 with ergot, three times daily.
 Quinine: 6 grains every 3 hours.
 Savin: 5 to 10 minims tincture
 every ½ to 3 hours, when uterus
 relaxed and passively congested.
 Stypticin: ¼ to 1 grain every 2 to
 3 hours a most useful and pow-
 erful vaso-constrictor; almost a
 specific in uterine hemorrhage.
 Styptol.

MENTAGRA.—See BARBER'S ITCH.

MERCURIALISM.—Chronic poisoning by salts of Mercury. See
 PTYALISM.

METEORISM.—Accumulation of gas in intestines. See **TYMPANITES**.

METRITIS.—Inflammation of the uterus.

Constitutional treatment

R Stypticini . . . grn. viii
Fl'extr. Gelsemii fl 3 i
Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 i
Teaspoonful 2 or 3 t. p. d.

R Ichthalbini . . . 3 iii
Hemolis . . . 3 ii
Euquininæ . . grn. xl
Saccharini Merck grn. i
Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
One, three times daily.

R Ergotini Bonjeani
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Strychninæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. ss
Euquininæ. . . grn. xl
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
1 after dinner and supper.

Local treatment

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Apply to uterus on swab,
and to vagina on tampon left
in place for 2 days. Irrigate
previously with a 1:1000 solu-
tion corrosive sublimate.

R Tinct. Iodi Comp. fl 3 i
Apply on cotton wrapped
around the tip of a probe,
once or twice a week, and
place a glycerin tampon
against the cervix. During
the intervals hot water should
be used as a vaginal injection
twice daily.

Remedies for Metritis

Acid, Carbollic.

Aconite: in early stage of simple
inflammatory fever.

Aloes: as enema.

Ergotin, Bonjean.

Heat: to the feet, and hot poultice
to abdomen; also hot-water
vaginal injections.

Ichthyol: with glycerin as applica-
tion, or on tampons.

Iodine.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.

Mercury Bichloride.

Opium: as suppository or enema.

Potassium Hydroxide.

Potassium Iodide.

Poultices: to relieve pain.

Saline Laxatives.

Silver Nitrate.

Stypticin: most useful.

METRORRHAGIA.—Hemorrhage from the uterus. Treatment internally
the same as for Menorrhagia; locally, with styptics such as Iron salts,
Ichthyol, Antipyrine, Tannic Acid, Gallic Acid, Alum, etc.

MIGRAINE.—A unilateral, paroxysmal headache. See **HEADACHE:**
Migraine.

MILK, DEFICIENCY OF.—See **AGALACTIA.**

MILK, EXCESS OF.—See **GALACTORRHEA.**

MILK FEVER.—Fever attending the establishment of lactation.

R Tinct. Aconiti . . . ℥ xx
Antimonii et Potassii
Tart. Mercki . grn. ii
Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 i
Aquæ fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

R Antimonii et Potassii
Tart. Mercki . grn. ii
Spir. Aetheris
Nitrosi . . . fl 3 i
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
Aquæ fl 3 i
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

MILK LEG.—Inflammation of the femoral vein from obstruction by thrombosis, in puerperal women. See PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.

MITRAL DISEASES.—See HEART DISEASES.

MORBILLI.—See MEASLES.

MORNING SICKNESS.—See VOMITING: *Pregnancy*.

MORPHINISM.—OPIUM HABIT.—Morbid condition induced by the constant use of morphine or opium.

R Codeinæ Phosphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Inject 15 minims subcutaneously, as required.—As much as 45 grains of codeine phosphate have been injected in one day.

R Dionini . . . grn. xxx
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Inject 15 to 20 minims as required to relieve symptoms.

—As much as 15 grains dionin may be injected subcutaneously per day; generally, however, 6 to 10 grains daily suffice. Reduce dose gradually as symptoms abate.

R Phosphori . . . grn. i
 Ferri Reducti
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Euquininæ . . . 3 iss
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. xv
 Div. in pil. no. xc.
 One after each meal.
 (As a restorative.)

Remedies for Morphine Habit

Atropine.
 Bromides or Bromipln.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Capsicum.
 Chloral, Hydrated
 Cocaine.
 Codeine.

Conium.
 Dionin: most efficient.
 Gold and Sodium Chloride.
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
 Physostigmine.
 Strychnine.
 Veronal: in insomnia.

MOUTH, SORE.—See APHTHÆ, CANCRUM ORIS, etc.

MUMPS.—PAROTITIS.—A contagious disease in which the parotid glands become inflamed and swollen.

Constitutional treatment

R Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Tinct. Aconiti . . . ℥ iv
 Spir. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iii
 Syr. Tolutani ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful in water every 2 hours.
 (In febrile stage.)

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Vini Gaduoli . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vii
 Half to one tablespoonful after each meal.

R Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 i
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xx
 Iodo-hemolis . 3 iss
 Fl. massa, et div. in capsul. gelat. no. xv.
 One, three times daily.

Local treatment

R Plumbi Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Ammonii Chloridi Mercki . grn. xxx
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Apply freely 3 times daily.

R Guaiacolis Mercki m xxx
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Rub over parotid region
 and wrap the part in cotton.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. viii
 Petrolati Liquidi $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$ i
 Instil into nasal passages
 two or three times a day.
 (As local disinfectant.)

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
 Ung. Belladonnæ 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Ol. Rosæ . . . m ii
 Apply 3 times daily.

R Thymolis Mercki grn. xxx
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xv
 Alcoholis . . . $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$ iv
 10 to 15 drops in half a
 glass water as a mouthwash
 and as a gargle.

Remedies for Mumps

Acid, Carbollic.
 Aconite.
 Ammonium Acetate.
 Belladonna.
 Euquinine.
 Gaduol: internally, as alterative.
 Guaiacol.
 Ichthalbin: internally, as tonic
 and alterative.

Ichthyol.
 Iodine.
 Jaborandi.
 Lead Acetate.
 Mercury: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. of gray powder
 three or four times a day.
 Potassium Citrate.
 Resorcinol.
 Syrup Iron Iodide.

MUSCÆ VOLITANTES.—A condition in which little specks appear to float before the eyes.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Vini Gaduoli . . $\text{fl} \frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Tablespoonful three times
 daily.

R Zinci Valeratis Mercki
 Ferri Valeratis Mercki
 Euquininæ . aa grn. xx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xv.
 One, three times daily.

Remedies for Muscæ Volitantes

Alteratives, and correction of
 anomalies of refraction.
 Blue Pill: in biliousness.
 Iron Perchloride: in anemia and

climacteric.
 Potassium Iodide: where due to
 hepatic derangement.
 Zinc Valerate.

MYALGIA.—Pain in the muscles. See LUMBAGO, TORTICOLLIS, INFLUENZA, and RHEUMATISM: *Muscular*.

MYELITIS.—Inflammation of the substance of the spinal cord. (See also MENINGITIS: *Acute*.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—In ACUTE MYELITIS: Loss of motion and sensation below the lesion.

Loss of control over bladder and rectum.

Trophic disturbances. Bedsores within 24 hours.

Reflexes exaggerated except in lesions high up.

If the lesion is at the second lumbar segment, knee-jerk is lost.

Recovery is never total. They pass on to the chronic stage.

Very high fever.

The paralysis is not accompanied by wasting in lumbar region.

In the cervical region the arm wastes, and there is also vomiting, hiccough and bradycardia.

Secondary changes: Reaction of degeneration.

Ascending degeneration of posterior column.

Descending degeneration of lateral tract.

This gives spastic paralysis below the lesion.

IN ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.—Onset: Sudden with loss of motion in a limb.

Fever: Lasts 3 to 7 days. Not accompanied by vomiting.

Pain in the early stage.

The loss of power is followed by wasting.

Flaccid paralysis; loss of reflexes.

Tendency to involve special bundles of muscles, especially the anterior tibial.

Irregularity and lack of symmetry of the paralysis.

Any part of the gray matter of the brain and cord may be involved.

Electrical response in *spinal and nerve lesions*:

1. Loss of faradic irritability.

2. Reaction of degeneration. AC > or = KC.

Sequel: Deformities, as club foot.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
Mercki . . . grn. i
Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 iiss
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . . fl ʒ iss
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ iv
Teaspoonful, increased to 2
teaspoonfuls, after meals.
(In *syphilitic subjects*.)

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. i
Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. i
Ferri Sulphatis
Exsic. Mercki grn. xl
Euquininæ. . . grn. xl
Div. in pil. no. xl.
One after each meal.
(As a *general tonic*.)

Remedies for Myelitis

Arsenic Trioxide.
Cold: ice-water bags along spine.
Ergot: in large doses.
Glycerinophosphates.
Iodides or Iodipin.
Massage.
Mercury Bichloride.

Phosphorus: in paraplegia from excessive venery.
Silver Nitrate: in chronic inflammation of spinal cord.
Sodium Phosphate: hypodermically useful in syringo-myelitis.
Strychnine.

MYXEDEMA.—A kind of dropsy with a mucous deposit in the connective tissues.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Increase in weight.

Inelastic edema over forehead and clavicle.

Full-moon face. Expression marks lost, due to edema.

Alopecia; defective memory.

Skin is coarse and dry; speech is slow and difficult.

Albumin and casts may occur in the urine.

This when combined with edema of the face might be mistaken for chronic parenchymatous nephritis.

R Tablettæ Thyradeni,
aa grn. ii, no. c
One to 2 tablets, gradually
increased to 4, three times
daily.

R Thyroidini
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Arsen-hemolis . 3 i
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iii
Div. in pil. no. 60.
One, gradually increased to
2, 3, and 4, after meals.
When beneficial effect is pro-
duced, diminish dose.

Remedies for Myxedema

Arsenic Trioxide: as tonic.
Hypophosphites.
Iodothyrene.
Iron Salts: as tonic.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
Strychnine: as tonic.
Thyraden or Thyroidin: most useful of all remedies.

NAILS, INGROWING.

R Plumbi Acetatis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Apply freely until inflamed matrix better; then cut nail.

R Potassii Hydroxidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
Apply on cotton-wool to margin of nail at point of ulceration until nail is soft, then remove latter.

R Acidi Picrici

Mercki . . . 3 i
Alcoholis Diluti fl 3 iv
Apply freely after removing corner of nail.

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii
Apply 2 or 3 times daily with a brush.

Remedies for Ingrowing Nails

Acid, Picric.
Alum.
Ichthyol.
Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
Iron Perchloride or Persulphate.

Lead Acetate or Nitrate.
Potassium Hydroxide.
Silver Nitrate.
Tannin.
Thymol Iodide.

NARCOTISM.—Stupor produced by narcotic drugs.

R Apomorph. Hydrochlor.

Cryst. Mercki grn. ii
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
Inject 30 minims hypodermically as an *emetic*.

R Atropinæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{8}$
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
Inject 15 minims every hour until physiological effect.

Remedies for Narcotism

Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
Atropine.
Caffeine.
Emetics.

Exercise and Galvanism.
Ipecac.
Strychnine.
Zinc Sulphate.

NASAL DISEASES.—See ACNE, CATARRH, EPISTAXIS, INFLUENZA, OZENA, etc.

NAUSEA.—See VOMITING.

NECROSIS.—Death of bone. See CARIES.

NEOPLASMS.—New formations. See CANCER, CONDYLOMATA, etc.

NEPHRITIS.—**BRIGHT'S DISEASE.**—Inflammation of the kidneys. (See also DROPSY.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—In ACUTE NEPHRITIS:—Onset: Sudden if due to cold. Gradual if due to infectious fevers, especially scarlet fever. Watch for it on the 21st day.

With chill, rigor and pyrexia. Adults 102°, children 106° F

Marked anemia associated with dropsy.

Face: Puffiness of lower eyelids.

Edema: Elicit over sternum and shinbone.

It increases during sleep.

Pulse: Rapid and *high-tension*.

Accentuated aortic second sound.

Pain in back is always present. Absent in chronic cases.

Urinalysis: Amount 0 to 5 ounces.

Sp. Gr. increased.

Albumin. . . . abundant.

Blood gives smoky or pink color.

Casts. bloody, granular, hyaline and epithelial.

Complications: Pleurisy and pneumonia.

Pericarditis and endocarditis. Uremia and apoplexy.

Sequel: Chronic Bright's disease.

In CHRONIC INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS.—Onset: Very insidious. Patient often comes for palpitation, dyspnea and intermittent headache.

Sudden blindness very characteristic.

Edema here is cardiac.

Anemia not marked. Oftentimes patient has ruddy appearance.

Nocturnal polyuria.

Heart and blood vessels always involved.

Cardiac Hypertrophy. Arteriosclerosis and myocarditis.

Persistent high-tension pulse: 160–200 Mm. Hg.

Urinalysis: Amount greatly increased.

Specific gravity low. 1.002

Albumin. a fleeting trace.

Casts. few hyaline.

Dangers: Cerebral hemorrhage; dilatation of the heart.

In CHRONIC PARENCHYMATOUS NEPHRITIS.—Progressive signs of *Uremia*.

Progressive toxic anemia.

Bright's countenance: An anemic, waxy, expressionless face.

Eye symptoms less frequent than in the interstitial variety.

Cause is a hemorrhagic or albuminuric retinitis.

Dropsy and anasarca more frequent in stage of enlargement.

Exacerbations are very characteristic.

Within one year there are symptoms of contracted kidney.

Hypertrophy of the heart.

Accentuated aortic sound.

Urinalysis: First Stage: "Large White Kidney."

Amount . . . 500 Cc.

Albumin . . . abundant.

Casts numerous, especially large granular.

Many hyaline casts also present.

Second Stage: "Contracted Kidney."

Amount gradually increases.

Albumin decreases.

Sp. Gr. lowered.

(Compare with chronic interstitial nephritis, noting the similarity.)

Danger: Uremia.

Acute

R Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. i

Sodii Bicarb-

natis Mercki . grn. x

Div. in pulv. no. vi.

One every half-hour, followed 6 hours after the last powder by Rochelle salt.

(Initial treatment.)

R Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xii

Spir. Aetheris

Nitrosi . . . fl 3 vi

Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx

Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

(In early stage.)

R Methyleni Cœrulei

Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.
 One or two, 3 times daily.

R Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 i
 Camphoræ . . . 3 i
 Olei Terebin-
 thinæ Mercki. fl 3 ii
 Olei Sinapis
 Volat. Mercki gtt. x
 Pulv. Capsici. . 3 ii
 Petrolati . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Apply with friction over region of kidneys every 3 to 6 hours. Cover with a flannel bandage and apply hot-water bags.

*Chronic***R** Tablettæ Ichthalbini

Mercki, aa grn. v, no. c
 Two to four tablets before meals.
 (For *albuminuria*.)

R Strontii Lactatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 vi
 Half to one tablespoonful in water, with meals.
 (Said to diminish *albumin* and increase urine.)

R Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Tr. Ferri Chlor. fl 3 iv
 Acidi Acetici
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iss
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Liq. Ammonii
 Acetatis . ad fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful every six hours, followed by a glass of water.
 (For the *anemia*.)

R Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Lithii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Infus. Juniperi . fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful three times daily.
 (In *gouty* subjects.)

R Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 iv

Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Spir. Ammoniac
 Arom. Mercki fl 3 iii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful with water after meals.

*For convulsions***R** Chloroformi pro narcosi

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Administer by inhalation to check convulsions.

R Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful in water when convulsions threaten; two teaspoonfuls in wineglassful boiled starch as enema during convulsions.

R Amylis Nitritis Mercki . 3 i

Three to five drops inhaled from a handkerchief.

*For dropsy***R** Potassii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 iii
 Infus. Juniperi . fl 3 iii
 Tablespoonful every two hours.

R Elaterini Mercki grn. i
 Potassii Bitar-
 tratis Mercki. $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every two hours until
 bowels move. (The elaterin
 should be dissolved in a little
 alcohol and the solution
 mixed with the potassium
 bitartrate, the latter being
 triturated until the alcohol
 has evaporated.)

R Theobrominæ-Sodii Sodii
 Salicyl. Mercki 3 iii
 Potassii Bitar-
 tratis Mercki. 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One or two powders every
 2 or 3 hours, followed by
 water.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xii
 Pulv. Scillæ . . grn. xii
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xii
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One pill three times daily.

For hematuria

R Stypticini . . . grn. viii
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . grn. xxx
 Euquininæ. . . grn. viii
 Div. in pil. no. xvi.
 Two every 2 hours till re-
 lieved.

Remedies for Nephritis

Acid, Gallic: lessens albumin and
 hematuria, in chronic nephritis.
 Acid, Picric: $\frac{1}{10}$ grain every 3
 hours, in acute nephritis.
 Aconite: to lower high tempera-
 ture; also in the onset of acute
 nephritis in scarlet fever.
 Alcohol: injurious in acute stage;
 useful when a slight trace of al-
 bum in is persistent.
 Alkaline Diuretics: to prevent

For pulmonary edema
R Tinct. Digitalis . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ss
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times
 daily.

(Hot pack, bleeding, and
 cathartics, are good adju-
 vants.)

For weak heart
R Digitalini Germanici
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Sparteinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ii
 Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Parenchymatous
R Lithii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Sodii Bicarbo-
 natis Mercki . 3 i
 Syrupi Aurantii fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful with water, 3
 or 4 times daily.

In pyelitis
R Terebinth. Venet. 3 iss
 Pulv. Camphoræ grn. xxx
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. v
 Extr. Aconiti
 Radicis . . . grn. iii
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One pill every 8 hours with
 a small glass infusion uva
 ursi sweetened.
 (Where there is pain.)

formation of fibrinous plugs in
 the renal tubules.
 Arsenic: in very chronic cases.
 Albumin will return if the use of
 the drug be stopped.
 Belladonna: to diminish the
 chronic inflammatory condition
 left by an acute attack.
 Bromides: in convulsions in
 chronic diabetes.
 Caffeine: to increase secretion of

solids, especially in cases dependent on cardiac disease. Should be combined with digitalis. Very useful in chronic Bright's disease; should be used with great caution in the acute stage.

Cantharides: 1 minim tincture every 3 hours, when acute stage has passed, to stop hematuria.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Copalba: to remove ascites and albuminuria dependent on cardiac or chronic Bright's disease, and in some cases of hematuria.

Counter-Irritation: dry cupping when tendency to uremia.

Digitalis: infusion in acute and tubal nephritis, and in renal disease attended with dropsy due to cardiac disease. Must be given with caution in granular kidney.

Elaterin or Elaterium: as hydragogue cathartic for dropsy; and when uremic symptoms have come on.

Fuchsine, Medicinal: in 1 to 3 grain doses per day, in albuminuria of renal origin in children.

Glycerinophosphates.

Gold Chloride: in contracted kidney, in the chronic disease, in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Hyoscyamus: in irritable kidneys in acute nephritis.

Ichthalbin or Ichthyol: internally. Iron: the per-salts to diminish anemia with a flabby tongue. In dropsy associated with high tension, iron must be cautiously given, and withheld unless improvement is quickly shown. It always does harm if allowed to constipate.

Jalap: as a cathartic.

Lithium Bromide or Citrate.

Mercuric Chloride: $\frac{1}{10}$ grain twice daily in chronic nephritis.

Methylene Blue.

Oxygen: compressed, will, on inhalation, temporarily diminish albumin.

Pilocarpine: $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain for adults as diaphoretic.

Potassium Bitartrate: as diuretic.

Potassium Bromide: in uremic convulsions.

Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic cases.

Sodium Arsenate.

Sparteine.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate: in acute and chronic albuminuria.

Tartrates: as diuretics.

Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.

Theophyllin.

Uropherin B., and S.

Water: in large draughts as diuretic when excretion of solids is deficient; and in dropsy.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—See NEURASTHENIA.

NERVOUSNESS.—Morbid psychical irritability.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Ammonii Valerianæ
ratis Mercki . grn. xxx
Spir. Lavandulæ
Comp. . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss
Euquininæ . . . 3 i
Ferri Sulphatis
Exsicc. Mercki grn. xxx
Phosphori . . . grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
One, three times daily.

R Morphinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i
Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ viii
Spir. Aetheris
Comp. Mercki fl 3 ii
Tr. Cardam. Co. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
One to two teaspoonfuls
every two to three hours, in
water.

R Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 i
Fl'extr. Guaranæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
Syr. Tolutani . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
One to two teaspoonfuls 3
or 4 times daily.

Remedies for Nervousness

Aconite: 1 minim tincture at bed time for restlessness.
 Ammonium Valerate.
 Antipyrine: for nervous irritation.
 Bromipin: where bromides not well borne.
 Camphor: in reflex irritability.
 Chloral, Hydrated: in restlessness and irritability.
 Chloroform: the spirit internally.
 Conium: in exaggerated nervousness and delirium.
 Dionin.
 Electricity.
 Ignatia: small doses in mental excitement and nervous erethism.

Lupulin: where opium not tolerated.
 Morphine or Opium: to quiet nervous system.
 Phosphorus.
 Potassium Bromide: in overwork and worry.
 Sodium or Strontium Bromide.
 Strychnine: in functional irritability of nervous system.
 Sumbul: 20 to 40 minims tincture in restlessness of pregnancy, and after acute illness.
 Valerian: as sedative in reflex excitability, restlessness, anxiety.
 Veronal: to induce sleep.

NETTLE RASH.—A form of skin eruption. See URTICARIA.

NEURALGIA.—Paroxysmal acute pain in a nerve. (See also HEADACHE.)

R Ichthyolis . . . grn. xv
 Ung. Hydrargyri Mercki . grn. xv
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iss
 Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 iss
 Shake! Anoint or paint painful region.

Anemic

R Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Hemogallolis . . 3 ii
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One after meals.

Dysmenorrheal

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 iiss
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ss
 Spir. Camphoræ fl 3 iv
 Alcoholis, q.s.ad fl 3 ii
 Paint over lumbar region.

Gastralgic

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Dionini . . . grn. iv
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours till relieved.

Malarial

R Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki
 (Medicinal) . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xxx
 Codeinæ Mercki grn. viii
 Extr. Cannabis
 Indicæ Mercki grn. iv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xv.
 One after each meal, or 4 times a day, if necessary.

R Aconitinæ (*Potent*)
 Mercki . . . grn. 1/20
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. 1/10
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xxiv
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
 One every 4 or 5 hours.
 (For severe pain.)

R Arsen-hemolis . 3 iss
 Euquininæ . . 3 i
 Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki, q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. lx.
 Three pills per day, after meals. Increase every fourth day by one pill until 10 pills are taken daily; then decrease the same way. When the daily dose of 3 pills is reached again, discontinue for a few days; then resume as before.

From cold

R Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxiv
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. viii
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . grn. lxxx
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One every half-hour till relieved, or till 4 doses taken.

R Mentholi Mercki grn. xlv
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. xv
 Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . grn. xv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii
 Rub in well over painful area.

Rheumatic

R Antipyrin. Merck 3 ii
 Sodii Salicylatis Merck . . . 3 iv
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours till relieved.

R Acidi Salicylici Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Extr. Belladon. 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Rub in well 3 times daily.

R Ol. Betulæ Mercki . . . ℥ xv
 Guaiacoli Mercki ℥ xv
 Mentholi Mercki grn. x
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Rub in a small bit at site of pain morning and evening.

Sciatic

R Dionini . . . grn. xii
 Triphenini . . . 3 iii
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One to four powders daily, at least 4 hours apart.

R Aconitinæ (*Potent*)

Mercki . . . grn. 1/20
 Methyleni Cœrolei Mercki . . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xxx
 Codeinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. viii
 Extr. Cannabis Indicæ Mercki grn. iv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xv.

One capsule every four or five hours.

(For severe pain.)

R Morphinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ii
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. 1/15
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ x
 Fluidextr. Cannabis Indicæ . ℥ xxv
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every 3 or 4 hours till relieved.

R Calcii Glycerinophosphatis Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Magnesii Glycerinophos. Mercki . grn. xviii
 Potassii Glycerinophos. Mercki (75%) ℥ xxx
 Sodii Glycerinophos. Mercki (75%) fl 3 iss
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 viiss
 Inject 30 to 60 minims into seat of pain, once a day.

R Ol. Betulæ Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Chloroformi Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 iv
 Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 ii
 Mentholi Mercki grn. xxx
 Alcoholis, q.s. ad fl 3 iv
 Apply freely over seat of pain.

R Morphinae Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. ii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
 Inject 60 minims deep into
 tissues.

Syphilitic

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Hydrargyri Bi-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Aq. Menthae Pip. fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 4 times daily.
 (In conjunction with some
 anodyne application as in
 other forms of neuralgia.

Trigeminal (tic douloureux)

R Butyl-chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxx
 Dionini . . . grn. iv
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every half-
 hour till relieved, or two to
 three teaspoonfuls every 3 or
 4 hours.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 v
 Ol. Hyoscyami
 Comp. (N. F.) fl 3 i
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Apply externally, and give
 ichthyol internally.

R Veratrinæ
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. x
 Lanum Mercki . 3 viss
 Ol. Olivæ . . . 3 iss
 Rub in three times daily.

R Mentholi Mercki grn. xl
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. x
 Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Apply locally.

R Tablettæ Diplo-
 sali . . aa grn. $7\frac{1}{2}$ No. x
 One tablet as required.

Superficial

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Mentholi Mercki 3 i
 Thymoli Mercki 3 i
 Camphoræ . . . 3 iii
 Triturate until liquefied.
 Apply carefully with a
 brush.

R Dionini . . . grn. vi
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xlv
 Acetphenetidini
 Merck . . . grn. xlv
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One every 4 hours.

Remedies for Neuralgia

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidini: in
 facial and intercostal neuralgias.
 Acid, Formic: 5 drops of a 1%
 solution by deep injection, along-
 side of nerve, and preceded by
 8 drops 1% cocaine solution.
 Aconite: as ointment or liniment
 in congestive neuralgias.
 Aconitine: $\frac{3}{16}$ grain, cautiously in-
 creased to $\frac{1}{80}$ grain, in severe tri-
 geminal neuralgia; also locally,
 alone or combined with vera-
 trine, as ointment, taking care
 not to apply where the skin is
 abraded or open.

Alcohol.
 Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation in
 dysmenorrheal and facial neu-
 ralgias.
 Antipyrine: in all forms of neural-
 gia.
 Asprin.
 Atropine: as liniment, or hypo-
 dermically near the nerve, in
 facial neuralgia.
 Belladonna: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain extract every
 hour till giddiness, then smaller
 doses for several days.
 Bromides: useful in ovarian neu-
 ralgia.

Bromipin: superior to ordinary bromides.
 Bromural.
 Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: in trigeminal neuralgia.
 Camphor Monobromated.
 Cannabis Indica: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain extract 2 or 3 times daily in neuralgic headache.
 Cantharides or Capsicum: locally.
 Chloral with Camphor, or Morphine, or Menthol: locally.
 Chloroform: locally, by deep injection, or by inhalation, when pain very severe, particularly in trigeminal neuralgia.
 Cocaine: hypoderm. near nerve.
 Codeine.
 Dionin.
 Diplosal.
 Ether or Ethyl Chloride.
 Gelsemium: in trigeminal neuralgia, and especially of the dental branches.

Gualacol: a few drops rubbed in relieves ciliary neuralgia.
 Ignatia: in hysterical and intercostal neuralgias.
 Menthol: locally.
 Morphine: hypoderm. near nerve.
 Mustard Poultices.
 Oil Croton, or Mustard, or Peppermint: locally.
 Phenacetin.
 Physostigmine: solution 2 grains to 1 fl. oz. water by instillation in neuralgia of eyeball.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Quinine: large doses just before periodical neuralgia; especially useful in supra-orbital forms.
 Triphenin: useful in all forms.
 Veratrine: locally in facial neuralgia and sciatica.
 Veronal: in all forms to relieve insomnia.
 Veronal-Sodium.
 Zinc Valerate: with ext. hyoscyamus, in trigeminal neuralgia.

NEURASTHENIA.—An exhausted or debilitated condition of the nervous system. (See also HYPOCHONDRIASIS).

R Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Strontii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 v

Elix. Phosphori

(N. F.) . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii

Teaspoonful after each meal.

R Phosphori . . . grn. i

Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Euquininæ . . . 3 i

Hemolis . . . 3 ii

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. xv

Div. in pil. no. lx.

One after meals.

R Calcii Glycerinophosphatis

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Quininæ Glycerinophosph. Mercki grn. xv

Ferri Glycerinophosph. Mercki grn. xv

Strychninæ Glycerinophos. Mercki grn. i

Papaini Mercki . 3 i

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxx.

One capsule 3 times daily.

(As tonic and digestive.)

R Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 vi

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One in half a glass water, 2 or 3 times daily.

(In nervous excitement, genital irritation, etc.)

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x

Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss

Div. in pil. no. lx.

Two pills after each meal.

R Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 v

Ammonii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Extr. Hyoscyami Sicc.

. . . grn. iv

Extr. Cannabis

Indicæ Mercki grn. iv

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv

Pulv. Acaciæ,

Aquæ, aa q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Ft. emulsio.

Teaspoonful in a glass of water at bedtime.

(For insomnia.)

Remedies for Neurasthenia

Aromatic Spirit Ammonia: half
teaspoonful in water, 3 t. p. d.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic Trioxide: 3 to 5 minims
Fowler's or Pearson's solution
after each meal.
Brompin: to allay nervousness.
Caffeine: 1 grain or more with
coffee to relieve brain weariness
and nervous exhaustion.
Cocaine: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain doses in nervous
exhaustion.
Codeine.
Ferratin.
Glycerinophosphates: as tonic.

Hemol or Hemogallol.
Hypophosphites of Calcium, So-
dium, or Iron: as tonics in ner-
vous depression.
Lecithin.
Nuclein.
Nux Vomica.
Orexine: as appetizer.
Phosphorus: in nervous break-
down from over-study.
Potassium or Strontium Bromide.
Strychnine: as tonic.
Veronal: useful to produce sleep.
Zinc Oxide: as tonic and sedative
in nervous irritability and de-
pression.

NEURITIS.—Inflammation of a nerve.**Bedside Diagnosis.**

May be local or general.

Boring or stabbing pain along the course and distribution of the
nerve.

The nerve itself is sensitive to pressure.

Motion is painful. Muscular atrophy ultimately occurs.

Neuritis may spread up or down.

Reaction of degeneration may be present if severe.

Alcoholic Neuritis is a multiple neuritis.

Lower extremities first paralyzed—"foot drop;" then upper
extremities—"wrist drop."

Extremities frequently congested and swollen.

Korsakoff's Syndrome.

Arsenical Neuritis attacks feet more often than the upper extremities.

Leuconychia (transverse ridges on nails).

Lead Neuritis: Upper extremities first attacked.

Acute

R Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 iv
Chloroformi
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
Paint about 45 minims
over painful spot 2 or 3 times
daily; superimpose a cover
with impervious dressing.

R Chlorali Hydrati
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Camphoræ . . . 3 ii
Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 ii
Paint over painful nerve 3
times daily.

R Codeinæ Mercki grn. ii
Sodii Salicylatis
Mercki . . grn. xxxvi
Quininæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. xii
One every 4 hours.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Extr. Bella-
donnæ . . . grn. xxx
Extr. Aconiti . . 3 i
Liq. Plumbi
Subacetatis . fl 3 i
Adipis Lanæ
Anhydr. Mercki 3 vi
Rub in well several times
daily.

R Acetanilidi Merck 3 i
Caffeinæ Merck grn. x
Dionini . . . grn. x
Sodii Bicarbo-
natis Merck . grn. xx
Saccharini Merck grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Div. in pulv. no. x.
One every 3 or 4 hours till
pain is relieved.

Optic

R Rubidii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxv
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Instil a few drops into eyes
 several times daily.

Tubercular

R Guaiacolis Mercki ℥ xv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Inject into muscles of pain-
 ful region.

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . fl 3 vi
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful after meals.

Gouty

R Colchicinæ Cryst.

Mercki . . . grn. i
 Dionini grn. xxx
 Euquininæ. . . 3 ii
 Ext. Colocynth. 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. lx.
 One pill 3 times daily.

Remedies for Neuritis

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin.	Colchicine.
Aconite.	Dionin.
Antipyrine: in acute febrile cases.	Diplosal.
Arsenic.	Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic cases.
Aspirin: in polyneuritis.	Salicylates.
Belladonna.	Strychnine: internally and hypodermically.
Chloral, Hydrated.	
Chloroform.	

NEVUS.—A mole; a pigmented spot on the skin, either congenital or acquired.

R Sodii Ethylatis
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Alcoholis Absoluti Mercki . fl 3 ii
 Apply with a glass rod, and
 cover with collodion.
 (For small birth-marks.)

R Chromii Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. c
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Apply locally.

Remedies for Nevus

Acid, Carbolic.	Galvano-Cautery.
Acid, Nitric: applied strong for small superficial nevi, and followed by olive oil.	Ichthyol: topically.
Acid, Trichloroacetic.	Iodine: as paint.
Chloral, Hydrated.	Mercury Nitrate, Acid: as caustic for moles on face.
Chromium Trioxide: locally.	Sodium Ethylate.
	Zinc Chloride: as caustic.

NIGHTMARE.—An oppressive dream attended with fright.

Remedies for Nightmare

Camphor Water.	Potassium Bromide.
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NIGHT-SWEATS.—Excessive sweating at night. (See also PHTHISIS.)

Remedies for Night-Sweats

Acid, Acetic: as a lotion.	Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Agaric.	Acid, Sulphuric, diluted.
Acid, Camphoric.	Agaricin
Acid, Gallic.	Alum.

Atropine.
 Atropine Methylbrom.: in phthisis.
 Bromural.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Ergotin.
 Homatropine Hydrobromide.

Iron Sulphate.
 Lead Acetate.
 Picrotoxin.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
 Thallium Acetate.
 Zinc Sulphate.

NIPPLES, SORE.—See **FISSURES**: of *nipples*.

NODES.—A swelling or protuberance.

Remedies for Nodes

Arsenic Trioxide.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Cadmium Iodide.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.

Iodipin.
 Mercury Oleate with Morphine.
 Potassium Iodide: internally and externally.
 Stramonium Leaves: as poultice.

NOSE-BLEED.—See **EPISTAXIS**.

NUTRITION, DEFECTIVE.—See List of **TONICS**, **GASTRIC TONICS**, etc.

NYMPHOMANIA.—Abnormal sexual desire in females.

R Sodii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tr. Lupulini . . fl 3 iv
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i
 Aquæ Camphoræ fl 3 vi
 One tablespoonful in water
 after meals.

R Hyoscyaminæ Cryst.
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{6}$
 Camphoræ Mono-
 brom. Mercki. 3 i
 Extr. Stramonii grn. xii
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One, three times daily.

Remedies for Nymphomania

Acid, Sulphuric: internally when
 due to hemorrhoidal congestion.
 Anaphrodisiacs.
 Camphor: large doses.
 Camphor Monobromated.
 Hyoscline or Hyoscyamine Hydro-
 bromide: in sexual excitement.

Iodipin.
 Lupulin.
 Opium.
 Potassium or Sodium Bromide:
 large doses.
 Sodium Iodide.
 Stramonium.

OBESITY.—Over-fatness.

R Thyroidini
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Pulv. Extr.
 Phytolaccæ . 3 i
 Pepsini Mercki . 3 i
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.
 One after meals, cautiously
 increased to 4 capsules per
 dose, if required.

R Tabl. Thyradeni no. c
 One or two tablets 3 times
 daily.

R Tinct. Adonidis Aestivalis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Fluidextr. Baccæ
 Phytolaccæ . fl 3 iv
 Thirty to 60 drops in water
 three times daily.

R Sodii Phosphatis Mercki
Sodii Sulphatis
Mercki . . aa $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Tablespoonful in water every morning.

R Salis Carolini
Fact. N. F. . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Half to one teaspoonful in a glass of water every morning.

Remedies for Obesity

Acid Hydrilodic.
Acids, Vegetable.
Adonis Vernalis: tincture useful.
Alkalies.
Alkaline Waters.
Fucus Vesiculosus.
Iodides or Iodipin.

Laxative Fruits and Purges.
Phytolacca.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
Potassium Iodide.
Saccharin: to replace sugar in diet.
Salines.
Thyraden or Thyroidin.

ODONTALGIA.—Aching of teeth due to necrosis and exposure of nerve.
See TOOTHACHE.

ŒDEMA.—**EDEMA.**—See DROPSY.

ONYCHIA.—**PARONYCHIA.**—Inflammation of the matrix of a nail.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Extr. Opii Mercki grn. xv
Liq. Plumbi
Subacetatis . . m xl
Lanum Anhydric. 3 vi

opening, to hasten healing.

R Phenolis Mercki grn. xl
Ol. Olivæ . . . 3 iii
Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Apply after poulticing and

R Pyoktanini . . grn. x
Tinct. Opii. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Apply on lint after evacuating pus, or as prophylactic as soon as inflammation has begun.

Remedies for Onychia

Acid, Carbolic: as local anesthetic.
Arsenic Trioxide: 2 grains to 1 oz. ointment in malignant onychia.
Cocaine: hypodermically as anesthetic.
Chloral, Hydrated: local antiseptic.
Glycerin: as cataplasm of kaolin.
Heat: moist heat, as poultices.
Ichthyol: 50 % ointment.
Iodine: strong alcoholic solution.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen: locally in syphilitic onychia.
Lead Nitrate: locally, relieves pain and hastens healing.
Mercury: ointment rubbed in, and alternating with poultices.
Morphine.
Silver Nitrate: strong solution in nitrous ether applied early.

OÖPHORITIS.—Inflammation of the ovaries. See OVARITIS.

OPHTHALMIA.—Severe inflammation of the eye or of the conjunctiva.
(See also CONJUNCTIVITIS.)

R Potassii Permanganatis
Mercki . . . grn. v
Aquæ Dest. . . O ii
Use as an irrigation to the lids, from which the secretions have first been removed by absorbent cotton. Three or four hours later apply the following:

R Argenti Nitratis
Mercki . . . grn. iii
Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ v
After application, neutralize by applying sodium chloride.
(In *purulent ophthalmia*.)

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. xvi
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Glycerini Mercki ℥ xl
 Aquæ Fervidæ . fl 3 i
 Instil into eye.
 (In *trachoma*.)

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Use locally.
 (In *gonorrheal ophthalmia*.)

R Iodoformi
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Petrolati . . . 3 iss
 (Where corneal infiltration
 or ulceration exists.)

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Remedies for Ophthalmia

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic: pure for chronic granulation; excess removed with water.
 Acid, Tannic: powder, or solution, 1 to 10 grains to 1 fl. oz.
 Alum: 1:60 solution every 15 to 30 minutes in purulent ophthalmia of children.
 Arsenic: in inveterate strumous ophthalmia.
 Atropine or Atropine Methylbromide: locally in strumous ophthalmia to relieve pain.
 Boroglyceride (20 to 50 %): in ophthalmia neonatorum.
 Calomel: dusted over membrane in phlyctenular ophthalmia.
 Copper Sulphate: 1 grain to 1 oz. camphor water in purulent infantile ophthalmia; also in granular conjunctivitis applied in substance to inner surface of lids.
 Dionin: as lymphagogue.

Formaldehyde: in purulent ophthalmia.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: as antiseptic.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine: locally in scrofulous ophthalmia.
 Iodoform: locally in gonorrheal ophthalmia and purulent conjunctivitis.
 Mercury Bichloride: as lotion.
 Mercury Oxide, Red or Yellow: as ointment.
 Perhydrol: as antiseptic.
 Silver Nitrate: 4 % solution in granular lids; use cautiously where there are corneal ulcers; 1 % solution in purulent ophthalmia neonatorum, and wash off with weak solution sodium chloride.
 Zinc Acetate.
 Zinc Chloride: 1 grain to 1 fl. oz. water in gonorrheal ophthalmia.
 Zinc Sulphate: 1 to 4 grains to 1 fl. oz. water as collyrium.

OPIUM HABIT.—See MORPHINISM.

ORCHITIS.—Inflammation of the testicle. See EPIDIDYMITIS.

ORIENTAL PLAGUE.—See PLAGUE, BUBONIC.

OSTEOMALACIA.—Lessening of the earthy constituents of the bones, and their consequent softening.

R Calcii Glycerinophosphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful, increased to 2
 teaspoonfuls, 3 times daily.

R Calcii Lactophosphatis
 (Solub.) Mercki grn. l
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 iii
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 Tablespoonful three times
 daily.

Remedies for Osteomalacia

Arsenic.
 Cod-liver Oil.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.

Iron Iodide Syrup.
 Mercury.
 Phosphates.
 Phosphorus.

OTALGIA.—Earache.*Inflammatory*

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxx
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Drop into ear three times daily.

R Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xx
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Ol. Ricini . . . fl 3 i
 Pour into ear warm, to fill it; cover with cotton and a cloth wet with warm water.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Thoroughly cleanse the ear with warm water, then insert small quantity of the ointment into the ear so as to anoint the auditory canal. Do this morning and night.

R Aquæ Hydrogenii Dioxidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Aquæ Calidæ. . fl 3 iii
 Inject into the ear until cleaned; then insert a pledget of cotton soaked in the solution.

Neuralgic

R Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . gtt. v
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express. . . fl 3 iv
 Instil a little into meatus, and hold there until it warms up canal. Warm slightly before introducing.

R Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . grn. x
 Camphoræ . . . grn. viii
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Instil a few drops, warm.

Remedies for Otalgia

Aconite Tincture: with tincture opium by instillation.
 Atropine: 1 grain to 1 fl. oz. water; instil 3 to 4 drops into ear and allowed to remain for 10 or 15 minutes.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloral-Camphor.
 Chloroform.

Cocaine.
 Croton Oil: as blister behind ear.
 Dionin.
 Dry Heat.
 Glycerin.
 Ichthyol.
 Morphine: with atropine in solution by instillation.
 Oils.

OTITIS.—Inflammation of the ear (external, internal, or middle ear).**Remedies for Otitis**

Acid, Boric: the fine powder by insufflation after removing secretions and drying.
 Acid, Carbolic: 1:5 solution instilled into ear relieves pain and checks progress of moderate otitis.
 Aconite: to relieve pain; used both internally and locally.

Borax: as spray to soften secretions and permit their outflow.
 Cocaine.
 Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.
 Ichthyol: in otitis media.
 Resorcinol: solution (1 to 15 %) locally.
 Thymol Iodide: as dusting powder.

OTORRHEA.—Purulent discharge from ear.

Internal treatment

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 v
 Tablespoonful three times daily.
 (In *scrofulous* cases.)

R Sodii Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Ferri Reducti
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Euquininae . . 3 i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. lx.
 One after meals.
 (As a general tonic.)

Local treatment

R Aquæ Hydrogenii Dioxidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Syringe the ear with a mixture of 1 part of the solution and 2 parts water.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Pulv. Acidi Borici
 Subtil. Mercki 3 iv
 Insufflate ear with the powder, after washing with warm water and drying.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 After thoroughly syringing the ear with warm chamomile tea, allow 4 to 8 drops to run into ear.

R Pulv. Iodoformi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Insufflate into ear, after thoroughly cleansing and drying it.
 (In *chronic cases where discharge is slight*.)

Remedies for Otorrhea

Acetanillide: by insufflation daily, after cleansing canal, in purulent otitis media of children.
 Acid, Boric: as insufflation.
 Acid, Carbolic: 1:40 solution as wash.
 Acid, Tannic: the glycerite locally.
 Alcohol.
 Bismuth Subgallate: on tampon, in acute or chronic otorrhea.
 Creosote, Beechwood: instead of carbolic acid locally in fetid otorrhea.
 Formaldehyde: as wash in 1:1000

to 2000 solution.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ichthyol: as wash.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Lead Lotions.
 Perhydrol: as wash.
 Potassium Permanganate: 1 to 5 grains to 1 fl. oz. water as wash or injection.
 Resorcinol.
 Salol and Camphor: equal parts, locally.
 Solution Chlorinated Soda: locally in fetid discharge.

OVARITIS.—**OÖPHORITIS.**—Inflammation of the ovaries.

R Ovariin Mercki . 3 ii
 Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki . 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 One or 2 pills 3 times daily.

R Tablettæ Ichthalbini
 Mercki . aa grn. v, no. c
 One or 2 tablets 3 times

daily, before meals, in conjunction with local treatment per vaginam.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Introduce far up vagina on absorbent cotton.

R Dionini grn. vi
 Extr. Cannabis
 Indicæ Mercki grn. vi
 Camphoræ . . . grn. vi
 Div. in pil. no. vi.
 One twice daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xlv
 Ung. Hydrar-
 gyri Mercki . . 3 vi
 Extr. Belladon. . 3 ii
 Rub in twice daily.

Remedies for Ovaritis

Belladonna.
 Camphor.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chloral, Hydrated: on tampons
 locally, before begining ich-
 thyol treatment.
 Dionin.
 Ergot: with potasslum bromide in
 chronic ovaritis.
 Ichthyol: 1:20 glycerin mixture

valuable in chronic ovaritis.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Mercury Ointment: with camphor
 and belladonna by friction over
 seat of disease.
 Opium.
 Ovarin.
 Tartar Emetic: ointment as coun-
 ter-irritant.
 Zinc Salts.

OXALURIA.—Oxalic acid or oxalates in the urine.

R Acidi Nitrici Dil. fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Cinchonæ
 Comp. . . . fl 3 i
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful after meals, in
 water.

R Acidi Lactici
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ x
 Tinct. Gentianæ fl 3 ii
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful 4 times daily,
 in water.

Remedies for Oxaluria

Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Nitric.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.
 Acid, Phosphoric.

Alkalies: when uric acid in excess,
 with oxalic acid in urine.
 Bromides: full doses at bedtime in
 insomnia.

OZENA.—Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose,
 with fetid discharge.

Local treatment

R Phenolis Mercki grn. v
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Sodii Bicarb-
 onatis Mercki . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Use as a spray several
 times daily.

R Potassii Permanganatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aquæ Dest. . . O i
 Tablespoonful to a pint of
 tepid water as nasal douche.

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xlv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iss
 Aquæ fl 3 x
 Use as a nasal douche, or
 as spray.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ss-i
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Use locally as a spray.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xv
 Pulv. Acidi Borici
 Subtil. Mercki 3 ii
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Use as a snuff 3 times daily,
 after cleansing with douche.
 (In *syphilitic ozena*.)

R Creolini-Pearson gtt. v-x
 Aquæ O i
 As a douche for the nose.

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xl
 Menthol Mercki grn. v
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Cleanse the nostrils with 5-
 per cent. solution hydrogen
 peroxide or a weak solution of
 sodium chloride. At bedtime
 introduce a piece of ointment
 as large as a bean, and snuff
 back.

Remedies for Ozena

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic: 1 % solution in-
 haled from atomizer.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Salicylic: weak solution as
 disinfectant, antiseptic wash.
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Acid, Trichloroacetic.
 Alum: as powder or 1 % solution
 as wash.
 Betanaphthol.
 Borax.
 Boroglyceride
 Calcium Chloride: 1:8 solution,
 with some astringent, by in-
 jection.
 Calomel: as snuff.
 Chlorinated Soda: the solutions by
 injection.
 Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.
 Glycerin and Iodine.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: as nasal spray
 or douche.

Constitutional treatment
R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 vi
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful after meals.
 (As *anticachectic*.)

R Hemogallolis . . 3 ii
 Ichthalbini . . 3 iii
 Euquininæ . . grn. xl
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One powder 3 times daily.
 (As *alterative*.)

R Iodipini . . . fl 3 ii
 Ol. Morrhuæ . . fl vi
 Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. iv
 Tablespoonful in warm
 milk, after meals.
 (As *anticachectic*.)

Ichthyol: 2 to 5 % solution by in-
 jection, and when crusts re-
 moved, a 25 to 30 % solution
 applied; internally also in scro-
 fulous ozena in children.
 Iodides or Iodipin.
 Iodine: as inhalation. Much bene-
 fit derived from washing out the
 nose with a solution of common
 salt, to which a few drops tinc-
 ture iodine have been added.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Mercury Oxide, Red: with sugar
 (1:60) as snuff in non-syphilitic
 forms.
 Perhydrol: antiseptic wash.
 Potassium Permanganate: 1 % so-
 lution as injection or spray.
 Silver Nitrate: 1-4:100 solution
 applied behind the velum palati.
 Strontium Iodide: in scrofulous
 ozena.
 Zinc Salts.

PAIN.—See BACKACHE, CALCULI, COLIC, EPIDIDYMITIS, GASTRALGIA,
 HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, etc.

PALPITATION.—Spasmodic, violent action of the heart. See HEART
 DISEASES.

PALSY.—See PARALYSIS.

PAPILLOMA.—A tumor composed of hypertrophied papillæ, as in the wart. See WARTS.

PARALYSIS.—PALSY.—Loss of sensation or voluntary motion from disease or injury of the nervous system.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

If the lesion is in the *brain*:

The whole half of the opposite side of the body including the lower half of the face is affected.

Absence of wasting and atrophy.

Electrical reactions are normal.

Spasticity and rigidity; exaggeration of reflexes.

If the lesion is in the *spinal cord*:

Wasting and atrophy of the muscles occur.

Absence of sensory disturbances, myelitis excepted.

Flaccid paralysis; loss or diminution of reflexes.

Loss of response to the faradic current and reaction of degeneration to the galvanic current.

If the lesion is in the *nerves*:

No response to the faradic current.

Reaction of degeneration.

Pressure over the nerves causes pain; reflexes are absent.

If the lesion is in the *muscles*:

Local wasting of groups of muscles occurs.

Occurs most often in children.

Electrical reaction quantitatively reduced.

Joint disease causes some wasting and paralysis.

In GENERAL PARALYSIS, or PARESIS.—History of *syphilis* in 70 per cent. of the cases. Age 30 to 50 years.

Onset: Insidious with prodromal symptoms like neurasthenia, but the patient does not complain of being ill, as in neurasthenia.

Change in character and facial expression.

Tremor of tongue, lips and hands.

Speech: Thick, slow, slurring and hesitating.

Difficulty in pronouncing labials and dentals.

Handwriting: Tremulous and letters omitted.

Argyll-Robertson pupil and irregular, unequal, miotic pupils.

Convulsions at any time of the disease; most frequent in the last stages. Last only a day or two.

Progressive mental symptoms in order:

Egoism and forgetfulness.

Mental exaltation and excitement.

Systematized delusions of grandeur; progressive dementia.

Physical Symptoms: A weakening of all muscles. *Paresis*.

Reflexes exaggerated except when the disease is a sequence to locomotor ataxia.

In BELL'S PALSY, or PARALYSIS.—When due to a peripheral neuritis from exposure to cold:

Affects the whole side of the face: Immobility.

Inability to wrinkle that side of the forehead, to whistle, or close the eye. Epiphora.

Lowering of the angle of the mouth.

Loss of response to the faradic current.

Reaction of degeneration.

It being a pure motor nerve there are no sensory symptoms.

If present it means involvement of the fifth nerve, and symptoms last only a few weeks.

When a part of hemiplegia:

The upper branches of the 7th nerve not being affected, the orbicularis palpebrarum, frontalis and corrugator will not be paralyzed.

Lower half of the face only affected.

Paralysis of the face on the same side as leg and arm.

There is no deviation in the electrical responses.

In PARALYSIS AGITANS (PARKINSON'S DISEASE). — Attacks elderly people, past 50. Onset: Gradual with tremor in the hand.

Tremor can be controlled by will for a *short while*.

"Pill roller position."

Rigidity as expressed by a slowness in all voluntary movements. The gait is diagnostic.

Characteristic attitude: "Parkinson's Mask."

Wooden, expressionless face. Head is fixed.

Marked weakness and loss of power.

Agitans

R Strychninæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. i

Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Euquininæ. . . grn. xl

Massæ Ferri

Carbon. Mercki grn. xl

Extr. Belladon. . grn. v

Extr. Taraxaci . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. xl.

One three times daily.

(As a *tonic*.)

R Zinci Valeratis

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Extr. Cannabis

Indicæ Mercki grn. vi

Extr. Gelsemii . grn. iv

Extr. Conii . . grn. iv

Div. in pil. no. xxiv.

One to two pills 3 times daily.

(To quiet *tremors*.)

R Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi

Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{15}$

Aquæ Chloroformi fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii

One to 2 teaspoonfuls once or twice daily.

(For *tremors and restlessness of paralysis agitans*.)

R Hyoseyaminæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Aquæ fl 3 vi

Five minims hypodermically once daily, or per os twice daily.

(In *paralysis agitans*.)

R Sodii Glycerinophosphatis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iiss

Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Small teaspoonful 3 times daily. (As *tonic*.)

Diphtheritic

R Strychninæ Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Arsen-hemolis . grn. xx

Div. in pil. no. l.

One, three times daily, to children over 6 years of age.

R Calcii Glycerinophosphatis

Mercki . . . grn. xxiv

Strychninæ Hypo-
phosphit. Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$

Elix. Cinchonæ . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily, to children over 4 years of age; half or quarter teaspoonful to younger children.

General (paretic dementia)

R Physostigminæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Tinct. Gentianæ

Comp. . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Hemiplegic

R Ammonii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ammonii Car-
bon. Mercki . 3 i

Liq. Ammonii

Acetatis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii

Tablespoonful three t. p. d.

Hysterical

R Picrotoxini
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
 Elix. Phosphori
 (N. F.) . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful in water, after
 each meal.

Muscular

R Physostigminæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
 Elix. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Phosphori . . . grn. i
 Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. iss
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. xv
 Div. in pil. no. lx.
 One after meals.

Paraplegic

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Fluidextr. Rhus
 Radicantis. . . ℥ xxx
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Remedies for Paralysis

Ammonium Carbonate, with Am-
 monium Iodide: in hemiplegic
 paralysis.
 Arsenic: in paralysis agitans.
 Belladonna: in paralysis due to
 chronic inflammation of cord.
 Cannabls Indica: in large doses in
 paralysis agitans, to lower re-
 flex activity.
 Capsicum: 1 to 2 grains every 4
 hours as a general stimulant.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Cocaine: large and frequent doses
 in paralysis agitans.
 Ergot: in bladder paralysis from
 over-distention; also in para-
 plegia, and in constipation.
 Gelseminine: to quiet nervous irri-
 tation in paralysis agitans.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hyoscyne or Hyoscyamine Hydro-
 bromide: in paralysis agitans to
 relieve trembling.

Ignatia: in paralysis of lower ex-
 tremities.
 Iodipn.
 Mercury Benzoate: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain
 per day hypodermically in gen-
 eral paralysis.
 Mustard: as emetic to stimulate
 failing heart.
 Nux Vomica: in hysterical paral-
 ysis, paraplegia, and paralysis
 from lead poisoning.
 Opium: in paralysis agitans.
 Picrotoxin: in general paralysis,
 hemiplegia from cold, paralysis
 of sphincters, and paralysis agi-
 tans.
 Physostigmine: in general paraly-
 sis of insane, hemiplegia, para-
 plegia, etc.
 Potassium Iodide: in paralysis agi-
 tans, to promote absorption.
 Strychnine Sulphate: hypodermi-
 cally in paraplegia, hemiplegia,
 and all forms of paralysis.

PARALYSIS, LEAD.—See LEAD POISONING.

PARAMETRITIS.—Inflammation of the tissues around the uterus.
 See METRITIS.

PARANOIA.—"The Reasoning Insanity."

Bedside Diagnosis.—

First Stage: Perversion of all sensations.
 Is suspicious of conspiracies against him.
 Hallucination of hearing and taste.

Second Stage: Delusions of persecution.

They are fixed and systematized.

From being persecuted they turn persecutors.
 Homicidal tendencies.

A fully developed paranoiac is taciturn and quick
 to take offense. Answers questions in a surly
 manner.

Third Stage: Exalted ambitions. Dementia never occurs.

PARASITES.—Plants or animals living upon or within the human body.

See LICE, WORMS, SCABIES, etc.

PAREISIS.—See PARALYSIS.

PARONYCHYIA.—Abscess of the finger. See FELON.

PAROTITIS.—Inflammation of the parotid gland. See MUMPS.

PARTURITION.—The bearing of children. See LABOR.

PEDICULI.—Parasites on the head and body. See LICE.

PEMPHIGUS.—An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by successive crops of vesicles, which usually leave pigmented spots.

External treatment

R Zinci Oxidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Apply after puncturing vesicles.

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i

Apply after vesicles burst.

Internal treatment

R Arsen-hemolis . grn. lxxx

Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki, q. s.

Div. in pil. no. 50.

One pill three times a day after meals; increase the dose 1 pill per day every fourth day until 10 pills are taken daily, then decrease in

the same way. When daily dose is again 3, discontinue for a few days, to resume again as before.

R Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. ii

Euquininæ . . 3 ii

Massæ Ferri Car-

bon. Mercki . 3 i

Div. in pil. no. 60.

One after each meal.

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Ichthalbini . . 3 v

Euquininæ . . 3 i

Ferri Reducti

Mercki . . . 3 i

Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i

Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii

Div. in pulv. no. 60.

One, increased to 2, after meals.

Remedies for Pemphigus

Antipyrine: internally, to relieve itching.

Arsenic: to point of intolerance, then to be diminished and again resumed, after a few days' suspension.

Ichthyol: internally and locally.

Mercury Salts.

Phosphorus.

Potassium Iodide.

Resorcinol.

Silver Nitrate: 2 grains to 1 oz. water locally, after bullæ have burst.

Sodium Arsenate.

Sulphides.

Tar.

Zinc Oxide.

Zinc Stearate: with bismuth subgallate as a dressing.

PERICARDITIS.—Inflammation of the pericardium. (See also HEART DISEASES.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Etiology:—In the young: Rheumatism and infectious fevers; especially scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Chorea and auto-intoxication.

In adults: Chronic rheumatism.

Erysipelas and Bright's disease.

Pneumonia and tuberculosis.

As a terminal event in chronic diseases:
 Cancer and cardiac disease; diabetes and renal diseases.
 Trauma to the chest. Common in pugilists.
 Septic processes in both young and old.
 Extension of contiguous inflammation of:
 Bone, pleura, heart and esophagus.

In DRY PERICARDITIS:—The only diagnostic sign is the *Pericardial Friction*.

Time: Not fixed, systolic or to-and-fro.

Changes daily and may disappear entirely.

Quality: Superficial and lacking in intensity.

Intensified by upright position and deep inspiration.

Is not transmitted. Is limited to precordial area.

Pressure: Slight pressure intensifies; firm continued pressure obliterates.

Heard best at the base.

Precordial pain which is increased by full inspiration is the only symptom. It lasts 48–72 hours.

Pressure at the xiphoid causes pain.

In PERICARDITIS WITH EFFUSION:—

Conspicuous *Pressure* symptoms: Dyspnea and dysphagia, aphonia and cough; venous congestion of the face.

If the effusion is purulent: Chill, fever, sweat, and emaciation.

In *long standing cases* the blood dams back causing enlargement of the liver, ascites, and edema.

Physical Signs: Bulging precordium and pouching below ensiform. Apex cannot be palpated.

Good quality of the pulse as compared with the muffled apex beat is diagnostic.

Left lobe of liver felt depressed in epigastrium.

Increased dullness in the width. Broadest base below. The dullness is pear-shaped.

Upper limit of dullness changes with position.

Signs of compression of the left lung present in a minority of the cases, i.e.: bronchial breathing, bronchophony, and Skodaic resonance.

Dullness in the 5th right interspace (Rotch).

Pulsus Paradoxus very diagnostic.

In ADHERENT PERICARDITIS:—

Progressive *dyspnea* on exertion.

Constant *cough* without much expectoration.

Cyanosis when adhesions are over right ventricle.

Precordial pain and anginal attacks may be present.

Failing health and anorexia.

Eventually signs of hypertrophy and dilatation.

Physical Signs: *Broadbent's Sign*: Systolic retraction of the ribs in the eighth space laterally and in the eleventh space behind.

Apex beat is fixed. Diastolic shock or rebound.

Pulsus paradoxus may be present; those of hypertrophy and dilatation.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. vi

Pulv. Ipecac. . grn. vi

Potassii Nitratis

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One every 3 hours.

R Camphoræ . . . grn. xv

Aetheris Mercki ℥l xxx

Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii

8 minims hypodermically injected into the precordial tract.

(In collapse.)

R Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xv
 Diuretini . . . 3 iiss
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One powder every 3 hours.

R Caffeinæ et Sodii Benzoatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss
 15 minims hypodermically,
 morning and night.

Remedies for Pericarditis

Aconite: to diminish vascular excitement or irritability, and when violent throbbing and great pain.

Alcohol.

Aspiration, gradual, if exudation threatens life.

Digitalis: when heart is rapid and feeble with cyanosis and dropsy; also in nervous irritability, palpitation, and tachycardia.

Iodides.

Iron Chloride: full doses of tincture in second stage.

Leeches: to precordium.

Mercury: in tendency to fibrinous exudation.

Opium: 1 grain every 3 to 6 hours.

Sodium Salicylate: large, frequent doses in rheumatism to prevent pericarditis.

Veratrum Viride.

PERIMETRITIS.—Inflammation of the peritoneum enfolding the uterus.
 See PERITONITIS.

PERIOSTITIS.—Inflammation of the membrane that surrounds a bone.

Syphilitic

R Potassii Iodidi Mercki
 Potassii Bromidi
 Mercki . . aa 3 iv
 Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki grn. i
 Syr. Sarsap. Co. fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Ammonii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Tinct. Cinchonæ
 Comp. . . . fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful well diluted with water after eating.

Tuberculous

R Cadmii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Extr. Belladon . grn. xxx
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iss
 Apply on lint.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iiss
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful in water, after meals.

R Hydrargyri Biniodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. vii
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply locally.

R Ichthalbini . . 3 iii
 Iodo-hemolis . . 3 ii
 Saccharini Mercki grn. ss
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One three times daily.

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 vii
 Tablespoonful after meals.

Remedies for Periostitis

Dionin: to relieve pain.

Formaldehyde: as antiseptic wash.

Glycerinophosphates.

Ichthyol: internally and externally.

Incision: deeply made when much tension and tendency to supuration.

Iodine: as a blister, in chronic form.

Iron Iodide.

Mercury: internally.
 Mercury and Morphine Oleate: ex-
 ternally.
 Morphine: to relieve pain.

Phosphates.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic
 cases.

PERITONITIS.—Inflammation of the peritoneum.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In ACUTE GENERAL PERITONITIS:

Follows perforation and septic cases:

In *young adults*: Perforative appendicitis.

In *women*: Suppuration of pelvic viscera.

Salpingitis. Puerperal infection.

In *women and men*: Perforation of gastric ulcer.

Onset: Sudden with signs of collapse and with rigor.

Pain: Diffuse and severe.

Abdominal tenderness and rigidity.

Superficial respiration.

Hippocratic facies.

Temperature rises after the rigor—104–105° F., and death.

Physical Signs: Distended tympanitic abdomen.

Obliteration of hepatic and splenic dullness.

Upward displacement of apex beat.

Ascites appears later. Dullness in the flanks.

Acute

R Magnesii Sulphatis

Mercki . . . 3 xii

Sodii Sulphatis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii

Tablespoonful every half-
 hour until bowels move freely.
 (In *beginning*.)

R Morphinae Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv

Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful immediately
 after thorough evacuation of
 the bowels. If in two hours
 pain is still very severe, give
 2 teaspoonfuls, and every
 succeeding two hours increase
 by half a teaspoonful until
 some sign of diminution of
 pain occurs. Stop the medi-
 cine when patient is not suf-
 fering, or is suffering but
 slightly.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Ol. Eucalypti

Mercki . . . ℥ x

Paint entire abdomen once
 or twice daily, and cover with
 cotton-wool.

R Morphinae Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Atropinae Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. 1/6

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv

Ten to 20 minims hypo-
 dermically every 2 hours till
 pain is relieved.

R Chloroformi

Mercki . . . fl 3 iv

Ol. Terebinthinae fl 3 iiiss

Wet a piece of muslin in
 hot water, wring well, then
 sprinkle with the solution,
 and apply to the abdomen
 warm.

(To relieve *tympanitis*.)

R Tr. Aconiti Fol. fl 3 v

Fl'extr. Veratri fl 3 i

Twelve drops in water
 every 2 hours.

(Where *opium* is *inadmissi-
 ble*.)

R Pulv. Opii

Mercki . . . grn. i–ii

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . grn. xxxvi

One powder every 2 hours.
 (For a child.)

Chronic (tubercular)
R Tablettæ Ichthalbini
 Mercki, aa grn. v, no. c
 One to 3 tablets before
 meals.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Syr. Aurantii. . fl 3 vi
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily,
 gradually increased to 2 or 3
 teaspoonfuls per dose.

*Localized (perimetritis, pelvic
 peritonitis, etc.)*

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 iii
 Adipis Ben-
 zoinati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Apply with gentle friction
 every 2 to 4 hours for 10 to 20
 minutes at a time.
 (Where pain and swelling
 persist *after cessation of acute
 symptoms.*)

Remedies for Peritonitis

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidn: as
 antipyretic.
 Aconite: given early in inflamma-
 tion of serous membranes.
 Arsenic: in children with intestinal
 and peritoneal tuberculosis.
 Calomel.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloroform.
 Codeine.
 Cod-liver Oil: Internally, and also
 by inunction, in tuberculous
 peritonitis.
 Dionin.
 Ichthalbin.
 Ichthyol: as paint or compresses
 to abdomen; also internally;

vaginal tampons useful in pelvic
 peritonitis.
 Magnesium Sulphate: as purgative
 in septic peritonitis.
 Mercury: in tendency to fibrous
 exudation.
 Morphine or Opium: to quiet ner-
 vous system and circulation;
 also to relieve severe pain.
 Poultices: thin and hot applied to
 abdomen.
 Quinine: in inflammations.
 Sodium Sulphate.
 Steam: applied to abdomen under
 a cloth when poultices cannot
 be borne.
 Turpentine Oil: as stupe, in tym-
 panites.

PERNICIOUS ANEMIA.—See ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS.

PERNICIOUS MALARIA.—See INTERMITTENT FEVER.

PERSPIRATION, EXCESSIVE.—See BROMIDROSIS and HYPERIDROSIS;
 also PHTHISIS: *Night-sweats.*

PERTUSSIS.—WHOOPING-COUGH.—A contagious, inflammatory dis-
 ease of the respiratory tract characterized by a peculiar spasmodic
 cough ending in a whooping inspiration.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Incubation: 7 to 10 days.

"Two weeks catarrh, two weeks spasm and two weeks convalescence."

Catarrhal Stage: Upper respiratory tract affected.

Paroxysmal Stage: A number of expiratory blasts followed by a deep
 inspiration producing crowing sounds.

Marked cyanosis and congestion during the fit.

At the end of the whoop the child spits up a plug of mucus.

Vomiting is a marked feature in this stage.

Complications and sequels:

Hemorrhages: From eyes or nose during paroxysm.

Bronchopneumonia.

Anemia due to the repeated attacks of vomiting.

Ulcer at the frenum (Riga's disease).

Hernia.

Dangers in convalescence:

Pulmonary form of acute miliary tuberculosis.

Tubercular meningitis.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 ix
 Shake! At first 10 minims,
 then 20, 30, and 40 minims,
 every 4 hours.

R Potassii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Fluidextr. Cas-
 tanææ Fol. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful in water every
 2 or 3 hours, for children of 8
 years; others in proportion.

R Dionini . . . grn. ii
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx
 Syr. Aurantii. . fl 3 iv
 Shake! Teaspoonful four
 times daily for a child one
 year old.

R Bromoformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Tinet. Tolutani. fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iiiss
 Shake! Half to 2 teaspoon-
 fuls, according to age, 4 times
 daily.

R Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx
 Hemagallolis. . grn. xx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One, increased to 3, four
 times daily, for child of 4 to 6
 years.

Remedies for Pertussis

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin, or
 Antipyrine.
 Acid, Carbolic: as spray.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: in habitual
 cough when the true whooping
 cough has ceased.
 Aconite.
 Ammonium Bromide.
 Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Antispasmin.
 Atropine or Belladonna: in febrile
 and spasmodic stages.
 Bromides: to relieve the spasms.
 Bromoform: 5 to 20 minims per
 day to relieve paroxysms, and

R Sodii Bromidi
 Merck . . . grn. xlv
 Antipyrin. Merck grn. xv
 Glycerini Merck fl 3 ii
 Aq. Cinnamomi ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours
 for a child of one year.

R Antispasmini
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Elix. Glycyrrhizæ Arom. . fl 3 i
 Aquæ Dest., ad fl 3 viii
 Children under 1 year from
 15 to 30 drops; from 1 to 3
 years, 30 to 45 drops; older
 children from 1 to 1½ tea-
 spoonfuls, 3 to 4 times daily.

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. xii
 Ammonii Bromidi Merck . grn. xxiv
 Ammonii Chlor. Merck . . . 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 3 to 6
 hours.

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Potassii Chloratis Mercki . grn. iii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iss
 To be sprayed into throat
 twice a day.

also by inhalation to lessen their
 severity.
 Camphor Monobromated: 5 grains
 3 to 4 times daily.
 Cannabis Indica: 2 to 8 minims
 tincture, according to age, every
 3 to 4 hours, to lessen frequency
 and intensity of attacks.
 Dionin: lessens number and sever-
 ity of paroxysms.
 Formaldehyde: as spray.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: teaspoonful
 doses with water said to cut
 short paroxysms and lessen dur-
 ation of disease.
 Lobelia: in spasmodic stage.

Morphine.
 Oil Amber: as embrocation.
 Opium: in convulsive conditions.
 Pyridine: teaspoonful evaporated
 spontaneously in patient's room.
 Resorcinol: 1:300 solution applied

to glottis every 4 hours; also as
 prophylactic.
 Tar: by inhalation.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Terpin Hydrate.
 Thymol.

PHAGEDENA.—Gangrenous ulceration. See **GANGRENE.**

PHARYNGITIS.—**SIMPLE ANGINA.**—Inflammation of the pharynx.

Acute

R Morphinae Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Paint throat 3 or 4 times
 daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
 Use as a gargle every 2
 hours.

R Dionini . . . grn. v
 Potassii Chlo-
 ratis Mercki . grn. xv
 Extr. Krameria grn. xv
 Extr. Glycyr-
 rhizæ Mercki . 3 iiss
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii
 Div. in trochisci no. xxx.
 One every 2 hours.

R Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki. grn. x
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
 Cleanse throat by gargling,
 and after drying apply above
 with brush every 2 hours.

R Argenti Nitratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Apply locally on a swab.

R Tinct. Ferri
 Chloridi . . . ℥ xxiv
 Potassii Chlo-
 ratis Mercki . grn. xxiv
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.
 (For children.)

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Use as a spray every half-
 hour.

R Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 i
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. vi
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Apply with a swab 2 or 3
 times daily.

Atrophic

R Pilocarpinae Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Chronic

R Mentholis Mercki 3 i
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express . . . fl 3 x
 Apply with a brush.

R Argenti Nitratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Cleanse the throat and ap-
 ply with a brush.

R Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. v
 Tinct. Iodi. . . fl 3 ii
 Acidi Tannici . grn. xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 xiv
 Apply with a swab 2 or 3
 times daily.
 (Where *much edema.*)

*Follicular (clergyman's sore-
 throat.)*

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. iii
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Acidi Trichloro-
 cetici Mercki . grn. vii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Water. . . . fl 3 iv
 Apply with a brush several
 times daily.

Remedies for Pharyngitis

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Tannic: as powder by insu-
 flation, or as glycerite locally.
 Aconite: with belladonna in acute
 attacks, and where high tem-
 perature.
 Alum: as gargle.
 Arsenic Trioxide.
 Boroglyceride.
 Capsicum: 1 fl. dram tincture to
 half pint water as a gargle.
 Copper Sulphate: locally.
 Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.
 Glycerin: best as tannin glycerite.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.

Gangrenous

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Phenolis Mercki grn. x
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express. . . fl 3 iv
 Apply with a brush.

R Aquæ Hydrogenii Dioxidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Phenolis Mercki grn. x
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Use as a gargle or spray.

Granular

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xl
 Ammonii Chlo-
 ridi Mercki. . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Use as a gargle during
acute stage.

Ichthyol: best remedy for dry
 pharyngitis; locally, undiluted,
 followed by a 10 % ointment.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Iron Chloride: locally as astrin-
 gent; internally as tonic.
 Menthol.
 Morphine.
 Perhydrol.
 Resorcinol: strong solution locally.
 Salicylates or Salol: in rheumatic
 diathesis.
 Silver Nitrate: 1-4 % solut. locally.
 Sodium Borate.

PHIMOSIS.—Tightness of the foreskin, so that it can not be drawn back
 from over the glans.

Remedies for Phimosis

Belladonna Extract: as 7:20 oint-
 ment.
 Chloroform or Ether: as anes-
 thetic.
 Cocaine: 1:25 solution by injection
 at several points around pre-
 puce, as local anesthetic before
 circumcision.
 Lupulin: 5 to 15 grain doses after
 operation.

PHLEBITIS.—Inflammation of a vein. (For *Puerperal Phlebitis*, see
 PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.)

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 iii
 Aquæ O i
 Apply freely on lint. Keep
 part elevated.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv
 Extr. Belladon. 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Apply with gentle friction
 several times daily.

R Extr. Opii
 Mercki grn. viii
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Glycerini Mercki . fl 3 xi
 Apply on lint.
 (In *lymphango-phlebitis*.)

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki 3 iv
 Morphinae Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki. grn. v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply several times daily.
 (In cases associated with
rheumatism.)

Remedies for Phlebitis

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Belladonna.
 Calomel: frequent doses.
 Dionin.
 Hot Fomentations.
 Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol: topically.
 Lead and Opium Wash.
 Mercury: frequent doses.
 Morphine.
 Opium: to allay pain.
 Resorcinol.
 Zinc Salts.

PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.—**MILK LEG.**—Femoral phlebitis from obstruction by thrombosis in women after delivery.

Internal treatment

R Ammonii Carbonatis
 Merck grn. xxx
 Antipyrin. Merck 3 ii
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Dessertspoonful every 3
 hours if pain is severe.

Local treatment

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Ung. Belladon. 3 i
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki 3 iss
 Lanum Mercki
 ad 3 iv
 Apply without friction,
 wrap leg in cotton-wool,
 and keep elevated.

R Dionini grn. viii
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxiv
 Div. in pulv. no. viii.
 One every 3 or 4 hours,
 while pain is severe.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Collodii Flexi-
 bilis Mercki . fl 3 i
 Apply locally.

Remedies for Phlegmasia Alba Dolens

Acetphenetidin.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Ammonium Carbonate: in full
 doses when much prostration.
 Antipyrine.
 Belladonna Extract: with an equal
 part mercurial ointment locally.

Dionin: to relieve pain.
 Digitalis.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: locally, and internally.
 Opium: large doses internally, and
 also locally, to allay pain.
 Zinc Ointment.

PHLEGMON.—Suppurative inflammation in connective tissue, resulting in ulcers and abscesses.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
 Pyoktanini . . . 3 i
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Anoint part 3 times daily.
 (In *idiopathic* and *scarla-
 tinal* phlegmon.)

R Argenti Colloi-
 dali grn. xlv
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply every half-hour.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl ℥ i
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Aquæ . . . fl ℥ i
 Paint parts, and cover with
 cotton.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
 Pyoktanini . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply 3 times daily.
 (In *idiopathic* and *scarla-*
tinal phlegmon).

Remedies for Phlegmon

Acid, Carbollic: injections.
 Belladonna.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine: as injection, after evacua-
 tion.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Pyoktanin.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sulphurated Potassa: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain
 every hour or two.

PHOSPHATURIA.—Excess of phosphates in the urine.

R Salolis Mercki . 3 iii
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One before meals.
 (Where there is *ammonia-*
cal decomposition of urine.)

R Potassii Glycerinophos.
 (75%) Mercki ℥ xxx
 Sodii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iiss
 Inject 15 minims hypo-
 dermically each day.

Remedies for Phosphaturia

Acid, Benzoic.
 Acid, Lactic.

Benzoates: 10–15 grn. doses.
 Salol.

PHOTOPHOBIA.—Dread of light.

R Physostigminæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
 Instil one or two drops into
 the eye.

R Atropinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 One or two drops in eye
 twice daily.

Remedies for Photophobia

Arsenic: internally.
 Atropine Sulphate.
 Belladonna: to eye.
 Butyl Chloral: 5 to 10 grains in
 young persons, and in cases of
 syphilitic corneo-iritis.
 Calomel: by insufflation.
 Chloroform: eye exposed to vapor

from a few drops.
 Cocaine: few drops of 2–4 % solu-
 tion in conjunctiva.
 Conline: locally in scrofulous pho-
 topobia.
 Opium.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Silver Nitrate.

PHTHISIS.—CONSUMPTION.—Tuberculosis of the lungs.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In ACUTE MILIARY TUBERCULOSIS.—

General form as compared with typhoid fever.

Period of failing health precedes.

Bronchitis is more frequent; epistaxis less frequent.

Constipation more frequent than diarrhea.

Temperature: Very irregular. Either morning rise or fall.

Pulse always increased in proportion to fever.

Dyspnea and cyanosis are diagnostic.

Eruption is not characteristic; does not appear in crops; is petechial, and herpes is more common.
 Leucocytosis as compared with leucopenia of typhoid.
 Choroidal tubercles.
 Diazo reaction positive but Widal negative.
 Spleen moderately enlarged late.

Pulmonary form:

Follows measles or whooping cough in children.

In adults get a history of consumption.

Onset with diffuse bronchitis.

Cyanosis and dyspnea extremely marked from the outset.

Tubercular form: See Tubercular Meningitis.

IN CHRONIC ULCERATIVE TUBERCULOSIS.—

Modes of onset: with

Hemoptysis.

Bronchitis (Recurring colds).

Malarial-like symptoms: Paroxysm of chill, fever (afternoon) and sweat.

Pleurisy (especially with effusion: Hemorrhagic).

Symptoms in logical order of occurrence:

Pleuritic pain in lower zone.

Morning cough with expectoration; dyspnea.

Loss of mental and physical endurance.

Night sweats; hectic fever. Subnormal in the morning.

Loss of weight and emaciation.

Hemoptysis. May be fatal when due to cavity.

Physical Signs:

Incipient stage of congestion.

Defective expansion at one apex.

Tactile fremitus increased.

Relative dullness on and above clavicle.

Pleuritic crepitation at the apex.

Subcrepitant râles at the apex.

Feeble breath sounds with expiration prolonged.

Respiratory harsh murmur. Jerky "cog-wheel" inspiration.

Voice sounds both whisper and spoken increased.

Stage of consolidation: Marked dullness and bronchial breathing.

Cavity: Tympanitic percussion note.

Wintrich sign: change in percussion note by opening and closing the mouth.

Cracked-pot note with mouth open.

Cavernous sounds: Tubercular, cavernous or amphoric.

Coarse bubbling râles with resonant quality.

Vocal resonance greatly intensified.

Whispered pectoriloquy heard.

Heart sounds transmitted to cavity.

Tubercle bacilli and elastic tissue in the sputum.

Von-Pirquet and Calumet reactions. Tuberculin test.

In Anorexia

R Orexoids Mercki no. c

Two tablets 2 hours before
the two principal meals.

R Euquininæ. . . grn. xl

Orexini 3 ii

Pulv. Cinnamomi grn. xx

Div. in pulv. no. xx.

One, 2 hours before meals.

R Creosoti (Beechwood)

Mercki ℥ xxx

Tinct. Nucis Vom. fl 3 i

Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 iv

Syr. Hypophos-

phit., q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful after meals, in
water or milk.

For Cough

R Dionini grn. iv
 Acidi Hydrocyan-
 ici Dil. Mercki ℥lxxx
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours,
 while cough is irritating.

R Terpini Hydratis
 Mercki grn. xv
 Dionini grn. iii
 Extr. Hyoscyami grn. iss
 Ext. Belladonnæ grn. $\frac{3}{4}$
 Div. in pil. no. x.
 Four pills daily, between
 meals.

R Terebeni Mercki fl 3 ii
 Spt. Chloroformi fl 3 iv
 Acidi Hydrocyan-
 ici Dil. Mercki ℥lxxx
 Syr. Acaciæ, ad fl 3 iii
 Shake! Teaspoonful in
 water every two to four
 hours.
 (When *excessive*, with
scanty tenacious secretion.)

R Dionini grn. xii
 Extr. Cannabis
 Indicæ Mercki grn. vi
 Extr. Belladon. grn. iii
 Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki. grn. xxiv
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
 One or two if necessary, at
 bedtime.
 (For *excessive* cough.)

R Guaiacolis Mercki ℥l
 Tinct. Benzoini
 Comp. fl 3 vi
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iii
 Shake! Teaspoonful with
 water, three times daily.
 (When *cough is hacking* and
 more or less constant.)

R Mentholis Mercki grn. xlvi
 Chloroformi
 Mercki fl 3 iii
 Alcoholis, q.s. ad fl 3 i
 Evaporate about 10 drops
 on palm of hand, and inhale
 every 3 or 4 hours.

R Codeinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki grn. viii
 Acidi Hydrocyan-
 ici Dil. Mercki ℥l
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 4 times daily.

R Codeinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki grn. iii
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki 3 ii
 Syr. Pruni Vir-
 ginianæ fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

For Diarrhea

R Tannalbini. . . . 3 iv
 Ichthalbini 3 ii
 Saccharini Merck grn. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xvi.
 One, three times daily.

R Bismuthi Subgallatis
 Mercki 3 ii
 Salolis Mercki 3 ii
 Tannalbini. . . . 3 vi
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One or two powders, three
 times daily.

R Bismuthi Subnitratis
 Mercki 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 4 hours.

In Dyspnea

R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki grn. iii
 Aquæ Dest. . . . fl 3 iv
 Ten minims hypodermi-
 cally 3 times daily.

R Tabl. Erythrolis Tetra-
nitratidis Mercki no. xxiv
One or two during attack.

R Amylis Nitritidis
Mercki . . . fl 3 i
Three drops by inhalation.

In Hectic fever

R Acetanilidi Merck 3 i
Ammonii Car-
bon. Merck grn. x
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
Div. in pulv. no. xx.
One powder 3 times daily.

R Antipyrin. Merck 3 i
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
Dessertspoonful 3 t. p. d.

R Euquininæ. . . 3 iss
Elix. Taraxaci
Comp. (N. F.) fl 3 iv
Shake! Teaspoonful every
hour for 6 doses.

In Hemoptysis

(See also HEMOPTYSIS)

R Ergotini Bonjeani
Mercki . . . 3 i
Euquininæ . . grn. xxx
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xii.
One every 3 hours till
hemorrhage ceases.

R Antipyrin. Merck 3 i
Stypticini . . . grn. xii
Aq. Cinnamomi . fl 3 ii
One to two teaspoonfuls
every 2 to 3 hours.

For Night-sweats

R Agaricini Mercki grn. xv
Pulv. Opii et
Ipecac. Mercki 3 iss
Atropinæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
Div. in pil. no. 60.
One or two in the evening.

R Tannoformi . . 3 ii
Zinci Oxidi
Mercki . . . 3 vi
Use as a dusting powder.

R Acidi Camphorici
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
Div. in pulv. no. viii.
One at bedtime; repeat in
2 hours if necessary.

R Picrotoxini
Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Atropinæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{10}$
Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful at bedtime,
and repeated once if neces-
sary.

R Aluminis Mercki 3 iv
Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
Aquæ O i
Apply once or twice daily,
with the hand or a sponge.

Nutrient treatment

R Calcii Glycerinophosphatis
Mercki . . . grn. xl
Sodii Glycerino-
phos. Mercki . ℥ xx
Sodii Bromidi
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Sodii Iodidi
Mercki . . . grn. v
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 v
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. i
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
Morphinæ Hydro-
chlor. Mercki . grn. iiss
Apomorphinæ Hydro-
chlor. Mercki . grn. $i\frac{1}{4}$
Hemogallolis . . 3 ii
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
One pill after meals.

R Creosoti (Beechwood)
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 ii
 Mucil. Acaciæ . fl 3 i
 Syr. Hypophosphitis, q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful after meals.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl
 Calcii Lactophosphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxx.
 One capsule 3 times daily.

To check bacteria

R Creosoti (Beechwood)
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 One drop, gradually increased to the point of tolerance (which may be 40 minims), best 2 hours after meals, in hot milk. (The average dose is about 10 minims.)

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 i
 Sacchari. . . . 3 ii
 Ten drops in a wineglassful water before meals; increase by 1 drop a day until 40 to 60 drops are being taken daily.

R Tablettæ Ichthalbini
 Mercki aa grn. v, no. c
 One, gradually increased to 5 tablets, before meals.

R Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki
 (Medicinal) . grn. xlv
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xlv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. xxx.
 One daily, increasing to 2, then 3 daily, one with each meal. Increase by one until 15 capsules are being taken each day.

R Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii
 Terebeni Mercki. fl 3 ii
 Mentholis Mercki 3 ii
 Thymolis Mercki 3 ii
 Spt. Chloroformi fl 3 ii
 Five to 10 drops inhaled morning and night.

R Sodii Cinnamatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Aquæ Dest., ad fl 3 v
 Inject 6 to 20 minims intravenously 2 or 3 times weekly. Sterilize solution before using.

R Formaldehydi Mercki
 (Medicinal) . fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ fl 3 v
 Use with an inhaler 4 to 6 times daily.
 (*Spray inhalation.*)

Remedies for Phthisis

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin: as antipyretic in hectic fever.
 Acid, Benzoic.
 Acid Camphoric: 10 to 20 grains in night-sweats.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Gallic: in hematemesis.
 Acid Hydrochloric, Diluted: in indigestion.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted: for cough.
 Acid, Salicylic: when breath foul and expectoration offensive.

Aconite: small doses in irritative fever useful.
 Agaricin: in night sweats.
 Alcohol: as such, or as brandy or whisky, with food or cod-liver oil.
 Amyl Nitrite: by inhalation.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Ammonium Carbonate.
 Antipyrine: for hectic fever as antipyretic.
 Antituberculous Serum.
 Arsenic: to remove commencing

- consolidation and also when tongue is red and irritable; very useful in chronic forms.
- Atropine: to check perspiration.
- Belladonna: locally for pain in muscles.
- Benzoin: as inhalation, to lessen cough and expectoration.
- Bismuth Subgallate or Subnitrate: to check diarrhea.
- Bromides.
- Bromural.
- Butyl Chloral: to check cough.
- Calcium Phosphate: to check diarrhea.
- Camphor: oily solution subcutaneously during period of softening.
- Cannabis Indica: to relieve cough.
- Chloral, Hydrated: as hypnotic.
- Chloroform: by inhalation, to check cough and relieve dyspnea.
- Cocaine: solution locally to throat and mouth tends to relieve irritable condition and aphthæ, especially in later stages.
- Codeine: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain to check cough and allay irritation; does not constipate.
- Cod-liver Oil: as nutrient.
- Copper Sulphate: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to check diarrhea.
- Creolin-Pearson.
- Creosote, Beechwood: directly curative in initial stage; given internally and by inhalation.
- Croton Oil: to chest as counter-irritant.
- Dionin: valuable instead of morphine to check cough.
- Enemata: of starch and opium, to control diarrhea.
- Ergotin: in hemoptysis.
- Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- Eucalyptol or Eucalyptus Oil.
- Euquinine: in fever.
- Formaldehyde: as spray or by inhalation as pulmonary antiseptic and stimulant.
- Glycerin: locally to mouth in the last stages to relieve dryness and pain.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Gualacol.
- Hemogallol.
- Heroin.
- Hydrogen Dioxide: internally to promote digestion, relieve cough.
- Hyoscyamus.
- Hypophosphites: in early stage.
- Ichthalbin: internally to regulate digestive functions, increase food assimilation, and act as a reconstructive.
- Ichthoform: internally for diarrhea.
- Ichthyol: internally, 5 to 30 minims daily, superior to creosote and cod-liver oil; also by inhalation.
- Iodides.
- Iodine: liniment or tincture as counter-irritant to remove the consolidation in early stage, and to relieve pain and cough later; as inhalation to lessen cough and expectoration; also internally.
- Iodipin: either per os, or injected into muscles of back.
- Lactophosphates.
- Menthol: 12 % oily solution by intralaryngeal injection daily.
- Methylene Blue.
- Morphine: with starch or bismuth locally to larynx and in laryngeal phthisis; also to check irritable cough.
- Mustard Leaves: to lessen pain and prevent spread of subacute intercurrent inflammation.
- Nuclein.
- Nux Vomica: as tonic.
- Opium: to relieve cough, and with ipecac, as Dover's powder, to check sweating.
- Orexine or Orexoids: as appetizer and indirect reconstituent.
- Oxygen: contraindicated in febrile cases.
- Pancreatin.
- Peronin or Phenacetin.
- Picrotoxin: to check perspiration.
- Pilocarpin: to check night-sweats.
- Potassium Cantharidate.
- Pyridine: by inhalation.
- Quinine: 10 to 20 grains to lessen temperature and check sweat; smaller doses as tonic.
- Salicin.
- Sanguinaria: to promote expectoration.
- Silver Nitrate: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain doses for diarrhea.
- Sodium Benzoate.
- Sodium Cacodylate.
- Sodium Cinnamate: internally and intravenously.
- Sodium Glycocholate: to promote digestion of fats.
- Strychnine.
- Tannalbin: as antidiarrheal and indirect reconstitutive.
- Terebene: with thymol and carbolic acid, by inhalation.
- Terpin Hydrate.
- Veronal: as hypnotic.
- Veronal-Sodium.

PILES.—Vascular tumors of the mucous membrane of the rectum. See **HEMORRHOIDS.**

PITYRIASIS.—DANDRUFF.—A pathological skin affection, characterized by a dry, scaly condition of the skin. See also SEBORRHEA.

Capitis

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Anoint surface daily.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 iii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl 3 viii
 Cleanse scalp thoroughly once daily with soap and cold water, and after drying, apply the lotion.

R Saponis Viridis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
 Mix a teaspoonful with a teaspoonful of water, and rub into scalp; follow by washing with warm water.

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ung. Aq. Rosæ . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

R Hydrargyri Ammoniat
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Simplex

R Sodii Carbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Sodii Sulphidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki ad 3 iii
 Ol. Rosæ . . . gtt. iii
 Anoint scaly surface morning and night.

R Sulphuris Præcipitati
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Apply morning and night.

R Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ . . . 3 iss
 Ferri Reducti
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. 60.
 One after each meal.

Versicolor (contagious form)

R Sodii Thiosulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 iv
 Apply locally.
 (Give iron and arsenic internally.)

R Hydrargyri Ammoniat
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. x
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 For local use.

R Sodii Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. viii
 Massæ Ferri Carbonat. Mercki grn. xxiv
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
 One after meals.
 (In *anemia*.)

Remedies for Pityriasis

Acid, Carbolic: with glycerin and water locally.
 Acid, Salicylic: with chrysarobin in collodion in pityriasis versicolor.

Acid, Sulphurous: diluted (1:4) with water, locally, in pityriasis versicolor.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Arsenic.

Arsenic and Mercury: Internally.
 Borax: saturated solution, or glycerite, to clean scalp.
 Citrine Ointment.
 Eugallol.
 Glycerin.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine: locally in pityriasis versicolor, and preceded by washing with soft soap and warm water.
 Lead Subacetate Solution: with glycerin locally.
 Mercury, Ammoniated: in pityriasis simplex.

Mercury Bichloride: 1-4:500 solution locally in pityriasis versicolor.
 Mercury, Ointment or Oleate.
 Pyrogallol.
 Resorcinol.
 Soap, Soft.
 Sodium Arsenate.
 Sodium Thiosulphate: in pityriasis versicolor.
 Solution Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides.
 Sulphur.
 Sulphurated Potassa: 4 dr. to 1 pint water, locally.
 Tannoform.

PLAGUE, BUBONIC.—ORIENTAL PLAGUE; EGYPTIAN PLAGUE; MALIGNANT POLYADENITIS.—An infectious febrile disease in which the germs are supposed to enter the body through cuts, abrasions, diseased tonsils, etc. It is characterized by a tendency to buboes and carbuncular swellings in various parts of the body. The therapeutics of plague is very unsatisfactory. Hypodermic injections of Yersin's serum promise good results. Sometimes injecting the buboes at an early stage with Carbolic Acid or with Corrosive Sublimate has caused their abortion.

PLEURISY, PURULENT.—See EMPYEMA.

PLEURITIS.—PLEURISY.—Inflammation of the pleura.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

In **PLEURITIS**:

Etiology: Follows exposure.

Acute and chronic nephritis.

Blood conditions: Septicemia and pyemia.

Rheumatism and gout.

Tuberculosis and pneumonia, and infectious diseases.

Secondary to malignant disease.

Thoracic aneurism and tubercular peritonitis.

In **ACUTE DRY PLEURITIS**:—Pain: Lancinating, usually on left side in nipple region.

Increased by full inspiration and coughing.

Lasts only 24-72 hours.

Temperature: Accompanying renal disease it is not above 101° F.

In tubercular pleurisy it is 102° F.

If above 103° F. it is diagnostic of pneumonia.

Dyspnea is voluntary, due to the pain.

Patient lies on the affected side.

Dry hacking cough with slight mucoid expectoration.

Physical Signs: The only conclusive one is the *friction rub*.

A single, superficial, creaking or rubbing sound heard both in inspiration and in expiration and best without a stethoscope.

Disappears simultaneously with the pain.

In **PLEURITIS WITH EFFUSION (SERO-FIBRINOUS)**:

Urgent *dyspnea* due to compression of the lung.

Pain and constitutional disturbances are severe.

Dangers: Pulmonary edema on exertion.

Cardiac and pulmonary thrombosis.

Physical Signs: Loss of motion on the affected side.

In *left-side* effusion; epigastric pulsations because heart is displaced downward.

In *right-side* effusion, apex is lifted to the fourth intercostal space.

Vocal fremitus *absent* below the level of the fluid.

Flatness below the level of the fluid.

"Ellis's line of flatness."

The highest point is in the axilla.

The line changes with change of position.

Displacement of the heart and liver.

Signs of consolidation above the level of fluid.

Skodaic resonance on percussion.

Grocco's paravertebral triangle. Dullness behind on the healthy side.

Respiratory murmur absent or decreased below level of the fluid.

Above the level of the fluid bronchial breathing.

When adhesions are present there is *egophony*, at the level of the liquid.

Bacelli's Sign: Whispered voice transmitted through serous effusion only.

IN HEMORRHAGIC PLEURITIS:

Etiology: Cancer and tuberculosis.

Cirrhosis of the liver.

Chronic valvular disease, especially mitral.

Injury during paracentesis.

IN ADHERENT PLEURA.—A *chronic process* the sequence to pleurisy with effusion, especially empyema.

Chronic cough, dyspnea and dull pain in the side.

Fibroid phthisis may ensue.

Physical Signs: are most common at the *base*.

Deformities: The result of adhesions.

Heart retracted upward.

Curvature of the spine.

Marked flattening of the chest.

Litten's phenomena absent.

Deficient expansion and an enfeebled breathing.

Vocal fremitus decreased.

Dullness on percussion.

IN HYDROTHORAX: In renal disease it is always bilateral.

In cardiac disease it is always on the right side.

Dyspnea and Generalized Dropsy occurring during the course of renal or cardiac diseases is diagnostic.

Physical signs are those of pleural effusion.

IN HYDROPYOPNEUMOTHORAX:—Most usual cause is perforation of lung by a tuberculous focus or cavity.

Sudden onset with severe pain in the side.

Urgent *dyspnea* with slight cyanosis.

Physical Signs: "*Three stories*," air, liquid, and pus.

One side of chest immobile and enlarged.

Vocal fremitus absent or decreased.

Heart drawn over to opposite side.

Liver markedly depressed.

Hyper-resonance above *air*, dullness at base *fluid*.

Movable dullness more readily obtained than in pleural effusion.

Absence of breath sounds on the affected side.

Râles have a metallic tinkle on coughing or on deep inspiration.

Coin sound on auscultation; succussion splash.

Acute

℞ Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 ii

Tinct. Opii Deod. fl 3 ii

Ten drops, in water, every hour or two, as required.

(In *acute stage, before effusion*).

℞ Ichthyolis . . . ℥ i

Lanum Mercki . ℥ i

Apply freely to chest.

℞ Ichthyolis . . . ℥ ii

Apply freely to chest.

R Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ x
 Spt. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 vi
 Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 iv
 Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every hour till
 pulse becomes soft; then
 every 2 or 3 hours.
 (Before effusion, for *fever*
 and *circulatory excitement*.)

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xii
 Antimon. et Potass.
 Tart. Mercki . grn. iii
 Morphinae Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. iii
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One every 3 to 5 hours.
 (In early stage, with *pain*
 and *fever*.)

Chronic

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vii
 Rub in 3 or 4 times daily.

R Hemogallolis . . 3 ii
 Euquininae . . . grn. xxx
 Ichthalbini . . . 3 iv
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One before meals.
 (*Alterative and hematinic*.)

Dry

R Mentholis Mercki grn. vi
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. i
 Morphinae Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x
 Apply twice daily.

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 vi
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful after meals.
 (For *general debility*.)

R Morphinae Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Potassii Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tinct. Veratri . ℥ lxxx
 Potassii Citratis 3 iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

With effusion (hydrothorax)

R Ureæ Mercki . . 3 v
 Infus. Digitalis . fl 3 iv
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ Dest., ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful every 2 hrs.
 (*Diuretic*.)

R Guaiacolis Mercki ℥ xlv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 v
 Tinct. Iodi . . . fl 3 v
 Paint the chest daily for
 several days.

R Potassii Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Infus. Digitalis ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful every 4 hrs.

Remedies for Pleuritis

Aconite: early, before effusion.
 Aspirin.
 Atropine: to stimulate circulation
 in sudden collapse in children.
 Belladonna: plaster to relieve pain
 in old adhesions.
 Blisters: in hydrothorax.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Cocaine.

Digitalis: when much effusion.
 Dionin.
 Diuretin: in hydrothorax, to re-
 move effusions.
 Diplosal.
 Elaterium.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodides.

Iodine: the tincture painted over chest in chronic pleurisy with much effusion; as liniment to promote absorption, or as a wash for cavity after tapping.

Iodival.

Iron Chloride: tincture in hydrothorax.

Mercury: in hydrothorax.

Morphine: used at beginning may cut short attack.

Opium: at beginning.

Orexine or Orexoids: for anorexia.

Paraldehyde.

Pilocarpine: to remove effusions.

Potassium Acetate or Citrate.

Potassium Iodide: to aid absorption, give steadily and for a long time

Poultices.

Purgative Salts.

Quinine: with morphine to aid absorption.

Salicylates: as diuretics in acute and chronic pleurisy with watery effusions.

Scoparius: in hydrothorax.

Sinapisms.

Tartar Emetic: in early stages in plethoric subjects.

Theobromine Salicylate.

Theophylline.

Triphenin.

Uropherin B., and S.: in hydrothorax.

Veratrum Viride: 5 drops tincture every 3 hours until pulse reduced.

PLEURODYNIA.—Neuralgia of the pleural nerves. See NEURALGIA.

PLUMBISM.—See LEAD POISONING.

PNEUMONITIS.—**LOBAR PNEUMONIA.**—Acute infectious inflammation of the lungs.

Bedside Diagnosis.

In **BRONCHOPNEUMONIA**:—Always begins with signs of *bronchitis*.

Moderate illness always precedes. Persistent dry cough. Gradual approach of fever and rapid pulse.

Progressive increasing *dyspnea*. When the bronchial tubes are filled with mucus there is cyanosis.

This children-pneumonia occurs during convalescence from measles and whooping-cough and in rickets.

Physical signs are conspicuous by their confusion.

Dyspnea and cyanosis; retraction of free border of ribs in bad cases.

On palpation everything is negative. Vocal fremitus will be increased if consolidation exists.

Dullness at the most dependent portions of the lung.

Compensatory emphysema gives a hyper-resonant note.

The dullness occurs in *spots*.

Localized areas of abundant subcrepitant râles occurring on both sides, and more frequent on posterior surface.

Decreased respiratory murmur.

Fever drops by *lysis* on 9 to 13th day and convalescence is prolonged.

In **CHRONIC INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA**:—Chronic paroxysmal cough with abundant *expectoration* in the morning (bronchiectasis).

Hemoptysis occurs in one-half of the cases.

Progressively increasing dyspnea.

Inevitable *deformities*:

Retraction of the chest; curvature of the spine.

Are very apt to be unilateral.

Secondary changes in the heart due to damming back of the blood in the pulmonary circulation.

The "venous cycle" may be present.

Physical Signs:

Heart displaced to the affected side. Deformities.

Vocal fremitus decreased if pleura is thickened.

Spots of dullness having "wooden quality" only found in the lower part.

Amphoric percussion and amphoric breathing (bronchiectasis).

Vocal resonance and whispered sound increased.

Bronchiectasis here may be associated with atelectasis and compensatory emphysema.

In LOBAR PNEUMONIA:—Onset: in a typical case is *sudden* with:

Chill, fever, pain in side and dry, painful cough.

Temperature: Fever lasts one week and drops by crisis.

Tendency for crisis to occur on *odd days*: 7–9–5.

Pulse: Should be full and bounding. If rapid, feeble, low-tension and dichrotic, the prognosis is bad.

Pulmonic second sound should always be accentuated.

Altered respiration pulse ratio: R : P :: 1 : 3.

Marked dyspnea and expiratory grunt.

Expectoration very tenacious. Prune-juice, rusty or orange-yellow.

Herpes labialis is very common.

Persistent leucocytosis. 12,000–14,000.

Enlargement of the spleen.

Chloride retention in urine.

Apical pneumonia occurs most often in alcoholics, and is associated with delirium tremens.

In children apical pneumonia will give meningeal symptoms.

If vomiting occurs in a young adult examine the apex.

Physical signs of pneumonic consolidation:

Decreased expansion on the affected side. Dyspnea.

Increased vocal fremitus except in massive pneumonia.

Dullness. If the lower lobe is affected the line of dullness is oblique, being highest behind.

In pleural effusion, *Ellis's "S" line of flatness* is highest in the axilla and changes with position.

Bronchial breathing, bronchophony and whispering bronchophony.

The crepitant râle of the stage of engorgement is absent.

Subcrepitant râles occur in the third stage.

Complications: Inflammation of serous membranes.

Pleurisy with effusion, especially empyema.

Pericarditis in left-side pneumonia.

Endocarditis. The septic variety occurs in 14% of the cases.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.

Typhoid-pneumonia. Pulmonary edema.

Circulatory collapse due to toxemia.

Delayed resolution, purulent infiltration, abscess and gangrene.

(The doses in the following recipes are calculated for adults.)

In congestion

℞ Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xxiv
Tr. Opii Camph. fl 3 ii
Liq. Ammonii
Acetatis . . . fl 3 iv
Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
Teaspoonful every two hours, after free purging by calomel.

℞ Morphinae Sulphatis
Mercki . . . grn. ii
Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 i
Elix. Cinchon. ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful every two to three hours.

In consolidation

℞ Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Ammonii Chlo-
ridi Mercki . 3 iss
Mist. Glycyrrhizæ Co. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful 4 times daily.
(To promote absorption.)
Also apply blister to chest.)

For cough

℞ Apomorphinae Hydrochloridi Mercki . grn. i
Acidi Hydrochlorici Dil. . ℥ x
Syr. Pruni Virg. fl 3 vi
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful ev. 2–3 hrs.

R Dionini grn. vi
 Ammonii Chlo-
 ridi Mercki . . grn. xxx
 Fluidextr. Gly-
 cyrrhizæ. . . fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Syr. Pruni Vir-
 ginianæ . . ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 2 or 3
 hours, swallowed slowly.

For circulatory depression

R Digitoxini
 Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{5}$
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Solve, et adde,
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 iii
 Small teaspoonful every 4
 to 8 hours.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki grn. ss
 Digitalini Germanici
 Mercki grn. iss
 Atropinæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{8}$
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 v
 Inject 20 minims hypo-
 dermically; repeat if re-
 quired.

(In crisis, with great cir-
 culatory depression.)

For fever

R Triphenini . . . grn. xl
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xx
 Caffeinæ Merck grn. v
 Saccharini Merck grn. ss
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every 2 hours till fever
 subsides.

R Antipyrinæ
 Mercki grn. xx
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every hour till
 fever declines.

In dyspnea

R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki grn. iii
 Tinct. Stramonii fl 3 ii
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Ammonii Carbonatis
 Mercki 3 ii
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki 3 i
 Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 iii
 Tr. Hyoseyami . fl 3 ii
 Syr. Senegæ . . fl 3 ii
 Syr. Tolutani . fl 3 iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Dessertspoonful ev. 2 hrs.

In insomnia

R Dionini grn. vi
 Chloralosi Mercki grn. xxx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One at bedtime.

R Veronalis Mercki . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One, or two if necessary, at
 night.

For pain and restlessness

R Morphinæ Hydrochloridi
 Merck grn. i
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xv
 Acidi Salicylici
 Merck grn. vi
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

For anemia and anorexia

R Orexini 3 ii
 Hemogallolis . . 3 ii
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One, an hour before meals.

Remedies for Pneumonitis

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin. . . or twice daily, in pleuro-pneu-
 Acid, Carbolic: 2% solution by . . monia. [perature.
 parenchymatous injection once . . Acid, Salicylic: to reduce tem-

Aconite: at commencement; useful in catarrhal and fibrinous forms.
 Adrenal Preparations.
 Alcohol: should be avoided generally; used only in alcoholic subjects, in asthenic and malignant cases, and in the aged.
 Ammonia: as aromatic spirit, 30 minims as stimulant at crisis.
 Ammonium Carbonate: as stimulant at crisis.
 Ammonium Iodide: with arsenic to prevent caseation of inflammatory products.
 Antipneumococcic Serum.
 Antipyrine.
 Belladonna: at commencement; useful with digitalis in infantile pneumonia.
 Blisters: useful only at beginning or at crisis.
 Camphor: 1 to 2 grains in olive oil hypodermically in adynamia.
 Chloral, Hydrated: as hypnotic.
 Chloroform.
 Codeine.
 Cold Bath.
 Creosote, Beechwood: 1 to 2 drops every 3 hours.
 Cups, dry and wet: in first stage.
 Digitalin German, or Digitoxin.
 Dover's Powder: for pain at onset.
 Ethyl Iodide: 5 to 20 drops thrice daily inhaled, in catarrhal form.
 Gualacol.
 Hoffman's Anodyne.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Hypodermoclysis: 600 to 1000 Cc. hot normal saline solution when respiration shallow, intermit-

tent, and irregular, with cyanosis, small pulse, and coma.
 Ice-bag: to heart, if fever high and pulse tumultuous.
 Iodides.
 Ipecac Wine: in infantile pneumonia, as expectorant.
 Morphine or Dionin: hypodermically, in severe pain.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium: for severe pain.
 Orexine or Orexoids.
 Oxygen Inhalations.
 Phosphorus: in typhoid symptoms.
 Pilocarpine: $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain in pleuropneumonia.
 Potassium Iodide: 10 to 15 grains ev. 2 hrs. in milk night and day.
 Poultices: to lessen pain.
 Quinine: to lower temperature; with aconite and veratrum at start.
 Senega: as expectorant, in advanced stage.
 Sinapisms.
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.
 Stimulants.
 Strychnine Sulphate: hypodermically in impending cardiac failure; otherwise useful to obviate cardiac depression.
 Triphenin.
 Turpentine Oil: as stimulant at crisis; teaspoonful to a pint boiling water, and inhaled, to provoke cough and expectoration in exhausted cases.
 Veratrum Viride: useful at beginning.
 Veronal: very useful as hypnotic.
 Veronal-Sodium.

PODAGRA.—See GOUT.

POISONING.—Abnormal or diseased conditions of the body caused by the ingestion of substances that are chemically or physically destructive to its tissues. For list of Poisons and Antidotes, see page 425. (See also LEAD POISONING.)

POLYADENITIS, MALIGNANT.—See PLAGUE, BUBONIC.

POLYPUS.—A smooth and pedunculated growth from a mucous surface, as of nose, bladder, rectum, etc.

Remedies for Polypus

Acid, Acetic, Glacial: injected into body of tumor.
 Acid, Carbolic, with Glycerin.
 Alum: as powder, by application or insufflation.
 Iron Chloride, Solution: as inter-

stitial application.
 Sanguinaria: as snuff.
 Sodium Ethylate: as escharotic.
 Zinc Chloride: as interstitial application.
 Zinc Sulphate.

PORRIGO.—Ringworm of scalp. See RINGWORM.

POX.—See SYPHILIS.

PRIAPISM.—See CHORDEE and NYMPHOMANIA.

PROCTITIS.—Inflammation of the rectum. See HEMORRHOIDS.

PROLAPSUS ANI.—Descent of the lower end of the rectum through the anus.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . 3 ii
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 One after meals.

R Sodii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Aquæ O i
 Two tablespoonfuls in a
 tumblerful of water, before
 breakfast.

Remedies for Prolapsus Ani

Acid, Tannic: as enema to restrain
 the prolapsus.
 Aloes.
 Alum: in 1–2 % solution locally.
 Ergotin: internally and by injection.
 Hydrastis: as enema or lotion.
 Ice: when prolapsed parts inflamed.
 Ichthyol.
 Injections: of hot or cold water.
 Iron Sulphate: solution 20 grains

to 3 fl. oz. water as enema twice
 daily.
 Lead Acetate.
 Magnesium Sulphate.
 Nutgall.
 Nux Vomica: in constipation, particularly in children.
 Opium.
 Podophyllin: in small doses.
 Sodium Phosphate or Sulphate.
 Strychnine: as adjunct to laxatives.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.—Falling of the womb.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Mass. Ferri Carbo-
 natis Mercki . 3 iss
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 One after each meal.
 (As a tonic.)

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Two tablespoonfuls to a
 quart of water as vaginal injection
 night and morning.

Remedies for Prolapsus Uteri

Acid, Tannic.
 Alum: solution as hip bath, and as
 vaginal douche.
 Astringents.
 Cimicifuga: to prevent miscar-
 riage and prolapsus.
 Ergot.

Galls: decoction as injection.
 Glycerin Tampons.
 Ice: locally when parts inflamed,
 and to spine.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Strychnine.

PROSTATE, HYPERTROPHIED.

Remedies for Hypertrophied Prostate

Alkalies: in irritation of bladder
 with acid urine.
 Ammonium Benzoate: for cystitis
 with alkaline urine.
 Ammonium Chloride: 15 to 30
 grains 3 to 4 times daily.

Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine: to rectum, by injection or
 weak ointment.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: as
 suppository.
 Prostaden.

PROSTATITIS.—Inflammation of the prostate gland. (See also PROSTATORRHEA.)

Acute

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
Mitis Mercki . grn. ii
Sodii Bicarbon-
atis Mercki . grn. x
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xviii
Div. in pulv. no. vi.
One every hour. If they
have not acted, follow in 2
hours with a saline cathartic.

R Extr. Hyoscyami grn. vi
Ext. Opii Mercki grn. iv
Ichthyolis . . . ℥l xxx
Ol. Theobromatis 3 iss
Insert one every 6 hours.
(Where *severe vesical tenes-*
mus.)

R Tr. Belladonnæ . fl 3 i
Morphinæ Sul-
phatis Mercki grn. iv
Syr. Acidi Citrici fl 3 iv
Potassii Citratis
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful in water every
2 hours.
(Where considerable *vesical*
irritation and pain.)

Remedies for Prostatitis

Ammonium Benzoate.
Arsenic Trioxide.
Belladonna.
Blisters: to perineum, in chronic
cases.
Buchu.
Cantharides: small doses (1 drop
tincture) 3 to 4 times daily.
Cubebs.

R Salolis Mercki 3 ii
Ammonii Chlo-
ridi Mercki . 3 i
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One morning and night.

Chronic

R Iodoformi Mercki grn. xxx
Ext. Belladonnæ grn. ii
Ichthyolis . . . ℥l xxx
Ol. Theobromatis 3 iss
Div. in supposit. no. vi.
Insert one at bedtime.

R Argenti Nitratis
Mercki . . . grn. xx
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
Introduce 10 minims deep
in urethra with a long-nozzled
syringe, once daily.

R Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. ss
Hemogallolis . . 3 ii
Euquininæ . . . grn. xlv
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii
Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
One after meals.
(For *anemia and debility.*)

PROSTATORRHEA.—Gleety discharge from the prostate. (See also PROSTATITIS.)

R Potassii Citratis
Mercki . . . 3 vi
Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful in a glassful
of water 3 times daily.

R Ergotini Bonjeani
Mercki . . . grn. xlvi
Pulv. Canthar. . grn. iv
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iv
Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
One pill 3 times daily.

R Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful as required.

R Tr. Ferri Chloridi fl 3 vi

Tr. Cantharidis . fl 3 ii
 15 drops in water, three
 times daily.
 (In *debility*.)

Remedies for Prostatorrhea

Atropine.
 Cantharides.
 Ergotin: where relaxation exists.
 Hydrastis.
 Lead Subacetate Solution.

Nux Vomica.
 Potassium Bromide: in irritability
 and excitement.
 Potassium Citrate.
 Silver Nitrate.

PRURIGO.—An inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the occurrence of papules and intense itching.

*External treatment***R Olei Cadini**

Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Liq. Calcis Chlorinatæ . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Anhydrici 3 x
 Apply after friction with
 green soap and tepid water.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Sulphuris Loti . 3 i
 Ung. Picis . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily,
 followed by a warm bath
 containing 4 oz. sulphurated
 potassa to 30 gal. water.

*Internal treatment***R Calcii Chloridi**

Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ Chlorof. . fl 3 i
 Tinct. Aurantii fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Tablespoonful after meals,
 in a wineglassful water.

R Sodii Arsenatis

Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Euquininæ . . . 3 iss
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. 60.
 One after each meal.
 (For *debility* and *anemia*.)

Remedies for Prurigo

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic: internally and lo-
 cally, especially in prurigo se-
 nilis.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Alkaline Lotions.
 Antipyrine: in true prurigo.
 Arsenic: 5 minim doses Fowler's
 solution.
 Balsam Peru.
 Betanaphthol.
 Borax: saturated solution locally.
 Camphor, Carbolated.
 Chloral-Camphor.
 Chloroform Ointment.
 Cocaine.

Glycerin.
 Glycerite Tar.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: internally and locally.
 Iodoform: as ointment.
 Mercury Oleate with Morphine.
 Mercury Bichloride: as lotion.
 Oil Cade.
 Opium.
 Potassium Carbonate.
 Resorcinol.
 Soap, Green.
 Sulphides.
 Sulphites.
 Tar Ointment.
 Zinc Ointment.

PRURITUS.—Intense itching from various causes.

Anal

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. x
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Apply morning and night
 on a pledget of absorbent
 cotton.

R Sodii Thiosulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi
 Apply frequently on com-
 presses of absorbent cotton.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Magnessii Carbo-
 natis Mercki . 3 i
 Pulv. Acaciæ . grn. xxx
 Solut. Acidi
 Borici Satur. . fl 3 iv
 Apply several times daily,
 after washing.
 (When associated with
 moist eczematous conditions.)

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Phenolis Mercki 3 iss
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 (In infiltrated, thickened
 conditions.)

R Phenolis Mercki grn. xv
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xxiv
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 (Useful where much thick-
 ening of skin around anus.)

General

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xlv
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
 Adipis Benzoin. 3 i
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Apply once or twice daily.
 Bathe parts in the morning.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Alcoholis Abso-
 luti Mercki . fl 3 ii
 Aetheris Mercki fl 3 ix
 Paint on two or three times
 daily.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Extr. Cannabis
 Indicæ Mercki grn. iii
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
 One after each meal.
 (In debilitated subjects.)

R Guaiacolis Mercki grn. xv
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iiss
 Petrolati . . . 3 i
 Apply morning and even-
 ing.
 (In acute pruritus.)

R Anthrasolis . . grn. xl
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Apply locally.

Senile

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply to itching parts.

R Potassii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Sodii Iodidi

Mercki . . . 3 i

Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Sodii Acetatis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Infus. Gent. Co. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ivTwo teaspoonfuls in water
after each meal.*Scrotal***R** Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Resorcin. Mercki 3 i

Alcoholis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iiiAquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vPut 2 tablespoonfuls in a
glassful hot water, and bathe
parts 3 or 4 times daily.**R** Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iSpir. Aetheris . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ivCollodii Mercki . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ivPaint on night and morn-
ing freely, after bathing parts.*Vulvar and vaginal***R** Mentholis Mercki grn. viii

Quininae Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. xx

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. xxiv

Ung. Hydrar-

gyri Nitratis 3 i

Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iissOl. Ricini . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ x

Lanum Mercki . 3 vi

Apply freely, after washing
parts with hot water.**R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iss

Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Anoint parts as required.

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. viii

Tinct. Eucalypti ℥ lxx

Chlorali Hy-

drati Mercki . grn. lxx

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii

Apply as required.

Remedies for Pruritus

Acid, Boric: as lotion.

Acid, Carbolic: with glycerin.

Acid, Picric: 1% solution locally
in pruritus ani.Acid, Salicylic: as ointment in
anal and vulvar pruritus.

Alkaline Baths.

Alum: strong solution in pruritus
vulvæ.Antipyrine: Internally as sympto-
matic remedy for itching.Arsenic: for itching of nose accom-
panying asthmatic symptoms.Balsam Peru: locally in pruritus
ani, scabies, etc.Borax: 1-2% solution in hot wa-
ter.Calomel: 1:8 ointment in pruritus
ani.Chloral, Hydrated: with carbolic
acid (10 grains of each to 1 fl.oz. water): or with camphor
(equal parts of each).Cocaine: 5% solution, or oleate,
as antipruritic.Ichthyol: as ointment in pruritus
of all kinds.Iodine: in itching of nose, by in-
halation.

Lead Water.

Menthol: 2-4% alcoholic solution.

Mercury Ammoniated.

Mercury Bichloride: in pruritus
vulvæ.

Resorcinol: 2-5% solution.

Sodium Salicylate: 15 grain doses
internally every 4 hours in pru-
ritus vulvæ due to diabetes.

Sodium Thiosulphate.

Sulphur and Sulphides.

Tar.

Thymol.

PSEUDO-LEUKEMIA.—LYMPHADENOMA; HODGKIN'S DISEASE.—Anemia, characterized by hyperplasia of lymphatic gland, hyper-
trophied spleen (usually) without leucocytosis.**Bedside Diagnosis.**—This disease occurs in the *young*, and has some re-
lation to tuberculosis and malignancy.

Chronic recurring fever lasting three weeks; decline by crisis.
Progressive unilateral enlargement of the cervical lymph nodes.

The glands are first soft and elastic, later they are hard.

The reverse is true in tuberculosis.

The glands remain discrete, while in tuberculosis they are matted together because of an adenitis.

A secondary anemia without leukemia.

Hyperplasia of all lymphoid tissue in the body.

Secondary nodules form in the liver and the spleen.

The enlarged glands cause pressure symptoms.

Ascites, jaundice, varicosities, dyspnea and aphonia.

Swelling of one leg and hydrothorax.

Blood Picture: Features of a secondary anemia.

R.B.C. are never below 2,000,000.

W.B.C. are normal or *slightly* increased.

R Sodii Cacodylatis

Mercki . . . grn. xxv

Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. ss

Sodii Chloridi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Aquæ Dest. ad fl 3 i

Inject 15 to 30 minims hypodermically.

R Liq. Potassii Ar-

senitis Mercki fl 3 i

Three drops three times daily. Increase dose gradually to the point of tolerance. (The solution may, if preferred, also be administered by intraglandular or intrasplenic injection, in 4-minim doses.)

PSORIASIS.—DRY TETTER.—A chronic inflammatory skin disease, with itchings, scalings, and fissures.

Circular

R Lenirobini . . . 3 i

Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. iii

Apply freely.

R Iodo-hemolis . . 3 ii

Euquininæ . . . grn. xl

Extr. Glycyrrh. q. s.

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One pill 2 or 3 times daily, with meals.

Diffused (Baker's Itch)

R Chrysarobini

Mercki . . . grn. xxiv

Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxiv

Aetheris Mercki fl 3 i

Collodii Flexi-

bilis Mercki . fl 3 i

Paint on patch, and when crusts become loosened, remove them and reapply paint.

Infantile

R Saponis Viridis

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 vi

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x

Rub in once daily.

R Liq. Potassii Arsenitis

Mercki . . . ℥ xlvi

Emulsionis Olei

Morrhuae . . fl 3 vii

Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Teaspoonful after meals.

(In *strumous* children.)

Maculated

R Hydrargyri Ammoniati

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 x

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v

Apply morning and night.

R Chrysarobini Mercki
Sulphuris Præ-
cip. Mercki aa 3 i
Olei Cadini Mercki,
Olei Olivæ . aa fl 3 ii
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x
Apply twice daily, after
thorough washing.

Palmar

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Solut. Guttæ
Perchæ . . . fl 3 x
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x
Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

R Arsen-hemolis . grn. lxxx
Euquininæ. . . grn. xx
Pulv. Extr.
Glycyrrhizæ . grn. xx
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 50.
Three capsules a day, after
meals. Increase every fourth
day by 1 capsule a day until
10 are taken daily; then de-
crease the same way. When
the daily dose of 3 capsules is
reached again, discontinue
for a few days, to resume as
before.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
Mitis Mercki . 3 iv
Petrolati . . . 3 iv
Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
To be rubbed in at night,
and washed off in the morn-
ing.

Universal

R Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. i
Ichthalbini . . 3 v
Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. ii
Div. in pulv. no. xl.
One three times daily;
gradually increase dose to 2

powders. Occasionally stop
the treatment.

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xlv
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xv
Picis Liquidæ . ℥ xlv
Acidi Pyrogallici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
Petrolati . . . 3 ii
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x
Apply night and morning,
after bathing.

R Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Sulphuris Præ-
cip. Mercki . grn. xxx
Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
Adipis Benzoin. 3 v
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v
Apply every morning and
night.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss
Pyrogallolis
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . 3 iss
Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 v
Lanum Mercki . 3 v
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x
Apply morning and night,
after bathing and thorough
drying.

R Thyroidini
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 v
Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 60.
One capsule before meals.
Gradually increase dose, if
necessary, to 4 capsules.
(In *obstinate* cases. Head-
ache, vertigo, or great rest-
lessness indicate excessive
dose of thyroidin.)

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Vini Gaduoli ad fl 3 viii
 Teaspoonful after each meal.
 (*Instrumous, anemic adults.*)

R Sodii Cacodylatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Spt. Jamaicensis fl 3 iv
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful, gradually increased to two teaspoonfuls, 2 or 3 times daily, in water.

R Sodii Cacodylatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxv
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. ss
 Sodii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aquæ Dest., ad fl 3 i
 Inject 15 to 30 minims daily, hypodermically.

R Chrysarobini
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Ichthyolis . . . grn. xx
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi
 Apply twice daily.

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Camphoræ grn. xx
 Acidi Carbolic
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Sulphuris Sublimati . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v
 Apply 2 or 3 times daily.
 (*Where itching is present.*)

Remedies for Psoriasis

Acid, Carbollic.
 Acid, Chromic: 1-2 % solution in psoriasis of tongue.
 Acid, Chrysophanic.
 Acids, Nitric and Nitrohydrochloric: when eruption is symptomatic of indigestion.
 Acid, Pyrogalllic.
 Acid Salicylic.
 Alkaline Baths: to remove scales.
 Arsenic.
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides, Solution.
 Calomel: as ointment.
 Chlorinated Soda, Solution.
 Chrysarobin: 10-25 % ointment, but must be used cautiously.
 Eugallol.
 Formaldehyde.
 Glycerin.

Ichthyol: best with chrysarobin or pyrogallol.
 Iodine.
 Iodipin: gives excellent results.
 Lanum.
 Lead Iodide: as ointment.
 Lenirobin.
 Mercury or Mercury, Ammoniated.
 Oil Cade.
 Potassium or Sodium Iodide.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Nitrate: in psoriasis of tongue.
 Sodium Arsenate or Cacodylate.
 Sulphides.
 Sulphur: internally.
 Tar: as ointment.
 Thymol.
 Thymol Iodide.
 Thyraden or Thyroidin.

PTYALISM.—SALIVATION.—Excessive flow of saliva.

R Potassii Chloratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xvi
 Tinct. Ferri
 Chloridi . . . fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours.

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
 Use as a mouthwash 5 or 6 times daily.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Syr. Aurantii . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Half a teaspoonful well
 diluted, three times daily.

R Formaldehydi (Medicinal)
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Thymolis Mercki grn. x
 Tinct. Benz. Co. fl 3 ii
 Alcoholis, q.s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful in a wineglass-
 ful water as a mouthwash.

Remedies for Ptyalism

Acid, Tannic: as gargle and mouth-
 wash.
 Alcohol: dilute, as gargle.
 Astringents.
 Atropine: hypodermically.
 Borax: as mouth wash.
 Formaldehyde.

Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
 Iron Chloride: tincture.
 Potassium Bromide: in salivation
 in pregnancy.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Thymol.
 Zinc Chloride.

PUERPERAL CONVULSIONS.—See CONVULSIONS: *Puerperal*.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—Fever of childbirth.

Internal treatment

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. v
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. x
 At once, on the tongue.
 (At outset, to purge.)

Topical treatment

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Tablespoonful to a quart
 of warm water 3 times daily,
 an intravaginal douche.

R Quininae Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Oleoresinae Cap-
 sici Mercki . . \mathfrak{m} ii
 Div. in pil. no. xii.
 One every hour till the ears
 ring, then at longer intervals
 to keep patient constantly
 under effect of drug.

R Ol. Terebinthinæ Rect.
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Ung. Belladonnæ 3 iv
 Ung. Hydrar-
 gyri Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
 Apply freely to abdomen,
 on lint.
 (Specially where *peritonitis*
coexists.)

R Acetanilidi Merck grn. xl
 Caffeinae Mercki grn. vi
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . 3 i
 Pulv. Opii Merck grn. viii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 3 or 4 hours.

R Creolini-Pearson fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful to 2 quarts
 warm water, as injection
 night and morning.

Remedies for Puerperal Fever

Acetanillide.
 Acid, Boric: solution injected into
 bladder to prevent septic cys-
 titis.
 Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite: 1 to 2 drops tincture
 every hour or two at com-
 mencement.
 Alcohol: freely used.

Alkaline Sulphites: in early stages.
 Antipyretics: must be cautiously used, if at all.
 Belladonna.
 Chloroform.
 Creolin-Pearson: 1% solution injected into bladder to prevent septic cystitis.
 Digitalis: control heart action.
 Dionin.
 Epsom Salt: if peritonitis develops.
 Ergotin Bonjean: to contract uterine lymph channels and prevent infection.
 Ichthyol.
 Irrigations: 1% Creolin-Pearson solution useful.
 Opium: for wakefulness and delirium.

Potassium Permanganate: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain three times daily, internally; also as douche.
 Purgatives.
 Quinine: 5 to 20 grains every 4 hours to reduce temperature.
 Resorcinol: 40 grains, repeated as required, as an antipyretic.
 Stimulants.
 Stramonium: when cerebral excitement.
 Turpentine Oil: when much vascular depression and tympanites.
 Zinc Chloride: to unhealthy wounds.
 Zinc Sulphate.

PUERPERAL MANIA.—See MANIA: *Puerperal*.

PUERPERAL PERITONITIS.—See PERITONITIS.

PULPITIS.—Inflammation of the dental pulp. See TOOTHACHE.

PURPURA.—A disease in which purple patches appear on the skin, not vanishing under pressure.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Occurs as a symptom in *infectious diseases*:

Septicemia and pyemia. Malignant endocarditis.

Spotted fever: (Typhus and cerebro-spinal meningitis).

Eruptive diseases of children (Smallpox, etc.).

As a symptom of *cachectic states*:

Cancer and tuberculosis.

Bright's disease and scurvy.

Eruption here confined to the lower extremities.

In **ARTHRITIC PURPURA**:

Purpura simplex: Peculiar to children. Eruption on the legs.

Diarrhea but no fever. Recovery in 7 to 10 days.

Schoenlein's purpura: Multiple arthritis.

Eruptions: Urticarial predominating, erythematous and exudative.

Slight fever and sore throat.

Henoch's purpura: Gastro-intestinal crisis: Pain, vomiting and diarrhea.

Hemorrhage anywhere.

Tendency to relapses.

Nephritis is the usual cause of death.

Eruptions as in the preceding.

In **PURPURA HEMORRHAGICA**: Morbus maculosus of Werlhoff:

Attacks debilitated people, especially young girls.

Rapid anemia and prostration.

Hemorrhages anywhere. Slight fever.

Favorable cases last about 2 weeks.

Hemorrhagic

R Sodii Sulphocarboulatis

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Stypticini . . . grn. xv

Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Syrupi . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Dessertspoonful every four hours.

R Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 ii

Stypticini . . . grn. xxx

Euquininæ . . . grn. xlv

Div. in capsul. gelat. no.

xxx.

One capsule before each meal.

Rheumatic

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. lxxx
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

Simple

R Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ . . . 3 iss
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
 Div. in pil. no. lx.
 One pill after meals.
 (As general tonic.)

Remedies for Purpura

Acid, Gallic or Tannic.
 Alum: locally, with brandy.
 Arsenic.
 Ergotin: very useful.
 Gelatin: 2% solution in normal salt solution, 6 fl. dr. being injected hypodermically in purpura hemorrhagica; also as enema.
 Ichthyol: Internally.
 Iron: Internally, in anemia.

Lead Acetate.
 Nux Vomica.
 Potassium Citrate.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Potassium Nitrate: 10 grains thrice daily in purpura simplex.
 Quinine.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Styptics.
 Stypticin.
 Suprarenal Capsules.

PYELITIS.—Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney. See NEPHRITIS.

PYEMIA.—**SURGICAL FEVER.**—Septicemia from pyogenic germs, with abscess formation.

R Ichthalbini . . . 3 ii
 Euquininæ . . . 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One 3 times daily.

R Pyoktanini . . . grn. xxx
 Ung. Collargoli . 3 i
 Rub 45 grn. thoroughly into abdomen, covering hand used with a glove.

Remedies for Pyemia

Acid, Boric or Salicylic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Bleeding.
 Ergotin Bonjean.

Iodine.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Quinine: in large doses.
 Resorcinol.

PYROSIS.—**GASTRORRHEA; HEARTBURN.**—A disease of the stomach, characterized by a burning sensation, accompanied by acid, watery eructations.

R Resorcin. Mercki grn. xl
 Sodii Bicarbonatis Mercki . 3 v
 Syrupi fl 3 i
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful 2 hours before meals.
 (Where acidity.)

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Bismuthi Subnitratris Mercki . 3 i
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One after each meal.
 (In marked fermentation.)

Remedies for Pyrosis

Bismuth Subcarbonate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Calcium Carbonate.

Capsicum: in atonic dyspepsia and heartburn.
 Creosote, Beechwood.

Magnesium Carbonate or Oxide.
 Nux Vomica: 5 to 10 minim doses
 of tincture.
 Opium: small doses.
 Podophyllin: $\frac{1}{10}$ grain night and

morning in obstinate heartburn
 with liver derangement.
 Resorcinol.
 Rhubarb.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.

PYURIA.—The presence of pus in the urine.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Pus from the *kidney*:

If pus comes from the renal parenchyma it is small in amount, unless abscess is present (pyonephrosis), when the pus appears intermittently.

In calculus and tuberculous pyelitis it is constant.

The reaction of the urine is not constant.

With pus cells there is numerous casts, especially pus casts and epithelial cells.

Transitional epithelium from the pelvis of the ureter.

In pyelitis the urine is always acid. Amount variable.

Pus from the *bladder*:

Reaction always alkaline unless due to colon bacillus.

Urine contains triple phosphate crystals.

Ropy mucus accompanies the pus.

Transitional epithelium may be present.

Pus from the *urethra*:

Employ the "2 glass test."

Some pus may be squeezed out.

Leucorrhea must be excluded.

The leucocytes are few in number. Numerous vaginal epithelium.

Accidental pyuria:

Pelvic abscess.

Suppurative appendicitis.

When the abscess ruptures into the urinary passages there is a sudden passage of enormous amounts of pus which diminishes abruptly.

QUINSY.—Suppurative inflammation of the tonsils. See TONSILLITIS: *Phlegmonous*.

RABIES.—See HYDROPHOBIA.

RACHITIS.—**RICKETS.**—Malnutrition with consequent deformation of the bones, muscular weakness, and nervous disorders, occurring in childhood.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Symptoms precede the deformities.

First manifest about the period of dentition.

Profuse sweating about the head and neck especially during sleep.

Slight fever, 101–102° F.

Nocturnal restlessness. Soreness everywhere.

Muscular weakness, and tissues become flabby.

Enlarged pot-bellies.

Progressive anemia and emaciation.

Convulsions, predisposed to. Teething delayed.

Skeletal deformities.

Rickety rosary and pigeon breast.

Craniotabes and open fontanelles.

Epihyseal enlargement at wrist and ankles. Bow-legs and knock-knee.

R Calcii Glycerinophosph.

Mercki . . . grn. xvi

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily
 for a child of 1 year; older
 ones in proportion.

R Calcii Phosphatis

Mercki . . . 3 i

Hemogallolis . . 3 i

Euquininæ . . . grn. x

Div. in pulv. no. xxx.

One before meals, for a
 child of 2 years.

R Capsulæ Suprarenalis Sicc.

Mercki . . . grn. v

Hemogallolis . . grn. xl

Sacchari Lactis

Mercki . . . grn. lxxv

Div. in tabl. compress. lx.

For the *first week* give children weighing less than 11 lbs. 1 tablet a day, those of 13 lbs. 2 tablets daily, those 17 to 22 lbs. 3 tablets daily, and those over 22 lbs. 4 tablets daily; from the *second week*

on, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 tablets, respectively, per day. Best placed directly in mouth of child. The tablets are best made loosely compressed; and they should not be given on an empty stomach.

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful 3 times daily for children 1 to 2 years old.

Remedies for Rachitis

Acids, Mineral.

Calcium Carbonate.

Calcium Hypophosphite.

Calcium Lactophosphate.

Calcium Phosphate.

Cod-liver Oil.

Copper Arsenite.

Digestive Tonics.

Euquinine.

Gaduol.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hemogallol.

Hypophosphites.

Iron Iodide Syrup.

Lactophosphates.

Lecithin.

Lime Salts.

Nux Vomica.

Phosphates.

Phosphorus.

Quinine.

Strychnine.

Suprarenal Gland.

Thyraden or Thyroidin.

RATTLESNAKE BITES.—See BITES and STINGS: *Snake*.

RECTAL DISEASES.—See HEMORRHOIDS, PROLAPSUS, and ULCERS.

RELAPSING FEVER.—FAMINE FEVER; TYPHUS ICTEROIDES.—

An acute infectious fever with a tendency to relapse in from five to seven days; usually epidemic. (See also REMITTENT FEVER.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—Onset: Abrupt with chill and fever, 103° F.; severe headache and muscular pain (Breakbone fever).

Febrile paroxysms lasting seven days:

Spirillum is found during the paroxysm.

First day: Temperature still rises, and pulse accordingly.

Profuse perspiration throughout the disease.

Second day: Pulse and temperature still continue higher.

Spleen tender and enlarged.

Marked dyspnea. Vomiting and jaundice.

Fifth to seventh days: Temperature remains about the same.

Seventh day: Temperature drops by crisis.

Convalescence lasts seven days.

Second paroxysm is 12–24 hours shorter.

R Euquininæ. . . 3 i

Thallinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. xxiv

Extr. Cascaræ

Sagradæ. . . grn. xxx

Div. in capsul. no. xxiv.

Two 3 times daily at first, then 1 three times daily.

R Antipyrin. Mercki 3 i

Tinct. Aconiti . . m xxx

Syr. Limonis. . fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours till temperature is reduced.

R Salolis Mercki . 3 i
 Dionini grn. vi
 Acetanilidi Merck 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One every 2 hours.
 (For muscular pains.)

R Acetphenetidini
 Mercki 3
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Dionini grn. iii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 3 hours.

Remedies for Relapsing Fever

Acetanilide or Antipyrine.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite.
 Calomel.
 Dionin.

Euquinine or Quinine.
 Laxatives.
 Peronin.
 Potassium Citrate.
 Resorcinol or Salol.

REMITTENT FEVER.—BILIOUS FEVER; CONTINUOUS MALARIAL FEVER; ESTIVO-AUTUMNAL FEVER.—Malarial fever with remissions. (See also RELAPSING FEVER.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—As compared with Typhoid fever:

Initial chills: Earlier and more severe.

Invasion: Abrupt without epistaxis.

Vomiting apt to be present. Epigastric oppression and tenderness.

Enlargement of spleen: Very pronounced.

Pulse: Always above 110 in first week, and never dichrotic.

Is also full and bounding.

Temperature: Abrupt rise. Greater diurnal variations only in the beginning.

Eruption: Wanting.

Jaundice: Quite frequent.

Blood: Estivo-autumnal parasite. If there are other parasites present the fever will be irregular.

In chronic

R Arsen-hemolis . 3 iss
 Euquininæ . . . 3 ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 60.
 One after meals. Increase every fourth day by 1 capsule a day until 10 are taken daily; then decrease same way. When daily dose is 3 capsules again, discontinue for a few days; then resume as before.

In mild type

R Berberinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki (Solub.) grn. xxx
 Tr. Cinchonæ Co. fl 3 iv
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every 5 hours

R Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Hemogallolis . . grn. xl
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 4 hours.

R Methyleni Cœrulei
 Mercki grn. xl
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xl
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.
 One or 2 four times daily for 48 hours; then 1, three times daily for several days.

In severe type

R Quininæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki 3 i
 Urethani Mercki grn. xxx
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Inject 15 minims intravenously or subcutaneously as required.

R Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{3}$
 Pulv. Opii Merck grn. vi
 Pulv. Capsici . . grn. xxx
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One 3 times daily.

In neurasthenia

R Quininæ Glycerinophosphatis Mercki 3 i
Strychninæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. ss
Div. in capsul. gelat. no.

xxx.

One to 3, three times daily.

R Hemogallolis . . 3 ii
Sodii Arsenatis
Mercki . . . grn. iii
Euquininæ. . . 3 i
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v
Div. in pil. no. 60.
Two, three times daily.

Remedies for Remittent Fever

Acetphenetidin.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite: 1 drop tincture every hour to reduce fever.
Antipyrine: or cold pack if fever is excessive.
Arsenic Trioxide.
Cinchonidine.
Cinchonine.
Diaphoretics.
Dionin.
Euquinine.

Gelsemium: in billous remittents.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine: hypodermically.
Nux Vomica.
Opium.
Purgatives.
Quinidine.
Quinine: 20 to 30 grains once or twice daily.
Resorcinol.
Sodium Arsenate.
Warburg's Tincture.

RENAL CALCULI.—See CALCULI, RENAL.

RENAL DROPSY.—See DROPSY.

RENAL HEMORRHAGE.—See HEMATURIA

RHAGADES.—Painful cracks in the skin. See FISSURES.

RHEUMATIC ARTHRITIS.—See RHEUMATISM: *Articular (acute and chronic).*

RHEUMATISM.—A constitutional disease characterized by pain in joints and muscles.

Bedside Diagnosis in RHEUMATIC FEVER.—Prodromes: Malaise, sore throat or tonsillitis.

Onset with acute agonizing joint pains.

It is only polyarticular, attacking joint after joint.

Arthritis is intense but never goes on to suppuration.

While the inflammation tends to subside in one joint, it increases in intensity in another.

Profuse acid perspiration.

Tongue: Sodden, coated, moist and has a white fur.

Anemia develops with exceeding rapidity.

Temperature is very irregular. It is marked by exacerbations and remissions which are coincident with the sweats.

Leucocytosis: 12,000.

Urine very acid with deposit of urates.

Complications: *Endocarditis* leading to valvular disease.

Pleurisy and pericarditis.

Hyperpyrexia with sudden death.

Pneumonia. Purpura.

Differential diagnosis: In pyemia septic arthritis may occur.

Acute osteomyelitis.

Trichinosis.

Locomotor ataxia in the incipient stage.

Peripheral neuritis.

Gout, if polyarticular is afebrile.

*Acute articular***R** Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Mentholis Mercki grn. xxiv

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Anoint painful joint 2 or 3 times daily, and cover lightly with cotton-wool.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv

Extr. Belladon. . 3 i

Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xxx

Lanum Mercki . 3 i

Adipis Benzoin. 3 i

Rub in well and apply about inflamed part on lint.

R Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxx

Caffeinæ Merck grn. v

Euquininæ . . . grn. xx

Camphoræ Monobrom. Merck . grn. xx

Dionini grn. v

Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx

Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i

Div. in pulv. no. x.

One every 4 hours, or 3 times daily.

(To control *pain and fever.*)

R Codeinæ Sulphatis

Merck grn. iv

Acetanilidi Merck grn. xlv

Sodii Salicylatis

Merck 3 iiss

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 v

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful every 2 or 3 hours.

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki 3 ii

Ol. Betulæ

Lentæ Mercki fl 3 i

Ol. Sinapis

Volat. Mercki gtt. v

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 v

Apply night and morning if necessary.

R Diplosali . . . 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. viii.

One powder 4 to 6 times per day. (Acts as a prompt antipyretic, and the swelling of the joints rapidly subsides).

R Potassii Iodidi

Mercki 3 i

Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki 3 iv

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 v

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

One to 2 teaspoonfuls daily.

R ColchicinæMercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{10}$

Codeinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. i

Sodii Salicylatis

Mercki 3 i

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xii.

One every 3 hours until a laxative action is obtained.

R Strontii Salicylatis

Mercki 3 ii

Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx

Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i

Div. in pulv. no. xii.

One to 2 powders every 2 hours.

(In *subacute* cases.)

R Arseni TrioxidiMercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$

Ferri Reducti

Mercki grn. xxv

Div. in pil. no. xxv.

One pill after each meal.

(In *anemic conditions* after *inflammatory rheumatism.*)

R Liq. Potassii Arsenitis

Mercki fl 3 i

Syr. Ferri Iodidi

Mercki, q.s. ad fl 3 i

Ten to 20 drops in water after meals, gradually increasing to 20 or 30 drops according to age.

(In *anemia after polyarthritis.*)

Chronic articular

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 iv
 Ung. Belladonnæ 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Apply freely 3 times daily,
 and envelop joint in cotton-
 wool.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ol. Terebinthinæ
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Ol. Betulæ
 Lentæ Mercki ℥ xxx
 Lanum Mercki . ℥ i
 Cleanse the skin with soap
 and warm water; then apply
 the ointment, rubbing it in
 for 5 minutes each time.

R Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 iii
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 v
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. lx.
 One to two, 3 times daily.

R Sodii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Vini Colchici
 Rad. . . . fl 3 iv
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Tinct. Guaiaci
 Ammoniati . fl ℥ i
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl ℥ iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Nitratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Fluidextr. Cimi-
 cifugæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Vini Colchici Sem. fl ℥ i
 Teaspoonful after each
 meal.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Liq. Potassii Ar-
 senitis Mercki fl 3 i
 Ol. Betulæ
 Lentæ Mercki ℥ xxx
 Syrupi . q. s. ad fl ℥ iii
 Teaspoonful after meals.

R Resinæ Guaiaci grn. xlvi
 Sodii Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ . . grn. xxx
 Aloini Mercki . grn. iii
 Div. in pil. no. xxiv.
 One after each meal.
 (When *anemia* and *consti-*
pation coexist.)

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Vini Colchici Sem. fl ℥ ii
 Tinct. Opii Cam-
 phoratae . . . fl ℥ ii
 Tinct. Stramonii fl 3 vi
 Tinct. Cimicif. . fl ℥ iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. xxx
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxv
 Alcoholis . . . fl ℥ ii
 Apply with a camel's-hair
 brush night and morning.

Gonorrhœal

R Salolis Merck . 3 ii
 Antipyrin. Merck 3 iv
 Codeinæ Merck grn. xii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One in the morning and
 afternoon, and 2 on going to
 bed.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xv
 Guaiacolis Mercki ℥ xxx
 Alcoholis . . . fl ℥ i
 Paint on with a camel's-
 hair brush, and cover with
 cotton and oiled silk.

R Methylis Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 i
 Oleatis Veratrinæ fl 3 i
 Lin. Camphoræ . fl 3 iv
 Lin. Belladonnæ fl 3 i
 Rub in well and cover with
 cotton and oiled silk.

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xxx
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xxx
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 i
 Atropinæ Mercki grn. ii
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply externally.

Muscular (myalgia)
R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii
 Olei Olivæ . . . fl 3 i
 Olei Betulæ
 Lentæ Mercki ℥ xxx
 Lanum Mercki . 3 x
 Apply 3 times daily.

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. lxxx
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Merck . . . 3 ii
 Dionini . . . grn. viii
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

R Methylis Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iii
 Mentholis Mercki grn. xx
 Lin. Aconiti et
 Chlorof. (N.F.) fl 3 iii
 Rub in every 2-3 hours.

Remedies for Rheumatism

Acetanillde.
 Acetphenetidn: alone or with
 salol, in all forms.
 Acid, Formic: in acute and
 chronic cases. 5 minims of 2 %
 solution hypodermically, pre-
 ceded by 8 minims 1 % cocaine
 solution.
 Acid, Hydrilodic: the syrup in
 acute and subacute cases.
 Acid, Salicylic: in acute, chronic,
 and muscular cases.
 Aconite: internally and locally in
 acute and chronic cases.
 Alkalies.
 Ammonium Carbonate: 5 grain
 doses frequently in cardiac com-
 plications in acute and gonor-
 rheal cases.
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides, So-
 lution.
 Aspirin: in all cases.
 Atropine: injected near affected
 joint.
 Benzoates.
 Blisters.
 Camphor.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chloral, Hydrated: in acute and
 chronic cases.
 Chloroform: as liniment.
 Colchicum or Colchicine.
 Creosote, Beechwood.
 Digitalis: in acute cases in cardiac
 complications with cyanosis and
 edema.

Dionin: to relieve pain, in all
 cases.
 Diplosal: useful in all cases.
 Eucalyptol: in acute cases.
 Guaiac.
 Guaiacol.
 Ice: cold compresses to inflamed
 joints.
 Ichthyol: 3-5 drops 3 times daily
 for prolonged periods; also 10-50
 % ointments. Highly useful in
 all cases.
 Iodides: Potassium, Sodium, Ru-
 bidium, etc.
 Iodine: locally.
 Lithium Salts.
 Menthol: externally.
 Methyl Salicylate or Oil Betula:
 10-15 minims; also locally.
 Morphine.
 Mustard Plasters.
 Oil Croton.
 Oil Mustard, Volatile.
 Oleoresin Capsicum.
 Opium: especially where cardiac
 inflammation.
 Phenacetin: alone or with salol.
 Potassium Acetate: in acute cases
 freely at beginning, followed by
 iodides.
 Potassium Bicarbonate: 30 grains
 every 4 hours until joint symp-
 toms and fever disappear.
 Potassium Iodide: alone or with
 opium, especially when pain
 worst at night.

Poultices.

Quinine: 15 grains daily, when acute symptoms abate.

Rhus Toxicodendron: in after stage of chronic and subacute cases.

Sallein.

Salicylates: Sodium, Ammonium, etc.

Salol: 15-30 grains 3-4 times daily; watch for symptoms of phenol poisoning, however.

Veratrine: as ointment.

Veronal: to produce sleep.

RHINITIS.—Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose. See CATARRH, *Nasal*; and OZENA.

RICKETS.—See RACHITIS.

RINGWORM.—Various parasitic skin diseases occurring in round patches. (See also SYCOSIS.)

Of body (Tinea Circinata)

R Chrysarobini

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx

Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii

Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Petrolati . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv

Apply locally 2 or 3 times daily.

R Creosoti (Beechwood)

Mercki . . . ℥ xx

Ol. Cadini

Mercki . . . fl 3 iii

Sulphuris Sub-

limati . . . 3 iii

Potassii Bicarbo-

natis Mercki . 3 i

Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x

Use locally.

R Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . ℥ xxx

Hydrargyri Am-

mon. Mercki . grn. xx

Petrolati . . . 3 vi

Lanum Mercki . 3 x

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x

Apply locally.

R Iodi Mercki . . 3 i

Potassii Iodidi

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Paint on 2 or 3 times daily.

Of scalp (Porrigo; Tinea Tonsurans)

R Hydrargyri Ammoniati

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i

Lanum Mercki . 3 v

Petrolati . . . 3 iii

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v

Apply freely night and morning.

R Chrysarobini

Mercki . . . 3 i

Acidi Salicylici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss

Petrolati . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Lanum Mercki . 3 x

Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv

Rub in well and cover with a cap.

R Formaldehydi (Medicinalis) Mercki . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Apply once or twice daily with a camel's-hair brush.

Remedies for Ringworm

Acid, Acetic: applied strong in ring-worm of all parts of body but scalp.

Acid, Boric: in ringworm on scrotum and inner thighs.

Acid, Carbolic: with glycerin (1:8 or stronger).

Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Sulphurous.

Betanaphthol.

Chrysarobln.
 Copper Acetate: 1:50 ointment in
 ringworm of body.
 Formaldehyde.
 Ichthyol: very useful.
 Iodine: tincture topically.
 Mercury, Ammoniated.
 Mercury Bichloride: 1:250 solu-

tion in ringworm of body; 1:25
 ointment in ringworm of scalp
 (used cautiously).
 Mercury Iodide, Red, or Oxide,
 Red: as ointment.
 Resorcinol: in ringworm of scalp.
 Sodium Thiosulphite.
 Sulphites.

ROSACEA.—See ACNE ROSACEA.

ROSEOLA.—ROSE RASH.—See ERYTHEMA.

RUBEOLA.—See MEASLES.

RUPIA.—An eruptive disease with flat vesicles, followed by scabs;
 usually syphilitic.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Syr. Sarsapa-
 rillæ Comp. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful three to four
 times daily.

R Hydrargyri Oxidi Rubri
 Mercki . . . grn. vi
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi
 Apply locally, with care.

R Hydrargyri Iodidi Rubri
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Extr. Gentianæ, q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. xxx.
 One twice daily.

Remedies for Rupia

Acid, Nitric.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodoform.
 Mercury Ammoniated.
 Mercury Bichloride.

Mercury Iodide, Red.
 Mercury Oxide, Red.
 Mercury with Chalk.
 Potassium Bitartrate.
 Potassium Iodide.

SALIVATION.—See PTYALISM.

SARCINA INFECTION.—Infection of the stomach, bladder, or other
 organ, from invasion by a genus of Schizomycetes.

R Sodii Thiosulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Aq. Cinnam. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Dessertspoonful 3 t. p. d.

R Sodii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Infus. Quassiae . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Tablespoonful three times
 daily.

Remedies for Sarcina

Acid, Carbolic.
 Calomel.
 Creosote, Beechwood.
 Formaldehyde.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Menthol.

Perhydrol.
 Sodium Thiosulphate.
 Stomach Siphon: to wash out
 stomach.
 Sulphites.
 Thymol.

SATYRIASIS.—Excessive sexual desire in males.

R Sodii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 vi
Hyoscinae Hydro-
brom. Mercki . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
Aquæ Camphoræ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Teaspoonful, with water,
before dinner, and two tea-
spoonfuls at bedtime.

R Sodii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Potassii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 vi
Aq. Menth. Pip.
ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

R Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Potassii Bro-
midi Mercki . 3 vi
Syr. Aurantii . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Aquæ . q. s. ad $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Teaspoonful after meals,
with water.

R Bromipini . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Ol. Cinnamomi . m xv
Shake! Dessertspoonful
after meals and at bedtime.

Remedies for Satyriasis

Bromipin.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
Ichthalbin.

Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide.
Sodium Bromide.

SCABIES.—**ITCH.**—A skin disease caused by the itch mite.

R Betanaphtholis
Mercki . . . grn. lxxv
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iiss
Sulphuris Præ-
cipit. Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Saponis Viridis
Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
Apply night and morning.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii
Aquæ fl 3 iii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
After 15 minutes' inunction
with green soap, give a warm
bath of 30 minutes' duration;
then rub ointment in well.
Repeat morning and night.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. xv
Liq. Calcis . . . fl 3 iv
Lanum Anhydr. 3 iv
Adipis Benzoin. 3 iv
Apply freely morning and
night.

R Sodii Thiosulphatis
Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
Apply to affected parts
after a morning bath, and
allow to dry on the skin.
Before going to bed bathe the
skin with the following lotion:

R Acidi Hydrochlorici
Dil. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi

Remedies for Scabies

Acid, Benzole: as oint., or 1:200
solut. for itch.
Acid, Carbolic: 1:8 glycerin solut.
Alkalies: as soaps or ointments to
soften skin and break up bur-
rows.
Balsam Peru: locally to destroy
mite and relieve itch.

Betanaphthol: 3-5 % alcohol so-
lut., or 10 % oint.
Chloroform.
Cocculus Indicus: as ointment.
Copper Sulphate: 1:16 lotion after
crusts removed.
Creolin-Pearson: 5 % ointment.
Ichthyol: very efficient.

Iodine.
Menthol.
Mercury, Ammoniated: as oint.
Mercury Bichloride: used cautiously.
Oil Cade.
Picrotoxin: 2 % ointment, but not to abraded surfaces.

Potassa Solution.
Potassium Carbonate.
Soft Soap.
Sulphites.
Sulphur: as ointment.
Sulphurated Potassa: 5 % solution locally.
Tar: ointment, to relieve itch.

SCALD HEAD.—See FAVUS.

SCALDS.—Burns caused by hot liquids. See BURNS.

SCARLATINA.—**SCARLET FEVER.**—An acute, infectious, contagious fever with a scarlet-colored rash upon the body, and inflammatory implication of the fauces. (Doses given under this head are for children of 4 years; other ages proportionately.)

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Incubation: 2 days to 2 weeks. Average is 5 days.

First day: Abrupt invasion with:

Vomiting without preceding nausea.

Fever, 104–105° F.

Headache. Tachycardia.

Dry, burning sore-throat. (Red-paint throat.)

Second day: Rash: A punctuate stipple rash below chin-ear line. Circumscribed blazing red cheek; and circumoral pallor.

Beef-, cats-, or strawberry-, tongue.

Third day: Rash reaches feet. "One day to begin and two to show."

Fourth to Seventh Days: Nothing doing, getting well.

Eighth Day: Rash fades and desquamation begins. Desquamation is ragged and shreds hang on to the fingers.

Ninth Day: Temperature reaches normal. Decline by lysis.

Twenty-first to Twenty-third Days: Danger of nephritis.

Complications: Pseudo-membranous pharyngitis; otitis media; mastoiditis; cervical adenitis with abscess of the glands; nephritis; arthritis; empyema; broncho-pneumonia.

For fever

R Triphenini . . . grn. xv
Euquininæ . . . grn. x
Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
Ol. Limonis . . . gtt. i
Div. in pulv. no. x.
One every 4 hours, as required.

R Sodii Salicylatis
Mercki . . . 3 ii
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi
Teaspoonful ev. 3–4 hrs.

For itching

R Mentholis Mercki grn. xx
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii
Lanum Mercki . 3 ii
Apply once or twice daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 v
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 i
Thymolis Mercki grn. x
Lanum Mercki . 3 x
Rub in well over entire body from neck to foot every 6 to 12 hours, continuing friction until skin is dry.
(To combat all cutaneous symptoms.)

R Acidi Carbolici
Mercki . . . fl 3 i
Ol. Eucalypti
Mercki . . . fl 3 i
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 vii
For inunction every three hours.

To hasten desquamation

R Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ v
 Apply all over body as soon
 as desquamation begins.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Anoint body frequently.

For sore throat

R Betanaphtholis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Alcoholis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Gargle or apply once or
 twice daily, to prevent anginal
 complications.

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Potassii Chlo-
 ratis Mercki . 3 i
 Tinct. Ferri
 Chloridi . . . fl 3 ii
 Syrupi . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful every 2 hours
 to a child of 5 years.

R Thymolis Mercki grn. ii
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . ad. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Mouth and throat wash.

R Thymolis Mercki grn. ii
 Acidi Benzoici
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Ol. Eucalypti
 Mercki . . . gtt. iii
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Use as an antiseptic mouth
 and throat cleanser.

During convalescence

R Euquininæ . . grn. xv
 Hemogallolis . . 3 i
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One before meals.

R Ferri Lactatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xii
 Calcii Phos-
 phatis Mercki grn. xviii
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One after each meal.

Remedies for Scarlatina

Acetanilide or Acetphenetid. in.
 Acid, Boric: as gargle.
 Acid, Carbolic: internally, and as
 gargle.
 Acid, Salicylic: in malignant cases.
 Acids, Mineral.
 Aconite: to reduce fever.
 Alcohol: in collapse.
 Ammonium Acetate Solution.
 Ammonium Carbonate: frequent
 doses in feeble circulation,
 cyanosis, and delirium.
 Antipyrine: in high temperature.
 Arsenic: if tongue remains red and
 irritable during convalescence.
 Belladonna: during eruptive stage
 when depression exists and rash
 imperfectly developed.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chlorine Water: as gargle.
 Digitalis: to lower temperature
 and maintain kidney action.
 Euquinine.

Fat: as inunction to hands and feet
 during the rash, and over the
 body during desquamation.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ice: externally to throat, and held
 in mouth to prevent swelling of
 throat; to head, if very hot.
 Ichthyol: to hasten desquamation.
 Iodine.
 Iron Chloride: 5 to 15 minims
 tincture, according to age, in
 advanced stage with albuminu-
 ria and hematuria.
 Jalap: compound powder, with
 potassium bitartrate, or hot dry
 applications, to produce sweat-
 ing in nephritis.
 Magnesium Sulphate: purgative.
 Menthol.
 Mercury with Chalk: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain every
 hour to lessen inflammation of
 tonsils.
 Mercury Bichloride.

Perhydrol.
 Potassium Iodide: In full doses.
 Potassium Permanganate: as gargle for throat; also internally.
 Purgatives: useful to prevent albuminuria.
 Quinine: to reduce fever.
 Resorcinol.

Salol: 5 to 30 grains daily.
 Sodium Bromide: with hydrated chloral when convulsions usher in attack.
 Sodium Salicylate: as antipyretic.
 Strychnine: hypodermically in paralysis.
 Veratrum Viride: for convulsions

SCARS.—See **CICATRICES**.

SCIATICA.—Neuralgia of the sciatic nerve. See **NEURALGIA**, *Sciatic*.

SCIRRHUS.—A hard, connective-tissue cancer. See **CANCER**.

SCLERITIS.—**EPISCLERITIS.**—Inflammation of the outer coat of the eye.

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Vini Colchici
 Radicis . . . fl 3 ii
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 t. p. d.

R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Filter, and use as collyrium once daily.

Remedies for Scleritis

Acid, Boric.
 Cocaine.
 Methyl Salicylate.

Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
 Potassium or Sodium Iodide.
 Sodium Salicylate.

SCLERODERMA.—**HIDE-BOUND DISEASE.**—A disease in which the skin hardens in patches.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Vini Gaduoli . . fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful after meals.
 Apply electricity locally; or inject thiosinamine (or better, fibrolysin) for cicatrices.

R Arsen-hemolis . 3 i
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xl
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 One after each meal.

R Ichthyolis. . . . 3 ii
 Ol. Morrhuæ . . fl 3 vi
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv
 Rub in thoroughly.

R Sodii Glycerinophosphatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Remedies for Scleroderma

Arsen-hemol.
 Cod-liver Oil.
 Donovan's Solution.
 Euquinine.
 Fowler's Solution.
 Glycerinophosphates.

Hypophosphites.
 Ichthyol.
 Nux Vomica.
 Phosphates.
 Strontium Iodide
 Strychnine.

SCLEROSIS.—Hardening of nervous, arterial, or other structures by hyperplasia of connective tissue.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In **ARTERIO-SCLEROSIS**:

Circulatory Symptoms: Blood pressure increased.

Pulse is hard, tense and incompressible.

Signs of hypertrophy of the heart:

Apex displaced beyond nipple line.

Accentuated aortic second sound.

Palpable thickening of the arteries.

Regional symptoms according to situation of the sclerosis:

Heart: Angina Pectoris; dilatation may supervene.

Cerebral: Transient and recurrent attacks of paralysis.

(Hemiplegia and monoplegias) Lasts only 24 hours.

Stokes'-Adam's Syndrome which consists of:

Syncopal and epileptiform attacks.

Bradycardia; vertigo.

Renal: Signs of contracted kidney.

Polyuria may be the first symptom.

Extremities: Coldness and gangrene.

Intermittent lameness or claudication.

Blood Vessels: Thrombosis and embolism.

Aneurism: Rupture of which may be fatal.

Visceral Insufficiency: Loss of digestive power due to changes in liver and pancreas.

Arterial

R Potassii Iodidi
Mercki . . . grn. lxxx
Ammonii Chloridi Mercki . 3 i
Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . . fl ʒ i
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ʒ ii
Teaspoonful after meals.

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. ss
Ferri Reducti
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Extr. Cascaræ Sagradæ
Euquininæ. .aa 3 i
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
One after each meal.

Remedies for Sclerosis

Acetanilide or Antipyrine.
Arsenic.
Digipuratum.
Digitalin German.
Digitoxin.
Gaduol.
Glycerinophosphates.

Ichthalbin or Ichthyol.
Iodides.
Iodipin.
Iodival.
Iron Iodide.
Phenacetin.
Potassium Iodide.

SCLEROSIS, POSTERIOR SPINAL.—See **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA**.

SCORBUTUS.—A debilitated condition due to privation and improper diet. See **SCURVY**.

SCROFULA.—A diseased condition of the system probably due to tuberculosis, and characterized by chronic swellings of the lymphatic glands, necrosis of bone, etc.

(The doses here given are for adults unless otherwise stated.)

Constitutional treatment

R Iodo-hemolis . . 3 v
Euquininæ. . . grn. l
Div. in pil. no. c.
One to three pills 3 t. p. d.

R Hemogallolis . . 3 iii
Pulv. Sacchari . ʒ ii
Ol. Limonis . . gtt. iii
Half to one teaspoonful
3-4 times daily.

R Iodipini Mercki . fl 3 vi
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. vii
 Teaspoonful, increased to a
 tablespoonful, 3 times daily;
 children half to one teaspoon-
 ful.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ Menthæ Pip. fl 3 iii
 Syrupi fl 3 i
 Ten to 20 drops after meals,
 in water.

R Ol. Morrhuæ . . fl 3 vii
 Iodipini Mercki . fl 3 i
 Ol. Aurantii . . gtt. x
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily
 (for children).

Local treatment

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 vi
 Iodi Mercki . . grn. xv
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Petrolati . . . 3 vi
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Rub in evenings.

R Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 i
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Rub in thoroughly around
 neck, or into axillæ, etc.
 (In enlarged lymphatic
 glands in children.)

Remedies for Scrofula

Acid, Hydrilodic.
 Alcohol.
 Ammonium Iodide: in glandular
 enlargement.
 Arsenic.
 Blisters: to enlarged glands.
 Cadmium Iodide.
 Calcium Chloride: 10 to 20 grains
 in milk, after meals, in glandular
 enlargement of neck and diar-
 rhea.
 Calomel.
 Cod-liver Oil.
 Conline: 1 grain to 2 fl. dr. almond
 oil, applied 2 to 3 times daily to
 conjunctiva in scrofulous photo-
 phobia.
 Extract Malt, Dry.
 Fats: by inunction.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hemogallol.

Hyoscyamus: tincture; also bruised
 leaves as cataplasm to scrofulous
 ulcers.
 Hypophosphites.
 Ichthalbin: useful internally.
 Ichthyol: ointment; also inter-
 nally.
 Iodides or Iodipin.
 Iodine: tincture internally, and
 ointment locally to glands.
 Iodival.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Iron Iodide: syrup in emaciation
 and debility.
 Lactophosphates.
 Perhydrol.
 Phosphates.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Sodium Thiosulphate.
 Sulphides.
 Thyraden or Thyroidin.
 Zinc Chloride.

SCURVY.—SCORBUTUS.—Constitutional debility due to improper and
 insufficient diet; characterized by spongy gums and tendency to
 hemorrhage into the gums, muscles, joints, or viscera.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Severe anemia without leucocytosis and without anatomical or
 chemical changes in the blood.

Hemorrhages anywhere.

Ecchymosis common in the extremities. "Sub-periosteal
 hemorrhage."

Spongy and swollen gums. They may go on to ulceration.

In **INFANTILE SCURVY (BARLOW'S DISEASE):**

Due to proprietary foods and occurring in children.

Consecutive symmetrical epiphyseal hemorrhagic swellings be-
 ginning in the *legs* and extending to the trunk, scapula and
 upper extremities, and *great liability to fracture.*

The joints are free.

Complete relaxation when advanced. "Pseudo-paralysis."

Child resents being moved.

Sunken sternum and adjacent costal cartilages.

Marked anemia without emaciation but with marked asthenia.

There is no tendency to hemorrhage, except sub-periosteal thickenings of the shafts of long bones, and ecchymosis on the extremities.

Tender points about the femur often diagnosed as rheumatism of the legs.

Adult

R Potassii Citratis

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Acidi Citrici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Ol. Limonis . . gtt. vi

Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iii

Calcii Glycerino-

phos. Mercki . grn. xii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 vi

Tablespoonful in half-pint sweetened water, to be used as a drink whenever thirsty. The diet should consist principally of fruits and vegetables; rare meats may also be eaten.

R Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . grn. xx

Tinct. Myrrhæ . fl 3 ii

Tinct. Benzoini

Comp. . . . fl 3 ii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv

Teaspoonful in half a glass water as mouth wash every hour or two.

(For *spongy gums*.)

R Potassii Bitartratis

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Acidi Citrici

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Acidi Tartarici

Mercki . . . 3 iv

Syrupi fl 3 ii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii

Shake! Tablespoonful 3 times daily.

R Extr. Malti Sicc.

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Div. in pulv. no. viii ad chart. cerat.

One immediately after each meal.

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Strychninæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. ss

Euquininæ. . . grn. xl

Massæ Ferri

Carbon. Mercki 3 ii

Div. in pil. no. xxx.

One after meals.

(*During convalescence.*)

Infantile (Barlow's Disease)

R Potassii Citratis

Merck grn. xx

Succi Aurantii

Recentis. . . fl 3 ii

Saccharini Merck grn. i

Teaspoonful every 3 hours, in water.

Correct the diet also.

R Acidi Borici

Mercki . . . 3 i

Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. v

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv

Acidi Citrici

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Use as a mouthwash 3 or 4 times daily.

Remedies for Scurvy

Acid, Citric or Tartaric: as preventive in the absence of lime juice.
 Acids.
 Aconite: in acute stomatitis with salivation in scorbutic conditions.
 Alcohol.
 Alum: locally with myrrh for ulcerated gums; use cautiously, as it may attack the teeth.
 Ammonium Carbonate: in scorbutic diathesis.
 Atropine: hypodermically when salivation.
 Ergotin Bonjean: hypodermically

or by mouth, to restrain hemorrhage.
 Iron Arsenate: as a tonic where other tonics fail.
 Iron Chloride: the tincture in hemorrhage.
 Lemon or Lime Juice: as preventive and curative.
 Malt: as antiscorbutic.
 Myrrh: tincture as wash for gums.
 Oranges: highly useful.
 Phosphates: when non-assimilation a cause.
 Potassium Bitartrate.
 Strychnine.

SEA-SICKNESS.—MAL-DE-MER.—Nausea and vomiting affecting many persons at sea.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. ii
 Bismuthi Subnitrat. Mercki . 3 ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One every hour or two.

R Menthol. Mercki grn. ii
 Cocainæ Hydrochlor. Mercki . grn. iii
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 i
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every hour.

Remedies for Sea-sickness

Acetanilide or Acetphenetidin.
 Acid, Nitro-Hydrochloric: the following is very useful: Acid Nitro-hydrochlorici Dil., fl. 3 iii; Acid Hydrocyanici Dil., ℥ xxx; Magnesii Sulphatis, 3 ii; Aquæ, q. s. ad fl. 3 viii. One tablespoonful 3 times daily.
 Antipyrine.
 Bromides: full doses a few days before and after sailing.
 Bromipin.
 Bromural.
 Caffeine Citrated: for the headache.
 Calomel: followed by salines, before sailing.

Chloral, Hydrated: 10 to 20 grains every 4 hours; should be given before nausea sets in; also with potassium bromide in effervescing citrate of magnesia.
 Chloroform: 2 to 5 drops on sugar.
 Counter-irritation: mustard plaster or leaf to epigastrium.
 Creosote, Beechwood: to check vomiting.
 Hyoscyamine with Strychnine: $\frac{1}{60}$ grain each.
 Menthol.
 Morphine: $\frac{1}{12}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ grain hypodermically.
 Orefine or Orefoids.

SEBORRHEA.—Abnormal secretion of the sebaceous glands, producing greasy scales. (See also PITYRIASIS.)

R Pyrogallolis Merck grn. x
 Sulphuris Præcip. Mercki . grn. xxx
 Zinci Oxidi Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ Camph. . fl 3 ii
 Liquoris Calcis . fl 3 iii
 Lanum Anhydr. 3 iii
 Apply after thorough cleansing of the parts.

R Liq. Potassii Arsenitis Mercki fl 3 iii
 Tr. Cantharidis fl 3 iv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 v
 Spt. Ammonia
 Aromat. Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Rosæ ad fl 3 vi
 Apply every second day, using tar soap first to cleanse the skin.

R Tannoformi . . . 3 iii
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x
 Use as a hair-wash night
 and morning.

R Ferri Arsenatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Ichthyol-Sodii . fl 3 iii
 Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xl.
 One after each meal.

Remedies for Seborrhea

Acid. Boric.
 Acid. Pyrogallie or Salicylic.
 Betanaphthol.
 Borax: with glycerin and lead ace-
 tate locally.
 Euresol.
 Glycerin.
 Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine.
 Liquor Potassa: locally.
 Resorcinol.
 Sulphur.
 Tannoform.
 Zinc Oxide: good with lead car-
 bonate in ointment.

SEPTICEMIA.—Poisoning of the blood with septic germs and their ptomaines generated in an open wound by inflammation. See PYEMIA.

SHINGLES.—The popular name for Herpes Zoster. See HERPES.

SHOCK.—A depressed condition of the system established suddenly by powerful emotion or bodily injury.

Nervous

R Tablettæ Erythrolis Tetra-
 nitratis Mercki, no. xxiv
 One tablet every 3 hours.

every 2 or 3 hours so long as
 required.

R Atropinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. 1/4
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. ss
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 15 minims hypodermically.
 Repeat once or twice if neces-
 sary in 1/2 to 1 hour.

R Capsulæ Suprarenalis
 Sicc. Mercki . grn. vii
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. ii
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. i
 Ol. Aurantii . . gtt. i
 Administer before opera-
 tion.
 (To prevent surgical shock.)

Surgical

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Digitalini Germanici
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
 Alcoholis . . . fl 3 vi
 15 minims hypodermically

R Ammonii Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 i
 Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 iv
 Two teaspoonfuls in 2 oz.
 warm water, by rectal in-
 jection every 2 hours if
 necessary.

Remedies for Shock

Adrenaline.
 Alcohol. hypodermically or enema.
 Ammonia.
 Ammonium Valerate.
 Amyl Nitrite: in first stage.
 Atropine: in sudden collapse.
 Blisters.
 Brandy or Whisky.
 Caffeine: hypodermically.

Camphor.
 Codeine: 1 grain hypodermically,
 after operation, to control pain.
 Digipuratum.
 Digitalin German: hypodermically.
 Digitoxin.
 Erythrol Tetranitrate.
 Ether: as stimulant.
 Heat.

Hypodermoclysis.
Oxygen.
Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.

Strophanthin.
Strychnine: hypodermically
Suprarenal Gland.

SINGULTUS.—The technical name for Hiccough. See HICCUGH.

SINUS THROMBOSIS.—Thrombosis of a venous sinus.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Temperature: Remittent or intermittent; $99\frac{1}{2}$ – 106° .

Rigors, sweat and prostration.

Between paroxysms patient does not complain.

Metastatic deposits in lung, liver and joints.

Tenderness over emissary vein.

Cord-like swelling of the glands at anterior border of sterno-cleido-mastoid.

Leucocytosis. 20,000. 80% polymorphonuclears.

Choked disc in 50 per cent. of the cases.

SKIN DISEASES.—See titles of the various diseases in their alphabetical order.

SLEEPLESSNESS.—See INSOMNIA.

SMALLPOX.—**VARIOLA.**—An acute, eruptive, contagious disease that terminates in pitting.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Incubation:

12 to 14 days.

First to Fourth Days:

Abrupt invasion with:

Severe chill. Splitting backache (Lumbar pain).

Fever rises rapidly, 104° F. Severe frontal headache.

An initial confusing rash usually accompanied by petechia.

Fourth Day:

A papular eruption appears and the temperature falls.

The rash first appears on the face and hands. It has a shotty feeling due to the deep induration.

Has an inflammatory areola and becomes umbilicated.

The rash passes through the stages of papule, vesicle and pustule, allowing about 2 days for each.

It requires 36–48 hours for the rash to extend to the feet.

Fifth to Eighth Days:

Patient feels well.

Eighth Day:

Maturation is complete.

Secondary fever of pustulation occurs.

Nervous symptoms recur, especially delirium.

Great burning and itching of the face.

Superficial abscess forms in the confluent form.

Tenth or Eleventh Day:

Fever disappears.

Pustules begin to dry first on the face.

Complications:

Bronchopneumonia the usual cause of death. Abscesses. Furuncles and gangrene on the skin.

Laryngitis, which may terminate in edema of the glottis.

For preventing pitting

R Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Lanum Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ v

Ung. Aquæ Rosæ $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

Anoint entire body once or twice daily, rubbing in well.

R Ichthyolis . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i

Lanum Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Ol. Eucalypti

Mercki fl 3 ii

Rub in thoroughly.

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Phenolis Mercki grn. xxx
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ vii
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv
 Anoint body (especially
 face) twice daily, and apply
 on lint.

R Pulv. Iodoformi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Camph. . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati . . . 3 iii
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Apply with a brush thrice
 daily, first bathing with soap
 and warm water.

For delirium

R Atropinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 v
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful, as required,
 every 3 or more hours.

For conjunctivitis

R Ichthyolis . . . \mathfrak{m} xxx
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ vi
 Use freely as wash.

For hemorrhage

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Stypticini . . . grn. x
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. x.
 One, followed by a little
 hot water or tea, every 2
 hours as long as required.

For pyemia and fever

R Salolis Mercki . 3 iv
 Euquininæ . . . 3 iss
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One every 4 hours.

(Credited with power to
 relieve all *cutaneous irritation*
 and generally to prevent pit-
 ting; also a good antipy-
 retic.)

R Tinct. Aconiti . \mathfrak{m} xv
 Spt. Aetheris
 Nitrosi . . . fl 3 iv
 Potassii Citratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 One or 2 teaspoonfuls in
 water every 2 hours.

R Tinct. Ferri
 Chloridi . . . fl 3 iii
 Quininæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki 3 i
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Dessertspoonful 3 times
 daily.

Remedies for Smallpox

Acid, Carbolic: internally, 3 min-
 utes with 3 grains quinine every
 4 hours; externally, undiluted,
 cautiously applied, or mixed
 with sweet oil.

Acid, Salicylic: hot solution (1:250
 water) applied to skin by spong-
 ing, and as gargle; also inter-
 nally in diarrhea.

Aconite.

Ammonium Carbonate.

Antipyrine.

Atropine Sulphate.

Brandy or Whisky.

Bromides.

Camphor: alone or with opium.

Chloral, Hydrated: in high tem-
 perature with much restlessness
 and delirium.

Dionin.

Euquinine.

Glycerite Starch: locally.

Gualacol: locally to check maturation, prevent pitting, and remove odor.
 Ichthyol: exceedingly valuable to prevent pitting.
 Iodine: the tincture locally to prevent pitting.
 Iron Chloride: the tincture, with quinine.
 Lanum.
 Mercury Bichloride: 1:1000 solution externally to reduce sec-

ondary fever and prevent odor.
 Opium.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Quinine.
 Salol: 15 grains every 2 hours.
 Silver Nitrate: solution locally to prevent pitting; also applied directly by inserting in each vesicle on pointed stick.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Sulphocarbolates.
 Zinc Carbonate or Oxide.

SNAKE BITES.—See BITES, *Snake*.

SNEEZING.—A sudden, convulsive effort of the respiratory muscles to overcome irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose; often due to onset of coryza. See CATARRH, NASAL.

Remedies for Sneezing

Arsenic: in paroxysmal sneezing as usually ushers in hay fever.
 Belladonna.
 Camphor: as powder, or strong tincture inhaled in commencing catarrh.
 Gelsemium: in excessive morning

sneezings with discharge.
 Iodine: Inhalation.
 Menthol.
 Pressure beneath nose, over the termination of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic division of the fifth nerve.

SOMNAMBULISM.—Habitual walking in sleep. (See also NIGHTMARE.)

Remedies for Somnambulism

Bromides or Bromipin.
 Bromural.
 Glycerinophosphates.

Hypnotics.
 Opium.
 Veronal.

SORE THROAT.—See TONSILLITIS.

SPASM OF GLOTTIS.—See LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

SPERMATORRHEA.—EMISSION.—Involuntary discharge of semen without sexual connection.

In atony of seminal vesicles

R Cornutin. Citratis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . 3 ii
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v
 Div. in pil. no. xl.
 One twice daily.

For general debility

R Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx
 Ferri Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Zinci Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Oleores. Lupulini grn. xxx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One three times daily.

In spasm of seminal vesicles

R Hyoscinae Hydrobromidi
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{6}$
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xx
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. iii
 Extr. Taraxaci . grn. xx
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 One after meals.

In spinal hyperesthesia

R Potassii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tr. Hyoscyami . fl 3 iv
 Tr. Nucis Vomicae \mathfrak{m} xxx
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ Camph. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful 3 to 4 times daily.

Remedies for Spermatorrhea

- Acetanillide.
 Arsenic: in functional impotence; best as iron arsenate with ergot.
 Atropine or Belladonna: in relaxation of the genital organs where there is no dream or orgasm.
 Bromides: when physiological in a plethoric patient.
 Bromipln.
 Camphor, or Camphor Monobromated: diminishes venereal excitement.
 Cantharides: with iron in deficient tone from old age, excess, etc.
 Chloral, Hydrated: to arrest nocturnal emissions.
 Cimicifuga: in emission on the least excitement.
 Digitalis: in frequent emissions with languid circulation; with bromide in plethoric subjects.
 Ergot or Ergotin Bonjean: in deficient tone in genital organs.
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
 Hypophosphites.
 Lupulin: the oleoresin.
 Nux Vomica.
 Phosphorus: in physical and mental debility.
 Potassium Bromide: in plethoric subjects.
 Strychnine.

SPINAL AFFECTIONS.—See MENINGITIS, LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA, and PARALYSIS.

SPINAL CONCUSSION.—See also MYELITIS.

Remedies for Spinal Concussion

- Bleeding: to relieve heart.
 Lead Water and Opium: as lotion.
 Vinegar or Dil. Acetic Acid: to restore consciousness.

Remedies for Spinal Congestion

- Aconite.
 Cold Affusions: to spine.
 Ergot: in large doses.
 Gelsemium.
 Nux Vomica.
 Turpentine Oil.

SPIRILLUM FEVER.—See ANTHRAX.

SPLENIC ENLARGEMENT.—Hypertrophy of the spleen from malaria, syphilis, pseudo-leukemia, and other affections.

Malarial

- R** Arseni Trioxidi
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . 3 i
 Berberinæ Phosphatis Mercki 3 iss
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Div. in capsul. no. xxiv.
 One, 3 times daily.

- R** Berberinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Tr. Cinchonæ Co. fl 3 iv
 Syr. Aurantii ad fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every 5 hours.

R Potassii Bromidi

- Mercki . . . 3 v
 Aq. Menth. Pip. fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

*Syphilitic***R Potassii Iodidi**

- Mercki . . . 3 v
 Hydrargyri Bichlor. Mercki. grn. ss
 Syr. Sarsaparillæ Comp. . . fl 3 iii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
 Teaspoonful, gradually increased to 4 or 5 teaspoonfuls, 3 times daily.

Remedies for Splenic Enlargement

- Ammonium Fluoride.
 Arsenic.
 Bromides.
 Calomel.
 Donovan's Solution.
 Ergot or Ergotin Bonjean.
 Euquinine.
 Methylene Blue.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Quinine.

SPLENIC FEVER.—See ANTHRAX.

SPRAIN.—Violent twisting of a joint beyond its normal amount of movement, so as to damage the ligaments. (See also BRUISES.)

R Liq. Plumbi Subacetatis . . . fl 3 i
Tinct. Opii . . . fl 3 i
Aquæ O i
Apply hot on lint.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
Camphoræ . . . 3 i
Lanum Mercki . 3 i
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x
Apply by massage 3 or 4 times daily.

Remedies for Sprains

Aconite Liniment: well rubbed in.
Ammonia.
Ammonium Chloride: prolonged application of cold sat. solution.
Camphor Liniment.
Chloroform Liniment.
Cold Applications.
Croton Oil Liniment.
Hot Fomentations: early applied.

Ichthyol: ointment.
Iodine: in chronic inflammation after sprains.
Lead Lotion: for sprained joint.
Lead Water and Laudanum.
Soap Liniment.
Turpentine Liniment: a stimulant application to be well rubbed in.
Vinegar: cooling lotion.

STIFF NECK.—See TORTICOLLIS.

STINGS.—See BITES AND STINGS.

STOMACH, CATARRH OF.—See GASTRITIS.

STOMACH, DILATATION OF.—See GASTRIC DILATATION.

STOMACH, SOUR.—See ACIDITY OF STOMACH.

STOMACH, ULCER OF.—See GASTRIC ULCER.

STOMATITIS.—Sore mouth. See APHTHÆ.

STRABISMUS.—Deviation of one of the eyes from its proper direction so that the visual axes cannot both be directed simultaneously at the same objective point.

Remedies for Strabismus

Atropine: to lessen converging squint when periodic in hypermetropia.
Hyoscyamus.
Mercury: like potassium iodide in syphilitic cases.

Physostigmine: to stimulate the ciliary muscles in deficient contraction.
Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic history if one nerve only is paralyzed.

STRANGURY.—Spasm of the muscles of the bladder and urethra, causing pain and difficulty in urinating, so that the urine can only be passed in minute quantities or in drops at a time. See DYSURIA.

STRICTURE, URETHRAL.—Abnormal contraction of the urethra. See URETHRITIS.

STROPHULUS.—An eruption in infants, popularly known as *Tooth-rash* and *Gum-rash*.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Petrolati Albi . 3 ii
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v
Apply at night.

R Spt. Aetheris Nitrosi
Potassii Acetatis
Mercki . aa 3 ii
Syr. Limonis . . fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

Remedies for Strophulus

Acid, Boric.
Aconite.
Glycerin.
Ichthyol.
Lead Lotion: astringent.
Magnesia.

Mercury with Chalk: if stools are pale.
Potassium Acetate.
Spirit Nitrous Ether: in deficient urine.
Zinc Oxide.

STRUMA.—A term applied to Scrofula and to Goiter. See SCROFULA and GOITER.

STYE.—Inflamed sebaceous glands of the eyelid. See HORDEOLUM.

SUMMER COMPLAINT.—See CHOLERA INFANTUM.

SUNBURN.—Inflammation of the skin from exposure to the direct rays of the sun during hot weather.

R Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iii
Spt. Camphoræ. gtt. x
Ol. Rosæ . . . gtt. v
Apply to reddened surface.

R Ol. Amygdalæ
Express.. . . fl 3 ii
Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
Ol. Rosæ . . . gtt. v
Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 vi
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
Apply 3 times daily.

R Plumbi Carbonatis
Mercki . . . 3 i
Pulv. Amyli . . 3 i
Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 i
Ol. Olivæ . . . 3 ii
Apply to the inflamed skin.

R Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iv
Mentholis Mercki grn. xv
Ung. Aquæ Rosæ 3 vi
Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
Apply to reddened surface.

Remedies for Sunburn

Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carbolic.
Cold Cream or Lanum.

Ichthyol.
Oils.
Resorcinol.

SUNSTROKE.—INSOLATION.—A febrile condition induced by exposure to the hot summer sun.

For collapse

R Ammonii Carbonatis
Mercki . . . grn. xl
Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 iii
Aquæ Camph. ad fl 3 i
Teaspoonful every half-hour.

For convulsions

R Chloroformi pro Narcosi
Mercki . . . fl 3 i
To be administered by the physician by inhalation to verge of anesthesia.

For delirium

R Digitalini Germanici
Mercki . . . grn. i
Spt. Aetheris
Comp. Mercki fl 3 iv
20 minims subcutaneously.

R Sodii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Aq. Camphoræ . fl 3 ii
Dessertspoonful every hour or two till quiet.

For fever

R Euquininæ . . . 3 i
 Triphenini . . . grn. xlv
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 4 hours.

For weak heart

R Amylis Nitritis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Three to 4 drops by inhalation, as required.

Remedies for Sunstroke

Aconite: not to be used with a weak heart.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Apomorphine: $\frac{1}{16}$ grain at once counteracts symptoms.
 Artificial Respiration.
 Belladonna.
 Bleeding: in venous congestion.
 Brandy: in small doses in collapse.
 Camphor.
 Chloroform: in convulsions.
 Digitalin, "German": to stimulate heart.
 Digipuratum.
 Ergot: per os or subcutaneously.

Ether, Comp. Spirit.
 Euquinine.
 Ice: application to chest, back and abdomen, as quickly as possible, in thermic fever, and to reduce temperature: iced drinks as well.
 Potassium Bromide: to relieve the delirium.
 Quinine: in thermic fever.
 Sodium Bromide: in delirium.
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.
 Venesection: best treatment if face be cyanosed and heart laboring, and if meningitis threaten after thermic fever (Hare).

SUPPURATION.—The production of pus.**Remedies for Suppuration**

Acid, Carbolic: lotion and dressing.
 Afermol.
 Bismuth Oxyiodide.
 Calcium Salts: to repair waste.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hypophosphites: tonic.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol.

Iodipln.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Iron Iodide: tonic.
 Leukofermantln.
 Phosphates.
 Quinine: tonic.
 Sulphides: when a thin watery pus is secreted, to abort, or hasten suppuration.

SURGICAL FEVER.—See PYEMIA.**SWEATING.**—See PHTHISIS: *Night-sweats*, BROMIDROSIS and HYPERIDROSIS.**SWOONING.**—See SYNCOPE.**SYCOSIS.**—A chronic inflammation of the hair-follicles, usually of the beard region, characterized by papules, pustules, and tubercles, perforated by hairs. (See also RINGWORM.)

R Sulphuris Præcipit.
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi
 Apply at night, and several times during the day if possible. Clip the hair.

R Ichthyolis . . . ℥ xl
 Chrysarobini . . grn. xxx
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Rub in well, and cover part with gutta-percha tissue.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xl
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
 Rub in well, and cover part with gutta-percha tissue.

R Olei Cadini
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iv
 Petrolati . . . 3 iv
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. x
 Anoint part freely.

Remedies for Sycosis

Acid, Boric: 1:5 ointment.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Sulphurous: in parasitic sycosis.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Arsenic: 5 drops Fowler's solution.
 Betanaphthol.
 Chrysarobin: in parasitic sycosis.
 Cod-liver Oil: in chronic non-parasitic sycosis.
 Euresol.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: exceedingly useful.

Mercury, Ammoniated: in parasitic sycosis.
 Mercury Nitrate: as ointment.
 Mercury Oxide, Red.
 Mercury Oleate: in parasitic sycosis.
 Resorcinol.
 Sodium Sulphite.
 Sulphur.
 Sulphur Iodide Ointment: in non-parasitic sycosis.
 Tar.
 Zinc Chloride: in tinea sycosis.

SYNCOPE.—SWOONING.—FAINTING.—A sudden partial or complete suspension of respiration and cardiac action, accompanied by loss of consciousness.

R Digitalini Germanici
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Atropinæ Sulphatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 15 minims hypodermically.

handkerchief every few minutes.

R Amylis Nitritis
 Mercki . . . ℥ xxx
 Three drops inhaled from a

R Spt. Ammonia Aromatici
 Mercki . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Spt. Aetheris
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
 Two small teaspoonfuls in water every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour till consciousness returns.

Remedies for Syncope

Acid, Acetic.
 Aconite.
 Alcohol: in sudden syncope, from fright or weak heart.
 Ammonia: inhaled cautiously; Aromat. spirit as stimulant.
 Ammonium Carbonate.
 Amyl Nitrite: in sudden emergency, in fatty heart, in syncope during anesthesia, and in hemorrhage.
 Atropine: $\frac{1}{100}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ grain subcu-

taneously in cardiac syncope.
 Camphor: cardiac stimulant.
 Chloroform: transient cardiac stimulant in hysteria.
 Cold Douche.
 Counter-irritation to Epigastrium.
 Digitalin, "German": hypodermically in sudden collapse after hemorrhage.
 Ether: in collapse from intestinal colic.
 Heat to Epigastrium.

SYNOVITIS.—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the joints, bursæ, or tendon-sheaths.

Acute or Subacute
R Liq. Plumbi
 Subacetatis . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Tinct. Opii . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
 Saturate lint with the solution, hot, and apply freely.—Keep joint at rest.

R Ext. Belladonnæ grn. xxx
 Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply freely on lint.

Rheumatic

R Methylis Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply on lint.

Chronic

R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. l
 Sodii Thiosulphatis Mercki grn. iv
 Aquæ Fervidæ . ℥ l
 Lanum Mercki . ʒ iss
 Ichthyolis . . . fl ʒ iv
 Apply to inflamed joint on lint.

R Tr. Iodi. . . . fl ʒ i
 Paint around joint.

R Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ʒ i
 Use ether spray, and inject 10 minims into joint; repeat every 3 days.

R Iodi Mercki . . . 3 i
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aquæ fl ʒ iss
 Apply with a brush.

Remedies for Synovitis

Acid, Carbolic: 1 dram 1:50 solution injected into the joint.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite.
 Blisters: at night in chronic synovitis; or strong counter-irritation.
 Calcium Sulphide: as an antisyphilitic.
 Dionin.
 Euquinine.
 Formaldehyde.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine: injection in hydrarthrosis

after tapping; or painted over.
 Iodoform: 1:5 solution in ether, injected into tuberculous joints; also as a dressing after opening.
 Lead Subacetate Solution.
 Mercury: internally in syphilitic origin.
 Mercury Oleate: to remove induration left behind.
 Methyl Salicylate.
 Opium: tincture.
 Perhydrol.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Quinine.
 Sodium Salicylate.

SYPHILIS.—LUES.—POX.—A general infectious chronic disease acquired by contact of an abraded surface with the specific virus, or by inheritance, and characterized by a variety of structural lesions, the most distinctive of which are the chancre, the mucous patch, and gumma. For methods of treating the primary lesion, see CHANCRE.

Bedside Diagnosis.—In ACQUIRED SYPHILIS:—

First period of incubation: About three weeks.

Primary Stage: Chancre and glandular enlargement.

Chancre: Is single, begins as a papule, undergoes superficial ulceration, scooped-out appearance, indurated base, smooth floor, scanty secretion, heals without a scar.

Enlarged glands. First those nearest the chancre.

Then generalized.

Second period of incubation: 5–7 weeks.

Secondary Stage: Prodromes and eruptions.

"Fever of invasion" (diagnose from typhoid).

Nocturnal osteoscopic pains.

Headache and neuralgia. Enlargement of the spleen.

Angina sore throat.

Alopecia: A patchy baldness.

Eruptions, mucous patches and condylomata.

The characteristics of syphilides are:

Polymorphism "crops."

Raw ham- or copper-color.

Spread peripherally and ulcerate centrally.

They do not itch.

The early syphilides first appear on the chest, back and abdomen.

They are superficial and symmetrical.
 They soon become generalized.
 They heal spontaneously by absorption.
 The relapsing syphilides are not numerous,
 Are arranged in circles or segments thereof.
 Favorite locations are: The orifices, palms and
 soles, flexures of joints, and hair margin
 of the forehead.

Relapses occur every 4 months.

Tertiary Stage: *Gumma*.

Visceral lesions more common than cutaneous.

The serpiginous and rupial syphilides are common.

Gumma extend deep, ulcerate, and heal by scarring.

Quaternary Stage: Locomotor ataxia; general paresis.

Hexheimer reaction: After hypodermic injections of mercury, a
 copper-colored areola appears around
 the old macules.

Justus's test: Reduction of hemoglobin after use of mercury oint-
 ments.

Sach's symptoms: Irregular, unequal pupils, responding unequally
 to light and accommodation.

In CONGENITAL SYPHILIS:—*Snuffles* due to nasal catarrh.

Hutchinson's triad: Interstitial keratitis; deafness.

Peg-teeth with vertical notches in the lower
 edges (Second dentition only).

Rhagades: Bleeding fissures and stellate scars about the mouth.

Eruptions: Macular, on the chest.

Pemphigoid, on the sole and palm.

Polymorphism very well marked.

Symmetrical punched-out mucous patches about the
 nates.

Scaling heels and desquamating hands. Parchment like.

Square-shaped skull. Skin thick and pasty.

Congenital

R Iodipini Mercki. fl ℥ iii
 Vitelli Ovi . . . ii
 Pulv. Cacao . . . 3 i
 Pulv. Sacchari . . 3 ii
 Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. ii
 One or 2 small teaspoonfuls
 per day to children of 1 or 2
 years.

Primary

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Ammonii Chlo-
 ridi Mercki. . grn. iv
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl ℥ iv
 Inject 10 minims (=1/6
 grain bichloride) into gluteal
 muscles once weekly until
 impression has been made,
 then once every fortnight till
 all symptoms disappear, fi-
 nally once a month for about
 a year.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi

Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Tinct. Ferri
 Chloridi . . . fl ℥ i
 Tinct. Gentianæ
 Comp. . . . fl ℥ iv
 Syrupi Aurantii fl ℥ iii
 Teaspoonful, increased to 2
 teaspoonfuls, in water after
 meals.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi

Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Strychninæ Sul-
 phatis Mercki grn. i
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl
 Ext. Phytolaccæ grn. xx
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki grn. xxx
 Extr. Taraxaci . 3 i
 Div. in pil. no. 60.
 One, three times daily,
 gradually increased to 2 or 3
 pills three times a day.

Secondary
R Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Hydrargyri Bi-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. ii
 Syr. Sarsapa-
 rillæ Comp. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Teaspoonful after meals.

R Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 i
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Mercuro-iodo-
 hemolis . . . 3 v
 Extr. Glycyrrhizæ Mercki q. s.
 Div. in pil. no. 150.
 One, 3 times daily.

Tertiary
R Rubidii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Sodii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Syr. Sarsap. Co. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Aquæ . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful, gradually in-
 creased to a tablespoonful, 3
 times daily.

R Iodipini (10%)
 Mercki . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. iv
 Teaspoonful, increased
 gradually to a tablespoonful,
 3 times daily.

Remedies for Syphilis

Acid, Carbolic: to destroy sores,
 mucous patches, condylomata.
 Acid, Chromic, or Dichloroacetic.
 Acid, Hydriodic.
 Acid, Nitric: in primary syphilis,
 to destroy the chancre, espe-
 cially when phagedenic.
 Acid, Salicylic: antiseptic.
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides: so-
 lution of.
 Belladonna: with mercurial oint.
 Bismuth and Calomel: as a dusting
 powder.
 Calcium Phosphate: in syphilitic
 gumma.
 Calcium Sulphide.
 Calomel: for vapor bath in secon-
 dary, with starch or zinc oxide
 dusted over condylomata will
 quickly remove them.
 Cauterization.
 Cod-liver Oil: tonic in all stages.
 Creosote, Beechwood: internally
 in strumous subjects, and where
 mercury is not borne.
 Formaldehyde: disinfecting sores.
 Gold and Sodium Chloride: in re-
 curring syphilitic affections
 where mercury and potassium
 iodide fail.
 Ichthalbin: 15 to 30 grains 3 t. p.d.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodides: followed by mercury.

Iodine: gargle in ptyalism.
 Iodipin: exceedingly efficient, even
 in malignant cases.
 Iodival.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: dress-
 ing for chancre and ulcers.
 Iron: in anemia.
 Loto Flava: dressing for syphill-
 itic ulcers, and gargle in sore
 throat and stomatitis.
 Mercuro-iodo-hemol: anti-syphill-
 itic and hematonic.
 Mercury: the specific remedy in
 one or other of its forms in con-
 genital and acquired syphilis in
 primary or secondary stage.
 Phosphates: in syphilitic perios-
 titis, etc.
 Potassium Iodide: valuable in ter-
 tiary and constitutional syph.
 Rubidium Iodide.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Soft Soap: to syphilitic glandular
 swellings.
 Stillingia: in cases broken down by
 a long mercury and iodide course
 which has failed to cure; im-
 proves sloughing phagedenic ul-
 cers.
 Strychnine.
 Sulphur Waters.
 Zinc Chloride: locally to ulcers as
 caustic.

SYRINGOMYELIA.—The existence of abnormal cavities, filled with
 liquid, in the substance of the spinal cord, or dilatation of the central
 canal.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Loss of pain and temperature sense.
 Muscle sense and tactile sensation retained.
 Muscular atrophy beginning in the cervical region.

Reflexes increased and legs are spastic.

Scoliosis is a late feature.

The disease may extend upward and cause bulbar paralysis, just like amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, or progressive muscular atrophy.

The disease is first sensory involving the posterior horn.

It then extends to the anterior horn causing wasting.

TABES.—A name applied to any wasting disease. See **LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA** for *Tabes Dorsalis*; **MARASMUS**, for *Tabes Mesenterica*.

TAPE-WORM.—A name applied to various species of *Tænia* that inhabit the intestines. See **WORMS**.

TENESMUS.—A painful desire to defecate or urinate, without the evacuation of feces or urine. See **DYSENTERY** and **DYSURIA**.

TESTICLE.—DISEASES OF.—See also **EPIDIDYMITIS**, **HYDROCELE**, **VARICOCELE**.

TETANUS.—An acute disease caused by the tetanus bacillus, and marked by tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles. When the muscles of deglutition are affected, it is called **LOCK-JAW** (*Trismus*).

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Incubation: One to two weeks, after the infliction of the wound.
Locally there is a suppurating wound.

Invasion: Local spasm of muscles near the wound.

The muscles are affected from above downward.

Difficulty in opening the mouth.

Trismus marked on the second day.

Stiffness of muscles of back of neck.

Risus sardonius.

Opisthotonus.

Rigidity present at all times.

Fever: In bad cases becomes very high.

Sweating is a marked feature.

The mind is not affected. Patient is apprehensive.

Asphyxia may occur when chest muscles are involved.

The upper extremities are not involved. We can excite spasms reflexly.

It is diagnosed from *strychnine poisoning* by:

No history of a wound. Relaxations occur between spasms.

Jaw muscles involved late or not at all.

It progresses from below upward.

It involves the upper extremities.

Reflexes are increased. Patient is unconscious.

To control spasm

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. x

Morphinæ Hydro-

chlor. Mercki . grn. xii

Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{3}$

Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i

20 minims hypodermically,
as required. Keep patient in
dark room, free from all noise,
and supply artificial warmth.

R Coniinæ Hydrobromidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Aquæ Dest. . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ v

15 to 45 minims hypoderm-

ically 3 to 5 times daily, grad-
ually raising from the lowest
quantity.

R Chloroformi pro Nar-
cosi Mercki . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Administer to point of
anesthesia, then stop till
required again.

R Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 iiss

Potassii Bro-

midi Mercki . 3 ii

Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv

One to 2 teaspoonfuls, with
water, 3 or 4 times daily.

R Amylis Nitritis

Mercki . . . fl 3 i

Three to 5 drops inhaled
from handkerchief.*To eliminate toxin***R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi**

Mercki . . . grn. i

Aquæ . . . fl 3 i

Teaspoonful by mouth or

rectum every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour till
sweating occurs.*To lessen depression***R Strychninæ Sulphatis**

Mercki . . . grn. ss

Urethani Mercki 3 ii

Spir. Vini Gallici fl 3 vi

Tablespoonful in water, as
enema or by mouth, every 3
or 4 hours.**Remedies for Tetanus**

Acetanillide.

Acid, Carbolic: by parenchyma-
tous injection.Aconite: in large doses to control
muscular spasm.Alcohol: will relax muscular ac-
tion, also support strength.

Amyl Nitrite: cures some cases.

Anesthetics: to relax muscular
spasm.

Antipyrine.

Apomorphine: motor paralyzer.

Atropine: local injection into the
stiffened muscle to produce mild
poisoning. Useful in traumatic
and hysterical tetanus.

Bromides: in large frequent doses.

Camphor.

Chloral, Hydrated: in large doses;
best with bromide or cannabis
indica.Chloroform: small and repeated
inhalations.Cocaine Hydrochloride: hypoder-
mically, best with morphine.Creosote, Beechwood: large doses
hypodermically.

Curare.

Dionin.

Dubolsine: like atropine.

Euquinine.

Heat to Spine: will arrest convul-
sions.Hyoscyamine or Hyoscyamus: in
traumatic cases.

Morphine: injected into muscles.

Opium: alone or with hydrated
chloral.

Paraldehyde.

Physostigmine: pushed to the full,
by mouth, rectum, or hypoder-
mically.

Potassium Bromide.

Quinine: in idiopathic and trau-
matic cases.

Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.

Strychnine: the evidence, which is
doubtful, seems to show that it
is beneficial in chronic and idio-
pathic tetanus; should be given
only in a full medicinal dose.

Tetanus Antitoxin.

Urethane.

TETTER.—A popular name for ECZEMA, HERPES, PSORIASIS, PEM-
PHIGUS, SEBORRHEA, LUPUS, FAVUS, and other skin diseases. See
these respective captions.**THREAD WORMS.**—Small thread-like worms found in the rectum.
See WORMS.**THROAT, SORE.**—See also DIPHTHERIA, PHARYNGITIS, TONSILLITIS.**THROMBOSIS, CEREBRAL.**—The formation or development of a
thrombus in the cerebral blood vessels.**Bedside Diagnosis.**—*In the aged:* It is associated with interstitial ne-
phritis, hypertrophy of the heart and arteriosclerosis.**Onset:** Slow and prolonged, with prodromal symptoms:

Loss of memory: They forget their bearings.

Impediment of speech. Headache, dizziness and vertigo.

Gradual approach of paralysis which is preceded by numbness
and tingling.

Coma slight or wanting. Stupor precedes unconsciousness.

Pale face. Absence of full pulse, and stertor as in hemorrhage.

Temperature does not fall below 100° F.

Hemiplegia and secondary results as in hemorrhage.

In the young: Endarteritis syphilitica is the cause.

Suggestive ocular symptoms:

Irregular, non-circular pupils responding sluggishly.

Ocular muscle paralysis.

Syphilitic thrombosis is characterized by the *multiplicity* of attacks and *involving different parts of the body at each time*.

Persistent somnolence at all times.

Symptoms referable to facial nerve often present:

(Relation of Basilar artery to the Pons).

Many are never unconscious.

Recovery is absolute because the occlusion of the blood vessel is not complete.

THRUSH.—PARASITIC STOMATITIS.—A catarrhal disease of the mouth in children due to the development of the fungus *oidium albicans*. See **APHTHAE**.

TIC DOULOUREUX.—TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA.—See **NEURALGIA, Trigeminal**.

TINEA CIRCINATA, TONSURANS, ETC.—Various skin diseases known as **RING-WORM, BARBER'S ITCH**, etc., which see.

TINNITUS AURIUM.—Ringing in the ears.

R Coniinae Hydrobromidi
Mercki . . . grn. ss
Spir. Menthae Pip. fl 3 iss
Syrupi, q. s. ad fl 3 iv
Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Sodii Bromidi
Mercki . . . fl 3 iv
Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
Tr. Cardam. Co. fl 3 i
Teaspoonful three t. p. d.

R Ammonii Chloridi
Mercki . . . 3 iv
Tinct. Cimicifugae fl 3 iss
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iss
Teaspoonful after meals.
(In *chronic otitis media*.)

R Bromipini
Mercki . . . fl 3 iii
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
Ol. Cinnamomi . gtt. viii
Shake! Teaspoonful three times daily. Increase if necessary to 3 teaspoonfuls per dose.

R Pilocarpinae Hydrochloridi
Mercki . . . grn. ii
Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iii
Teaspoonful night and morning to produce perspiration.
(In *gouty* subjects with *thickened ear-drum*.)

Remedies for Tinnitus Aurium

Acid, Hydrobromic.
Bromipln.
Bromoform.

Potassium or Sodium Bromide.
Potassium or Sodium Iodide.
Sodium Salicylate.

TONSILLITIS.—AMYGDALITIS.—Inflammation of the tonsils.

Catarrhal

R Guaiacolis Mercki fl 3 ii
Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii
Apply to inflamed tonsil with a brush, several times daily.

R Creosoti (Beechwood)
Mercki . . . ℥ x
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
Tinct. Myrrhae . fl 3 iv
Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
Use as a gargle three t. p. d.

R Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xxx
 Tinct. Guaiaci . fl 3 iv
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 iv
 Syrupi fl 3 iii
 One-half to 2 teaspoonfuls
 ev. 2 hrs. according to age.
 (In *severe* cases, with high
 fever, bounding pulse, and
 headache.)

R Sodii Benzoatis
 Mercki 3 iii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Elix. Cinchon. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every hour or
 two.

Follicular

R Calcii Permanganatis
 Mercki grn. v
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
 Paint throat every 2 to 3
 hours during day, and twice
 at night.

R Pyoktanini . . grn. xv
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 v
 Paint throat every 2 hours.

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. xl
 Potassii Bromidi Merck . grn. lxxx
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Merck grn. lxxx
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl 3 ii
 Dessertspoonful four t. p. d.

R Formaldehydi
 Mercki ℥ xx-xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Apply 3 or 4 times daily.

R Tinct. Ferri
 Chloridi . . . fl 3 i
 Potassii Chloratis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ fl 3 i
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki fl 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iii
 Tinct. Iodi . . . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad O i
 (As a stimulating and
 cleansing gargle.)

Phlegmonous (quinsy)

R Argenti Lactatis
 Mercki grn. xv
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful to a glassful
 water as a gargle every two
 hours.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii
 Ung. Belladonnæ 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v
 Apply three times daily.

R Pulv. Ipecac et Opii
 Mercki grn. x
 Euquininæ . . . grn. x
 Take at bedtime.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One every hour or two.

R Syr. Ferri Iodidi
 Mercki fl 3 iv
 Vini Gaduoli, ad fl 3 viii
 Tablespoonful after meals.
 (As *alterative* in *scrofulous*
cases.)

R Iodo-hemolis . . 3 ii
 Ichthalbini . . . 3 iii
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menth. Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxv.
 One after each meal.
 (As *roborant* during *con-*
valescence.)

Rheumatic

R Iodi Mercki . . grn. i
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . grn. iii
 Tinct. Opii . . ℥ xxx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful to a glass hot
 water as gargle; also paint on
 tonsils morning and night.

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Potassii Iodidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Vini Colchici
 Seminis . . . fl 3 iv
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful after meals.

Remedies for Tonsillitis

Acetanilide or Antipyrine.
 Acid, Salicylic: internally.
 Acid, Tannic: as astringent gargle.
 Aconite: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 drop tincture every
 hour in high fever.
 Alum.
 Ammonium Benzoate: large doses.
 Belladonna: 5 drops tincture every
 3 hours.
 Calomel.
 Cocaine Hydrochloride: locally.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Creosote, Beechwood.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: as gargle.
 Ichthyol: 30 % solution as paint.

Iodine.
 Iron Chloride: tincture locally.
 Mercury, Bichloride.
 Monsel's Solution: locally.
 Opium: 5 to 10 grains Dover's
 powder at bedtime.
 Perhydrol.
 Potassium Iodide: internally.
 Quinine: internally.
 Salicylates: internally in rheu-
 matic angina and in quinsy.
 Salol: internally.
 Silver Nitrate: locally.
 Sodium Bicarbonate: locally.
 Tannin Glycerite.

Remedies for Enlarged Tonsils

Aluminum Acetotartrate or Sul-
 phate: locally.
 Catechu: astringent gargle.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine Tincture: to cause absorp-
 tion.

Iodides or Iodipin.
 Iron Chloride: astringent in chron-
 ically enlarged tonsils.
 Silver Nitrate: caustic.
 Tannin: saturated solution.
 Zinc Chloride.

TOOTHACHE.—Pain in the nerve of a tooth, usually due to dental
 caries. (See also NEURALGIA.)

For exposed nerve

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. xv
 Pulv. Camphoræ grn. x
 Balsami Peruv. ℥ xx
 Mastiche . . . grn. xxx
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 v
 Insert absorbent cotton
 saturated with the solution.

R Camphoræ . . . grn. l
 Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. l
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. x
 Tere ut fiat liquidum.
 One or 2 drops on cotton
 and placed in cavity of tooth.

In post-extraction pain

R Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Aetheris Mercki. fl 3 iss
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. ii
 Camphoræ . . . grn. xxx
 Tinct. Opii . . . ℥ xxx
 Saturate cotton with liquid
 and press into cavity.

R Chloroformi Mercki
 Alcoholis . . aa ℥ lxxx
 Tinct. Aconiti . fl 3 i
 Morphinæ (Alka-
 loid) Mercki . grn. i
 Three or 4 drops on cotton
 pressed into cavity.

For inflamed gums

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Chloroformi . . ℥ xv
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 vi
 Apply to painful gums.

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Tinct. Opii Cam-
 phoratae . . . fl 3 i
 Apply on gums.

Remedies for Toothache

Acetanillide.
 Acid, Carbollic: one drop on cotton
 in cavity of tooth.
 Aconite: externally in facial neu-
 ralgia if due to decayed teeth.
 Arsenic: as caustic to destroy den-
 tal nerve.
 Butyl-Chloral: in neuralgic tooth-
 ache.
 Camphor-Chloral Hydrated: in fa-
 cial neuralgia.
 Chloroform: into ear or tooth on
 cotton.
 Cocaine Hydrochloride: in cavity.

Creosote: like carbollic acid.
 Dionin.
 Gelsemium: to relieve the pain of
 a carious tooth unconnected
 with any local inflammation.
 Ginger: chewed.
 Iodine: painted on to remove tar-
 tar on teeth, and in exposure of
 fang due to atrophy of gum.
 Menthol.
 Morphine: subcutaneously.
 Oil of Cloves: on cotton in cavity.
 Zinc Chloride: to destroy exposed
 pulp.

TOOTH-RASH.—See STROPHULUS.

TORTICOLLIS.—**WRY-NECK.**—Contraction of the cervical muscles due
 to spasms, rheumatism, or other cause.

Rheumatic

R Acetanilidi Merck grn. xl
 Salolis Merck . grn. l
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Merck . . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One every 2 to 3 hours till
 relieved.

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. lxxx
 Sodii Salicylatis
 Merck . . . 3 ii
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours
 till relieved.

R Methylis Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Tinct. Capsici . fl 3 i
 Chloroformi . . fl 3 iii
 Lin. Saponis . . fl 3 iii
 Alcoholis, q. s. ad fl 3 v
 Rub in over painful part.

R Mentholis Mercki grn. x
 Oleoresinæ Cap-
 sici Mercki . . grn. iv
 Methylis Salicy-
 latis Mercki . fl 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 xii
 Anoint painful muscles
 freely 3 times daily.

R Mentholis Mercki 3 iss
 Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Camphoræ . . . 3 iss
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iss
 Alcoholis, q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Apply twice daily.

Spasmodic contraction

R Atropinæ Sulphatis
 Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{8}$
 Aq. Dest. fl 3 iv
 Inject 10 minims daily
 into sternocleidomastoid and
 back of neck.

Remedies for Torticollis

Acetanillide.
 Aconite: liniment externally, and tincture internally.
 Arsenic: controls and finally abolishes spasm.
 Atropine: hypodermically to relax spasm.
 Capsicum: strong infusion applied on lint and covered with oiled silk.

Conium: when due to spasmodic action of the muscles.
 Gualacol: a few drops rubbed in.
 Menthol.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium: as liniment or plaster.
 Potassium Bromide: full doses.
 Salol: in rheumatic conditions.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Strychnine.

TRACHOMA.—GRANULAR LIDS.—Granular inflammation of the conjunctiva. See CONJUNCTIVITIS, *Granular*.

TREMOR.—Involuntary trembling or quivering of the body or any of its parts.

R Sparteinæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Calcii Glycerinophos. Mercki . grn. xl
 Syr. Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. iss
 Phosphori . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ . . . 3 ii
 Ferri Sulphatis
 Exsicc. Mercki 3 iss
 Div. in pil. no. 90.
 One after each meal.
 (As a tonic.)

R Veronalis . . . grn. v–xv
 D. tal. dos. no. x.

One at night, dissolved in hot liquid.

(To diminish tremor in multiple sclerosis, paralysis agitans, hemiplegia, delirium, etc.)

R Hyoscinæ Hydrobromidi

Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{8}$
 Tinct. Cardamomi Comp. . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Syrupi Aurantii . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful 3 or 4 times daily.

Remedies for Tremor

Cocaine Hydrochloride: in alcoholic and senile tremor.
 Conine: in chorea and paralysis agitans.
 Gelsemium or Gelseminine.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hyoscinæ Hydrobromide.
 Hypocyanus.
 Hypophosphites.

Phosphorus: in alcoholic and mercurial tremor.
 Propanal.
 Silver Nitrate: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 grains daily in mercurial palsy.
 Veratrine: in alcoholic tremor.
 Veronal.
 Zinc Phosphide: in mercurial and arsenical tremor.

TRICHINOSIS.—TRICHINIASIS.—A disease due to the presence of *Trichina spiralis*, the invasion usually resulting from eating raw or undercooked pork.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Incubation: Not always present, if so about 10 days. During this period: Gastro-intestinal troubles present.

Invasion with fever, remittent or intermittent in character.

Local myositis: Pain, tenderness and edema of overlying skin.

Facial edema, especially about the eyes, occurs early.

Excise a bit of muscle (Deltoid) and examine for trichinæ.

Blood: Leucocytosis and eosinophilia.

Trichinæ in the stools.

Must be diagnosed from typhoid fever.

As emetic

R Apomorphinæ Hydrochloridi Mercki. . . grn. i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii
 Inject 15 minims hypodermically immediately.

As cathartic

R Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis Mercki . . grn. x
 Pulv. Jalapæ . . grn. x
 Take *after vomiting*, or after washing out of the stomach; follow in a few hours with:

R Magnesii Sulphatis Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl 3 i
 Take at one dose.

As internal antiseptic

R Sodii Phenolsulphonatis Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Aq. Cinnamomi. fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours.

R Salolis Mercki . . 3 iii
 Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki . grn. xxiv
 Pulv. Myristicæ grn. xxiv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxxvi.
 Two every 4 hours.

R Thymolis Mercki . 3 ii
 Div. in capsul. no. xxiv.
 One every 2 hours.
 (Avoid giving alcoholic liquids while administering.)

Remedies for Trichinosis

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Picric.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
 Arsenic Trioxide.
 Calomel.

Creosote, Beechwood.
 Methylene Blue.
 Resorcinol.
 Salol.
 Sodium Arsenate.
 Sodium Cacodylate.

TRISMUS NEONATORUM.—Spasmodic lock-jaw in new-born infants.

R Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Tinct. Belladon. ℥ ii
 Syrupi Aurantii fl 3 iii
 Aquæ fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful by mouth, or 2 teaspoonfuls by rectum, every hour or two.

R Chloroformi Pro Narcosi Mercki . . fl 3 i
 A few drops on handkerchief by inhalation, to overcome spasm.

R Coniinae Hydrobromidi Mercki . . . grn. 1/6
 Aquæ Dest. . . 3 iv
 Three minims hypodermically every 20 minutes, if necessary.

R Potassii Bromidi Mercki . . . grn. xvi
 Chlorali Hydrati Mercki . . . grn. xii
 Syr. Tolu. . . . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful in water every hour.

Remedies for Trismus Neonatorum

Aconite.
 Anesthetics: to allay spasm.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna: extract in large doses.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chloral, Hydrated: 1 grain by

mouth, or 2 by rectum when spasms prevent swallowing.
 Ether.
 Gelseminine or Gelsemium.
 Opium.
 Physostigmine.

TUBERCULOSIS.—A specific infectious disease due to the tubercle bacillus invading various tissues of the body. See PHTHISIS, LARYNGITIS, LUPUS, CHRONIC MENINGITIS, RACHITIS, SCROFULA, etc.

TUMORS.—Morbid new-growths or swellings. See CANCER, CONDYLOMATA, etc.

TYLOMA.—A callous growth. See CALLOSITY.

TYMPANITES.—**METEORISM.**—Gas or air-distension of the intestines or peritoneum. See FLATULENCE, TYPHOID FEVER, PERITONITIS.

TYPHLITIS.—Inflammation of the cecum.

R Morphinæ Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. i

Atropinæ Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. 1/24

Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 ii

Give 15 or 20 minims subcutaneously.

(To relieve pain.)

R Hydrargyri Chloridi

Mitis Mercki . grn. x

Pulv. Jalapæ. . grn. x

Take at once.

(As purge.)

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iii

Ung. Belladon. . 3 iii

Lanum Mercki . 3 iii

Anoint painful region freely several times daily.

R Arseni Trioxidi

Mercki . . . grn. i

Hemogallolis . . 3 iv

Euquininæ. . . 3 iss

Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x

Div. in pil. no. 120.

Two after each meal.

(For anemia and debility following.)

R Magnesii Sulphatis

Mercki . . . 3 iss

Acidi Sulphurici

Dil. fl 3 ii

Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 iv

Spt. Chloroformi fl 3 ii

Aq. Menthæ Pip. ad fl 3 iii

Teaspoonful every hour.

(As purgative.)

Remedies for Typhlitis

Arsenic.

Atropine or Belladonna.

Calomel.

Dionin.

Ichthyol.

Magnesium Sulphate: when due to

impaction of cecum.

Morphine.

Opium: or better, morphine subcutaneously.

Purgatives.

Veratrum Viride.

TYPHOID FEVER.—**ENTERIC FEVER.**—An eruptive fever believed to be caused by the bacillus typhosus, the principal lesions of which are found in Peyer's glands.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Incubation: Average 3 weeks.

Onset is insidious and gradual with:

Nosebleed; bronchial catarrh and cough, brow headache;

Anorexia and muscular pain, and lassitude.

Chills and vomiting (50%) especially in children.

During the first week: Pulse is below 100 and dichrotic.

Temperature: Remittent and step-ladder rise.

Headache becomes very severe.

Eruption occurs on the seventh or eighth day.

First on abdomen and flanks. They appear in crops.

They disappear on pressure.

Spleen becomes tender and enlarged at the end of the week.

Diarrhea or constipation. Pea-soup, granular, yellow and fetid stools.

- During the second week: Pulse: Rapid and not dichrotic.
 Temperature: Period of fastigium and remittency is less.
 Headache replaced by mental torpor and dullness.
 No eruptions appear after the 14th day.
 Spleen continues to enlarge.
 Abdominal symptoms increase (Diarrhea and tympanites).
Danger: Hemorrhage or perforation.
- During the third week: Pulse: Rapid. If dichrotic prognosis is bad.
 Temperature: Remissions become greater. Step-ladder decline in temperature.
 Low muttering delirium may occur.
 Abdominal distension becomes greater.
 Diarrhea may occur for the first time.
 Spleen still enlarged.
Dangers: Hemorrhage and perforation; pulmonary complications.
- During the fourth week: Convalescence begins in favorable cases.
 The "typhoid state" occurs in the unfavorable.
 (Low muttering delirium, subsultus tendinum, carphologia, coma vigil and sordes.)
- If the spleen does not decrease in size as the temperature falls, suspect a relapse or a hemorrhage.*
- Hemorrhage may occur as a sequel on the 33rd day.
 During convalescence: Bradycardia, hypothermia, and anemia may occur.
- Relapses in typhoid fever:*
 A repetition of the original run of fever lasting 14-16 days.
 A persistently enlarged spleen is diagnostic.
 A single relapse is the rule.
- Clinical Diagnoses: Widal Test: May be obtained as early as the fourth day or not until convalescence is established—35th day.
 Diazo Reaction.
 Leucopenia with lymphocytosis, complications excluded.
- The diagnostic features of perforation are:*
 Sudden fall in temperature.
 Sudden paroxysmal pain in the epigastrium.
 Tenderness in that region and in right iliac fossa.
 Muscular rigidity and spasm.
 Abdominal distension and hiccough.
 Vomiting. Signs of shock.
 Obliteration of liver dullness.
 When peritonitis occurs we get fever.
 Complications: Hemorrhage from the bowel.
 Perforation with peritonitis following.
 Lobar pneumonia.
 Pneumonia and typhoid may occur together at the onset, the crisis not appearing on the ninth day and the typhoid symptoms appearing only in the second week.
 Meningitis and pleurisy.
 Arterial and venous thrombosis.
 Left femoral vein most common.
 Veins below waist line as a rule affected.

For constipation

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. vi.
 One every hour till effect.
 (Only during first week of
 disease.)

Diarrhea

R Bismuthi Subnitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Tannalbini. . . 3 iii
 Dionini . . . grn. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 3 hours, or
 oftener, if necessary.

R Morphinae Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Bismuthi Phosphatis (Soluble) Mercki . 3 iss
 Tinct. Krameriaë fl 3 iv
 Syr. Tolu. . . . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful every 3 hours, with water.

R Salolis Mercki . 3 i
 Bismuthi Subgallat. Mercki 3 ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xxiv.
 One every 3 hours.

For fever

R Antipyrin. Merck grn. lxxx
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every hour till temperature begins to fall.

(The consensus of medical opinion is that antipyretics should be used only when temperature is unusually high.)

R Triphenini . . . grn. xl
 Euquininae . . . grn. xl
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xx
 Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One as required.
 (For high fever.)

For intestinal antisepsis (and also tympanites)

R Betanaphtholis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Salolis Mercki . grn. xxx
 Pulv. Aromatici grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 4 hours. For existing tympanites apply cloths wrung out of hot water and sprinkled with a small quantity of a mixture of equal parts Eucalyptol Merck and Oil Turpentine Merck.

R Bismuthi Subsalicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Ichthalbini . . 3 iii
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Ol. Menthae Pip. gtt. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv.
 One, 3 times daily.

R Sodii Phenolsulphonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iii
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
 Syrupi fl 3 iv
 Aq. Menthae Pip. ad fl 3 iii
 Dessertspoonful every 4 hours, with water.

For intestinal hemorrhage

R Stypticini . . . grn. xii
 Ergotini Bonjeani Mercki . grn. xxx
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 vi
 Teaspoonful every 2 to 4 hours as needed. Apply ice-bag to abdomen.

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Stypticini . . . grn. xx
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Dest. ad fl 3 iv
 Inject 20 minims hypodermically.
 (In emergency.)

R Calcii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Tablespoonful to a quart of hot water, and introduce into bowel by fountain syringe once or twice daily.

For weak heart

R Digitalini Germanici
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Syr. Aetheris
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours, so long as required.

R Caffeinæ Mercki grn. iv
 Tr. Strophanthi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful every 4 hours.

R Camphoræ . . . grn. xvi
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 iv
 Inject 15 to 30 minims
 every 2 to 4 hours.
 (In cardiac failure.)

Remedies for Typhoid Fever

Acetanilide, or Acetphenetidln: as antipyretics; use very cautiously.

Acid, Hydrochloric: to diminish fever and diarrhea.

Acid, Phosphoric: cooling drink.

Acid, Sulphuric: diluted, for intestinal hemorrhage.

Aconite: to reduce fever.

Alcohol: in the later stages.

Ammonia Water: subcutaneously, in collapse.

Ammonium Carbonate: as stimulant.

Antipyrine: to lower temperature; use cautiously.

Arsenic: Fowler's solution with opium to restrain diarrhea.

Belladonna: during pyrexial stage lowers the temperature, cleans the tongue and steadies the pulse; afterwards brings on irritability of the heart.

Bismuth Subnitrate: 10 to 25 grains, with $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain opium to check diarrhea.

Caffeine: in weak heart.

Calcium Chloride: 15 to 30 grains every 2 to 4 hours in hemorrhage; increases coagulability of the blood.

Calomel: 10 grains first day, and 8 each day after, the German specific treatment. Or, small continuous doses without producing stomatitis.

Camphor: as arterial stimulant; 1 to 2 grains in olive oil hypodermically in extreme cases.

Charcoal: to prevent fetor of stools, accumulation of fetid gas, and to disinfect stools after passage.

Chloral, Hydrated: in nervous symptoms; should not be used where heart is weak.

Coffee: as stimulant, instead of alcohol.

Copper Sulphate: $\frac{1}{2}$ grain with $\frac{1}{4}$ grain opium for diarrhea.

Creosote, Beechwood.

Creolin-Pearson: as disinfectant.

Digitalis: to sustain heart power in early stages, and lower temperature and pulse-rate; dangerous in later stages; death during its use has been known to occur suddenly.

Dionin.

Enemas: to be tried first if constipation lasts over 2 days.

Ergotin Bonjean: for intestinal hemorrhage; 2 to 6 grains hypodermically in urgent cases.

Euquinine.

Gelatin: in 10 % solution to check hemorrhage.

Gualacol: 2 minims every 2 hours as intestinal antiseptic; 10 to 15 minims painted over skin is rapidly absorbed, and reduces temperature.

Ichthoform: as intestinal disinfectant; 45 to 60 grains daily.

Ichthyol.

Iodine: specific German treatment; use either solution or tincture.

Lead Acetate: with or without opium to check diarrhea.

Lime Water: as antacid.

Morphine.

Opium: to check delirium and wakefulness at night, and to relieve diarrhea.

Potassium Iodide: alone or with iodine.

Quinidine or Quinine: in large doses to reduce temperature.

Resorcinol: antipyretic.

Salol: as intestinal disinfectant; 5 to 10 grains every 4 hours till urine tinged, then doses reduced.

Silver Nitrate: with opium, to check diarrhea; in obstinate cases should not be given until the abdominal pain and diarrhea have begun.

Strophanthus: in weak heart.

Strychnine: in functional palsies.

Stypticin: in intestinal hemorrhage.

Tannalbin: with or without calomel, to check diarrhea.

Tartar Emetic: in pulmonary congestion.

Thymol: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains in solution as intestinal antiseptic.

Turpentine Oil: at end of second week, 10 minims every 2 hours, and every 3 hours at night; specific if diarrhea continues during convalescence.

Veratrum Viride: to reduce temperature.

TYPHUS FEVER.—CAMP FEVER; JAIL FEVER; SHIP FEVER.—

An acute, infectious, exceedingly contagious fever, attended with profound depression of the vital powers, headache, severe pains in the back and thighs, rapid pulse, and peculiar dark hue of the skin.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Incubation: 9–12 days. Epidemicity.

Invasion always abrupt with rigor, chill, headache, pain in the back and limbs and fever.

First Week: Prostration occurs on the second day.

Pulse is always rapid, 120–150.

Flushed face throughout the disease.

Bronchial catarrh not as severe as in typhoid.

Suspicious delirium.

Rashes: On the fourth or fifth day macular rashes appear first on the abdomen.

They remain after death because they are hemorrhagic spots.

They bear a direct relation to the severity of the disease.

There is also a sub-cuticular mottling which is called the "mulberry rash."

Second Week: Prostration, delirium and fever more aggravated.

Pin point contracted pupils.

Typhoid state may occur.

Dangers: Heart failure; hypostatic congestion.

Termination by *crisis* on the fourteenth day.

If the patient begins a third week, the danger is bronchopneumonia (50% of the cases).

For circulatory depression

R Digitalini Germanici
Mercki . . . grn. iiss
Spt. Ammonia
Arom. Mercki fl 3 iv
Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 vss
Dessertspoonful with water
every 4 hours.

R Quininae Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. lxxx
Acidi Sulphurici
Dil. ℥ xxx
Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi
Aqua . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful every 2 hours
until temperature is lowered.

For fever

R Triphenini . . . grn. xl
Euquininae . . . grn. xl
Pulv. Aromaticae grn. xx
Div. in pulv. no. x.
One every 4 hours.
(When fever very high.)

For restlessness

R Dionini . . . grn. vi
Sodii Bromidi
Mercki . . . 3 iii
Div. in pulv. no. xii.
One every 3 hours till quiet.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii
Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xxiv
Tinct. Belladon. ℥ lxxx
Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 vi
Potassii Citratis
Mercki . . . grn. 3 iss
Aqua . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
Teaspoonful with water
every 2 hours.

During convalescence

R Phosphori . . . grn. i
Arseni Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. i
Euquininae . . . 3 i
Hemolis . . . 3 ii
Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. x
Div. in pil. no. lx.
One after each meal.

Remedies for Typhus Fever

Acetphenetidin: as antipyretic.
Acid, Phosphoric: agreeable drink.
Aconite.

Alcohol: where failure of the vital powers threatens.
Antimony with Opium: in pul-

monary congestion, wakefulness and delirium.
 Antipyrine.
 Arsenic Trioxide.
 Belladonna: cleans the tongue, steadies and improves the pulse.
 Chloral, Hydrated: in wild delirium in the early stages of the fever, but not in the later.
 Digitalin "German", or Digitalis: to increase the tension of the pulse and prevent delirium; if a sudden fall of pulse and temperature occurs during its administration it must be withheld.

Digipuratum.
 Dionin or Morphine.
 Euquinine.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Opium.
 Phosphorus: in convalescence.
 Podophyllin: $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
 Potassium Nitrate: mild diuretic and diaphoretic.
 Quinine: in full doses.
 Resorcinol.
 Strychnine: where the circulatory system is deeply involved.
 Tartar Emetic: with opium in delirium with insomnia.

TYPHUS ICTEROIDES.—See RELAPSING FEVER.

ULCERS.—Open sores on any part of the body, and caused by gradual disintegration of the tissue.

Corneal

R Cadmii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Acidi Borici
 Cryst. Mercki. grn. x
 Tinct. Opii. . . fl 3 i
 Aquæ Rosæ, ad fl 3 ii
 Instil freely every 4 hours.

R Pulv. Resorcin. Subtilliss.
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Iodoli . . . 3 iss
 Dust into eye.

Eczematous

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Ung. Picis . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Lanum Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Apply freely on lint.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Bismuthi Subgall.
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . . . 3 v
 Ol. Lavandulæ . . . gtt. v

Gastric.—See GASTRIC ULCER

Intestinal

R Largini . . . 3 i
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. viii
 Div. in pil. no. xv. (Coat with salol.)
 One an hour before eating.

Painful

R Ext. Opii Mercki grn. x
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . . . 3 i
 Apply on lint.

R Tinct. Benzoini
 Comp. . . . fl 3 iv
 Balsami Peru. . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . . . 3 x
 Extr. Belladon. . . grn. xxx
 Apply freely on lint.

Phagedenic

R Formaldehydi Mercki
 (Medicinal) . . . fl 3 i
 Apply at first without dilution; later on use a mixture of one teaspoonful to a quart water as a wash.

Rectal

R Iodoformi Mercki 3 i
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Ext. Opii Mercki grn. iv
 Ol. Theobrom. . . 3 iiss
 Div. in supposit. no. xii.
 Introduce one suppository every night and morning.

R Iodoformi Mercki 3 iii
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 vi
 Inject tablespoonful into
 rectum night and morning.

R Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 vi
 Inject 1 fl. oz. into rectum
 night and morning.

Syphilitic

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . 3 i
 Ichthoformi . . 3 i
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. v
 Apply freely. Internal
 treatment not to be neglected.

R Iodoli 3 vii
 Bismuthi Oxy-
 iodidi Mercki . 3 i
 Dust on freely once daily,
 and dress with absorbent
 cotton.

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . ℥ xxx
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Apply on cotton daily.

R Empl. Plumbi . 3 ii
 Ung. Hydrar-
 gyri Mercki . 3 iv
 Ol. Cadin Mercki 3 ii
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. xv
 Spread on linen and apply.
 (In *inflamed* ulcers.)

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Liq. Hydrar-
 gyri Nitratis. gtt. xii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply as dressing.
 (In *chronic* ulcers.)

Tubercular

R Iodoformi Mercki 3 i
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
 Lanum Mercki . 3 v
 Petrolati. . . . 3 iii
 Apply freely on lint.

R Resorcin. Mercki 3 ii
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ Rosæ . . fl 3 iii
 Apply with a pledget of
 cotton.

Urethral

R Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. v
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 viii
 Use as injection 3 times
 daily, or apply with swab,
 using urethroscope.

R Largini grn. xxx
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Apply with swab, using
 urethroscope.

Uterine

R Tannoformi . . 3 iss
 Ichthyolis . . . 3 ii
 Petrolati . . . 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Apply with aid of specu-
 lum.

R Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Iodoformogeni . 3 iv
 Dust once or twice daily,
 after a cleansing irrigation.

Varicose

R Pulv. Acetanilidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . 3 iv
 Dust on, and bandage leg.
 Renew daily or every other
 day.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 i
 Gelatinæ . . . 3 ii
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
 Heat, then paint on ulcer,
 after previous washing with
 carbolic acid water and dry-
 ing well.

R Phenolis Mercki grn. xxx
 Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Camphoræ . . . 3 ii
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 v
 Ol. Amygdalæ
 Express. . . fl 3 iiss
 Zinci Oxidi
 Mercki . . . 3 v
 Lanum Mercki . 3 iii
 Apply after thoroughly
 cleansing ulcer and neighbor-
 ing tissue with green soap.

Remedies for Ulcers

Acetanillide: fine powder dusted on.
 Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic: as disinfectant.
 Acid, Chromic: as caustic.
 Acid, Nitric: as escharotic, applied
 with glass rod; also as 1:16 lo-
 tion for indolent and painful ul-
 cers.
 Acid, Pyrogallic: in venereal ul-
 cers.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Tannic: locally to check ex-
 cessive secretion in chronic ul-
 cers.
 Acid, Trichloroacetic: as escharotic.
 Afermol: in purulent ulcers.
 Alum: dry or in solution, to re-
 lax and abundantly-secreting
 sores.
 Balsam Peru: locally as stimulant.
 Bismuth Oxyiodide, Subgallate, or
 Subnitrate.
 Borax.
 Cadmium Sulphate: in corneal
 ulcers.
 Calomel: as ointment in syphilitic
 ulcers.
 Camphor: in indolent ulcers of leg.
 Ceridin: in cervical ulcer.
 Charcoal: fine powder locally to
 sloughing sores.
 Chloral, Hydrated: as lotion for
 indolent sores.
 Chlorinated Lime: lotion.
 Cocalne.
 Collodion: as protective covering.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.
 Dionin: locally, to relieve pain.
 Formaldehyde: as antiseptic wash.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: useful for
 indolent sores, soft ulcers, and
 tertiary phagedena.
 Ichthyol: pure, or in 5-20 % oint-
 ment with lanum.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: in
 venereal ulcers.
 Leukofermantin: checks suppara-
 tion.
 Magnesium-Perhydrol: internally
 in ulcer of leg.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Methylene Blue: in corneal ulcers.
 Morphine: locally in solution or
 ointment to relieve pain.
 Nuclein: locally.
 Opium: locally to relieve pain.
 Perhydrol.
 Potassium Hydroxide: as caustic.
 Potassium Permanganate: as dis-
 infectant wash.
 Quinine.
 Resorcinol: strong solution locally
 to tuberculous sores of larynx.
 Silver Nitrate: as caustic.
 Stearates.
 Substitol: hastens healing.
 Tannoform: in fetid ulcers of leg.
 Tar Ointment.
 Thymol Iodide.
 Zinc Chloride: escharotic.
 Zinc Oxide or Stearate.

ULCUS DURUM.—See CHANCER.

ULCUS MOLLE.—See CHANCROID.

UREMIA.—Poisoning of the blood from accumulation of urinary con-
 stituents.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

May be *acute* or *chronic*.

Nervous Symptoms: In logical sequence of occurrence;

Persistent headache at age of 40.

Dizziness and vertigo.

Persistent supra-orbital neuralgia.
 Difficulty in hearing and seeing.
 Progressive dulling of the intellect (lethargy).
 Muscular twitchings and Jacksonian epilepsy.
 Acute mania.
 Convulsions: Due to edema in motor area.
 Paralysis in uremia is incoherent. Various monoplegias may occur.

Uremic coma may occur without previous symptoms.

Respiratory symptoms: Edema of medulla.

Dyspnea: Continuous or paroxysmal at night.

Cheyne-Stoke's breathing.

Terminal affections may occur: Pneumonia, pleurisy and pulmonary edema.

Digestive Symptoms: Persistent explosive type of vomit.

Persistent watery diarrhea after age of 60.

Coated tongue and foul breath.

Epigastric distress and flatulence.

Circulatory Symptoms: Pulse always high-tension.

Temperature: In acute cases we have pyrexia.

Fever is more apt to occur in chronic parenchymatous nephritis than in chronic interstitial nephritis.

Cathartic treatment

R Elaterini Mercki grn. ss
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. vii.

One on the tongue, and washed down with a draught of water. Repeat daily or every other day.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. viii
 Pulv. Jalapæ
 Comp. . . . grn. lxxx
 Div. in pulv. no. iv.
 One every hour.

R Sodii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Syr. Limonis . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Two fluid ounces in a tumbler water before breakfast.

Diuretic treatment

R Potassii Acetatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tinct. Digitalis . fl 3 iiss
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Teaspoonful in water every 4 hours.

R Pulv. Scillæ . . grn. xv
 Pulv. Scammonii grn. xv
 Pulv. Digitalis . grn. xv
 Div. in pil. no. xx.
 Four to 6 pills daily, for six days.

Diaphoretic treatment

R Pilocarpinæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Teaspoonful as required to produce perspiration.
 (Used in conjunction with hot pack. Avoid if heart is weak, or pulmonary edema exists.)

For convulsions, see CONVULSIONS: *Uremic*

To prevent convulsions

R Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Potassii Bromidi Mercki . 3 i
 Tr. Veratri Viridi \mathfrak{m} xxx
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Tablespoonful as required, when convulsion threatens.

Remedies for Uremia

Amyl Nitrite: to relieve dyspnea.
 Bromides.
 Caffeine, Citrated.
 Calomel.
 Chloroform: for convulsions.
 Chloral, Hydrated: in convulsions.
 Digitalis: to induce free action of kidneys.
 Dionin.
 Elaterin: to evacuate bowels.
 Ether: hypodermically or by mouth in convulsions.

Morphine: hypodermically in convulsions of acute parenchymatous nephritis.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochloride: as active diaphoretic.
 Potassium Acetate.
 Saline or Hydragogue Cathartics.
 Sodium Benzoate: 15 grn. 4 t. p. d.
 Sodium Bromide: with hydrated chloral in uremic convulsions.
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.
 Strychnine.

URETHRITIS.—Inflammation of the urethra.*Acute or subacute gonorrhea***R** Pyoktanini

Mercki . . . grn. x
 Ceræ Albæ,
 Lanum Mercki, aa q. s.
 Div. in bougies no. vi.
 Introduce one night and morning after urinating.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 iss
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
 Inject warm 4 to 6 times daily, retaining fluid 3 minutes.

R Zinci Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv
 Plumbi Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Tinct. Catechu . fl 3 i
 Tinct. Opii . . fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Shake! Inject several times daily.

R Ichthargani . . grn. iii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 viii
 Inject 4 to 6 times daily.

R Zinci Permanganatis

Mercki . . . grn. v
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vi
 Inject several times daily.

R Santyl . . . fl 3 i
 15 to 30 drops in milk, 3 times daily.

*Gleet and chronic gonorrhea***R** Bismuthi Subnitratis

Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Mucil. Tragac. . fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 iii
 Inject into urethra morning and night. Shake well before using.

R Acidi Carbolici

Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Zinci Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Aluminis Mercki grn. xv
 Aquæ . . . fl 3 vi
 Shake! Inject once daily into urethra, at first diluting with two-thirds water, and gradually increasing to full strength.

R Hydrastinæ Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Zinci Acetatis
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Inject several times daily.

R Methyleni Cœrulei Mercki

(Medicinal) . grn. xl
 Pulv. Myristicæ. grn. xl
 Dionini . . . grn. x
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xx.
 One capsule three or four times daily.

R Ichthyolis . . . 3 i
 Thymolis Mercki grn. ii
 Petrolati . . . 3 v
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 i
 Introduce into urethra
 with a salve syringe or a
 cannulated sound.

Stricture

R Thiosinamini
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Sacchari Lactis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 60.
 Two daily, morning and
 afternoon, increasing by one
 capsule until 12 are being
 taken daily. Do not take
 evenings.

Remedies for Urethritis

Acetanillide: in simple cases.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Trichloracetic: in gleet and
 gonorrhea.
 Aconite: in acute gonorrhea.
 Alkalies: to render urine alkaline.
 Alum: injection in gonorrhea.
 Balsam Copaiba: internally, and
 locally on bougie in urethra.
 Bismuth Oxyiodide or Subnitrate:
 in simple urethritis and in gleet,
 suspended in glycerin or mucilage
 acacia.
 Blisters: to perineum in obstinate
 gleet.
 Borax: in simple urethritis.
 Buchu: after acute stage, in gonor-
 rhea.
 Cadmium Sulphate: astringent in-
 jection in gonorrhea.
 Cannabis Indica: in gonorrhea to
 relieve pain and lessen discharge.
 Cantharides: 1 minim doses tinc-
 ture in gleet, chordee, and where
 pain along urethra, and constant
 desire to urinate, in gonorrhea.
 Cocaine: injection to relieve pain.
 Colchicum: in acute gonorrhea.
 Copper Sulphate: as injection in
 gleet.

Creolin-Pearson: antiseptic wash.
 Cubebs: alone or with copalba.
 Formaldehyde: antiseptic wash.
 Hydrastine Hydrochloride: as in-
 jection in gleet and gonorrhea.
 Hydrogen Peroxide: antiseptic.
 Ichthyol: one of the best of reme-
 dies in all forms, and particu-
 larly for gonorrhea in females.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Lead Acetate: as injection.
 Mercury Bichloride: solution 1
 grain in 6 fl. oz. water locally.
 Methylene Blue.
 Opium.
 Perhydrol: antiseptic wash.
 Potassium Citrate: in gonorrhea.
 Potassium Permanganate: anti-
 septic wash.
 Resorcinol: in simple urethritis
 and gonorrhea.
 Sandalwood Oil: locally, and inter-
 nally in gleet and gonorrhea.
 Santyl.
 Silver Nitrate: as injection.
 Tannin Glycerite: inject. in gleet.
 Veratrum Viride: in early stage of
 acute fever in gonorrhea.
 Zinc Acetate or Sulphate: as in-
 jection.

URIC ACID DIATHESIS.—URICACIDEMIA; LITHURIA.—Tendency
 to accumulation of uric acid in the blood. See **LITHEMIA**.

URICACIDEMIA.—See **LITHEMIA**.

URINARY CALCULI.—See **CALCULI**.

URINE, INCONTINENCE OF.—See **ENURESIS**.

URTICARIA.—HIVES; NETTLE-RASH.—An inflammatory skin dis-
 ease with an eruption like that caused by the sting of nettles.

Acute

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
 Shake! Paint the eruption
 every few hours.

R Ammonii Valeratis
 Mercki . . . grn. vi
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 iiss
 Teaspoonful morning and
 evening in water.

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Chlorali Hydrati
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Aquæ Amygdalæ
 Amaræ Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Apply externally.

Chronic

R Arsen-hemolis . 3 iss
 Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 iii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 60.
 One after meals. Increase every fourth day by 1 capsule until 10 are being taken; then decrease same way. When daily dose of 3 capsules is reached again, discontinue for a few days; then resume as before.

R Sodii Salicylatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Potassii Bicarbonatis Mercki . 3 iv
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iii
 Teaspoonful, with water, after meals.
 (In *rheumatic* subjects.)

Remedies for Urticaria

Acid, Carbolic.
 Alkalies: solutions locally, and as baths.
 Arsenic: in chronic cases.
 Borax.
 Calcium Chloride: to prevent.
 Chloroform: as ointment to allay itching.
 Ichthyol: useful both internally and externally.

R Strychninæ Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Arsen-hemolis . 3 iss
 Div. in pil. no. 60.
 One after each meal.
 (In *neurotic* cases.)

To relieve itching

R Calcii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Aquæ Chloroformi . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Syrupi Aurantii fl $\frac{3}{4}$ i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl $\frac{3}{4}$ v
 Tablespoonful after meals in a wineglassful water.

R Mentholis Mercki 3 ii
 Aetheris Mercki. fl 3 vi
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . fl 3 vi
 Spt. Camphoræ . fl 3 vi
 Spray affected part, and dust with zinc oxide.

R Sodii Bicarbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ iss
 Aq. Hamamelidis fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viss
 Apply locally.

UTERINE AFFECTIONS.—See under respective diseases.

UTERINE HEMORRHAGE.—See HEMORRHAGE, *Uterine*.

UTERINE INERTIA.—See LABOR.

UTERINE TUMORS.—See TUMORS.

UTERINE ULCERATION.—See ULCERS.

UTERUS, SUBINVOLUTION OF.—Failure of the uterus to return to its normal size and condition after enlargement from functional activity.

R Ergotini Bonjeani

Mercki . . . 3 i
Extr. Viburni
Prunifoliae . . 3 iss
Div. in pil. no. xxx.
Two pills 3 times daily.

R Strychninae Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. i
Euquininae . . . grn. xl
Ergotini Bon-
jeani Mercki . grn. xl
Div. in pil. no. xx.
One three times daily.

Remedies for Subinvolution of Uterus

Cotton-root Bark.
Ergotin Bonjean.
Euquinine.

Hydrastis.
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.
Strychnine.

UVULA, RELAXED.—Lack of tone with elongation of the uvula.

R Argenti Nitratis

Mercki . . . grn. x
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
Apply night and morning.
(In acute, painful cases.)

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii

Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii
Aq. Gaultheriæ . fl 3 x
Use as a gargle every 2 or 3
hours.

(When inflamed or congested.)

R Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 iv
Apply several times daily.

Remedies for Relaxed Uvula

Acid Tannic.
Alum.
Capsicum.

Ichthyol.
Silver Nitrate.
Zinc Salts.

VACCINIA.—COW-POX.—A disease of cattle regarded as a form of smallpox. When communicated to man, usually by vaccination, it confers immunity against smallpox to a greater or less degree.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Incubation: 2 days. Irritation at site of inoculation.

Third or Fourth Day: Papule appears with areola.

Sixth Day: Vesicle; margins raised and center depressed.

Eighth Day: Cloudy, and umbilication marked.

Tenth Day: Pustule, areola extensive.

Skin swollen, indurated and painful.

Twelfth Day: Begins to dry, crust forms (Brown scab).

In seven or ten days more the scab falls off leaving a circular pitted scar.

Constitutional symptoms are mild in children.

In adults vaccinated for the first time, severe.

They appear on the third day and last up to the ninth.

Axillary and inguinal nodes enlarged.

VAGINISMUS.—Spasm of the muscular walls of the vagina, usually accompanied with severe pain.

Internal treatment

R Calcii Glycerinophosphatis

Mercki . . . 3 v

Euquininæ . . . 3 iss

Hemolis . . . 3 iv

Pulv. Extr.

Nucis Vomicae grn. x

Div. in capsul. gelat. no. 120.

Two after each meal followed by water.

(As a nerve tonic.)

R Dionini . . . grn. viii

Chlorali Hydrati

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Sodii Bromidi

Mercki . . . 3 iii

Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 iv

Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful at night. Repeat in an hour or two, if necessary.

R Morphinae Sulphatis

Mercki . . . grn. iv

Atropinae Sul-

phatis Mercki grn. $\frac{1}{6}$

Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii

Teaspoonful at bedtime, or when suffering.

Local remedies

R Cocainæ (Alkaloid)

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Iodoformi Mercki 3 i

Ext. Belladonnae grn. iii

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss

Div. in supposit. no. vi.

Insert 1 at night.

R Cocainæ (Alkaloid)

Mercki . . . grn. vi

Thymolis Mercki grn. vi

Ext. Belladonnae grn. vi

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iiss

Div. in supposit. no. vi.

Insert 1 at night.

Remedies for Vaginismus

Atropine.
Belladonna.
Chloral, Hydrated.
Cocaine.
Dionin.
Hyoscyamine.

Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
Lead Salts.
Morphine.
Opium.
Thymol.
Tropacocaine.

VAGINITIS.—Inflammation of the vagina.

In acute gonorrheal

R Hydrastinae Hydrochloridi

Mercki . . . grn. xv

Aquæ, q. s. solve

Lanum Mercki . 3 iv

Copaibæ . . . fl 3 i

Petrolati . . . 3 iv

Saturate absorbent cotton, and pack vagina night and morning after irrigating.

douche morning and night. Then use 10-per cent. ichthyol-glycerin or 3-per cent. ichthargan-glycerin, on tampons.

R Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 i

Iodoformi Mercki 3 i

Acidi Tannici

Mercki . . . grn. xxx

Ol. Theobrom. . 3 iss

Div. in supposit. no. vi.

Insert one twice daily after warm douche of boric acid (1:125) or Creolin-Pearson (1:500).

R Potassii Permanganatis

Mercki . . . 3 ii

Half a teaspoonful in two quarts warm water as vaginal

R Ichthargani . . 3 iiss
 Glycerini Mercki fl $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Insert on cotton tampons
 twice daily after previous
 irrigation.

In acute non-specific

R Pulv. Aluminis Mercki
 Pulv. Acidi Borici
 Mercki. . . aa $\frac{3}{4}$ viii
 Two teaspoonfuls to pint
 water as a douche for chil-
 dren; 4 teaspoonfuls to a
 quart, for adults. Inject
 night and morning.

R Acidi Borici
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ iv
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Three teaspoonfuls to quart

Remedies for Vaginitis

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Tannic: as glycerite.
 Alum.
 Chlorine Water.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Formaldehyde.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.
 Hydrastis: fluidextract, locally.

Ichthargan.
 Ichthyol: very valuable.
 Iodoform.
 Lead Acetate.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Nitrate: 1:15 solution.
 Zinc Stearate.

VALVULAR DISEASE.—Disease of the valves of the heart. See **HEART DISEASES: Insufficiency.**

VARICELLA.—An acute contagious disease known as chicken-pox. See **CHICKEN-POX.**

VARICOCELE.—An enlarged condition of the veins of the spermatic cord and scrotum.

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Ext. Nucis Vom. grn. v
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xxx
 Arsen-hemolis . grn. xxx
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxiv.

One three times daily after
 meals. Use cold douche to
 parts daily and support

scrotum in well-fitting sus-
 pensory bandage.

R Ichthyolis . . . fl $\frac{3}{4}$ ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi
 Apply to scrotum, cover
 with lint, and support in
 suspensory bandage. Change
 morning and night, after
 douching with cold water.

Remedies for Varicocele

Ammonium Chloride.
 Ergotin Bonjean.
 Ichthyol.

Lead Acetate.
 Nux Vomica.
 Strychnine Nitrate.

VARICOSE VEINS.—Excessive dilatation of veins.

R Barii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Ol. Olivæ . . . fl 3 ii
 Lanum Mercki . 3 vi
 Ol. Lavandulæ . gtt. vi
 Apply 3 times daily, and
 bandage.

R Strychninæ Nitratis
 Mercki . . . grn. ss
 Barii Chloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. vi
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iss
 Capsul. Supraren.
 Sicc. Mercki . 3 ii
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxiv.
 One 3 times daily.
 (To improve circulation.)

R Ichthyolis . . . fl 3 ii
 Spt. Aetheris
 Mercki . . . fl 3 ii
 Collodii Mercki . fl 3 iv
 Paint on distended veins
 twice daily, allow to dry, and
 apply suspensory bandage.

R Ergotini Bonjeani
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 vii
 Inject 15 minims hypo-
 dermically near veins.

R Ichthyol-Sodii . 3 ii
 Hemogallolis . . 3 iiss
 Euquininæ . . . grn. xl
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. xl.
 One before each meal.
 (To improve circulatory sys-
 tem and general condition.)

Remedies for Varicose Veins

Acid. Boric.
 Acid. Carbollic.
 Digitalis.
 Ergotin Bonjean.
 Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol: topically.
 Lead Acetate.
 Resorcinol.
 Strychnine Nitrate.
 Suprarenal Capsule.

VARIOLA.—See SMALLPOX.

VENEREAL DISEASES.—See CHANCER, GONORRHEA, and SYPHILIS.

VERRUCA.—See WARTS.

VERTIGO.—The technical name for dizziness or "swimming" in the head.

Aural (Menière's Disease)

R Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Antipyrin. Mercki grn. lxxx
 Tinct. Gelsemii . fl 3 ii
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful three or four
 times daily.

R Tablettæ Erythrolis Tetra-
 nitratis Mercki,
 aa grn. $\frac{1}{2}$. no. xxiv
 One 3 times daily.

Bilious

R Potassii Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxx
 Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. xii
 Pulv. Jalapæ Co. grn. l
 Div. in pulv. no. iv.
 One at bedtime.

Cardiac

R Digitalini Germanici
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Elix. Cinchonæ . fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful 3 times daily.

Gastric

R Sodii Bicarbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 iv
 Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 iii
 Spt. Ammoniaë
 Arom. Mercki fl 3 iv
 Aq. Menthaë Pip. fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful with water
 after meals.

R Strychninaë Sulphatis
 Mercki . . . grn. $\frac{1}{4}$
 Ferri et Quininaë
 Citratis Mercki
 (Soluble) . . grn. xxiv
 Elix. Aurantii . fl 3 ii
 One to 2 teaspoonfuls 3
 times daily.

Nervous

R Euquininaë . . . grn. xxx
 Hemolis . . . 3 iss
 Calcii Glycerino-
 phos. Mercki . 3 ii
 Pulv. Extr.
 Nucis Vomicaë grn. iv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no.
 xxiv.
 One before meals.
 (As a *nervine*.)

Remedies for Vertigo

Alkalies.
 Ammonium Bromide.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Antipyrine.
 Bromipin.
 Calomel.
 Digitalis.
 Digitalin "German."
 Erythrol Tetranitrate.

R Camphoræ Monobromatæ
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Sodii Bromidi
 Mercki . . . 3 iss
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menthaë Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One, repeated in 1 to 2
 hours if necessary.
 (During *severe* attack.)

Senile

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. i
 Tr. Ferri Chloridi fl 3 iv
 Syrupi . . . fl 3 vi
 Aq. Menthaë Pip. ad fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful in a wineglass-
 ful water 3 times daily.

R Liq. Potassii Arsenitis
 Mercki . . . fl 3 i
 Tr. Nucis Vom. fl 3 iv
 Sodii Glycerino-
 phos. Mercki . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl 3 i
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 iv
 Teaspoonful in water after
 meals.

Iron Chloride.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Nux Vomica.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Quinine.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Sodium Bromide.
 Spirit Glyceryl Nitrate.
 Strychnine.

VOLVULUS.—Intestinal obstruction due to knotting and twisting of the bowel.

Bedside Diagnosis.—Occurs between the ages of 40 and 60.

Previous history of chronic constipation in 70%.

In others, colic, nausea or diarrhea.

Sudden onset in 60%. Sigmoid twists from right to left.

Pain: Is intermittent and then remittent. First at the umbilicus and then diffuse.

Tenderness: Absent at first; then localized and finally general.

Vomiting: Not as frequent as in bands.

Occurs late because obstruction is low down.

Eruclations are very common.

Constipation is not always complete.

Abdominal symptoms are diagnostic:

Early location of distension in left iliac fossa.

Distension is very irregular and progresses upward.

Visible peristalsis which ceases on arriving at the obstruction, and a gurgle is audible.

An enema of 2 quarts cannot be retained.

On pumping air into the rectum, the colon will not distend.

Make a digital rectal examination under anesthesia.

Prostration is not marked.

VOMITING.—An emptying of the stomach contents through the mouth, generally preceded by nausea.

In alcoholism

R Cerii Oxalatis
 Mercki . . . grn. x
 Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. i
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. xx
 Div. in pulv. no. x.
 One ev. hour till catharsis.

R Bismuthi Subcarbonatis
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Liq. Potassii Arsen-
 itis Mercki . . ℥ xx
 Aquæ . . . fl ℥ ii
 Shake! Teaspoonful every
 4 hours.

In gastric fermentation
 (See also FLATULENCE)

R Phenolis Mercki grn. iv
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . 3 ii
 Glycerini Mercki fl ℥ iii
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. ad fl ℥ iii
 Shake! One tablespoonful
 every 2 hours.

R Bismuthi Subnitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Cerii Oxalatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xxiv
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One powder every 2 hours.

R Creosoti (Beechwood)
 Mercki . . . ℥ x
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xv
 Aq. Chloroformi fl ℥ viii
 Tablespoonful every hour
 or two as required.

In gastric inflammation

R Tinct. Aconiti . ℥ xx
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. iv
 Dionini . . . grn. iv
 Syr. Aurantii . fl ℥ iv
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl ℥ ii
 Teaspoonful every 2 to 3
 hours.

R Bismuthi Subnitratis
 Mercki . . . 3 iiss
 Acidi Hydrocyan-
 ici Dil. Mercki ℥ xx
 Aq. Cinnamomi . fl ℥ ii
 Shake! Teaspoonful every
 2 hours.

In gastric ulcer

R Dionini . . . grn. viii
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki . 3 iiss
 Acidi Carbolici
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Aq. Menthæ Pip. fl ℥ ii
 Shake! Teaspoonful every
 2 hours.

*In pregnancy (morning sick-
 ness)*

R Dionini . . . grn. vi
 Cerii Oxalatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Bismuthi Subcar-
 bonatis Mercki 3 ii
 Creosoti (Beech-
 wood) Mercki ℥ iv
 Div. in pulv. no. xxiv ad
 chart. cerat.
 One powder every three to
 four hours.

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. ii
 Aq. Chloroformi fl 3 iii
 Syr. Zingiberis . fl 3 i
 Tablespoonful every hour
 or two till relieved.

R Orexini 3 ii
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. viii
 Cerii Oxalatis
 Mercki 3 iss
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 iss
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. iii
 Div. in pulv. no. xxx.
 One 3-4 t. p. d.

R Veronalis . . . grn. xxx
 Div. in pulv. no. xv.
 One to two powders 3 t. p.
 d. in hot water.

R Bismuthi Subsalicylatis
 Mercki 3 i
 Cerii Oxalatis
 Mercki 3 i
 Mentholi Mercki grn. x
 Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki . grn. iii
 Alcoholis fl 3 i
 Elix. Aurantii ad fl 3 vi
 Shake! Teaspoonful every
 3 to 4 hours.

Remedies for Vomiting

Acid, Carbollic: in irritable stom-
 ach, with bismuth; alone if due
 to sarcinæ or other ferments; in
 Asiatic cholera, cholera infant-
 um; also in pregnancy.

Acid, Hydrocyanic: in cerebral
 vomiting, vomiting of phthisis,
 and of acute disease of the
 stomach.

Acids: in acid eructations; given
 immediately after food.

Aconite: in pregnancy, in full
 doses, so long as physiological
 effect is maintained.

Alkalies: especially effervescing
 drinks.

Alum: in doses of 5 to 10 grains
 in phthisis when vomiting is
 brought on by cough.

Apomorphine: to empty the stom-
 ach of its contents.

Arsenic: in the vomiting of chol-
 era; in chronic gastric catarrh,
 especially of drunkards; chronic,
 not acute, gastric ulcer; and
 chronic painless vomiting.

Atropine.

Belladonna: in pregnancy; inter-
 nally, or over hypogastrium.

Bismuth Subnitrate: in acute and
 chronic catarrh of the stomach
 or intestine.

Bismuth Subsalicylate.

Brandy.

Bromides: in cerebral vomiting,
 cholera infantum, and preg-
 nancy.

Bromural: in pregnancy.

Calomel: in minute doses in chol-
 era infantum and similar intes-
 tinal troubles; also pregnancy.

Cerium Oxalate: in sympathetic
 vomiting; chiefly in pregnancy.

Chloral, Hydrated: in seasickness
 and reflex vomiting.

Cocaine: in pregnancy, ten min-
 ims 3 % solution will relieve in a
 few doses.

Codeine.

Creosote, Beechwood.

Dionin.

Iodine: compound solution in 3 to
 5 minims doses.

Ipecac: in sympathetic nervous
 vomiting in very small doses;
 in the vomiting of children from
 catarrh and the vomiting of
 drunkards; also in pregnancy.

Lime-Water: with milk in chronic
 vomiting, especially in children.

Magnesia: in sympathetic vomit-
 ing.

Magnesium Carbonate.

Morphine: hypodermically in-
 jected in the epigastrium in per-
 sistent seasickness.

Mustard Plaster: over stomach.

Nux Vomica: in atonic dyspepsia;
 in pregnancy 1½ drop tincture.

Opium: as a suppository in severe
 acute vomiting, especially asso-
 ciated with obstinate constipa-
 tion, which is relieved at the
 same time.

Orexine or Orexoids: a specific
 when simple, asthenic or anemic
 anorexia the cause. Also in
 incipient or chronic phthisis, and
 in pregnancy.

Pepsin: in the vomiting of dys-
 pepsia.

Potassium Bromide.

Sodium Bicarbonate: in children
 half to one dram to the pint of
 milk. If this fails, stop milk.
 Also, in acute indigestion with
 acid vomiting.

Strychnine.

Veratrum: in vomiting of summer
 diarrhea.

VULVITIS.—Inflammation of the external genitals of the female. Its treatment is like that of vaginitis. See VAGINITIS.

WARTS.—PAPILLOMATA; VERRUCÆ.—Small elevations of the skin due to epidermal and papillary hypertrophy.

Common

R Extr. Cannabis Indicæ
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Collodii Mercki . fl 3 i
Paint on twice daily.

R Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Acidi Acetici
Mercki . . . fl 3 i
Apply twice daily with a camel's-hair brush.

R Chromii Trioxidi
Mercki . . . grn. c
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 i
Apply cautiously with a glass rod.

Venereal

R Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . 3 i
Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
Hydrargyri Chloridi
Mitis Mercki . 3 ii
Apply, after washing with an antiseptic solution.

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
Mitis Mercki . 3 iii
Pulv. Acidi
Borici Mercki 3 iss
Acidi Salicylici
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Apply 2 or 3 times daily.

R Chromii Trioxidi
Mercki . . . 3 i
Aquæ Dest. . . fl 3 iv
Apply with a pointed glass rod.

Remedies for Warts

Acid, Acetic: touch with the glacial acid.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Monochloracetic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Salicylic: saturated solution in collodion, with extract of Indian hemp.
Acid, Trichloracetic.

Alkalies, Caustic.
Copper Oleate.
Copper Sulphate.
Formaldehyde.
Mercuric Nitrate.
Papain.
Potassium or Sodium Hydroxide.
Silver Nitrate: in venereal warts.
Sodium Ethylate.

WATER-BRASH.—A gastric affection in which there is an eructation of acid fluid and a sensation of burning. See PYROSIS.

WHITE-LEG.—A formation of phlebitis of the leg that occurs in women after delivery. See PHLEGMASIA ALBA DOLENS.

WHITES.—A whitish discharge from the female genitals. See LEUCORRHEA.

WHITLOW.—Ulceration of the tissue near a nail. See ONYCHIA.

WHOOPING-COUGH.—An infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the respiratory tract, associated with a spasmodic cough in which a peculiar sound occurs. See PERTUSSIS.

WOOL-SORTER'S DISEASE.—See ANTHRAX.

WORMS.—Various parasites that infest the intestinal tract.

Ascarides (round worms)
R Santonini Mercki grn. iii
 Hydrarg. Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iv
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. v
 For a child of 10 to 12 years, give the whole at night, and follow with castor oil or solution magnesium citrate in the morning. For a child of 3 to 4 years give half the above powder.

R Fluidextr. Spigeliæ et
 Sennæ . . . fl 3 i
 Santonini Mercki grn. viii
 Teaspoonful for a child of 5 years.

R Acidi Salicylici
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Sodii Boratis
 Mercki . . . grn. xv
 Aquæ O i
 For a child. Warm gently and inject into bowels. For adults, double the quantities of salicylic acid and borax.

Oxyuris (thread or seat-worms)
R Fluidextr. Quassiæ . fl 3 i
 Two teaspoonfuls to half a pint warm water as rectal injection at bedtime for several nights; to be retained 5 to 15 minutes, and preceded by a

cleansing enema of soap and water.

R Santonini Mercki grn. xv
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ol. Theobromatis 3 i
 Div. in supposit. no. iv.
 Introduce one at bedtime.

Tænia (tape-worm)
R Oleoresinæ Aspidii
 Mercki . . . fl 3 iss
 Ol. Terebinth.
 Rectif. Mercki ℥ xx
 Chloroformi
 Mercki . . . ℥ xv
 Mucil. Acaciæ ad fl 3 i
 Shake! Take half at night, the rest in the morning. Follow with a brisk purgative in 1 hour.

R Pelletierinæ Tannatis
 Mercki . . . grn. xx
 Kousseini Mercki grn. xv
 Div. in capsul. gelat. no. iii.
 One to three, according to age, with water, followed in 2 hours by a cathartic.

R Thymolis Mercki 3 ii
 Pulv. Sacchari . 3 i
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. ii
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every half-hour. (Begin and end with castor oil.)
 (For adults.)

Remedies for Worms

Acid, Santoninic.
 Aconite: in the fever produced.
 Aloes: enema.
 Alum: injections.
 Ammonium Chloride: to prevent accumulation of intestinal mucus, which serves as nidus.
 Castor Oil.
 Chloroform.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Croton Oil: in tape-worm.
 Ether: injection of solution of 15 minims in water.
 Filmaron: efficient in tape-worm.

Kamala: in tape-worm.
 Koussein: in tape-worm.
 Male Fern: oleo-resin, in tape-worm.
 Mercurial Ointment: introduced into rectum relieves itching and is anthelmintic.
 Myrtol: in ascarides and round worms.
 Naphthalene: in tape-worm.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Papain: in tape-worms, ascarides.
 Pelletierine: in tape-worm.
 Quassia: enema, in thread-worms.

Santonin.
Scammony: for thread-worms in rectum.

Senna and Spigelia.
Tannin: enema.
Thymol: in tape-worm.

WOUNDS.—Injuries to the body given by accident or violence.

Antiseptic washes

R Hydrargyri Bichloridi
Mercki . . . grn. iii
Aquæ O i

For washing wounds, irrigating cavities, and saturating dressings.

R Acidi Carbolici
Mercki . . . fl 3 i-ii
Aquæ O i
As wash, irrigating fluid, or on dressings.

R Creolini-Pearson fl 3 i
Aquæ O i
For irrigating, washing, or on dressings.

R Formaldehydi Mercki
(Medicinal) ℥ x
Aquæ O i
Apply as a wash or irrigating fluid.

R Potassii Permanganatis
Mercki . . . grn. xxx
Aquæ fl 3 viii
For washing poisoned wounds, and for injecting hypodermically around such wounds.

Dusting powders

R Iodoformogeni . . . 3 iv
Dust on wound, and change when discharge demands it.

Remedies for Wounds

Acetanilide: as dusting powder.
Acid, Boric: as wash, dusting powder, ointment, etc.
Acid, Carbolic.
Alcohol: in pyrexia, as an antiseptic and astringent dressing; useful in contused wounds.
Aluminum Acetate.
Balsam Peru.
Benzoin.

R Pulv. Acetanilidi
Mercki 3 ii
Pulv. Acidi
Borici Mercki 3 i
Dust on or apply as needed.

R Pulv. Iodoformi
Mercki 3 iiss
Thymolis Iodidi
Mercki 3 v
Sacchari Lactis
Mercki 3 iss
Use as dusting powder 3 times daily.

Dressing

R Thymolis Iodidi
Mercki 3 i
Petrolati 3 iiii
Lanum Mercki . . . 3 v

R Phenolis Mercki fl 3 i
Glycerini Mercki fl 3 ii

Paint for superficial wounds

R Iodoformi Mercki 3 i
Collodii Flexilis
Mercki fl 3 vii
Hold edges of wound in perfect apposition, and apply with camel's-hair brush.

R Ichthyolis fl 3 i
Collodii Flexilis
Mercki fl 3 vii

Bismuth Oxyiodide.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Borax.
Collodion: to exclude air.
Creolin-Pearson.
Dionin.
Formaldehyde.
Glycerin.
Hydrogen Peroxide.

Ichthoform.
 Ichthyol: useful in open wounds.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Opium.
 Perhydrol.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Silver Nitrate: to destroy unhealthy granulations.

Stearates.
 Styptic Collodion: to prevent bed-sores, etc.
 Tannoform.
 Thymol.
 Thymol Iodide: as dusting powder, ointment, etc.
 Traumaticin.
 Zinc Carbonate or Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate.

WRY-NECK.—Twisting of neck due to contraction of the cervical muscles. See TORTICOLLIS.

YELLOW FEVER.—An acute, infectious fever peculiar to warm climates, and attended with jaundice, gastric hemorrhage, and intestinal hemorrhage.

Bedside Diagnosis.—

Life cycle in mosquito lasts 12 days.

Incubation in man is always below 5 days.

Onset: Abrupt with epigastric pain and tenderness.

Rapid pulse and a fever of 102–103° F.

The *primary fever* reaches its height on the third day and begins to decline by lysis. A period of calm follows, lasting until the fifth day.

Jaundice occurs as early as the second day.

Albuminuria is always present.

Tendency to hemorrhage from skin and mucus membranes.

Black Vomit occurs on the third day.

On the third day as the temperature increases the pulse decreases (*Bradycardia*).

Characteristic face: Flushed and jaundiced conjunctiva; eyes are bright, anxious and apprehensive.

A *secondary fever* may occur together with the black vomit.

Fever lasts 2 days and terminates also by lysis.

Late death is due to nephritis.

Antiseptic, gastro-intestinal

R Hydrargyri Chloridi
 Mitis Mercki . grn. iii
 Sodii Bicarbon-
 atis Mercki . grn. x
 Give on tongue.
 (Initial purge.)

R Salolis Mercki . 3 i
 Resorcin. Mercki 3 i
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menthae Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 3 hours.

R Betanaphtholis Benzoatis
 Mercki . . . 3 i
 Ichthalbini . . 3 ii
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menthae Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 3 hours.

For black vomit

R Stypticini . . . grn. xx
 Antipyrin. Mercki 3 iss
 Syr. Aurantii . fl 3 vi
 Aquæ . q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful ev. 3 to 4 hrs.

R Antipyrin. Mercki 3 ii
 Ergotini Bon-
 jeani Mercki . 3 i
 Acidi Tannici
 Mercki . . . 3 ii
 Aq. Cinnamomi. fl 3 iii
 Teaspoonful with water
 every 3 hours.

R Cocainæ Hydro-
 chlor. Mercki grn. viii
 Tr. Capsici . . fl 3 v
 Aq. Chloroformi
 ad fl 3 ii
 Teaspoonful in water as
 needed

For high fever

R Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xl
 Acetanilidi Merck grn. xxx
 Euquininæ. . . grn. xl
 Caffeinæ Mercki grn. vi
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One powder every three or
 four hours, until the tempera-
 ture falls.

R Triphenini . . . 3 i
 Euquininæ. . . 3 i
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Menthæ Pip. gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One powder every four
 hours, until the temperature
 falls.

For nausea and vomiting

R Cocainæ Hydrochloridi
 Mercki . . . grn. viii
 Bismuthi Subni-
 tratis Mercki. 3 i
 Resorcin. Mercki grn. xxx
 Pulv. Sacchari . grn. xxx
 Ol. Limonis . . gtt. i
 Div. in pulv. no. xii.
 One every 3 hours.

For neuralgic pains

R Dionini . . . grn. viii
 Antipyrin. Mercki grn. xl
 Tinct. Gelsemii . fl 3 iss
 Spt. Vini Gallici fl 3 i
 Syrupi, q. s. ad fl 3 ii
 Dessertspoonful every 3
 hours, as needed.

Remedies for Yellow Fever

Acetanilide.
 Acid, Carboic: subcutaneously
 and by mouth, even in "coffee-
 grounds" vomit.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.
 Aconite.
 Antipyrine: for high temperature.
 Belladonna.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Calomel: as purgative, on first day.
 Capsicum: to prevent black vomit.
 Chloroform: before food to prevent
 vomiting.
 Cocaine: to prevent vomiting.
 Dionin.
 Duboisine: as hypnotic.
 Ergot or Ergotin Bonjean: to re-
 strain hemorrhage.
 Gelseminine or Gelsemium.
 Lime-Water: with milk, for vom-
 iting.
 Menthol.

Mercury Salts.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium.
 Pilocarpine: $\frac{1}{4}$ grain hypodermi-
 cally in the first stage, and car-
 ried to point of emesis, catharsis
 and diaphoresis, very efficient.
 Potassium Acetate.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Resorcinol.
 Salol.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Benzoate: subcutaneously.
 Sodium Bicarbonate: to counter-
 act gastric and intestinal hyper-
 acidity.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Stimulants.
 Stypticin: for the black vomit.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Triphenin.
 Veronal: as hypnotic.

PART III—CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS

ACCORDING TO THEIR PHYSIOLOGIC ACTIONS

Alteratives.

Acid, Arsenous.
Acid, Cacodylic.
Acid, Hydriodic.
Acid, Perosmic.
Ammon. Benzoate.
Ammon. Chloride.
Antimony salts.
Antithyroidin.
Arsenic and Mercury
Iodides, Solution.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenites and Ar-
senates.
Barium Chloride.
Calcium Chloride.
Cimicifuga.
Colchicum and Col-
chicine.
Copper salts.
Creosote, Beech-
wood, and its com-
pounds.
Cupro-hemol.
Ethyl Iodide.
Fibrolysin.
Gaduol.
Gold salts.
Guaiacol and its com-
pounds.
Ichthalbin.
Ichthoform.
Ichthyol.
Iodides.
Iodipin.
Iodival.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodo-hemol.
Iodol.
Iron Bromide.
Iron Cacodylate.
Manganese Dioxide.
Mercurials.
Potassium Dichro-
mate.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassa, Sulphur-
ated.
Pulsatilla.
Sanguinaria.
Silver salts.
Sodium Cacodylate.
Sodium Metavana-
date.
Stillingia.
Sulphur.

Suprarenal Capsule.
Thiocol.
Thiosinamine.
Thyraden.
Thyroidin.
Xanthoxylum.
Zinc salts.

Analgesics.—See ANO- DYNES, GENERAL.

Anaphrodisiacs.

Belladonna.
Bromalin.
Bromides.
Bromipin.
Camphor.
Cocaine.
Conium and Coniine.
Digitalis.
Gelseminine.
Gelsemium.
Hyoscine Hydro-
bromide.
Hyoseyamus.
Opium.
Stramonium.

Anesthetics, General.— See also ANO- DYNES, GENERAL.

Chloroform.
Ether.
Ethyl Bromide.
Nitrous Oxide.

Anesthetics, Local.—

See also ANO-
DYNES, LOCAL.

Anæsthesin.
Betaucaine Lac-
tate.
Cocaine.
Chloretone.
Ether Spray.
Ethyl Chloride.
Eugenol.
Guethol.
Holocaine.
Menthol.
Nirvanin.
Orthoform.
Pyramidon.
Tropacocaine.

Anodynes, General.

Acetanilide.
Acetphenetidin.

Acetylphenylhydra-
zine.
Acid, Perosmic.
Acid, Salicylic; and
Salicylates.
Aconitine.
Antipyrine.
Apolysin.
Aspirin.
Atropine.
Atropine Methyl-
bromide.
Bromides.
Bromural.
Butyl-chloral Hy-
drate.
Caffeine.
Camphor, Mono-
bromated.
Chloroform.
Citrophen.
Codeine.
Dionin.
Euphorin.
Exalgin.
Gelseminine.
Kryofine.
Lactophenin.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine salts.
Neurodin.
Neurosine.
Oil Gaultheria.
Phenacetin.
Saloquinine.
Triphenin.

Anodynes, Local.—See also ANESTHETICS.

Acid, Carbolic.
Aconite, tincture.
Aconitine.
Ammonia Water.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Chloroform.
Chloral, Hydrated.
Cocaine.
Ethyl Chloride.
Guaiacol.
Ichthyol.
Oil Hyoseyamus.
Tropacocaine.

Antacids or Alkalines.

Calcium Carbonate.
Lime-Water.

- Lithium Carbonate.
Magnesia.
Magnes. Carbonate.
Potass. Bicarbonate.
Potass. Carbonate.
Potass. Hydroxide.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Carbonate.
Sodium Hydroxide.
- Anthelmintics.**
Aloes.
Aloin.
Ammonium Embe-
late.
Aspidium.
Chenopodium.
Chloroform.
Filmaron.
Koussein.
Naphthalene.
Oil Turpentine.
Extract Male Fern.
Pelletierine Tannate.
Pumpkin Seed.
Quassia Infusion.
Santonin (with calo-
mel).
Sodium Santoninate.
Spigelia.
Thymol.
- Antichlorotics.**
Arsen-hemol.
Arsen-triferrin.
Hemogallol.
Hemol.
Iron Salts.
Manganese Salts.
Triferrin.
- Anti-emetics.**
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Bismuth Subcarb.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Bromides.
Cerium Oxalate.
Chloroform.
Codeine.
Dionin.
Ether.
Menthol.
Morphine.
Orexine.
- Antiepileptics.**
Acid, Perosmic.
Bromalin.
Bromides.
Bromipin.
Bromural.
Ethylene Bromide.
Zinc Lactate.
- Antigalactagogues.**
Agaricin.
Belladonna.
- Camphor: topically.
Conium.
Ergot.
Iodides.
Saline Purgatives.
- Antigonorrhoeics.**
Airol.
Alum.
Alumnol.
Argentamine.
Argonin.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Oxyiodide.
Copaiba.
Cubebs.
Hydrastine Hydro-
chloride.
Ichthargan.
Ichthyol.
Largin.
Oil Santal.
Potassium Perman-
ganate.
Protargol.
Pyoktanin.
Santyl.
Silver Citrate.
Silver Nitrate.
Thalline Sulphate.
Zinc salts.
- Antihidrotics.**
Acid, Agaricic.
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Tannic.
Agaricin.
Atropine.
Atropine Methyl-
bromide.
Eumydrin.
Euquinine.
Lead Acetate.
Picrotoxin.
Quinine.
Salicin.
Thallium Acetate.
- Antilithics.**
Acid, Benzoic; and
Benzoates.
Alkalies.
Calcium Hippurate.
Eunatrol.
Formin.
Lithium salts.
Lysidine.
Lycetol.
Magnesium Citrate.
Magnesium Oxide.
Piperazine.
Potass. Bicarbonate.
Potass. Carbonate.
Potassium Citrate.
Saliformin.
- Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Pyrophos-
phate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Uricidin.
Uropherin B. and S.
Urosin.
- Antineuralgics.** — See
ANODYNES.
- Antiparasitics.** — See
ANTISEPTICS and
DISINFECTANTS.
- Antiperiodics.**
Acid, Arsenous; and
Arsenites.
Acid, Picric.
Ammon. Fluoride.
Aristochin.
Arsen-hemol.
Berberine Carbonate.
Cinchona: and alka-
loids of.
Eucalyptol.
Euquinine.
Methylene Blue.
Phenocoll Hydro-
chloride.
Quinidine.
Quinine.
Quinoidine.
Salicin.
Saloquinine.
- Antiphlogistics.** — See
also ANTIPYRET-
ICS.
Aconite: tincture.
Antimony and Potas-
sium Tartrate.
Digitoxin.
Gelsemium.
Ichthalbin.
Ichthargan.
Ichthyol: internally.
Lead salts.
Mercury.
Opium.
- Antipyretics.**
Acetanilide.
Acetphenetid. in.
Acetylphenylhydraz-
ine.
Acid, Benzoic.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Citric.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite: tincture.
Ammonium Acetate:
solution.
Ammonium Ben-
zoate.

Antipyrine.
 Apolysin.
 Aspirin.
 Bebeerine.
 Chinaphenin.
 Cinchonidine.
 Citrophen.
 Diplosal.
 Eupyrin.
 Euquinine.
 Lactophenin.
 Neurodin.
 Phenacetin.
 Pyramidon.
 Quinidine.
 Quinine and salts.
 Resorcinol.
 Saloquinine.
 Saloquinine Salicylate.
 Thalline Sulphate.
 Thermodin.
 Triphenin.
 Veratrum Viride.

Antirheumatics.

Acetanilide.
 Acid, Acetylsalicylic.
 Acid, Hydriodic.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aspirin.
 Betol.
 Colchicum
 Colchicum Salicylate.
 Diplosal.
 Glycosal.
 Guaiac Resin.
 Guaicol-Salol.
 Iodides.
 Iodipin.
 Iodival.
 Mesotan.
 Methyl Salicylate.
 Oil Betula.
 Salicin.
 Salol.
 Saloquinine Salicylate.

Antiseptics.—See also DISINFECTANTS.

Acetanilide.
 Acid, Benzoic; and Benzoates.
 Acid, Boric; and Borates.
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Cinnamic.
 Acid, Picric.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Airol.
 Albargin.

Aluminum Acetate.
 Aluminum Sulphate.
 Alumol.
 Anthrasol.
 Antinosin.
 Aristol.
 Betanaphthol.
 Betol.
 Bismal.
 Bismuth Benzoate.
 Bismuth Oxyiodide.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Borax.
 Chlorine Water.
 Creolin-Pearson.
 Creosote, Beechwood, and its compounds.
 Epicarin.
 Eucalyptol.
 Eudoxine.
 Eugenol.
 Euphorin.
 Europhen.
 Formaldehyde.
 Glycozone.
 Guaiacol.
 Helmitol.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Hydrozone.
 Ichthalbin.
 Ichthargan.
 Ichthoform.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodoform.
 Iodoformogen.
 Iodol.
 Iodozen.
 Largin.
 Loretin.
 Losophan.
 Lysol.
 Magnesium-Perhydrol.
 Magnes. Salicylate.
 Magnesium Sulphite.
 Mercuro.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Mercury Chloride.
 Mercury Cyanide.
 Mercury Iodide, Red.
 Mercury Oxycyanide.
 Myrtol.
 Naphthalene.
 Oil Betula.
 Oil Cade.
 Oil Eucalyptus.
 Oil Pinus Pumilio.
 Oil Pinus Sylvestris.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Paraform.
 Perhydrol.
 Pieratol.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potass. Permangan.

Pyoktanin Blue.
 Pyoktanin Yellow.
 Quinine.
 Quinosol.
 Resorcinol.
 Silver Citrate.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Biborate.
 Sodium Bisulphite.
 Sodium Borate.
 Sodium Fluoride.
 Sodium Formate.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Sodium Sulphocarbolate.
 Sodium Thiosulphate.
 Tannoform.
 Terebene.
 Terpinol.
 Thalline Sulphate.
 Thymol.
 Thymol Iodide.
 Trioxymethylene.
 Uriseptin.
 Vioform.
 Xeroform.
 Zinc Carbolate.
 Zinc-Perhydrol.
 Zinc Permanganate.
 Zinc Phenolsulphonate.

Antisialagogues.

Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Cocaine Hydrochlor.
 Myrrh.
 Opium.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Sodium Borate.

Antispasmodics.

Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil.
 Ammon. Valerate.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Antispasmin.
 Atropine.
 Benzene.
 Bromalin.
 Bromides.
 Bromipin.
 Bromoform.
 Bromural.
 Camphor.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloroform.
 Coniine Hydrobromide.
 Dionin.

Erythrol Tetrani-
trate.
Eserine.
Ether.
Ethyl Bromide.
Ethyl Iodide.
Hyosine Hydro-
brom.
Hyoscyamus.
Lactucarium.
Lobelia.
Lupulin.
Morphine.
Musk.
Nitrites.
Nitroglycerin.
Opium.
Paraldehyde.
Pulsatilla: tincture.
Stramonium.
Validol.
Valyl.
Zinc Valerate.

Antisuppurative.
Leukofermantin.

Antituberculars.
Acid, Cinnamic.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Arsenical com-
pounds.
Cantharidin.
Cod-liver Oil.
Creosote, Beech-
wood, and its com-
pounds.
Eugenol.
Gaduol.
Guaiaacetin.
Guaiacol.
Glycerinophos-
phates.
Guaiacol-Salol.
Guethol.
Ichthalbin.
Ichthyol.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodol.
Menthol.
Methylene Blue.
Sodium Cacodylate.
Sodium Cinnamate.
Sodium Formate.
Sodium Metavana-
date.
Styracol.
Thiocol.

Antizymotics. — See
ANTISEPTICS and
DISINFECTANTS.

Aperients. — See CA-
THARTICS.

Aphrodisiacs.
Cantharides.
Damiana.
Gaduol.
Glycerinophos-
phates.
Gold.
Muir Puama: fl. ext.
Nux Vomica.
Phosphorus.
Strychnine.
Yohimbine.

Astringents.
Acid, Acetic.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Picric.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Adrenalin.
Albargin.
Alum.
Aluminum Acetate:
solution.
Aluminum Aceto-
tartrate.
Aluminum Sulphate.
Bismuth Subgallate,
and other bismuth
salts.
Cadmium Acetate.
Cadmium Sulphate.
Copper Acetate.
Copper Sulphate.
Ferropyrine.
Gallobromol.
Hydrastine Hydro-
chlor.
Ichthargan.
Ichthyol.
Iron Sulphate, and
other iron salts.
Lead Acetate, and
other lead salts.
Mercuriol.
Paranephren.
Potassium Dichro-
mate.
Silver Citrate.
Silver Nitrate.
Zinc Acetate.
Zinc Sulphate.

Astringents, Intestinal.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Tannic.
Bismal.
Bismuth Naphtho-
late.
Bismuth Subgallate,
and other bismuth
salts.
Bismutose.
Catechu.

Eudoxine.
Geranium.
Hematoxylon.
Ichthalbin.
Kino.
Krameria.
Lead Acetate.
Silver Nitrate.
Tannalbin.
Tannigen.
Tannoform.
Tannopine.
Xeroform.

Cardiac Sedatives.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite.
Antimony prepara-
tions.
Atropine Methyl-
bromide.
Chloroform.
Digipuratum.
Digitalin, German.
Digitalis.
Gelsemium.
Pilocarpine.
Veratrine.
Veratrum Viride.

Cardiac Stimulants.
Adonidin.
Ammonia.
Ammon. Carbonate.
Atropine.
Barium Chloride.
Caffeine.
Convallamarin.
Digipuratum.
Digitalin, German.
Digitalis.
Digitoxin.
Erythrol Tetrani-
trate.
Ether.
Nitroglycerin.
Oxygen.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Strophanthin.
Strophanthus.
Strychnine.

Carminatives.
Anise.
Calumba.
Capsicum.
Cardamom.
Caraway.
Cascarilla.
Chamomile.
Cinchona.
Chirata.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Gentian.
Ginger.

Nutmeg.
Nux Vomica.
Oil Cajuput.
Oil Mustard.
Orange Peel.
Orexine.
Pepper.
Pimenta.
Quassia.
Sassafras.
Serpentaria.
Validol.

Cathartics.**LAXATIVES:**

Apocodeine Hydrochloride.
Cascara Sagrada.
Ceridin.
Glycerin.
Magnes. Carbonate.
Magnesium Oxide.
Manna.
Mannit.
Oil, Almond, Exp.
Oil, Olive.
Phenolphthalein.
Rhamnus Cathart.
Rhamnus Frang.
Sulphur.

SIMPLE PURGATIVES:

Aloes.
Aloin.
Calomel.
Oil, Castor.
Rhubarb.
Senna.

SALINE PURGATIVES:

Magnesium Citrate.
Magnesium Sulphate.
Potassium Bitartrate.
Potassium Tartrate.
Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Pyrophosphate.
Sodium Sulphate.
Sodium Tartrate.

DRASTIC CATHARTICS:

Colocynth.
Colocynthin.
Elaterin.
Elaterium.
Euonymin.
Gamboge.
Jalap.
Oil, Croton.
Podophylin.

Podophyllum.
Scammony.

HYDRAGOGUES:

Drastic Cathartics in large doses.
Saline Purgatives.

CHOLAGOGUES:

Aloin.
Euonymin.
Leptandrin.
Mercurials.
Ox-Gall.
Podophyllum.
Sodium Choleate.

Caustics. — See ESCHAROTICS.

Cerebral Depressants.
—See also NARCOTICS.

Anesthetics, general.
Antispasmodics.
Hypnotics.
Narcotics.

Cerebral Stimulants.

Alcohol.
Amyl Nitrite.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Caffeine.
Cannabis.
Coca.
Cocaine.
Coffee.
Erythrol Tetrinitrate.
Ether.
Nitroglycerin.
Strychnine.

Cholagogues.—See CATHARTICS; also STIMULANTS, *Hepatic*.

Cicatrizants.—See ANTISEPTICS.

Constructives.—See TONICS.

Counter-Irritants.—See IRRITANTS.

Demulcents.

Acacia.
Albumin.
Althea.
Cetraria.
Chondrus.

Elm.
Flaxseed.
Gelatin.
Glycerin.
Oil, Almond, Exp.
Oil, Olive.
Salep.
Starch.

Deodorants.—See also DISINFECTANTS.

Acid, Carbolic.
Calcium Permangan.
Chlorine Water.
Creolin-Pearson.
Formaldehyde.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Hydrozone.
Iron Sulphate.
Perhydrol.
Potass. Permangan.
Tannoform.
Zinc Chloride.

Deoxidizers (Reducing Agents or Reactives).

Acid, Pyrogallie.
Eugallol.
Euresol.
Ichthyol.
Lenigallol.
Resorcinol.
Saligallol.

Depilatories.

Barium Sulphide.
Calcium Oxide.
Calcium Sulphide.
Cautery.
Sodium Ethylate.
Sodium Sulphide.
Strontium Sulphide.

Depressants, Various.

—See CEREBRAL, HEPATIC, MOTOR, RESPIRATORY.—Also CARDIAC SEDATIVES.

Diaphoretics and Sudorifics.

Acid, Salicylic; and Salicylates.
Aconite.
Aconitine.
Ammonium Acetate.
Camphor.
Dover's Powder.
Ether.
Guaiac.
Opium.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Nitrate.

Sodium Nitrate.
Spirit Nitrous Ether.
Veratrum Viride.

Digestives.

Acid, Hydrochloric.
Acid, Lactic.
Diastase of Malt.
Extract of Malt.
Orexine: indirectly
by increasing pep-
tic secretion and
gastric peristalsis.
Pancreatin.
Papain.
Pepsin.

Discutients.—See RE-
SOLVENTS.

Disinfectants.—See
also DEODORANTS.

Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Aluminum Acetotar-
trate.
Aluminum Chloride.
Ammonium Persul-
phate.
Betanaphthol.
Borates.
Calcium Permangan.
Chlorine Water.
Creolin-Pearson.
Eucalyptol.
Formaldehyde.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Ichthargan.
Iron Sulphate.
Largin.
Lime, Chlorinated.
Lysol.
Mercury Bichloride.
Oil Eucalyptus.
Perhydrol.
Potass. Permangan.
Quinosol.
Solution Chlorinated
Soda.
Thymol.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc-Perhydrol.

Diuretics.

Acet-theocin So-
dium.
Adonidin.
Adonis Vernalis.
Agurin.
Ammonium Acetate.
Apocynum.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Cactus Grandiflorus.

Caffeine.
Convallamarin.
Copaiba.
Cubebs.
Digipuratum.
Digitalin, German.
Digitalis.
Digitoxin.
Diuretin.
Formin.
Juniper.
Kava Kava.
Lithium Salts.
Lycetol.
Lysidine.
Matico.
Nitrites.
Oil Juniper.
Oil Santal.
Pilocarpine Hydro-
chlor.
Piperazine.
Potassium Acetate.
Potassium Bitar-
trate.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Nitrate.
Saliformin.
Sodium Acetate.
Sodium Nitrate.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Spirit Nitrous Ether.
Squill.
Strophanthus.
Theobromine.
Theobromine and
Sodium Salicylate.
Theocin.
Theophylline.
Theophylline and
Sodium Acetate.
Theophylline and
Sodium Salicylate.
Uropherin, B and S.

Ecbolics.—See OXY-
TICICS.

Emetics.

Alum.
Antimony and Po-
tassium Tartrate.
ApomorphineHydro-
chloride.
Copper Sulphate.
Emetine.
Ipecac.
Mercury Subsul-
phate.
Mustard, with tepid
water.
Zinc Sulphate.

Emmenagogues.

Acid, Oxalic.
Aloes.

Aloin.
Amenyl.
Apiol.
Cantharides.
Cimicifuga.
Cotton-root Bark.
Ergot.
Eumenol.
Guaiac.
Iron Chloride, and
other salts of iron.
Manganese Dioxide.
Myrrh.
Pennyroyal.
Potass. Permangan.
Rue.
Savin.
Tansy.

Errhines.—STERNUTA-
TORIES.

Cubebs.
Sanguinarine.
Veratrine.
White Hellebore.

Escharotics.—CAUS-
TICS.

Acid, Acetic, Glacial.
Acid, Arsenous.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Monochlora-
cetic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Perosmic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Alum, Burnt.
Copper Sulphate.
Iodine.
Potass. Hydroxide.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Hydroxide.
Sodium Ethylate.
Zinc Chloride.

Expectorants.

Acid, Benzoic.
Ammoniac.
Ammon. Carbonate.
Ammon. Chloride.
Ammon. Salicylate.
Antimony and Po-
tassium Tartrate.
Antimony salts in
general.
Apocodeine Hydro-
chloride.
ApomorphineHydro-
chloride.
Balsam Tolu.
Benzoates.
Emetine, in small
doses.
Ipecac.

Lobelia.
Oil Turpentine.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
Potassium Iodide.
Pyridine.
Sanguinarine.
Saponin.
Senegin.
Squill.
Tar.
Terebene.
Terpene Hydrate.
Terpinol.

Galactagogues.

Acid, Lactic.
Alcohol.
Ammon. Chloride.
Castor Oil: topically.
Extract Malt.
Jaborandi.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.

Gastric Tonics.—STOMACHICS.

Alkalies: before meals.
Aloes.
Aloin.
Aromatics.
Berberine Carbonate.
Bismuth salts.
Bitters.
Carminatives.
Hydrastis.
Ichthalbin.
Nux Vomica.
Orexine.
Quassin.

Germicides.—See ANTISEPTICS and DISINFECTANTS.**Hematinics.—See also TONICS.**

Acid, Arsenous: and arsenical compounds.
Acid, Cacodylic.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsen-triferrin.
Ext. Bone-marrow.
Ferratin.
Gaduol.
Hemo-gallol.
Hemol.
Hemoglobin.
Iron Compounds.
Manganese Compounds.
Sodium Cacodylate.
Sod. Metavanadate.
Triferrin.

Hemostatics. — See STYPTICS and HEMOSTATICS.**Hepatic Depressants.****LESSENING BILE.**

Euquinine.
Lead Acetate.
Morphine.
Opium.
Purgatives.
Quinine.

LESSENING UREA:

Colchicum.
Dionin.
Euquinine.
Morphine.
Opium.
Quinine.

LESSENING GLYCOGEN:

Arsenic.
Antimony.
Codeine.
Dionin.
Morphine.
Opium.
Phosphorus.

Hepatic Stimulants.

Acid, Benzoic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Nitrohydrochlor.
Aloes.
Ammon. Chloride.
Amyl Nitrite.
Antimony.
Arsenic.
Benzoates.
Calomel.
Colocynth.
Eunatrol.
Euonymin.
Podophyllin.
Resin Jalap.
Sanguinarine.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Choleate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Pyrophosphate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Sodium Sulphate.

Hypnotics (SOPORIFICS).

Acetanilide.
Amylene Hydrate.
Apocodeine Hydrochloride.
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.

Bromural.
Cannabine Tannate.
Chloral, Hydrated.
Chloralose.
Chloralamide.
Chloretone.
Codeine.
Dionin.
Dormiol.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Hedonal.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
Hyoscyamine.
Hypnal.
Isopral.
Morphine.
Paraldehyde.
Propional.
Sulfonal.
Sulphonethylmethane.
Sulphonmethane.
Trional.
Urethane.
Veronal.
Veronal-Sodium.

Intestinal Astringents. — See ASTRINGENTS.**Irritants.****RUBEFIACIENTS:**

Alcohol.
Ammonia.
Arnica.
Canada Pitch.
Capsicum.
Iodine.
Menthol.
Mustard.
Oil Turpentine.
Oleoresin Capsicum.
Spirit Formic Acid.

PUSTULANTS:

Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
Oil Croton.
Potass. Hydroxide.
Silver Nitrate.

VESICANTS:

Acid, Acetic, Glacial.
Cantharides.
Cantharidin.
Chrysarobin.
Mezereon.
Oil Mustard, Volat.

Laxatives.—See CATHARTICS.

Motor Depressants.

Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite.
Amyl Nitrite.
Apomorphine Hydrochloride.
Bromalin.
Bromides.
Bromipin.
Bromoform.
Bromural.
Chloral, Hydrated.
Chloroform (large doses).
Coniine Hydrobromide.
Gelsemium.
Gold Bromide.
Lobelia.
Nitrites.
Nitroglycerin.
Physostigmine.
Quinine: large doses.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Veratrum Viride.

Motor Excitants.

Alcohol.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Brucine.
Camphor.
Chloroform.
Nux Vomica.
Picrotoxin.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
Pyridine.
Strychnine.

Mydriatics.

Atropine.
Atropine Methylbromide.
Eumydrine.
Euphthalmine Hydrochloride.
Homatropine Hydrobromide.
Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
Mydrine.
Scopolomine Hydrobromide.

Myotics.

Arecoline Hydrobromide.
Eserine (Physostigmine).
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.

Narcotics.—See also HYPNOTICS.
Chloroform.

Chloral, Hydrated.

Conium.
Dionin.
Hyoscine.
Hyoscyamine.
Morphine.
Opium.
Propional.
Stramonium.
Sulfonal.
Sulphonethylethane.
Sulphonmethane.
Trional.
Veronal.
Veronal-Sodium.

Nervines.—See ANTI-SPASMODICS, ANODYNES, SEDATIVES, ANESTHETICS, MOTOR DEPRESSANTS, MOTOR STIMULANTS, NARCOTICS.

Nutrients.—See HEMATINICS and TONICS.

Oxytocics (ECBOLICS).

Cotton-root Bark.
Ergot.
Euquinine.
Hydrastine.
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.
Pennyroyal.
Quinine.
Rue.
Savin.

Parasiticides.—See ANTISEPTICS and DISINFECTANTS.

Ptyalagogues.—See SIALAGOGUES.

Purgatives.—See CATHARTICS.

Pustulants.—See IRRITANTS.

Reconstructives.

Afermol (for suppurating wounds).
Substitol (for badly granulating wounds, burns, etc.).

Refrigerants.

Acid, Acetic.
Acid, Citric.
Acid, Phosphoric.

Acid, Tartaric.

Ammonium Acetate.
Magnesium Citrate.
Magnes. Sulphate.
Potass. Bitartrate.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Nitrate.
Potassium Tartrate.
Sodium Nitrate.
Sodium Sulphate.
Sodium Tartrate.

Resolvents (DISCUTIENTS).

Acid, Perosmic.
Arsenic.
Fibrolysin.
Gaduol.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol.
Iodides.
Iodine.
Iodipin.
Iodival.
Iodol.
Iodo-hemol.
Mercurials.
Thiosinamine.

Respiratory Depressants.

Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite.
Chloral, Hydrated.
Chloroform.
Conium.
Gelsemium.
Opium.
Physostigma.
Veratrum Viride.

Respiratory Stimulants.

Aspidosperma (Quebracho).
Aspidospermine.
Atropine.
Caffeine.
Cocaine.
Strychnine.

Restoratives.—See HEMATINICS, TONICS.

Rubefacients.—See IRRITANTS.

Sedatives, Cardiac (or Vascular).—See CARDIAC SEDATIVES.

Sedatives, Nerve.—See also DEPRESSANTS.
Acetanilide.
Acid, Hydrobromic.

- Amylene Hydrate.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Antipyrine.
 Antispasmin.
 Bromalin.
 Bromides.
 Bromipin.
 Bromocoll.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Bromoform.
 Bromural.
 Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.
 Camphor.
 Camphor, M o n o - bromated.
 Chloral, Hydrated.
 Chloroform.
 Cimicifuga.
 Cocaine.
 Codeine.
 Conium.
 Dionin.
 Dormiol.
 Ethyl Bromide.
 Ethylene Bromide.
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide.
 Hyoscyamine.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Lactucarium.
 Lavender.
 Lobelia.
 Morphine.
 Neurosine.
 Paraldehyde.
 Rubidium and Ammonium Bromide.
 Scopolamine Hydrobromide.
 Stramonium.
 Sulfonal.
 Sulphonethylmethane.
 Sulphonmethane.
 Trional.
 Urethane.
 Valerian, and Valerates.
 Validol.
 Valyl.
 Veronal.
 Veronal-Sodium.
- Sialagogues** (PYTALAGOGUES).
 Acids and Alkalies.
 Antimony Compounds.
 Capsicum.
 Ginger.
 Iodine Compounds.
 Mercurials.
 Mezereon.
 Mustard.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochloride.
 Pyrethrum.
- Soporifics.**—See HYPNOTICS.
- Spinal Stimulants.**—See also MOTOR EXCITANTS.
 Alcohol.
 Atropine.
 Camphor: small doses.
 Nux Vomica.
 Picrotoxin.
 Strychnine.
- Sternutatories.**—See ERRHINES.
- Stimulants, Bronchial.**
 —See EXPECTORANTS.
- Stimulants, Various.**—
 GASTRIC, HEPATIC, RENAL, SPINAL, VASCULAR, etc.
- Stomachics.**—See GASTRIC TONICS.
- Styptics and Hemostatics.**
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Acid, Trichloroacetic.
 Adrenalin.
 Alum.
 Antipyrine.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Extract Suprarenal Capsule.
 Ferropyrine.
 Gelatin.
 Hamamelis.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Iron Chloride, Ferric.
 Iron Subsulphate.
 Iron Sulphate.
 Lead Acetate.
 Manganese Sulphate.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Perhydrol.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Stypticin.
 Styptol.
 Terpinol.
- Sudorifics.**—See DIAPHORETICS.
- Teniafuges.**—See ANTHELMINTICS.
- Tonics, Cardiac.**—See CARDIAC STIMULANTS.
- Tonics, General.**—See also HEMATINICS.
- VEGETABLE TONICS:**
 Bitters.
 Berberine Carbonate.
 Cinchona alkaloids and salts.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Eucalyptus.
 Euquinine.
 Gaduol.
 Hydrastis.
 Lecithin.
 Quassin.
 Quinidine.
 Salicin.
- MINERAL TONICS:**
 Acids, Mineral.
 Acid, Arsenous; and its salts.
 Acid, Hypophosphorous.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Bismuth salts.
 Copper salts: small doses.
 Gold salts.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hemo-gallol.
 Hemol.
 Hypophosphites.
 Ichthalbin.
 Ichthyol.
 Iron compounds.
 Manganese Compounds.
 Phosphorus.
- Tonics, Nerve.**—See NERVOUSNESS, NEURASTHENIA, NEURITIS, OPIUM HABIT, in Part II.
- Vaso-Constrictors.**
 Adrenalin.
 Ergot.
 Extract Suprarenal Capsule.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochloride.
 Hydrastine Hydrochloride.

Paranephrin.
Stypticin.
Styptol.

Vaso-Dilators.
Amyl Nitrite.
Ether.
Erythrol Tetrani-
trate.

Nitroglycerin.
Potassium Nitrite.
Sodium Nitrite.
Spirit Nitrous Ether.

Vascular Sedatives and
Vascular Stimu-
lants.—See CAR-
DIAC SEDATIVES

and C A R D I A C
STIMULANTS.

Vermicides.—See AN-
THELMINTICS.

Vesicants.—See IRRI-
TANTS.

PART IV—MISCELLANY

POISONING AND ITS TREATMENT

IN treating cases of poisoning the following four indications must be kept in mind:—(A) How to most quickly get the bulk of the poison out of the stomach by forcibly emptying it; (B) how to antidote the residual poison after evacuating the stomach; (C) how to eliminate from the system the poison that has entered the blood or gone into the intestines; (D) how to treat the dangerous symptoms as they arise from the effects of the poison. The doses given are for adults.

Acetanilide, Antifebrin, Antipyrine, Exalgin, and Phenacetin.—(A) Use stomach-tube to siphon out stomach. (Stomach-pumps are now seldom used, as they cannot be kept in order until wanted and they cost vastly more than the very best make of tubes.) In absence of stomach-tube use any long rubber tube of proper capacity, and small glass funnel to pour water into. Excite free vomiting with 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate or 1 to 4-dr. (4–15 Gm.) doses of mustard in tepid water, if no tube can be secured.—(D) Give aromatic spirit of ammonia in 30 to 60-min. (2–4 Cc.) doses, brandy or whisky in 1 to 3 fl. dr. (4–12 Cc.) doses, as stimulants; 2 to 3-min. (0.12–0.2 Cc.) doses of 2% solut. strychnine nitrate, to aid respiration; place patient at full length on floor or couch, loosen clothes, and supply plenty air or oxygen, to overcome cyanosis; apply hot-water bags or bottles, to keep up temperature; inject hypodermically 4 to 6 drops solution atropine sulphate containing 1 grn. to 1 fl. oz. (0.06 Gm. to 30 Cc.) water.

Acid, Acetic.—(A) Use stomach-tube with plenty of water, siphoning out stomach thoroughly.—(B) Give liberal quantities of calcined magnesia or magnesium carbonate, lime-water, sodium bicarbonate, or carbonate.—(D) Give milk, gruel, or oil, to protect mucosa.

Acid, Carbolic; and Cresote.—(A) In absence of excessive damage to mucosa of stomach, use stomach-tube, siphoning out stomach with alcoholic liquor or alcohol at first, followed by water. In absence of tube, give hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride, using 5 to 6 drops of 2% solut.—(B) Give alcoholic liquors or alcohol freely, to protect stomach from escharotic action of acid, and as stimulant. These wanting, give vinegar, dilute acetic acid, or white of egg.—(C) Give sodium sulphate or other *soluble* sulphate well diluted, to hasten elimination of acid that may have entered circulation.—(D) Apply warmth to extremities; give flaxseed tea, elm tea, or gruel, to protect mucosa; inject hypodermically 2 to 3-min. solut. atropine sulphate 1 grn. in 1 fl. oz. water, to

maintain blood-pressure; give inhalations of amyl nitrite, to assist respiration.

Acid, Carbonic; Choke Damp; and Coal Gas.—(C) Quickly get into lungs largest possible amount of pure air or oxygen. Stimulate respiration by raising and lowering arms, and by rhythmic pressure on chest.—(D) Where respiratory movements have ceased, throw cold water on face. If heart appears to have stopped, strike chest few sharp blows with open palm over cardiac region; give inhalations of ammonia or amyl nitrite, or enema of strong coffee.

Acid, Chromic; and Chromates.—(A) Use stomach-tube and siphon out stomach with abundance of water. Give $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 oz. (15–30 Gm.) mustard in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) tepid water, repeating every 15 minutes till emesis occurs. In absence of mustard, give hypodermically 5 to 6 drops of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride, or per os 20 grn (1.3 Gm.) zinc sulphate, repeating if necessary in 15 minutes.—(B) Give calcined magnesia or magnesium carbonate, sodium carbonate or bicarbonate, lime-water, or chalk in water.—(C) Protect mucosa by giving milk, gruel, flaxseed tea, or elm mucilage.

Acid, Hydrocyanic (Prussic); Bitter-Almond Oil; Cyanides; Cherry-laurel Water.—(A) Empty stomach with stomach-tube or emetic—4 drams (15 Gm.) mustard in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) water, or 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) zinc sulphate, assisted by pushing finger down throat or tickling fauces with feather, are quick methods.—(B) Flush stomach with dil. solut. hydrogen peroxide; or give 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) potassium carbonate in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, and follow immediately with mixture of 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) iron sulphate (or copperas) with 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) tincture iron in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water; or 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) Javelle water in glassful water, or $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (15 Cc.) chlorine water well diluted, may be used.—(C) Inject 15 min. (1 Cc.) undil. solut. hydrogen peroxide subcut. every few minutes till respiration and circulation improve.—(D) Immediately on seeing patient, pour cold water on face and chest, and give inhalations of ammonia, to stimulate respiration. Inject hypodermically 4 to 6 drops solut. atropine sulphate, 1 grn. to 1 fl. oz. (0.06 Gm. to 30 Cc.), to stimulate heart. Give brandy, whisky, or aromatic spirit ammonia, by mouth, rectum or hypodermically, for same purpose. See that patient receives largest possible amount of fresh air, and that body is kept warm by artificial heat.

Acid, Oxalic; and Oxalates.—(A) Use stomach-tube to siphon out contents of stomach, unless a very large and concentrated dose has been taken for long enough time to have destroyed the mucous membrane. Give in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, or 20-gr. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc

sulphate, repeated if necessary every 15 minutes, in cases where the stomach-tube cannot be used.—(B) Neutralize residual acid with magnesium oxide or carbonate, lime water, or chalk; do not use alkaline carbonates or bicarbonates.—(C) Give copious rectal enema, and plenty water by stomach.—(D) Apply hot fomentations to loins.

Acids, Mineral: Hydrochloric, Nitric, Nitrohydrochloric, Phosphoric, Sulphuric.—(A) With strong acids do not use stomach-tube or pump, for fear of perforation of esophagus or stomach wall.—(B) Give solutions sodium carbonate or bicarbonate. In their absence, give magnesium oxide or carbonate, lime-water, chalk, whiting, or plaster from the wall, mixed with water. Use barley-water, linseed tea, thin gruel, diluted starch, oil, milk, or white of egg freely.—(C) Administer hypodermic injection of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.008–0.015 Gm.) morphine sulphate, or give 10 to 12 min. (0.6–0.8 Cc.) deodorized tincture opium, to relieve pain.

Aconite and Aconitine.—(A) Siphon out stomach thoroughly with stomach-tube, or empty it promptly with hypodermic injection of 5 to 6 min. 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride. In absence of these, give 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, or 1-dr. (4 Gm.) doses of mustard in 1 fl. oz. water (30 Cc.), every 15 minutes until they act. Give plenty water.—(B) Give $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.05 Gm.) iodine and 2 grn. (0.12 Gm.) potassium iodide in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, or 5 grn. (0.3 Gm.) tannic acid, followed by water.—(D) Stimulate heart with aromatic spirit ammonia, brandy, or whisky; and give tincture digitalis in 15-min. (1 Cc.) doses hypodermically or 30 drop doses by mouth. Supply artificial heat, to keep the patient warm, and aid respiration with inhalations of few drops amyl nitrite. Supply plenty fresh air or oxygen, and have patient occupy position with head lower than body. Apply mustard plaster to pericardium. Give hypodermically 4 to 6 drops solution atropine sulphate containing 1 grn. to 1 fl. oz. (0.06 Gm. to 30 Cc.), and repeat in 1 hour if circulation is slow. If respiration ceases, rhythmically raise and lower arms from sides to over head and back again.

Alcohol.—(A) Use stomach-tube and plenty tepid water, followed by warm coffee, to thoroughly siphon out contents of stomach. If no tube is handy, evacuate stomach with 4-dr. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, repeated every 15 minutes till effective.—(B) Give strong coffee, or 2 to 4 min. (0.12–0.25 Cc.) 2% solut. strychnine nitrate hypodermically.—(D) Keep body very warm, and head cold. Give $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 fl. dr. (2–4 Cc.) doses of aromatic spirit ammonia, to overcome stupor, and repeatedly apply few drops of amyl nitrite or strong ammonia water to nose, to stimulate respiration. In case of asphyxia, use gal-

vanic current, and see that plenty of fresh air is supplied. If bladder is distended, use catheter.

Alkalies: Ammonia, Potassa, and Soda.—(A) Do not use stomach-tube, for fear of perforation. Assist vomiting, which is usually present, with copious draughts of tepid water.—(B) Give vinegar and water, acetic acid well diluted with water, 1 to 2 dr. (4–8 Gm.) tartaric acid to pint water, citric acid of same dilution, or orange juice or lemon juice in liberal amounts. When dangerous amount of ammonia has been *inhaled*, let patient smell acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, or chlorine water.—(D) To relieve pain, give $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 Gm.) morphine hypodermically, or 20 min. (1.3 Cc.) laudanum by mouth. To protect eroded membrane, give 1 to 4 fl. dr. (4–15 Cc.) olive oil, whites of 3 or 4 eggs, barley water, gruel, milk, mucilage or linseed tea.

Amyl Nitrite.—(A) Use stomach-tube, if poison swallowed. Hypodermic of 4 to 6 min. (0.25–0.36 Cc.) 2% solut. apomorphine.—(D) Supply plenty of air; place in recumbent position; assist respiration; give brandy; stimulate heart with 15-drop doses of tinct. digitalis.

Aniline Ink or Dyes.—Treat same as ACETANILIDE.

Antimony Compounds: Antimonial Wine, Tartar Emetic, etc.—(A) Where vomiting does not occur, use stomach-tube, or inject hypodermically 5 to 6 drops of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give copious amounts of very strong tea, 15 to 20 grn. (1–1.3 Gm.) tannic acid or same amount gallic acid in 2 or 3 fl. (60–90 Cc.) oz. warm water.—(D) Keep patient warm with artificial heat, protect mucous membrane of stomach with flaxseed tea, starch paste, milk, white of egg, or gruel. Relieve pain with $\frac{1}{8}$ -grn. (0.008 Gm.) hypodermics of morphine sulphate, or 20-drop doses of laudanum by mouth. Give strong coffee, whisky, or brandy, to overcome depression.

Antipyrine.—See ACETANILIDE.

Apocynin, Dogbane, Indian Hemp.—Treat as DIGITALIS.

Arsenic, Arsenical Fly-Paper, Donovan's Solution, Cobalt Salts, Fly Stone, Fowler's Solution, Scheele's Green, etc.—(A) Siphon out stomach with stomach-tube, if patient is seen soon after poisoning; otherwise use 4-dr. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, every 15 minutes till vomiting occurs; giving warm water after each dose, to hasten action.—(B) Give official arsenic antidote (Ferri Hydroxidum cum Magnesii Oxido) in 1-dr. (4 Gm.) doses, or dialysed iron in, 30-min. (2 Cc.) doses.—(D) Protect stomach with 3 to 4 fl. dr. (12–15 Cc.) sweet oil, gruel, starch, mucilage, linseed tea, or elm-bark mucilage. Relieve pain with 20-min. (1.3 Cc.) doses of laudanum by mouth, or $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -grn.

(0.008–0.015 Gm.) doses of morphine hypodermically. Give dose of castor oil. Keep patient warm with artificial heat or extra garments, and give brandy or whisky to avert collapse.

Atropine.—See BELLADONNA.

Barium Compounds.—Treat same as LEAD COMPOUNDS.

Belladonna or Atropine, Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamine, Stramonium or Daturine, Dulcamara or Solanine, Duboisia or Duboisine.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, using plenty water. If no tube at hand, use mustard in 4-dr. (15 Gm.) doses, zinc sulphate in 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses, or apomorphine hypodermically in 5-min. (0.3 Cc.) doses of 2% solut.—(B) In siphoning out stomach or before giving emetic, administer 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) tannic acid in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) water, followed by more water in few seconds. Strong decoctions of oak bark or walnut leaves will answer same purpose. In absence of any of these, 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) iodine with 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) potassium iodide in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) water will answer. Siphon must be used after this administration, or an emetic given.—(C) Give 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) doses of spirit nitrous ether, or $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 Gm.) pilocarpine nitrate, to hasten elimination.—(D) Give $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015–0.03 Gm.) doses of morphine, 10 to 15-min. (0.6–1 Cc.) doses of laudanum, or 1 to 2-grn. (0.06–0.12 Gm.) doses of opium, to subdue cerebral excitement. Eserine in $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.002–0.001 Gm.) doses will assist in same direction. Give strong tea or coffee, 3 fl. dr. (12 Cc.) doses of whisky or brandy, and apply hot water to feet, with alternate douches of hot and cold water, to overcome the reaction and depression. If respiration is affected, rhythmically raise and lower arms from side of body to over head and back again. Hold ammonia water to nostrils.

Benzene.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or use mustard in $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses, zinc sulphate in 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses, or apomorphine hypodermically in 5-min. (0.3 Cc.) doses of 2% solut., in all cases where benzene has been *swallowed*. In poisoning with benzene vapor, emesis or siphoning is unnecessary.—(D) See that patient gets abundance of fresh air. Rhythmically raise and lower arms from side of body to over head, and back again. To overcome depressing effects, give hypodermic injections of $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.001 Gm.) atropine, or 30 to 40-min. (2–2.6 Cc.) doses of tincture belladonna by mouth. Sustain heart by applying mild interrupted electric current over pericardium. Apply alternately cold- and hot-water douches to chest.

Bichromate of Potassium.—See ACID, CHROMIC.

Blue Stone (Copper Sulphate).—See MERCURY COMPOUNDS, under which head *copper* compounds are treated.

Bromides.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give 5 min. (0.3 Cc.) of 2% solut. apomorphine hypodermically.—(D) Give $\frac{1}{4}$ -grn. (0.015 Gm.) doses of morphine sulphate, to combat mental symptoms; citrated caffeine in 5 to 8-grn. (0.3–0.5 Gm.) doses, or strong coffee, to combat depressing effect; and tincture digitalis in doses of 20 to 25 min. (1.3–1.6 Gm.) to steady heart.

Bromine.—(A) If bromine was *swallowed*, siphon out stomach with tube, or cause vomiting with hypodermic of 5 min. (0.3 Cc. of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give freely white of egg, boiled starch, gelatin, or 2 to 3 dr. (8–12 Gm.) sodium or potassium carbonate or bicarbonate in 1 to 2 fl. oz. (30–60 Cc.) water.—(D) Give strong coffee, or 5 to 8-grn. (0.3–0.5 Gm.) doses of citrated caffeine, to overcome depression. Where bromine vapor has been *inhaled*, inhalations of ammonia or of steam are indicated.

Brucine.—See under STRYCHNINE.

Calabar Bean.—See PHYSOSTIGMA.

Camphor.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, filling and refilling several times with water. In absence of tube, give $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate, or hypodermic injections of apomorphine hydrochloride in 5-min. (0.3 Cc.) doses of 2% solut.—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil after stomach is emptied.—(D) Give frequent 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) doses of alcohol or brandy by mouth or hypodermically, to check tendency to convulsions. Have patient inhale ether for same purpose. Overcome cramps with alternate hot and cold douches, and apply hot-water bottles or warmed blankets to extremities.

Cannabis Indica.—Treatment as in OPIUM Poisoning.

Cantharides or Cantharidin.—(A) Empty stomach by siphoning with stomach-tube, or by emetic of 1 dr. (4 Gm.) mustard, 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) zinc sulphate, or 5 min. (0.3 Cc.) of 2% solution apomorphine hydrochloride, the latter hypodermically.—(C) Give plenty demulcent drinks (barley, elm, flaxseed tea; gruel, or pure water), but no oils or oily emulsion, as cantharidin is soluble in these.—(D) Relieve pain with opium or cataplasms to abdomen, and overcome depression with 3 or 4 fl. dr. (12–15 Cc.) doses of brandy or whisky. Keep up body heat with warm baths.

Carbolic Acid.—See ACID, CARBOLIC.

Carbon Disulphide.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give 4 dr. (15 Gm.) mustard in water, as emetic, repeating if necessary in 15 minutes.—(C) Give 1 oz. (30 Gm.) Rochelle or Epsom salt in abundance of water.—(D) Quiet nervous excitement with 20 or 30-grn. (1.3–2 Gm.) doses of potassium bromide and 10-grn. (0.6 Gm.) doses of hydrated chloral.

Support circulation with 2 to 4 fl. dr. (8–15 Cc.) doses of brandy or whisky, and keep up body temperature with artificial heat. Hold ammonia to nostrils, and keep up respiration by rhythmically raising and lowering arms from side to over head and back again.

Castor Beans.—(A) Produce emesis by $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard in warm water, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in water.—(B) Give demulcent drinks of elm bark, flaxseed, or gruel.—(D) Give 1 to 2-grn. (0.06–0.12 Gm.) doses of opium, or 10 to 15-min. (0.6–1 Cc.) doses of laudanum, to check griping and tenesmus.

Cherry-Laurel Water.—See ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

Chloral, Hydrated.—(A) Promptly empty stomach with tube, mustard in 1-dr. doses, or zinc sulphate in 20-grn. doses, repeated if necessary every 10 or 15 minutes; or give hypodermic injections of 5 min. (0.3 Cc.) of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give 5 to 10-grn. (0.3–0.6 Gm.) doses of citrated caffeine, or liberal amounts of strong coffee, by mouth or rectum, through tube. Administer hypodermically 2 to 3 drops of 2% solut. strychnine nitrate, or $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.001 Gm.) picrotoxin, repeating in 15 minutes.—(D) Stimulate heart with inhalations of amyl nitrite. Overcome stupor by shaking, shouting, flagellation, or electric shocks; and, when necessary, keep up respiration by rhythmic raising and lowering of arms from sides to over head and back again. Apply ammonia to nostrils, and cold to head.

Chlorates or Nitrates (Potassium, Sodium, etc.).—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, using plenty water to empty and refill several times. In absence of tube, use 4-dr. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate, or 3 to 5-min. (0.2–0.3 Cc.) doses of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride, latter hypodermically.—(C) Have patient drink abundance of water or mucilaginous drinks.—(D) Relieve pain with opium. Keep patient warm with hot fomentations to loins. Stimulate respiration with amyl-nitrite inhalations. Do not administer stimulants or anything that will increase renal congestion.

Chloride of Zinc.—See ZINC COMPOUNDS.

Chlorine, Chlorinated Lime, Javelle Water or Labarraque's Solution.—(A) Siphon out stomach several times with tube, using abundance of water, or induce vomiting with $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard in tepid water, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate in solut., or hypodermic injections of 2 to 5 min (0.12–0.3 Cc.) of 2% solution apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give raw white of egg, small quantities of ammonia water highly diluted, milk, flour, or lime-water. Give 20 grn. (1.3 Gm. sodium thiosulphate in water. Where

chlorine vapor has been inhaled, let patient inhale ammonia vapor.—(D) To overcome depression, give brandy or whisky in 2 to 3 fl. dr. (8–12 Cc.) doses. For pain and general discomfort, give $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 Gm.) morphine or 1 to 2 grn. (0.06–0.12 Gm.) opium.

Chloroform, Ether or Nitrous Oxide.—(A) If swallowed, evacuate stomach with tube, or with 4 dr. (15 Gm.) mustard, 20 grn. (1.3 Gm.) zinc sulphate, or hypodermic injections of 3 to 5 min. (0.2–0.3 Cc.) of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give large draughts of water containing 3 or 4 dr. sodium carbonate or bicarbonate to tumblerful, and administer enema of strong, hot coffee.—(D) Stimulate circulation with hypodermics of 2 or 3 drops of fresh 2% solut. strychnine nitrate, or of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fl. dr. (2–4 Cc.) doses of brandy. If heart is stopped, strike chest two or three times very hard, repeating every 15 minutes while necessary. Apply weak electric current, one pole on larynx, other on pit of stomach. Give inhalations of amyl nitrite or ammonia. Apply hot and cold douches. To restore arrested respiration, rhythmically raise and lower arms from side to over head and back to side again. In cases where chloroform or ether has been *inhaled* in excess, lower head and pull tongue forward, to admit plenty fresh air; in other respects pursue same course as when swallowed except as regards evacuating stomach.

Chromate of Potassium.—See ACID, CHROMIC.

Coal Gas.—See under ACID, CARBONIC.

Cobalt.—See under ARSENIC.

Cocaine.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or evacuate it with $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard and warm water. In absence of mustard, use 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate, hypodermics of 3 or 4 drops of 2% solut. of apomorphine hydrochloride.—(B) Give 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) tannin in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water, and follow with siphon or emetic. Strong decoctions of oak bark or of walnut leaves will answer in absence of tannin. Solut. 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) iodine and 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) potassium iodide in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water may be given if other antidotes not on hand. Use tube or emetic afterward.—(D) Give inhalations of amyl nitrite, to counteract heart depression; $\frac{1}{4}$ -grn. (0.015 Gm.) doses of morphine, to overcome nervous excitement or delirium, if present; inhalations of oxygen, to overcome threatened asphyxia; and brandy or whisky in 2 or 3 fl. dr. (8–12 Cc.) doses, as stimulant. If respiration is arrested, rhythmically raise and lower arms from side to over head and back again. Chloral in 45 to 60-grn. (3–4 Gm.) doses, and hypodermic injections of nitroglycerin (1 or 2 min. [0.06–0.12 Cc.] of 1% solut.) sometimes prove valuable.

Cocculus Indicus.—See under STRYCHNINE.

Codeine.—See OPIUM.

Colchicum (Wine or Tincture), **Colocynth** or **Elaterium.**—

(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give hypodermic of 3 to 5 drops of 2% solut. apomorphine hydrochloride. In absence of either use $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. (15 Gm.) doses of mustard, or 20-grn. (1.3 Gm.) doses of zinc sulphate, if vomiting has not already occurred.—(B) Give $\frac{1}{2}$ -dr. (2 Gm.) doses of tannic acid in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water; or decoctions of oak bark or of walnut leaves, or tea.—(C) Give plenty water and demulcent drinks of slippery elm, flaxseed or gruel.—(D) Give $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 Gm.) morphine, or 1 to 2 grn. (0.06–0.12 Gm.) opium, to allay pain and purging, and to overcome cardiac depression. Give 3 or 4 fl. dr. (12–15 Cc.) brandy or whisky, as stimulant. Apply hot fomentations to abdomen, and artificial heat to extremities.

Conium and **Coniine.**—(A) Empty stomach with tube, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (3 or 4 min. of 2% solut.).—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. to 1 fl. oz. water), strong tea, decoctions of oak bark or of walnut leaves, or 1 grn. (0.06 Gm.) iodine and 10 grn. (0.6 Gm.) potassium iodide in 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) water. Always evacuate stomach after giving antidote.—(C) Give plenty water, gruel, flaxseed tea, or elm-bark mucilage. Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil.—(D) Administer strong coffee, 2 or 3 fl. dr. (8–12 Cc.) doses of brandy or whisky, 2 to 3 min. (0.12–0.2 Cc.) of 2% solut. strychnine nitrate hypodermically; or 1 or 2 drops of 1% solut. picrotoxin hypodermically. If respiration is arrested, rhythmically raise and lower arms from side of body to over head and back again.

Convallaria.—See under DIGITALIS.

Copper Compounds.—See under MERCURY COMPOUNDS.

Corrosive Sublimate.—See MERCURY COMPOUNDS.

Creosote.—See under ACID, CARBOLIC.

Croton Oil.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube two or three times, using plenty water; or give emetic of apomorphine hypodermically (3 or 4 min. [0.2–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.), or mustard by mouth (30 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or of zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water). (C) Give olive oil (1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.], white of egg, mucilage, milk, elm-bark tea or flaxseed tea.—(D) Give $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.01 Gm.) morphine hypodermically, or $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 Gm.) by mouth, or 20-drop doses of laudanum, to control pain and purging. Repeat when necessary. Stimulate with spirit camphor (5 drops in milk), brandy or whisky (3 or 4 fl. dr.

[12-15 Cc.] in water), or aromatic spirit ammonia (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] in water). Keep up body temperature with artificial heat.

Curarine or Curare.—(A) As this poison is usually introduced through a wound, an attempt should at once be made to suck it out. Ligate limb or part injured.—(B) Wash part with slightly alkaline solution potassium permanganate.—(C) Give 1 or 2 fl. dr. (4-8 Cc.) spirit nitrous ether.—(D) Maintain rapid rhythmic up and down movements of arms from side of body to over head and back again, so as to compel continuance of respiration until poison is eliminated, which usually occurs rapidly. Keep body warm by artificial heat.

Cyanides.—See ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

Cytisine or Laburnum Seeds.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube several times, or induce vomiting with mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 or 3 min. [0.12-0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. [2 Gm.] to tumblerful water), and follow with siphon or emetic again. In absence of tannin, give copious draughts of strong tea, or decoctions of oak bark or walnut leaves.—(C) Give 1 oz. [30 Gm.] of laxative salt in plenty water.—(D) Give strong coffee, caffeine (1 or 2 grn. [0.06-0.12 Gm.]), or brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8-15 Cc.]), as stimulants. Rouse patient with alternate hot and cold douches.

Daturine.—See BELLADONNA.

Digitalis or Digitalin; Squill, Scillitoxin and Scillitin, Strophanthus or Strophanthin; Convallaria or Convallarin; Scoparius or Scoparin.—(A) Siphon out stomach repeatedly with tube, or evacuate it with emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 to 2 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30-60 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (3 to 5 drops of 2% solut.).—(B) Before completing the siphoning, give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), gallic acid (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), copious draughts of strong tea, decoction of oak bark (1 oz. to 4 fl. oz. [30 Gm. to 120 Cc.] hot water), or iodine (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (10 grn. [0.6 Gm.]) in water (1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.]).—(C) Give saline cathartic with plenty water.—(D) As physiological antagonists give fluid extract quillaja (10 min. in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. [0.6 Cc. in 15 Cc.] water), fluid extract senega (10 min. [0.6 Cc.] in water), tincture aconite (5 min. [0.3 Cc.]), or laudanum (15 min. [1 Cc.]). Stimulate with brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8-15 Cc.] frequently), aromatic spirit ammonia (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] as required), or whisky (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8-15 Cc.]). Keep patient in reclining position, else fatal syncope may occur.

Duboisia or Duboisine.—See under BELLADONNA.

Dulcamara or Solanine.—See under BELLADONNA.

Elaterium.—See under COLCHICUM.

Ergot.—(A) Siphon out stomach repeatedly with tube, or evacuate with mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine (2 to 5 drops of 2% solut. hypodermically).—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), copious draughts of strong tea or oak-bark decoction (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] hot water).—(C) Administer 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil.—(D) As physiological antagonists give nitroglycerin (2 min. [0.12 Cc.] of 1% solut.), amyl nitrite by inhalation, or brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] repeated as necessary). Use friction and artificial warmth, to steady temperature and circulation.

Eserine.—See PHYSOSTIGMA.

Ether.—See under CHLOROFORM.

Fish Poison or Ptomaines.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or evacuate with mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut. hypodermically).—(B) Give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), copious draughts of strong tea or oak-bark decoction (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] hot water). Follow by siphoning again or by emetic, if vomiting has stopped.—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil.—(D) The physiological antagonists are opium (1 or 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.] per dose), capsicum (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.] of tincture), to control intestinal disturbances; solut. ammonium acetate (1 or 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.]), to reduce febrile disturbances and relieve kidneys; and creosote and lime-water (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] of mixture containing 3 min. [0.2 Cc.] creosote to 1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.] lime water), to overcome nausea after stomach is emptied.

Fowler's Solution.—See under ARSENIC.

Fungi.—See MUSHROOMS.

Gelsemium or Gelseminine.—(A) Siphon out stomach thoroughly with tube and plenty of water, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic of apomorphine (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Before siphoning is finished or before vomiting, give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), gallic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), strong tea (copious amounts), or decoction of oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water).—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.), castor oil.—(D) As physiological antagonists give tincture belladonna (20 min. [1.3 Cc.]), or atropine ($\frac{1}{80}$ grn. [0.0008 Gm.] hypodermically).

Stimulate heart with tincture digitalis (15 to 20 min. [1-1.3 Cc.]) or digitalin "German" ($\frac{1}{10}$ grn. [0.006 Gm.]), aromatic spirit ammonia (40 min. [8-15 Cc.]), brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [2.5 Cc.]), strong coffee (an abundance), and electricity. Rouse patient by hot and cold douches. If respiration ceases or is labored, rhythmically raise and lower the arms from side to over head and back again.

Glonoïn.—See under AMYL NITRITE.

Gold Salts.—See under MERCURY COMPOUNDS.

Hyoscine.—Treat as Atropine, but give preference to hydrated chloral as physiological antagonist.

Hyoscyamus or Hyoscyamine.—See under BELLADONNA.

Ignatia.—See under STRYCHNINE.

Ink, Aniline.—Treat same as ACETANILIDE.

Iodine.—(A) Siphon out stomach or evacuate it with mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12-0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Give abundance of boiled starch or boiled flour-paste, or give sodium thiosulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water).—(C) Give demulcent drinks of flaxseed tea, elm bark or gruel.—(D) Relieve pain with morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ -grn. [0.015 Gm.] doses) or laudanum (15 to 20 min. [1-2 Cc.] every half-hour until relieved). Give amyl nitrite by inhalation, to check spasm.

Laburnum Seeds.—See under CYTISINE.

Lactucarium.—See under OPIUM.

Larkspur.—See under STAPHISAGRIA.

Laudanum.—See OPIUM.

Lead Compounds and Barium Compounds.—(A) In acute cases evacuate stomach with tube, or with mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or injection of apomorphine (2 to 5 min. [0.12-0.3 Cc.], of 2% solut.).—(B) Give dilute sulphuric acid (30 min. [2 Cc.]), or magnesium or sodium sulphate (4 dr. [15 Gm.] in tumblerful water).—(C) Give milk or demulcent drinks.—(D) For pain, give opium (1 or 2 grn. [0.06-0.12 Gm.] per dose) or morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]) and apply hot-water bag or hot fomentations to abdomen. In chronic lead-poisoning give sodium or calcium iodide (10 to 20 grn. [0.6-1.3 Gm.] per dose) until system is saturated, and put patient on potassium-sulphide baths (1 or 2 oz. [30-60 Gm.] per bath).

Lobelia.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or if patient has not vomited, give mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30

Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), copious draughts of strong tea or oak-bark decoction (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] hot water).—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil.—(D) As physiological antagonist give strychnine nitrate hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.) or brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.]); give laudanum for pain (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.] per dose).

Lunar Caustic.—See SILVER COMPOUNDS.

Matches.—See PHOSPHORUS.

Mercury, Gold, or Copper Compounds.—(A) If vomiting is not already profuse, empty stomach with tube, or with mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Wash out stomach with solution of white of egg in water or milk, using it liberally and through tube if possible. In absence of eggs, chop up raw lean meat finely and diffuse through milk or water, and give. Again administer emetic or use siphon. For *copper* salts, give pure potassium ferrocyanide (15 grn. [1 Gm.] in tumblerful water). (C) Give potassium iodide (10 to 20 grn. [0.6–1.3 Gm.] every 2 or 3 hours).—(D) Relieve pain with morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.]). Stimulate with brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.]) if necessary.

Morphine Salts.—See OPIUM.

Muscarine.—See MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms or Muscarine, and Poisonous Fungi.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(C) Give 1 fl. oz. (30 Cc.) castor oil, and copious enema.—(D) Give atropine hypodermically (2 or 3 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 1% solut.); or, after vomiting, give 20 to 30-drop doses of tincture belladonna by mouth, every half hour. Stimulate with brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] doses) as required; and keep body warm.

Nicotine.—See TOBACCO.

Nitrates.—See under CHLORATES.

Nitrobenzene (Oil Mirbane).—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, using plenty warm water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hypodermically (2 to 5 drops of 2% solut.). Follow with

copious drinks of warm water as emetic acts.—(D) Give brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] by mouth or rectum, or 1 to 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.] hypodermically). Stimulate heart by weak, interrupted currents over chest. Rouse patient by douche. If respiration is embarrassed rhythmically raise and lower the arms from side to over head and back again, keeping this up until lungs functionate properly.

Nitroglycerin.—See under AMYL NITRITE.

Nitrous Oxide.—See under CHLOROFORM.

Nux Vomica.—See STRYCHNINE.

Oil Bitter Almond.—See under ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

Oil Mirbane.—See NITROBENZENE.

Opium, Laudanum, Morphine, Codeine; Lactucarium; Cannabis Indica.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube and copious amounts of water, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.2 in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic of apomorphine hydrochloride (8 to 10 min. [0.5–0.6 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) While using siphon or before waiting for emetic to take effect, give successive amounts of potassium permanganate solution (1 or 2 grn. in 1 pint [0.06–0.12 Gm. in 480 Cc.] water). See that it is all removed by siphon or emetic. In absence of potassium permanganate, give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 to 2 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30–60 Cc.] water), or copious supplies of strong tea.—(C) Give spirit nitrous ether in 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) doses, to facilitate excretion by kidneys.—(D) As physiological antagonist, administer plenty strong coffee, caffeine (2 or 3 grn. [0.12–0.2 Gm.]), atropine (2 or 3 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 1% solut. hypodermically), or tincture belladonna (10 to 15 min. [0.6–1 Cc.]); repeat every 15 minutes for 2 or 3 doses. Keep patient awake by shaking, striking with towel, applying cold water over face and chest, walking between attendants and applying electricity to chest muscles. Stimulate circulation by inhalations of amyl nitrite. If respiration is embarrassed, keep up rhythmic movements of arms from sides of body to over head and back again.

Phenacetin.—See under ACETANILIDE.

Phosphorus, Rat Poison, and Matches.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give emetic of copper sulphate (3 to 5 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [0.2–0.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water every five minutes until it acts), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water).—(B) Wash out stomach with water containing 1 fl. dr. oil turpentine. Give half-dram [2 Cc.] doses of old turpentine oil floating on water or mucilage, every half hour. Give charcoal or lime-water, to check local action on stomach.—(C) Give 1 oz. (30 Gm.) Epsom salt in tumblerful water, and 1 fl.

dr. (4 Cc.) spirit nitrous ether. Use catheter frequently, unless bladder is acting freely. Do not give oil or fat.

Physostigma and Physostigmine.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. to 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.)—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. in 3 to 4 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 90–120 Cc.] water), or large doses of strong tea.—(C) Give 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.) of spirit nitrous ether. If necessary, use catheter.—(D) As physiological antagonists, give atropine hypodermically (1 or 2 min. [0.06–0.12 Cc.] of 1% solut.) until pupils dilate. Strychnine nitrate subcutaneously ($\frac{1}{12}$ grn. [0.005 Gm.]), or hydrated chloral (10 grn. [0.6 Gm.]) every 15 minutes. Administer liberal amounts of strong coffee, or give brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.]) as stimulants. If respiration is interfered with, keep up rhythmical up and down movements of arms from sides of body to over head and back again.

Phytolacca (POKE BERRIES or POKE ROOT).—(A) As it usually vomits and purges, it tends to eliminate itself; but free use of water with stomach-tube will help in its removal rapidly. As its emetic action is slow, in absence of tube, give hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 or 3 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.), or mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] tepid water), to hasten expulsion.—(D) Give aromatic spirit ammonia (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] doses), brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–15 Cc.] doses), or compound spirit ether (1 to 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.] doses). To check excessive tenesmus and pain, give laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]) or morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]). Stimulate and steady heart with tincture digitalis (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]), or digitalin “German” ($\frac{1}{10}$ grn.).

Picrotoxin.—See under STRYCHNINE.

Pilocarpus or Pilocarpine.—(A) Siphon out stomach with tube, or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.)—(B) Give tannin (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), strong tea in abundance, or decoction of oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.]).—(D) As physiological antidote, give atropine hypodermically ($\frac{1}{60}$ grn. [0.001 Gm.]) or tincture belladonna (20 min. [1.3 Cc.]) per os, every 20 minutes until pupils are dilated.

Potassa.—See ALKALIES.

Potassium Chromate and Dichromate.—See ACID, CHROMIC.

Potassium Cyanide.—See ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

Potassium Nitrate.—See under CHLORATES.

Prussic Acid.—See ACID, HYDROCYANIC.

Ptomaines.—See under FISH POISON.

Pulsatilla.—Siphon out stomach several times with tube, using plenty water for refilling; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(D) Relieve depression with brandy (2 to 4 fl. dr. [8–16 Cc.] per dose), pain or tenesmus with laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]) as required; and support heart with tincture digitalis (20 min. [1.3]) or digitalin “German” ($\frac{1}{10}$ grn. [0.006 Gm.]).

Rat Paste.—See under PHOSPHORUS or under ARSENIC, according to composition.

Rhus Toxicodendron.—Usually the poisoning is due to external contact. Rub in well a saturated solut. lead acetate in diluted alcohol, and repeat for several days; 5% solut. cocaine hydrochloride or 10% cocaine oleate; solut. of 2 dr. (8 Gm.) lead acetate and 4 dr. (15 Gm.) ammonium chloride in 8 fl. oz. (240 Cc.) water. Internally give laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]) or strong coffee, to relieve nervous irritability

Sabadilla.—See under VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Savin, or Oil Savin, and Tansy or Oil Tansy.—(A) Siphon out stomach, refilling and emptying several times with abundance of water; give emetic of apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.3 Cc.] of 2% solut.). If throat is not severely inflamed, mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water) can be used, or zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] castor oil or 1 oz. (30 Gm.) magnesium sulphate. Give demulcent drinks of flaxseed tea, barley water, elm-bark mucilage, or arrowroot pap.—(D) Allay pain with morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]).

Scillain, Scillitin, or Scillitoxin.—See under DIGITALIS.

Scoparius.—See under DIGITALIS.

Silver Compounds.—(A) Siphon out stomach repeatedly with water containing tablespoonful salt to pint; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30–120 Cc.] water), or zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water) with some strong brine. Give large draughts of warm water.—(B) Give salt-solution, white of egg, or abundance of milk.—(C) Give demulcent drinks of elm-bark mucilage, flaxseed tea, gruel, or arrowroot pap.—(D) Relieve pain with morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]).

Snake Bites.—(B) After sucking wound, apply or inject under skin alkaline solut. potassium permanganate containing 5 to 10 grn. to 1 pint (0.3–0.6 Gm. to 500 Cc.). In severe cobra-poisoning, it is customary to bleed patient on bitten limb and transfuse blood by other. Support heart by weak interrupted galvanic currents to chest near or over heart. Stimulate by inhalations of ammonia, and give aromatic spirit ammonia (30 to 60 min. [2–4 Cc.]) by mouth. If respiration is embarrassed, rhythmically raise and lower arms from sides to over head and back again.

Soda.—See ALKALIES.

Solanine.—See under BELLADONNA.

Staphisagria (Stavesacre) and Larkspur.—(A) Siphon out stomach several times with tube, using plenty water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 5 min. [0.12–0.2 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Before finishing siphoning, or while waiting for action of emetic, give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), iodine (1 grn. [0.06 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (5 to 10 grn. [0.3–0.6 Gm.]) in water (4 fl. oz. [120 Cc.]), liberal supplies of strong tea or decoction of oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water).—(D) Control spasms with inhalations of chloroform, or give hydrated chloral (30 grn. [2 Gm.]) or potassium bromide (2 dr. [8 Gm.]). Keep extremities warm. Rhythmically raise and lower arms from sides of body to over head and back again rapidly, until danger of asphyxia is over.

Stings of Bees, Hornets or Wasps.—Apply ammonia water or some alkaline solution; extract sting; use stimulants if necessary. If ammonia or an alkaline solution cannot be procured at once, apply onion.

Stramonium.—See under BELLADONNA.

Strophanthus and Strophanthin.—See under DIGITALIS.

Strychnine, Brucine, Ignatia, Nux Vomica, Picrotoxin and Cocculus Indicus.—(A) Repeatedly siphon out stomach with abundance of warm water, using tube. If no tube is available, give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.); repeat in 15 minutes, if vomiting has not begun.—(B) Give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), iodine (1 to 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (5 to 10 grn. [0.3–0.6 Gm.]) in water (1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.]), strong tea or decoction oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water).—(C) Give spirit nitrous ether (1 to 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.]), and catheterize often.—(D) Control spasms by chloroform or

ether inhalations; or give hydrated chloral (30 grn. [2 Gm.] doses) or potassium bromide (in 1-dr. [4 Gm.] doses), thus keeping up gentle narcosis for several hours if necessary; or give inhalations of amyl nitrite. If there is any embarrassment of respiration, rhythmically and rapidly raise and lower arms from sides to over head and back again, continuing while there is danger to respiration.

Sulfonal and Trional.—(A) If seen in time, freely siphon out contents of stomach with plenty warm water through stomach-tube. In absence of tube, give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. in 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc. water]), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(C) Give spirit nitrous ether (1 to 2 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.]), and magnesium sulphate (1 oz. [30 Gm.] in tumblerful water). Give abundance of water made alkaline with sodium bicarbonate.—(D) Give plenty strong coffee or citrated caffeine (2 to 3 grn.).

Sulphuretted Hydrogen.—(B) Allow patient to breathe air containing chlorine gas.—(D) Supply plenty air, and rhythmically raise and lower arms continuously from sides to over head and back again; keep time with expansion and contraction of lungs.

Tansy.—See under SAVIN.

Tartar Emetic.—See ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS.

Tin Compounds.—(A) Thoroughly siphon out stomach with tube, using plenty warm water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Give copious draughts of milk or abundance of white of egg, or solut. ammonium carbonate (5 grn. in 4 fl. oz. [0.3 Gm. in 120 Cc.] water); milk of magnesia has also been recommended.—(C) Give flaxseed tea, elm-bark mucilage, gruel, or other demulcent drink. When pain is severe, give morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]) as required.

Tobacco or Nicotine.—(A) If there is not free emesis, siphon out stomach with tube, using abundance of warm water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. in 1 to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 30–120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or apomorphine hydrochloride hypodermically (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.); repeating every 15 minutes till effective.—(B) Give tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water) before vomiting has ceased or before last siphoning. Tannic acid wanting, give iodine (1 to 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (5 to 10 grn. [0.3–0.6 Gm.]) in water (1 to 4 fl. oz. [30–120 Cc.]); strong tea

or decoction of oak bark (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water) may be used.—(C) Give abundance of water, and spirit nitrous ether (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.]).—(D) Give strychnine nitrate hypodermically ($\frac{1}{2}$ grn. [0.0024 Gm.]), or administer tincture nux vomica (30 min. [2 Cc.]) by mouth, as physiological antagonist. Stimulate with brandy or whisky (2 to 4 fl. dr. [4–8 Cc.] per dose), or spirit chloroform (20 to 40 min [1.3–2.6 Cc.]). Keep patient in recumbent position, body warm and head cold.

Turpentine Oil.—(A) If seen early enough, siphon out stomach several times with tube, using plenty of water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(C) In absence of purging, give enema. Administer plenty water, linseed tea, elm-bark tea, or gruel. Relieve pain with morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]) or laudanum (10 to 20 min. [0.6–1.3 Cc.]). Apply hot fomentations to loins.

Tyrotaxon (from Milk, Cheese or Ice-cream).—See under FISH POISON.

Veratrum Viride, Veratrum Album, Veratrine and Saba-dilla.—(A) Thoroughly siphon out stomach with tube, using abundance of water to refill twice or more. Unless vomiting has been copious from action of drug itself, give, in absence of tube, emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 drops of 2% solut.).—(B) Administer tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), iodine (1 or 2 grn. [0.06–0.12 Gm.]) with potassium iodide (5 to 10 grn. [0.3–0.6 Gm.]) in water (1 fl. oz. [30 Cc.]); or give copious amounts of strong tea.—(D) Overcome cardiac depression by atropine hypodermically ($\frac{1}{120}$ grn. [0.0005 Gm.]); stimulate with hot coffee by mouth or rectum, aromatic spirit ammonia (30 min. [2 Cc.]) by mouth, brandy (1 fl. dr. [4 Cc.] hypodermically, or 2 to 4 fl. dr. (8–15 Cc.) by mouth or rectum); relieve pain with morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]). Keep patient in recumbent position, with head lowest; apply electricity over pericardium, and if respiration is embarrassed, rhythmically continue to raise and lower arms from sides to over head and back again. Provide plenty fresh air.

Veronal.—Wash stomach with tannin solution; clear bowels with castor oil, give enemas, and induce diuresis; nutrient enemas to sustain strength; where respiration unsatisfactory lukewarm baths with cold water douche on head and shoulders; camphor and caffeine hypodermically when pulse weak; morphine during stage of excitement during recovery; watch for symptoms of pneumonia.

White Precipitate.—See MERCURY COMPOUNDS.

Zinc Compounds.—(A) Siphon out stomach several times with stomach-tube and plenty water; or give emetic of mustard (4 dr. to 4 fl. oz. [15 Gm. to 120 Cc.] water), zinc sulphate (20 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [1.3 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water), or hypodermic injection of apomorphine hydrochloride (2 to 4 min. [0.12–0.25 Cc.] of 2% solut.).—(B) Use carbonate or bicarbonate of sodium (4 dr. [15 Gm.]) in water used for siphoning, or give in water, to assist emesis. Give abundance of white of egg or milk. Administer tannic acid (30 grn. in 1 fl. oz. [2 Gm. in 30 Cc.] water) or give strong tea.—(D) Relieve abdominal pain with morphine ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn. [0.015 Gm.]), laudanum (15 to 20 min. [1–1.3 Cc.]), or hot fomentations.

RELATION OF PULSE AND TEMPERATURE.

TEMPERATURE.	PULSE.	TEMPERATURE.	PULSE.
98° F. corresponds with.....	60	103° F. corresponds with.....	110
100° F. " " 	80	104° F. " " 	120
101° F. " " 	90	105° F. " " 	130
102° F. " " 	100	106° F. " " 	140

APPROXIMATE MEASURES.

A teaspoonful	= 1 fl. dr. (4 Cc.).	A wineglassful	= 2 fl. oz. (60 Cc.).
A dessertspoonful	= 2 fl. dr. (8 Cc.).	A teacupful	= 4 fl. oz. (120 Cc.).
A tablespoonful	= $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. (15 Cc.).	A tumblerful	= 8 fl. oz. (237 Cc.).

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

0 001 Gm. or Cc.	=	$\frac{1}{60}$ grn. or min.
0.003 " " "	=	$\frac{1}{20}$ " " "
0.004 " " "	=	$\frac{1}{15}$ " " "
0.008 " " "	=	$\frac{1}{8}$ " " "
0.01 " " "	=	$\frac{1}{6}$ " " "
0.015 " " "	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ " " "
0.03 " " "	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
0.05 " " "	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ " " "
0.06 " " "	=	1 " " "
0.1 " " "	=	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " " "
0.2 " " "	=	3 " " "
0.25 " " "	=	4 " " "
0.3 " " "	=	5 " " "
0.5 " " "	=	8 " " "
0.6 " " "	=	10 " " "
0.8 " " "	=	12 " " "
1 " " "	=	15 " " "
4 " " "	=	1 dr. or fl. dr.
15 " " "	=	4 " " "
30 " " "	=	1 oz. " " oz.
120 " " "	=	4 " " "
237 " " "	=	8 " " "
475 " " "	=	1 lb. " pint.
950 " " "	=	2 " " pints.

DOSE TABLE. TABULAR

Comprising (1) all the agents official in the United States, Germany and Great Britain; (2) the preparations of the National Formulary; (3) rarer medicaments; (4) the newer remedies, up to date.

Compiled from "Merck's 1907 Index," "Merck's Report," "Merck's Ready Reference," and other standard medical and pharmaceutical literature.

Unless otherwise stated, the doses mentioned are for adults, and per os. The figures in the first column of doses represent grains when the remedy is a solid, and minims when a liquid. In the second column the figures signify grammes in the case of dry substances, and cubic centimeters for liquids.

"Ph. G." stands for Pharmacopœia Germanica; "Br." for British Pharmacopœia; (Ecl.) for eclectic; "Alc." or "Alcoh" for alcoholic; "Aqu." for aqueous; "Fl." for fluid; "Lvs." for leaves; "Rt." for root.

To determine the dose for children, divide the age by the age *plus* 12; the result represents the *fraction* of the adult dose suitable for the child. For example, a child three years old will require $\frac{3}{3+12} = \frac{1}{5}$ of the adult dose. Of powerful narcotics, chil-

dren will require scarcely more than one-half of this proportion. Children bear opiates poorly; while they stand comparatively large doses of arsenic, belladonna, ipecac, mercurials, pilocarpine, rhubarb and some other purgatives, and squill.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Abiaba.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Acetphenetidin=		
Abrastol=Asaprol.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Acetparaphenetidin=Phe-		
Abroma Angustum.	20-30	1.3 — 2.	nacetin.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5
Absinthin.....	1½-4	0.1 — 0.25	Acet-Theocin Sod-		
Absinthium.....	15-60	1. — 4.	ium.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
ABSTRACT:			Acetum Digitalis..	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Aconite.....	¼-½	0.015— 0.03	Acetylamidoanti-		
Aspidosperma...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	pyrine.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Belladonna.....	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1	Acetylphenylhy-		
Cannabis ind....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	drazine.....	¼-1	0.015— 0.06
Conium.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Acetyltannin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Digitalis.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Achroin.....	4	0.25
Gelsemium.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Acid:		
Hyoscyamus....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Acetic, U. S. P.,	15-40	1. — 2.5
Ignatia.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Diluted.....	120-240	8. — 15.
Ipecac.....	3-20	0.3 — 1.3	Agaricic.....	½-½	0.01 — 0.03
Jalap.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Alpha-oxynaph-		
Nux vom.....	¼-½	0.015— 0.03	toic.....	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Phytolacca.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Alphatoluic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Pilocarpus.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Anisic.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Podophyllum....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Arsenic.....	½-½	0.001— 0.003
Senega.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Max. single	½	0.005
Valerian.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Daily	½	0.01
Veratrum vir....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Arsenous.....	½-½	0.001— 0.003
Acetal.....	120-180	8. — 12.	Benzoic.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.6
Acetanilide.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Boric.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max., single	15	1.	Borocitric.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
daily	60	4.	Cacodylic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Acetone.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cainic.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Acetone-chloroform			Max.	15	1.
=Chloretone	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Camphoric.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Acetophenone=			Max. daily	60	4.
Hypnone.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Carbolic.....	½-2	0.03 — 0.13
Acet-orthotoluide	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Max. single	2	0.12
Acetozone.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	daily	8	0.5
Acet-paratoluide	10-30	0.6 — 2.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
ACID:			ACID:		
Cathartic.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Oxalic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06
Cetraric = Ce- trararin.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2	Max. single daily	8 24	0.5 1.5
Chromic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0025-0.015	Oxynaphtoic....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Cinnamic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	0.015— 0.05	Paracresotic....	2-20	0.13 — 1.3
(intravenously)	(twice	a week)	Max.	60	4.
Citric.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Phenylacetic....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Cresotinic, Para- (as sodium salt, q.v.)...			Phosphoric.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Cubebic.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Diluted.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Dibromogallic...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Picric.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13
Di-iodo-salicylic.	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Max.	5	0.3
Max.	30	2.	Pipitzahoic.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Dithiosalicylic..	15-25	1. — 1.6	Polygalic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06
Embelic.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Propionylsalicy- lic.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Filicie, Amorph..	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Propylacetic....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Formic (25%)...	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Pyridine-tricarb- oxylic.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Gallic.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Pyroligneous....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Gluconic.....	12-18dr	50. —70.	Quinic.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Glycerinophosph.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Salicylic.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Glycerino-salicy- lic.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Salicylsulphonic.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Glyconic.....	12-		Santoninic.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
	17 dr.	50. —70.	Sclerotic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06
Gynocardic.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03 — 0.2	Max. daily	5	0.3
Hippuric.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Succinic.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Homotoluic.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Sulphanilic.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Hydriodic, 43%	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sulphuric, arom.	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Dil.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Diluted.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Hydrobrom, dil..	30-90	2. — 6.	Sulphurous.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Hydrochloric....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Tannic.....	2-20	0.13 — 1.3
Dil.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Tartaric.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Hydrocinnamic..	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	Valeric.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Hydrocyanic, dil.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Max. single daily	10 40	0.6 2.5
Hypophosphor- ous (35%)...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Acidol.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Dil.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Acocantherin.....	$\frac{1}{1000}$	0.00006
Iodic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Aconapellin.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003 —0.005
Oleic.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Aconite Root.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Lactic.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Leaves....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Dil.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Aconitin, Eclectic..	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003 —0.005
Laricic (Agaricic)	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Aconitine, Amorph.	$\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 —0.003
	daily	daily	Cryst... $\frac{1}{600}$ - $\frac{1}{200}$		0.0001— 0.0003
Metaphosphoric Dil.....	15-6	0 1. — 4.	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{60}$ $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 0.003
Mono-iodosali- cylic.....	15-45	1. — 3.	From Aconitum	$\frac{1}{1200}$	0.00005—
Naphtionic.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Ferox.....	$\frac{1}{400}$	0.00015
Nitric dil.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Acopyrine.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Nitro-hydro- chlor., dil...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Adonidin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015
Nucleinic.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{2}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 0.1
Oleic.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Adonis Vern.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Orthoamidosalicy- lic.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Max. single daily	8 15	0.5 1.
Osmic(Perosmic) (injection)	$\frac{1}{60}$ $\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.001 0.003— 0.01	Adrenalin: 1:1000 solut....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
			Adulsa vasaca....	4	0.25 —

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Æscoquinine	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ammonium Bisul-		
Æsculus Hippocast.			phate	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Bk.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Bisulphite	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Æthacol=Guëthol	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Borate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Agarie.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Bromide.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Agaricin.....	¼-1	0.015—0.06	Camphorate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Agathin.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Carbolate.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Aghara (in infus.)	30-45	2. — 3.	Carbonate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Agniadin.....	2-4	0.12 — 0.25	Chloride.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Agoniadin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Chloride, Fer-		
Agrimony (herb)....	60-120	4. — 8.	rated.....	4-12	0.25 — 0.8
Agurin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Citrate.....	40-320	2.5 — 20.
Airol.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Embelate	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Ajakol=Guëthol ..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Fluoride.....	½-¾	0.005—0.05
Alantol.....	½-½	0.01 — 0.03	Formate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Alcohol, Ethylic...	60-240	4. — 15.	Glycerinophos...	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Methylic.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Hippurate.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.
Alcornoco Bk.....	30	2.	Iodide.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Aletrin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Hypophosphite .	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Aletris.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Hyposulphite=		
Alginose.....	240	15.	Thiosulphate		
Alkalithia (daily) ..	30-60	2. — 4.	Ichthyol - s u l -		
Alkekengi.....	6-12	0.4 — 0.8	phonate =		
Allium.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Ichthyol....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Allyl Sulphide....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Nitrate.....	10-25	0.6 — 1.5
Tribomide.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Phenolsulphon..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Almatein.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Phosphate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Alnuin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Picrate.....	¼-½	0.015—0.1
Aloes (various)....	2-20	0.13 — 1.3	Salicylate.....	2-20	0.12 — 1.25
Purified.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Succinate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Aloin.....	½-2	0.03 — 0.13	Sulphate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	4	0.25 —	Sulphite.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
daily	10	0.6 —	Sulphocarbols=		
Alphanaphthol....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Phenolsul-		
daily	45-90	3. — 6.	phonate.		
Alphol.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Sulpho - ichthy -		
Alphozone.....	½-2	0.03 — 0.12	olate= Ich-		
Alum.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	thyol.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
(emetic)	60-120	4. — 8.	Tartrate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Ammonioferrie...	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Thiosulphate....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Aluminum Acet....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Valerate.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Carbonate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	and Iron Tart...	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Caseinate.....	4-5	0.25 — 0.3	Ammonol.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Chloride.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Salicylate.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Hydroxide.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Ammono-Phenin...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Amapa - Milk (for			Ampelopsin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
each year of			Amygdalin.....	¼-½	0.015—0.03
age in chil-			Max. single	½	0.03
dren.).....	2	0.12	daily	1½	0.1
Amenyl.....	¾	0.05 —	Amygdophenin....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Aminoform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Amylamine Hydro-		
Ammonamide.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	chloride....	3-15	0.3 — 1.
Ammonia Water,			Amyl Nitrite.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Conc.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6	Salicylate (daily)	30	2.
U. S. P.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Valerate.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Ammoniac.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Amylene-chloral...	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Ammonium Acetate	15-30	1. — 2.	Hydrate.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Arsenate.....	½-1	0.003—0.006	(hypnotic)	45-90	3. — 6.
Benzoate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Anacahuite (wood)		
Bicarbonate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	as decoction	60-150	4. — 10.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Anæsthesin	5	0.3	Antipyrine	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Anagallis (herb) ...	2-100	.12 — 0.6	Max. single	30	2.
Analgen	5-15	0.3 — 1.	daily	90	6.
Max. single	15	1. —	Amygdalate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
daily	45	3. —	Salicylate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Anchieta (Bk).....	120	8.	Tannate.....	20-45	1.3 — 3.
(emetic)	180	12.	Antirheumaticum.	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Andira (Bk).....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Antisepsin	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Anemonin	1/4-1	0.015— 0.06	Antisepsin=Brom-		
Max. single	1 1/2	0.1 —	acetanilide		
daily	3	0.2	Antiseptol	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Angelica Rt. & Seed	30-60	2. — 4.	Antispasmin.....	1/6-2	0.01 — 0.13
Angioneurosin =			Antithermin	1-6	0.06 — 0.4
Spt. glyceryl			Antithyroidin.....	8	0.5
nitrate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. daily	60	4.
Angostura Bk.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	always begin		
Anhalonium.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	with small		
Aniline.			dose and in-		
Max. single	3	0.2	crease grad-		
daily	6	0.4	ually.		
Blue (Pure Blue)	5	0.3	Apiol, Cryst.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Camphorate	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2	Max. single	15	1.
Sulphate	3/4-1 1/2	0.05 — 0.1	daily	60	4.
Max. single	3	0.2	Fluid	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
daily	6	0.4	Max. single	15	1.
Anilipyrine (daily)	15-30	1. — 2.	daily	30	2.
Anthemin	1-3	0.06 — 0.2		3	0.2 —
Antiarin	1/10	0.0006	Apiolin		
Antiarthrin.....	6-10	0.4 — 0.6	Apocodeine Hy-		
daily	90-150	6. — 10.	drochlor....	1/3-1	0.02 — 0.06
Antichloren(daily).	1/6	0.01	Apocynin.....	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.12
Antifebrin= Acet-			Apocynum Rt.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
anilide.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	(emetic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Max. single	15	1.	Apolysin	8-24	0.5 — 1.5
daily	60	4.	Apomorphine Hy-		
Antihemicranin....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	drochloride		
Antihydropin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Amorph.		
Antikamnia.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	(subcut.)	1 1/2-3	0.1 — 0.2
Antikol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Cryst (expect.)	1/60-2/60	0.001—0.003
Antimony Arsenate	1/60-1/30	0.001—0.002	(emetic)	2/60-1/8	0.003—0.008
Max. single	1/30	0.002	Max. single	1/3	0.02
daily	1/3	0.02	daily	1	0.06
Arsenite.....	1/60-1/30	0.0006—0.002	Arbutin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	1/30	0.002	Max. single	15	1.
daily	1/3	0.02	daily	60	4.
Iodide.....	1/4-1	0.015— 0.06	Arecoline-Ese r i n e		
Oxide (ous).....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	(1 : 1) (in		
Oxysulphide(Sul-			horse colic)..	1-1 1/2	0.06 — 0.1
phurated) ..	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Arecoline Hydro-		
(emetic)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	bromide....	1/15-1/10	0.004—0.006
Sulphide, Black..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Argentol (daily)...	15	1.
Sulphide Golden.	1/6-1 1/2	0.01 — 0.1	Arhovin.....	4-12	0.25 — 0.75
and Potass. Tart.	1/32-1/8	0.002—0.008	Aristochin (Aristo-		
(emetic)	1/2 ev. 20	0.03 ev. 20	quin).....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
	min.	min.	Arrhenal (daily)...	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1
Sulphurated			Arsacetin.....	3/4	0.05
(Oxysulphide)	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Arsenauro.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
(emetic)	5-20	0.3 — 1.25	Arsenhemol.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Tartrate	1/10	0.006	Arsenic Bromide...	1/60-1/15	0.001—0.004
Antinervin.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Max. single	1/6	0.01
			Chloride.....	1/60-1/15	0.001—0.004

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Arsenic Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$	0.001—0.004	Basicin.....	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Max. single	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	Bebeerine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2
daily	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03	(antiperiodic)	6—15	0.4 — 1.
Peptonized.....	$\frac{1}{50}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0012—0.002	Belladonna Lvs....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Trioxide.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002	Root....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Max. single	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005	Max. single	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0.15
daily	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	daily	8	0.5
Arsenoferratin.....	$7\frac{1}{2}$	0.5	Benzacatin.....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Arsenoferratose...	3—4 dr.	12. — 15.	Benzaldehyde.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015—0.06
Arsen-Triferrin....	5	0.3	Benzanalgen =		
Arsylin.....	15	1.	Quinalgen..	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Asafetida.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.	Benzanilide.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —15	0.1 — 1.
Asaprol.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single	45	3.
Asarabacca(emetic)	30—60	2. — 4.	Benzene (Benzol)..	2—10	0.13 — 0.6
Asclepin.....	2—4	0.13 — 0.25	Max. single	45	3.
Asepsin = Brom-			daily	180	12.
acetanilide..	2—8	0.13 — 0.5	Benzoin.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.
Asparagin.....	5—10	0.3 — 0.6	Benzoiiodohydrin,		
Aspidium.....	30—90	2. — 6.	Saccharated		
Aspidosperma Bk..	15—60	1. — 4.	(daily)	60—240	4. — 16.
Aspidospermine,			Benzonaphthol....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Amorph....	1—2	0.06 — 0.13	Benzoparacresol...	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
Cryst.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002	Benzosalin.....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Sulphate Cryst..	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002	Benzosol.....	3—15	0.2 — 1.
Aspirin.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.	Benzosulphinide...	2—5	0.12 — 0.3
Aspirophen.....	10—15	0.6 — 1.	Benzoylanilide....	3—10	0.2 — 0.6
Asquirool (5% so-			Benzoyl-eugenol....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
lut. hypod.)	15	1.	Benzoyl - guaiacol		
Asurol.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$	0.1 — 0.15	=Benzosol..	3—15	0.2 — 1.
Atoxyl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2	Berberine Hydro-		
Atropin (Eclectic).	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003—0.005	chloride.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Atropine (& salts).	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005—0.001	(antiperiodic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Max. single	$\frac{1}{60}$	0.001	Sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
daily	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.003	(antiperiodic)	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Hydrochloride..	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0006—0.001	(tonic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Methylbromide..	$\frac{1}{30}$	0.002	Betanaphthol.....	3—8	0.2 — 0.5
Methylnitrate =			Max. single	15	1.
Eumydrine.			daily	60	4.
BALSAM:			Benzoate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Canada.....	5—20	0.3 — 1.25	Betin.....	2—4	0.13 — 0.25
Fir.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.	Betol.....	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
Gurjun.....	10—60	0.6 — 4.	Bibirine = Bebeer-		
Peru.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.	ine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Tolu.....	5—30	0.3 — 2.	Bioferrin.....	240—480	15. — 30.
Traumatic.....	30—60	2. — 4.	Biogen.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Baptisin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.3	Bioson (daily)....	450—750	30. — 50.
Eclectic.....	1—8	0.06 — 0.5	Bismal.....	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
Merck.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.3	Bismon.....	4—8	0.25 — 0.5
Barium Chloride...	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.006—0.1	Bismutan.....	8—15	0.5 — 1.
Max. single	3	0.2	Bismuth Albumin-		
daily	10	0.6	ate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006—0.03	Benzoate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.006—0.1	Betanaphthol..	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	3	0.2	Carbolate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
daily	10	0.6	Citrate.....	1—3	0.06 — 0.2
Sulphide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Lactate.....	5—15	0.3 — 1.
Barosmin.....	2—4	0.13 — 0.25	Loretinate.....	3—5	0.2 — 0.3
Barutin.....	3—8	0.2 — 0.5	Methylene-digal-		
Basham's Mixture	240—480	15. — 30.	late = Bismal	2—5	0.13 — 0.3
			Nitrate (Tri-). ...	5—10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Bismuth Oxide....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Bromine.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Oxybromide.....	5-6	0.3 — 0.4	Bromipin (10%) ..	60-240	4. — 15.
Oxyiodide (Sub- iodide).....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Bromochinal.....	10-12	0.6 — 0.75
Peptonized.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Bromocoll.....	15-75	1. — 5.
Phenolsulphonate	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Bromoform.....	2-20	drops
Phosphate, sol- uble.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single	8	0.5
Pyrogallate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	daily	25	1.5
Resorcinated....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Bromo-hemol.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Salicylate, Acid..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Bromol=Tribrom- phenol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Salicylate (Basic) =Subsali- cylate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Bromural.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Subcarbonate....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Bronchitis, drops, (Ecl.).....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Subgallate.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Brucine (and salts).	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005—0.03
Subiodide =			Bryonin.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001—0.003
Oxyiodide..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Buchu Lvs.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Subnitrate.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5	Butyl-Chloral Hy- drate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Subsalicylate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single	45	3.
Sulphocarbola te =Phenolsul- phonate.			daily	60	4.
Tannate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cadmium Sulphate.	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01
Valerate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. single	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.1
and Ammon. Citr. and Cerium Sali- cylate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	daily	6	0.36
and Cinchonid.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cæsium Bitartrate.	4	0.25
Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	0.01 — 0.05	Bromide.....	4	0.25
Bismuthan.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Chloride.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Bismutose.....	30-60	2. — 4.	and Ammon.		
Bisol = Bi smuth phosphate, soluble.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Bromide....	15-45	1. — 3.
Blatta.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Rubid. & Ammon.		
Blenal.....	15	1.	Bromide ...	15-45	1. — 3.
Blennostasine....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Caffeine (and salts).	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Boldin (Glucoside).	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. single	10	0.6
Boldine (Alkaloid).	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002—0.006	daily	30	2.
Bonducin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Arsenate.....	$\frac{3}{10}$	0.002
Borax.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	per day	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.015
Bornyval.....	4	0.25	Citrated.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Boroglycerin.....	30-90	2. — 6.	Max. single	10	0.6
Borol.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	daily	30	2.
Borovertin.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Hydrobromide....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Brayerin.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Triiodide.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —4	0.1 — 0.25
Brenzcin.....	1.5	0.06 — 0.3	and Sod. Benz...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bromacetanilide= Bromanilide	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	and Sodium		
Bromalbacid.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Citrate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bromal Hydrate...	3-15	0.2 — 1.	and Sodium		
Bromalin.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Hydrobrom...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bromamide.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	and Sod. Salicy.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bromantifebrin = Bromacet- anilide.			Calceidin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Bromethylformin = Bromalin	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Calcinol.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Brometone.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Calcium Benzoate..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
			Borate.....	1-5	0.6 — 0.3
			Bromide.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
			Bromo-iodide....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
			Cacodylate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
			Caesium and Ammonium Chloride....	15-45	1. — 3.
			Carbolate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
			Carbonate.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
			Chloride.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Calcium Eosolate ..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cannabis Indica...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Ferrophospho- lactate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Max. single	8	0.5
Glycerinophos....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	daily	30	2.
Hippurate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cantharides.....	1½-2	0.03 — 0.12
Hydrochloro- phosphate (25 solut)...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Cantharidin.....	1/1000-1/100	0.00004
Hydroxide.....	1½-4	0.03 — 0.25	Max. single	1/100	0.0006
Hypophos.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Capsicin.....	1/10-1/4	0.006—0.015
Hyposulphite = Thiosulph....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Capsicum.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Iodate.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Carbon Disulphide.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Iodide.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Carniferrin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Max. daily	15	1.	Caroid.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Lactate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Carpaine (daily)...	1/8-1/3	0.012—0.02
Lactophosphate..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Hydrochloride ..	1/10-1/6	0.006—0.01
Permangan.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Carthamus.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Peroxide.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Cascara Amarga, Bk	30-60	2. — 4.
Phenate.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Sagrada, Bk....	30-120	2. — 8.
Phenolsulpho- nate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cascarin (Ecl.)...	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Phosphate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Casein-Sodium.....	60	4.
Antimoniated.	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Cassia Fistula....	60-960	4. — 60.
Quinovate.....	1/6-1/2	0.01 — 0.03	Castor, Canad. and Siberian....	2-15	0.12 — 1.
Saccharate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Catechu.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Salicylate.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Caulophyllin(Ec.).	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Santoninate.....	1½-1½	0.03 — 0.1	Ceanothin (Ecl.)...	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Sulphide, Yellow.	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2	Cellotropin.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
Sulphite.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cephaeline Hydro- chlor. (emetic)	1½-1/6	0.005—0.01
Sulphocarb = Phenolsul- phonate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cerasin (Prunin)...	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Thiosulphate....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Cerberin.....	2½-1/10-1/60	0.00025
and Antimony					—0.001
Sulphide....	1½-5	0.1 — 0.3	Cerebrum, Dried...	30-60	2. — 4.
and Iron Lacto- phosphate...	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Cerium Nitrate....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Calendulin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Oxalate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Calliandrein.....	1	0.06	Max. single	5	0.3
Calomel.....	1/3-1	0.02 — 0.06	daily	15	1.
(cathartic)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Valerate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Calomelol.....	60-90	4. — 6.	Ceridin.....	1½-5	0.1 — 0.3
(by inunction)			Cerolin.....	1½-8	0.1 — 0.5
Camphor.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Cetrarin.....	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Carbolated.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Charcoal.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Citrated.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Chelidonium Phosph.	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Monobromated..	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Sulphate.....	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Salicylated.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Tannate.....	3	0.2
Valerated.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Chelidonium.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Cannabin (Resin- oid).....	1/4-1	0.015—0.06	Chelonin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Cannabindon.....	1/3-1	0.02 — 0.06	Chenopodium.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Cannabine.....	1½-4	0.1 — 0.25	Chimaphilin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Tannate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Chinaphenin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	15	1.	Chionanthin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
daily	30	2.	Chirata.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Cannabinon.....	1½-1½	0.03 — 0.1	Chloralamide.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Max. single	3	0.2	Chloral-ammonia...	15-30	1. — 2.
daily	6	0.4	Chloralbacid.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
			Chloral-caffeine....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
			Chloralformamide..	15-45	1. — 3.
			Max. single	60	4.
			daily	120	8.
			Chloral Hydrated...	10-30	0.6 — 2.
			Max. single	75	5.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Chloralimide.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Colchicine Salicy- lated.....	$\frac{1}{80}$	0.00075
Max. single	45	3.	Tannate.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$	0.001—0.004
daily	90	6.	Colchicum, Corm... Seed...	1-10 1-5	0.06 — 0.6 0.06 — 0.3
Chloralose.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8	Colchisal.....	$\frac{1}{100}$	0.0006
Max. single	12	0.8	Collargol.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Chloraloxime.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Collaurin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Chloral-urethane...	10-45	0.6 — 3.	Collinsonin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Chloretone.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Colocynth.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Chlorine Water....	60-240	4. — 15.	Max. single	10	0.6
Chlorobrom.....	60-120	4. — 8.	daily	15	1.
Chlorodyne.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Colocynthin (Glu- coside).....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{2}{3}$	0.01 — 0.04
Chloroform.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Eclectic.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015—0.06
Max.	30	2.	Columbin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Chlorogenine.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	Condurangin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.006—0.015
Chloropepsoid.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Condurango.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5
Chromium Sulphate	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Confection Opium..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Trioxide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0025—0.01	Pepper.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Chrysarobin.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015	Scammony.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Cimicifuga.....	5-45	0.3 — 3.	Senna.....	120-240	8. — 15.
Cimicifugin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.13	Sulphur.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Cinchona.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Turpentine.....	60-120	4. — 8.
(antiperiodic)	40-120	2.5 — 8.	Coniine Hydrobrom	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$	0.001—0.004
Cinchonidine (& salts)	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Conium Fruit.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
(antiperiodic)	15-30	1. — 2.	Herb.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Iodosulphate...	1-5	0.6 — 0.3	Contradolin.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Salicylate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Convallamarin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Cinchonine (& salts)	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Max. single	1	0.06
(antiperiodic)	15-30	1. — 2.	daily	5	0.3
Cinnaldehyde.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12	Convallaria Rt....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Cinnamen....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Flowers & Lvs....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Cinnamyl-eugenol. subcut.	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Convallarin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Citarin.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Convolvulin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Citrocoll (daily)...	60-90	4. — 6.	Copaiba.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Citrophen.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	daily	60-120	4. — 8.
Max. daily	90	6.	Copper Acetate....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015
Citrullin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.01 — 0.02	Max. single	3	0.2
Clavin.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	daily	6	0.36
Cobalt and Potass. Nitrite..	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015—0.03	Arsenate.....	$\frac{3}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002—0.008
Coca Lvs.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Arsenite.....	$\frac{1}{100}$ — $\frac{1}{25}$	0.0006— 0.0025
Cocaine (& salts)...	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Max. single	1	0.06
Max. single	2	0.12	Carbonate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015
daily	6	0.36	Chloride.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015
Carbolate.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01	Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015
Hydrochlor.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01
Cochineal.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Max. single	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03
Codeine (& salts).	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.13	Oxide, Black....	$\frac{3}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.1
Max. single	2	0.12	Max. single	8	0.5
daily	5	0.3	daily	15	1.
Phosphate (sub- cut).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Phosphate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03
Cola.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Subacetate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015
Colchicein.....	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005— 0.001	Sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Colchicine.....	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005— 0.002	(emetic)	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Max. single	$\frac{1}{30}$	0.002	Sulphide.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03
daily	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.005			

* In tetanus $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.01) may be in-
jected.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Copper & Ammon.			Damiana.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Sulph.	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13	Damianin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Max. single	3	0.2	Daturine.....	$\frac{1}{250}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	0.00025—
daily	6	0.36			0.001
Cordol.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Delphinine.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001—0.003
Coriamyrtin (Max.)	$\frac{1}{60}$	0.001	Dermatol.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Cornin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Diabetin	1-2 oz.	30. — 60.
Cornutine.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.003— 0.01	Diacetylmorphine		
Citrate.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.003—0.008	Hydrochloride	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005— 0.01
Coronillin.....	10	0.6 daily	Diacetyl-tannin=		
Corpus Luteum....	1	0.06	Tannigen...	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Corydalin (Ecl.)...	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. daily	60	4.
Coryfin.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Diaphtherin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Cosaprin.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Diaphthol.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Cotarnine Hydro-			Diaspirin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
chloride =			Diastase.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Stypticin...	$\frac{3}{4}$ -4	0.05 — 0.25	Taka.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Phtalate=Styptol	$\frac{3}{4}$ -2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.15	Diathesin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Coto Bk.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Diethylketone....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Cotoin.....	2-3	0.13 — 0.2	in mania	25-45	1.5 — 3.
Max. single	5	0.3	Digalen.....	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.0003
daily	15	1.	Digipuratum.....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.1
Creatin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Digitalein.....	$\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{16}$	0.001—0.004
Creatinine.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Digitalin (Ecl.)...	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003— 0.03
Creolin-Pearson ...	2-15	0.13 — 1.	French.....	$\frac{1}{250}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	0.00025—
Creosotal.....	20-80	1.25 — 5.			0.001
Max. daily	240	15.	Max.	$\frac{1}{30}$	0.002
Creosote, beech-			German.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006— 0.03
wood.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Digitalis.....	1-3	0.06 — .02
Max. initial	5	0.3	Digitalon.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
daily	15	1.	Digitoxin.	$\frac{1}{250}$ - $\frac{1}{120}$	0.00025—
-Calcium Chlor-					0.0005
hydro-phos-			Max. single	$\frac{1}{30}$	0.002
phate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	daily	$\frac{1}{15}$	0.004
Carbonate.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Dionin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06
Phosphate.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Max. single	1 $\frac{1}{3}$	0.08
daily	90	6.	daily	5	0.3
Phosphite.....	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Dioscorein.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Valerate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Diosmal.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
Cresalol. Para....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Diplosal.....	5-15	0.5 — 1.
Cresol, Meta.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	daily	30-60	2. — 4.
Crocus Sativ.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Dithion.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Cryogenine.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5	Diurazin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Cubebs.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Diuretin.....	15	1.
Cupro-hemol.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Max. daily	120	8.
Max. daily	24	1.5	Dormiol.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Curare.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005— 0.01	Dover's Powder...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Duboisia Lvs.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
daily	1	0.06	Duboisine (& salts)	$\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0002—0.001
Curaril.....	38	2.4	Max. single	$\frac{1}{60}$	0.001
Curarine.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.001—0.005	daily	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.003
Cusso. see Koussu.			Dulcin.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{2}{5}$	0.006—0.024
Cypripedin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Duotal= Guaiacol		
Cypripedium Rt....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Carbonate.	4-15	0.25 — 1.
Cystogen.....	5	0.3	Duotonal.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Cystopurin.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Easton's Syrup....	60-120	4. — 8.
Cytisine Hydrobro-			Eigon, Alpha-		
midide.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003—0.005	sodium	15-45	1. — 3.
Hydrochlor.....	$\frac{1}{24}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.0025—0.005	Eigon, Beta.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Cytisine Nitrate...	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003—0.005			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Elaterin.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$	0.003—0.005	Ethyl Acetate==		
Max. single	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	Acetic Ether	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Elaterium.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008— 0.03	Bromide.....	*5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Elix. Chlorof. Co.,			Carbamate==		
N. F.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Urethane....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3
Phosphorus, N.F.	30-120	2. — 8.	Hypnotic (in		
Elixirs, N. F.....	60-240	4. — 16.	3 portions)..	30-45	2. — 3.
Emetin, Resinoid..	$\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002	Max, single	75	5.
(emetic)	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015	daily	150	10.
Emetine Alkaloid...	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005—	Formate.....	60-120	4. — 8.
(emetic)	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001	Iodide.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Emodin	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.004—0.008	Lactate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
EMULSION:			Salicylate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Ammoniac.....	240-480	15. — 30.	Valerate.	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Asefetida.....	120-360	8. — 24.	Ethylene Bromide.	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Chloroform.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Chloride.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Enesol.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	Max. single	15	1.
Enterin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	daily	45	3.
Eosote.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Eucalyptol (daily)	4-25	0.25 — 1.5
Ephedrine Hydro-			Eucalyptol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
chlor.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.006—0.012	Eucodin (daily)....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Pseudohydro-			Eudoxine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
chloride.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.006—0.012	Eugenoform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Epiosin.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.1	Eugenol.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Ergone.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Max. single	45	3.
Ergot.....	20-90	1.3 — 6.	Eumenol.....	60	4.
ERGOTIN:			Eumydrin.....	$\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001—0.0025
Bombelon.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Eunatrol	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Bonjean.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Euonymin.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —6	0.1 — 0.4
Denzel.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Eclectic.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —6	0.1 — 0.4
Eclectic... ..	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.004—0.03	Euonymin Merck..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2
Kohlmann, Liq..	10-75	0.6 — 5.	Eupatorin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Wernich dried...	20	1.3	Eclectic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Liquid..	60	4.	Euphorbin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —3	0.015—0.2
Soft....	30	2.	Euphorin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Wiggers.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.02 — 0.1	Euporphin.....	$\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001—0.005
Yvon	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Eupurpurin.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Ergotinine.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0.00025	Eupyrine.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Ergotinine Citrate			Euquinine (tonic).	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.13
0.1 % solut.			(antipyretic)	8-15	0.5 — 1.
subcut.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	(antiperiodic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Ergotole	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Europhen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Erythrol Tetra-					0.0012
nitate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Eurythrol.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Erythrophleine Hy-			Euscopol.....	$\frac{1}{160}$ — $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0006—
drochlor....	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.002—0.004	Exalgine.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Erythroxylin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015—0.06	Exodin.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Esculin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	EXTRACT:		
Eseridine.....	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002—0.006	Absinth., Alcoh.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Eserine-pilocarpine	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Aqu..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
horse		horse	Achillea, Alcoh.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Eserine Salicylate..	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005—	Aconite Lvs. Alc.	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
		0.002	Rt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015—0.03
Ether.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Adonis Vern., Aq.	$\frac{1}{6}$ —1	0.01 — 0.06
Acetic.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Aegle, Alcoh....	30-60	2. — 4.
Ozonized.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Aletris, Alcoh...	$\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.03 — 0.2
Petroleum.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Aloes (various)..	1-6	0.06 — 0.4
Valeric.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12			
Ethoxycaffeine....	3-15	0.2 — 1.			

* $2\frac{1}{2}$ —5 fl. drs. (10-20 Cc.) as inhalation anesthetic.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
EXTRACT:			EXTRACT:		
Anthem. Aqu.	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Cimicifuga.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Apium, Alcoh...	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Cinchona.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Apocynum.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	Alcoh., Dry...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Cannab., Alc...	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	(antiperiodic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Apple, Ferrated..	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Cnicus Aqu.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Arenaria, Aqu...	30	2.	Coca, Alc., Dry..	4-15	0.25 — 1.
Arnica Flowers..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Coffee (Green)		
Rt.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Alcoh.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Aspidosperma,			Cola, Alcoh., Dry	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Alc.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Colchicum, Rt...	1½-2	0.03 — 0.13
Aqu.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Max. single	3	0.2
Aurant, Amar.,			daily	12	0.8
Alcoh.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Seed, Alc., Dry:		
Bael.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Max. single	¾	0.05
Belladonna Lvs.			daily	1½	0.1
Alc.....	1/8-1/2	0.008 — 0.03	Soft: single	1	0.06
Max. single	1	0.06	daily	2	0.12
daily	3	0.2	Acetic.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Lvs. Aqu., Dry	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Max. single	4	0.25
Rt., Alcoh....	1/2-1/4	0.005 — 0.015	daily	15	1.
Berberis Aquif.,			Collinsonia.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Alcoh.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Colocynth.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Betula Alba Aqu.	15-30	1. — 2.	Compound....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bistort, Aqu....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Condurango, Alc.	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Blackberry, Aqu.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Conium, Alcoh....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Bryonia, Alcoh..	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	From inspiss.		
Buchu, Alcoh....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	juice.....	1½-1	0.03 — 0.06
Cahinea.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Fruit.....	1½-2	0.03 — 0.13
Calamus, Dry...	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Max. single	2	0.12
Calendula, Alcoh.	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	daily	10	0.6
Calumba, Alcoh.	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	Convallaria, Alc.	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Alc., Dry	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Cornus Flor....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Cannab. Ind....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Coto.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Max. single	2	0.12	Crocus, Alcoh...	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
daily	5	0.3	Cubeb.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Capsicum.....	1/10-1/2	0.006 — 0.03	Curcuma, Alcoh.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Aqu., Dry	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Cynogloss. Aq...	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Cardenia, Aq.,			Cypripedium....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Dry.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Damiana (Tur-		
Carduus Aqu....	5	0.3	nera).....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Cascara Amarga,			Digitalis.....	1/4-1/2	0.015 — 0.03
Powd.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Alcoh., Dry....	1/6-1	0.01 — 0.06
Sagr., Dry....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Max. single	2	0.12
Soft.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	daily	5	0.3
Cascarilla, Alc...	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Drosera.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Aqu..	8-24	0.5 — 1.5	Duboisia.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06
Catechu, Aqu.,			Dulcamara, Alc..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Dry	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Ergot.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Caulophyllum,			Eriodictyon, Alc..	4-12	0.25 — 0.8
Alcoh.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Erodium, Aqu.		
Chelidonium,			daily.....	60	4.
Alcoh.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Erythraea, Aqu..	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Aqu...	20-75	1.3 — 3.	Eucalyptus, Al-		
Chionanthus....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	coh., Dry...	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Chirata, Aqu...	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Eugenia Jambol.		
Chrysophyllum,			Seed, Alcoh.	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Aqu., Dry...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Euonymus.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Cicorium.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Eupator. Perfol..	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Cicuta, Alcoh...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Purpur.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
EXTRACT:			EXTRACT:		
Fabiana (Pichi)	3-12	0.2 — 0.8	Lactuca Canad.	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Fennel	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Lactucarium	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Frangula, Aqu., Dry	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single daily	12 40	0.8 2.6
Frax. Sambucif.			Lappa, Alc.	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Fucus, Dry	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Leptandra	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Fumaria, Aqu.	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Levisticum Alc.	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Galanga, Ethereal	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Lobelia, Lvs.	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.13
Galega, Aqu.	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Lupulin, Alcoh.	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Garcinia	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Lycopus Virg.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Gelsemium, Al- coh., Dry	1/4-1/2	0.015 — 0.03	Male Fern = Oleoresin	120-240 240	8. — 15.
Gentian	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Malt	240	15.
Geranium	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Dry	60-240	4. — 15.
Gossypium, Al- coh., Dry	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Marrubium	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
G r a n a t u m, Al- coh., Dry	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Matico, Alc.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
(tenifuge)	30-90	2. — 6.	Matricaria, Alc.	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Gratiola	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	Mezereum, Dry.	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Grindelia, Aqu.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Monesia	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Guaiac	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Myrobalan, Aqu.	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Guarana, Dry	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Nicotiana, Alc.	1/10-1	0.006 — 0.06
Hamamelis, Al- coh., Dry	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Nux. Vom., Alc. Aqu.	1/8-1/2 1/2-3	0.008 — 0.03 0.03 — 0.2
Hellebor. Niger.	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	Max. single daily	1 3	0.06 0.2
(emmen.)	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Opium, Aqu.	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06
Viridis	1/4-3/4	0.015 — 0.05	Max. single daily	2 5	0.12 0.3
Max. single daily	1 1/2 8	0.1 0.5	Papaver, Alc.	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Hematoxylon.	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Phellandrium, Alc.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Humulus, Alcoh.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Physostigma	1/2-1/4	0.005 — 0.015
Aqu.	4-10	0.25 — 0.6	Max. single daily	1/2 3/4	0.03 0.05
Hydrastis	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Phytolacca Ber- ries	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Hydrocotyle.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Rt.	1/4-6	0.015 — 0.36
Hyoscyamus	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Pichi (Fabiana).	3-12	0.2 — 0.8
Max. single daily	3 10	0.2 0.6	Pilocarpus, Dry.	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Seed, Dry	1/2-1	0.03 — 0.06	Pimpinella	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Ignatia, Alc., Dry	1/8-1/2	0.008 — 0.3	Pinus Sylvest.	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Max. single daily	3/4 2	0.05 0.12	Piper, Methyst.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Inula, Alcoh.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Nigr.	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Ipecac.	1/8-1/4	0.008 — 0.015	Piscidia	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
(emetic)	1 1/2-2 1/2	0.1 — 0.15	Plantago.	30-75	2. — 5.
Deemetinized.	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Podophyllum.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Iris Versic.	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	Polygala amara.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Jalap.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Polymnia	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2
Juglans Cinerea.	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Populus Balsam.	30-60	2. — 4.
Regia	15-60	1. — 4.	Populus nigra.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Juniper Berries.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Pulsatilla	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06
Soft.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single daily	2 6	0.12 0.36
Kamala.	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Pyrethrum. Alc.	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Kava-kava	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Quassia, Alc., Dry	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Kousso, Alcoh.	30-60	2. — 4.	Aqu., Dry	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Krameria, Alc.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Quebracho, Dry.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Lactuca, Alc.	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.13	Quercus	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Max. single daily	10 40	0.6 2.6	Quillaja	2-5	0.13 — 0.3

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
EXTRACT:			Feralboid.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06
Rhamnus Frang.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Fer-Cremo'.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Pursh.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Ferratin.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Rhubarb.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Ferratogen.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
(laxative)	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Ferratose (daily)...	1-2 fl.oz.	30. — 60.
(purgative)	6-10	0.4 — 0.6	Ferrichthol.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Rhus Tox. Alc...	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Ferrinol.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Rubia, Aqu.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Ferropyrine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Rubus Villos, Aq.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ferrose.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Rumex Acetos...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ferro-Somatose...	15-60	1. — 4.
Crisp.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Ferrostyptin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Ruta.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Fibrolysin.....	35	2.3
Sabal=Serenoa.	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Filmaron.....	8-12	0.5 — 0.8
Sabbatia Elliot..	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	FLUID EXTRACT:		
Salix Fragil. Aqu	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Absinth.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Sanguinaria, Aq.	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02	Achillea.....	30-60	2. — 4.
(emetic)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2	Aconite Lvs.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.12
Santonica, Alc...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Rt.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015 — 0.06
Saponaria, Alc...	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Adhatoda.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Sarsapar., Alc.			Adonis, Rt.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.03 — 0.3
Dry	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Aegle.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Sassafras, Aqu....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Aesculus Glab....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Savin, Alc.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13	Hippocast. Bk.	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Max. single	3	0.2	Seeds.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
daily	15	1.	Agrimonia.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Scutellaria.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ailanthus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Senecio Aur.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Ajowan.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Senega, Alc., Dry	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Aletris.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Aqu.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Allium.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Senna, Alc.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Alnus Serrul....	30-60	2. — 4.
Aqu.....	30-75	2. — 5.	Aloes.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Serenoa=Sabal.	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Alstonia.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Serpentaria.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Althaea.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Simaruba.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Ampelopsis.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Squill, Alcoh....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Anemone Hepat	30-60	2. — 4.
Stillingia.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Angelica Rt.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Stramon. Lvs.,			Seed.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Alc., Dry...	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015 — 0.06	Angostura.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. single	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.1	Anhalonium.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
daily	6	0.36	Anise.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Seed.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03	Anthemis.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Strophanthus....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001 — 0.004	Apium.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Sumbul.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Apocynum Can..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Sumbul, Alcoh...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Androsæmifol.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Suprarenal Cap-			Applopappus....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
sule (1% so-			Aralia Hisp.....	30-60	2. — 4.
lut. hypo-			Racemos.....	30-60	2. — 4.
derm.).....	60-120	4. — 8.	Arctostaphyl....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Taraxacum.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Areca.....	45-120	3. — 8.
Tobacco.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ -1	0.006 — 0.06	Arenaria.....	60-150	4. — 10.
Tormentilla, Dry	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Armoracia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Triticum, Aqu...	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Arnica Flowers...	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Turnera.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Root.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Uva Ursi.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Artemis Abrotan.	30-60	2. — 4.
Valerian, Alc....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Frig.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Veratr. Vir.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015 — 0.06	Vulg.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Viburn, Prun.			Asafetida.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Alc., Dry...	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Asarum.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Xanthoxylum...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Asclep. Curassav.	60-120	4. — 8.
			Incarnat.....	30-60	2. — 4.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
FLUIDEXTRACT:			FLUIDEXTRACT:		
Asclep. Syriaca . . .	30-60	2. — 4.	Chionanthus	30-60	2. — 4.
Asparagus	30-60	2. — 4.	Chirata	15-60	1. — 4.
Aspidium	30-90	2. — 6.	Chrysanthemum . . .	30-60	2. — 4.
Aspidosperma	30-60	2. — 4.	Cicuta	15-45	1. — 3.
Azedarach	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cimicifuga	15-45	1. — 3.
Bael	60-120	4. — 8.	Cinchona	15-60	1. — 4.
Baptisia	10-60	0.6 — 4.	(antiperiodic)	30-120	2. — 8.
Baylahuen	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Cinnamon	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Belladonna Lvs. . . .	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Citrullus Vulg	60-120	4. — 8.
Rt	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.12	Cnicus	30-60	2. — 4.
Max. single	3	0.2	Coca	20-60	1.3 — 4.
daily	10	0.6	Cocculus	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Berberis Aquifol. . .	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cochlearia	30-60	2. — 4.
Vulgar	30-60	2. — 4.	Coffee (Green)	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Bidens	30-60	2. — 4.	(Roasted)	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Bistort	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Cola	15-60	1. — 4.
Blackberry	30-60	2. — 4.	Colchicum, Rt	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
Black Haw	30-60	2. — 4.	Seed	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Boldo	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Collinsonia	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Borage	30-60	2. — 4.	Colocynth	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Brunfelsia	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Condurango	15-40	1. — 2.5
Bryonia	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Conium, Fruit	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Buchu	15-60	1. — 4.	Leaves	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Comp	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Convallaria,		
Buckthorn Ber- . . .			Flowers	5-15	0.3 — 1.
ries	30-60	2. — 4.	Rt	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
Burdock	30-60	2. — 4.	Coptis	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Cactus, see Cer- . . .			Corallorhiza	30-60	2. — 4.
eus			Coriander	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Cahinca	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Cornus Circin	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Calamus	15-60	1. — 4.	Flor	30-60	2. — 4.
Calendula	15-60	1. — 4.	Corydalis	30-60	2. — 4.
Calycanthus	30-60	2. — 4.	Coto	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Canella	15-60	1. — 4.	Cubeb	15-60	1. — 4.
Cannabis Ind	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Cucurbita	240-960	15. — 60.
Capsella	15-150	1. — 10.	Curcuma	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Capsicum	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cusparia	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Caraway	30-60	2. — 4.	Cynoglossum	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Cardamom	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cyperus	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Comp	15-60	1. — 4.	Cypripedium	15-30	1. — 2.
Cardenia	30-60	2. — 4.	Damiana	60-120	4. — 8.
Carthamus	15-60	1. — 4.	Delphinium	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Carum Copt	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Dicentra	30-60	2. — 4.
Caryophyl	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Digitalis	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Cascara Amarga . . .	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Max. single	5	0.3
Sagrada	15-120	1. — 8.	daily	15	1.
Cascarilla	15-45	1. — 3.	Dioscorea	15-60	1. — 4.
Castanea	60-120	4. — 8.	Diospyros	30-60	2. — 4.
Catechu	30-120	2. — 8.	Dipteryx	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Caulophyllum	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Dita	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Celastrus	30-60	2. — 4.	Drosera	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Cephalanthus	30-60	2. — 4.	Duboisia	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Cercis	15-60	1. — 4.	Dulcamara	30-120	2. — 8.
Cereus Grand	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Echinacea	30-60	2. — 4.
Chamaelirium	30-60	2. — 4.	Elephantopus	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Chelidonium	15-60	1. — 4.	Elettaria (Carda- . .		
Chelone	30-60	2. — 4.	mom)	15-60	1. — 4.
Chenopodium	30-60	2. — 4.	Embelia	60-240	4. — 15.
Chimaphila	30-60	2. — 4.	Ephedra	60-120	4. — 8.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
FLUIDEXTRACT:			FLUIDEXTRACT:		
Epifagus	30-60	2. — 4.	Hellebor Viridis.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Epigæa	30-60	2. — 4.	Max, single	5	0.3
Epilobium	30-60	2. — 4.	daily	20	1.3
Equisetum	30-60	2. — 4.	Helonias	30-60	2. — 4.
Erechthites	30-60	2. — 4.	Hepatica	30-60	2. — 4.
Ergot	30-120	2. — 8.	Holarrhena	15-60	1. — 4.
Erigeron	30-60	2. — 4.	Humulus	30-60	2. — 4.
Eriodictyon	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Hydrangea	30-60	2. — 4.
Erodium	45-60	3. — 4.	Hydrastis	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Eryngium	30-60	2. — 4.	Hydrocotyle	15-40	1. — 2.5
Erythrophloeum.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Hymenæa	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Eucalyptus	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Hyoscyamus	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Eugenia Chequen	60-180	4. — 12.	Max. single	15	1.
Jambol. Bark.	60-240	4. — 15.	daily	45	3.
Seed	60-240	4. — 15.	Hyssop	15-60	1. — 4.
Euonymus	15-60	1. — 4.	Ignatia	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Eupator. Perfol.	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Inula	20-60	2. — 4.
Purpur.	30-60	2. — 4.	Ipecac	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Euphorb. Coroll.	5-30	0.3 — 2.	(emetic)	15-45	1. — 3.
Pilulif.	30-60	2. — 4.	Deemetinized..	20	1.3
Fabiana (Pichi).	15-60	1. — 4.	Iris Versic	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Fennel	30-60	2. — 4.	Jaborandi	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Frangula	15-30	1. — 2.	Jacaranda	15-60	1. — 4.
Frankenia	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Jalap	15-30	1. — 2.
Fraxinus Americ.	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Jambul Bk.	60-240	4. — 15.
Sambucif.	30-60	2. — 4.	Seeds ..	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Fucus	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Jeffersonia	30-60	2. — 4.
Fumaria	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Juglans Cinerea.	60-120	4. — 8.
Galega	60-150	4. — 10.	Regia	15-30	1. — 2.
Galium Aparine..	30-60	2. — 4.	Juniper Berries.	30-90	2. — 6.
Verum	30-60	2. — 4.	Kalmia	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Garcinia	15-60	1. — 4.	Kamala	60-120	4. — 8.
Gaultheria	30-60	2. — 4.	Kava-kava	15-60	1. — 4.
Gelsemium	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Kino	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Genista	120-300	8. — 20.	Kousso	60-240	4. — 15.
Gentian	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Krameria	15-60	1. — 4.
Comp	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Lactucar	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Quinqufol....	30-60	2. — 4.	Lappa	30-60	2. — 4.
Geranium	30-60	2. — 4.	Larix	30-60	2. — 4.
Gillenia	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Ledum	30-60	2. — 4.
Ginger	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Leonurus	30-60	2. — 4.
Glaucium	15-60	1. — 4.	Leptandra	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Glycyrrhiza	60-240	4. — 15.	Levisticum	15-60	1. — 4.
Gnaphalium	30-60	2. — 4.	Liatris Odorat....	30-60	2. — 4.
Gonolobus	15-60	1. — 4.	Spicata	30-60	2. — 4.
Gossypium	30-60	2. — 4.	Lindera	30-60	2. — 4.
Gouania	60-120	4. — 8.	Lippia	30-60	2. — 4.
Granatum	15-60	1. — 4.	Liquidambar	30-60	2. — 4.
(teniafuge)	240-720	15. — 45.	Liriodendron	30-60	2. — 4.
Grindelia	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Lobelia	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Guaco	30-60	2. — 4.	Lupulin	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Guaiac	30-120	2. — 8.	Lycopus Europ.	30-60	2. — 4.
Guarana	15-60	1. — 4.	Virg	30-60	2. — 4.
Guava	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Magnolia	30-60	2. — 4.
Hamamelis	15-60	1. — 4.	Manaca	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hedeoma	15-60	1. — 4.	Marrubium	30-120	2. — 8.
Helianth	30-60	2. — 4.	Maté	30-60	2. — 4.
Hellebor, Niger..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Matico	30-60	2. — 4.
(emmen.)	30-60	2. — 4.	Matricaria	15-60	1. — 4.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
FLUIDEXTRACT:			FLUIDEXTRACT:		
Melia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Polygon Punct..	15-30	1. — 2.
Melissa.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Polynnia.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3
Menispermum...	30-60	2. — 4.	Polyporus.....	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Menyanthes.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Polytrichum.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Mercurialis.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Pomegran.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Mezereum.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Prunus virg.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Michelia.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Ptelea.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Micromeria.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Pulmonaria.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Mikania.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Pulsatilla.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Mitchella.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Max. single	5	0.3
Monarda.....	15-60	1. — 4.	daily	15	1.
Morrhenia (daily)	480	30.	Pycnanthemum.	30-60	2. — 4.
Muiria Puama...	15-60	1. — 4.	Pyrethrum.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Mutisia.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Pyrus.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Myrica Aspleni-			Quassia.....	10-30	0.6 — 0.2
fol.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Quercus.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Cerifera.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Quillaja.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Myristica.....	5-20	0.3 — 0.3	Rhamnus Cath..	30-60	2. — 4.
Myrrh.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Rhododendron...	30-60	2. — 4.
Naregamia.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Rhubarb.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Nepeta.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Arom.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Newbouldia.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	and Senna.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Nicotiana.....	1½-5	0.03 — 0.3	Rhus Arom.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Nux Vom.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Glabra.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Max. single	6	0.36	Radicans.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
daily	12	0.8	Tox.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Nymphæ.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Ricinus Lvs.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Oenothera.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Seed.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Orthosiphon.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Rose.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Osmorhiza.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Rubus Villos.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Osmunda.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Strig.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Ostrya.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Rumex Crisp, Fl.	15-60	1. — 4.
Oxydendron.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Ruta.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Pambotano.....	240	15.	Sabadilla.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Papaver.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sabal=Serenoa..	60-120	4. — 8.
Para-coto.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sabbatia Angul.	30-60	2. — 4.
Pareira.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Elliot.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Parsley Seed.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Sage.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Parthenium.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Salix Alb.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Passiflora.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Nigr. Bark.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.
Pepo.....	1-2 oz	30. — 60.	Buds.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Periploca.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sambucus.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Phellandrium...	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sanguinaria.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3
Phoradendr.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Saponaria.....	40-120	2.5 — 8.
Physostigma.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Saraca.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Phytolacca Rt...	1-30	0.06 — 2.	Sarracenia Flav..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Pichi (Fabiana)..	15-60	1. — 4.	Sarsapar., Co...	30-120	2. — 8.
Pilcarpus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sassafras.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Pimenta.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Satureja.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Pimpinella.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Savin.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Pinus strob.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Scoparius.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Piper Jaborandi.	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Scopola.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Nigrum.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Scrophularia...	30-60	2. — 4.
Piscidia.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Scutellaria.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Podophyllum...	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Senecio.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Polygonatum.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Jacob.....	20	1.3
Polygon. Acre...	15-30	1. — 2.	Vulg.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Bistort.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Senega.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hydropip.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Senna.....	60-240	4. — 15.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
FLUIDEXTRACT:			FLUIDEXTRACT:		
Serenoa.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Viola.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Serpentaria.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Viscum.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Sesamum.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Wild Cherry.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Simaba.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	White Oak.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Simaruba.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Winterberry.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Solanum Carolin.	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Xanthium Spin..	60-120	4. — 8.
Panicul.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Strum.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Solidago Odor....	30-60	2. — 4.	Xanthoxylum...	15-60	1. — 4.
Virg.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Berries.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5
Sorghum.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Zea.....	30-90	2. — 6.
Spigelia.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Fluoroform Water.	60-120	4. — 8.
Comp.....	90-180	6. — 12.	Fluoroformol		
and Senna.....	90-180	6. — 12.	(Fluorol)	240	15.
Spiraea.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Fomitin.....	240-960	15. — 60.
Squill.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Formanilide.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Comp.....	2-15	0.13 — 1.	Formin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Stachys.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Formyl Tribromide		
Statice.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	= Bromo-		
Stillingia.....	15-60	1. — 4.	form.....	2-20	drops
Comp.....	30-90	2. — 6.	Fortoin.....	4	0.25
Stramonium Lvs.	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Fowler's Solution	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Max. single	5	0.3	Fraserin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
daily	15	1.	Fuchsine.....	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2
Seed.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Furunculin.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Max. single	5	0.3			
daily	10	0.6			
Strophanthus....	1/8-1/2	0.008 — 0.03	Gaduol.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Strychn. Malac..	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Gaiacophosphal...	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Stylosanthes....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Galactochloral....	1 1/2-15	0.1 — 1.
Sumbul.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Galbanum.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Sycocarpus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Gall, Hog, dried...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Symphytum.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Ox, Inspiss.....	2-25	0.13 — 1.6
Symplocarpus...	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Purif.....	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Tansy.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gallochromol.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Taraxacum.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Gallogen.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Teucrium.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gambir.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Thapsia.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Gamboge.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Thuja.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Max. single	8	0.5
Thyme.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	daily	15	1.
Tobacco.....	1/2-5	0.03 — 0.3	Geissospermine....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Tonga.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Gelsemin (Ecl.)...	1/8-2	0.008 — 0.12
Tormentilla.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gelseminine (Al-		
Trillium.....	60-120	4. — 8.	kaloid and salts)	1 1/2-3 1/2	0.0005-0.002
Triticum, Fl....	60-240	4. — 15.	Max. single	3 1/2	0.002
Turnera.....	60-120	4. — 8.	daily	1/6	0.01
Tussilago.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gelsemium Rt....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
Urechites.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Genoform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Urtica.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Gentian.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Ustilago.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Gentianin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Uva Ursi.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Geosote.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Vaccinium.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Geraniin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Valerian.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Gillenin.....	4-6	0.25 — 0.4
Veratrum Vir....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	Ginger.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Max. single	8	0.5	Ginseng.....	20-120	1.3 — 8.
daily	30	2.	Globon.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Verbascum.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Globularetin.....	1/3	0.02
Verbena.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Globularin.....	1/8	0.012
Viburnum Opul.	30-60	2. — 4.	Gluside.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Prun.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Glycerin.....	60-240	4. — 15.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
GLYCERITE:			Guaiacquinol.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Acid Carbolic....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Guaiasanol.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Acid Gallic.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Guaiperol.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Acid Tannic.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Guaranine.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Bismuth.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Triiodide.....	2-4	0.12 — 0.25
Guaiac.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Guarana.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Hydrastis.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Guethol.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Iron Quinine and Strychnine Phosphates..	15	1.	Gujasanol.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Pepsin.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Gynocardia.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.36
Phenol.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Hamamelin (-idin.)	1-3	0.06 — 2.
Tar.....	60-120	4. — 8.	(hemostatic)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Glycogen.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.15	Hashish.....	1	0.06
Glycogenal.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Hashishin.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ Daily	0.05 Daily
Glycosal.....	150-180	10. — 12.	Hedonal.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Glycyrrhizin. A m- moniated...	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Helcosol.....	5-15	0.3 — 0.1
Gold Arsenite	$\frac{1}{64}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001-0.005	Helenin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.1
Bromide.....	$\frac{2}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$	0.003-0.012	Helicina.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6
Chloride.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0012-0.015	Heliotropin.....	15	1.
Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1	0.02 0.06	Helleborein.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Cyanide.....	$\frac{2}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003-0.006	Helleborus Nig....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001-0.008	Helmitol.....	15	1.
Oxide.....	$\frac{2}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.003-0.015	Helonin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
and Potass. Brom..	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$	0.01 — 0.04	Hemalbumin.....	15-30	1. — 2.
and Sod. Brom..	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008-0.03	Hemicranin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
and Sod. Chlor..	$\frac{2}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.003-0.01	Hemogallol.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Gomenol.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Hemoglobin.....	20-40	1.25 — 2.5
Gonosan.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Hemol.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Gossypin.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Heparaden.....	30	2.
Gossypium (Bk. of Rt.).....	30-60	2. — 4.	Hetoform.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Granatum, Bk.	30-120	2. — 8.	Hetralin.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5
Peel of Fruit....	20-30	1.3 — 2.	Heroin.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005-0.01
Griserin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Hydrochloride... Hetol=Sod. Cinna- mate.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.005-0.01 0.02 — 0.06
Guacamphol.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Hexamethylena- mine=Hex- amethylene tetramine= Formin.....	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Guaiac.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Citrate.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Guaiacetin.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Salicylate=Sali- formin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Guaiacol.....	2-15	0.13 — 1.	HieraPicra, see Aloes and Canella.		
Benzoate=Ben- zosol.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Hippol.....	15-25	1. — 1.5
Cacodylate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	Histosan.....	8-	0.5
Carbonate = Duotal.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Homatropine (& Salts).....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005-0.001
Cryst.....	2-15	0.12 — 1.	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001 0.003
Ethylene.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Honthin.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Phosphate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Hopogan.....	2-7	0.12 — 0.4
Phosphite=Gai- acophosphal	2-15	0.13 — 1.	Hydracetin.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015-0.06
-Salol=Salicylate	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Hydragogin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Max. daily	150	10.	Hydrastin (Ecl.)..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Succinate.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Hydrastine (Alka- loid).....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015-0.06
Valerate=Geo- sote.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single daily	$1\frac{1}{2}$ 5	0.1 0.3
Guaiacyl.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1			
Guaiamar.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.			
Guaiacuin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Hydrastine Hydrochloride.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	Iodipin, 10%.....	60-240	4. —15.
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride...	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015— 0.03	Solid.....	30	2.
Max. daily	2	0.12	Iodival.....	5	0.3
(Hypod., 10 % solut.).....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Iodocaffeine.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Hydrastis Rt.....	5-60	0.3 — 2.	Iodoform.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Hydrogen Peroxide	30-240	2. — 15.	Max. single daily	3	0.2
Ethereal.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Iodoformogen.....	15	1.
Hydrohydrastinine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015— 0.03	Iodoformogen.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hydroquinone.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Iodothemol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Max. single	30	2.	Iodol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Hyoscine (& salts)*	$\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{100}$	0.0003— 0.0006	Iodomuth.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Max. daily	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.002	Iodonucleoid.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Hyoscyamin (Eclectic)...	$\frac{1}{8}$ -1	0.008— 0.06	Iodophenin.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
Hyoscyamine, Amorph.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015	Iodopyrine.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Cryst & salts	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{10}$	0.0005-0.002	Iodose.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Max. daily	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.003	Iodosin.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Hyoscyamus.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Iodotheine.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Hypnacetin.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Iodotheobromine...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Hypnal.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Iodothyrene.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Hypnone.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Max. daily	60	4.
Max. single daily	8	0.5	Iodovasogen.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Hypnopyrin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Ipecac.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06
Hyrgol (1% solut.).	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	(emetic)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Ichthalbin.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Iquinin.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Ichthoform.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Iridin—Irisin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Ichthyol.....	3-30	0.2 — 2.	Iron Acetate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Albuminate=			Albuminate, Dry	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Ichthalbin.			Scales	3-40	0.2 — 2.5
Ichthyolidin.....	45-90	3. — 6.	Pepton	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Ignatia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03 — 0.2	Sacch.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Iodoform.....	8-25	0.5 — 1.5	Alginate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Infus. Digitalis.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Arsenate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.008
Ingluvin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Arsenite with Ammonium Citrate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.03 —0.07
Intestin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Benzoate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Inulin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Bromide Ferric..	$\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06
Iodalbacid.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Sacch.....	3-15	0.2 — 1
Iodalbin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Ferrous.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Iodantipyrine.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Bromo-iodide....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13
Iodogelatin (daily)...	60	4.	Cacodylate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Iodine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06	(subcut.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Max. single daily	1	0.06	Camphorate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Albuminate.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Carbonate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Trichloride.....	$\frac{1}{15}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$	0.004—0.012	Sacch.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{5}$	0.012	Caseinate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Vasogen.....	4-6	0.25 — 0.4	Chloride, Ferrous	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
			Citrate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
			Effervesc.....	60	4.
			Dialyzed, Liq....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
			Scales	$\frac{1}{2}$ -10	0.03 — 0.6
			Ferrocyanide....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
			Fluoride.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.003 —0.03
			Glycerinophosphate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
			Hydrocyanate...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06
			Hydroxide.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
			Hypophosphite..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
			Iodate, Ferric...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
			Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03 — 0.2

*In the insane $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 Gm.) cautiously increased until effect is produced.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Iron Iodide Sacch..	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Iron and Manganese		
Lactate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Pyrophosphate with		
Lactoalbuminate	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ammon.		
Lactocitrate....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Citr. (10 %		
Lactophosphate..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	solut. hypo-		
Monomethylar-			derm.).....	30	2.
senate.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$	0.02 — 0.05	and Mangan. Sul-		
Oxalate, Ferrous.	2-6	0.13 — 0.4	phate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Oxide, Black....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	and Manganese		
Brown.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Tartrate....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.1
Red Sacch....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	and Potassium		
Peptonized.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Citrate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Saccharated...	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	and Potass.		
Phosphate,			Tartrate....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Effervesc.	60-120	4. — 8.	and Quin. Arsen.	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004—0.008
Ferrous.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5	and Quinine		
with Ammon.			Chloride (ic)	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2
Citr.....	2-15	0.12 — 1.	Ferrous		
Phosphate, Sol...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	(10% solut.)	10	0.6
Precip.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	and Quinine		
Phosphocitrate..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Iodide.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Pierate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015—0.06	and Sod. Citrate.	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Pyrophosph.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	and Sod. Oxal...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
with Am-			and Sodium Pyr-		
mon. Citr...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	phosphate...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
(subcut.)	1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.15	and Sodium Tar-		
Quinine and			trate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Strychnine			and Strych. Citr.	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Citrate.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Isoform.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Reduced.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Isopral.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Saccharate.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Isophysostigmine..	$\frac{1}{200}$ - $\frac{1}{80}$	0.0003—
Salicylate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6			0.0008
Subsulphate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Isson.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Succinate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Isutan = Bismu-		
Sulphate, Basic..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	than.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
(ous), Cryst...	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	Jaborandi.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Dried...	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03 — 0.2	Jalap.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Tannate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Jalapin (Eclectic)..	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Tartrate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Juglandin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Valerate.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	JUICE:		
Vanadate.....	$\frac{1}{15}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.004—0.005	Belladonna.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
and Ammon.			Celandine.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Citr.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Chelidonium....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
and Ammonium			Cineraria (in eye)	2-3	0.13 — 0.2
Tartrate....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Conium.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
and Magnesium			Digitalis.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Citrate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Hyoscyamus....	30-60	2. — 4.
Effervesc.....	60	4.	Olut-Kombul...	30	2.
and Magnes. Sul-			Papaw, Dry.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
phate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sambucus.....	60-240	4. — 15.
and Manganese			Scoparius.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Carbonate...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Taraxacum.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Saccharated ..	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Kairin.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
and Manganese			Kalagua.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Citrate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Kamala.....	60-120	4. — 8.
and Mangan.			Kermes Mineral...	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
lactate.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	(emetic)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
and Mangan.					
Peptonized ..	2-10	0.12 — 0.6			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Kidney, dried.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Lithium Carbonate	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Kino.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Effervesc.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Kolanin.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Chlorhydrometh-		
Kosin.....	20-30	1.3 — 2.	ylarsenate...	$\frac{2}{3}$	0.04
Koussein, Amorph.	15-60	1. — 4.	Citrate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Kouso.....	120-360	8. — 24.	Effervesc.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Krameria.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.	Dithiosalicyl....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Kreosolid.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Formate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Kryofine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Glycerinophos...	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Labarraque's			Hippurate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Solut.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Iodate.....	2-3	0.12 — 0.2
Lactol.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Iodide.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Lactopeptine.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Lactate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Lactophenin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Nitrate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max. single	15	1.	Phosphate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
daily	45	3.	Salicylate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Lactucarium			Effervesc.....	30-60	2. — 4.
French.....	3-30	0.2 — 2.	Sulphate (daily)	10-30	0.6 — 2.
German.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.03 — 0.3	Urate (daily)...	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Max. single	8	0.5	Valerate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
daily	15	1.	Vanadate (daily)	$\frac{1}{15}$	0.004
Lactucin.....	1-5	0.06 — 3.	and Caffeine Sul-		
Lantanine.....	15-30	1. — 2.	phonate....	15	1.
Lappa, Rt.....	30-120	2. — 8.	and Potassium		
Largin.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5	Tartrate....	30-60	2. — 4.
Lead Acetate.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	and Sod. Benz...	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Iodide.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	and Sod. Salicyl..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. daily	8	0.5	Liver, dried, (daily,		
Nitrate.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25	up to)	300	20.
Max. single	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.1	Lobelia, Lvs.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
daily	5	0.3	Lobelin (Ecl.)....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3	0.015 — 0.2
Lecithin (daily)...	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Lobeline Sulphate.	$\frac{1}{6}$ -1	0.01 — 0.06
Lentin=Metaphe-			(daily, up to)	6	0.36
nylenedia-			Loretin-Bismuth...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
mine Hydro-			Lugol's Solution...	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
chloride....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.1 — 0.3	Lupulin.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Max. single	5	0.3	Lycetol.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Leontodin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Lycopin.....	1-6	0.06 — 0.36
Leprolin.....	150	10.	Lysidine (50 %)		
Leptandra.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	daily	30-150	2. — 10.
Leptandrin.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.15	Bitartrate (daily)	15-75	1. — 5.
Levulose (daily)...	375	25.	Mace.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Levurargyre.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Macroton.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13
Levurinose.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Magnesium Acetate	5-60	0.3 — 4.
Lienaden.....	120-240	8. — 15.	Benzoate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Lime, Sulphurated.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	0.015 — 0.13	Biphosphate....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
daily, up to	40	2.5	Bisulphate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Liparin.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Borate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Liquid Rennet, N.			Borocitr.....	15-30	1. — 2.
F.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Bromide.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Lithium Acetate..	8-24	0.5 — 1.5	Carbonate.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Agaricinate.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2	Chloride.....	240-480	15. — 30.
Arsenate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.001 — 0.004	Cacodylate		
Benzoate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	(subcut.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06
Effervesc.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Citrate.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Benzosalicylate..	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Effervesc.....	120-480	8. — 30.
Bitartrate.....	5	0.3	Copaivate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Borocitrate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ergotate.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ -1	0.04 — 0.06
Bromide.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Glycerinophos...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Magnesium Gyno- cardate	15-60	1. — 4.	Mannit.....	60-180	4. — 12.
Hydroxide, moist	60-120	4. — 8.	Marelin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Hypophosph....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Marrow, Red Bone. Powder.....	3	0.2
Hyposulph.= Thiosul- phate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Mass: Blue Mercurial...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Iodide.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Copaiba.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Lactate.....	15-45	1. — 3.	Ferrous Carbon..	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Lactophosph....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Mastic.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Malate.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Matico.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Oxide.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Meconarceine.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
Peptonized.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Medulladen.....	30-45	2. — 3.
-Perhydrol.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Melonemetin.....	$1-1\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.1
Peroxide.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Menispermine.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Phenolsulphon- ate = Sul- phocarb..	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Menispermum.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Phosphate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Menthol.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3
Phosphite.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Max. daily	90	6.
Salicylate.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Valerate (Validol)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Silicate.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Mercauro.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Sulphate.....	240-480	15. — 30.	Mercurio-iodohemol	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Sulphite.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Mercuriol.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
(daily)	150-300	10. — 20.	Mercury Mass of...	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Sulphocarb.. = Phenolsul- phonate....	15-30	1. — 2.	Acetate.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ -1	0.006 — 0.06
Tartrate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Max. single	1	0.06
Thiosulphate....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	daily	3	0.2
Valerate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Albumin., liq....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Malakin.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Amido-propio- nate.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005 — 0.01
Malarin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Anilate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.015
Mallein (horse inj.)	$\frac{2}{3}$ -1	0.04 — 0.06	Asparaginate....	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005 — 0.01
Mammary Gland....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Benzoate (ic) ..	$\frac{3}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.002 — 0.008
Manganese Arsen- ate.....	$\frac{1}{30}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.002 — 0.012	Bichloride.....	$\frac{3}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{12}$	0.002 — 0.005
Bromide.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02
Carbonate.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	daily	1	0.06
Chloride.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.75	Biniodide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Citrate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02
Dioxide.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	daily	1	0.06
Glycerinophos...	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Bisulphate.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02
Hypophosphite...	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Bromide, (ic)....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004 — 0.015
Iodide.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	(ous)...	1	0.06
Lactate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	daily	8	0.5
Lactophosph....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cacodylate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03
Oxide (ous).....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Carbolate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015 — 0.03
Peptonized.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Chloride, mild...	$\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06
Phenolsulphon...	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	(cathartic)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Phosphate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Chloroiodide.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Salicylate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004 — 0.008
Sulphate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02
Sulphite.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	daily	1	0.06
Sulphocarb.. = Phenolsul- phonate....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Formamidate (1 % solut)....	15	1.
and Iron Lactate	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Gallate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Mangasol.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Glycocholate	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Manna.....	60-480	4. — 30.	(1 % solut)		
			Imidosuccinate = M. succin- imide.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{2}{5}$	0.012 — 0.025
			Iodate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.01 — 0.015
			Iodide, Yellow or Green.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -2	0.015 — 0.13

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Mercury Lactate . (subcut)	$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{6}$	0.015 0.01	Methylaspirin (daily)	5-60 75-120	0.3 — 4. 5. — 8.
Naphtholate . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	Methylene Blue =		
Nitrate, (ic) . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.0025-0.015	Methylthionine		
Mercurous	$\frac{1}{32}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.002-0.015	Hydrochlor.	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{3}$ 1	0.02 0.06	Max. single & daily	15	1.
Oleate (25%) . . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Methylenediguai-		
(daily)	1	0.06	acol	5-15	0.3 — 1.
(by inunct).	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Methylsulfonal . . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Oxide, Black . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ -3	0.015-0.2	(antihidr.)	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Peptonized	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Methylthionine		
Phenate	$\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.02 — 0.03	Hydrochlor-		
Phosphate (ous)	$\frac{1}{6}$ -1	0.01 — 0.06	ide=Methy-		
Resorcinolace-			lene Blue . .	2-4	0.12 — 0.25
tate	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Mezereum	5-10	0.3 — 0.06
Salicylate	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Migrainin	15	1.
Sozoiodolate . . .	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Migrol	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Subsulphate . . .	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Mirmol	480-600	30. — 40.
(alterative) . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015-0.03	MIXTURE:		
Succinimide . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{2}{5}$	0.012-0.025	Acid Sulphuric . . .	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Sulphate (ic) . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.008-0.01	Ammon. Chlor . . .	60-240	4. — 15.
Max. single	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Almond, Br	60-120	4. — 8.
daily	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Camphor, Acid . . .	60-240	4. — 15.
Sulphide, Black .	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Carminative	60-240	4. — 15.
Red (by fumi-			Chalk	120-480	8. — 30.
gation)	15-30	1. — 2.	Chloral and Po-		
Tannate	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	tass. Brom	30-60	2. — 4.
Thymolacetate . .	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Chloroform	60-240	4. — 15.
Thymolate	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	and Cannab.		
Tribromphen-			Ind. Co	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
olacetate	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.1 — 0.2	Copaiba Co	60-240	4. — 15.
and Ammonium			Creosote, Br	240-960	15. — 60.
Bichloride . . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Diarrhoea N. F. . .	15-60	1. — 4.
and Antimony			Guaiac	240-960	15. — 60.
Sulphide	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Glycyrrhiza Co . . .	60-240	4. — 15.
and Arsen. Iod . .	$\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.001-0.002	Iron, Arom., Br . .	480-960	30. — 60.
and Potass. Thio-			Comp	480-960	30. — 60.
sulphate	$\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.012-0.02	and Ammon.		
with Chalk	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Acet	120-480	8. — 30.
Mergal	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Licorice Comp . . .	120-480	8. — 30.
Mesotan	60	4.	Magnes. and As-		
Metacresalol . . .	5-15	0.3 — 1.	afet	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. daily	60	4.	Oil Tar	30-120	2. — 8.
Metacresol	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Oleobalsamic . . .	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Metaldehyde . . .	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Potass. Citr	120-480	8. — 30.
Metaphenylenedia-			Rhubarb Co	60-120	4. — 8.
mine Hydro-			Rhubarb and		
chloride =			Soda	240-960	15. — 60.
Lentin	$1\frac{1}{2}$ -5	0.1 — 0.3	Sassafras and		
Max. single	5	0.3	Opium	60-120	4. — 8.
Methacetin	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Scammony, Br . . .	480-960	30. — 60.
Methaform	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Soda and Pepper-		
Methoxycaffeine . .	4	0.25	mint	120-480	8. — 30.
Methyl Acetylsali-			Splenetic	60-240	4. — 15.
cylate	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Stokes's Expect . .	60-120	4. — 8.
Salicylate	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Monesin	$\frac{1}{10}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.006-0.03
(daily)	75-120	5. — 8.	Monobromacetani-		
Methylal	8-60	0.5 — 4.	lide	2-8	0.13 — 0.5

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Morphine and salts	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03	Oil Almond, Ex-		
Max. single	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03	pressed	120-480	8. —30.
daily	2	0.12	Amber, Rectif...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Mucin.....	10	0.6	Angelica.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Mucuna.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Animal.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Mukogen.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Anise.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Murure	120-240	8. —15.	Arnica... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Muscarine, Nitrate			Asarum.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
or Sulph....	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.002—0.004	Balm.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Musk.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Basil.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Mustard, Yellow &			Betula = Birch		
Black.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Bark.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
(emetic)	120	8.	Bitter Almond....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
Myricin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Max. single	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05
Myrrh.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	daily	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0.15
Myrtol.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Cade.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
Naphthalene.....	2-15	0.12 — 1.	Cajeput.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Max. daily	90	6.	Calamus.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Naphthol, Alpha...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Camphor, Volat..	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Naphthol (Beta)...	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Camphorated		
Naphthol Benzoate			(hypoderm).	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
= Benzo-			Canada Snake-		
naphthol....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	root.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Narceine (& salts)..	$\frac{1}{3}$ —1	0.02 — 0.06	Canella.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
and Sod. Salicyl.			Caraway.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
= Antispas-			Cardamom.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
min.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ —2	0.01 — 0.13	Cascarilla.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Narcotine.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5	Castor.....	240-480	15. —30.
Max. daily	15-23	1. — 1.5	Cedrat.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Nareyl (daily)....	1	0.06	Celery.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
(hypoderm)	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02	Chamomile, Ger-		
Nastin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.005	man.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Natro-phen.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Roman.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Neurodin.....	5-25	0.3 — 1.6	Chaulmoogra....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3
Neuronal.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	(hypoderm)	75	5.
Nickel Bromide....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Chenopodium....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Max. single	10	0.6	Cherry-laurel....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03
daily	23	1.5	Cinnamon.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Sulphate	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Cloves.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Nicotine.....	$\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001—0.002	Cochlearia.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Nirvanin (subcut.			Cocoanut.....	120-240	8. —15.
up to).....	8	0.5	Cod-liver.....	60-240	4. —15.
Nitroglucose.....	$\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0008—0.003	Ferrated.....	60-180	4. —12.
Nosophen.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5	Copaiba.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
-Bismuth = Eu-			Coriander.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
doxine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Crispmint.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Novaspirin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Croton.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.13
Novocaine(subcut.)	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.014—0.1	Cubebs.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Nuclein.....	8	0.5	Cumin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Hypoderm., (0.5			Dill.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
% solut.)...	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Dippel's = Oil,		
Nutgall.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Animal.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Nutmeg.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Erethitis.....	2-6	0.12 — 0.36
Nutrose.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Erigeron.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Nux Vomica.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Eucalyptus.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Oculine.....	45	3.	Fennel.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Oil Almond, Bitter.	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Fir, Scotch= Oil		
Max. single	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Pinus sylvest	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
daily	$2\frac{1}{2}$	0.15	Fireweed.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
			Garlic.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
OIL:			OIL:		
Gaultheria.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Yarrow.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Ginger.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Ointment, Mercur- ial (by in- unct).....	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Gynocardia=Oil Chaumoo- gra.....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	Oleocreasote.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Hedeoma.....	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Oleoguaiacol.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hops.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Oleoresin Aspidium	120-240	8. — 15.
Horsemint.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Capsicum.....	¼-1	0.015 — 0.06
Hyoscyamus.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Cubebs.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Hyssop.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ginger.....	½-2	0.03 — 0.13
Jatropha curcas..	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	Lupulin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Joannesia.....	120-180	8. — 12.	Male Fern.....	120-240	8. — 15.
Juniper Berries..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Matico.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Laurel, Volat....	½-3	0.03 — 0.2	Mezereon.....	½-1	0.03 — 0.06
Lavender.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Pepper.....	¼-1	0.015 — 0.06
Linseed, Sulphur- ated, Tere- binthinated..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Olibanum.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Male Fern.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Oöphorin.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Marjoram, wild..	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Opium.....	¼-3	0.015 — 0.2
Matico.....	½-1	0.03 — 0.06	Max. single daily	3 8	0.2 0.5
Melissa = Balm..	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Opoammin.....	24	1.5
Mustard, Volat..	⅛-¼	0.008 — 0.015	Opocerebrin.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Expressed....	1-2½oz	30. — 75.	Opohepatoidin....	8	0.5
Myrtle.....	½-4	0.03 — 0.25	Opohypophysin....	½-1	0.03 — 0.06
Neatsfoot.....	240-480	15. — 30.	Opolienin.....	30-90	2. — 6.
Niaouli.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Opomedullin.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Nutmeg Volat..	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Opoöorchidin.....	8-12	0.5 — 0.8
Expressed....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Opoössiin.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Olive.....	120-480	8. — 30.	Opoövariin.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8
Pennyroyal.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Opoövulin.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8
Pepper.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Opopancreatin....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8
Peppermint.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Opoprostatin.....	3	0.2
Phosphorated...	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Oporeniin.....	8-12	0.5 — 0.8
Pimento.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Opoprenalin.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Pinus Pumilio...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Opothymin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Sylvestris....	* 5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Opothyroidin....	½-2	0.3 — 0.12
Rosemary.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Orexine.....	4-12	0.25 — 0.8
Rue.....	2-6	0.12 — 0.36	Orphol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Santal.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Orthoform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Sassafras.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Orthine Hydrochl'r	3-7	0.2 — 0.4
Savin.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Orthoform, New...	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Sesame.....	2 40-480	5. — 30.	Ortho-tolylaceta- mide.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Spearmint.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Ossagen.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Tansy.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Ouabain.....	1000	0.00006
Max. single	10	0.6	Ovaraden.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Tar.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Ovariin.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4
Thyme.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Oxaphor.....	30-45	2. — 3.
Turpentine.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Oxysparteine.....	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1
(anthelmintic)	60-120	4. — 8.			
Valerian.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Palladium Chlo- ride.....	⅙-⅓	0.01 — 0.02
(in epilepsy, up to).....	20	1.3	Pancreaden.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Wintergreen	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Pancreatin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Wormseed, Le- vant.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Albumin.....	1-1½	0.06 — 0.1
Wormwood	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Pepsin.....	15	1.
			Pankreon.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
			Papain.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
			Papaverine..(child)	⅓-⅓	0.005 — 0.02

*Usually employed by inhalation.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Papayotin=Pa- pain, Merck.			Phenylurethane = Euphorin...	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Parachlorsalol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Phesin.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Para-Coto Bk.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Phloridzin.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Paracotoin.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Phorxal (daily.)...	90-150	6. — 10.
Paracresalol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Phosote.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Paraformaldehyde = Trioxy- methylene...	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Phosphorus.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0006-0.003
Paraldehyde.....	30-90	2. — 6.	Phosphotal.....	1-15	0.06 — 1.
Max.	150	10.	Phthisin.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Paranephrin (1:1000 sol.)	8-20	0.5 — 1 3	Physostigmine (and salts)=Es- erine.....	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0005-0.002
Paraxin.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{30}$ $\frac{1}{20}$	0.002 0.003
Pareira.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Physostigmine-Pil- ocarpine (Hypoderm. for horse col- ic).....	6	0.36
Parotid Gland.....	2	0.12	Phytin.....	8	0.5
Parthenicine.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Phytolacca Root...	1-30	0.06 — 2.
Pelletierine Hydro- bromide.....	2	0.12	Phytolaccin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Sulphate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Picrotoxin.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.0006— 0.002
Tannate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	0.006 0.02
Pellotine Hydro- chlor. (sub- cut.).....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02	Piliganine.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Max. (per os.)	$\frac{3}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.1	Pilocarpine (and salts).....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.008—0.015
Pental.....	180-300	12. — 20.	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	0.02 0.04
Pepper.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Phenate (0.02 % solut.hypod.)	45-90	3. — 6.
Pepsin (U. S. P.)...	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Pilocarpus.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Sacchar.....	40-120	2.5 — 8.	Pimenta.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5
Pepto-Brom Eigon..	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Piperazine.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Pepto-Iodo Eigon..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Piperidine Guaiaco- late.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Pereirine.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Tartrate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Hydrochloride...	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Piperine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Perhydrol.....	5-25	0.3 — 1.5	(antiperiodic)	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Periplocin (hypo- derm.) Max.	$\frac{1}{60}$	— 0.001	Pipitzahoac.....	45-75	3. — 5.
Peronin.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ —1	0.02 — 0.06	Pituitary Gland...	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.1 — 0.3
Max. single daily	1 3	0.06 0.2	Pneumin.....	8	0.5
Petrolatum, Liq...	60-180	4. — 12.	Podophyllin.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03
Phaselin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	(acute constip.)	$\frac{3}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.1
Pheduretin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Podophyllotoxin...	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01
Phenacetin.....	3-24	0.2 — 1.5	Podophyllum.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Phenalgine.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Poliganin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Phenazone= Anti- pyrine.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Pomegranate.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Phenobromate....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Populin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25
Phenocoll.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Potassa.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015—0.06
Max. single daily	15 75	1. 5.	Sulphurated....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Hydrochloride ..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Potassium Acetate	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Salicylate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Antimonate.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5
Phenol=Acid Car- bolic.			Arsenate.....	$\frac{2}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003—0.006
Phenolphthalein...	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{3}$	0.006 0.02
Phenosal.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Arsenite.....	$\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$	0.002—0.004
Phenoxycaine...	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Benzoate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
PhenylSalicylate= Salol.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.			
(antipyret.)	30-45	2. — 3.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Potassium Bicarbonate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Potassium Sulphocyanate....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Bichromate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015	Max. single daily	5	0.3
Binoxalate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.008— 0.1	Tartrate.....	24	1.5
Max. single daily	5	0.3	(laxative.)	15-30	1. — 2.
Bisulphate.....	10	0.6	Tellurate.....	60-480	4. —30.
Bitartrate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Valerate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015— 0.06
Borotartrate....	30-480	2. —30.	and Antimony, Sulphurated	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Bromide.....	5-30	0.2 — 2.	and Sod. Boro-	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Bromide with Caffeine, effervesce....	15-60	1. — 4.	tart.....	8-120	0.5 — 8.
Camphorate.....	90	6.	and Sod. Tartr..	60-480	4. —30.
Cantharidate....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	POWDER:		
Carbolate=Phe-	$\frac{1}{500}$ — $\frac{1}{300}$	0.0001— 0.0002	Antimonial.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
nate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Glycyrrhiz. Co...	60-120	4. — 8.
Carbonate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Jalap Co.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Chlorate.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	"James".....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Max. daily	90-120	6. — 8.	Morph. Co.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Chloride.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Rhubarb Co....	30-120	2. — 8.
Chromate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Prasoid.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Max. single daily	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.03	Proferrin.....	5	0.3
Citrate.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Propionyl-phenetidin = Triphenin.....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3
Max. daily	480	30.	Propional.....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
Effervesc.....	30-90	2. — 6.	"Propylamine"=		
Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.004—0.008	Solut.Trime-		
Max. daily	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	thylamine....	15-45	1. — 3.
Dichromate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015	Propylamine True (daily)	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Ferrocyanide....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Prostaden.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Fluoride.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015— 0.06	Prostate Gland (daily)	8	0.5
Glycerinophosphate, 75%	4-10	0.25 — 0.6	Protan.....	20-30	1.3 — 2.
Guaiacol-Sulphonate...	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Protargol.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Hydroxide.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015— 0.06	Protein.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hypophosphite..	2-30	0.12 — 2.	Protonuclein.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Iodate.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5	Protylin.....	15-60	1. — 4.
Iodide.....	3-30	0.2 — 2.	Prunin. (Cerasin)..	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Nitrate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Pseudohyoscyamine.	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005— 0.001
Nitrite.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —2	0.015— 0.13	(in insanity)	$\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.002—0.006
Osmate=Perosmate.....	$\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.004—0.015	Ptelein.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2.
Oxalate (hypod.)	$\frac{1}{3}$	0.02	Ptyalin.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Perchlorate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Ptyalin-Pepsin...	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Perosmate=Osmate.....			Pulmoform.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Permangan.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Pumpkin Seed....	60-120	4. — 8.
Phenate=C a rbolate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Punicine = Pelletierine.		
Phosphate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Purgatin (Purgatol).....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Picrate.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Purgen.....	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Salicylate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Pyoktanin Blue....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Salicylite.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Max. single daily	10	0.6
Succinate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	20	1.3	
Sulphate.....	20-240	1.3 — 15	Pyoktanin Yellow.	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Sulphite.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Max. single	15	1.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Pyramidon.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Quinine Sulphocarbol. = Phenolsulphonate	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Camphorate,			Sulphocresotate..	15 daily	1.0 daily
Acid.....	12-15	0.75 — 1.	Tannate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Neutral.....	12-15	0.75 — 1.	(children)		
Salicylate.....	8-12	0.5 — 0.75	Valerate.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Pyranthin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	and Antipyrine		
Soluble.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Salicylate...	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
Pyranum.....	15-30	1. — 2.	and Antipyrine		
Pyridine.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Valerate....	2-8	0.12 — 0.5
(by inhalat.)	45-75	3. — 5.	and Urea Hydrochlor. (subcut.).....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Pyrocain = Brenzcain.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Quininephytin....	8	0.5
Pyrocin.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Quinum.....	1 1/2-8	0.1 — 0.5
Pyrosal.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Quinoidine (& salts)	2-15	0.13 — 1.
			Quinoline (& salts)	15-30	1. — 2.
Quassia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Max. single	30	2.
Quassin, Pure.....	3/16-1/3	0.002 — 0.02	daily	60	4.
French.....	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.13	Salicylate.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Quebrachine.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Sulphate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hydrochloride..	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	Tartrate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Quillaja.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Quinopyrine.....	8-25	0.5 — 1.5
Quinacetine Sulph.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Quinoral.....	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
Quinalgen.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.			
Quinaphtol.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Renaden.....	30	2.
Quinetum.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	daily	90-120	6. — 8.
Quinidine (& salts)	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2	Rennet Powder (1:100,000)....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
(antipyretic)	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Resaldol (daily)...	45-75	31. — 51.
(antiperiodic)	20-30	1.3 — 2.	Resin Copaiba....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Max.	40	2.5	Jalap.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Quinine (& salts).	2-15	0.13 — 1.	(drast. cathart.)	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
Antimonate.....	1 1/2-7	0.1 — 0.4	Podophyllum....	1/8-1/2	0.008 — 0.03
Arsenate.....	1/16-1/8	0.004 — 0.008	Max. single	1 1/2	0.1
Max.	1/8	0.008	daily	5	0.3
Arsenite.....	2/3	0.04	(acute constip.)	3/4-1 1/2	0.05 — 0.1
Biniodate			Quebracho.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
(hypod.)	1 1/2	0.1	Scammony.....	1/4-1	0.02 — 0.06
Bisulphate.....	2-30	0.12 — 2.	(drast. cath.)	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Dihydrobromide.	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Sumbul.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Diiodate(hypod.)	1 1/2	0.1	Veratrum.....	1/6-1/4	0.01 — 0.015
Eosolate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Resopyrin.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Ethylsulphate...	3-8	0.2 — 0.5	Resorcinol.....	2-3	0.13 — 0.2
Ferroarsenate...	1/16-1/8	0.004 — 0.008	Max. single	45	3.
Ferroarsenite...	1/16-1/8	0.004 — 0.008	daily	150	10.
Ferrocyanide....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	(intest. antisept.)	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Ferriiodide....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	(antipyretic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Ferrolactate....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	-Salol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Glycerinophos...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Retinol (not Resinol).....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Hydrochlorosulphate.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Rhamnin.....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Iodohydriodide...	15-25	1. — 1.5	Rhein (Eclectic)...	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Methylarsenate...	10 daily	0.6 daily	Rheumatin =		
Peptonate.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.	Saloquinine Salicylate.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Phenolsulphonate = Sulphocarbolate	2-8	0.12 — 0.5	Rhodalline = Thio-sinamine....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1
Salicylate.....	2-30	0.13 — 2.	Rhubarb.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Sulphate (tonic.)	1/2-2	0.03 — 0.12			
(antiper.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.			
(antipyret.)	15-30	1. — 2.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Rhubarb (laxative)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Scillitoxin.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$	0.001—0.002
(purgative)	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Max. daily	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05
Rhusin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Scoparin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Rodagen.....	75-150	5. — 10.	(hypoderm.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Rosin.....	5	0.3	Scopolamine salts..	$\frac{1}{250}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$	0.00025—
Rubidium Bromide	5-15	0.3 — 1.			0.001
Iodide.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Max. single	$\frac{1}{60}$	0.001
Tartrate.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	daily	$\frac{1}{20}$	0.003
and Ammon.			Seutellarin.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Bromide....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Senecin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
(antiepilept.)			Senega.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
daily	60-100	4. — 6.5	Senegin.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.13
(hypnot.)	60-75	4. — 5.	Senna.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Rumin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Serpentaria.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
			Serum, Antistrepto-		
Sabromin.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	coccic.....	150-300	10. — 20.
Saccharin.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Sidonal.....	15-20	1. — 1.3
Saffron.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	New.....	30-45	2. — 3.
Safrol.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Silin (daily).....	45	3.
Sajodin..... (daily)	15-45	1. — 3.	Silver Arsenite...	$\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$	0.0005—0.001
Salacetol.....	15-45	1. — 3.	Chloride.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Salfene.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001—0.003
Salibromin..(daily)	30-75	2. — 5.	Iodate.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005—0.01
Salicin.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Iodide.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ —1	0.015—0.06
Max. daily	150	10.	Lactate.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01
Salicylamide.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Nitrate.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008—0.03
Max. daily	15	1.	Oxide.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005—0.03
Salicyl-Resorcinol..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Smilacin Amorph..	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Salifebrin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Soamin.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Saliformin.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Soap.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Saligenin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Soda (Caustic)....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06
Salipyrine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Sodium Acetate....	15-120	1. — 8.
Max. daily	60	4.	Agaricinate.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ —3	0.1 — 0.2
Salocoll.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Anisate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Salol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Arsenate.....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001—0.008
(antipyretic)	20-45	1.3 — 3.	Benzoate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Camphorated....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Biborate. See		
Salophen.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Sod. Borate.		
Max. single	20	1.3	Bicarbonate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
daily	90	6.	Bisulphate.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Saloquinine.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Bisulphite.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Salicylate.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Borate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Sanguinaria.....	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Borobenzoate....	30-120	2. — 8.
Sanguinarin(Eclec.)	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Borocitr.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Sanguinarine (and			Borosalicyl.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
salts).....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$	0.005—0.015	Borotartrate....	30-120	2. — 8.
(emetic)	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Bromide.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.
Sanguinoform.....	30	2.	Cacodylate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2	0.03 — 0.12
Santonica.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Cantharidate....	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.0001—
Santonin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25			0.0002
Max. daily	5	0.3	Carbolate =		
(children)	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015—0.03	Phenate....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Santoninoxim.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3	Carbonate.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
(children)	$\frac{3}{4}$ —2	0.05 — 0.12	Anhydrous....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Santyl.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Monohydrated	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Sarcosin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Cetrarate.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Scammony.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Chlorate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Scillipicrin.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ —1	0.02 — 0.06	Chloride.....	10-240	0.6 — 15.
Scillitin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.01 — 0.03	Chloroborate....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
			Choleate.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Sodium Cinnamate.	$\frac{1}{3}$ -1	0.02 — 0.06	Sodium Salicylate.	2-30	0.12 — 2.
Citrate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Max. single	60	4.
Acid.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Santonate.....	1-6	0.06 — 0.4
Citrobenzoate...	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Santoninate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06
Copaviate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Max. single	3	0.2
Cresotinate.....	3-24	0.2 — 1.5	daily	10	0.6
Para.....	2-20	0.12 — 1.3	Sozoiodole.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$	0.003—0.015	Succinate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Dichromate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$	0.005— 0.02	Sulphanilate.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Diiodosalicylate..	3-6	0.2 — 0.36	Sulphate, Cryst..	120-480	8. —30.
Dithiosalicylate..	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Dried..	60-240	4. —15.
Ethyl-sulph.....	60-300	4. —20.	Sulphite.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Fluobenzoate....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Sulphobenzoate..	15-30	1. — 2.
Fluoride.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$	0.005— 0.01	Sulphocarb..		
Formate (adults)	20-30	1.5 — 2.	(Phenolsul-		
(children)	5-8	0.3 — 0.5	phonate).....	8-30	0.5 — 2.
Formate(hypod.)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -3	0.03 — 0.2	Sulphosalicyl....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Glycerinophosph.			Sulphovinate....	60-300	4. —20.
(75%).....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6	Sylvate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Glycocholate			Tartrate.....	240-480	15. —30.
(daily)	60-75	4. — 5.	Taurocholate....	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Gynocardate....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Tellurate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06
Hippurate.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Thiosulphate		
Hydroxide.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1	0.03 — 0.06	(Hyposulph.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hypophosphite...	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Valerate.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Hyposulphite =			Vanadate.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001—0.008
Thiosulphate	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	and Antimony		
Iodate (daily) ..	15	1.	Sulphurated	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
(hypoderm.)	$\frac{3}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.05 — 0.1	and Caffeine Sul-		
Iodide.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.	phonate....	15	1.
Kousseinate.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	and Magnes. Bo-		
Lactate.....	120-240	8. —15.	rocitr.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Meta-vanadate..	$\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$	0.001—0.008	and Magnesium		
Methylarsenate			Tartrate....	120-240	8. —16.
(daily)	$\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	Solanine.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ -1	0.015— 0.06
Naphtholate....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Max. single	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.1
Nitrate.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	daily	8	0.5
Nitrite.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Solurol.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Nucleinate (hy-			SOLUTION:		
poderm.)...	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.05	Acid Arsenous...	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Oleate.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Acid Phosphates		
Oleate, Acid....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	N. F.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Paracresotate...	2-20	0.13 — 1.3	Alumin. Acet....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
(daily)	6-70	0.36 — 4.6	Ammon. Acet....	120-480	8. —30.
Persulphate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Conc., N. F.	30-120	2. — 8.
Phenate(Carb..)	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Citrate, Conc..	30-60	2. — 4.
Phenosulphonate			Succinate....	20-30	1.3 — 2.
(Sulpho-car-			Arsenic Hydro-		
bolate).....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	chlor.=Sol-		
Phosphate.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5	lut. Acid		
(laxative)	240-480	15. —30.	Arsenous....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Dried.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Arsen., and Merc.		
(laxative.)	120-240	8. —15.	Iod.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Effervesc.....	60-240	4. — 8.	Atropine Sul-		
Pyrophosph.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5	phate, Br....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Saccharate.....	120	8.	Bismuth, N. F....	60-240	4. —15.
(hypoderm.			and Ammon.		
& intraven.)			Citr., Br....	30-120	2. — 8.
			Calc. Chlorhydro-		
			phos.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
SOLUTION:			SOLUTION:		
Calcium Chloride	15-60	1. — 4.	Pancreatic.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Saccharate....	15-60	1.4	Pepsin.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Chlorine Comp...	15-240	1. — 15.	Arom.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Cocaine Hydro-			Phosphorus, N.F.	20-60	1.3 — 4.
chlor., Br...	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Potass. Arsenate		
Ergotin.....	10-30	0.0 — 2.	and Brom.,		
Ext. Licorice....	60-120	4. — 8.	N. F.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Fowler's.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Arsenite.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Ginger, N. F....	30-120	2. — 8.	Hydroxide....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Gold and Arsen.			Permangan, Br	120-240	8. — 15.
Brom., N. F.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Saccharin.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Hydrogen Perox.	60-240	4. — 15.	Soda, Chlorin....	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Hypophosphites,			Sodium Arsenate	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
N. F.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Pearson.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Iodine Co.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Hydroxide....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Iron Acetate....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6	Strychn. Acet.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Basic.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Hydrochlor.	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Conc., Br.	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Silicate.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Albuminate....	30-24	0.2 — 15.	Tetra-ethyl-am-		
Chloride (ous)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	mon. Hydr.	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Ferric	2-10	0.12 — 0.6	Tetramethyl-am-		
Citr.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	mon. Hydr..	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Hypophos-			Trimethylamine.	15-45	1. — 3.
phite, N. F..	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Solveol.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Iodide.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Somatose (daily)...	75-150	5. — 10.
Malate.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Somnal.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Nitr.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Somnalgine.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Oxychlor.,			Somnoform.....	5-7	0.3 — 0.4
Ph. G.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Somnos.....	240-480	15. — 30.
Peptonized....	15-60	1. — 4.	Sozoiodole - Mercu-		
Protochlor.,			ry (subcut.)..	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
N. F.....	10	0.6	-Sodium.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Subsulph.....	2-10	0.13 — 0.06	Sparteine Sulph....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06
and Ammon.			Spasmodin.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1
Acet.....	240-480	15. — 30.	Spermine, Poehl...	15-60	1. — 4.
and Ammon.			Subcut. Subcut.		
Citr.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Essence, Poehl...	10-30	0.6 — 2.
and Mangan.			Sphacelotoxin.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1
Pept.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Spigelia.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Lime, Chlorin....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Spinol.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Sacchar.....	15-60	1. — 4.	SPIRIT:		
Magnes. Carbon	480-960	30. — 60.	Ammonia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Bromide....	60-120	4. — 8.	Arom.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Mercury Bichlor.			Anise.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Br.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Aromatic.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Glycocholate..	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Chloroform.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Nitrate (ous)..	1-2	0.06 — 0.12	Cinnamon.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Max. single	2	0.12	Ether.....	30-60	2. — 4.
daily	8	0.5	Comp.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Peptonized...	15	1.	Gaultheria.....	30-120	2. — 8.
and Potass.			Glonoin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Iodide...	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Glyceryl Nitrate	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Morphine Acet...	15-60	1. — 4.	Juniper.....	60-180	4. — 12.
Bimeconate...	5-40	0.3 — 2.5	Comp.....	240-480	15. — 30.
Citrate.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Melissa, Conc....	30-60	2. — 4.
Hypod. N.F..	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Nitroglycer. =		
Sulph., Br....	15-60	1. — 4.	Glyceryl Nit.	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Nitroglycer. =			Nitrous Ether...	30-90	2. — 6.
Glyceryl Nit.	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Nutmeg.....	30-120	2. — 8.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
SPIRIT:			Sulphonmethane=		
Phosphorus.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Sulfonal.....	15-45	1. — 3.
Spearmint.....	15-40	1. — 2.5	daily	60	4.
Witch-Hazel.....	3-15	0.2 — 1.	Sulphur Iodide....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Spiroform.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Precipit.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Spleen, Dried.....	4-12	0.25 — 0.8	Sublimed.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Squill.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	Washed.....	60-180	4. — 12.
Max. single	8	0.5	Suprarenaden.....	8	0.5
daily	15	1.	Suprarenal Gland,		
Starch, Iodized....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Dried.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Steresol.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Suprarenin(hypod.)	1/2-3	0.0005
Stillingin.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Svapnia.....	1/2-3	0.03 — 0.2
Storax.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Symphorol, L., N.,		
Stovaine.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	or S.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Stramonium Seed..	1-3	0.06 — 0.2	SYRUP:		
Leaves	2-5	0.13 — 0.3	Acacia.....	120-480	8. — 30.
Strontium Acetate.	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Acid, Citric.....	120-480	8. — 30.
Arsenite.....	1/30-1/15	0.002 — 0.004	Acid, Hydriod..	30-60	2. — 4.
Bromide.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Actea, Comp....	60-120	4. — 8.
Anhydrous....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Asarum, Comp..	60-240	4. — 15.
Iodide.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Blackberry, Arom.	120-240	8. — 15.
daily	15-45	1. — 3.	Calcium Chlor-		
Lactate.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	hydrophos..	60-240	4. — 15.
Max. daily	120-150	8. — 10.	Iodide.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Phosphate.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Lactophosph.	60-120	4. — 8.
Salicylate.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	with Iron	60-240	4. — 15.
and Caffeine Sul-			and Sod. Hy-		
phonate....	15	1.	pophosph....	60-240	4. — 15.
Strophanthin.....	2/100-1/50	0.0003-0.001	Chondrus, Comp.	60-120	4. — 8.
Gratus Cryst.....	1/20-1/10	0.003 — 0.025	Chloral.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Tannate.....	1/20-1/10	0.0005-0.001	Cinnamon.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Strophanthus.....	1/4-1	0.015 — 0.06	Codeine.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Strychnine & salts.	1/30-1/15	0.001 — 0.004	Coffee.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Max. single	1/6	0.01	Eriodictyon,		
daily	1/3	0.02	Arom.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Arsenate.....	1/4-1/8	0.001 — 0.004	Garlic.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Arsenite.....	1/4-1/8	0.001 — 0.004	Ginger, Br.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Cacodylate.....	1/30-1/15	0.002 — 0.02	U. S.....	120-240	8. — 15.
Hydrobromide....	1/60-1/30	0.001 — 0.005	Glycyrrhiza....	60-240	4. — 15.
Hypophosph....	1/30-1/15	0.002 — 0.005	Hemidesmi.....	30-60	2. — 4.
Iodate (hypod.).	1/10	0.006	Hypophosphites	60-240	4. — 15.
Stypticin.....	1/2-1 1/2	0.03 — 0.1	with Iron.....	60-120	4. — 8.
(in urgent cases)	1 1/2-4	0.1 — 0.25	Ipecac.....	20-240	1.3 — 15.
Styptol.....	3/4-2 1/2	0.05 — 0.15	and Opium....	60-180	4. — 12.
Styracol.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	Iron Arsen.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Sugar, Milk.....	1-6 oz.	30. — 180.	Arsen. and		
Sulfonal.....	15-45	1. — 3.	Mangan. Io-		
Max. daily	60	4.	dides.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Sulfopyrine.....	15	1.	Bromide.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Sulfosote.....	60	4.	Citro-Iodide....	30	2.
Sulphaminol Sali-			Hypophosph..	60-180	4. — 12.
cylate.....	3-6	0.2 — 0.4	Iodide, U. S....	15-30	1. — 2.
daily	15	1.	Br. & Ph. G.	30-60	2. — 4.
Sulphaminol.....	3-5	0.2 — 0.3	Lactophosph..	60-120	4. — 8.
Sulphonethylme-			Oxide.....	60-120	4. — 8.
thane=Tri-			Phosphate....	30-60	2. — 4.
onal.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Protochlor....	30-120	2. — 8.
Max. single	45	3.	Quinine and		
daily	120	8.	Strych.		
			Phosph.....	60-120	4. — 8.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
SYRUP:			Terpene Hydro-		
Iron Saccharated	60-180	4. —12.	chlor.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Subchlor. Br..	30-60	2. — 4.	Terpin Hydrate....	3-15	0.2 — 1.
Krameria.....	60-240	4. —15.	Max. single	15	1.
Lactucarium....	30-120	2. — 8.	daily	45	3.
Lemon.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Terpinol.....	2-5	0.13 — 0.3
Lime.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Testaden.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Manna.....	60-240	4. —15.	Testes, Dried.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Orange.....	120-480	8. —30.	Tetraethylamm o n-		
Flowers.....	60-180	4. —12.	ium Hydrox.		
Pectoral.....	60-120	4. — 8.	(10% solut.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Peppermint....	60-180	4. —12.	Tetronal.....	15-30	1. — 2.
Phosphates, Co..	60-120	4. — 8.	Max. daily	60	4.
Poppy.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Teucrin (hypod.)..	45	3.
Prun. virg.....	60-240	4. —15.	Thalline Periodide.	2-3	0.12 — 0.2
Raspberry.....	60-240	4. —15.	Salicylate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Rhamnus Cath.	60-240	4. —15.	Sulphate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Rhœados.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Max. single	8	0.5
Rhubarb.....	60-480	4. —30.	daily	25	1.5
and Potassa Co.	60-240	4. —15.	Tartrate.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Roses.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Thallium Acetate..	1½-3	0.1 — 0.2
Rubus.....	120-240	8. —15.	Chloride.....	½	0.012
Sanguinaria.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Sulphate.....	½	0.012
Sarsaparilla, Co.	120-480	8. —15.	Thanatol = Guë-		
Senega.....	30-120	2. — 8.	thol.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Senna.....	120-240	8. —15.	Thebaine Hydro-		
Aromat.....	60-240	4. —15.	chloride.....	¾-3	0.05 — 0.2
Comp.....	60-240	4. —15.	(hypoderm.)	⅙	0.01
Sodium Hypo-			Theobromine.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
phosph.....	60-240	4. —15.	Acetosalicylate..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Squill.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Salicylate.....	15	1.
Comp.....	15-60	1. — 4.	and Lith. Benz. ..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Stillingia, Comp.	60-240	4. —15.	and Lith Salicyl..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Tar.....	60-240	4. —15.	and Sod. Benz. ..	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Trifolium, Comp.	60-240	4. —15.	Max. single	15	1.
Violets.....	60-240	4. —15.	daily	90	6.
Wild Cherry.....	60-240	4. —15.	and Sod. Iodosal-		
White Pine,			icyl.....	4-8	0.25 — 0.5
Comp.....	60-240	4. —15.	and Sod. Salicyl.	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Taka-diastase....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Max. single	15	1.
Tamarind.....	30-300	2. — 20.	daily	90	6.
Tanformal.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Theocin.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Tannalbin.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.	Theocin-sodium		
Tannigen.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Acetate.....	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
Tannin Albuminate			Theophylline.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
= Tannalbin.	2-20	0.13 — 1.3	-Sodium.....	3-8	0.2 — 0.5
Tannisol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	-Sodium Salicyl.	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Tannoform.....	4-15	0.25 — 1.	and Sod. Acetate	5-8	0.3 — 0.5
Tannopine.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Thephorin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.
Tannosal.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Thermifugin.....	4	0.25
Tanocol.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Thermodin.....	5-25	0.3 — 1.8
Tanphenyform....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Thermol.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Taphosote.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Thialion.....	60	4.
Tar.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Thigenol.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6
Tartar Emetic....	⅓-⅛	0.002-0.004	Thiocol.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
(expectorant)	⅓-⅛	0.0025-0.008	Thioform.....	15-25	1. — 1.5
(emetic)	½	0.03	Thiosinamine.....	½-1½	0.03 — 0.1
Tebecin.....(daily)	60	4.	Thymacetin.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Terebene.....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	Thymol.....	1-15	0.06 — 1.
			Thymotal.....	15-30	1. — 2.

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Thymus Gland			TINCTURE:		
Dried, daily.	40-75	2.5 — 5.	Cardamon.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Thyraden.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Cascara Sagr.		
Thyreoidin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01	(Ecl.).....	15-30	1. — 2.
(hypoderm.)	$\frac{1}{12}$	0.005	Castoreum.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Thyroid Gland,			Catechu, Co.....	60-180	4. — 12.
Dried.....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5	Caulophyllum		
Thyroidin (Merck).	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13	(Ecl.).....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Tin Chloride (ous)	$\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$	0.005-0.03	Celastrus (Ecl.)..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
TINCTURE:			Cerasus (Ecl.)...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Aconite.....	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Cereus.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Eclectic.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Chamomile (Ecl)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Fleming.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ -2	0.03 — 0.13	Chelidonium, Ra-		
Adhatoda.....	30-60	2. — 4.	demacher's..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Adonis Aestiv...	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Chelone (Ecl.)...	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Vernalis.....	3-20	0.2 — 1.3	Chimaphila (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Adulsa Vasaca....	30-60	2. — 4.	Chirata.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Aletris (Ecl)....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cimicifuga (Ecl)	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Alnus (Ecl).....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Chinonanthus		
Aloes.....	15-60	1. — 4.	(Ecl.).....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
and Myrrh....	30-120	2. — 8.	Cimicifuga.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Ambergris.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Cinchona.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Ampelopsis (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Cinnamon.....	10-240	0.6 — 15.
Anhalonium			Colchicum Rt...	5-60	0.3 — 4.
(10%).....	60-120	4. — 8.	Seed.	20-60	1.3 — 4.
Antiperiodic....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Collinsonia (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Apocynum.....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Co. (Ecl.).....	15-60	1. — 4.
Eclec.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Colocynth (Ecl.)	2-8	0.13 — 0.5
Arctium (Ecl.)..	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Condurango....	15-60	1. — 4.
Arnica Flowers..	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Conium Fruit...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Root.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Lvs.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Asafetida.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Convallaria.....		
Asclepias (Ecl.)..	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Flow. & Rt. ..	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Aspidosperma...	30-60	2. — 4.	Cornus (Ecl.)...	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Atropa (Ecl)....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	Coronilla (1:5)...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Avena Sativa....	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Corydalis (Ecl.)..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Comp.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Coto.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Baptisia (Ecl.)..	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Crocus.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5
Barosma (Ecl.)..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Cubebs.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Baylahuen.....	5-25	0.3 — 1.6	Curcuma.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Belladonna Lvs..	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Cypriped (Ecl.)..	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Benzoin.....	20-40	1.3 — 2.5	Damiana (Ecl.)..	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Comp.....	30-60	2. — 4.	Digitalis.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Boldo.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	(Ecl.).....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Bryonia.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Dioscorea (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Ecl.....	2-12	0.13 — 0.8	Drosera.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Bursa Pastor....	30	2.	Epigea Repens		
Cactus Grandiflor	10-15	0.6 — 1.	(Ecl.).....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Calamus.....	15-60	1. — 4.	Ergot (Ecl).....	1-8	0.06 — 0.5
Calendula.....	20-90	1.3 — 6.	Erythroxyton		
Ecl.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	(Ecl.).....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Calumba.....	60-240	4. — 15.	Eucalyptus.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Cannabis (Ecl.)..	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Euonymus (Ecl).	4-12	0.25 — 0.8
Cannab. Ind.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Eupatorium		
Max. single	30	2.	(Ecl.).....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
daily	120	8.	Frasera (Ecl.)...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Cantharides, U.S.	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	Gelsemium.....	3-30	0.2 — 2.
Br.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	(Ecl.).....	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Capsella.....	30-120	2. — 8.	Gentian Co.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Capsicum.....	15-60	1. — 4.	(Ecl.).....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
TINCTURE:			TINCTURE:		
Geranium (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Para-Coto	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Ginger	15-60	1. — 4.	Physostigma	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Ginger (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Phytolacca (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Gossypium (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Piscidia	10-60	0.6 — 4.
Grindelia	30-60	2. — 4.	Podophyllum		
Guaiac	20-60	1.3 — 4.	(Ecl.)	2-15	0.13 — 1.
Ammon.	60-120	4. — 8.	Populus (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Hamamelis (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Prunus (Ecl.)	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Hellebor. Vir.	8-25	0.5 — 1.5	Ptelea (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Helonias Comp.			Pulsatilla (Ecl.)	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
(Ecl.)	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Pulsatilla	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Hops	60-180	4. — 12.	Quassia	60-180	4. — 12.
Humulus	60-180	4. — 12.	Quillaja	20-60	1.3 — 4.
(Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Rhamnus Pursh.		
Hydrangea (Ecl.)	15-30	1. — 2.	(Ecl.)	15-30	1. — 2.
Hydrastis	20-120	1.3 — 8.	Rhei (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
(Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Rhubarb.	60-240	4. — 15.
Hyoscyamus	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Aqu.	60-240	4. — 15.
(Ecl.)	4-12	0.25 — 0.8	Arom.	30-120	2. — 8.
Inula (Ecl.)	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sweet	60-240	4. — 15.
Iodine	3-10	0.2 — 0.6	and Gentian	60-240	4. — 15.
Comp.	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Rhus, Glab (Ecl.)	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Ipecac.	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Toxicodend.	5-30	0.3 — 2.
and Opium	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Rubus Villos.		
Iris (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	(Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Iron Acet., Ether	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Rudbeckia (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Chlor.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Rumex (Ecl.)	10-15	0.6 — 1.
Chlor., Ether	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Sabina (Ecl.)	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Citro-chlor	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Saffron	60-180	4. — 12.
Pomated.	30-90	2. — 6.	Salix nigr. (Ecl.)	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Jalap.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Sanguinaria		
Juglans (Ecl.)	10-30	0.6 — 2.	(Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Kino	60-180	4. — 12.	Scutellaria (Ecl.)	2-10	0.13 — 0.6
Lactucarium	10-60	0.6 — 4.	Senecio (Ecl.)	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
(Ecl.)	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Senna (Ecl.)	10-25	0.6 — 1.5
Lamium	40	2.6	Serpentaria	60-180	4. — 12.
Leptandra	30-75	2. — 5.	Silphium (Ecl.)	15-21	1. — 1.3
Lippia	60	4.	Smilax (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Lobelia	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Simulo	30-120	2. — 8.
Eclectic	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Spigelia (Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Lycopodium	40	2.6	Squill	6-20	0.4 — 1.3
Lycopus (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Stillingia (Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Macrotys (Ecl.)	1-10	0.06 — 0.6	Stramonium	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Matico	30-120	2. — 8.	Strophanthus	3-20	0.2 — 1.3
Menispermum			Sumbul	15-60	1. — 4.
(Ecl.)	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Taraxacum		
Monsonia Alcoh.			(Ecl.)	8-20	0.5 — 1.3
(1:8)	120-240	8. — 15.	Tayuga	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Musk	30-120	2. — 8.	Tolu	30-120	2. — 8.
Myrica (Ecl.)	8-20	0.5 — 1.3	Trifolium (Ecl.)	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Myrrh	30-120	2. — 8.	Uva Ursi (Ecl.)	15-20	1. — 1.3
Naregamia	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Valerian	60-120	4. — 8.
Nerium Oleander			Ammon.	60-120	4. — 8.
Lvs.	20	1.3	Veratrum, Br.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Nutgall	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Eclectic	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Nux Vom.	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Ph. G.	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Oleander	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Vir.	1-10	0.06 — 0.6
Opium	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Viburn. prunif.		
Camph	60-240	4. — 15.	(Ecl.)	5-20	0.3 — 1.3

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
TINCTURE:			Vanillin.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.01 — 0.02
Warburg's.....	20-60	1.3 — 4.	Veratrin (Ecl.)....	$\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.008 — 0.03
Xanthoxylum (Ecl.).....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Veratrine and salts	$\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$	0.001—0.003
Tiodin.....	1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0.06 — 0.1	Max. single	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.006
Tobacco.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —5	0.03 — 0.3	daily	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.015
Tolyprine.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Veratrole.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.12
Tolysal.....	8-30	0.5 — 2.	Veratrum Alb.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3
Tribromaniline....	10	0.6	Vir.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Tribromhydrin =			Veronal.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Allyl Tri-			Veronal-Sodium ...	5-15	0.3 — 1.
bromide....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6	Vesipyrene (daily)..	30-75	2. — 5.
Tribrommethane			Viburnin.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
= Bromo-			Vieirin.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
form (drops)	2-20		Vinegar.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Tribromphenol Bis-			Ipecac.....	5-40	0.3 — 2.5
muth = Xe-			Lobelia.....	15-120	1. — 8.
roform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Opium.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Tribromsalol.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.	Sanguinaria.....	5-60	0.3 — 4.
Triferin.....	5	0.3	Squill.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Triferrol.....	240	15.	WATER:		
Trigemin.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3	Ammonia.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.
Trillijn.....	2-4	0.13 — 0.25	Conc.....	4-10	0.25 — 0.6
Trional.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Bitter-Almond..	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Max. single	45	3.	Max. single	30	2.
daily	120	8.	daily	90	6.
Trioxymethylene..	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Cherry-laurel....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3
Triphenin.....	4-20	0.25 — 1.3	Max. single	40	2.5
Trituration Elaterin	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	daily	90	6.
Trypsin.....	8-24	0.5 — 1.5	Chlorine.....	15-240	1. — 15.
Tuberculin.....	$\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{120}$	0.0003—	WINE:		
		0.0005	Aloes.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Turpentine. Chian..	2-7	0.13 — 0.4	Camphorated..	60-240	4. — 15.
Tussol.....	2-15	0.13 — 1.	Colchicum Seed..	20-60	1.3 — 4.
			Rt....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Ulexine.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$	0.003—0.006	Condurango, Ph.		
Uralium.....	30-45	2. — 3.	G.....	60-180	4. — 12.
Uranium Nitrate..	1-15	0.06 — 1.	Ipecac.....	5-10	0.3 — 0.6
Urea.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	(emetic)	60-180	4. — 12.
Urethane.....	10-45	0.6 — 3.	Iron.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Max. single	75	5.	Bitter.....	120-180	8. — 12.
daily	150	10.	Opium.....	5-20	0.3 — 1.3
Uricedin.....	15-30	1. — 2.	Pepsin.....	60-240	4. — 15.
Uriseptin.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Quinine, Br.....	240-480	15. — 30.
Uropherin B. or S..	5-15	0.3 — 1.	Tar.....	30-120	2. — 8.
Max. daily	60	4.	Tobacco.....	5-30	0.3 — 2.
Urosine.....	10-15	0.6 — 1.	White Ash.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Urotropin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Wild-Cherry.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Urocitral.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Ferrated.....	60-120	4. — 8.
Urol.....	10-40	0.6 — 2.5	Woorali { see		
Urystamine.....	15	1.	Woorara { Curare		
Uva ursi.....	60-120	4. — 8.	Xanthoxylin.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13
Valerian.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Xeroform.....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Valerydin.....	8-15	0.5 — 1.	Xylene (Xylol)....	5-15	0.3 — 1.
Validol.....	10-20	0.6 — 1.3	Max. daily	45	3.
Camphorated ...	10-15	0.6 — 1.	Xylenol (ortho-or		
Valofin.....	10-25	0.6 — 1.5	para-)Salicyl.	2-6	0.13 — 0.4
Valyl.....	2-6	0.12 — 0.4	Yeast, liquid.....	1-16 fl. 3	30. — 500.
Vanadin (daily)...	6-30	0.4 — 2.			

Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.	Remedy	Grn. or Min.	Gm. or Cc.
Yeast, Solid.....	60-180	4. —12.	Zinc Phenolsulphonate=Phe n- olsulphonate	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Yohimbine, Hydro- chloride.....	$\frac{1}{10}$	0.006	Phosphate.....	2-5	0.12 — 0.3
			Max. daily	15	1.
Zedoary.....	10-30	0.6 — 2.	Phosphide.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$	0.003— 0.05
Zimphen.....	8	0.5	Salicylate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1
Zinc Acetate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —4	0.03 — 0.25	Max. single	$1\frac{1}{2}$	0.1
(emetic)	8-15	0.5 — 1.	daily	5	0.3
Bromide.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Subgallate.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Max. daily	10	0.6	Sulphate.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$	0.015— 0.03
Chloride.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$	0.006— 0.02	(emetic)	15-30	1. — 2.
Citrate.....	3-12	0.2 — 0.8	Max. single	15	1.
Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ —1	0.006— 0.06	daily	30	2.
Ferrocyanide...	$\frac{1}{2}$ —4	0.03 — 0.25	Sulphocarbolate		
Hemol.....	2-8	0.13 — 0.5	= Phenolsul-		
Hypophosphite...	$\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$	0.03 — 0.1	phonate.....	1-4	0.06 — 0.25
Iodide.....	1-2	0.06 — 0.13	Sulphydrate....	$\frac{1}{6}$	0.01
Lactate.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Tannate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Max. daily	10	0.6	Valerate.....	1-3	0.06 — 0.2
Lactophosphate..	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1	0.03 — 0.06	Max. daily	5	0.3
Oxide.....	1-5	0.06 — 0.3	and Potassium		
			Cyanide.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ —1	0.006— 0.06

URINALYSIS

NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL URINE

Physical Characteristics.	Normal.	Abnormal.
Sp. Gr.	1.015-1.025	1.003-1.040
Amount.	Average abt. 1500 Cc. (50 fl. oz.) per 24 hours. Varies with food and health.	<p><i>Increased</i> in diabetes, renal cirrhosis, amyloid or waxy kidney, pure cardiac hypertrophy, pyelitis, hysteria and convulsions.</p> <p><i>Decreased</i> in acute nephritis, acute fevers, and inflammations. May be more or less completely suppressed in acute nephritis, algid stage of cholera and yellow fever, violent fevers, and shock or collapse from internal injuries.</p>
Color.	Pale-straw to Reddish Yellow. Average color, amber. Rendered very pale by nervousness or excessive drinking.	<p><i>Almost colorless:</i> Nervous conditions, hydruria, diabetes, granular kidney, chlorosis.</p> <p><i>Dark Yellow to Brownish Red:</i> Acute febrile diseases.</p> <p><i>Milky:</i> Chyluria and pus.</p> <p><i>Orange:</i> Santonin, chrysophanic acid.</p> <p><i>Red or Reddish:</i> Hemorrhages or hemoglobinuria, or pigments in food (logwood, fuchsine, etc).</p> <p><i>Dark Brown:</i> Hematuria, and poisoning by carbolic acid, potassium chlorate, or iodoform.</p> <p><i>Smoky Brown:</i> Acute Nephritis, or presence of decomposed blood.</p> <p><i>Black:</i> Presence of melanin, or biliary pigments.</p> <p><i>Greenish Yellow, Greenish Brown to Black:</i> Jaundice (presence of biliary pigments).</p> <p><i>Dirty Green or Blue:</i> Cholera, typhus (particularly when urine is putrefying).</p>

Physical Characteristics.	Normal.	Abnormal.
Transparency.	Clear, with only a slight cloud of mucus.	<i>Turbid</i> : May be acid urates (disappear on heating); earthy phosphates (increases on heating, but soluble on adding acetic or nitric acid); calcium carbonate; pus; blood; mucus, fatty matter. Turbidity and deposits may also be due to precipitation of crystalline triple phosphate of ammonium and magnesium, ammonium urate, and bacteria.
Odor.	Peculiar, slightly aromatic when fresh; ammoniacal, putrescent on standing.	<i>Putrescent</i> : Suppurating diseases of kidney and bladder. <i>Ammoniacal</i> : Cystitis. Other odors due to food or medicine; <i>e. g.</i> , asparagus and turpentine (violet), cubebs, sandal oil, garlic, etc.
Reaction.	Total 24-hour urine acid (due to acid sodium phosphate). Acidity may also be partly due to uric and hippuric acids, and under certain circumstances, to also lactic and acetic acids. May be alkaline just after a full meal, or after ingesting alkaline carbonates.	Strongly acid in articular rheumatism, and gouty affections, and in lipaciduria; also after prolonged muscular exercise, ingestion of acids, saccharin, and by a purely meat diet. Alkaline in cystitis.
Consistence.	Aqueous; thin and fluid.	Thick and viscid if mucus or pus present. Diabetic urine (with much sugar) and highly albuminous urine, thick and frothy on shaking. If fibrin present, the urine coagulates to a jelly-like mass on standing.
Solids.	60-70 Gm. (4-4.6%) in urine of 24 hrs. Reduced by fasting and diet.	<i>Increased</i> : In diabetes (up to 200 Gm.) <i>Decreased</i> : In hydruria (to 20 Gm.)

Inorganic Constituents.	Normal. Amt. present in 24 hrs. urine.	Abnormal.
Sulphuric Acid.	1.5—2.5 Gm (24—40 grn.).	Increases or diminishes with urea (which see); also after ingestion of sulphur, and in meningitis, rheumatism, etc.
Sulphates, as (1) Sodium or Potas- sium salts, and as (1) Ethereal Sulphates.	1.5—3 Gm. (25—45 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> After ingestion of sulphuric acid or its salts; by active exercise, exclusive meat diet, inhalations of oxygen, acute fevers.
Phosphoric Acid.	2.5—3.5 Gm. (40—54 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> Fevers, nervous exhaustion, tuberculosis, and diseases of spinal cord and bone. <i>Decreased:</i> Mental diseases (mania), chlorosis, acute diseases, and during pregnancy.
Calcium Phosphate.	0.3—0.4 Gm. (5—6 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> In osteomalacia, rickets, scrofula, carcinoma, disease of spinal cord. <i>Decreased:</i> In fevers.
Chlorides.	10—15 Gm. 150—220 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> In fevers at out-set, in diabetes, dropsy, and exercise. <i>Decreased:</i> In acute fevers, and especially in the early stage of pneumonia.
Free Acid (calculated as Oxalic Acid).	2—4 Gm. (30—60 grn.).	<i>Increased:</i> During height of acute fevers. <i>Decreased:</i> In diseases causing diminished nutrition.
Carbonates and Bicarbon- ates of Sodium, Ammonium, Magnesium, Calcium.	In fresh urine of alkaline reaction.	
Iron.....	Small quantities.	
Ammonia....	Traces.	
Carbonic Acid	4—9 vol. free gas.	
Oxygen.....	0.2—0.6 vol.	
Nitrogen.....	0.7—0.8 vol.	

Organic Constituents.	Normal. Amt. present in 24 hrs. urine.	Abnormal.
Urea.	30—40 Gm. (450—600 grn.)=2.5—3.2%.	<p><i>Increased:</i> After much meat; in fevers, diabetes, copious drinking of water, and hepatic congestion.</p> <p><i>Decreased:</i> In vegetable diet, rest, hepatic abscess, nephritis, uremia, and chronic wasting disease.</p>
Uric Acid (Ratio to urea, 1:40).	0.75—1 Gm. (12—15 grn.), mostly, as neutral urates.	<p><i>Increased:</i> Leucocythemia, pernicious anemia, gout, rheumatism, organic diseases of heart, liver, lungs or skin, and after acute fevers and excessive meat diet.</p> <p><i>Decreased:</i> In gout, vegetable diet, chronic renal disease.</p> <p>If the precipitate of uric acid or acid urates is yellowish red or brick-red in color, it indicates stone or gravel.</p>
Hippuric Acid.	0.3—1 Gm. (5—15 grn.).	<p><i>Increased:</i> By vegetable diet, in diabetes and fevers, and after benzoic acid and benzoates.</p> <p><i>Decreased:</i> In animal diet.</p>
Creatinine.	0.5—1 Gm. (8—15 grn.).	<p><i>Increased:</i> Pneumonia, intermittent and typhus fevers, and in meat diet.</p> <p><i>Decreased:</i> Advanced kidney disease, inanition, and vegetable and milk diets.</p>
Acetone.	Traces.	<p><i>Increased:</i> Diabetes; conditions of increased proteid metabolism.</p>
Mucus.	Present.	<p><i>Increased:</i> Irritation of urinary tract by uric acid, calcium oxalate, etc.; vesical, urethral, and vaginal catarrh; also in acute fevers.</p>

The most important abnormal constituents are as follows:

Albumin.—Present in parenchymatous nephritis, Bright's disease, poisoning by certain substances, rheumatism, infectious fevers, after violent exercise, etc.

Sugar.—Present in diabetes; small quantity may be present temporarily after pneumonia, typhus, rheumatism, affections of the brain and spinal cord, etc.

Leucin and

Tyrosin.—In acute atrophy of liver, and in poisoning by phosphorus.

Pus.—Present in pyelitis, renal abscess, urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, or discharge into the urinary canal of a perinephritic, pelvic, or other abscess. May also be of vaginal origin (in leucorrhea).

Blood.—From hemorrhage in urethra, neck of bladder, ureters, kidneys, genital tract, or external sources.

Acetone.—In diabetes, hydrophobia, and certain febrile conditions.

Diacetic Acid.—Mental diseases with excitement, inanition, carcinoma, and particularly diabetes. Believed to cause diabetic coma.

Indican.—Minute quantities present in normal urine, but greatly increased by intestinal obstruction, diseases of liver which interfere with bile formation, etc.; also by use of sulphur baths, in Addison's disease, and in early stages of cholera.

Ammonium Carbonate.—Vesical catarrh.

Hydrogen Sulphide.—Sometimes present in albuminous urine from decomposition of albuminous matter within the bladder.

EXAMINATION OF URINE.

- 1.—Ascertain total daily discharge.
- 2.—Note reaction, odor, and color. If the color is deep yellow, green, or brown, biliary pigments are present; if red or chocolate, hemoglobin.
- 3.—Take the specific gravity. Determine the solids present by subtracting 1.000 from the specific gravity, and multiplying the remainder by 2.33; the result will give the quantity of the solids expressed in grammes in 1.000 Cc. of urine.

4.—Allow to settle, and

(a), half fill a test-tube with the clear urine; boil the upper portion of the liquid; if a turbidity forms it indicates the presence of

Albumin or

Phosphates, or both—on adding a drop or two of acetic or nitric acid, phosphates dissolve, but albumin does not.

(b), Carefully overlay on nitric acid in a test-tube, using a pipette; if albumin present, a white zone, or flocculent or curdy precipitate forms at zone of contact of the two liquids—the extent of the turbidity gives an idea as to the quantity of albumin present. If the turbidity is greenish, biliary pigment is present; if reddish-brown, blood is likely present.

Urates, if present, may cause a white turbidity to extend upwards into the layer of urine, and later to deposit a crystalline precipitate of uric acid. If both albumin and urates are present, the urates are suspended in the urine above the layer of albumin. If neither albumin nor urates are present in excess, a brown ring forms at the zone of contact.

Indican if present develops a violet or blue zone.

Biliary Pigments cause a green zone to form.

Urea, if present in excess will afford a crystalline precipitate after mixing the acid and urine and cooling.

5.—Acidulate urine with acetic or nitric acid (avoiding excess), and boil; a precipitate indicates albumin. Add to the urine an equal volume of solution of potassa; a precipitate indicates

Phosphates.—White if no coloring matters are present. Allow to deposit, and note the quantity; if its volume constitutes $\frac{1}{7}$ or $\frac{1}{8}$ of the liquid in the test-tube it is normal. More or less is abnormal.

6.—Sugar is detected by

(a), Fehling's test.—Boil 5 Cc. of Fehling's solution in a test-tube, and if the color does not change, add an equal volume (but not more) of the urine and boil; if sugar is present a yellow to red precipitate forms. If no sugar is present a green color or greenish flocculent precipitate forms.

(b), Haine's test (copper sulphate 2 Gm.; glycerin 20 Gm.; caustic potassa 9 Gm.; water 175 Gm.). Boil 4 Cc. of the solution and add 6 to 10 drops (not more) urine, and boil again; if sugar is present a yellow or yellowish-red precipitate forms.

Note.—In both of these tests the absence of uric acid or urates must be assured, for these also produce a precipitate of cuprous oxide.

(c), Nylander's test (bismuth subnitrate 2 Gm.; Rochelle salt 4 Gm.; 8% solution of caustic soda 100 Gm.). Mix 10 Cc. of the urine and 1 Cc. of the solution and boil; if sugar is present, a dark color develops owing to the reduction of the bismuth salt. (Albumin interferes with the reaction.)

(d), Phenylhydrazine test.—Heat 1 Gm. phenylhydrazine hydrochloride, 2 Gm. sodium acetate, and 25 Cc. of the urine in a test-tube. If the salts do not completely dissolve, add a very little water, and place the test-tube in boiling water. After 20 minutes remove to cold water; if sugar is present, characteristic crystals of phenylglucosazone form.

7.—Biliary Pigments are detected by

(a), Oliver's peptone test (peptone 2 Gm.; salicylic acid 0.25 Gm.; acetic acid 2 Cc.; water to make 250 Cc.). Mix 4 Cc. of the solution with 1.3 Cc. of urine (this must first be diluted to a sp. gr. of 1.008, if higher); a trace of biliary acids causes the formation of a faint cloudiness, but if an excess is present, a milky cloud appears, the intensity being in direct proportion to the quantity of biliary acids present.

(b), Heller's test.—Mix sufficient urine with 5 or 6 Cc. of hydrochloric acid to color the latter, and carefully overlay the mixture on nitric acid; if biliary pigments are present a play of colors (green being the most characteristic) develops at the zone of contact. See also under No. 4.

(c), From a height of about 4 inches slowly pour 2 volumes of urine into 1 volume of sulphuric acid in a test-tube; a deep garnet-red color develops if urine is normal, but if altered biliary pigments or an excess of coloring matters are present, the mixture acquires a dark, approaching black, color.

Note.—Senna, santonin, rhubarb, creosote, and some other remedial agents impart an abnormal color to urine. To differentiate, add hydrochloric acid to some urine in a test-tube; if any remedial agents are present, a more or less pronounced yellow color develops. To another portion of the urine add an excess of solution caustic potassa; a fine red color develops if remedial agents are present.

8.—To determine the presence of

Chlorides, add a few drops nitric acid to some urine (to prevent precipitation of phosphates) and then gradually add

solution of silver nitrate; a white precipitate forms, the quantity of which by comparison with that from a normal urine will afford a rough estimate of the quantity of chlorides present. If chlorides are scanty, a milky cloudiness forms instead of a precipitate.

9.—**Sulphates** are detected by using barium chloride instead of silver nitrate as in No. 8.

10.—**Pus** is detected by Donn 's test.—Add a fragment of caustic soda or potassa to the sediment collected in a conical glass by allowing to deposit and then pouring off the supernatant liquid; on stirring, pus is colored greenish, and gelatinizes to a lumpy mass. (A sediment of mucus is partially dissolved with the formation of a flocculent precipitate.)

11.—**Blood** is detected by mixing equal volumes of fresh tincture of guaiac and ozonized oil turpentine (obtained by long exposure to air), and overlaying the mixture on urine in a test-tube; at the zone of contact a grayish precipitate forms, and just above this an indigo-blue ring, if blood is present. On shaking, the entire mixture becomes blue.

12.—**Acetone** may be detected by

(a), Lieben's test.—Dissolve 1.3 Gm. potassium iodide in 4 Cc. boiling solution caustic potassa, and upon the solution in a test-tube then float a layer of the urine; at the zone of contact a layer of phosphates forms which, if acetone was present, becomes yellow and studded with yellow points of iodoform. The test is rendered more delicate by distilling a small quantity of the urine, and applying the test to the distillate.

(b), Le Noble's test.—On adding a very dilute alkaline solution of sodium nitroprusside to urine containing acetone, a ruby-red color develops, changing in a few minutes to yellow, and on boiling, after adding acid, to greenish and blue or violet.

13.—**Diacetic Acid** is detected by adding to the urine a few drops of ferric-chloride solution; if present a dark-red color develops which disappears on boiling (differentiation from that possibly caused by the presence of salicylic acid, phenol, antipyrine, or thalline, in the urine).

14.—**Indican** is detected by

(a), MacMunn's test. —Boil equal volumes of urine and hydrochloric acid with a few drops nitric acid, cool, and then shake with chloroform; the chloroform becomes more or less violet according to the quantity of indican present.

(b), Ehrlich's diazo-reaction.—For this two solutions are made: (1) Sulphanilic acid 1 Gm.; hydrochloric acid

25 Cc.; dist. water 500 Cc.; and (2) Sodium nitrite 1 Gm.; dist. water 200 Cc. To carry out the test, mix 50 Cc. of No. 1 with 1 Cc. of No. 2, add an equal volume of the urine, and make strongly alkaline with ammonia. If the reaction is positive, the solution acquires a carmine-red color, which *must also be imparted to the foam* on shaking; and on allowing to stand 24 hours a greenish precipitate forms.

15.—Urea is detected by concentrating the urine by evaporation on the water-bath and adding nitric acid. Under the microscope the crystals appear as rhombic plates. The determination is effected by

(a), Hypobromite method.—The long arm (and a small part of the bulb) of a Doremus ureometer is filled with hypobromite solution (100 Gm. caustic soda dissolved in 250 Cc. dist. water, and when cold, 25 Cc. bromine added), and 1 Cc. of the urine is then discharged by means of a pipette up the long arm. The urea is decomposed, and the liberated nitrogen collects in the upper part of the long arm, the volume being then read off after 15 minutes or so by means of the graduations on the arm. In instruments graduated to read fractions of a gramme to the Cc. the percentage of urea is read by moving the decimal point of the number read two figures to the right; thus, were the reading 0.02 Gm. per Cc., it would indicate 2 per cent. urea.

(b), Fowler's differential method (based upon the difference in sp. gr. of urine before and after decomposition by hypochlorites). To one volume (say 30 Cc.) of urine in a hydrometer jar add 7 volumes solution chlorinated soda, and after the lapse of seven hours, and occasional stirring, take the specific gravity. The specific gravity of the urine-hypochlorite mixture is ascertained by multiplying the sp. gr. of the hypochlorite solution by 7, adding the sp. gr. of the urine, and dividing the sum by 8. The difference between this sp. gr. and that found after decomposition is then multiplied by 0.77, and the result will be the percentage of urea present in the urine.

16.—Uric Acid and

Urates are detected by

(a) Strongly acidulating urine with hydrochloric acid and setting aside for 24 hours; yellowish-red crystals of uric acid deposit.

(b), Murexide test.—Evaporate to dryness a few drops of urine in a watch-glass or porcelain dish, add a drop or two of nitric acid, again cautiously evaporate, and then add a drop or two of ammonia; a fine purple color develops if uric acid or a urate is present.

URINARY DEPOSITS. (Bartley.)

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Draw off a portion of the sediment with a pipette or glass tube, and transfer to a watch-glass or small test-tube.

White Deposit.	{	Dissolves on heating urine	{	Sol. in NH_4OH ,	<i>Ammonium urate.</i>
		Insoluble on heating.		Insol. in NH_4OH , {	<i>Cystin.</i> <i>Earthy Phosphates.</i> Insoluble in acetic acid, <i>Calcium oxalate or oxalurate.</i>
Colored Deposit.	{	Amorphous,	{	Gelatinizes in NH_4OH , <i>Pus</i> (see above).	
				Visibly crystalline (red),	<i>Uric acid.</i>
				Pale, easily soluble by heat,	<i>Urates.</i>
				Deep-colored, slowly soluble by heat, <i>Acid urates with uroerythrin.</i>	
				Red, insoluble by heat, alkalies, or acids,	<i>Blood.</i>

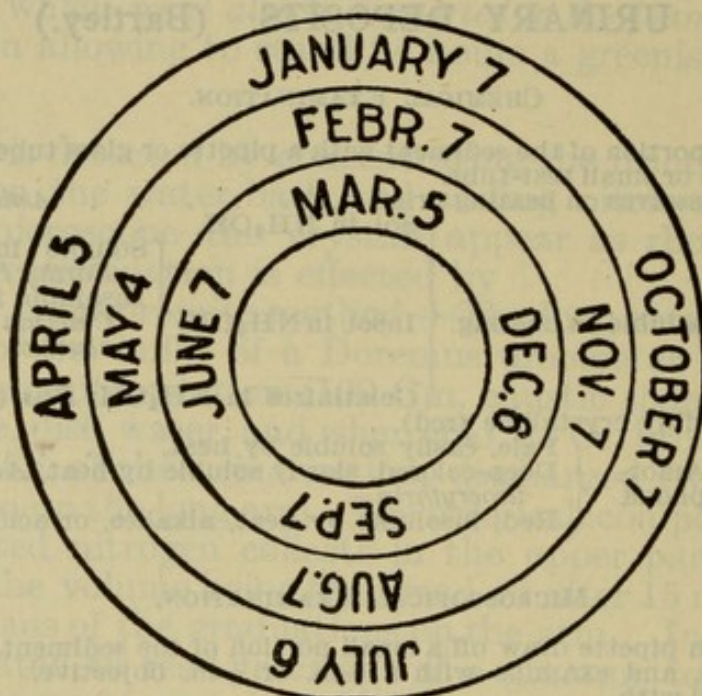
MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION.

With a clean pipette draw off a small portion of the sediment, transfer to a clean glass slide, and examine with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. or $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. objective. A cover-glass may be dispensed with.

Deposit is Amorphous.	{	Small granules with spicules on larger granules; vanishes on adding KOH or NaOH	{	light=	<i>Sodium urate.</i>
		Permanent on adding KOH or NaOH, Globules, strongly refracting light,		dark=	<i>Ammonium urate.</i> <i>Calcium carbonate (rare).</i> <i>Fat.</i>
Deposit is Crystalline.	{	Urine, Acid.	{	Yellow, cross or whetstone shaped, or in groups,	<i>Uric acid.</i>
		Alkaline Urine.		Regular octahedra, envelope-shaped,	<i>Calcium oxalate.</i>
				Hexagonal plates, soluble in NH_4OH (white),	<i>Cystin.</i>
				Bundles of needles crossing each other,	<i>Tyrosin.</i>
				Large prisms, soluble in acetic acid (coffin-lid shaped),	<i>Ammonium magnesium phosphate.</i>
				Brown, double spheres, spiculated,	<i>Urate of ammonium.</i>
				Club-shaped crystals, single or in groups,	<i>Calcium phosphate.</i>
				Double spheres, radiated structure soluble in acetic acid with effervescence,	<i>Calcium carbonate (rare).</i>
				Double spheres, insoluble in acetic acid,	<i>Calcium oxalurate (rare).</i>
				Double spheres, yellow or red, striated,	<i>Uric acid.</i>
Cellular Elements.	{	Red or yellow discs, biconcave; sometimes irregular in outline,	{		<i>Blood-cells.</i>
		Granulated corpuscles. With diluted acetic acid, show 3 to 5 nuclei,		Albumin present,	<i>Pus.</i>
				Albumin absent,	<i>Mucous corpuscles.</i>
		Round, conical, or flat cells with one nucleus,			<i>Epithelium from urinary tract.</i>
		Tadpole-shaped, with long tail (small),			<i>Spermatozoa.</i>
		Cylinders, parallel margins, clear, granular, or containing epithelial cells or blood-cells,			<i>Casts of uriniferous tubules.</i>
		Fungi, yeast, hairs, threads, etc., etc.,			<i>Extraneous matters.</i>

OBSTETRIC CALENDAR.

The calendar here submitted is the ingenious invention of Dr. Wm. L. Kantor, of New York City; it has the advantages of being compact and simple:



It should be used as follows:—The date of the last menstruation being given, add the numeral on the right hand of the month in which it occurred to the corresponding date of the month immediately following on the same circle, and you obtain the exact day on which labor should take place. For example: Last menstruation, December 17; labor, September 17 + 6 = September 23.—(*Phila. Med. Jour.*, IV., p. 1286.)

THE PULSE AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	PER MIN.		PER MIN.
In utero.....	150-140	During 3rd year.....	100-95
In the new-born..	140-130	8th to 14th year....	average 84
During 1st year..	130-115	Adult age.....	average 72
During 2nd year	115-100	Old age.....	average 76

The heart's action is generally *more frequent* in females than in males; during exertion and immediately after it; during digestion or mental excitement; in the morning than later in the day; after sudden change of posture, from the recumbent to the sitting position, and from either of these to standing, particularly during convalescence and in other conditions with cardiac weakness.

RESPIRATIONS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

	PER MIN.		PER MIN.
During 1st year.....	35	At puberty.....	20
During 2d year.....	25	Adult age.....	18

ERUPTIVE FEVERS

DISEASE	INCUBATION PERIOD	MODE OF ONSET	ERUPTION APPEARS	CHARACTER OF ERUPTION	ERUPTION DISAPPEARS	HOW LONG CONTAGIOUS
Scarlatina , (Scarlet Fever)	2-4 days	sudden; often at night; vomiting; sore throat; high fever; in severe cases convulsions; conjunctivæ unaffected	end of 1st or during 2d day; on chest and neck first	dusky or light-red; often diffused; consists of numerous red points which coalesce to form a flush	in 3-5 days; first where it appeared first; generally copious desquamation, in shreds	so long as desquamation, ear discharge or abscess present; danger indefinitely in clothing, etc., not well disinfected
Rubeola , (Measles; Morbilli)	8-10 days	rather sudden; catarrhal symptoms, particularly of the eyes; moderate fever	4th day; sometimes on 3d or 5th; first on forehead and behind ears	red dots like flea bites; crescentic; thickly about mouth and forehead	in about 4 days	for a week or more after eruption
Rubella , (Rötheln; German Measles)	2-3 weeks	gradual; fever slight or wanting	usually first symptom; on face, forehead, and behind ears	like rubeola, but less distinct	in 4-6 days, without desquamation	unknown
Variola , (Smallpox)	usually 10-14 days	sudden; chill; high fever; headache; pain in loins, etc.	3d or 4th day; fully formed pustules on 6th-9th day	red spots; becoming successively pimples, vesicles, and pustules	desiccation at end of 2d week; crusts slowly separate, leaving pits	so long as scabs reform; indefinitely in fomites, etc.
Varioloid , (Modified Smallpox)	10-14 days	sudden; chill; high fever; headache; pain in loins, etc.	3d or 4th day, on face, scalp, and arms; fully formed pustules on 6th-9th day	like variola, but less distinct	vesicles dry up on 5th-9th day of disease, without suppuration	so long as crusts reform; indefinitely in fomites, etc.
Varicella , (Chicken-pox)	usually about 2 weeks	sudden; slight symptoms, sometimes none.	within 24 hours; often in successive crops	pink pimples, becoming vesicles; first about nose	in 3 or 4 days, drying up without suppuration	till shedding of dried crusts
Typhoid Fever , (Typhus Abdominalis)	10-14 days	gradual; sometimes sudden	7th-14th day	pink spots; few in number	variable	through disease; danger in stools

