

Pocket therapeutics and dose book : with classification and explanation of the actions of medicines ... / [Morse Stewart].

Contributors

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THERAPEUTICS
AND
DOSE BOOK

HENRY THAYER & CO.

Report, Mass.

EXTRACTS, RESINOIDS, -COATED PILLS.

of experience in this branch
e faithfully endeavored to
eparations, and all who use
this experience has led to
its. We spare no pains in
standard of PURITY and

tions are added to our list
they receive the sanction of

Extract of Malt.

ract is in a convenient form
ad is warranted to keep in

natural salts of the grain
nd Diastase; in fact, all its

It is very palatable, very
easily in milk, water or any
his *Granular Form* it is far
id preparations, more easy
istration, more convenient
d absolutely free from any
r mould.

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n of Physicians to our pre-
paration of ergot, which is PERMANENT, UNIFORM
and of FULL STRENGTH.

We procure our Ergot in large quantities at the
proper season, selecting the quality with extreme
care, and have methods of preserving it so that
no possible deterioration shall occur. All the
manipulations are skillfully and carefully per-
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MADE.

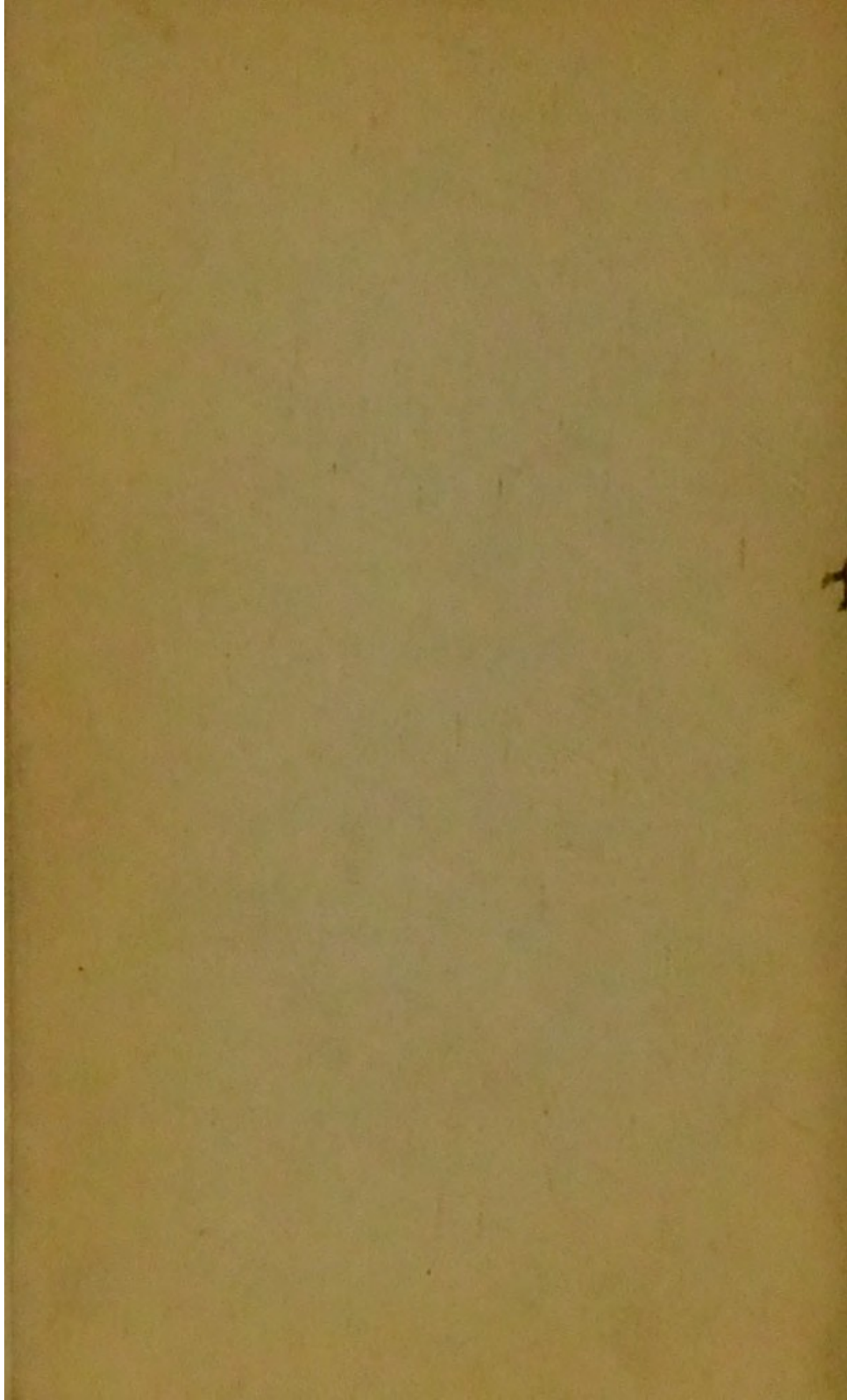
*List of New Remedies and Physicians' Dose List
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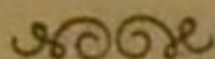
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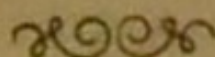
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No.

PREFACE

TO SECOND EDITION.

THE favorable reception of the first edition of this little book, together with its rapid sale, has encouraged the author to prepare this edition.

In compiling this little work, the author has endeavored to keep ever in view the fact that it is simply to serve as a *reminder*, to be referred to in emergencies and cases of doubt, and by its timely hints to aid in further investigation of cases and treatment thereof.

The author has endeavored to so place and classify the contents, as to be of easy reference, and comprehensible.

To his friend, Nicholas Lehnert, Ph.D., he is greatly indebted for much valuable aid and advice.

P R E F A C E .

In this compilation he must also acknowledge his indebtedness to the following works: The Pharmacopoeia of the United States; The United States Dispensatory; Handbook of Therapeutics—*Ringer*; Medical and Surgical Therapeutics—*Naphey*; Headland on the Actions of Medicines; Materia Medica and Therapeutics—*Bartholow*; Guide to Therapeutics—*Farquarson*; Materia Medica and Therapeutics—*Pereira*; Manual of Materia Medica—*Boyle*; Science and Practice of Medicine—*Aitkin*; Die Pflanzenstoffe — *Drs. Aug. and Theo. Husemann*.

DETROIT, Dec. 11, 1878.

ERRATA.

	<i>Read</i>	<i>Page.</i>	<i>Line.</i>
Indries,	Indies,	9	25
Eucalptus,	Eucalyptus,	14	12
Phyro,	Pyro,	25	25
Vibernum,	Viburnum,	61	16
Glabnum,	Glabrum,	112	21
Tuticum,	Triticum,	127	20

INTRODUCTORY.

Useful Hints to the Prescriber.

Soluble Salts may be given in solution.

Insoluble Salts and Powders, if given in the form of a mixture, should be suspended by the aid of *Mucilage* or *Syrup*.

Powders or Salts may be given in the powder or in pills, the latter not to exceed 4 or 5 grains and made up with *Conf. of Rose*, *Mucilage* (except where Iron), *Starch*, *Extracts*, etc. The *Sulphate of Quinine* or *Cinchonidia* may be rendered soluble by the addition of a little *Dil. or Arom. Sulphuric Acid*.

Correctives may be added to disagreeable medicines, to prevent the nauseating properties, viz: *Comp. Tinct. of Cardamom*, *Tinct. of Ginger*, *Peppermint Water*, *Fl. Ext. of Liquorice*, *Oil of Wintergreen*, *Comp. Cinnamon Powder*, *Ginger*, etc.

Table of Doses Graded by the Age of Patient.

20 to 60 years, 1; 20 years, $\frac{2}{3}$; 14 years, $\frac{1}{2}$; 7 years, $\frac{1}{3}$; 4 years, $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 years, $\frac{1}{6}$; 2 years, $\frac{1}{8}$; 1 year and under, one-twelfth to one-sixteenth.

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Table of Apothecaries' Weights.

gr., Granum, (<i>Grain</i>)	= a grain.
℥, Scrupulum, (<i>Scruple</i>)	= 20 grains.
℥, dr., Drachma, (<i>Drachm</i>)	= 60 grains.
℥, oz., Uncia, (<i>Ounce Troy</i>)	= 8 drachms.
℔, Libra, (<i>Pound</i>)	= 12 Troy ounces.

Measures by Capacity.

m., Minimum, (<i>Minim</i>)	= one-sixtieth part of fl. drachm.
gtt., Gutta, (<i>Drop</i>)	= usually $\frac{1}{2}$ minim.
fl. ℥, Fluidrachma, (<i>Fluid Drachm</i>)	= 60 minims.
fl. ℥, Fluiduncia, (<i>Fluid Ounce</i>)	= 8 fluid drachms.
O, Octarius, (<i>Pint</i>)	= 16 fluid ounces.
C, Congius, (<i>Gallon</i>)	= 8 pints.

Metric Weights.

1 Myriagramme	= 10,000 grammes.
1 Kilogramme	= 1,000 "
1 Hectogramme	= 100 "
1 Decagramme	= 10 "
1 Gramme	= the weight of a cubic centimeter of water at at 4° C.
1 Decigramme	= one-tenth part of a gramme.
1 Centigramme	= one-hundredth part of a gramme.
1 Milligramme	= one-thousandth part of a gramme.

To make Decagrammes, move the decimal point one place to the left; Hectogrammes, move it two places to the left; Kilogrammes, move it three places to the left; Myriagrammes, move it four places to the left.

To make Decigrammes, move the decimal point one place to the right; Centigrammes, move it two places to the right; Milligrammes, move it three places to the right.

INTRODUCTORY.

Metric System.

Equivalents.

Troy Weight.	Grams.	Troy Weight.	Grams.
Grain 1-60	0.001	Grains 80	5.18
" 1-30	0.002	" 90	5.83
" 1-20	0.003	" 96	6.22
" 1-16	0.004	" 100	6.48
" 1-12	0.005	" 120	7.75
" 1-10	0.006	" 150	9.72
" 1-8	0.008	" 160	10.37
" 1-6	0.011	" 180	11.66
" 1-4	0.016	" 200	12.96
" 1-3	0.022	" 240	15.55
" 1-2	0.032		
" 1	0.065	Drachms 6	23.3
" 2	0.13	" 8	31.1
" 3	0.19	" 10	38.9
" 4	0.26	" 12	46.6
" 5	0.32	" 14	54.4
" 6	0.39	" 16	62.2
" 8	0.52	" 20	77.7
" 10	0.65	" 24	93.
" 12	0.78		
" 15	0.97	Ounces 4	124.
" 16	1.04	" 5	155.
" 18	1.17	" 6	186.
" 20	1.29	" 7	217.
" 24	1.55	" 8	248.
" 30	1.94	" 9	279.
" 36	2.33	" 10	311.
" 40	2.59	" 12	372.
" 50	3.24	" 16	496.
" 60	3.89		

Capacity of Spoonsful, etc.

Teaspoonful = ʒi ; Dessertspoonful = ʒii ;
 Tablespoonful = ʒiv ; Wineglassful = ʒiss-ii ;
 Teacupful = ʒv ; Breakfastcupful = ʒviii ;
 Tumblerful = ʒx-xii .

Relation of Metrical Measures to the Measures
of the U. S. P.

One <i>Myrialitre</i>	=	2641.9	gallons.
" <i>Kilolitre</i>	=	264.19	"
" <i>Hectolitre</i>	=	26.419	"
" <i>Decalitre</i>	=	2.6419	"
" <i>Litre</i>	=	2.113	pints.
" <i>Decilitre</i>	=	3.381	fluid ounces.
" <i>Centilitre</i>	=	2.705	fluid drachms.
" <i>Millilitre</i>	=	16.231	minims.

Number of Drops to a Fluid Drachm.

Acids. — Acetic, 120; Hydrocyanic Dil., 45; Muriatic, 54; Nitric, 84; Nitric Dil., 51; Sulphuric, 90; Sulphuric Arom., 120; Sulphuric Dil., 51.

Aether. — Sulphuric, 150.

Alcohol. 138; *Alcohol Dil.*, 120; *Fowler's Solution*, 57; *Oils*, Essential Oils of Vegetables, 120; *Tinctures*, of Vegetables, 120; of Iron, 132.

Vinegars, 78; *Waters*, distilled, 45; Ammonia, strong, 54; Ammonia, weak, 45.

Wines, 78; Antimony, 72; Colchicum, 75; Opium, 78.

Symbols Used in Prescription Writing.

gr. = Grain; gtt. = Drop; m = Minim; ℥ = Scruple; ℥ = Drachm; ℥ = Ounce; O = Pint; C = Gallon; lb = Pound.

The Roman Numerals are Used:

ss. = $\frac{1}{2}$; I. = 1; II. = 2; III. = 3; IV. = 4; V. = 5; VI. = 6; VII. = 7; VIII. = 8; IX. = 9; X. = 10; XX. = 20; XXX. = 30; XL. = 40; L. = 50; LX. = 60; LXX. = 70; LXXX. = 80; XC. = 90; C. = 100.

List of Abbreviations Used in Prescriptions.

$\bar{a}\bar{a} = Ana =$ Of each.

$$Ad = Adde = Add.$$

Ad lib. = *Ad libitum* = At pleasure.

Aliquot = Several, some.

Bis in die = Twice a day.

Chart. = *Chartula* = Small paper.

Coch. = *Cochleare* = Spoonful.

" { Amplum, or } = Tablespoonful.
 { Magnum }

Medium = Dessertspoonful.

Minimum = Teaspoonful.

Cochleatim = By spoonful.

Collyr. = *Collyrium* = Eye Water.

Cyanth. = *Cyanthus* = Wineglassful.

D. = *Dosis* = Dose.

Div. = *Divide* = Divide.

Don. = *Donec* = Until.

Ejusdem = Of the same.

Fl. = *Fluidum* = Fluid.

Ft. = *Fiat* = Make.

Guttatim = Drop by drop.

Haus. = *Haustus* = A draught.

Hor. alt. = *Horis alternis* = Every other hour.

H. S. = *Hora Somni* = At bed time.

Ind. = *Indries* = Daily.

Lag. = *Lagena* = A bottle.

M. = *Misce* = Mix.

Mass. = *Massa* = Mass.

Manip = Manipulus = Handful.

Mist. = *Mistura* = Mixture.

Phiala = A vial or phial.

Pil. = *Pilula* = Pill.

Post cibum = After eating.

Q. S. = *Quantum Sufficit* = { Sufficient
quantity.

Q. V. = Quantum Vis = { As much as you
choose.

Q. in d. = *Quater in die*. = Four times a day.
Quotidie = Daily.

Quotidie = Daily.
℞ = Recipe = Take.

Semihora = Half an hour.

Sesquihora = An hour and a half.

Sig. = *Signa* = Write.

ss. = *Semis* = Half.

Statim = Immediately.

Subinde = Now and then.

T. in d. or T. d. = *Ter die* = { Three times
a day.

MODES OF MEDICINAL INTRODUCTION.

Medicines whose actions are to be manifested at distant parts, require introduction into the *blood* or *internal fluids* of the body. The *solubility* of a medicine is the first requirement for its *absorption*, and without it a medicine can only act mechanically on a certain spot of contact.

Some medicines have a purely local action independent of absorption.

Medicines are introduced into the *blood* and *internal fluids* through :

I. **The External Integument**, by *triction*, as in Mercurial Inunction; by *application to the derma*, the epidermis being first removed by blistering; by *vapor baths*; by *hypodermic injections*.

II. **The Internal Integument**, by *application to the Broncho-pulmonary mucous membrane* of atomized medicines, medicinal vapors, etc.; by *application to the Gastro-intestinal mucous membrane*.

III. **The Veins and Arteries**, by *injections* of medicines directly into the venous circulation; by *transfusion*, which consists in introducing healthy blood or milk into the venous or arterial circulation.

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICINES.

Medicines are divided primarily into five great classes, viz:

Class I.—Hæmatics—pass into and exert an influence over the blood itself, causing a change; thus promoting a curative action, either by supplying a deficiency, or destroying a morbid influence in the blood; counteracting chronic disorders.

The diseases in which Hæmatics are used *originate in the blood*, either from a deficiency of some one or more of its constituents, or the presence of some morbid material causing a morbid process, the former illustrated by *Anæmia*, the latter by *Syphilis*, *Scrofula*, etc.

Hæmatics have both reconstructive and destructive actions, both tending towards a healthy blood standard.

Their effects are slowly produced, but are durable.

Class II.—Neurotics—pass through and from the blood (without causing a change in it, and being foreign to it must pass out,) to the nerves or nerve centres, there exerting a marked but transitory influence.

They are rapid in their effects.

They act by contact with the nerves, but produce no lasting change in the nerve fibres.

They counteract the symptoms of temporary emergencies rather than the disease.

Class III.—Astringents—do not necessarily act in the blood, but passing to the muscular fibres cause their contraction, thus preventing hemorrhage, diminishing secretion, and giv-

ing tone to the muscular system, capillary vessels, circulatory vessels, glands, ducts, stomach, and intestines.

Their actions are plainly evinced.

They contract the involuntary as well as the voluntary muscular fibres; in the former their actions are slower but more durable. Mostly all have the power of coagulating albumen.

In large doses they are usually irritant and poisonous.

The same results of action may be obtained by direct application to the muscular fibres.

Class IV. — Eliminatives—pass into the blood and through it, to find exit by the glands, which they excite to the performance of their functions.

They include all medicines which tend in a direct manner to increase secretion, thus evacuating certain materials which should not remain in the system.

Powerful Eliminatives when given in excess may produce congestion and thus diminish secretion.

Class V. — Topicals—act locally wherever they are applied.

—

Class I. — Hæmatics

are divided into two great divisions, viz :

DIV. A. — RESTORATIVES—are by nature in the blood, and in it may be found substances resembling them.

They supply or cause to be supplied a material wanting in the blood, and while remaining there cure, or tend to cure the disease dependent on that want.

DIV. B. — CATALYTICS — are antagonistic to certain diseases by counteracting a morbid influence in the blood; but being foreign to the blood they must pass out of the system.

Class I. — Div. A. — Restoratives — are divided into six orders, viz:

Order 1. — Aliments — are all the substances naturally required by the animal body, to supply growth, repair waste, and maintain the various functions at a healthy standard, viz: Nitrogeous and Nonnitrogenous Foods.

Order 2. — Acids — are not unnatural to the blood existing there in a state of combination.

An acid on entering the blood combines with an alkali, thus reducing the basic and increasing the acid matter.

Acids if not sufficiently diluted act corrosively upon the mucous membrane, also have caustic and astringent actions.

They may remain in the blood after combination or may pass off in the urine, supplying the place of a natural acid which thus can be retained in the system.

They correct Phosphatic Urine.

Vegetable acids decompose in the system.

They embrace all Mineral, Vegetable and Animal Acids.

Order 3. — Alkalies — are Restoratives when there is an excess of acid in the system.

They preserve the neutrality of the blood, and prevent fibrine from coagulating.

They are useful in a tendency to lithic deposit.

They are: Ammonia, Calcium, Lithium, Magnesium, Potassium, Sodium, their Carbonates, neutral Acetates, Citrates, and Tartrates.

Order 4. — Tonics — increase the appetite and muscular strength, improve general health,

have a curative action on marsh miasmas, and produce a marked excitement on all vital functions.

There is probably in the blood or system a substance identical with Quinine (*Animal Quinine*).

Quinine and other bitter principles are not excreted unless given in excessive doses.

They are: Apol, Aletris, Absinthium, Bebeeria, Cascarilla, Columba, Cornus Florida, Cinchonia, Cinchonidia, Chiretta, Cusparia, Coptus, Cotula, Cimicifuga, Eucalyptus Glob., Fraxera, Gentiana, Lupulus, Menyanthes, Quinia, Quinidia, Quassia, Quercus, Rheum, Sabbatia, Simaruba, Salicin, Taraxacum, Xanthorrhiza.

Order 5. — Chalybeates — are slow to act but lasting in their effects.

They supply a deficiency in the Hæmatosin or coloring matter of the blood corpuscles, one of the most important constituents of the blood.

They cure Anæmia and may benefit or cure other diseases where Anæmia is a prominent symptom; they also promote appetite.

Salts of Iron passing through a gland are more or less astringent, particularly the Sulphate and Chloride.

They are contra-indicated in Plethora, especially where hemorrhagic diathesis exists.

They are: Iron and its various preparations, and the Chalybeate Waters, except the Ferrocyanide which is not restorative.

Order 6. — Solvents — are agents which are employed to hold in solution insoluble substances, which are precipitated when there is a deficiency of solvent material in the system. They are divided into two divisions:

a) *Antilithics* — embrace all Carbonates and Neutral Salts; Vegetable Acids; Borate, Bibo-

rate and Phosphate of Sodium; Boracic Acid, and the Benzoate of Lithium.

b) *Antiphosphatics*—embrace all the Mineral and Vegetable Acids, Sour Fruits.

Class I. — Div. B. — Catalytics—are divided into eight orders, viz:

Order 1. — Antiphlogistics — counteract in a most direct way inflammatory processes, diminish fibrine in the blood, retard or prevent plastic lymph effusions, and impoverish the blood.

They are to be given in sthenic and acute but not in asthenic inflammations.

They are: Antimonial, Alkalies, Mercurials, and Salines.

Order 2. — Antisyphilitics—subdue or counteract a syphilitic poison in the system.

They are: Mercury and its various preparations, Iodide of Potassium and the various preparations of Iodine, Preparations of Gold and Platinum.

Syphilitic Tonics are: Aralia Bark, Agave, Cinchona and its various preparations, Colotropis, Phytolacca, Sarsaparilla, Stillingia.

• *Order 3. — Antiscrofulitics* — are medicines which subdue a scrofulitic toxæmia.

They are: Alunin, Barium, Bromine, Bromides, Burdock, Chondrus, Chlorine, Chlorides, Gold, Iodine, Iodides, Mercury, Potassium, Yellow Parilla.

Order 4. — Antiarthritics — are medicines which subdue or tend to subdue an influence in the blood which causes Diabetis, Oxaluria, Lithic deposit in the Urine and articular disorders, i. e. Gout and Rheumatism.

They are: Colchicum, Cimicifuga, Citric Acid, Guaiac, Iodide of Potassium, Mercurials, Nitric and Nitro-Muriatic Acids, Salicylic

Acid, Salicylates of Sodium or Potassium, Trimethylamine.

Order 5. — Antiscorbutics — are medicines which counteract the peculiar blood deterioration causing Scurvy or Purpura.

They are: Citric Acid, Calotropis, Acetosella, Lactic Acid, Lemon Juice, Fresh Vegetables, Phosphoric Acid.

Order 6. — Antiperiodics — are antagonistic to the peculiar aërial or malarial poisons of the blood.

They are: Preparations of Arsenic, Alum, Cornin, Cornus Florida, Apiol, Bebeeria, Peruvian Bark and its various alkaloids, Willow, Salicin, Eucalyptus Globulus.

Order 7. — Anticonvulsives — are correctives against certain convulsive disorders dependent upon blood deterioration.

They are: Preparations of Arsenic, Copper, Lead, Silver, and Zinc.

Order 8. — Antisquamies — are correctives to certain skin diseases due to the existence in the blood of certain poisons or peculiar morbid conditions which must either be eliminated or counteracted.

They are: Preparations of Arsenic, Sulphur and its combinations, Pitch, Tar, American Spikenard, Carbolic Acid.

Class II. — Neurotics

are divided into three great divisions, viz:

DIV. A. — STIMULANTS — pass into the blood and thence to the nerves or nerve centres, acting so as to exalt nerve force in general or particular.

DIV. B. — NARCOTICS — first exalt nerve force and afterwards depress it.

They also have a special action on the intellectual part of the brain.

DIV. C. — SEDATIVES — directly depress nervous force, either in general or particular.

Their action for a time is very energetic, deranging or destroying nervous power.

They have little or no effect upon the intellectual part of the brain, but act on the organic functions which are necessary to life.

Class II. — Div. A. — Stimulants — are divided into two orders, viz:

Order 1. — General Stimulants—exalt nervous force in general, invigorate the circulation, and increase the force and frequency of the pulse.

In proper doses they stimulate the sympathetic nerves of the stomach, and other viscera, and thus improve digestion.

In large doses they may act as irritants.

They exalt the animal functions of the brain along with other nervous forces.

They are: *a) Mineral Substances*—Ammonia and its Carbonates, Phosphorus.

b) Vegetable Substances—*Volatile Oils* of Cloves, Nutmeg, Cinnamon, Cassia, Sassafras, Rue, Buchu, Canella, Valerian, Mustard, Hops, Cajuput, Pimenta, Juniper, Turpentine, Cardamom, Wintergreen, Penny Royal; *Acrid Principles* of Senega, Horse Radish, Cascarilla, Serpentaria, Pepper, Ginger, Contrayerva, Capsicum, Mezereum; *Resinous Principles* of Guaiac, Mastiche, Olibanum, Myrrh, Elemi, Copaiba, Peru, Tolu, Assafoetida, Ammoniacum, Storax, Pine, Benzoin.

c) Animal Substances—Musk, Castor.

Order 2. — Special Stimulants — do not affect the whole nervous system, but particular nerves or sets of nerves.

They are more energetic in their actions than General Stimulants.

They are: Strychnia, Veratrum Viride, Borax, Rue, Brucia, Toxicodendron, Ergot, Savine, Uva Ursi.

Class II.—Div. B.—Narcotics—are divided into three orders, viz:

Order 1. — Inebriants — primarily resemble Stimulants.

They exhilarate the nervous system, quicken the pulse and enliven the mental faculties.

Secondarily, they depress the heart's action (except in the cases of Tobacco and Lobelia), and cause general disturbance of all the intellectual functions of the brain.

They are: Chloroform, Alcohol, Ether, Lobelia, Wine, Camphor, Indian Hemp, Tobacco.

Order 2. — Soporifics — at first quicken the pulse and excite the mental faculties, afterwards produce drowsiness and sleep in which the mind may remain active with the special senses entirely suspended in sleep.

They relieve pain, relax the muscular system, and may cause death by arresting respiration.

They are: Opium, Lactuca, Hops, Nutmegs.

Order 3. — Delirians — somewhat resemble Sedatives, having a sedative action on the heart and circulation.

They dilate the pupil of the eye, excite and derange the functions of the mind, volition and five senses.

In large doses they produce delirium.

They are: Hyoscyamus, Belladonna, Stramonium.

Class II.—Div. C.—Sedatives—are divided into two orders, viz:

Order 1. — General Sedatives—exert a like depressing influence on all nerves or nerve centres.

They have no primary stimulating effect, nor any action upon the intellectual part of the brain.

They are: Prussic Acid, Creasote, Aconite, Conium, Woorara, Calabar Bean, Colchicum, Bromide of Potassium.

Order 2.—Special Sedatives—are similar in action to the former, but their actions are more localized affecting only certain parts of the nervous system.

They are: Ipecac, Antimonial, Digitalis.

Class III. — Astringents

are divided into two divisions. viz:

DIV. A. — MINERAL ASTRINGENTS. — Many of these have been classed with Restoratives and Catalytics.

They also act as styptics, by being able to coagulate the albumen of the blood, when applied to bleeding surfaces.

They produce contraction of the muscular fibres and living tissues.

Most of them when in a concentrated form act as escharotics, therefore they should be diluted, thus stimulating instead of destroying vital action.

They are: Muriatic, Nitric, Nitro-Muriatic, and Sulphuric Acids; Acetate, Carbonate, Nitrate, Oxide and Subacetate of Lead; Chloride and Sulphate of Iron, Acetate and Sulphate of Zinc, Alum, Sulphate of Copper, Corrosive Sublimate.

DIV. B.—VEGETABLE ASTRINGENTS—are Gallic and Tannic Acids, Catechu, Kino, Logwood, Galla, Pipsissewa, Cornus Florida,

Geum, Frostwort, Rhatany, Bistort, Liverwort, Alum Root, Bugleweed, Blackberry, Quercus, Sumach, Black Alder, Tormentilla, Elm Bark, Willow.

Class IV. — Eliminatives

are divided into seven divisions. viz :

DIV. A.—SIALAGOGUES—are medicines which increase the flow of saliva, but they are seldom employed for that purpose.

They are: Mercury, Iodine—its preparations and combinations, Chloride of Potassium, Tobacco, Blue Flag, Jaborandi, Beth Root, Xanthoxylum, Sweet Flag, Pellitory.

DIV. B.—EMETICS — *Systemic*—produce vomiting.

They are: Apomorphia, Ipecac, Tartar Emetic, Senega, Bastard Ipecac.

DIV. C.—EXPECTORANTS — promote the flow and ejection of fluids from the lungs.

They are: Antimony, Ipecac, Ammonia, Turpentine, Camphor, Assafetida, Senega, Tolu, Squill, Milk Weed, Serpentaria, Benzoic Acid, Dragon Root, Ammoniacum, Pleurisy Root, Benzoin, Black Snakeroot, Inula, Lobelia, Sorax, Tar.

DIV. D.—CATHARTICS — increase the secretions from the linings of the bowels, and the evacuations from the intestines.

They are: a) *Vegetable Cathartics* — Aloes, American Senna, Butterfly Weed, Milk Weed, Bear's Foot, Bael, Benne and Castor Oils, Black Hellebore, Balmony, Burdock, Butternut, Gamboge, Senna, Cevadilla, Celandine, Elaterium, Elder, Jalap, Manna, Horehound, Menyanthes, Poke Root, Flax Seed Oil, Colocynth, Scammony, Croton Oil, Rhubarb, Taraxacum, Wahoo, Wild Potato, Podophyllum.

b) Mineral Cathartics — Acetates of Magnesium and Potassium, Sulphates of Sodium and Potassium; Carbonate, Citrate and Chloride of Magnesium; Sulphur, Rochelle Salts, Citrate of Sodium, Calomel, Blue Mass, Mercurial Chalk.

DIV. E.—CHOLAGOGUES—stimulate the action of the liver and increase the evacuation of bile; all cathartics act indirectly as cholagogues.

They are: Mercury, Taraxacum, Aloes, Rhubarb, Chrysophanic Acid, Culver's Root, Podophyllum.

DIV. F.—DIAPHORETICS—promote the secretion and exhalation from the surface of the skin.

They are: Opium, James' Powder, Button-Snakeroot, Jaborandi, Juniper, Aralia Bark, Camphor, Guaiac, Ammonia, Alcoholic Drinks, Boneset, Inula, Lobelia, Solution of Chloride of Lime; Citrate, Nitrate, and Ferrocyanide of Potassium; Burdock, Butterfly Weed, Saffron, Safflower, Sabina, Cajuput Oil, Serpentina, Prickly Ash.

DIV. G.—DIURETICS—increase the flow of urine.

They are: Water, Digitalis, Broom. Squill; Acetate, Bicarbonate, and Bitartrate of Potassium; Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Liq. Ammonia Acetatis, Juniper, Cantharides, Colchicum, Belladonna, Pipsissiwa, Copaiba, Cubebs, Fleabane, Hemidesmus, Solution of Chloride of Lime, Mezereum, Pareira, Parsley, Turpentine, Tar Water, Senega; Acetate, Borate and Sulphate of Sodium; Chimaphila, Taraxacum,

Class V. — Topicals

are divided into six divisions, viz :

DIV. A.—ANTISEPTICS—prevent putrifaction.
They are : Oxygen, Chlorine, Bromine, Creasote, Carbolic Acid, Salicylic Acid, Salicin; Thymic, Boracic, and Benzoic Acids; Benzoin.

DIV. B. — RUBEFACIENTS — cause heat and redness of the skin ; if prolonged may produce vesication.

They are : White and Black Mustard, Arnica, Burgundy Pitch, Canada Pitch, Camphor, Ammonia, Euphorbium, Turpentine.

DIV. C. — EPISPASTICS—excite inflammation and vesication of the skin.

They are : Cantharides, Mezereum.

DIV. D. — ESCHAROTICS — destroy the tissues to which they are applied.

They are : Nitric, Sulphuric, and Muriatic Acids; Nitrate of Silver; Nitrate, Chloride, and Iodide of Zinc; Caustic Potash, Chromic Acid, Acid Nit. of Mercury, Carbolic Acid.

DIV. E.—EMOLLIENTS, DEMULGENTS, and PROTECTIVES — soften or soothe irritated surfaces, protect abrasions, etc.

They are : Glycerine, Collodion, Liq. Gutta Percha, Chondrus, Cetraria, Acacia, Tragacanth, Sassafras, Flax Seed, Slippery Elm Bark, Liquorice, Poultices.

DIV. F. — ANTHELMINTICS—poison or debilitate worms in the alimentary canal, thus rendering them more easy of expulsion; or they may have a mechanical action in their removal.

They are : Absinthium, Areca Nut, Azedarach, Mugwort, White Indian Hemp, Koosso, Balmony, Chenopodium, Filix Mas, Bear's Foot, Sabadilla, Santonica, Santonin, Spigelia,

Rottlera, Matricariæ, Cowhage, Pepo, Powdered Tin, Tanacetum, Turpentine, Geoffroya Inermis.

DIV. G. — ANTIPARASITICS — destroy parasites in the skin or vermin upon it.

They are: Mercurial Ointments, Chrysophanic Acid Ointment, Tobacco Lotions, Coccus Indicus, Sulphur Ointment.

Abbreviations, Genitive Endings and English Meanings.

- *. *a.* Acet. = Acetas, *atis*, = Acetate.
- *. *b.* Acetum, *i*, = Vinegar.
- †. *c.* Alb. = Albus, *a*, *um*, *i*, *ae*, *i*, = White.
- †. *c.* Ammon. = Ammoniatus, *a*, *um*, *i*, *ae*, *i*, = Ammoniated.
- *. *b.* Aq. = Aqua, *ae*, = Water.
- †. *c.* Arom. = Aromaticus, *a*, *um*, *i*, *ae*, *i*, = Aromatic.
- *. *a.* Arsen. = Arsenias, *atis*, = Arseniate.
- *. *b.* Bals. = Balsamum, *i*, = Balsam.
- *. *a.* Benz. = Benzoas, *atis*, = Benzoate.
- *. *a.* Bor. = Boras, *atis*, = Borate.
- *. *a.* Brom. = Bromidum, *i*, = Bromide.
- †. *c.* Camph. = Camphoratus, *a*, *um*, *i*, *ae*, *i*, = Camphorated.
- *. *a.* Carb. = Carbonas, *atis*, = Carbonate.
- *. *b.* Cat., Catap. = Cataplasma, *atis*, = Poultice.
- *. *b.* Cer. = Ceratum, *i*, = Cerate.
- *. *b.* Chart. = Charta, *ae*, = Paper.
- *. *a.* Chloras, *atis*, = Chlorate.
- *. *a.* Chloridum, *i*, = Chloride.
- *. *a.* Chrom. = Chromas, *atis*, = Chromate.
- †. *c.* Chlorin. = Chlorinatus, *a*, *um*, *i*, *ae*, *i*, = Chlorinated.
- *. *a.* Cit. = Citras, *atis*, = Citrate.
- †. *c.* Co., Comp. = Compositus, *a*, *um*, *i*, *ae*, *i*, = Compound.
- *. *a.* Cort. = Cortex. Corticis, = Bark.

- *. *b.* Conf.=Confectio, *onis*,=Confection.
- *. *a.* Cyan.=Cyanidum, *i*,=Cyanide.
- *. *b.* Decoc.=Decoctum, *i*,=Decoction.
- †. *c.* Dil.=Dilutus, *a, um, i, ae, i*,=Diluted.
- †. *c.* Dist.=Distillatus, *a, um, i, ae, i*,=Distilled.
- †. *c.* Effer.=Effervescens, *te, tis*,=Effervescing.
- *. *b.* Emp.=Emplastrum, *i*,=Plaster.
- *. *b.* Enema, *atis*,=Injection.
- *. *b.* Essen.=Essentia, *ae*,=Essence, Spirits.
- †. *c.* Exsic.=Exsiccatum, *a, um, i, ae, i*,=Dried.
- *. *b.* Ext.=Extractum, *i*,=Extract.
- *. *a.* Ferrocyan.=Ferrocyanidum, *i*,=Ferro-cyanuret.
- †. *c.* Fl.=Fluidus, *a, um, i, ae, i*,=Fluid.
- *. *a.* Fol.=Folium, *ii*, (*Folia, arum*)=Leaf.
- †. *c.* Fort.=Fortior, *ius, ioris*,=Stronger.
- *. *b.* Glyc.= { Glyceratum, *i*, } =Glycerate.
 { Glycerinum, *i*, }
- †. *c.* Glac.=Glacialis, *e, is*,=Glacial.
- *. *b.* Inf.=Infusum, *i*,=Infusion.
- *. *a.* Iod.=Iodidum, *i*,=Iodide.
- *. *a.* Lact.=Lactas, *atis*,=Lactate.
- *. *a.* Lig.=Lignum, *i*,=Wood.
- *. *b.* Lin.=Linimentum, *i*,=Liniment.
- *. *b.* Liq.=Liquor, *oris*,=Solution.
- *. *b.* Lot.=Lotio, *onis*,=Lotion, Wash.
- *. *b.* Mel.=Mellis,=Honey.
- †. *c.* Mit.=Mitis, *e, is*,=Mild.
- *. *b.* Mist.=Mistura, *ae*,=Mixture.
- *. *b.* Muc.=Mucilago, *inis*,=Mucilage.
- *. *a.* Mur.=Murias, *atis*,=Chloride, Muriate.
- *. *a.* Nit.=Nitrus, *atis*,=Nitrate.
- *. *b.* Ol.=Oleum, *i*,=Oil.
- *. *b.* Olor.=Oleoresina, *ae*,=Oleoresin.
- *. *a.* Oxal.=Oxalas, *atis*,=Oxalate.
- *. *a.* Phos.=Phosphas, *atis*,=Phosphate.
- *. *b.* Pil.=Pilula, *ae*,=Pill.
- †. *c.* Praec.=Praecipitatus, *a, um, i, ae, i*,=Precipitated.
- †. *c.* Praep.=Praeparatus, *a, um, i, ae, i*,=Prepared.

- *. *b.* Pul.=Pulvis, *eris*,=Powder.
- †. *c.* Pur.=Purificatus, *a, um, i, ae, i*,=Purified.
- *. *a.* Rad.=Radix, *icis*,=Root.
- †. *c.* Rect.=Rectificatus, *a, um, i, ae, i*,=Rectified.
- *. *b.* Res.=Resina, *ae*,=Resin.
- *. *a.* Sem.=Semen, *inis*,=Seed.
- *. *a.* Salic.=Salicylas, *atis*,=Salicylate.
- *. *b.* Sol.=Solutio, *onis*,=Solution.
- *. *b.* Spts.=Spiritus *us*=Spirits.
- *. *b.* Suc.=Succus, *i*,=Juice.
- *. *a.* Sulph.=Sulphas, *atis*,=Sulphate.
- *. *a.* Sulphis.=Sulphitis,=Sulphite.
- *. *a.* Sulphur.=Sulphuretum, *i*,=Sulphide.
- *. *b.* Suppos.=Suppositorium, *ii*,=Suppositories.
- *. *b.* Syr.=Syrupus, *i*,=Syrup.
- *. *a.* Tan.=Tannas, *atis*,=Tannate.
- *. *a.* Tart.=Tartras, *atis*,=Tartrate.
- *. *b.* Tr., Tinct.=Tinctura, *ae*,=Tincture.
- *. *b.* Troch.=Trochiscus, *i*,=Troche.
- *. *b.* Ung.=Unguentum, *i*,=Ointment.
- *. *a.* Val.=Valerianas, *atis*,=Valerianate.
- *. *b.* Vin.=Vinum, *i*,=Wine.

The prefixes *Bi*, *Hypo*, *Per*, *Phyro*, *Sesqui* and *Sub* do not alter the genitive ending; the English meaning taking the prefix.

*.—These nouns take the *Genitive* of the medicine. Any noun not an oppositive qualifying the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive, as *Quiniæ Sulphas*, *Tinctura Aloes*, *Vinum Colchici*, *Ferri Chloridum*.

†.—These adjectives or participles agree with their nouns in gender, number and case, as *Tinctura* (noun, feminine gender, singular number), *Ammoniata* (participle, same), *Cuprum* (noun, neuter gender, singular number), *Ammoniatum* (participle, same).

a.—These nouns always follow, as *Lithic Citras*, *Potassii Tartras*.

b. — The nouns always precede, as *Aquae Ammoniae*, *Tinctura Arnicae*, *Infusum Digitalis*.

c. — These adjectives and participles are always placed after the medicine they limit but before the quantity taken, as *Pilulae Ferri Compositae*, *Liquor Iodinii Compositus*, *Hydrargyri Sulphuretum Rubrum*.

The verb *R*=Recipe (active verb, imperative mood, second person singular); *Quinia* (any noun not an oppositive qualifying the meaning of another noun is put in the genitive); *Sulphatis* (the partitive genitive designates the whole of which a part is taken); *Scrupulum* (the accusative case the object of recipe); *Unum* (the numeral adjective agreeing in gender, number and case with *Scrupulum*); *M*.=Misce (active verb, imperative mood, second person singular).

POSOLOGICAL AND THERAPEUTICAL TABLES.

All unofficial medicines are designated by an asterisk (*).
Genitive endings follow in *Italics*.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Absinthium. <i>ii</i> .	grs. 15-40.	1.00	2.60	<i>Wormwood.</i> Anthelmintic, Antispasmodic, Stimulant, Tonic. In Debility of Digestive System, Gout, Chronic Leucorrhœa.
" Extraetum.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	
" Ext. Fluidum.	ggt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	
" Oleum.	ggt. 2-8.	0.065	0.25	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
Acacia. <i>x</i> .	Ad. lib.	----	----	<i>Gum Arabic.</i> Demulcent. Emollient, Vehicle. In Mucous Memb. Inflammation.
" Mucilago.	Do.	----	----	
" Syrupus.	Do.	----	----	
*Acetoneum. <i>i</i> .	ggt. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	
*Acetosella. <i>x</i> .	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	
Acetum. <i>i</i> .	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	<i>Wood Sorrel.</i> Antiscorbutic. Vinegar. Refrigerant, Antiscorbutic, Astringent.
" Distillatum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Achillea. <i>x</i> .	grs. 15-40.	1.00	2.60	
" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	
" Ext. Fluidum.	ggt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	
" Oleum.	ggt. 10-20.	0.32	0.65	<i>Yarrow.</i> Astringent, Aromatic, Emmenagogue, Hæmostatic, Tonic. In Mucous Hemorrhages.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Acidum. <i>i.</i>	Externally.	----	----	<i>Am Acid.</i>
" Aceticum. <i>i.</i>	fl. dr. 1 or more.	4.00	----	Vesicant, Caustic, Rubefacient,
" " Dil.	Externally.	----	----	Restorative, Astringent.
" " Glac.	gr. one-fortieth	0.0015	0.008	
" Arseniosum. <i>i.</i>	to $\frac{1}{8}$.			<i>Arsenious Acid.</i> Alterative. An-
" Benzoicum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	tisquamic, Tonic, Stimulant,
" Boracicum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Expectorant. Prevents fer-
" Carbolicum. <i>i.</i>	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3, in Pill	0.032	0.20	mentation and putrefaction.
" " Aqua.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	When pure is a Caustic. Anti-
" " Glycer.	gtt. 5-40.	0.32	2.60	septic, Deoderant. Int. in
" " Solutio.	As dressing.	----	----	Psoriasis, Flatulence, Sarcin-
" " Suppos.	In rectum.	----	----	ous Vomiting. Arrests fermen-
" " Ung.	Externally.	----	----	tative processes, and putre-
" Carbonici Aq.	Ad lib.	----	----	(5i to 3i.) faction.
" Chrysophanic'm	grs. 6-15.	0.40	1.00	<i>Soda Water.</i>
" " Ung.	Externally	----	----	Excitant to flow of bile. Vomits
" Citricum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 10-30.	0 65	2.00	(grs. 5-10-20 to 3i.) and purges.
" " Syrup.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	16.00	32.00	Ext. is Rubefacient, kills par-
" Chromicum. <i>i.</i>	Externally.	----	----	asites in the skin.
				Antiscorbutic, Refrigerant In
				inflammatory states, Antiphy-
				retic.
				Escharotic.

		Strength	Price	Uses
"	"	Glycer.	1.30	as astringent in hemorrhages
"	"	Hydriodic. Dil.	1.00	from Alimentary Canal.
"	"	Hydrobromic. cum. i.	1.00	Same as the Iodides.
"	"	Hydrocyanic. cum. i. Dil.	1.00	Same as the Bromides.
"	"	Hydrocyanic. cum. i. Dil.	0.085	<i>Dilute Prussic Acid.</i> Violent Poison, General Sedative, Topical Anaesthetic, Antispasmodic.
"	"	Lacticum. i.	1.00	Antiphosphatic. In Dyspepsia.
"	"	Muriaticum. i. Dil.	0.35	<i>Hydrochloric.</i> Alterative, Antialkali, Antiphosphatic, Escharotic.
"	"	Nitricum. i. Dil.	0.15	Corrosive Poison, Escharotic.
"	"	Nitro-Muriaticum. i. Dil.	0.14	Alterative. Antilithic.
"	"	Oleicum. i.	0.065	Antilithic. Antiphosphatic, Antisyphilitic.
"	"	Oxalicum. i.	0.015	Mercurial and Zinc Solvent.
"	"	Phosphoricum. i. Glac. Dil.	0.65	Antiphlogistic, Sedative.
"	"	Salicylicum. i.	0.40	Antiscorbutic, Astringent, Nerve Tonic. In Brain Softening.
"	"	Succinicum. i.	0.20	[Antiarthritic.
"	"	Sulphuricum. i. Arom. Dil.	0.75	Antiphlogistic, Antiperiodic, Corrosive Poison, Escharotic, Astringent, Antiphosphatic, Refrigerant.

Actions and Uses. **A**

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Acidum—

Sulphurosum. *i.*

" Tannicum. *i.*

" " Glycer.

" " Suppos.

" " Troch.

" " Ung.

" Tartaricum. *i.*

" Thymicum. *i.*

" Valerianicum. *i.*

Aconiti Folia.

" " Ext.

" " Ext. Fl.

" " Tinct.

" Linimentum.

" Radix.

" " Ext.

" " Ext. Fl.

" " Tinct.

" Emplastrum.

Aconitia. *x.*

" Unguentum.

gtt. 5-60, dil.

grs. 2-10.

gtt. 10-60.

In rectum.

gr. 1 in each.

Externally.

grs. 8-60.

Externally.

grs. 3-8.

grs. 1-2.

gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.

gtt. 2-6.

gtt. 8-20.

Externally.

gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.

gtt. 1-4.

gtt. 2-8.

Externally.

Externally.

Do.

0.32

0.13

0.65

0.50

0.20

0.065

0.01

0.065

0.25

0.032

0.008

0.032

0.065

Antiparasitic. Arrests ferment-

Astringent in Mucous Dischar-

ges, Hemorrhages.

Applied to Aphthæ.

In Relaxed Conditions of Uvula

grs. 30 to 3i.) and Muc. Memb.

Antiseptic, Refrigerant.

Thymol. Antiseptic, Substitute

for Carbolic.

Same as Valeriana.

Aconite. Anodyne, Antiphlogis-

tic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic,

General Sedative. Subdues

Fever and Pulse. In all cases

where frequent pulse, hot dry

skin. Sudden suppression of

Menses. Catarrhal and Fib-

rinous Pneumonia, Acute Ton-

silitis, Pharyngitis, counterin-

dicated in Asthenic cases.

Locally in Fac'l Neuralgias, ap-

plied along course of nerve.

<i>Actaea racemosa.</i>	Ad lib.	----	----	See Cimicifuga.
<i>Adeps. Adipis.</i>	grs. 15-30.	----	----	Lard. Emollient.
* <i>Adiantum. i.</i> Pedat-	ggt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00	<i>Maiden Hair.</i> Refrigerant. In
* tum. <i>i.</i> Ext. Fl.		Do.	Do.	Pectoral Complaints.
<i>Aether. is.</i>	ggt. 10—fl.dr. 1.	0.25	4.00	<i>Ether.</i> Antispasmodic, Anaes-
* " Aceticus.	ggt. 10—fl.dr. 1½	0.25	2.00	thetic, Diffusible Stimulant,
* " Fortior.	ggt. 10—fl.dr. 1½	0.25	2.00	Inebriant, Sedative.
* " Nitrosi Spts.	fl. dr. ⅙-2.	0.65	8.00	<i>Sweet Spirits of Nitre.</i> Diuretic.
* " Spiritus Comp.	fl. dr. ⅙-1.	0.50	4.00	<i>Hoffman's Anodyne.</i> (Ether 3iv, Alcohol 3viii. Etherial Oil 3iii).
* " Sulphuricus.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Used in Gastralgia, Angina Pectoris. Stimulates the Heart's action.
* <i>Aesulus. i.</i> Hippocas-	grs. 20-60.	1.30	4.00	<i>Horse Chestnut.</i> Antiperiodic
* tanea. <i>x.</i> Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Sedative in Coughs.
* <i>Agave. es.</i> Ameri-	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>American Aloes.</i> Antisymphilitic,
* cana. <i>x.</i> Tinct.	fl. dr. 2-8.	8.00	32.00	Diuretic.
* <i>Agericus. i.</i> Albus. <i>i.</i>	grs. 4-15.	0.25	1.00	<i>Spunk.</i> Cathartic.
* " Ignarius. <i>i.</i>	Externally.	----	----	To Leech Bites, Cuts, etc.
* <i>Agrimonia. x.</i> Eupa-	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Common Agrimony.</i> Astringent,
* toria. <i>x.</i> Ext.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	Corroborant. Used in relaxed
* " " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	conditions.
* <i>Albumen. inis.</i>	dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Nutritive. In Dyspepsia.
* <i>Ailanthus. i.</i> Glandu-	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Anthelmintic. In Tape Worm,
* losa. <i>x.</i> Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	depresses nerve force.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses.	A
*Ajuga. <i>æ.</i> Cham-	dr. 1-2.	4.00	Ground Pine. Stimulant. In	
*æpitys. <i>γos.</i> Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1-2.	Do.	Rheumatism, Gout.	
Alcohol. <i>indeclin.</i>	-----	----	<i>Spiritus Rectificatus.</i> Br. P.	
" Amylicum.	-----	----	Fusel Oil. Poison.	
" Dilutum.	-----	----	<i>Spiritus Tenuior.</i>	
" Fortius.	-----	----	Stronger Alcohol.	
*Alcornoque. <i>es.</i>	grs. 15-30.	1.00	Astringent, Febrifuge.	
*Aletris. <i>idis.</i>	grs. 5-15.	0.32	Star Grass. Bitter Tonic. In	
" Extractum.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	Chronic Dyspesia and Rheu-	
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 10-30.	0.32	matism. In large doses causes	
" " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	Nausea. Slightly Narcotic.	
*Aletrin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	Like other Bitter Tonics.	
*Alisma. <i>æ.</i> Plant-	grs. 10-30.	0.65	Water Plantain. Used in Urin-	
*ago. <i>inis.</i> Ext. Fl.	gtt. 20-60.	Do.	ary Disorders, Chorea.	
Allspice.	-----	----	See Pimenta.	
Allium. <i>ii.</i>	dr. 1/2-2.	2.00	Garlic. Diuretic, Expectorant,	
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	Rubefacient, Stomachic. Gen.	
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	Stimulant.	
Almond.	-----	24.00	See Amygdala.	
*Alnus. <i>i.</i> Nicana. <i>æ.</i>	As gargle.	----	Speckled Alder. Astringent.	
*" Rubra. <i>æ.</i>	grs. 6-20.	0.40	Tag Alder. Astringent, Altera-	
*" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	tive, Emetic.	
*" Serrulata. <i>æ.</i>	dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	Common Alder. Astringent Gar-	

* " "	" "	Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	gle in Sore Throat, Alterative in Scrofula.
* Aluin.	" "	" "	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	Aloes. Cathartic, Cholagogue,
Aloe. ex. Barbadosis.	" "	Extracum.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	Emmenagogue. Strengthens
" Capensis.	" "	" "	Do.	Do.	Do.	the peristaltic action of the
" Extracum.	" "	" Fluidum.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	large intestine. In small doses
" " "	" "	" et Assafoet. Pil.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.50	2.00	acts as a tonic. Usually com-
" " "	" "	" et Canellae Pulv.	2-5 Pills.	---	---	bined with Hyoscyamus to
" " "	" "	" et Ferri Pil.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	prevent its griping. Sulphas
" " "	" "	" et Mastiches Pil.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	of Iron increases its action
" " "	" "	" et Myrrhæ Pil.	1-4 Pills.	---	---	and prevents its griping. Used
" " "	" "	" Tinct.	3-6 Pills.	---	---	in Constipation, Jaundice,
" " "	" "	" Pilulæ.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Hæmorrhoids, Dyspepsia, Am-
" " "	" "	" Pulv. Comp.	1-4 Pills.	---	---	enorrhœa. To be avoided in
" " "	" "	" Purificata.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	acute Hæmorrhoids or local
" " "	" "	" Socotrina. æ.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	inflammation of large intes-
" " "	" "	" Suppositoria.	Do.	Do.	Do.	tine. From 6 to 12 hours in
" " "	" "	" Tinctura.	In rectum.	---	---	acting.
" " "	" "	" Vinum.	fl. dr. 2-8.	8.00	32.00	
* Aloin.	" "	" "	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	
Althæa. æ.	" "	" "	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	
" "	" "	Decoctum.	Ad lib.	---	---	Marsh Mallow. Demulcent. In
Alumen. mis. (Alum.)	" "	" "	Do.	---	---	irritation of a Mucous Memb.
Aluminium. ii.	" "	" "	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	See Aluminium et Ammon. Sulph.
" et Acetas.	" "	" "	grs. 2-5.	---	---	Aluminium. Alum is an Astring-
" et Potass. Sulph.	" "	" "	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	ent, Antispasmodic. Used in
						Potassa Alum.] Asthma, Hæm-

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Aluminium. <i>ii.</i>	grs. 8-30.	0.50	optis, Intestinal Catarrh,
" et Ammon. Sul.	grs. 4-8.	0.25	Alum.] Hooping Cough, in 5ss
" Exsic.	Externally.	---	doses as Emetic in Croup. Ap-
" Sulphas.	-----	---	plied to Ulcers. Antiseptic.
Alum Root.	-----	---	See Heuchera.
Amber.	-----	---	See Succinum.
*Ambergris. <i>is.</i>	grs. 5-60.	0.32	Antispasmodic, Cordial.
American Aloes.	-----	---	See Agave Americana.
" Colombo.	-----	---	See Fraxera.
" Hellebore.	-----	---	See Veratrum Viride.
" Hemp.	-----	---	See Cannabis Americana.
" Ipecac.	-----	---	See Gillenia.
" Ivy.	-----	---	See Ampelopsis Quinquefolia.
" Senna.	-----	---	See Cassia Marilandica.
" Spikenard.	-----	---	See Aralia Racemosa.
Ammoniacum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 6-30.	0.40	Ammoniac. Antispasmodic,
" Cum Hydr. Emp.	Externally.	---	Stimulant, Expectorant, Re-
" Emplastrum.	Do.	---	solvent. In Chronic Bronchi-
" Mistura.	fl. dr. 2-8.	8.00	tis, Catarrh. Locally to En-
Ammoniae Aqua.	gtt. 5-30.	0.32	larged Joints, Scroful. Tumors.
" Fort.	Externally.	---	Water of Ammonia. Antacid.
" Linimentum.	Do.	---	General Stimulant in cases of
			Exhaustion and Debility, Di-

"	Spiritus.	gtt. 10-40, dil.	0.50	2.00	uretic and Diaphoretic in Fevers. Useful Expectorant <i>Ammonium.</i>] in Bronchitis, <i>Spirits of Menderus.</i>] Pneumonia, Typhoid Conditions. The Chloride is used locally in cases of Neuralgia and Myalgia. The Borate is very useful in Cystitis and Bladder Affections. The Bromide like the Brom. Potass. The Picrate useful in Hooping Cough. Sulphide prevents pus formation and the Sulphite fermentation. The Valerianate is very useful in Nervous Disorders. Ammonia is one of the component parts of strong liniments. Benzoate where there is Phosphatic Urine. Vapor of Ammonia in Syncope and Coryza. Phosphate in Rheumatism. Liquor of the Acetate is one of the best Diaphoretics. Stimulates the heart's action when it flags.
"	" Arom.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	
Ammonium. ii.			2.00	16.00	
"	Acetatis Liq.	fl. dr. ½-4.	0.003	0.005	
"	Arsenias.	gr. one-twentieth to one-twelfth.			
"	Benzoas.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
"	Bicarbonas.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	
"	Boras.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
"	Bromidum.	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00	
"	" Elixir.	grs. 10 in fl. dr. 1.	---	---	
"	Carbonas.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	
"	Chloridum.	grs. 3-20.	Do.	1.30	
"	" Purif.	grs. 3-15.	Do.	1.00	
"	Citratiss Liq.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	
"	Hypophosphis.	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00	
"	Iodidum.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	
"	Nitras.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	
"	Phosphas.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
"	Picras.	grs. ¼-1.	0.015	0.065	
"	Sulphas.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	
"	Sulphis.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
"	Sulpho-Carbol.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	
"	Sulphuretum.	grs. 1/3-3.	0.008	0.20	
"	Tinct. Comp.	gtt. 10-40.	0.35	1.40	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

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Ammonii Valerianas.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00
*Ampelopsis. <i>is.</i> Quinquifolia, Ext. Fl.	dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	4.00
*Ampelopsis.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00
Amygdala. <i>æ.</i> Amara.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50
" " Aqua.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00
" " Ol.	gtt. 1/4-1/2.	0.015	0.032
" Dulcis.			
" Oleum Expres.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00
" Mistura.	fl. oz. 1/2-1.	16.00	32.00
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00
*Amyl. Acetate.	gtt. 1-5.	0.03	0.15
" Iodide.	grs. 6-30.	0.40	2.00
" Nitrite.	gtt. 1-5.	0.03	0.15
Amylum. <i>i.</i>	Ad. lib.	----	----
" Iodidum.	dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00
*Anacardium. <i>ii.</i> Occidentale, Oleum.	gtt. 5-15.	0.20	0.60
*Anemone. <i>es.</i> Praten-	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
sis. <i>is.</i> Ext.	grs. 1/2-1 1/2.	0.032	0.10
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 2-6.	0.065	0.20
" " Tinct.	gtt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00

American Ivy. Alterative, Absorbent, Expectorant, Stimulant, Tonic.

Bitter Almonds. The oil of Bitter Almonds acts similarly to Prussic Acid.

Sweet Almonds. Emollient, Sedative in Pectoral Affections, Vehicle for Cough Medicines

Amyl. Inhaled in Asthma, Angina Pectoris. Iodide less irritating than the Iodine.

Starch. Demulcent, Nutritive.

Caschew Nut. Diuretic. In Drops, Urinary Diseases.

Pulsatilla. Emmenagogue, Alterative. In Catarrhal Affections of Nares, Fauces, Larynx, Urinary Passages, and In

* Anemonin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	0.032	0.065	testines.
* Anethum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	<i>Dill Seed.</i> Common Aromatic.
* " Aqua.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Seldom used in this country.
* " Oleum.	gtt. 2-4.	0.065	0.13	
* Angelica. <i>æ.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.00	6.00	<i>Angelica.</i> Tonic, Stimulant. In
* " Ext. Fluidum.	Do.	Do	Do.	Flatulent Colic.
Angustura. <i>æ.</i>	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	<i>Angustura, Cuspariæ Cortex.</i>
* " Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 15-60.	Do.	Do.	Tonic. Stimulant. In Hepatic
* " Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Disorders, Dysentery, Diarr-
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	hoea.
Anisum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Anise.</i> Carminative, Stimulant.
" Aqua.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	In Flatulent Colic. Prevents
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-8.	0.065	0.25	gripping of purging medicines.
" Spiritus.	gtt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	
Anthemis. <i>dis.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	
* " Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	<i>Chamomile.</i> The Oil has a pow-
* " " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	erful lowering action on the
* " Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	reflex irritability of the spinal
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32	cord. Antispasmodic.
Antimonial Powder.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	[<i>alis.</i> Expecto- <i>James' Powder, Pulv. Antimoni-</i>
Antimonium. <i>ii.</i>	Externally.	----	----	<i>Antimony.</i> Alterative, Anti-
" Emplastrum.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ -3.	0.008	0.20	phlogistic, Emetic, Expecto-
" et Potass. Tart.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	<i>Tartar Emetic.</i>] ant, Spec. Seda-
" Oxysulphuret.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	tive. In first stage of Acute
Antimonii Oxidum.	1-3 Pills.	----	----	Nasal, Pharyngeal or Bronch-
" Pilula Comp.				ial Catarrh, Acute Inflamma-

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

A

*Antimonii Sulphas.
" Sulphuretum.
" Unguentum.
" Vinum.

grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.
grs. 1-4.
Externally.
gtt. 10—fl.dr. 1.

0.032
0.065

0.35

tions and Febrile Diseases.
Spasmodic Asthma with de-
(Tartar Emetic 5i in 3v.) ficient
secretion, Sedative to heart
and circulation.

*Apiol.

Apocynum. i. Andro-
semifolium Ext.
" " Ext. Fl.
" " Tinct.
" Cannabinum.

gtt. 3-6.
grs. 5-20.
grs. 2-8.
gtt. 10-40.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.
grs. 3-15.
grs. 1-3.
gr. one-thirti-
eth to $\frac{1}{8}$.

0.10
0.32
0.13
0.32
2.00
0.20
0.065
0.002

Sec Petroselinum.
Dog's Bane. Alterative, Diaph-
oretic. In large doses Emetic.
In Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Debil-
ity,
Indian Hemp. Cathartic, Em-
etic, Expectorant.
Expectorant, Hypodermically
is a prompt Emetic.

Aqua. æ. (Dist.)

" (Font.) (Fluv.)

Ad lib.
Do.

Water (Distilled.)

*Aralia. æ. Hispidula.
" " Ext. Fl.

grs. 5-20.
gtt. 20-60.

0.32
0.65

" (Spring.) (River.)
Dwarf Elder. Diuretic. Used in
Dropsies.

* " Nudicaulis.
" " Ext. Fl.

grs. 15-30.
gtt. 30 60.

1.00
Do.

False Sarsaparilla. Alterative,
Diaphoretic, Stimulant.

* " Racemosa. æ.
" " Ext. Fl.

grs. 15-30.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

1.00
1.00

American Spikenard. In Rheu-
matism, Skin Diseases.

* " Spinosa. æ.

grs. 8-30.

0.50

Aralia Bark. Slight Diaphoret.

* " " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 15-60.	Do.	Do.	In Syphilis.
* Argemone. es. Mexic.	grs. 3-12.	0.20	0.80	<i>Prickly Poppy.</i> Cathartic.
* Areca Nut, Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Anthelmintic. In Tape Worm.
Argentum. i.				<i>Silver.</i> Internally in Diarrhoea,
" Cyanidum.	gr. one-twenti- eth to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.003	0.008	Dysentery. But little used.
" Iodidum.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	The Oxide is a Nervous Tonic.
" Nitras.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Externally to exuberant gran- ulation, relaxed Fauces, pois-
" " Fusa.	Externally.	----	----	<i>Lunar Caustic.</i> oned bites or wounds.
" Oxidum.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	0.015	0.13	<i>Horse Radish.</i> Diuretic, Diaph-
* Armoracia. æ.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	oretic, Stimulant. In Dys-
* " Ext. Fluidum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	pepsia, Hoarseness.
* " Spiritus Comp.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Wolf's Bane.</i> Int.. Stimulant in
Arnica. æ.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	Adynamic Fevers, Concus-
" Extractum	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	sions of the Brain. Ext., Stim-
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 10-30.	0.32	1.00	ulating and Absorbent Appli-
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	----	----	cation to Bruises, etc.
" Tinctura.	gtt. 15—fl. dr. 1.	0.50	4.00	
* Arnica.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
Arrow Root.	-----	----	----	See Maranta.
Arsenicum. i.	gr. one-sixti- eth to one- fifteenth.	0.001	0.004	<i>Arsenic.</i> Has a general Tonic influence over the nervous
* " Chloridum.	gtt. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	system, Alterative, Antiper-
" " " Liq.	gtt. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	iodic, Anticonvulsive. In <i>Donovan's Solution</i> , (Iod. Arsen., Biniod. Mercury, añ grs. xxxv.

A

Actions and Uses.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.		Actions and Uses.
		0.003	0.012	
Arsenici Iodidum.	grs. one-twentieth to one-fifth.			aq. ʒviii.) Asthma, Chorea, Chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis, Cutaneous Eruptions, Vomiting of Drunkards.
* Artemisia. æ. Vulgaris. is. Ext. Fl.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Mugwort. Anthelmintic, Diaphoretic, Emmenagogue.
* Arum. i.	fl. dr. ¼-½.	1.00	2.00	Dragon Root, Indian Turnip.—
* " Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	Diuretic, Diaphoretic, Locally is a Rubefacient.
* " Tinctura.	gtt. 8-30.	0.25	1.00	Emetic. In Rheumatism.
* Asarabacca. æ.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Canada Snakeroot, Wild Ginger
* Asarum. i.	dr. ¼-1.	2.00	4.00	Diaphoretic, Stimulant.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	Bastard Ipecac. Cathartic, Emetic. In Gonorrhoea.
* Asclepias. dis. Curasavica. æ. Suc.	gtt. 15-60.	Do.	Do.	Calotropis, Mudar. Alterative.
* " Gigantea. æ.	grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	In Syphilis.
* " " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	Wild Indian Hemp. Alterative,
* " Incarnata. æ.	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00	Anthelmintic, Diaphoretic,
* " " Extractum.	gtt. 8-60.	0.25	2.00	Expectorant.
* " " Fl.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Milk Weed. Anodyne, Expect-
* Syriaca. æ.	gr. ¼-3.	0.015	0.20	orant.
* " " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00	Pleurisy Root. Butterfly Weed.—
* " Syriaca. æ.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	Cathartic, Diuretic, Diaphor-
* " " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 8-30.	0.25	1.00	
* Tuberosa. æ.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	
* " " Extractum.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	

* " "	" "	Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	etic, Expectorant. In Asthma, Rheumatism, Catarrh.
* " "	" Tinctura.		fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
* Asclepiadin.			grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	
* Asparagus. i.	Officin-		dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Asparagus.</i> Diuretic, Deobstruent.
* alis. is.	Ext. Fl.	Do.		Do.	Do.	
Assafoetida. æ.		grs. 5-30.		0.32	2.00	<i>Assafoetida.</i> Antispasmodic, Diffusible Stimulant, Expector't.
" Emplastrum.		Externally.		----	----	In Hysteria, Chorea, Nervous Complaints, Dyspepsia, Flatulent Colic.
" Mistura.		fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.		16.00	32.00	
" Pilula.		grs. 3 in Pill.		----	----	
" Suppos.		In rectum.		----	----	
" Tinctura.		fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.		1.00	4.00	
Atropia. æ.		gr. $\frac{1}{90}$ cau-		0.0007	----	<i>Atropin.</i> Action like Belladonna. To dilate pupil of eye. To inflammatory pains.
" Sulphas.	Sol.	gtt. 1-2.		Do.	0.13	(gr. 1 to Lard 3i.)
* " Unguentum.		Externally.		----	----	<i>Orange Peel.</i> Aromatic, Carminative, Corrective, Vehicle for unpleasant medicines, Slight Tonic, by virtue of its bitterness.
Aurantii Cortex.	Conf.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.		1.00	4.00	
" " Syr.		Ad lib.		----	----	
" Tinctura.		fl. dr. 1-2.		4.00	8.00	
" Florum Syrup.		Do.		Do.	Do.	
" " Aqua.		Do.		Do.	Do.	
* Aurum. i.		fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.		16.00	32.00	<i>Gold.</i> Antiscrofulitic, Antisyphilitic. Used in premature decline of the sexual powers, habitual abortion. In Bright's
* " Chloridum.		gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{15}$.		0.002	0.004	
* " et Sodii Chlor.		gr. $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.		0.003	0.006	

Bay Rum.	-----	-----	-----	See Spiritus Myrciæ.
Bay Tree.	-----	-----	-----	See Laurus Nobilis.
Bearberry.	-----	-----	-----	See Uva Ursi.
Bear's Foot.	-----	-----	-----	See Helleborus Fœtidus.
Bebeeru Bark.	-----	-----	-----	See Nectandra.
*Bebeeria. æ.	grs. 5-60.	0.32	4.00	Bebeerin. From Nectandra. +
*" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Antiperiodic, Tonic.
*Belæ Fructus.	dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	Bael Fruit. In Diarrhoea, Debil-
*" Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ½-2.	Do.	Do.	ity of Mucous Membrane.
Belladonnæ, Folia.	gr. ½-2.	0.032	0.13	Belladonna Leaves. Diaphoretic,
" Radix.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Diuretic, Deliriant, Cardiac
" Extractum.	gr. ½-2.	0.032	0.13	Tonic. Prevents griping. In
" Alcoh.	gr. ¼-1.	0.015	0.065	incontinence of Urine, vesical
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	----	----	Irritability. Arrests profuse
" Linimentum.	Do.	----	----	Perspiration. In Palpitation,
" Rad. Ext. Fl.	gtt. 1-4.	0.032	0.13	Asthma. Arrests secretion of
" Tinctura.	gtt. 8-30.	0.25	1.00	Milk.
" Unguentum.	Externally.	----	----	(5i to 3i.)
Benne.	-----	----	----	See Sesamum.
*Benzoin. is. Odorif-	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	Fever Bush. Stimulant in low
*erum. i. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	Do.	Do.	Fevers.
Benzoinum. i.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	Benzoin. Antispasmodic, Anti-
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 15-40.	0.50	1.30	septic, Expectorant, Stimul-
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	ant. Applied to foul Ulcers.
" Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	(Benz. 3iii, Aloes 3ss, Storax 3ii, Bal. Tolu 3i, Alcohol O ii.)

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses

B

Benzoini.					
" Unguentum.					
Berberis. <i>is.</i>	Externally.	---	---		In Chronic Bronchitis, Cystitis.
" Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00		(Tinct. Benz. $\frac{3}{ii}$. Lard $\frac{3}{xvi}$.)
* Berberina. <i>x.</i>	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00		Barberry. Cathartic, Tonic, Antiperiodic.
* " Sulphas.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25		Berberin. In Dyspepsia, Cordialgia.
Beth Root.	Do.	Do.	Do.		See Trillium Pendulum.
Bismuthum. <i>i.</i>	----	---	---		Bismuth. In Dyspepsia, when
" Citras.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32		pain and vomiting with suf-
" et Ammon. Cit.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25		fering after eating; many
" " Liq.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00		forms of Diarrhœa, Acidity
" Subcarbonas.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00		Dysentery, Cholera Infantum,
" Subnitras.	Do.	Do.	Do.		as snuff in Catarrh, Coryza.
" " Liq.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00		
* Valerianas.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13		
* Bistorta. <i>x.</i>	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00		Bistort. Astringent, Diuretic,
" Extractum.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40		Styptic. In Mercurial Saliva-
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00		tion.
Bitter Candy Tuft.	----	---	---		See Iberis Amara.
" Cucumber.	----	---	---		See Colocynthis.
" Polygala.	----	---	---		See Polygala Rubella.
" Sweet.	----	---	---		See Dulcamara.
Blackberry.	----	---	---		See Rubus.

Black Alder.	----	----	----	See Prinos.
" Cohosh.	----	----	----	See Cimicifuga.
" Draught.	----	----	----	See Sennæ Mist. Comp.
" Haw.	----	----	----	See Viburnum Prunifolium.
" Hellebore.	----	----	----	See Helleborus.
" Oak.	----	----	----	See Quercus Tinctoria.
" Pepper.	----	----	----	See Piper.
" Wash.	----	----	----	See Hydrarg. Lot. Nig.
Bladder Wrack.	----	----	----	See Fucus Vesiculosus.
Bleaching Powder.	----	----	----	See Calx Chlorinata.
Blessed Thistle.	----	----	----	See Centaurea Benedicta.
Blistering Paper.	----	----	----	See Charta Epispastica.
Blood Root.	----	----	----	See Sanguinaria.
Blue Cohosh.	----	----	----	See Caulophyllum Thal.
" Flag.	----	----	----	See Iris Versicolor.
" Gentian.	----	----	----	See Gentiana Catesbæi.
" Pill.	----	----	----	See Hydrargyri Pilula.
Boldo Leaves.	----	----	----	See Peumus Boldo.
Boneset.	----	----	----	See Eupatorium.
Borax.	----	----	----	See Sodii Boras.
Box.	----	----	----	See Buxus.
Brandy.	----	----	----	See Spiritus Vini Gallici.
Brayera, æ.	dr. 2-4.	8 00	16.00	Koosso. Anthelmintic, to be
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	Do.	Do.	given fasting.
* Brominium, ii.	Externally.	----	----	Bromine. Ext. Caustic, in Can-
* " Solutio.	gtt. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	cer of Uterus and Hospital

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Broom.	-----	----	----	Gangrene. Int., is an Alterat.
Brown Mixture.	-----	----	----	See Scoparius.
*Brucia. <i>æ</i> .	gr. one-sixteenth to $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.004	0.015	See Glycyrrhizæ Mist. Co.
*Bryonia. <i>æ</i> .	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	From Nux Vomica, and like it in action.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 20-80.	Do.	Do.	<i>Common Bryony.</i> Veseates the Skin. Hydrogarg. Cathartic, like Jalap.
*Bryonin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	<i>Buchu.</i> Diuretic, Stimulant, Tonic. In Chronic Cystitis and Affections of the Genito Urinary Tract, Urethral Irritation, Incontinence of Urine.
Buchu. <i>indecl.</i>	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" " " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	
" Infusum.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	16.00	32.00	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
Buck Bean.	-----	----	----	See Menyanthes Trifol.
" Thorn.	-----	----	----	See Rhamnus.
Bugle Weed.	-----	----	----	See Lycopus.
Burdock.	-----	----	----	See Lappa.
Burgundy Pitch.	-----	----	----	See Pix Burgundica.
Burnt Sponge.	-----	----	----	See Spongia Usta.
Butternut.	-----	----	----	See Juglans.
Button Snakeroot.	-----	----	----	See Liatris and Eryngium.

*Buxi, Oleum.	gtt. 2-6.	0 07	0 20	See Geoffroya Inermis.
*Buxin.	grs. 1-8.	0 065	0 20	Night Blooming Cereus. In Pal-
Cabbage Tree Bark.	gr. 1/8-1.	0 008	0 065	pitation of the Heart.
*Cactus. i. Grandi-	gtt. 1-8.	0 032	0 25	Cadmium. As injection in Gon-
*flora. æ. Tinct.	Externally	---	---	orrhoea. Alterative applica-
*Cadmium. ii.	Do.	---	---	tion resembling Iod. of Lead.
*Iodidum.	Do.	---	---	Coffee. General Sedative. In
*Sulphas.	Ad. lib.	---	---	Cassia.] Sick Headache. Anti-
*Cassia. æ.	grs. 1-2.	0 065	0 13	malarial, Nervous Stimulant.
*Cassien.	Do.	Do.	Do.	In Hysteria.
*Citras.				Cahinca. Cathartic, Diuretic,
*Cahinca. æ.	grs. 15-45.	1 00	3 00	Emetic.
*Extractum.	grs. 8-15.	0 50	1 00	Cajuput Oil. Diffusible Stimu-
Cajuputi Oleum.	gtt. 1-5 in Pill.	0 032	0 20	lant, Rubefacient.
*Spiritus.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1 00	4 00	See Physostigma.
Calabar Bean.	Externally.	---	---	Calamine. Astringent, Absorb.
*Calamina. æ.	Do.	---	---	to Excoriations.
*Ceratum.	dr. 1/4-1.	---	---	Sweet Flag. Diffusible Stimul-
Calamus. i.	grs. 3-10.	1 00	4 00	ant, Tonic. In Debility, Flat-
*Extractum.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	0 20	0 65	ulence with pain.
*Fluidum.		1 00	4 00	

* " Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	achic. Improves appetite and
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	digestion in enfeebled state of
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1/2-2.	16.00	64.00	system, Stomachic irritability.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Nonstringent.
Calumbin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
Cambogia.	-----	----	----	See Gambogia.
Camphora. æ.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	Camphor. Antispasmodic, Dia-
" Aqua.	fl. oz. 1/2-1.	16.00	32.00	phoretic, Expecto- rant, Ineb-
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	----	riant, Sedative, Stimulant. In
" " Comp.	Do.	----	----	Genital Irritation, Summer Di-
" Monobromata.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	arrhœa, Spasmodic Nervous
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	Complaints, Chordee, Cardiac
" Spiritus.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	and Muscular Prostration.
Canada Fleabane.	-----	----	----	Applied to Rheumatic pains.
" Snakeroot.	-----	----	----	See Erigeron Canadense.
* Canella. æ.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	See Asarum.
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	Canella. Antispasmodic, Stim-
Canna. æ.	Ad. lib.	----	----	ulant, Tonic.
Cannabis. is. Ameri-	grs. 2-4.	0.13	0.25	A variety of Starch.
cana. æ. Ext.	grs. 1/2-2.	0.032	0.13	American Hemp. Same as Can-
" " " Fl.	gtt. 5-10.	0.20	0.40	nabis Indica.
" Indica. æ.	grs. 1/2-2.	0.032	0.13	Indian Hemp. Anodyne, Anti-
" " Ext.	grs. 1/4-1.	0.015	0.065	spasmodic, Antineuralgic,
" " " Fl.	gtt. 1-4.	0.032	0.13	Hypnotic. In Choreia, Tetan-
" " Resina.	gr. 1/8-1/2.	0.008	0.032	us, Acute Mania. Combined
				with Potass. Brom.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses
Cannabis Indica.	Tinctura.		<i>Spanish Fly.</i> Externally, is a Vesicant and Rubefacient, relieves pain and checks inflammation in 3iii.) matory conditions. Diuretic. In Acute Rheumatism (3v of the Ext. to 3xvi.) tism it is applied above the affected joint, aids in absorption of effused products, as in Pleurisy; (Canthar. 1 part in 4.) Pericarditis, latter stages of Pneumonia and chronic Joint Diseases. Internally, is a Stimulant to Genital Organs. Blisters may be kept on from 6 to 10 hours.
Cantharis, <i>idis</i> .	gtt. 10-60.	0.32	
" Acetum.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.	0.01	
" Cum Collo.	Externally.	----	
" Ceratum.	Do.	----	
" Charta.	Do.	----	
" Ext. Ceratum.	Do.	----	
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 1-4.	0.032	
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	
" Tinctura.	gtt. 4-15.	0.13	
" Unguentum.	Externally.	----	
Cantharidin.	gr $\frac{1}{80}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$.	0.0003	0.0014
Capsicum. <i>i</i> .	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65
" Extractum.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.015	0.032
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 5-30.	0.20	2.00
" Infusum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00
" Oleoresina.	gtt. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065
" Tinctura.	gtt. 10--fl. dr. 1.	0.32	4.00

Caraway.	-----	----	----	See Carum.
*Carbonis Bisulphuretum.	gtt. 2-6.	0.04	----	Soporific in Rheumatism. Locally in Neuralgias.
Carbo. onis. Animalis.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	0.13	Animal Charcoal. Antacid, Absorbent. In Flatulence, Dys-
" " Pur.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Charcoal.] pepsia. To un-
" " Ligni.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	heal- thy Ulcers.
*Cardamine. is. Prat-	dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	Cuckoo Flower. Stimulant. In
* " ensis. is. Infus.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Spasmodic Asthma.
Cardamomum. i.	grs. 5-60.	0.32	4.00	Cardamom. Agreeable Stimul-
* " Ext. Fluidum.	ggt. 10-80.	0.32	2.60	ant. In Flatulent Colic of
" " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	children. To flavor medicines.
" " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Carota. x.	dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	4.00	Carrot Seeds. Diuretic.
Carthamus. i.	Ad lib.	----	----	Safflower. Diuretic.
Carum. i.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	Caraway. Aromatic, Carmina-
* " Aqua.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	tive. Stimulant. Prevents
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	gripping of medicines.
" " Oleum.	ggt. 1-10.	0.032	0.32	
Caryophyllus. i.	grs. 3-12.	0.20	0.80	Cloves. Aromatic, Stimulant,
* " Ext. Fluidum.	ggt. 6-24.	Do.	Do.	Stomachic. Oil is Carmina-
" " Infusum.	fl. dr. 2-8.	8.00	32.00	tive, perhaps Antispasmodic.
" " Oleum.	ggt. 1-10.	0.032	0.32	
Cascarilla. x.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	Cascarilla. Aromatic, Bitter
* " Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	Tonic, Stomachic. In Diarr-
* " " Fluidum.	ggt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	hoea, Dysentery, Debility of

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

C

Cascarillæ Infusum.

* " Tinctura.

Caschew Nut.

Cassia. æ. Fistula.

" Marilandica.

* Castanea. æ. Vesca.

* " Ext. Fluidum.

Castor Oil.

Castoreum. i.

" Tinctura.

Cataria. æ.

* " Ext. Fluidum.

Catechu. *indecl.*

* " Ext. Fluidum.

" Infus. Comp.

" Tinctura.

* Caulophyllum. i. Thal-

* ictroides. is. Ext.

* " Ext. Fl.

* " Tinct.

* Caulophyllum.

Cayenne Pepper.

fl. oz. 1-3.

fl. dr. 1½-2.

dr. 1-6.

dr. 1-3.

dr. ½-1.

fl. dr. ½-2.

grs. 10-30.

fl. dr. ½-1.

dr. 1-2.

fl. dr. 1-2.

grs. 10-30.

ggt. 10-40.

fl. dr. 1-6.

fl. dr. ¼-1.

grs. 15-45.

grs. 1-5.

ggt. 30-60.

fl. dr. 1-2.

grs. ¼-2.

32.00

2.00

4.00

4.00

2.00

Do.

0.65

2.00

4.00

Do.

0.65

0.32

4.00

1.00

1.00

0.065

1.00

4.00

0.015

96.00

8.00

24.00

12.00

4.00

Do.

2.00

4.00

8.00

Do.

2.00

1.30

24.00

4.00

3.00

0.32

2.00

8.00

0.13

the Stomach and Intestines.

See Anacardium Occidentale.

Purging Cassia. Cathartic.

American Senna. Cathartic.

Chestnut Leaves. In relaxed

states of Mucous Membrane.

See Oleum Ricini.

Castor. Antispasmodic, Stimu-

lant.

Catnip. Expectorant, Tonic. In

Flatulence.

Catechu. Astringent, Tonic. In

relaxed conditions, Diarrhoea,

Dysentery, Passive Uterine

Hemorrhage.

Blue Cohosh. Diaphoretic, Em-

menagogue. It is thought by

some to promote the contrac-

tions of the Uterus.

See Capsicum.

*Ceanothus. <i>z.</i> Ameri- canus. <i>i.</i> Ext. Fl.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. grs. 1-2.	2.00 2.00 0.065	4.00 4.00 0.13	Red Root. In Sore Throat, Sy- philitic Cachexia. Antidote in Snake Bites. See Chelidonium Majus.
*Celandine. *Celastrus. <i>i.</i> Scand- ens. <i>tis.</i> Ext. " Fl.	dr. 1-2. grs. 5-10. fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00 0.32 4.00	8.00 0.65 8.00	<i>False Bitter Sweet.</i> Alterative, Diaphoretic, Diuretic. In He- patic Disorders.
*Centaur American. *Centaurea. <i>z.</i> Bene- dicta. <i>z.</i> Ext. Fl.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00 Do.	4.00 Do.	See Sabbatia. <i>Blessed Thistle.</i> Emetic, Dia- phoretic, Tonic.
*Cera. <i>z.</i> (Alba) (Flava). Ceratum. <i>i.</i> " Cetacei. Cerium. <i>ii.</i> Nitras. " Oxalas.	Externally Do. grs. 1-3. grs. 1-3. Externally. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	0.065 0.065 2.00 16.00	0.20 0.20 4.00 32.00	<i>Cerate.</i> Unctuous application. <i>Spermaceti Cerate.</i> <i>Cerium.</i> In Vomiting of Preg- nancy, Gastralgia. Nervous Tonic. <i>Spermaceti.</i> <i>Iceland Moss.</i> Demulcent. In Pulmonary Affections.
*Cevadilla. Chalk. Chamomile. Charcoal.	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----	----- ----- ----- -----	See Sabadilla. See Creta. See Anthemis. See Carbo.
*Charta. <i>z.</i> Epispas. *Chelidonium. <i>ii.</i> Maj- us. <i>oris.</i> Ext.	Externally. grs. 15-30. grs. 3-10.	1.00 0.20	2.00 0.65	<i>Blistering Paper.</i> Vesicant. <i>Celandine.</i> Alterative, Cathartic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic, Expec-

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Chelidon. Maj. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.00	2.00	torant. In Scrofulous Com- plaints.
*" Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
*Chelidonin.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	
*Chelone. <i>is.</i> Glabra.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Balmey.</i> Aperient, Cathartic, 'Tonic. Supposed to have a peculiar action on the liver.
*" " Ext.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	
*" " Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	
*Chelonin.	grs. 1-2.	0.065	0.13	
Chenopodium. <i>ii.</i>	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	
*" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Wormseed.</i> Anthelmintic, given fasting, followed by Cathartic.
" Oleum.	gtt. 4-8.	0.13	0.25	
Cherry Laurel.	-----	---	---	See <i>Laurocerasus.</i>
Chestnut Leaves.	-----	---	---	See <i>Castanea.</i>
Chimaphila. <i>x.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Pipsissewa.</i> Alterative, Astring- ent, Diuretic, Tonic. In Urin- ary Affections, Nephritic Dis- eases, Scrofula, Rheumatism.
*" Decoctum.	fl. oz. 2-4.	64.00	128.00	
*" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
*Chimaphilin.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	<i>Chinoidin.</i> See <i>Cinchona.</i>
*Chinoidinum. <i>i.</i>	grs. 3-40.	0.20	2.60	<i>Chiretta.</i> Astringent, Bitter 'Tonic. In Dyspepsia. Not much used.
Chiretta. <i>x.</i>	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	
*" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 15-30.	0.50	1.00	
*" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Hydrate of Chloral.</i> Antispas- <i>Croton Chloral.]</i> modic, Hypnot-
Chloral.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	
*" Butylicum.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	

*Chlorodyne.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	ic, Sedative. In simple Insomnia, Delirium of Typhoid, Acute Mania, Asthma, Puerperal Convulsions, Incontinence of Urine.
Chlorinii Aqua.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	<i>Chlorine Water.</i> Alterative Antispasmodic, Antiscrofulitic. To Ulcers.
Chloroformum, i. Purificatum, i.	gtt. 6-30.	0.16	0.78	<i>Chloroform.</i> Anaesthetic, Antispasmodic, Antiemetic, Inebriant. In Hysteria, Asthma, Nervous Palpitation, Sea Sickness. To relax muscular system. Locally to Neuralgias, <i>Commercial Chloroform.</i>] Sprains, <i>Irish Moss.</i> Demulcent. [etc.
" Linimentum.	Externally.	---	---	<i>Actæa Racemosa, Black Cohosh,</i>
" Mistura.	fl. dr. 2-8.	8.00	32.00	<i>Black Snakeroot, Anodyne. Di-</i>
" Spiritus.	gtt. 10—fl. dr. 1.	0.25	4.00	aphoretic, Diuretic. In Rheumatism, Lumbago, After Pains, Hypochondriacal Depression:
" Tinct. Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Venale.	-----	---	---	
Chondrus, i.	-----	---	---	
Cimicifuga, æ.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	
* " Extractum.	grs. 4-8.	0.25	0.50	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-½.	1.00	2.00	
* " " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
* Cimicifugin.	grs. 1-6.	0.065	0.40	<i>Peruvian Bark.</i> Antiperiodic,
Cinchona, æ.	grs. 10-60.	0.65	4.00	Antispasmodic, Antineuralgic,
" Flava.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Antiseptic, Astringent Febrifuge, Oxytocic, Sedative, Stim-
" Pallida.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Rubra.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses.
Cinchona, æ.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	ulant, Tonic. Dusted over unhealthy Ulcers. The Alkaloids of great service in localized Inflammations and in checking exhausting Discharges. Used in Typhus, Typhoid and Malarial Fevers, Acute Rheumatism and Pneumonia, where large doses must be given (Red Cinch. 3iv. Orange Peel 3iil. Serpent. 3i, Alcoh. and Aq. 3v.) en to reduce temperature. In Dyspepsia increases appetite and braces up the intestinal Mucous Membrane. Debility. Neuralgias, Hay Asthma and Night Sweats of Phthisis, Morbid Conditions and Gangrenous States, Septicæmia, Erysipelas and other Septic Diseases. See Hydrargyri Sulphuret Rub. Cinnamon. Aromatic, Astringent, Stimulant. In Nausea,
" Extractum.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	
* " " " Co.	fl. dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	
" Flavæ Decoc.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	
" " Infus.	Do.	Do.	
" Rubræ Decoc.	Do.	Do.	
" " Infus.	Do.	Do.	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	
" " Comp.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	
*Cinchonia.	grs. 3-30.	0.20	
" Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	{
*Cinchonidia, æ.	Do.	Do.	
* " Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	
Cinnabar.	-----	-----	
Cinnamomum, t.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	{
" Aqua.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	
		64.00	

* " Oleum.	gtt. 1-5.	0.032	0.20	Flatulence, Diarrhoea. As a
" Spiritus.	gtt. 5-30.	0.20	1.00	flavoring ingredient.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
Citrine Ointment.	-----	----	----	See Hydrargyri Nitras Ung.
Cleavers.	-----	----	----	See Galium Aparine.
Cloves.	-----	----	----	See Caryophyllus.
Cocoa Butter.	-----	----	----	See Oleum Theobromæ.
Cocculus Indicus.	-----	----	----	See Menispermum Cocculus.
Coccus. i.	-----	0.011	0.032	<i>Cochineal.</i> Antispasmodic, An-
" Tinctura.	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.32	1.00	odyne. In Hooping Cough.
* Cochlearia, æ. Officin-	-----	-----	-----	<i>Common Scurry Grass.</i> Anti-
alis. ʒs. Spts.	-----	-----	-----	scorbutic, Diuretic.
* Codia. æ.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	<i>Codeine.</i> One of the Alkaloids of
" Sulphas.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.015	0.10	Opium.
Cod Liver Oil.	Do.	Do.	Do.	See Oleum Morrhuæ.
Coffee.	-----	----	----	See Caffea.
Colchicum. i.	-----	----	----	<i>Meadow Saffron.</i> Antiarthritic,
" Acetum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	Diuretic, General Sedative,
" Ext. Acetic.	grs. 1-2.	0.065	0.13	Narcotic. Increases Biliary
" " Alcohol.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Secretions and is useful ad-
" Radix.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	junct to Cholagogues. Pro-
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 2-8.	Do.	Do.	motes elimination of waste
" " Vinum.	gtt. 15-60.	0.50	2.00	material from body. In Gout,
" Semen.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	Rheumatism, Irritation of Ur-
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 5-20.	0.20	0.65	ethra from urea or uric acid.
" " Vinum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Combined with Salines where

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

Colchici Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.	0.50	4.00	torpor of portal circulation in gouty persons, also in inflammation of internal organs in the same, Gouty Bronchitis, Neuralgias.
*Colchicin.	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{20}$.	0.001	0.003	
*Collinsonia. æ. Canadensis, Ext. Fl.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	<i>Horse Balm.</i> Astringent. Diuretic, Diaphoretic and Tonic.
*Collinsonin.	gtt. 15-30.	Do.	Do.	
Collodium. <i>ii.</i>	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	<i>Collodion.</i> Painted over Excoriations, Blisters, etc.
" Flexile.	Externally.	---	---	
Colocynthis. <i>idis.</i>	Do.	---	---	<i>Bitter Cucumber, Colocynth.</i> — Cathartic of rapid action. Di-
" Extractum.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	
" " Comp.	Not alone.	---	---	(3 iijss, Aloes 3 xii, Res. Scammony 3iii, Cardam. 3iiss.) uretic. Used in Habitual Constipation. Rarely alone. Combined with Aromatics.
* " " Fluidum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	
* " " Pilula Comp.	gtt. 5-40.	0.16	1.30	<i>See Tussilago.</i> <i>See Calumba.</i> <i>See Symphytum Officinale.</i> <i>See Alnus Serrulata.</i> <i>See Agrimonia Eupatoria.</i> <i>See Malva Sylvestris.</i>
*Colocynthin.	1-3 Pills.	---	---	
Colt's Foot.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	
Columbo.	---	---	---	
Comfrey.	---	---	---	
Common Alder.	---	---	---	
" Agrimony.	---	---	---	
" Mallow.	---	---	---	

*Comptonia. æ. Asplen- ifolia, Ext. Fl.	dr. ½-1. fl. dr. ½-1.	-----
Conium. ii.		
" Folia.	grs. 2-8.	
" Fructus.	Do.	
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 3-30.	
" Extractum.	grs. 1-8.	
" " Alcohol.	grs. ½-2.	
" Succus.	fl. dr. ¼-4.	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ⅛-1.	
*Conia. æ.	gr. ⅓ to 1.	-----
*Contrayerva. æ.	grs. 10-30.	
" Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	
*Convallaria. æ. Poly- gonatum, Ext.	dr. ¼-1.	
" " Fl.	grs. 5-10.	
" " "	fl. dr. ⅛-1.	
" Majalis,	fl. dr. 1-2.	
*Convallarin.	grs. 1-4.	
*Convulvulus. i. Pan- duratus, Ext. Fl.	grs. 10-40. fl. dr. ¼-1.	

Sweet Fern. Has an Astringent action.	----- 4.00 Do.	
Hemlock. Antispasmodic, Gen. Hemlock Leaves.] Sedative. Used in enlargements of liver and abdominal organs, Asthma, Chronic Pulmonary Diseases, Acute Mania, Chorea, Tetanus. Its effects are much heighten- ed by combination with Mor- phia. It causes mus- cular relaxation. It is applied locally with poultices to Cancerous Sores or Tumors to allay pain.	0.50 Do. 1.00 0.50 0.13 16.00 4.00 0.002	
Tonic, Stimulant, Soporific. In low conditions.	2.00 1.00	
Solomon's Seal. Astringent, De- mulcent, Diuretic, Diaphoret- ic, Tonic.	4.00 0.65 4.00	
Lily of the Valley. Diminishes heart's pulsation.	8.00 0.25	
Wild Potato. Diuretic. In Cal- carious Complaints.	2.60 4.00	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

C

Copaiba. æ.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.	0.50	4.00	Copaiva. Cathartic, Stimulant, Diuretic. In Gonorrhœa when discharge is thick and puriform, Chronic Cystitis. Diminishes pulmonary secretions. See Cuprum.
" Oleum.	gtt. 8-15.	0.25	0.50	Gold Thread. Bitter Tonic like Quassia. In Aphthous Sores of Mouth.
" Pillulæ.	2-5 Pills.	----	----	
" Resina.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	Coral Root. Diaphoretic without Stimulating properties. In Fevers.
Copper.	-----	----	----	Coriander. Aromatic, Corrective, Stomachic. In Flatulence.
Coptis. idis.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	See Ustilago Maidis.
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 15-60.	Do.	Do.	Round Leaved Dogwood. Like Dogwood.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	Dogwood. Astringent, Antiperiodic, Febrifuge, Heart Stimulant Tonic. Substitute for Cinchona in Malaria.
*Corallorrhiza. æ. Odon-	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	
*torhiza, Ext.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	
*" " Fl.	gtt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00	
Coriandrum. i.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	
" Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 30-60.	Do.	Do.	
" Oleum.	gtt. 5-10.	0.20	0.40	
Corn Ergot.	-----	----	----	
Cornus. us. Circin-	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" ata. æ. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	
" Florida. æ.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	
" " Decoc.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	
" " Ext.	grs. 1-10.	0.065	0.65	
" " " Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	

Cornus Sericea.	grs. 1-10.	0.005	0.05	Swamp Dogwood. Do.
Corrosive Sublimate.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	See Hydrargyri Chlorid. Corros.
*Corydalis. <i>is.</i> For-	----	----	----	Turkey Corn. Alterative, Diur-
* " " Ext.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	etic, Tonic. Used with advan-
* " " " Fl.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	tage in Scrofula, Syphilis and
* " " Tinct.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	Cutaneous Affections.
*Corydalin.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
*Cosmoline.	gr. ½-1.	0.032	0.065	
*Coto Bark.	Externally.	----	----	Antiseptic Dressing.
* " Tincture of.	grs. 3-8.	0.20	0.50	Coto Bark. Astringent. In Diarr-
*Cotoin.	gtt. 15-60.	0.50	2.00	hoea, and Colliquative Diarr-
Cotton Root.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	hoea.
Cotula, <i>æ.</i>	dr. ½-1.	----	----	See Gossypii Radix.
*Cotyledon. <i>is.</i> Umbil-	----	2.00	4.00	May Weed. Aromatic.
* " <i>icus.</i> <i>i.</i> Suc.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	Navelwort. Nervous Tonic. Used
Cramp Bark.	----	----	----	in Epilepsy.
Cranesbill.	----	----	----	See Viburnum Opulus.
Cream of Tartar.	----	----	----	See Geranium.
Creasotum. <i>i.</i>	----	----	----	See Potassii Bitartas.
" " Aqua.	gtt. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	Creasote. Antiseptic, Astringent,
" " Mistura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Antiemetic, Absorbent of
" " Unguentum.	fl. dr. 4-8.	16.00	32.00	gases. Inhaled in Ozæna.
Creta, <i>æ.</i>	Externally.	----	----	(3i to ii.) Fetid Expectoration.
" " Mistura.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	1.30	Chalk, The native friable Carb. of
" " Præparata.	fl. dr. 4-8.	16.00	32.00	Calcium. Antacid. Used in
	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diarrhoea

*Cretæ Pulv. Arom. " Trochisci.	dr. ½-1. 4 grs. each.	2.00	4.00	where acidity.
Crocus. i.	grs. 10-30.	---	---	Saffron. Antispasmodic, Stim-
* " Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	ulant. To promote eruption
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	Do.	Do.	in Exanthemata.
Croton Oil.	---	4.00	12.00	See Oleum Tiglii.
* " " Linim.	Externally.	---	---	Vesicant. 10-30 gtt. applied.
Crowfoot.	---	---	---	See Ranunculus.
Cubeba. æ.	dr. ¼-2.	1.00	8.00	Cubeb. Cathartic, Diuretic,
* " Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Stimulant. Its Stimulating ac-
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-2.	1.00	8.00	tion more particularly on the
" Oleoresina.	gtt. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	Mucous Membrane of Bladder
" Oleum.	gtt. 10 up.	0.32	---	and Urethra. In early stages
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	of Gonorrhœa and Bronchitis.
" Trochisci.	1-5.	---	---	
*Cubebin.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	See Cardamine Pratensis.
Cuckoo Flower.	---	---	---	In Incontinence of Urine.
*Cucumis. is.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	See Leptandra Virginica.
Culver's Root.	---	---	---	See Cyminum.
Cumin Seed.	---	---	---	Dittany. Carminative, Soporific,
*Cunila. æ. Mariana.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	Stimulant.
* " " Oleum.	gtt. 1-3.	0.032	0.10	Copper. Ext., to Venereal Sores,
Cuprum. i.				

* " Ammoniatum.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Ulcers, Sore Throat, Granular
" Chloridum.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	Lids, Gleet, Exuberant Gran-
" Subacetas.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	0.015	<i>Verdigris.</i>] ulations. Int., Anti-
" Sulphas.	grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -10.	0.015	0.65	convulsive, Astringent, Emet-
Curare.	----	----	----	ic, Tonic, Obstinate Diarrhoea.
Curcuma. $\mathcal{Z}$.	grs. 30-80.	2.00	5.30	<i>See</i> Woorara.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	<i>Turmeric.</i> Stimulating, Aromat-
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	ic. Similar to Ginger.
Cuspariæ Cortex.	----	----	----	<i>See</i> Angustura.
* Cydonium. $\mathcal{Z}$.	At discretion.	----	----	<i>Quince Seed.</i> Demulcent.
* Cyminum. $\mathcal{Z}$.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	<i>Cumin Seed.</i> Stimulant.
Cypripedium. $\mathcal{Z}$.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	<i>Ladies' Slipper.</i> Antiperiodic,
* " Extractum.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40	Nervous Stimulant, similar to
* " " Fluidum.	ggt. 15-30.	0.50	1.00	Valerian. Where there is a
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	morbid sensitiveness.
* Cypripediin.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	0.032	0.20	
* D amiana. $\mathcal{Z}$.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	<i>Damiana.</i> Tonic in Sex-
* " " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	ual Debility.
Dandelion Root.	----	----	----	<i>See</i> Taraxacum.
* Daturia. $\mathcal{Z}$.	gt. $\frac{1}{120}$ to $\frac{1}{50}$	0.0005	0.001	From Stramonium. Similar to
Deadly Night Shade.	----	----	----	Atropia.
				<i>See</i> Belladonna.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

D

Delphinium. *ii.*
* " Ext. Fluidum.

* " Tinctura.

* Delphinin.

Dewberry.

Digitalis. *is.*

" Extractum.

" " Fluidum.

" Infusum.

" Tinctura.

Digitalinum. *i.*

Dill Seed.

* Dioscorea. *æ.* Vil-

* " losa. *æ.* Ext.

* " " Fl.

* Dioscorein.

Diospyros. *i.*

* " Tinctura.

grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

ggt. 1-3.

ggt. 8-20.

gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.

grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

grs. $\frac{1}{6}$ -1.

ggt. 5-40.

fl. dr. 2-4.

ggt. 10-80.

gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.

grs. 5-15.

grs. 1-4.

ggt. 10-30.

grs. 1-4.

grs. 20-40.

fl. dr. 1-2.

0.032

0.032

0.25

0.005

0.032

0.01

0.18

8.00

0.32

0.001

0.32

0.065

0.32

0.065

1.30

4.00

0.13

0.10

0.65

0.02

0.13

0.065

1.30

16.00

2.60

0.002

1.00

0.25

1.00

0.25

2.60

8.00

Lark Spur. Diuretic, Emmenagogue. In Spasmodic Asthma, Dropsies, Rheumatism. Produces vomiting and purging.

See *Kubus Canadensis.*

Fox Glove. Diuretic, Spec. Sedative, Heart Tonic, slowing and rendering more forcible the heart beats. In palpitation and irregular action of the heart, Mitral disease, Dilatation of the heart, Aortic disease, Fatty degeneration, Acute Renal Dropsy. *See* *Anethum.*

Wild Yam Root. Alterative, Antispasmodic. Has been used in Bilious Colic. In painful spasmodic affections of the bowels.

Perisperm. In Malaria, Bowel Complaints.

Dittany.	-----	-----	-----	See Cunila Mariana.
*Dirca. <i>æ.</i> Palustris.	Externally.	---	---	Rubefacient, Vesicant.
Dog's Bane.	-----	---	---	See Apocynum Andros.
" Grass.	-----	---	---	See Triticum Repens.
" Tooth Violet.	-----	---	---	See Erythronium.
Dogwood.	-----	---	---	See Cornus Florida.
Donovan's Solution.	-----	---	---	See Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi Liquor.
Dover's Powder.	-----	---	---	See Ipecac. Pulv. Comp.
Dracontium. <i>ii.</i>	grs. 10-30.	0 65	2.00	Skunk Cabbage. Antispasmodic.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 20-60.	Do.	Do.	Narcotic, Stimulant. In
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Asthma.
Dragon Root.	-----	---	---	See Arum.
*Duboisia Myoporoides.	gr $\frac{1}{180}$ to $\frac{1}{90}$.	0.0003	0.0007	Similar in action to Belladonna and Atropia, its effects more pronounced and rapid and passing off more quickly. Less irritating to the eye. Preferred by some to produce dilatation of pupil.
*Duboisin.	-----	---	---	
Dulcamara. <i>æ.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Bitter Sweet. Alterative, Diaphoretic, Diuretic. In Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions.
" Decoctum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	
" Extractum.	grs. 2-20.	0.13	1.30	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	
Dwarf Elder.	-----	---	---	See Aralia Hispanica.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.		Actions and Uses
E laterium. <i>ii.</i> *Elaterinum. <i>i.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$. gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{16}$.	0.008 0.002	0.015 0.004	<i>Elaterium.</i> Powerful Hydragogue Cathartic. Used <i>Elaterin.</i>] to draw off dropsical fluids, and withdraw fluid from the blood. <i>See Sambucus.</i> <i>See Inula.</i> Similar to Turpentine. This dose for most of the Elixirs. <i>Emetin.</i> Prompt Emetic. From <i>Ipecac.</i> <i>Gravel Plant.</i> <i>Ground Laurel.</i> In Genital Irritation. <i>See Magnesii Sulphas.</i> <i>Fire Weed.</i> Astringent, Tonic. May be used in Dysentery. <i>Ergot.</i> <i>Secale Cornutum.</i> Oxytocic, Spec'l Stimulant. To expel clots or polypi from the uterus. Combined with Iron in Incontinence of Urine. Paraplegia. In labor after the os is dilated <i>Ergotin.</i>] and no impediment
Elder. Elecampane. *Elemi Unguentum. *Elixirs.	----- ----- Externally. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	----- ----- ----- 2.00	----- ----- ----- 8.00	
*Emetia. <i>x.</i>	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.004	0.032	
*Epigæa. <i>x.</i> Repens. <i>tis.</i> Ext. Fl.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00 Do.	4.00 Do.	
Epsom Salts.	-----	-----	-----	
*Erechthites. <i>is.</i> Heiracifolia, Ext. Fl.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00 Do.	4.00 Do.	
Ergota. <i>x.</i>	grs. 5-10. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in labor	0.32 2.00	0.65 4.00	
* " Extractum.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	
* " " Fluidum.	gtt. 10—fl. dr. 1.	0.32	4.00	
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	
* " Vinum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
*Ergotina. <i>x.</i>	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	

to rapid delivery, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Post Partum Hemorrhage, Hemoptysis.
Fleabane. Diuretic, Tonic. As *Canada Fleabane*.] tringent. In Gravel, Nephritic Diseases. In Hemorrhages the Oil.
Button Snakeroot. Diaphoretic, Expectorant.
Dog's Tooth Violet. Said to be powerful Emetic.
See Physostigmin.
See Aether.
Fever Tree. Antiperiodic, Fibrifuge. In Malaria, Croup, Chronic Cystitis, Desquamative Nephritis. During paroxysms.
Wahoo. Alterative, Antiperiodic, Diuretic, Hydragogue, Cathartic.
 Similar to Rhubarb.
Boneset, Thoroughwort. Powerful Diuretic, Bitter Tonic, Diaphoretic. In large doses pro-

8.00
4.00
0.65
4.00
0.40
1.30
Do.
2.00
1.30

2.60
0.65
2.60
8.00
1.00
2.60
0.65
2.60
0.20
2.00
0.32
4.00

4.00
2.00
0.32
2.00
0.20
0.65
Do.
1.00
0.65

0.65
0.065
0.65
2.00
0.20
0.65
0.32
0.65
0.065
0.65
0.13
1.00

dr. 1-2.
dr. 1/2-1.
grs. 5-10.
fl. dr. 1/2-1.
gtt. 5-10.
grs. 10-20.
gtt. 20-40.
grs. 15-30.
gtt. 20-40.

grs. 10-40.
grs. 1-10.
gtt. 20-80.
fl. dr. 1/2-2.
gtt. 5-30.
grs. 10-40.
grs. 5-10.
gtt. 20-80.
grs. 1-3.
grs. 10-30.
grs. 2-5.
fl. dr. 1/4-1.

Erigeron. *lis*.
 " *Canadense*. *is*.
 " " Extractum.
 " " " Fluidum.
 " " Oleum.
 * *Eryngium*. *ii*. Aqua-ticum. *i*. Ext. Fl.
 * *Erythronium*. *ii*.
 " Ext. Fluidum.
 Eserine.
 Ether.
 * *Eucalyptus*. *i*. Globulus. *i*. Ext. Fl.
 " " " Tinct.
 * *Eucalyptol*.
 * *Euonymus*. *i*.
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.
 * *Euonymin*.
 * *Eupatorium*. *ii*.
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses.
Eupatorii Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	duces vomiting and purging. In Dyspepsia, Typhoid and Remittent Fevers, Acute Rheumatism and Cystitis. <i>Large Flowering Spurge</i> . A very certain Emetic.
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	
*Eupatorin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	
*Eupurpurin.	Do.	Do.	
Euphorbia. æ. Corol-	grs. 3-20.	0.20	
* " lata. æ. Ext. Fl.	ggt. 6-40.	Do.	
* " Ipecacuanha.	grs. 2-15.	0.13	
* " Lathyrus Ol.	ggt. 4-12.	0.13	
*Euphorbium. ii.	Externally.	---	
False Bitter Sweet.	-----	---	
* " Sarsaparilla.	-----	---	F See Celastus Scandens. See Aralia nudicaulis. <i>Wheat Flour</i> . Nutritive <i>Ox Bile</i> . Used where there is deficiency of bile. See Fœniculum. <i>Yeast</i> . <i>Iron</i> . Locally, the Chloride, Nitrate, Sulphate, and Subsulphate are strongly Astringent and used to control passive Hemorrhages. The Chloride to relaxed conditions of the
Farina. æ.	Ad lib.	---	
*Fel. lis. Bovinum.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	
* " " Pur.	Do.	Do.	
Fennel.	-----	---	
Fermentum.	-----	---	
Ferrum. i.	-----	---	
* " Acetas.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	
* " " Tinct.	ggt. 20—fl. dr. 1.	0.70	
* " Ammon. Chlor.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	
* " Arsenias.	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.004	

Mucous Membranes, and as
 Enema in Leucorrhœa and
 Thread Worms. The Subsulphate or Chloride as Injection in Gonorrhœa. The Tartrate applied to destructive Syphilis. *Perchloride.*] itic Phagedæna. Strong solut'n of the Sulphate to inflamed skin in Erysipelas. Internally, is a Tonic in conditions of nervous exhaustion and debility. Augments the quantity of coloring matter *Dialyzed* } and number of red blood corpuscles, hence it is useful in Anæmia, conditions where Anæmia is a prominent symptom, Chlorosis, and protracted convalescence from acute diseases. Has a marked influence in checking Erysipelas where the Tr. Chloride is given in doses of ʒss, 1 every 3 or 4 hours. In Neuralgias dependent upon Anæmia and impoverished state of blood.

" Bromidum.	grs. 1-6.	0.065	0.40
" Carbonas.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00
" " Precip.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " Pilula.	1-5 Pills.	---	---
" " Sacch.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00
" Carburetum.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00
" Chloridum.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
" " Liquor.	gtt. 2-10.	0.13	0.65
" " Tinct.	gtt. 10-60.	0.35	2.00
" Citras.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50
" " Liquor.	gtt. 6-30.	0.40	2.00
" " Syrupus.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00
" " Vinum.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00
" Dialysatum.	gtt. 10-40.	0.65	2.60
" et Amm. Citras.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50
" " Sulph.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
" " Tartas.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50
" " Magnes. Citras.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " Potass. Tartas.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " Quiniæ Citras.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " " Syr.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00
" " Strych. Citras.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
" " Ferrocyanid.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32
" " Hypophosphis.	grs. 4-20.	0.25	1.30
" " Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00
" " Iodidum.	grs. 1-8.	0.13	0.50

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

F

Ferri Iodidi Pilula.

" Syrupus.

" Lactas.

" Malas.

" Mistura Arom.

" " Comp.

" Nitras.

" " Liquor.

" Oxalas.

" Oxidum Hydr.

" Perch. Liq. Fort.

" Peroxidum.

" Persulphas.

" Phosphas.

" " Syrupus.

" Pyrophosphas.

" Subcarbonas.

" " Trochisci.

" Subsulphas.

" " Liquor.

1-3 Pills.

gtt. 15-45.

grs. 1-5.

grs. 5-15.

fl. oz. 1/2-2.

Do.

gtt. 2-12.

grs. 1-4.

grs. 5-20.

gtt. 2-10.

In plaster.

Styptic.

grs. 2-10.

fl. dr. 1-2.

grs. 1-5.

grs. 5-30.

5 grs. in each.

grs. 1-4.

gtt. 1-8.

Promotes appetite and improves digestion. Said to diminish pain and fever in Acute Rheumatism. In fatty degenerations of the heart, Myrrh. Sugar, aa 3i, Carb. Pot. gr. 25, Sulph. Iron grs. 20, Spts. Lavend. 5iv, Rose Water 3viiss.) palpitations, dilatations of the cavities of the heart, Strumous complaints. The Astringent

In Arsenical Poisoning.] preparations 20 grs. for each gr. Arsen.] ations are used in Diarrhoea. The *Iron Rust.*] Tinct. Chloride, either alone or with Quinine, in Diphtheria and Erysipelas. Tonic doses of the Tr. Chloride in Vesical Irritability, Strangury, Spasmodic Stricture, Gleet and common Bright's Disease. The Arseniate in Chorea. The

Monzel's Solution.] Iodide in

3.00

0.32

1.00

64.00

Do.

0.80

0.25

1.30

0.65

0.65

8.00

0.32

2.00

0.25

0.50

1.00

0.065

0.32

16.00

Do.

0.13

0.065

0.32

0.13

0.13

4.00

0.065

0.32

0.065

Do.

Strumous and Syphilitic conditions. The Ferrocyanide and Bromide in Epilepsy. Rectum is readily soluble in the gastric juices and almost tasteless. The Pyrophosphate is more soluble and less irritating than the Phosphate. The Dialyzed is neutral, non-irritating non-constipating, and does not blacken the teeth. Iron should be taken after meals, the astringent preparations sucked through a glass tube, and combined with a laxative to prevent constipating effects. Its administration should be kept up for a long period.

See Benzoin Odoriferum.
See Pyrethrum Parthenium.

See Triosteum.

See Eucalyptus Globulus.

Figs. Nutritive. Laxative.

Male Fern. Anthelmintic in

Tape Worm. The Oleoresina

" Sulphas.	grs. 1-3 in Pill.	0.065	0.20
" " Exsiccata.	grs. 1-2.	0.065	0.13
" Sulphuretum.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -3.	0.008	0.20
" Valerianas.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13
" Vinum.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00
" Emplastrum.	Externally.	---	---
" et Mang. Phos.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00
" Syrupus.	1-2 Pills.	---	---
" Pilulae Comp.	grs. 1-6.	0.065	0.40
Ferrum Redactum.			
Fever Bush.	-----	---	---
" Few.	-----	---	---
" Root.	-----	---	---
" Tree.	-----	---	---
Ficus. <i>i.</i>	Ad lib.	---	---
Filix. <i>icis.</i>	dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00
" " Mas. <i>aris.</i>	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30
" " " Ext.			

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses.
#Filicis Mar, Ext. Fl. " " Oleores.	fl. dr. 2-4. ggt. 15-30.	8.00 1.00	is the most efficient preparation.
Fireweed.	-----	----	See Erechtithes Heiracifolia.
Flax Seed.	-----	----	See Linum.
Fleabane.	-----	----	See Erigeron.
Foeniculum. i.	grs. 10-40.	2 60	Fennel. Aromatic, Carminative.
" Aqua.	fl. dr. 2-8.	32.00	Used in Flatulent Colic, or as
* " Ext. Fluidum.	ggt. 20-80.	2 60	Corrigent to Senna.
" Oleum.	ggt. 5-15.	0 60	
Fowler's Solution.	-----	----	See Potassii Arsenitis Liq.
Foxglove.	-----	----	See Digitalis.
Frankincense.	-----	----	See Olibanum.
Fraseria. x.	dr. 1/4-1.	4.00	American Columbo. Bitter Tonic.
* " Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	1.00	Used in cases where simple
* " Fluidum.	ggt. 20-80.	2 60	Bitters are applicable.
*Fraserin.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	
Frostwort.	-----	----	See Helianthemum.
*Fucus. i. Vesicul-	dr. 1/2-2.	8.00	Bladder Wrack. Removes super-
* osus. i. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1-3.	12.00	abundance of flesh.
Fusel Oil.	-----	----	See Alcohol Amylicum.
*Galanga. x.	grs. 15-30.	2.00	Aromatic, Stimulant.

<i>Galbanum. i.</i>	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	<i>Galbanum.</i> Antispasmodic. Expectorant, General Stimulant.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	ggt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	Applied in Chronic Scrofulous
* " Emplastrum.	Externally.	----	----	(Galbanum 3i, Turpentine 3i, Burgundy Pitch 3iii, Lead Plaster 3ivss.) Enlargements.
" " Comp.	Do.	----	----	
" Pilulæ "	1-6 Pills.	----	----	
*Galium. ii. Apar-	dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Cleavers.</i> Antiscorbutic, Antiscrofulitic, Diuretic. In Dropsies.
* " ine. is. Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
* " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	<i>Yellow Ladies' Bedstraw.</i>
* " Verum. i.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	<i>Nut Gall.</i> Powerful local Astringent. In Chronic Diarrhoea, Hæmorrhoids. Dysentery, Gastric Catarrh with acidity, Flatulence, Menorrhagia.
Galla. æ.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	(5i in 5i.)
* " Extractum.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	
* " " Fluidum.	ggt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	
* " et Opii Ung.	Externally.	----	----	
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	----	12.00	
* " Unguentum.	Externally.	4.00	----	
Gambogia. æ.	grs. 2-6.	----	----	
* " Pilula Comp.	grs. 3-15.	0.13	0.40	<i>Cambogia.</i> Gamboge. Hydragogue, Cathartic, Diuretic. In Dropsies. Action uncertain and irritating.
Garlic.	-----	----	----	See Allium.
Gaultheria. æ.	dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Wintergreen.</i> Partridgeberry. Astringent, Tonic. To flavor mixtures.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
* " Oleum.	ggt. 3-6.	0.10	0.20	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

G

Gelsemium. *ii.*
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.
 " Tinctura.
 *Gelsemin.

Gentiana. *æ.*
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.
 " " " Comp.
 " Infus. Comp.
 " Mistura.
 " Tinctura.
 " " Comp.
 " Catesbæi.

*Geoffroya. *æ.* Iner-
 mis. *is.* Ext.

Geranium. *ii.*
 " Extractum.
 " " Fluidum.
 " Tinctura.
 *Geraniin.

grs. 1-8.
 gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 gtt. 3-20.
 gtt. 10-60.
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.

grs. 10-40.
 grs. 5-20.
 fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
 Do.
 fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.
 Do.
 fl. dr. 1-2.
 Do.
 grs. 10-30.
 Do.
 grs. 1-3.
 grs. 10-30.
 grs. 1-6.
 gtt. 20-80.
 fl. dr. 1-3.
 grs. 1-3.

0.065
 0.015
 0.10
 0.32
 0.008

0.65
 0.32
 1.00
 Do.
 16.00
 Do.
 4.00
 Do.
 0.65
 Do.
 0.065
 0.65
 0.065
 0.65
 4.00
 0.065

2.60
 1.30
 4.00
 Do.
 32.00
 Do.
 8.00
 Do.
 2.00
 Do.
 0.20
 2.00
 0.40
 2.60
 12.00
 0.20

Yellow Jasmine. Febrifuge, Nervous and Arterial Sedative. In Neuralgia of the 5th nerve, Intercostal and Ovarian Neuralgia, Myalgia, Tetanus, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, Spasmodic Cough.
Gentian. Nonstringent, Bitter Tonic. Used freely in Dyspepsia and Debility with loss of appetite. Convalescence from acute diseases. Generally combined with Chiretta. Powder applied to malignant ulcers.
Blue Gentian. Do.
Cabbage Tree Bark. Anthelmintic, Cathartic.
Cranesbill. One of the best native Astringents. In Diarrhoea, Bowel Complaints, Chronic Dysentery, Leucorrhoea. To indolent ulcers.

German Chamomile.					See Matricaria.
Geum. <i>i.</i>		grs. 20-60.	---	---	Water Aens. Powerful Astring-
* " Ext. Fluidum.		fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.30	4.00	ent, Tonic.
Gillenia. <i>x.</i>		grs. 6-20.	1.00	Do.	American Ipecac. Mild Emetic.
* " Ext. Fluidum.		gtt. 12-40.	0.40	1.30	Substitute for Ipecac. Given
* " Tinctura.		fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	at short intervals to vomit.
* Gillenia.		grs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	2.00	4.00	
Ginger.			0.015	0.13	
Ginseng.			---	---	See Zingiber.
Glauber's Salts.			---	---	See Panax.
* Glechoma. <i>x.</i> Hed-			---	---	See Sodii Sulphas.
* " eracea. <i>x.</i> Ext. Fl.		dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	---	---	Ground Ivy. Tonic. In Chronic
Glycerina. <i>x.</i>		fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	Pulmonary Diseases.
Glycyrrhiza. <i>x.</i>		Ad lib.	Do.	Do.	Glycerin. Emollient.
" Extractum.		dr. 1-2.	---	---	Liquorice. Emollient, Demul-
" " Fluidum.		grs. 15-30.	4.00	8.00	cent, Expectoant Vehicle. In
" Mistura Comp.		fl. dr. 1-2.	1.00	2.00	Catarrhal Affections.
" " et Opil Troch.			4.00	8.00	Brown Mixture. (Liquorice, Su-
* Goa Powder.		1-5.			gar, Gum Arab. aa 5i, Camph.
* " " Ung.		Externally.			Tr. Opil 3iv, Vin. Antim. 3li,
Gold.		Do.			Sweet Spirits Nitre 3i, Aq. 3iii.)
Golden Rod.					(Ext. Opil gr. 1 in 20 Troches.)
Gold Thread.					To Skin Diseases, where Tinea
					and Itching.
					See Aurum.
					See Solidago.
					See Coptis.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

G

Gossypium, <i>ii</i> .					
" Rad. Cortex.	dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00		Cotton. Protective, Emmena-
" " Ext.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32		Cotton Root Bark.] gogue, Oxy-
" " " Fl.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00		tocic. Spec. Stimulant. Pro-
" " Tinct.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00		motes Uterine contraction. As
*Gossypin.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32		a parturifacient.
Goulard's Extract.	-----	----	----		
Granati Rad. Cortex.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00		See Plumbi Subacetatis Liq.
" " " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 20-90.	0.65	3.00		Bark of Pomegranate Root. As-
" Fructus Cortex.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00		tringent. Anthelmintic.
*Gratiola, <i>x</i> . Offic.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30		Pomegranate Kind. Do.
" inalis, <i>is</i> . Ext.	grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50		Hedge Hyssop. Drastic Cathar-
" " " Fl.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60		tic. Diuretic, Emetic. In He-
Gravel Plant.	-----	----	----		patic Disorders.
Grey Powder.	-----	----	----		See Epigæa Repens.
*Grindelia, <i>x</i> . Rob-	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60		See Hydrargyrum Cum Creta.
" usta, <i>x</i> . Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00		Relieves Spasmodic Asthma.
" Squarrosa, <i>x</i> .	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00		
" " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 10-30.	Do.	Do.		Antiperiodic. Used in Malarial
Ground Ivy.	-----	----	----		Disorders.
" Pine.	-----	----	----		See Glechoma Hederacea.
*Guaco, <i>onis</i> .					See Ajuga Chamæpitys.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	4.00		Tonic, Stimulant, Antidote to
					Snake Bites.

Guaiacum, <i>z.</i>					
" Lignum.	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Alterative, Diaphoretic, Gen.	
" Mistura.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	16.00	64.00	Guaiac Wood.] Stimulant. In	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	Chronic Rheumatism, Rheu-	
" " Ammon.	Do.	Do.	Do.	matoid Arthritis, Syphilis,	
" Resina.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Dysmenorrhœa, Amenorrhœa.	
*Guarana, <i>æ.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Guaiac.	
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	Paullinia. Astringent, Tonic. In	
Gum Arabic.	-----	----	----	Convalescence.	
Gutta, <i>æ.</i> Percha. <i>æ.</i>	Externally.	----	----	See Acacia.	
" " Liq.	Do.	----	----	To make splints of.	
		----	----	To cover excoriations.	
H æmatoxylon, <i>i.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	H	
" Decoctum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Logwood. Astringent.	
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Used in Diarrhœa and Mucous	
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	Discharges. Imparts a pink	
*Hamamelis, <i>is.</i> Vir-	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	color to feces.	
" ginica. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	1.00	8.00	Witch Hazel. Astringent, Seda-	
*Hamamelin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	tive. In Milk Leg, Hemorrhoids,	
Hard Hack.	-----	----	----	Hæmoptysis, Dysentery.	
Hedeoma, <i>æ.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	See Spirea.	
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	Penny Royal. Stimulant. In	
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32	Flatulent Colic, Sick Stomach,	
Hedge Hyssop.	-----	----	----	Amenorrhœa.	
Helianthemum, <i>i.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	See Gratiola Officinalis.	
" Extractum.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	Frostwort. Astringent, Anti-	
				scrofulitic. In Scrofula, Diarr-	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

H

Helianthem. * Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	hœa. As Gargle in sore throat of Scarlatina.
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
Helleborus. i.	grs. 2-20.	0.13	1.30	<i>Black Hellebore.</i> Hydragogue,
* Extractum.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	Cathartic, harsh and uncer-
* " Fluidum.	gtt. 5-20.	0.20	0.65	tain, rarely used, Alterative.
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. ¼-2.	1.00	8.00	In Dropsies.
* " Foetidus. i.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	<i>Bear's Foot.</i> Anthelmintic,
* " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	Cathartic.
* Helonias. æ. Dio-	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Starwort, Unicorn.</i> Used in
* ica. æ. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Atony of the Genital Organs,
* Helonin.	grs. ½-3.	0.015	0.20	and Leucorrhœa.
* Hemidesmi Radix.	dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	<i>Indian Sarsaparilla.</i> Alterative,
* " Syrupus.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Diuretic.
Hemlock.	-----	---	---	<i>See Pinus Canadensis.</i>
" Leaves.	-----	---	---	<i>See Conii Folia.</i>
" Pitch.	-----	---	---	<i>See Pix Canadensis.</i>
Henbane.	-----	---	---	<i>See Hyoscyamus.</i>
Hepatica. æ.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Liverwort.</i> Astringent, Tonic
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
* Heracleum. i. Lan-	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Masterwort.</i> Carminative, Gen.
* atum. i. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. ½-1½.	2.00	6.00	Stimulant, Rubefacient. In
* " Tinct.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	Flatulence.

<i>Humulus. æ.</i>				<i>Alum Root.</i> Astringent. Applied
* " Ext. Fluidum.			1.30	to Ulcers.
* <i>Hirudo. inis.</i>			2.00	<i>The Leech.</i> Aquatic worm.
Honey.			---	See Mel.
Hops.			---	See Humulus.
<i>Hordeum. i.</i>			---	<i>Barley.</i> Demulcent.
" Decoctum.			---	Nutritive drink.
Horehound.			---	See Marrubium.
Horse Chestnut.			---	See Aesculus Hippocastanea.
" Balm.			---	See Collinsonia Canadensis.
" Mint.			---	See Monarda.
" Radish.			---	See Armoracæ Radix.
<i>Humulus. i.</i>			---	<i>Hops, Lupulus.</i> Tonic, probably
* " Extractum.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Narcotic. Stimulant. In Feb-
* " " Fluidum.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	rile Complaints, Dyspepsia.
" Infusum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.00	6.00	Anodyne, Cataplasm
" Tinctura.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	
Humulin.	fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	16.00	64.00	
* <i>Hydrangea. æ.</i>		---	---	See Lupulina.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 20-80.	1.30	5.30	<i>Hydrangea.</i> In Calculous Com-
* " Syrupus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	plaints. Relieves pain on pas-
<i>Hydrargyrum. i.</i>	fl. dr. 4-8.	16.00	32.00	sage.
" Ammoniatum.				<i>Mercury.</i> Locally, the Acid Ni-
" " Ung.	In ointment.	---	---	<i>White Precipitate.</i>] trate to Lu-
" Chlorid. Corros.	Externally.	---	---	pid Ulcerations. Black and
	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.002	0.008	<i>Perchloride, Corros. Sublimate.</i>]

H

Actions and Uses.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Hydrargyri. Chlorid. Mite.	grs. $\frac{1}{6}$ -2 alter. grs. 3-6 purg. grs. 1-12.	0.01 0.20 0.065	0.13 0.40 0.80	Yellow Washes in Venereal <i>Calomel, Subchloride.</i>] Ulcera- tions. Calomel dusted on <i>Grey Powder.</i>] Condylomata, or Corneal Ulcers, Chronic In- flammation of the external ear. Lotion of the Corrosive Sublimate to Condylomata and Ulcerations of Throat. The various Ointments in Skin Diseases dependent on minute vegetable growths, or in many <i>Yellow Wash</i> (Corros. Sublimate grs. 18, Lime Water 3x.) Chronic <i>Black Wash</i> (Calomel 5½. Lime Water 3x.) Skin Diseases. The Oleate in various Joint Affec- tions and superficial Inflam- <i>Citrine Ointment.</i>] mations.—In- ternally. Alterative. Antisyph- ilitic, Antiphlogistic, Chola- gogue. Cathartic, Sialagogue. Stimulates the hepatic cells
" Cum Creta.	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.002	0.008	
" Cyanidum.	Externally.	----	----	
" Emplastrum.	gr. $\frac{1}{32}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.002	0.008	
" Iodidum Rub.	Externally.	----	----	
" " " Ung.	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ -2.	0.01	0.13	
" " Viride.	Externally.	----	----	
" Linimentum.	Do.	----	----	
" Lotio Flava.	Do.	----	----	
" " Nigra.	Do.	----	----	
" Nitras.	Caustic.	----	----	
" " Liquor.	Externally	----	----	
" " Ung.	Do.	----	----	
" Oxidum Flavum		----	----	
" " " Ung.		----	----	
" " Rubrum.		----	----	
" " " Ung.		----	----	

	Preparation	Dose	Price	Price	Notes
"	Oreas. uis.		---	---	(5 p.ct., 10 p.ct., 20 p.ct. Solution.)
"	Pilulæ.	grs. 1-15.	0.065	1.00	Blue Pill.] and causes a flow of
"	Sulphuret. Rub.	Fumes inhaled	---	---	Cinnabar.] bile into the intestines.
"	Sulphas Flav.	grs. 2-5 Emet.	0.13	0.32	Turpeth Mineral.] times. Specific
"	Unguentum.	Externally.	---	---	first and second stages of Syphilis,
"	" Comp.	Do.	---	---	where its employment should be continued for a long period,

ivation avoided. Mercurial Chalk, Calomel and Blue Pill act similarly, salivation most frequently coming from Blue Pill, Calomel next; they are used as purgatives or adjuncts to purgative medicines, also as anthelmintics or adjuncts to anthelmintics, in minute doses hourly for vomiting, where biliousness, torpor of liver and various hepatic derangements, inflammations of a serous membrane, early stages of inflammation, and Typhoid Fever, Glandular affections of throat and neck.—Corros. Sublimate, Red Iodide, and Cyanide are powerful irritants and corrosive poisons. Corros. Sublimate in doses of one-thirtieth to one-sixtieth of a grain three times a day before meals in Gastric Ulcers. The Yellow Sulphate is one of the best emetics in Croup, to be repeated every 15 or 20 minutes until emesis. Fumes of the Iodide, Sulphuret, or Calomel inhaled in Tertiary Ulcers. Mercurial Ointment, or the Oleate may be rubbed into the skin to produce constitutional effect. During the prolonged administration of Mercury the constitut'n should be kept up by tonics and good diet.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

H

Hydrastis. *is.*
* " Extractum.
" " Fluidum.

* " Tinctura.

* Hydrastin.

Hyoscyami Folia.

" Semen.

" Extractum.

" " Alcohol.

" " Fluidum.

" Tinctura.

* Hyoscyamin.

* Hyoscyamia. *æ.*

drs. $\frac{1}{4}$ -3.
grs. 2-5.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -4.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -4.
grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.
grs. 2-10.
grs. 1-6.
grs. 1-3.
gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
gtt. 5-20.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.
gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.
gr. $\frac{1}{9}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

1.00
0.13
1.00
2.00
0.032
0.13
0.065
0.065
0.015
0.16
1.00
0.01
0.0007

12.00
0.32
16.00
16.00
0.20
0.65
0.40
0.20
0.065
0.65
8.00
0.032
0.003

Hydrastis, *Golden Seal*. Alterative, Antiperiodic, Aperient, Cholagogue, Deobstruent, Bit-ter Tonic. In Catarrh of Mu-cous Membrane.
Henbane, *Hyoscyamus*. Antispas-modic, Delirient, Hypnotic, Sedative. Combined with Ve-rat. Viride in Fevers to reduce temperature and pulse. Pre-vents griping of purgatives. In painful and irritable affec-tions of the bladder, Affections characterized by spasm as As-thma, Laryngeal Cough, He-patic, Intestinal and Renal Colic. In recurrent, acute and subacute Mania.

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
grs. 10-20.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
Externally.

1.00
0.65
1.00

4.00
1.30
4.00

Johnswort. Diuretic. Stimulant. In Gravel, Dysentery. Applied to Burns, Bruises, etc.

* Iberis, <i>is</i> , Amara. $\mathfrak{z}$.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	Bitter Candy Tuft. In Asthma. I
Iceland Moss.	-----	---	---	See Cetraria.
Ichthyocolla. $\mathfrak{z}$.	dr. 3 to Aq. O 1.	---	---	Isinglass. Nutritive.
Ignatia. $\mathfrak{z}$.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	Bean of St. Ignatia. Used in
" Extractum.	gr. $\mathfrak{z}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Dyspepsia. Similar to Nux
* " " Fluidum.	gtt. 3-10.	0.10	0.32	Vomica.
Indian Hemp.	-----	---	---	See Cannabis Indica, also Apocy-
" Physic.	-----	---	---	num Cannabinum.
" Sarsaparilla.	-----	---	---	See Gillenia.
" Tobacco.	-----	---	---	See Hemidesmi Radix.
" Turnip.	-----	---	---	See Lobelia.
* Indigo.	-----	---	---	See Arum.
* Ingluvin.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Antispasmodic.
	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	Digestive. In Dyspepsia, Vom-
	-----	---	---	iting of Pregnancy.
Inula. $\mathfrak{z}$.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Elecampane. Used in Chronic
* " Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Pectoral Complaints, Debility,
* " " Fluidum.	$\mathfrak{h}$. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Chronic Atonic Dyspepsia.
Iodinium. <i>ii</i> .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Iodine. Alterative, Antisyphil-
" Liquor Comp.	ggt. 6-20.	0.40	1.30	(Iodine 5vi, Iod. Pot. 3iiss, Aq. OI.)
" Linimentum.	Externally.	---	---	itic, Antisero-fulitic, Sialago-
" Tinctura.	ggt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32	gue. In Syphilitic Complaints,
" " Comp.	ggt. 4-20.	0.13	0.65	Skin Diseases, Rheumatism,
" Unguentum.	Externally.	---	---	Glandular Enlargements,
" " Comp.	Do.	---	---	Chronic Abscesses, Ringworm,
	-----	---	---	Fibroid and Tubercular Affec-

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses

I

Iodoformum. *i*.

grs. 1-3.

0.065

0.20

Ipecac Spurge.

Ipecacuanha. *æ*.

grs. ¼-1 Expec.

grs. 5-20 Emet.

gtt. 3-60.

grs. 2-10.

" Syrupus.

" Trochisci.

" Vinum.

fl. dr. ½-4.

¼ gr. in each.

gtt. 15—fl. dr. 1.

2.00

0.50

16.00

4.00

0.65 {

Iris. *idis*. Floren-

tina. *æ*. Ext. Fl.

" Versicolor. *oris*.

" " Extractum.

" " " Fluid.

Dentifrice.

fl. dr. ¼-1.

grs. 10-20.

grs. 1-3.

gtt. 20-60.

1.00

0.65

0.065

0.65

4.00

1.30

0.20

2.00

tions of the Lungs, Ovarian Dropsy, Bronchocele, Scrofulous Ulcers, Uterine Cancer.

Iodoform. In Scrofulous and Syphilitic Ulcers.

See Euphorbia Ipecac.

Ipecac. Diaphoretic, Expectorant, Emetic. In Affections of Throat and Lungs where mu-

Dover's Powder. (Ipecac, Opium, aa gr. 1, Sulph. Potass. gr. 8.)

cous or false membranes are to be evacuated. In small doses checks vomiting excites ap-

petite, Acute Dysentery; Sluggish Digestion. Dover's

Powder is an admirable Dia-

phoretic in Febrile Compl'ts.

Orris Root. Diaphoretic, Cathartic in large doses.

Blue Flag. Alterative, Cathartic, Diuretic, Sialagogue. In Hepatic Disorders, Dropsy. Best

* " " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	combined with Capsicum.
* Irisin. (Iridin.)	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	
Irish Moss.	-----	----	----	See Chondrus.
Iron.	-----	----	----	See Ferrum.
Isinglass.	-----	----	----	See Ichthyocolla.
* Jaborandi.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Pilocarpus Pinnatus.</i> Pow.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	erful Diaphoretic and Sialogo-
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	gue, also increasing flow of nasal and bronchial mucous, tears and milk. Skin at first

flushes deeply followed by profuse perspiration when temperature falls from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2° F., this is succeeded by pallor and more or less drowsiness, amount of urea passing out through the sweat is enormously increased. Pupil is contracted, but resumes its normal state in about 1½ hours. Used in Bright's Disease, Febrile conditions, Diabetis Insipidus, Dropsies, Ascites, Chronic and Rheumatic Complaints, Bronchitis with Asthma, Skin Diseases where deficient secretion from sudoriferous glands, Uræmia from desquamative nephritis.

Jalapa. æ.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	<i>Jalap.</i> Cathartic or Laxative,
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	accord'g to dose, Hydragogue
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Cathartic in Dropsies, Kidney
" Pulv. Comp.	grs. 20-dr. 1	1.30	4.00	(Jalap 3i, Bitart. Potass. 3ii.)
" Resina.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	Diseases with Dropsy, Cereb-

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses. J
Jalapæ Tinctura. *Jalapin	fl. dr. 1-2. grs. 1-3.	4.00 0.065	ral lesions. Combined with Calomel to quicken its action. At beginning of Fevers, Worms, Mania.
Juglans. <i>dis.</i>	dr. ½-1½.	2.00	<i>Butternut.</i> Cathartic, Laxative.
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	In habitual Constipation.
" Fluidum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	Similar to Rhubarb.
*Juglandin.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	
Juniperus. <i>i.</i>	grs. 15-30.	1.00	<i>Juniper.</i> Diaphoretic, Diuretic,
" Extractum.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	Gen. Stimulant. In Dropsies
" Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	combined with Squill or Dig-
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-3.	32.00	italis. Counterindicated in
" Oleum.	gtt. 3-20.	0.10	Cardiac or Renal Dropsies.
" Spiritus.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	
" Comp.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	[vine.
" Virginiana.	•-----	----	Red Cedar. Substitute for Sa-
*Kalmia. <i>æ.</i> Lati- folia. Ext. Fl.	grs. 3-15. gtt. 6-30.	0.20 Do.	Laurel. Astringent, Nar-
Kameela.	-----	----	cotic, Sedative.
*Kava, Kava.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	See Rottlera.
" Ext. Fl.	gtt. 30-60.	Do.	<i>Piper Methysticum.</i> In Rheum-
Kino. <i>indecl.</i>	grs. 10-30.	0.65	atism and Gonorrhoea. <i>Kino.</i> Astringent. In Diarrhoea,

* * *	Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 20-60.	Do.	Do.	Dysentery, Hemorrhage, Pyrosis, Diarrhoea of Phthisis.
* * *	Pulv. Comp.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
* * *	Tinctura.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
Koosso.					
Krameria. æ.					
"	Extractum.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	See Brayera.
"	" Fluidum.	grs. 5-10.	0.32	0.65	Rhatany. Powerful Astringent.
"	Infusum.	fl. dr. ¼-½.	1.00	2.00	In Ulcerations of Mouth and Gums, Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
"	Syrupus.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Mucous Hemorrhages and Discharges.
"	Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
"	"	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
Lactopeptin.					
* * *	* Lactuca. æ.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Digestive. In Dyspepsia.
* * *	" Extractum.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	Lettuce. A safe Soporific and Sedative for children. Does
* * *	" " Fluidum.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	not constipate, or excite the
* * *	" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	brain.
Lactucarium. ii.					
"	" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Concrete Juice of Lettuce. So-
"	Extractum.	grs. 3-12.	0.20	0.80	porific Antispasmodic, Sedat-
"	" " Fluidum.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25	ive, slightly Laxative and Di-
"	Syrupus.	gtt. 10-30.	0.32	1.00	uretic. Substitute for Opium.
"	Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	The Syrup is a vehicle for ex-
"	"	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	pectorants.
Ladies' Slipper.					
Lappa. æ.					
"	Extractum.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	See Cypripedium.
"	" " Fluidum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Burdock. Aperient, Diuretic, Di-
"	"	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	aphoretic. In Rheumatism, Gout.

L

Actions and Uses.

Grammes.

Dose for Adult.

Medicines.

Lard.	---	---	See Adeps.
Large Flower Spurge.	---	---	See Euphorbia Corollata.
Larkspur.	---	---	See Delphinium.
Laudanum.	---	---	See Opii Tinctura.
Laurel.	---	---	See Kalmia Latifolia.
*Laurocerasi Folia.	0.20	1.00	Cherry Laurel. Similar to Dil.
*" Aqua.	2.00	4.00	Prussic Acid.
*Laurus. i. Nobilis.	2.00	4.00	Bay Tree. Carminative.
Lavandula. æ.	0.65	2.00	Lavender. Aromatic, Carmina-
" Oleum.	0.065	0.32	tive. Cordial, Stimulant,
" Spiritus.	2.00	8.00	Stomachic. In Flatulence
" Comp.	Do.	Do.	and Nervous Debility.
*" Tinct. Comp.	4.00	12.00	
Lead.	---	---	See Plumbum.
Leech.	---	---	See Hirudo.
Lemon.	---	---	See Limones.
*Leonurus. i. Car-	---	---	Motherwort. Antispasmodic,
*" diaca. æ. Ext.	2.00	4.00	Emmenagogue, Nervine. In
*" " Fl.	0.20	0.50	Hysteria.
*Leontodin.	1.00	4.00	From Taraxacum.
Leptandra. æ. Vir-	0.065	0.20	Culver's Root. Alterative, Cath-
*" ginica. æ. Ext.	1.00	4.00	artic, Cholagogue, Emetic.
*" " Fl.	0.13	0.25	Tonic. Useful in Constipation
	1.00	4.00	

		Tinct.		Fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
* " "	" "	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
* Leptandrin.	Lettuce.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
* Levant Wormseed.	* Liatris, is. Spicata.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
* " "	" " Ext. Fl.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
* Liatrin.	* Life Root.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
* Ligusticum, i. Levis-	* Lili of the Valley.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
* Lili White.	Lime.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
Limones, is.	" Oleum.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
" Spiritus.	" Syrupus.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
Linum, i.	" Farina.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
" Infus. Comp.	" Oleum.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
Liquorice.	Liriodendron, i.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
" Extractum.	" Fluidum.	Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	
" Tinctura.		Tinct.		fl. dr. 2-4. grs. 1/4-2.		8.00 0.015		16.00 0.13		where deficient intestinal and biliary secretion.	

Actions and Uses.

Grammes.

Dose for Adult.

Medicines.

Lithium. Antacid. The Carbonate and Citrate resemble other alkalis. One of the best solvents in uric acid, also a valuable remedy in Gout, Gravel, etc. Acts strongly as a Diuretic.

See Hepatica.

Lobelia. Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic, Emetic, Expectorant, Inebriant. Used in Habitual Constipation dependent on atony of the muscular coat and deficient secretion from the bowels, Fecal impactions, where no inflammation exists, Spasmodic Asthma its efficiency here being increased by the Iodide or Bromide of Ammon., Hooping Cough, Bronchitis with dyspnoea. It should not

Lithium. *vi.*

* " Benzoas.

* " Bromidum.

* " Carbonas.

* " Citras.

* " Efferv. Liq.

* " Ferro Citras.

* " Iodidum.

* " Salicylas.

Liverwort.

Lobelia. *x.*

* " Acetum.

* " Extractum.

* " " Fluidum.

* " " " Comp.

* " Tinctura.

* " " Aether.

* Lobelin.

0.32

0.20

0.13

Do.

160.00

0.13

0.065

Do.

320.00

0.80

0.50

Do.

0.65

1.00

0.50

Do.

grs. 1-3, Expec.

grs. 10-20, Emet

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.

gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

gtt. 5-40.

Do.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

0.065

0.65

0.50

0.032

0.16

Do.

1.00

1.00

0.015

0.20

1.30

4.00

0.13

1.30

Do.

8.00

4.00

0.065

too harsh and uncertain.

Logwood.

Lovage.

Lungwort.

Lupulus.

Lupulina. æ.

" Ext. Fluidum.

" Oleoresina.

" Tinctura.

Lycopodium. ii.

* " Semen.

* Lycopus. i.

* " Ext. Fluidum.

* Lycopin.

Macis. idis.

* " Ext. Fluidum.

Madder.

Magnesia. æ.

Magnesium. ii.

* " Bisulphis.

* " Bromidum.

* " Carbonas.

* " Lev.

0.65

1.00

0.40

8.00

2.60

6.00

8.00

0.32

1.30

Do.

4.00

2.00

1.30

8.00

4.00

0.13

0.25

0.13

4.00

1.30

2.00

2.00

0.065

0.32

Do.

1.00

0.65

0.20

1.00

1.00

grs. 2-10.

ggt. 8-30.

grs. 2-6.

fl. dr. 1-2.

Externally.

grs. 20-40.

dr. 1½-1½.

fl. dr. ½-2.

grs. 1-5.

grs. 5-20.

ggt. 10-40.

dr. ¼-1.

grs. 10-30.

grs. 3-20.

dr. ¼-2.

dr. ¼-1.

M

Actions and Uses.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

*Magnesiae Carb. Liq.	fl. oz. ½-2.	16.00	64.00	the stomach. The Sulphate is a good Cathartic in early stages of Febrile Diseases, Lead poisoning. Magnesium is combined with Iron in many Atonic conditions.
" Citras Liq.	fl. oz. 5-10.	160.00	320.00	
" Hyposulphis.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	
" Hypophosphis.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	
" Levis.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	
" Iodidum.	grs. 2-15.	0.13	1.00	
" Phosphas.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	
" Sulphas.	dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	
" Sulphis.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	
" Tartas.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	
*Magnolia. æ.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Epsom Salts.</i>
*Maiden Hair.	-----	----	----	
*Male Fern.	-----	----	----	
*Malti Extractum.	dr. 2-8.	8.00	32.00	
*Malva. æ.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	
*" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	
*Mandrake.	-----	----	----	
*Manganesium. ii.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
" Bisulphis.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	
" Bromidum.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	
" Hypophosphis.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Diaphoretic, Tonic. See Adiantum Pedatum. See Filix Mas. Digestive, Tonic. Common Mallow. Emollient, Demulcent. See Podophyllum. Manganesium. In small doses promotes appetite and digestion. Is a Restorative and closely allied to Iron. Useful in Syphilitic and Strumous conditions, Gout and Suppur-</i>
" Iodidum.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	

* " " Sprūpus.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	ation. The Black Oxide in
* " " Oxidum.	grs. 3-20.	0.20	1.30	Gastralgia, Jaundice of mala-
* " " Nig.	Do.	Do.	Do.	rial origin, Catarrh of the bil-
* " " Phosphas.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	1.30	iary passages.
* " " Sulphas.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
* " " Sulphis.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	
Manna. æ.	oz. ½-2.	16.00	64.00	Manna. Laxative.
Maranta. æ.	Ad. lib.	---	---	Arrow Root. Demulcent.
Marmor. oris.	---	---	---	Marble.
Marrubium. id.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Horchound. Diuretic, Diaphor-
* " " Extractum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	etic, Expectorant, Tonic. In
* " " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Chronic Hepatitis, Catarrh.
* " " Succus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
Marsh, Mallow.	---	---	---	See Althæa.
" Parsley.	---	---	---	See Selinum Palustre.
" Rosemary.	---	---	---	See Statice.
Masterwort.	---	---	---	See Heracleum Lanatum.
Mastiche. es.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	Mastic. Like Turpentine.
Matico. indeclin.	dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	Matico. Aromatic, Tonic. Ar-
" " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-2.	Do.	Do.	rests Hemorrhages and Dis-
				charges from Mucous Memb.
Matricaria. æ.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	German Chamomile. Astringent,
* " " Extractum.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Stomachic, Tonic. Rarely
* " " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	used.
May Apple.	---	---	---	See Podophyllum.
" Weed.	---	---	---	See Cotula.

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

M

Meadow Saffron.

Mel. *lis*.

" Despumatum.

Melissa. *æ*.

* " Ext. Fluidum.

* Menispermum. *i*.

* Canadense. Ext.

* " " Fl.

* " Cocculi.

* Menispermum.

Mentha. *æ*. Piperita.

* " " Aqua.

* " " Ext. Fl.

* " " Oleum.

* " " Spiritus

* " " Troch.

* " Viridis.

* " " Aqua.

* " " Ext. Fl.

* " " Oleum.

* " " Spiritus

* Menyanthes. *is*. Trifol.

Mercury.

See Colchicum.

Honey. Vehicle.

Clarified Honey.

Balm. An excellent drink in

Fevers.

Yellow Parilla. Stimulating

Tonic, Substitute for Sarsapa-

rilla.

Cocculus Indicus. Acrid Narco-

tic, Vermifuge.

Peppermint. Aromatic, Carmin-

ative, Stomachic, Stimulant,

Vehicle. Allays Nausea and

relieves spasmodic pain in

bowels. To expel flatus. Given

with gripping medicines to

Spearmint.] counteract their

tendency to gripe.

Buck Bean. Cathartic.

See Hydrargyrum.

*Methylene Chlor.					Anæsthetic. The Bichloride is the safer.
*" Bichlor.					
Mezereum. <i>z.</i>					<i>Mezereum.</i> Ext., Vesicant. Int., Stimulant to skin and kidneys.
" Ext. Fluidum.					<i>Bread Crumbs.</i>
" Unguentum.					See <i>Asclepias Syriaca.</i>
Mica. <i>z.</i> Panis. <i>is.</i>					See <i>Syrupus Fuscus.</i>
Milk Weed.					See <i>Euphorbia Lathyris.</i>
Molasses.					<i>Horsemint.</i> Alterative, Stimulant. Oil used in sick stomach, Flatulence. Rubefacient in Chronic Rheumatism.
Mole Plant.					Alterative Stomachic.
Monarda. <i>z.</i>					Applied to Ulcers.
" Oleum.					See <i>Ferri Subsulphas Sol.</i>
*Monesia. <i>z.</i>					<i>Mulberry Juice.</i> Laxative.
*Monesin.					Used to flavor.
Monse's Solution.					<i>Morphine.</i> This is the best preparation of Opium, being less stimulating, convulsant and constipating. It has less diaphoretic action and produces more itching than Opium. It is more decidedly soporific, and affects the contractility of
*Mori Succus.					
" Syrupus.					
Morphia. <i>z.</i>					
" Acetas.					
" Murias.					
" Hydrobrom.					
" Sulphas.					
" Liq.					
" Suppositoria.					
" Oleas.					
	grs. 1-10.	0.065	0.65		
	gtt. 3-20.	0.10	0.65		
	Externally.				
	Ad lib.				
	gtt. 1-3.	0.032	0.10		
	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65		
	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	0.015		
	Ad lib.				
	Do.				
	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	0.015		
	Do.	Do.	Do.		
	Do.	Do.	Do.		
	Do.	Do.	Do.		
	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00		
	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ each.				
	Externally.				

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
Morphiæ.		----	----	
* et Hydrarg. Oleas.	Externally.	0.008	0.015	the bladder more than Opium,
* " Valerianas.	grs. 1/8-1/4.			otherwise its actions and uses
Moschus. i.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	are similar; therefore, see
Motherwort.	-----	----	----	Opium.
Mucuna. æ.	See U. S. D.	----	----	Musk. General Stimulant.
Mulberry Juice.	-----	----	----	See Leonurus Cardiaca.
Musk.	-----	----	----	Cowhage. Anthelmintic.
Mugwort.	-----	----	----	See Mori Succus.
Mustard.	-----	----	----	See Moschus.
* Myrica. æ. Gale.	-----	----	----	See Artemisia Vulgaris.
* " " Ext. Fl.	grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	See Sinapis.
* " " Cerif.	ggt. 40-80.	Do.	Do.	Sweet Gale. Astringent, Stim-
* " era. æ. Ext.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	ulant. In Diarrhœa.
* " " " Fl.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	Bayberry, Wax Myrtle. Astring-
* " " " Tinct.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	ent, Expectorant, Stimulant,
* Myricin.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Tonic. Applied to indolent
Myristica. æ.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	Ulcers. Stimulant to the hair.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	In Dysentery.
" Oleum.	ggt. 10-30.	0.32	1.00	Nutmeg. Aromatic. Carminative,
" Spiritus.	ggt. 1-5.	0.032	0.20	General Stimulant, Soporific.
Myrrha. æ.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Myrrh. Astringent. In Mucous

Name, &c.	Dose, &c.	Preparation	Dose	Dose	Properties
" Tinctura.		fl. dr. 1½-1.	2.00	4.00	Discharges, Bronchitis.
*Narceia, æ.		grs. 1-2.	0.065	0.13	Narceine. One of the alkaloids of Opium; its soporific powers yet disputed.
*Narcotina.		grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	Narcotin. An alkaloid of Opium of feeble soporific power. Tonic, Antiperiodic. Allied to
*" Murias.		Do.	Do.	Do.	Beeberia.
*Naphthalin.		grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	Active Expectorant.
Navelwort.		-----	----	----	See Cotyledon Umbilicus.
Neat's Foot Oil.		-----	----	----	See Oleum Bubulum.
Nectandra, æ.		grs. 2-8.	0.13	0.50	Bebeeru Bark. Antiperiodic,
" Ext. Fluidum.		gtt. 4-15.	Do.	Do.	Tonic.
*Niccoli Sulphas.		gr. ¼-1.	0.015	0.065	Sulph. Nickel. Sedative, Tonic.
*Nicotia, æ.		gr. 1/60 to 1/20.	0.001	0.003	Nicotin. In Tetanus.
Night Bloom'g Cereas.		-----	----	----	See Cactus Grandiflora.
Nitre.		-----	----	----	See Potassii Nitrates.
*Nitrous Oxide.		Inhaled.	----	----	Laughing Gas. Anæsthetic.
Nutgalls.		-----	----	----	See Galla.
Nutmeg.		-----	----	----	See Myristica.
Nux. cis. Vomica. æ.		grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	Nux Vomica. Spec. Stimulant,
" " Ext.		grs. 1/8-1.	0.008	0.065	Stomachic, Tonic. Used in
* " " Fl.		gtt. 2-6.	0.065	0.20	vomiting of pregnancy, Atonic

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Nucis Vomicae Tinct.

gtt. 5-20.

0.16

Dyspepsia, Gastralgia, Gastric Catarrh, Constipation, Flatulence, Neuralgia. In impoverished conditions of the blood, Incontinence of urine, various forms of Paralysis especially facial and rheumatic, Vomiting of drunkards.

Lily White. Astringent, Bitter Tonic, Alterative.

grs. 15-30.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

1.00
1.00

2.00
4.00

Oat Meal.
Oleum Aethereum.
" Bergamii.
" Bubulum.
" Morrhuæ.
" " et Calc. Phos.

fl. dr. 1-4.
Do.
Do.

4.00
Do.
Do.

16.00
Do.
Do.

See Avenæ Farina.
Ethereal Oil.

Oil of Bergamot. Laxative.
Neat's Foot Oil. Laxative.
Cod Liver Oil. Nutritive, Tonic.
In Phthisis, Scrofula, Rickets, Syphilis, Constipation.

* " Phosphoratum.
" Olivæ.
" Organi.
" Palmæ.
" Ricini.

gtt. 5-10.
Ad. lib.
gtt. 1-2
Externally.
fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

0.32

0.065

16.00

0.65

0.13

48.00

See Phosphorus.
Olive Oil. Emollient.
Diaphoretic, Emmenagogue.
Palm Oil. To burns.
Castor Oil. Laxative.

" Theobromæ.	----	----	<i>Cocoa Butter.</i> Emollient.
" Tiglii.	0.015	0.13	<i>Croton Oil.</i> Hydragogue, Cathartic, Vesicant.
" Ung.	1.00	4.00	<i>Frankincense.</i> Antispasmodic.
* Olibanum. i.			
Opium. ii.	0.015	0.065	<i>Opium.</i> Locally, as Lotion in inflammations of the eye, ear
" Acetum.	0.20	0.65	ache, to inflamed and painful
" Confectio.	0.50	2.60	swellings. Internally, Anti-
" Emplastrum.	----	----	phlogistic, Antispasmodic, An-
" Extractum.	0.008	0.015	tiemetic, Antineuralgic, Dia-
" " Aqua.	0.20	0.80	phoretic, Diuretic, Soporific.
" Linimentum.	----	----	Arrests all secretions except
" Pilulæ.	----	----	that of the skin, therefore
" Pulv. Comp.	0.13	0.65	should not be used in gastro-
" Suppositoria.	----	----	<i>Laudanum.</i> (gr. 1 in gtt. 20.) in-
" Tinctura.	0.25	0.92	testinal disorders where defi-
" " Acet.	0.18	0.72	ciency in proper secretion.
" " Ammon.	1.00	4.00	<i>Paregoric.</i> (grs. 2 in oz. 1.)
" " Camph.	4.00	16.00	Strengthens the heart's action,
" " Deodor.	0.25	0.80	the arterial tension rises, the
" Vinum.	0.32	1.00	pulse becomes fuller and fir-

mer. Used in Cholera Morbus and Infantum, Acute and Chronic Dysentery, Insomnia and worn-out conditions of the nervous system, Acute Fevers with delirium and sleeplessness. Is a Tonic to weak and dilated heart. Especially use-

Medicines.

ful in inflammations of a serous membrane, as Peritonitis, Pleuritis, Meningitis, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis. Acute Mania. In all painful affections to mitigate shock and quiet pain, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Biliary and Renal Calculi, Colic Cancer, Angina Pectoris, Spasmodic Asthma, Spasmodic Stricture. To allay Cough.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.



*Opopanax. *cis*.

Orris Root.

Os, *Ossis*.

Ox Bile.

Oyster Shell Prep.

Pæonia. *æ*.

Panax. *cis*.

*Pancreatinum. *i*.

*Panduratin.

Papaver. *is*.

* " Extractum.

* " " Fluidum.

* " Syrupus.

grs. 10-30 in
Emul.

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
grs. 5-15.
grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.

grs. 3-15.
grs. 2-8.
gtt. 6-30.
fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

0.65

1.00
0.32
0.032

0.20
0.13
0.20
16.00

2.00

4.00
1.00
0.13

1.00
0.50
1.00
32.00

Antispasmodic. In Asthma.

See Iris Florentina.

Bone.

See Fel Bovinum.

See Testa Præparata.

Peony. In Diarrhoea.

Ginseng. Demulcent.

Pancreatin. Digestive.

Alkaloid of Convolvulus Pan-
duratus.

Poppy. Uncertain Soporific. In
sleeplessness of children.
Similar to Opium but much
milder.

P

*Papaverin.	gr. ½-1.	0.032	0.065	See Opil Tinct. Camph.
Paregoric.	dr. ½-1.	---	---	<i>Pareira Brava</i> , <i>Cissampelos Par-</i>
Pareira, æ.	grs. 8-20.	2.00	4.00	<i>cira</i> . Astringent, Slight Diur-
* " Extractum.	fl. dr. ½-1.	0.50	1.00	etic. Stimulates and strength-
" " Fluidum.	fl. oz. 1-3.	2.00	4.00	ens the bladder, improves the
" Infusum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	32.00	96.00	mucous lining and lessens ab-
* " Tinctura.		8.00	16.00	normal secretions. Sedative
				to the Genito-urinary tract.
				Used in various chronic blad-
				der affections.
Parsley.	dr. ½-1.	---	---	See Petroselinum.
*Parthenium. ii. Integ-	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	4.00	<i>Prairie Dock</i> . Antiperiodic. No
* rifolium. Ext. Fl.		2.00	8.00	effect on nerves.
Paullinia.	---	---	---	See Guarana.
Pellitory.	---	---	---	See Pyrethrum.
Penny Royal.	---	---	---	See Hedeoma.
Pepo. ms.	oz. 1-2.	---	---	<i>Pumpkin Seeds</i> . Anthelmintic.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Taken fasting.
Peppermint.	---	Do.	Do.	See Mentha Piperita.
*Pepsina. æ. Porci. i.	---	---	---	<i>Pepsin</i> . Reduces albuminous
* " Saccharata.	grs. 5-15.	---	---	substances to a fit state for ab-
* " Vinum	fl. dr. 1-2.	0.32	1.00	sorption. In stomach disord-
		4.00	8.00	ers characterized by a defici-
				ency of this principle. Used
				in Atonic Dyspepsia, Conval-

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

P

escence from Fevers. Dyspepsia of Phthisis, Diarrhoea of children, Vomiting of pregnancy

Persimmon.

Peruvianum, Bal.

Peruvian Bark.

Petroselinum, i.

* " Ext. Fluidum.

* " Oleum.

* Peumus, Boldo.

* " " Ext. Fl.

* " " Vinum.

Phosphorus, i.

* " Tinctura.

* " Pilulæ.

Physostigma, atis.

* " Extractum.

* " " Fluidum.

dr. 1 with Egg.

grs. 10-20.

gtt. 20-40.

gtt. 1-4.

grs. 1-5.

gtt. 1-10.

fl. dr. 1-4.

gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{12}$.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.

1-100 gr., 1-50

gr., 1-25 gr., in

each Pill.

grs. 1-3.

gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.

gtt. 1-3.

4.00

0.65

Do.

0.032

0.065

0.032

4.00

0.001

2.00

0.065

0.008

0.032

1.30

Do.

0.13

0.32

0.32

16.00

0.005

4.00

0.20

0.015

0.10

See Diospyros.

Expectorant, Stimulant.

See Cinchona.

Parsley. Antiperiodic. Aperient,

Diuretic. The Oil in Gonorrhœa.

Boldo Leaves. Used in Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Hepatic Disorders, General Debility.

Phosphorus. General Stimulant,

Tonic. Used in Debility of the nervous system, Cerebral softening, Chronic Alcoholism,

Rickets, Typhoid conditions with great feebleness. To be given after meals.

Calabar Bean. Gen. Sedative.

Contracts the pupil of the eye.

Locally, is used to counteract

* " Tinctura. *Physostigmin.	gtt. 5-10. Externally.	0 20 ----	0 40 ----	the dilating effect of <i>Bella- Eserine.</i>] donna and to prevent prolapse of the iris in case of corneal injury or ulceration. Used in Tetanus, Chorea, Epil- epsy. Strychnia poisoning, Torpor of the muscular layer of the intestines and deficient secretion.
Phytolacæ Bacca. " Radix.	grs. 1-15.	0 065	1 00	<i>Poke Berry.</i> Alterative in small <i>Poke Root.</i>] doses. Antisymphilit- ic, Antiscrofulitic. Slow Em- etic, Cathartic. Reduces car- diac and respiratory move- ments. Antirheumatic.
* " Extractum.	grs. 1-4.	Do.	0 25	
* " Fluidum.	gtt. 3-30.	0 10	1 00	
* " Tinctura.	fl dr. 1-2.	4 00	8 00	
*Phytolaccin.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -2.	0 015	0 13	
*Pilocarpin.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.	0 002	0 02	<i>Pilocarpin.</i> Active principle of Jaborandi and produces the same effects. It is the most reliable preparation. <i>See Jaborandi.</i>
* " Nitræs.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
* " Murias.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
Pilocarpus Pinn.	-----	----	----	<i>Compressed Pills or Tablets.</i> This form of Pill much reduces the bulk, especially of Quinine, Cinchonidia, etc.
Pilula. æ. Compressa.	-----	----	----	
" Cathart. Co.	1-3 Pills.	----	----	Cathartic, Laxative.

P

Actions and Uses.

Grammes.

Dose for Adult.

Medicines.

Pimenta. <i>æ</i> .	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	Allspice. Aromatic, Carminative, Stimulant.
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-6.	0.065	0.20	
Pinus. <i>i</i> . Canadensis.				Hemlock. In Chronic Diarrhœa, last stages of Phthisis.
* " " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	See Spigelia.
Pink Root.	-----	----	----	Black Pepper. Acrid Stimulant, acting on the mucous membrane, excites secretion of the gastric juice.
Piper. <i>eris</i> .	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Piperin.
* " Confectio.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	See Kava Kava.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	See Chimaphila.
" Oleoresina.	gtt. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	To allay local pains.
* Piperina. <i>æ</i> .	grs. 1-6.	0.065	0.40	Burgundy Pitch.
Piper. Methysticum.	-----	----	----	Warming plaster.
Pipsissewa.	Externally.	----	----	Hemlock Pitch. Gargle. Vaginal douche.
* Piscidia Erythrina.	Do.	----	----	Tar. Ext., to skin diseases. Int., in Chronic Bronchitis, Stimulant. In Winter Cough.
Pix. <i>cis</i> . Burgundica.	Do.	----	----	Tar Water.
" " Emplast.	Do.	----	----	Plantain. To ulcers and scrofulous tumors.
" Canadensis.	Do.	----	----	
" " Emplast.	Do.	----	----	
" Liquida.	Do.	----	----	
" " Ung.	Do.	----	----	
" " Glycer.	Do.	----	----	
" " Infus.	Do.	2.00	4.00	
* Plantago. <i>inis</i> . Major.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	1.30	2.60	
* " or. <i>oris</i> . Ext. Fl.	grs. 20-40.	2.00	4.00	
	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.			

* " Bichloridum. Pleurisy Root. Plumbum. i.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1. -----	0.008 ----	0.065 ----	See Asclepias Tuberosa. Lead. Locally, is partially Se- Pure White Lead.] dative and Astringent. Lotion of the Sub- Sugar of Lead.] acet. in Erysip- elas, Eczema, and ulcerative conditions. Lotions of Lead to muco-purulent discharges from the ear, vagina, and ur- ethra. Ointment of the Iodide to enlarged lymphatic glands, Litharge.] and spleen. Lotion Goulard's Extract] of the Acet- ate to inflammations, sprains and bruises. — Internally, the Acetate in Hæmatemesis, Hæmoptysis, Diarrhœa, Sum- mer Diarrhœa of children, Di- arrhœa of Phthisis and Ty- phoid, Acute and Chronic Dy- sentery.
" Acetas. " Carbonas. " Chloridum. " Cum Opii Pil. " Emplastrum. " et Opii Suppos. " Iodidum. " " Ung. " Nitras. " Oxidum. " Subacet. Liq. " " Dil. " " Ceratum. " " Liniment. " Suppositoria. " Tannas.	grs. 1-3. Externally. Do. 1-3 Pills. Externally. In rectum. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1. Externally. gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. ----- Externally. Do. Do. Do. In rectum. -----	0.065 ---- 0.015 ---- 0.015 ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----	0.20 ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- 0.065 ---- 0.032 ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ---- ----	Mandrake, May Apple. Altera- tive, Cholagogue, Cathartic. In Jaundice, Functional He-
* Podophyllum. i. " Extractum. " " Fluidum.	grs. 10-20. grs. 5-10. fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.65 0.32 1.00	1.30 0.65 2.00	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

P

Podophylli Resina.

* " Tinctura.

* Podophyllin.

gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

fl. dr. 1-3.

gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

0.015

4.00

0.015

0.065

12.00

0.065

Poison Oak.

Poke.

Polygala. æ. Rubella.

* Polygonum. i. Hydro-

* piper. is. Ext.

* " " Fl.

Pomegranate Root.

Poplar.

Poppy.

* Populus. i. Tremul-

* oides. is. Ext. Fl.

* Populin.

Port Wine.

Potassa. æ.

" Cum Calce.

" Liquor.

Potassium. ii.

" Acetas.

" Arsen. Liq.

grs. 3-30.

grs. 5-30.

grs. 1-3.

gtt. 10-60.

grs. 10-30.

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

grs. 1-4.

Caustic.

Do.

gtt. 5-30.

grs. 5-30.

gtt. 2-10.

2.00

2.00

0.20

2.00

2.00

4.00

0.25

2.00

2.00

0.60

patic affections. Substitute for Jalap. In alterative doses in Scrofula, Syphilis, Rheumatism.

See Toxicodendron.

See Phytolacca.

Bitter Polygala. Diuretic.

Water Pepper. Diuretic. Em-

menagogue, Stimulant.

See Granati Radix.

See Populus.

See Papaver.

Poplar. Diuretic, Tonic, Febrifuge.

In impaired digestion, Malarial Fevers, Diarrhoea.

See Vinum Portense.

Caustic Potash. Locally, the

Caustic to various forms of

ulcerations. Bichromas is a

Potassium.} good Escharotic

and Antiseptic to warts and

Fowler's Solution.] venereal ex-

"	Bichromas.	Escharotic.	----	----	carb, to Acute Eczema, Nasal
"	Bisulphas.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	Catarrh, Rheumatic joints, and
"	Bisulphis.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	as injection in Lencorrhoea.
"	Bitartras.	dr. 1-8.	4.00	32.00	<i>Cream of Tartar.</i>] The Chlorate
"	Boras.	grs. 2-15.	0.13	1.00	for Aphthous and Mercurial
"	Bromidum.	grs. 4-40.	0.25	2.60	sores. The Permang. as injection in Gonorrhoea, to ulcers,
"	" Elixir.	10 grs. to 5 l.	----	----	ill-conditioned wounds, fetor
"	Carbonas.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	of the breath; internally, in
"	" Pura.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout. The Chlorate in
"	Chloras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Mercurial Salivation and sore
"	" Troch.	5 grs. in each.	----	----	throat. Bitart. and Tartrate
"	Chloridum.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	are Carthartics and may well
"	Citras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	be combined with Jalap. Pot-
"	" Mist.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	<i>Rochelle Salts.</i>] ash Salts are
"	Cyanidum.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	0.015	good Diuretics and used to ad-
"	et Sodii Tart.	dr. 1-5.	4.00	20.00	vantage in Heart Disease,
"	Ferrocyanidum.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	Chronic kidney affections and
"	Hypophosphis.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	dropsical accumulations. The
"	Hyposulphis.	grs. 3-20.	0.20	1.30	Bromide reduces amount of
"	Iodidum.	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00	<i>Nitre.</i>] blood to the brain, reflex
"	" Ung.	Externally.	----	----	irritability of the cord, and
"	Nitras.	grs. 3-20.	0.20	1.30	excitability of the generative
"	Permanganas.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.	0.032	0.20	organs. Used in convulsive
"	" Liquid.	Externally.	----	----	
"	Phosphas.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	

* Potassii Salicylas.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	and spasmodic affections, spas-
* " Silicas.	Externally.	----	----	modic symptoms dependent
" Sulphas	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	on Meningitis or organic dis-
" Sulpho Carbolas	grs. 3-30.	0.20	2.00	ease of the brain, Epilepsy,
" Sulphuretum.	grs. $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.	0.008	0.32	Chorea, Delirium, Hooping
" " Ung.	Externally.	----	----	Cough, Asthma, Incontinence
" Sulphis.	grs. 3—dr. 2.	0.20	8.00	of urine, Nervous disorders,
" Tartras.	dr. 1-4.	4.00	8.00	Headache, Acute and Puer-

peral Mania, Seasickness, Tetanus. The Iodide has a sialagogue action, excites the glandular structures to increased absorptive powers, irritates the mucous membranes. Useful in Brain Diseases especially where syphilitic gummata and other tumors, facilitates the absorption of inflammatory lymph, in later stages of Pleurisy, Pericarditis and Pneumonia, Tertiary Syphilis, Chronic Bronchitis with profuse secretion or where expectoration is thick and tenacious. Spasmodic or Hay Asthma, Goitre, Enlargement of spleen, liver, and lymphatic glands, Chronic Gout. Peritonitis, and Rheumatism. Eliminates Lead and Mercury from the tissues. *For the other preparations, see Sodium.*

See Parthenium Integrifolium.

See Xanthoxylum.

Prairie Dock.

Prickly Ash.

* <i>Black Alder.</i>	Alterative, Astringent, Tonic. Used as a substitute for Cinchona. In Malarial Diseases, Debilitated conditions.	4.00	1.00	dr. ¼-1.	
* <i>See Trimethylamine.</i>		---	---	---	
* <i>Wild Cherry.</i>	Sedative, Tonic. In Nervous Irritability of the Stomach, Coughs, Chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis, Intermittent Fevers, Summer Diarrhoea, Relaxation of Bowels.	4.00	1.00	dr. ¼-1.	
* <i>See Acidum Hydrocyanicum.</i>		Do.	Do.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	
* <i>Wing Seed. Tonic.</i>	Used in Stomachic Irritability, Dyspepsia, Asthma.	32.00	16.00	fl. oz ½-1.	
		16.00	8.00	fl. dr. 2-4.	
		8.00	4.00	fl. dr. 1-2.	
		0.32	0.13	grs. 2-5.	
		---	---	---	
		0.65	0.20	grs. 3-10.	
		1.00	0.32	gtt. 10-30.	
		0.20	0.065	grs. 1-3.	
* <i>Lungwort.</i>	Demulcent. In Bronchitis, Catarrh.	2.60	1.30	grs. 20-40.	
* <i>See Anemone Pratensis.</i>		4.00	2.00	fl. dr. ½-1.	
* <i>See Pepo.</i>		---	---	---	
	Stimulant. In Flatulence.	2.00	0.65	grs. 10-30.	
* <i>Soda Powders.</i>		---	---	1-2.	
* <i>Seidlitz Powders.</i>	Laxative.	---	---	Do.	
* <i>Soluble Gun Cotton.</i>		---	---	---	

P

Actions and Uses.

Grammes.

Dose for Adult.

Medicines.

Pellitory. Sialagogue.
Fever Few. Emmenagogue, Carminative, Stimulant, Tonic.

1.00
0.20
1.00

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
grs. 3-10.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.

Pyrethrum. i.
* " *Parthenium.*
* " " *Ext. Fl.*

Quassia. Bitter Tonic, Stimulant to secretions of gastric juices. In Dyspepsia especially where painful.

4.00
0.65
4.00
64.00
0.015

dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
grs. 5-10.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
fl. oz. 1-2.
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.

Quassia. æ.
* " *Extractum.*
* " " *Fluidum.*
* " *Infusum.*

See Stillingia.
White Oak. Astringent. In Chronic Diarrhoea, Leucorrhœa, Scrofula, Ague, Relaxed condition of Throat, Phthisis *Black Oak.*] and Debility.

2.60
96.00
1.00
4.00
2.60

grs. 10-40.
fl. oz. 1-3.
grs. 8-15.
fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.
grs. 10-40.

* *Quassia.*
Queen's Root.
Quercus. us. Alba.
* " " *Decoc.*
* " " *Ext.*
* " " *Fl.*
* " *Tinctoria.*

See Cydonium.
Quinine. Most valuable alkaloid of Cinchona. Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Antineuralgic, Tonic. Reduces temperature of Fevers. In Debility, Fibrinous Pneumonia. Septic Diseases, Typhoid, Erysipelas,

1.30
Do.
0.015
1.30
Do.
0.50
0.32

grs. 1-20.
Do.
gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.
grs. 1-20.
Do.
grs. 1-8.
grs. 1-5.

Quince Seeds.
Quinia. æ.
* " *Acetas.*
* " *Arsenias.*
* " *Benzoas.*
* " *Bisulphas.*
* " *Carbolas.*
* " *Hydrobrom.*

* * *	Murias.	Do.	Do.	Do.	See Cinchona.
* * *	Salicylas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
	" Pil.	gr. 1 in each.	---	---	
*	Tannas.	grs. 2-30.	0.13	2.00	
	Valerianas.	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	
*Quinidia. æ.		grs. 2-30.	0.13	2.00	Quinidia. Do.
* " Sulphas.		grs. 2-30.	0.13	2.00	
Ragwort.		Externally.	---	---	See Senecio Aureus.
Ranunculus. i.		Externally.	---	---	Crowfoot. Vesicant.
Raisins.		---	---	---	See Uva Passa.
Red Cedar.		---	---	---	See Juniperus Virginiana.
" Clover.		---	---	---	See Trifolium Pratense.
" Poppy.		---	---	---	See Rhœas.
" Root.		---	---	---	See Ceanothus American.
" Saunders.		---	---	---	See Santalum.
Resina. æ.		Externally.	---	---	Resin.
" Ceratum.		Do.	---	---	Basilicon Ointment.
" " Comp.		Do.	---	---	
" Emplastrum.		Do.	---	---	Adhesive Plaster.
*Rhamnus. i. Cath.		grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Buckthorn. A griping Cathartic.
* " Ext. Fluidum.		fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Should be combined with a
* " Succus.		fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Carminative.
* " Purshiana.		grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	Laxative.
* " " Ext. Fl.		fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	

R

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.		Actions and Uses
Rhatany.	----	----	----	See Krameria.
Rheum. i.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	Rhubarb. Astringent, Cathartic,
" Extractum.	grs. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	Cholagogue, Stomachic, Tonic.
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 30-60.	1.00	2.00	In small doses improves diges-
" " " Arom.	Do.	Do.	Do.	tion. In most forms of Diarr-
" et Aloes Tinct.	fl. oz. 1/2-2.	16.00	64.00	hoea, Jaundice, Catarrh of the
" et Gent. Tinct.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Biliary Ducts, Constipation
" et Sennæ Tinct.	Do.	Do.	Do.	from laxity of the bowels.
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Combined with Calomel and
" Pulv. Comp.	dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00	(Khei 3ii, Magnes. 3vi, Zing. 3i.)
" Pilulæ.	3 grs. in each.	----	----	neutral salts renders action
" " Comp.	grs. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	more easy. The Compound
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Pill is a mild but efficient lax-
" " Arom.	Do.	Do.	Do.	ative containing Aloes.
" Tinctura.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
" Vinum.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
*Rheas. ados.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Red Poppy. Anodyne. In Ca-
* " Syrupus.	dr. 1/2-1.	2.00	4.00	tarrhal affections.
Rhus, Rhois. Glab-	fl. dr. 1/2-2.	2.00	8.00	Sumach. Astringent, Gargle in
* num. i. Ext. Fl.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	Sore Throat. In Scrofula, Di-
* " " Oleores.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	arrhoea, Leucorrhoea. Gonorr-
*Rhusin.				hoea, Mercurial Salivation.

Rosa, æ. Centifolia.	-----	-----	-----	Has little if any
" Gallica.	-----	-----	-----	<i>Pale Rose.</i> therapeutical signi-
" Syrupus.	-----	-----	-----	ficance. The Water is a good
" Aqua.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	vehicle for injections. The
" Confectio.	Ad lib.	-----	-----	Honey and Confection is a
" Infus. Comp.	Do.	-----	-----	basis for pills.
" Mel.	fl. oz. 2 4.	64.00	128.00	
Rosmarinus, i.	Ad lib.	-----	-----	<i>Rosemary.</i> Carminative. Makes
" Oleum.	grs. 20-40.	1 30	2.60	a good combination with
* " Spiritus.	gtt. 3-6.	0.10	0.20	stimulants.
Rottlera, æ.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Kameela.</i> Anthelmintic in Tape
* " Extractum.	dr. ¼-1.	2.00	4.00	Worm. Applied to Cutaneous
* " Tinctura.	grs. 3-6.	0.20	0.40	affections.
Round Leaved Dog-	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	See Cornus Circinata.
wood.	-----	-----	-----	
Rubia, æ.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	<i>Madder.</i> Emmenagogue.
Rubus, i.	Do.	Do.	Do.	<i>Blackberry.</i> Astringent. Stom-
* " Extractum.	grs. 2-10.	0.13	0.65	achic, Tonic. In Diarrhœa.
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	and Bowel Affections where
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-3.	4.00	12.00	there is a relaxed condition,
* " Canadensis.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	1.30	<i>Dewberry.</i> Atonic Dyspepsia,
* " Ext. Fl.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	Chronic Dysentery.
Rue	-----	-----	-----	See Ruta.
Rumex, icis.	dr. ¼-1½.	2.00	6.00	<i>Yellow Dock.</i> Astringent. Alter-
* " Extractum.	grs. 4-8.	0.25	0.50	ative, Aperient, Slightly Diur-

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	
*Rumicis Ext. Fluid.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00
*Rumicin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
Ruta. $\mathfrak{x}$.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30
*" Confectio.	grs. 20-60.	1.30	4.00
*" Extractum.	grs. 1-4.	0.065	0.25
*" " Fluidum.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-6.	0.032	0.20
Sabadilla. $\mathfrak{x}$.	grs. 6-30.	0.40	2.00
Sabbatia. $\mathfrak{x}$.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00
*" Extractum.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65
*" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00
Sabina. $\mathfrak{x}$.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00
" Ceratum.	Externally.	----	----
" Extractum.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 8-30.	0.25	1.00
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-4.	0.032	0.13
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00
Saccharum. $\mathfrak{i}$.	Ad lib.	----	----
" Lactis.	Do.	----	----
Safflower.	-----	----	----
Saffron.	-----	----	----
*Sagapenum. $\mathfrak{i}$.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00

etic, Tonic. Applied to spongy gums. In Scrofulous and Syphilitic conditions.

Rue. Antispasmodic, Emmenagogue, Gen. and Spec. Stimulant. In Uterine Hemorrhage, Flatulent Colic of Hysteria.

Cevadilla. Anthelmintic. *Century, American or Red.* Tonic, similar to Gentian, not at all astringent.

Savine. Stimulant to most of the secretions, especially of the skin, Uterine Stimulant. Used in Hemorrhages after abortions.

Sugar.

Sugar of Milk.

See Carthamus.

See Crocus.

Antispasmodic, Stimulant.

Sago.	Ad. lib.	----	----	See SALVIA.
Salix. <i>icis</i> .	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	----	----	Sago. Nutritive.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Willow</i> . Astringent, Tonic.
* Salicin.	grs. 3-30.	Do.	Do.	Substitute for Cinchona.
Salvia. α .	grs. 15-30.	0.20	2.00	
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	2.00	<i>Sage</i> . Aromatic, Astringent,
* " Infusum.	As gargle.	1.00	4.00	Tonic. In Debility of Stomach,
		----	----	Flatulence, Exhaust'g Sweats
Sambucus. <i>i</i> .	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	of Phthisis.
* " Aqua.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	<i>Elder</i> . Alterative, Diuretic, Di-
* " Extractum.	grs. 3-10.	0.20	0.65	aphoretic. In Hepatic Disor-
* " " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	8.00	ders of children. Slightly So-
Sandal Wood.	----	----	----	porific. Makes a cooling lot'n.
Sanguinaria. α .	grs. 1-8.	0.065	0.50	See Santalum Album.
* " Acetum.	gtt. 20-40.	1.00	2.00	<i>Blood Root</i> . Alterative, Emmen-
* " Extractum.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.015	0.10	agogue. Expectorant in small
* " " Fluidum.	gtt. 5-20.	0.20	0.65	doses, Violent Emetic. In
* Tinctura.	gtt. 10-40.	0.32	1.30	small doses excites stomach
* Sanguinarin.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	0.015	and accelerates circulation, in
* " Sulphas.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.002	0.008	larger produces nausea, vom-
				iting and depression of pulse.
Santalum. <i>i</i> .	dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	Stimulates the Hepatic secre-
* " Oleum.	gtt. 20-80.	0.65	2.60	tion. In Chronic Catarrh.
* " Album.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Red Saunders</i> . Used in Gonorr-
				hoea of the robust, but purg-
				<i>Sandal Wood</i> .] ing to be avoided

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses.</i>
*Santali Albi Oleum.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	during its administration.
Santonica. æ.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Levant Wormseed.</i> Anthelmintic
* " Oleum.	gtt. 4-8.	0.13	0.25	in Round Worms, to be taken
Santonin.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40	at night. Cathartic in the
" Trochisci.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in each.	----	----	morning.
Sapo. onis.	Externally.	----	----	Soap. Enters into the composi-
" Ceratrum.	Do.	----	----	tion of Pills, Plasters, Lini-
" Emplastrum.	Do.	----	----	ments, Enemata, etc.
" Linimentum	Do.	----	----	
" (Mollis (Durus)).	Do.	----	----	
" Pilulæ Comp.	grs. 2-5.	0.13	0.32	(Soft.) (Hard.)
Sarsaparilla. æ.	grs. 15-40.	1.00	2.60	(Opium gr. 1 in 5 grs.)
" Decoc. Comp.	fl. oz. 3-6.	96.00	192.00	<i>Sarsaparilla.</i> Alterative, De-
" Extractum.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	mulcent. Diuretic. Tonic. In
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Sequelæ of Syphilis after Mer-
" " " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	curial treatment, Scrofula,
" Syrupus Comp.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Rheumatism.
Sassafras. <i>indecl.</i>	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Sassafras.</i> Adjuvant. Diaphor-
" Medulla.	-----	----	----	<i>Sassafras Pith.</i> Jetic, Demulcent.
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	Stimulant. Used in Febrile
" Mucilago.	Ad lib.	----	----	and Inflammatory Diseases.
" Oleum.	gtt. 2-10.	0.065	0.32	
Savine.	-----	----	----	See Sabina.

* * *	Confectio.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	Drastic Cathartic.
* * *	Pulv. Comp.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	1.30	
	Seidlitz Powders.	-----	----	----	
	Scilla. æ.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	See Pulv. Efferves. Aper.
	" Acetum.	ggtt. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	<i>Squill.</i> Diuretic, Expectorant,
	" Ext. Fluidum. {	ggtt. 2-10 Expec.	0.065	0.32	Stimulant. In Cardiac Drop-
* * *	" " Comp.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ Emet.	1.00	2.00	sies combined with Digitalis,
	" Oxymel.	ggtt. 5-20.	0.20	0.65	Chronic Lung Affections,
	" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Bronchitis, Hooping Cough.
	" " Comp.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	When it is used as a Diuretic,
	" Pilulæ Comp.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -1.	0.50	4.00	must be avoided in kidney ir-
	" Tinctura.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ in each.	----	----	ritation.
	Scoparius. <i>ii</i>	ggtt. 10-60.	0.32	2.00	
* * *	" Ext. Fluidum	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	<i>Broom.</i> Diuretic, chiefly in
	" Succus.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Cardiac Dropsies, Emetic in
	*Scoparin.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	2.00	6.00	large doses.
	Scutellaria. æ.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	
	" Ext. Fluidum.	dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00	<i>Scull Cap.</i> Antispasmodic,
	*Scutellarin.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	Do.	Do.	Tonic. Used in Neuralgias
	Secale Cornutum.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	and nervous excitability.
	*Senecio. <i>onis</i> . Aur-	-----	----	----	See Ergota.
	" eus. <i>i</i> . Ext. Fl.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	<i>Life Root, Ragwort.</i> Diuretic,
	*Senecin.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Diaphoretic. Emmenagogue.
		grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32	In Gravel. Strangury and Ur-
					inary affections.

Actions and Uses.

Grammes.

Dose for Adult.

Medicines.

*Selinum. i. Palustre. is.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	Marsh Parsley. To regulate menstrual functions.
Senega. æ.	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	Senega. Expectorant, Emetic,
" Decoctum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Gen. Stimulant. In Chronic
" Extractum.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	conditions of Pneumonia,
" " Fluidum.	gtt. 20-40.	0.65	1.30	Bronchitis. Combined with
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Carb. of Ammonia, or Squill.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
Senna. æ.	dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	Senna. Safe Laxative and Ca-
" Confectio.	dr. 1-4.	4.00	16.00	thartic in Febrile Complaints,
" Extractum.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	combined with some Aromatic
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	to prevent griping. In simple
" " " Comp.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Constipation, and Dyspepsia.
" et Jalap. Ext. Fl.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Causes copious yellow evacua-
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 2-4.	64.00	128.00	tions.
" Mist. Comp.	fl. oz. ½-1½.	16.00	48.00	Black Draught.
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	
Serpentaria. æ.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	Virginia Snakeroot. Gen. Stim-
" Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	Do.	Do.	ulant, Diaphoretic, Expector-
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	ant, Tonic. In Typhoid Fever.
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. ½-2.	2.00	8.00	
Sesamum. i.	-----	---	---	Benne. Used in Urinary Dis-

Actions and Uses.

Grammes.

Dose for Adult.

Medicines.

Caries and Necrosis of the bones. Anæmia of nursing women. Waste caused by suppuration, Carbuncles, Chronic Tuberculosis. The Sulphites *Common Salt.*] and Hyposulphites arrest putrefaction and destroy lower forms of life, as bacteria, fungi, etc., useful in vomiting of yeast like material or acid matters, Indigestion due to acid fermentation of starchy or saccharine foods. The Sulphides prevent and arrest suppuration, useful in common boils, scrofulous and other abscesses. The Salicy-*Glauber Salts.*] late is most useful in Acute and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, in the Acute it reduces temperature and relieves pain. The Silicate in making splints, etc. The

2.00	8.00
4.00	16.00
0.32	3.00
0.20	1.30
0.20	1.00
16.00	64.00
0.13	0.65
4.00	8.00
0.20	1.30
0.20	2.00
0.20	0.80
0.65	2.60
0.032	0.20
4.00	32.00
----	----
0.65	2.60
----	----
8.00	32.00
0.20	1.30
0.32	2.00
0.008	0.32
0.065	0.32

fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.
 dr. 1-4.
 grs. 5-45.
 grs. 3-20.
 grs. 3-15.
 oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 Emet.
 grs. 2-10.
 fl. dr. 1-2.
 grs. 3-20.
 grs. 3-30.
 grs. 3-12.
 grs. 10-40.
 grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -3.
 dr. 1-8.

 grs. 10-40.
 Externally
 dr. 2-8.
 grs. 3-20.
 grs. 5-30.
 gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ -5.
 grs. 1-5.

Sodii Boras Glycer.	
" " Mel.	
" Bromidum.	
" Carbonas.	
" " Exsic.	
" Chloridum.	
" Hypophosphis.	
" " Syrupus.	
" Hyposulphis.	
" Iodidum.	
" Oxalas.	
" Nitras	
" Permanganas.	
" Phosphas.	
" Pyrophosphas.	
" Salicylas.	
" Silicas.	
" Sulphas.	
" Sulphis.	
" Sulpho-Carbol.	
" Sulphuretum.	
" Valerianas.	

Solidago. <i>inis</i> .	grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	periodic. The Sulphates are
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Cathartics and produce watery
Solomon's Seal.	-----	---	---	evacuations from the bowels.
Soluble Glass.	-----	---	---	For other preparations, see Po-
Spanish Fly.	-----	---	---	tassium.
Spearmint.	-----	---	---	Golden Rod. Carminative and
Speckled Alder.	-----	---	---	Stimulant. In Flatulence.
Spermaceti.	-----	---	---	See Convallaria Polygonatum.
Spigelia. <i>æ</i> .	-----	---	---	See Potassii or Sodii Silicas.
" Ext. Fluidum.	-----	---	---	See Cantharis.
" et Senn. Ext. Fl.	-----	---	---	See Mentha Viridis.
" Infusum.	-----	---	---	See Alnus Nicana.
Spirea. <i>æ</i> .	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	See Cetaceum.
* " Extractum.	fl. dr. 1-2.	Do.	Do.	Pink Root. Powerful Anthel-
* " " Fluidum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	mintic in round worms, morn-
Spirits of Mindererus.	fl. oz. 4-8.	124.00	248.00	ing and evening for 2 or 3
* Spongia. <i>æ</i> . Usta.	dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	days.
Spunk.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	Hardhack. Astringent, Tonic.
Squill.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	In Diarrhoea, Cholera Infan-
	-----	---	---	tum.
	grs. 10-40.	0.65	2.60	See Ammonii Acet. Liq.
	-----	---	---	Burnt Sponge. In Scrofula.
	-----	---	---	See Agericus.
	-----	---	---	See Scilla.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	<i>Actions and Uses.</i>	<i>S</i>
Spiritus. <i>us.</i> Frumenti. " Genevæ. " Rectificatus. " Vini Gallici.	At discretion. Do. Do. Do.	---- ---- ---- ----	<i>Whisky.</i> Alcoholic Stimulants, <i>Gin.</i> are also Inebriants, Stom- <i>Alcohol.</i> achic Tonics. They <i>Brandy.</i> stimulate the heart's action and cause dilatation of the peripheral vessels. In small doses they stimulate the ap- petite and increase the supply of gastric juice. Useful where vital powers are failing, the heart's action is weak and the pulse feeble, in cases of weakly and aged persons with en- feebled digestion. Protracted convalescence from acute dis- eases. Chronic wasting diseases. especially Phthisis. Prolonged Lactation. Typhus about the seventh day, Typhoid about the twelfth day, Small Pox when secondary is developed. To counteract the actions of Aconite, Veratrum Viride, Digitalis, Chloral, and the poison of venomous snakes.	
" Myrciæ. " Tenuior. *Stanni Pulvis. * " Oxidum. Stargrass. Starwort. Starch.	----- ----- dr. 2-4. grs. 3-6. ----- ----- -----	---- ---- 8.00 0.20 ---- ---- ----	<i>Bay Rum,</i> <i>Proof Spirits.</i> <i>Powdered Tin.</i> Anthelmintic in Tape Worm. <i>See Aletris.</i> <i>See Helonias Dioica.</i> <i>See Amylum.</i>	

* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	like Kino.
Stillingia. æ.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	<i>Queen's Root</i> . Alterative in
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	1.00	2.00	small doses, in large Emetic
* " " Comp.	gtt. 20-60.	0.65	2.00	and Cathartic. Used in Syph-
* " Syrupus Comp.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	illis, Scrofula, Chronic Hepatic
* " Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Disorders, Glandular Enlarge-
* Stillingin.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	ments, Scorbutic Affections.
Storax.	----	----	----	See <i>Styrax</i> .
Stramonium. ñ.	----	----	----	<i>Stramonium</i> . Deliriant Narcot-
" Folia.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	ic. Relieves Neuralgias. In
" " Ext.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Spasmodic Asthma. either by
" Semen.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13	mouth or smoked. Applied to
" " Ext.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$.	0.008	0.015	irritable ulcers or superficial
* " " Fl.	gtt. 1-4.	0.032	0.13	inflammations.
" Tinctura.	gtt. 6-30.	0.20	1.00	(Ext. Stram. 5i to 3i.)
" Unguentum.	Externally.	----	----	<i>Strychnine</i> . Alkaloid of <i>Nux</i>
Strychnia. æ.	gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$.	0.001	0.008	<i>Vomica</i> . In Incontinence of
* " Acetas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Urine, Paralysis, Vomiting of
* " Arsenias.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pregnancy. See <i>Nux Vomica</i> .
* " Citras.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
* " Sulphas.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
* " Liquor.	gtt. 3-15.	0.20	1.00	
Styrax.	grs. 8-20.	0.50	1.30	<i>Storax</i> . Expectorant, Stimul't.
Suet.	----	----	----	See <i>Sevum</i> .

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses.
Succinum. i.	-----	----	Amber. Antispasmodic. Stimulant. In Bronchitis, Hooping Cough.
" Oleum.	gtt. 3-15.	1.00	
" Rect.	Do.	Do.	See Saccharum.
Sugar.	-----	----	Sulphur. is. Alterative. Resolvent.
Sulphur. is.	dr. 1/2-2.	8.00	
* " Confectio.	dr. 1/4-1.	4.00	Applied to Itch and Cutaneous Diseases. The Sublimated Washed Sulphur.] is a Laxative.
	gr. 1-6.	0.40	
" Iodidum.	dr. 1/2-2.	8.00	In Chronic Bronchitis, Phthisis.
" Lotum.	dr. 1-3.	12.00	
" Præcipitatum.	dr. 1/2-2.	8.00	(5ss to 3i.)
" Sublimatum.	Externally.	----	
" Unguentum.	-----	----	See Rhus Glabrum.
Sumach.	-----	----	Sumbul Radix. Antispasmodic,
* Sumbul Radix.	grs. 1-5.	0.32	
* " Oleoresina.	grs. 1/2-2.	0.13	Nervous Stimulant. Used in Gastric Spasm and Hysteria.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	gtt. 3-20.	0.65	
* " Tinctura.	gtt. 20-60.	2.00	Purified Opium. Non-constipating preparation of Opium.
* Svapnia. æ.	gr. 1/2-1 1/2.	0.10	
Swamp Dogwood.	-----	----	See Cornus Sericea.
Sweet Fern.	-----	----	See Comptonia Asplenifolia.
" Flag.	-----	----	
" Spirits of Nitre.	-----	----	See Calamus.
* Symphytum. i. Offici-	dr. 1-3.	12.00	See Aetheris Nitrosi Spiritus.
			Comfrey. Demulcent in Bron-

* Symplocarpus Fœtidus	Fl.	℥. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	Pulmonary Affections.
Syrupus. <i>us.</i>		Ad. lib.	----	----	See Dracontium.
" Fuscus.		Do.	----	----	Syrup. A Vehicle for Mix- Molasses.] tures.
T abacum. <i>i.</i>		grs. 1-6.	0.065	0.40	T obacco. Diuretic Emetic,
* " " Extractum.		gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	0.015	0.065	Inebriant. Narcotic, Sedative.
" " Fluidum.		gtt. 2-12.	0.065	0.40	Mixed with poultices to allay
" Infusum.		As Enema.	----	----	pain. Applied to irritable ul-
" Oleum.		Externally.	----	----	(gtt. 10-20 to Lard oz. 1.) cers and
" Vinum.		gtt. 8-60.	0.25	2.00	Scald Head.
" Unguentum.		Externally.	----	----	
Tag Alder.		-----	----	----	See Alnus Rubra.
Tamarindus. <i>i.</i>		dr. 1-6.	4.00	24.00	<i>Tamarind.</i> Laxative.
Tanacetum. <i>i.</i>		dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	<i>Tansy.</i> Anthelmintic, Emmen-
* " Extractum.		gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$.	0.015	0.032	agogue, Vermifuge. Used in
* " " Fluidum.		fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	4.00	Hysteria, Amenorrhœa Stran-
* " Oleum.		gtt. 2-10.	0.06	0.30	gury.
Tapioca. <i>æ.</i>		Ad. lib.	----	----	<i>Tapioca.</i> Nutritive.
Taraxacum. <i>i.</i>		dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	<i>Dandelion.</i> Alterative Chola-
" Extractum.		grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00	agogue, Diuretic, Tonic. In As-
" " Fluidum.		fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	cites, Hepatic Disorders, Dys-
* " " " Comp.		Do.	Do.	Do.	pepsia. Best given with Dil.
" Infusum.		fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00	Muriatic Acid.
" Succus.		fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	16.00	

Medicines.

Dose for Adult.

Grammes.

Actions and Uses.

T

Tar.	-----	----	----	See Pix Liquida.
Tartar Emetic.	-----	----	----	See Antimonii et Potass. Tart.
Terebinthina. æ.	dr. ¼-1 in Emul.	1.00	4.00	Turpentine. Anthelmintic, As-
" Oleum.	gtt. 10-15. dr. 4.	0.65	16.00	tringent, Expectorant. In
" Linimentum.	Externally.	----	----	Hemorrhages from Bowels.
" Canadensis.	-----	----	----	
*Teucrium. ii. Scor-	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	Balsam of Fir.
*dium. ii.	-----	----	----	Wild Germander. In Hemor-
Testa. æ	-----	----	----	roidal irritation.
" Preparata.	grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	Oyster Shell. Antacid. In Dys-
Thoroughwort.	-----	----	----	pepsia.
Thymus. i. Vulgaris.	grs. 20-40.	1.30	2.60	See Eupatorium.
* " Ext. Fluidum.	fl. dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Thyme. Antispasmodic. Anti-
* " Oleum.	gtt. 1-10.	0.032	0.32	septic, Carminative. Tonic. In
Thymol.	-----	----	----	weak and irritable stomach.
Tolutanum. Bal.	grs. 10-30.	0.65	2.00	See Acidum Thymicum.
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Balsam of Tolu. Expectorant,
" Tinctura.	Do.	Do.	Do.	General Stimulant, Tonic. In
Tormentilla. æ.	dr. ½-1.	2.00	4.00	Bronchitis.
* " Extractum	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	Tormentil. Powerful Astringent.
* " " Fluidum.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	Used where that class are re-
Toxicodendron. i.	grs. ½-5.	0.032	0.32	quired.
				Poison Oak. Diaphoretic, Diur-

Tragacantha. <i>x.</i>	grs. 10-20.	0.65	1.30	Tragacanth. Vehicle for Mix- tures. Demulcent, Emollient.
" Mucilago.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
* Pulv. Comp.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00	
* Trifolium. <i>ii.</i> Pra- tense. <i>is.</i> Ext.	Ad. lib.	----	----	Red Clover. Alterative, Diuret- ic. Applied to Cutaneous Ul- cers. Soothes and promotes Three Leaved Clover.] healthy granulation.
" " " Fl.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	
" Fibrinum.	fl. dr. 1½-1½.	2.00	6.00	
" " Ext.	Ad. lib.	----	----	
* Trillium. <i>ii.</i> Pen- dulum. <i>i.</i> Ext.	grs. 8-15.	0.50	1.00	
" " " Fl.	grs. 40-80.	2.60	5.30	Beth Root. Alterative, Astring- ent. Antiseptic, Sialagogue.
" " Tinct.	grs. 5-20.	0.32	1.30	In Hemorrhages, Menorrhag- ia, Asthma, Cough. Applied to indolent Ulcers.
* Trillin.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	
* Trimethylamine.	fl. dr. 2-6.	8.00	24.00	
" Chloridum	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20	Propylamine. Very useful in Acute Rheumatism.
* Triosteum. <i>i.</i>	gtt. 4-15.	0.25	1.00	
" Extractum.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40	Fever Root. Cathartic, Diuretic.
" " Fluidum.	grs. 15-30.	1.00	2.00	Usually combined with Calo- mel.
* Tuticum. <i>i.</i> Repens.	gr. 5-15.	0.32	1.00	
Tulip Tree Bark.	fl. dr. ¼-1.	1.00	4.00	
Tumeric.	dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	Dog Grass. Diuretic. See Liriodendron.
Turkey Corn.	-----	----	----	See Curcuma.
Turpentine.	-----	----	----	See Corydalis Formosa.
* Tussilago. <i>inis.</i>	-----	----	----	See Terebinthina.
" Ext. Fluidum.	dr. ¼-1.	2.00	4.00	Colt's Foot. Expectorant, De- mulcent. In Coughs, Asthma.
	fl. dr. ½-1.	Do.	Do.	

Medicines.	Dose for Adult.	Grammes.	Actions and Uses.
Ulmus. i.	Ad. lib.	---	Slippery Elm Bark. Demulcent. In irritation of the urinary tract.
" Mucilago.	Do.	---	See Helonas Dioica.
* " Unguentum.	Externally.	---	See Woorara.
Unicorn.	-----	---	Corn Ergot. Similar in action to Ergota.
Urari.	-----	---	Raisins. For flavoring.
*Ustilago. inis. Mai-	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	Bearberry. Astringent. Diuretic, Spec. Stimulant. In Chronic Urinary Discharges.
* dis. is. Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	
Uva. æ. Passa.	Ad. lib.	---	
" Ursi.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	
" " Decoc.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	
" " Ext.	grs. 5-15.	0.32	
" " " Fl.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	
Valeriana. æ.	dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	Valerian. General Sedative especially to the nervous system, but not Narcotic. Used in Hysteria, Nervous Headache, Restlessness of Fevers, all Nervous Complaints, Hypochondriasis.
" Extractum.	grs. 3-12.	0.20	Vanilla. Diffus. Stimulant. In Hysteria, Low Fevers.
" " Fluidum.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1.	1.00	White Hellebore. Cathartic, Em-
" Infusum.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	
" Oleum.	gtt. 1-5.	0.032	
" Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-4.	4.00	
" " Ammon.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	2.00	
Vanilla. æ.	grs. 3-8.	0.20	
* " Infusum.	fl. dr. 2-4.	8.00	
Veratrum i. Album.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	

* * *	" " Fl.	gr. 2-10.	0.045	0.034	See in small doses Stimulant to the secretions. To Cutaneous Diseases.
"	" Vinum.	gr. 15-40.	0.065	0.32	
"	Viride. <i>is.</i>	gr. 1/2-2.	0.50	1.30	<i>American Hellebore.</i> Has a depressing influence on the circulation. Given in early stages of Pneumonia, Typhoid Fever and other inflammatory conditions. Reduces frequency and force of the pulse. Locally, in Neuralgia, Myalgia, Headache, Rheumatism.
"	" Ext.	gr. 1/8-1/2.	0.032	0.13	<i>Verum.</i> Astringent, Expecto- rant, Diaphoretic.
"	" Fl.	gr. 1-5.	0.008	0.032	See Cupri Subacetatas.
"	" Tinct.	gr. 2-12.	0.032	0.20	<i>Cramp Bark.</i> Thought to be Antispasmodic. In Cramps, Asthma, Hysteria.
"	" Ung.	Externally.	0.065	0.40	<i>Black Haw.</i> Uterine Sedative, Prophylactic in threatened abortions, Uter. Hemorrhage.
Veratria. <i>æ.</i>		gr. 1/60 to 1/6.	----	----	<i>White Swallowwort.</i> In Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases.
" Unguentum.		Externally.	0.001	0.01	See Acetum.
* Verbena. <i>æ.</i> Officin- alis. <i>is.</i> Ext. Fl.		grs. 15-45. fl. dr. 1/4-1.	----	----	<i>Port Wine.</i> See Spts. Frumenti.
* Verdigris.		dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	3.00	<i>Sherry Wine.</i> Do.
* Viburnum. <i>i.</i> Opulus. " Ext. Fl.		fl. dr. 1/2-1 1/2.	1.00	4.00	
"		dr. 1/4-1.	----	----	
* " Prunifolium.		dr. 1/4-1.	2.00	6.00	
* " Ext. Fl.		fl. dr. 1/2-1 1/2.	1.00	4.00	
* Viburnin.		grs. 1-3.	2.00	6.00	
* Vincetoxicum. <i>i.</i>		grs. 8-15.	0.065	0.20	
			0.50	1.00	
Vinegar.		At discretion.	----	----	
Vinum. <i>i.</i> Portense.		Do.	----	----	
" Xericum.			----	----	

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>		<i>Actions and Uses</i>
<i>Viola</i> . æ.	gts. 8-30.	0.50	2.00	<i>Violet</i> . Expectorant. In Pec-
" Syrupus.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00	toral Complaints.
<i>Virginia Snakeroot</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Serpentaria</i> .
W ahoo.	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Euonymus</i> .
Water, { Spring. }	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Aqua</i> { <i>Fontana</i> .
" { River. }	Ad lib.	---	---	{ <i>Fluvialis</i> .
" <i>Avens</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Geum</i> .
" <i>Pepper</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Polygonum Hydropiper</i> .
" <i>Plantain</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Alisma Plantago</i> .
<i>Wax</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Cera</i> .
" <i>Myrtle</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Myrica Cerifera</i> .
<i>Whisky</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Spiritus Frumenti</i> .
<i>White Hellebore</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Veratrum Album</i> .
" <i>Indian Hemp</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Asclepias Incarnata</i> .
" <i>Oak</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Quercus Alba</i> .
" <i>Precipitate</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Hydrargyrum Ammoniat</i> .
" <i>Wood</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Liriodendron</i> .
<i>Wild Cherry</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Prunus Virginiana</i> .
" <i>Germanander</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Teucrium Scordium</i> .
" <i>Ginger</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Asarum</i> .
" <i>Indigo</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Baptisia Tinctoria</i> .
" <i>Potato</i> .	-----	---	---	<i>See</i> <i>Convolvulus Panduratus</i> .

" Yam Root.

Willow.

Wing Seed.

*Wintera. æ.

Wintergreen.

Witch Hazel.

Wolf's Bane.

Wood Sorrel.

*Woorara. æ.

Wormseed.

Wormwood.

Xanthorrhiza. æ.

Xanthoxylum. i.

* " Extractum.

* " " Fluidum.

* " Tinctura.

*Xanthoxylin.

*Xylol.

Yarrow.

Yeast

Yellow Dock.

" Jasmine.

See Dioscorea Villosa.

See Salix.

See Ptelea Trifoliata.

Aromatic, Stimulant.

See Gaultheria.

See Hamamelis Virginica.

See Aconitum.

See Acetozella.

Curari, Urari. Gen. Sedative.

Used in Tetanus.

See Chenopodium.

See Absinthium.

X
Yellow Root. Bitter Tonic,

similar to Columbo.

Prickly Ash. Alterative, Stim-

ulant, Sialagogue, Tonic. In

Chronic Rheumatism, Paraly-

sis of the Tongue, Malaria.

Used in Variola.

See Achillea.

See Fermentum.

See Rumex.

See Gelsemium.

Y

2.00

0.003

2.60

0.40

2.00

0.65

2.00

4.00

0.20

0.50

0.50

0.002

1.30

0.20

0.50

0.20

0.50

1.00

0.065

0.10

grs. 8-30.

1

30 to 20.

grs. 20-40.

grs. 3-6.

grs. 8-30.

grs. 3-10.

gtt. 15-60.

fl. dr. 1/4-1.

grs. 1-3.

gtt. 3-15.

Y

Actions and Uses.

See Menispermum Canadensis.
See Xanthorrhiza.
See Hydrargyri Lotic Flava.
 Used in Bronchial Affections,
 Catarrh.

Z

Zinc. The Chloride is a

very strong Caustic. Lotions of the Sulphate in Conjunctivitis, Gonorrhoea, Leucorrhoea. The Ointment of the Oxide in Chronic Skin Diseases. Internally is a Tonic to the nervous system, gr. 1 of the Sulphas to begin with. Used in Chorea, Epilepsy. The Oxide in night sweats of Phthisis, Gastralgia, Spasmodic Asthma, Diarrhoea of Children. Sulphate most reliable and prompt Emetic, in cases of poisoning.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dose for Adult.</i>	<i>Grammes.</i>	
Yellow Parilla.	-----	----	----
" Root.	-----	----	----
" Wash.	-----	----	----
* Yerba Santa.	grs. 15-45.	1.00	3.00
* " " Ext. Fl.	fl. dr. 1/4-1.	1.00	4.00
<i>Zincum. i.</i>			
" Acetas.	grs. 1/2-3.	0.032	0.20
" Carbonas.	grs. 2-6.	0.13	0.40
" " Precip.	Do.	Do.	Do.
" " Cerat.	Externally.	----	----
" Chloridum.	Do.	----	----
" " Liq.	Do.	----	----
" Cyanidum.	gr. 1/6 to 1/4.	0.004	0.015
" Ferrocyanidum.	grs. 1/3-2.	0.02	0.13
" Iodidum.	Externally.	----	----
" Lactas.	grs. 1/4-1.	0.015	0.065
" Nitras.	-----	----	----
" Oleas.	Externally.	----	----
" Oxidum.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32
" " Unguent.	Externally.	----	----
" " Venal.	Do.	----	----

* " "	Phosphidum.	gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$.	0.004	0.02
" "	Sulphas.	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -30.	0.032	2.00
* " "	Sulpho-Carbol.	grs. 1-3.	0.065	0.20
* " "	Tannas.	grs. 1-5.	0.065	0.32
" "	Valerianas	grs. $\frac{1}{2}$ -2.	0.032	0.13
Zingiber. is.	Ext. Fluidum.	grs. 5-30.	0.32	2.00
" "	Infusum.	gtt. 10-60.	Do.	Do.
" "	Oleoresina.	fl. oz. 1-2.	32.00	64.00
" "	Syrupus.	gtt. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	0.032	0.065
" "	Tinctura.	fl. dr. 1-2.	4.00	8.00
" "	Trochisci.	fl. dr. $\frac{1}{2}$ -1.	2.00	4.00
		gr. 4 of Tr. each	----	----

Ginger. Aromatic, Carminative, Gen. Stimulant. In Dyspepsia, Flatulent Colic, Enfeebled state of the Alimentary Canal. Agreeable Vehicle.

Aesculus read Aesculus, page 31.
 Wolf's Bane " Leopard's Bane, " 39.

Since the completion of the manuscript, the author has had brought to his notice Powdered Solid Extracts, the doses of which correspond with those of the Solid Extracts.

These are very convenient preparations, and well worth a trial by the profession.

FORMULAS AND DOSES OF HYPODERMIC MEDICATION.

All the following Solutions should be perfectly dissolved and carefully filtered.

Apomorphiæ gr. i, Aquæ Font ʒiiss, one minim
 $= \frac{1}{150}$ gr. Dose 5-20 m. (Prompt Emetic.)

Atropiæ Sulph. gr. i, Aquæ Font ʒxv, one minim
 $= \frac{1}{900}$ gr. Dose 5-20 m.

Caffein grs. x, Alcohol, Aquæ Font āā ʒiss, one minim
 $= \frac{1}{18}$ gr. Dose 4-18 m.

Camphoræ grs. v, Alcohol ʒi. Dose 6-30 m.

Coniæ gr. i, Alcohol, Aquæ Font āā ʒv, one minim
 $= \frac{1}{600}$ gr. Dose 5-15 m.

Chloral Hydrate ʒi, Aquæ Font ʒii. Dose 4-16 m.

Daturiæ gr. ss, Aquæ Font ʒi, one minim
 $= \frac{1}{960}$ gr. Dose 4-10 m.

Digitalin gr. ss, Alcohol, Aquæ Font āā ʒii, one minim
 $= \frac{1}{480}$ gr. Dose 4-8 m.

Ergotin grs. xv, Alcohol, Glycerine āā ʒiiss, one minim
 $= \frac{1}{20}$ gr. Dose 5-30 m.

Ext. Ergotæ Fl. Q. S. Filter carefully. Dose 10 m.

Hydrargyri Chloridi Corros., Ammonii Chloridi āā grs. iii, dissolve in Aquæ Font ʒiss, then

add Albuminis Ovi 3iiss, Aquæ Font 3v, filter and add Aquæ Font Q. S. 3x, one minim= $\frac{1}{200}$ gr. Dose 3-10 m.

Hydrargyri et Sodii Iodidi grs. iii. Aquæ Font 3iiss, one minim= $\frac{1}{70}$ gr. Dose 10 m. every other day.

Morphia et Atropia—Didama's Solution—Morphiæ Sulph. grs. xxiv, Atropiæ gr. i, Ol. Amygdalæ Am. gtt. i, Aquæ Font 3ii. Ten minims contain $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. Morphia and $\frac{1}{96}$ gr. Atropia.

Pilocarpin, Mur. or Nit. grs. iii, Aquæ Font 3iv, one minim= $\frac{1}{80}$ gr. Dose 10-20 m.

Potassii Iodidi 3i, Aquæ Font 3iv. Dose 6-20 m.

Quiniæ Sulph. grs. xv, Acid. Sulphurici Arom. Q. S., Aquæ Font 3iiss, one minim= $\frac{1}{100}$ gr. Dose 5-30 m.

Strychniæ Sulph. gr. i, Aquæ Font 3i. Heat in a test tube, or triturate in a mortar until all the crystals disappear. One minim= $\frac{1}{480}$ gr. Dose 4-15 m.

Woorara gr. i, Aquæ Font 3iii, one minim= $\frac{1}{180}$ gr. Dose 5-10 m.

Notes.—After drawing the required amount of fluid into the syringe, expel the small *globule* of air, by everting the syringe and pressing the piston upwards until a drop of the liquid appears on the point of the needle.

Draw the skin up and tense at the required place and press the needles through into the subcutaneous tissues, which done inject the fluid slowly into them; after the needle has

been withdrawn place the finger over the puncture for a short time.

Places to be avoided in puncturing: Veins, inflamed spots, bony prominences.

Places suitable for puncturing: Arm, thigh, abdomen, back, calves of the legs.

In hypodermic medication the dose is about one-half that required by the mouth, and the effects are more rapid, certain, and exact.

This manner of medication should be resorted to when immediate and decided results are required; when medicines otherwise administered fail to do good; when medicines are required the patient refuses or cannot swallow; when there is an irritable state of the stomach precluding exhibition by the mouth.

Solutions intended for hypodermic use should be neutral without acid or alkaline reaction.

The medicines should be rendered perfectly soluble and the menstrum perfectly free from foreign matters.

Alkaloids should be made fresh as required, since they spoil on long keeping.

Filtered rain or spring waters are preferable as a menstrum to distilled water which has been kept for some days.

DOSES FOR INHALATION.

Notes.—The first inhalations from a steam atomizer should be short, to prepare the patient for their use. afterwards they may be continued for ten minutes.

The patient should not take more than six to eight inspirations per minute, and should breathe deeply if the remoter air passages wish to be reached.

Inhalations should never be performed after

a hearty meal; and the patient should remain in-doors for thirty minutes after the operation.

The following are the quantities to be mixed with one ounce of distilled water, and used by means of an ordinary steam atomizer:

Acidi Carbolici, grs. ii-x. In Phthisis.

“ **Lactici**, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Solvent of false membranes. In Croup and Diphtheria.

“ **Tannici**, grs. ii-xx. In Chronic Catarrhal affections. Oedema of Glottis, and laryngeal ulceration.

Aluminis, grs. v-xxx. In profuse secretion from bronchi, large doses in pulmonary hemorrhage.

Ammonii Chloridi, grs. ii-xii. To promote expectoration in acute or chronic laryngeal or bronchial Catarrh, and capillary Bronchitis.

Aquæ Amygdalæ Amaræ, 3 i (*without addition of water*). Sedative in painful affections of the upper air passages, and paroxysmal Cough.

Aquæ Assafœtidæ, 3 i (*without addition of water*). In Asthma and Emphysema.

Argenti Nitratis, grs. ss-x. Smaller doses in follicular Pharyngitis, large in ulceration. A face shield should always be worn.

Cannabis Indicæ Extracti, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -i. } In spas-
“ “ “ **Fl.**, gtt. i-iv. } modic and
“ “ **Tincturæ**, gtt. x-xx. } irritating
Coughs, Phthisis.

Conii Extracti, grs. i-iv. } In irritating Coughs
“ “ **Fl.**, gtt. v-xv. } and Asthma.

Copaibæ, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. To diminish secretion.

Cubebæ Ext. Fl., 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -i. } In early stages of
“ **Tincturæ**, 3 i-iii. } Bronchitis.

Cupri Sulphatis, grs. i-xx. In chronic inflammations and ulcerations.

Ferri Chloridi, grs. $\frac{1}{3}$ -ii-x. } In early stages of
 “ “ **Tinct.**, gtt. xx-3i. } Phthisis in smaller doses. larger doses in chronic Pharyngitis and Laryngitis, pulmonary Hemorrhage.

“ **Lactatis**, grs. i-iii. In Anæmia when iron by the stomach is not assimilated.

“ **Subsulph. Liq.**, gtt. x-xl. In pulmonary Hemorrhage.

Hyoscyami Extracti, gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. } In Hooping
 “ “ **Fl.**, gtt. v-xx. } and Spasmodic Coughs.

Infusi Picis Liquidæ, 3i (*without addition of water*). In Phthisis, Gangrene of Lungs, Offensive Bronchial Secretions.

Iodinii Tincturæ, gtt. i-x. } In inflammatory
 “ **Liq. Comp.**, gtt. ii-xv. } affections of the Larynx and Pharynx, Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis.

Morphiæ, Acetatis, Muriatis, Sulphatis, gr. $\frac{1}{12}$ - $\frac{1}{6}$.
 In irritating Coughs, and for its constitutional effects.

Opii Extracti, gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. } Same as Morphia.
 “ **Tincturæ**, gtt. iii-x. }
 “ “ **Camph.**, gtt. x-3i. (*Filter.*) Do.

Potassii Arsenitis Liq., gtt. i-x. } In nervous
 } Asthma.

“ **Carbonatis**, grs. x-3i. } Same as Ammon.
 } Murias.

“ **Chloratis**, grs. x-xx. In chronic and subacute Catarrhal affections, especially where dryness.

“ **Bromidi**, grs. v-xx. In laryngeal Croup.

“ **Iodidi**, grs. ii-xxx. In Emphysema and chronic Bronchitis.

“ **Permanganatis**, grs. ii-v. Antiseptic.

Plumbi Acetatis, grs. ii-x. In obstinate, troublesome Colds not yielding to other medication, Pulmonary Hemorrhages.

Sodii Chloridi, grs. v-xx. In Phthisis, used to promote expectoration.

“ **Liq. Chlorinatæ**, ʒss-i. In Phthisis, Offensive and copious expectoration of chronic Bronchitis.

Terebinthinæ, Olei, Rect., gtt. i-ii. (*Mix with light Magnesium and Glycerine.*) In chronic Bronchitis, Gangrene of Lungs.

Zinci Sulphatis, grs. ii-v. Astringent.

VAPOR INHALATIONS.

One teaspoonful of the following formulæ added to one pint of water at the designated temperatures will be the dose for inhalation:

Acidi Hydrocyan Dil. ʒii, **Aquæ** ʒii. (80° F.) Sedative in Cough, Laryngeal Cough of Phthisis.

Acidi Sulphurosi ʒi. (60°-100° F.) Stimulant.

Ammoniæ Aquæ, Aquæ āā ʒss. (100°-120° F.) Stimulant in Chronic Laryngitis, Functional Aphonia.

Amyl. Nitrite, ʒi, **Alcohol** ʒi. (100° F.) Antispasmodic in Asthma, and Spasm of the Glottis.

Benzoini Tinct. Comp. ʒii. (130°-150° F.) Sedative in Acute Pharyngitis and Laryngitis.

Cubebæ Olei ʒii, **Magnes. Carb. Levis** ʒi, **Aquæ** ʒiii. (150° F.) Stimulant.

Conii Succ ʒii, **Sodii Carb.** grs. x. (140° F.) For one inhalation. Sedative.

Creasoti ʒss, **Magnes. Carb. Levis** ʒiss, **Aquæ** ʒiii. (120°-150° F.) Stimulant in Chronic Congestion of the Larynx and in Ozæna.

Terebinthinæ Canad. ʒii, **Magnes. Carb. Levis** ʒi, **Aquæ** ʒiii. (140° F.) Mild Stimulant and Resolvent, may be rendered more stimulating by the addition of 5 grs. of Camphor.

NASAL DOUCHES.

Chloral, Hydrate ʒss, **Aquæ** ʒvi.

Potassii, Permang. grs. ss-i, **Aquæ** ʒx.

Sodii, Hyposulphis ʒiss, **Aquæ** ʒiv.

Zinci, Sulpho-Carbol. grs. x, **Aquæ** ʒv.

The above are used in Ozæna, Lupus of the Nose, Nasal Eczema, and Acute Coryza.

EYE WASHES.

The following are the amounts to be employed to one ounce of Water:

Aluminis grs. i-viii.

Eserine gr. i.

Argenti Nitratis grs. i-x. **Plumbi Acetatis** grs. ii-iv.

Atropiæ grs. ii-iv.

" **Subacet. Liq.** gtt. i.

Duboisin grs. ii-iv.

Zinci, Acetatis, or Sul-

Daturiæ gr. ss-i.

phatis, grs. ii-iv.

TABLE I.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

B.=Boiling; C.=Cold; H.=Hot; Part.=Partially;
Rdy.=Readily; S. or Sol.=Soluble; Spg.=Sparingly.

* Refer to Table II.

Medicines.	In Water.	In Alcohol.
* Acidum Arsenios.	S. 1 in 100 C. 20 B.	Insoluble.
" Benzoic.	S. 1 in 500 C. 25 B.	Rdy. Sol.
" Boracic.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. 1 in 6.
" Carbolic.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Chrysoph.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. in B.
" Citric.	Sol. 4 in 3 C. 2 H.	Rdy. Sol. 80 p.ct.
" Gallic.	Sol. 1 in 20 C. 3 H.	Rdy. Sol.
" Oxalic.	Sol. 1 in 10 C. 1 H.	S. 1 in 4 C. 2 B.
" Salicylic.	Sol. in H.	Rdy. Sol.
" Succinic.	Sol. 1 in 25 C. 3 B.	S. 1 in 3 C. 1½ B.
" Tannic.	Rdy. Sol.	Soluble.
" Tartaric.	Sol. 1 in 2 C. 1 H.	Rdy. Sol. 80 p.ct.
" Thymic.	Sol. 1 in 330.	Rdy. Sol.
Aconitia.	S. 1 in 150 C. 50 B.	Rdy. Sol.
Aether.	Sol. 1 in 10.	Miscible.
Albumen.	Soluble.	Insoluble.
Aletrin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Alnuin.	Soluble.	" "
Aloin.	S. 1 in 60 C. 5 B.	" "
Alumen.	S. 1 in 12 C. 5 in 4 B.	Insoluble.
Aluminii Acet.	Soluble.	"
" Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 2 C.	"
Ammonii Acetas.	Soluble.	Soluble.
" Arsenias.	Part. Sol.	Insoluble.
" Benzoas.	Sol. 1 in 5.	Spg. Sol.
" Bicarbon.	Sol. 1 in 8.	" "
" Boras.	S. in H. less in C.	Decomposed.
" Bromid.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Carbonas.	Sol. 1 in 4.	" "

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Ammonii Chlorid.	Sol. 1 in 3 C. 1 B.	Soluble.
" Citras.	Rdy. Sol.	Sol. in B.
" Hyhpophas.	" "	Rdy. Sol.
" Iodid.	" "	" "
" Nitras.	Sol. 1 in 2 C. 1/2 B.	" "
" Phosphas.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Insoluble.
" Picras.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Sulphas.	Sol. 3 in 4.	" "
" Sulpho-Carb.	Soluble.	Insoluble.
" Sulphis.	Sol. 1 in 1.	Spg. Sol.
" Sulphuret.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Valerian.	" "	" "
Ampelopsin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Amyl, Acetate.	Insoluble.	"
" Iodide.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Nitrite.	" "	" "
* Amyli, Iodid.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Anemonin.	Spg. Sol. in B.	Sol. in B.
Antimonii, et Pot. Tart.	Sol. 1 in 15 C. 2 B.	Insoluble.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	"
* " Sulphas.	"	"
* " Sulphuret.	"	"
Apiol.	"	Rdy. Sol.
Apocynin.	Spg. Sol. in B.	" "
Apomorphia.	Soluble.	Soluble.
* Argenti Cyan.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Iodidum.	"	"
" Nitras.	Sol. 1 in 1 1/2.	S. 1 in 10 C. 4 B.
* " Oxidum.	Sol. 1 in 3000.	Insoluble.
Arnicin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Arsenici Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
" Iodidum.	Sol. 1 in 6 C. 3 B.	Sol. in B.
Auri Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	Insoluble.
* " Cyanid.	Insoluble.	"
" et Sodii Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Asclepiadin.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Atropia.	S. 1 in 200 C. 50 B.	" "
" Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol.	" "

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Barosmin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
*Barii Carbon.	"	Insoluble.
" Chlorid.	Sol. 6 in 13.	Sol. 1 in 400 B.
" Iodidum.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Bebeeria.	Spg. Sol.	" "
" Sulphas.	Soluble.	" "
Berberina.	Rdy. Sol. in B.	" "
" Sulphas.	Spg. Sol.	" "
*Bismuthi Cit.	" "	Insoluble.
" et Ammon.		
Citras.	Rdy. Sol.	"
* " Subcarb.	Insoluble.	"
* " Subnit.	"	"
* " Valerian.	"	"
Brominium.	Sol. 1 in 34.	Soluble.
*Brucia.	S. 1 in 320 C. 150 B.	Spg. Sol.
Bryonin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Buxin.	Rdy. Sol. in H.	Sol. in H.
Cadmii Iodid.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Sulphas.	" "	" "
Caffein.	Rdy. Sol. in H.	Sol. 1 in 20.
" Citras.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Calcii Bromid.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
* " Carb. Præc.	Spg. Sol.	Insoluble.
" Chlorid.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Rdy. Sol.
" Hypophos.	Sol. 1 in 6.	Insoluble.
" Hyposulph.	Rdy. Sol.	"
" Iodidum.	" "	Soluble.
* " Pnosphas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Sulphis.	Sol. 1 in 800.	"
* " Sulphuret.	Sol. 1 in 500 C. De- composed by H.	"
*Calx	Spg. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Chlorinata.	Part. Sol.	" "
*Calumbin.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. 1 in 30 B.
Camphora.	Sol. 1 in 1000.	Rdy. Sol.
*Cantharidin.	Insoluble.	Spg. Sol.
Caulophyllin.	"	Rdy. Sol.
Cerii Nitras.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
* " Oxalas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Chelidonin.	Insoluble.	Sol. in B.
Chelonin.	Soluble.	Sol. in Dil.
Chimaphilin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Chenoidin.	S. in 1500 C. 75 B.	S. 1 in 45 C. 4 B.
Chloral.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
“ Butylicum.	Soluble.	
Chloroform.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Cimicifugin.	“	“ “
*Cinchonia.	“	“ “
* “ Sulphas.	Spg. Sol.	Soluble.
*Cinchonidia.	Insoluble.	“
* “ Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 130.	Rdy. Sol.
Codia.	S. 1 in 100 C. 50 B.	“ “
“ Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol. in H.	“ “
Colchicin.	Spg. Sol.	“ “
Collinsonin.	“ “	“ “
Colocynthin.	Insoluble.	Sol. in H.
Conia.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
“ Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol.	“ “
Convallarin.	Insoluble.	“ “
Copaibæ Resin.	“	Soluble.
Cornin.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Corydalin.	Sol. in H.	“ “
Cotoin.	“ “	“ “
Creasotum.	Sol. in 80 C. 24 H.	Miscible.
*Creta Præp.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
*Cubebin.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. in B.
Cupri Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
“ Subacet.	Sol. 1 in 14 C. 5 B.	“ “
“ Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
Cypripediin.	Insoluble.	Soluble.
 	“	“
Daturia.	“	“
Delphiniin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Digitalinum.	“ “	“ “
Dioscorein.	Part. Sol.	“ “
Duboisin.		“ “
Elaterinum.	Insoluble.	“ “
Emetia.	Sol. in H.	“ “
Ergotina.	Insoluble.	“ “

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Eucalyptol.	Insoluble.	Soluble to a certain extent.
Eupatorin.	"	Soluble.
Eupurpurin.	"	"
Ferri Acetas.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Amm. Chlor.	Soluble.	
" Chlorid.	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
" Arsenias.	Insoluble.	Spg. Sol.
" Bromid.	Soluble.	Soluble.
" Carbonas.	Spg. Sol.	Insoluble.
" " Præc.	Insoluble.	"
" " Sacch.	Sol. 1 in 20.	"
" Carburet.	Insoluble.	"
" Chlorid.	Rdy. Sol.	Soluble.
" Citras.	" "	Spg. Sol. in Dil.
" et Ammon.		
Citras.	Sol. 2 in 1.	Insoluble.
" " Tart.	Sol. 2 in 3.	"
" " Sulph.	Sol. 1 in 3.	"
" Magnes. Cit.	Soluble.	"
" Pot. Tart.	Spg. Sol.	"
" Quin. Cit.	Sol. 2 in 1.	"
" Strych. Cit.	Rdy. Sol.	Sol. in Dil.
" Ferrocyan.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Hypophosph.	Spg. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Iodidum.	Sol. 1 in 1.	Soluble.
" Lactas.	S. in 45 C. Rdy. B.	Sol. 1 in 70.
" Malas.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Nitras.	" "	" "
" Oxalas.	Spg. Sol. in H.	Insoluble.
" Oxidum.	Insoluble.	"
" Peroxid.	"	"
" Phosphas.	"	"
" Pyrophos.	"	Sol. in Dil.
" Subsulph.	Soluble.	
" Sulphas.	Sol. 2 in 3.	Insoluble.
" Sulphuret.	Decomposed.	"
" Tartras.	Sol. 1 and 4.	Spg. Sol.
" Valerian.	Insoluble.	Soluble.
" Redactum.	Spg. Sol.	Insoluble.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Fraserin.	Solu'le.	Sol. in Dil.
Gelsimiin.	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Geraniin.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Gilleniin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Gossypiin.	"	Sol. in Dil.
Glycerina.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Guaiaci Resin.	Part. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Hamamelin.	Part. Sol.	Sol. in Dil.
Helonin.	Insoluble.	Soluble.
Humulin.	Sol. 1 in 20 H.	Rdy. Sol.
*Hydrag. Ammon.	Sol. 1 in 600.	Insoluble.
* " Chlor. Mite.	Insoluble.	"
" " Corros.	Sol. 1 in 15.	Sol. 1 in 7.
* " Cum Creta.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Cyanid.	S. 1 in 11 C. 2½ B.	Sol. 1 in 5 B.
* " Iodid. Rub.	Almost Insol.	Sol. 1 in 36.
* " " Vir.	" "	Insoluble.
* " Nitras.	Spg. Sol. in H.	Almost Insoluble
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Sulph. Flav.	S. 1 in 500 C. 300 B.	"
" Sulphuret.	Insoluble.	"
Hydrastin.	"	Sol. in B.
*Ingluvin.	"	Insoluble.
Iodinium.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
*Iodoformum.	" "	" "
Irisin.	Insoluble.	" "
Jalapin.	Soluble.	" "
*Juglandin.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
Leptandrin.	"	Soluble.
Leontodin.	Part. Sol. in C.	Rdy. Sol.
Liatrin.	Part. Sol.	" "
Lithii Benz.	Rdy. Sol.	Sol. 1 in 12.
" Bromid.	" "	Soluble.
* " Carbonas.	Spg. Sol.	Insoluble.
" Citras.	Sol. 2 in 5.	Soluble.
Lobelin.	Soluble.	Rdy. Sol.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Lupulina.	Sol. 1 in 20 H.	Rdy. Sol.
Lycopin.	Sol. 1 in 500.	" "
Magnes. Bisulph.	Sol. 1 in 20.	Insoluble.
" Carbonas.	Spg. Sol.	"
" Citras.	Rdy. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Hyposulph.	" "	" "
" Phosphas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol.	"
" Tartras.	Sol. 1 in 122.	Spg. Sol.
Manganesii		
Hyposulph.	Rdy. Sol.	Insoluble.
" Iodidum.	" "	Soluble.
" Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Phosphas.	"	"
" Sulphis.	Spg. Sol.	"
" Sulphas.	Sol. 10 in 13.	"
Menispermin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Monesin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Morphia.	Spg. Sol.	Sol. 1 in 30 B.
" Acetas.	Sol. 1 in 17 C. 1 B.	S. 1 in 44 C. 1 B.
" Murias.	Soluble.	Sol. in H.
" Sulphas.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Myricin.	Insoluble.	Sol. 1 in 200 B.
Narceia.	Sol. in B.	Rdy. Sol.
Narcotina.	Insoluble.	S. 1 in 100 C. 24 B.
" Murias.	Spg. Sol.	Soluble.
Niccoli Sulph.	Sol. 10 in 3 C. 7 B.	Insoluble.
Nicotia.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Panduratin.	Part. Sol.	Sol. in 70 p.ct.
*Papaverin.	Insoluble.	Sol. in H.
*Pepsin.	Part. Sol.	Insoluble. [H.
*Phosphorus.	Insoluble.	S. 1 in 320 C. 240
Physostigmin.	"	Rdy. Sol.
Phytolaccin.	"	" "
Pilocarpin.	Part. Sol.	" "
" Nitras.	Soluble.	" "
Piperina.	Insoluble.	S. 1 in 30 H. 1 C.
*Platini Bichlor.	"	Rdy. Sol. in B.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Plumbi Acet.	Sol. 2 in 5.	Spg. Sol.
* " Carbonas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
* " Iodidum.	Decomposed in B.	Decomposed.
* " Nitras.	" "	Soluble.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Subacet.	Soluble.	"
* Podophyllin.	Insoluble.	Part. Sol.
Populin.	Rdy. Sol. in H.	Rdy. Sol.
Potassa.	Sol. 2 in 1.	Soluble.
Potassii Acetas.	Sol. 3 in 3 C. 1 B.	Sol. 1 in 3.
" Bicarbon.	Sol. 2 in 8 C 3 B.	Insoluble.
" Bichrom.	Sol. 1 in 10 C.	"
" Bisulphis.	Spg. Sol.	Spg. Sol.
" Bitart.	S. 1 in 240 C. 16 B.	Insoluble.
" Boras.	Rdy. Sol.	Part. Sol.
" Bisulphas.	Sol. 1 in 2 C. 1 B.	Soluble.
" Bromid.	Sol. 1 in 3 C. 1 B.	"
" Carbonas.	Sol. 4 in 3.	Insoluble
" Chloras.	Sol. 1 in 12 C. 2 B.	Sol. in Dil.
" Citras.	Sol. 5 in 3.	Insoluble.
" Cyanid.	Rdy. Sol.	"
" et Sodii Tart.	Sol. 1 in 5.	Part. Sol.
" Ferrocyan.	Sol. 1 in 3 C. 1 B.	" "
" Hypophos.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
" Hyposulph	" "	Insoluble.
" Iodidum.	Sol. 4 in 3.	Sol. 1 in 6.
" Nitras.	Sol. 2 in 8 C. 5 B.	Insoluble.
" Permang.	Sol. 1 in 16.	Decomposed.
" Salicylas.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Sulphis.	" "	Insoluble.
" Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 10 C. 4 B.	Spg. Sol.
" Sulphuret.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Tartras.	Sol. 5 in 4.	Insoluble.
Prunin.	Part. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Ptelein.	" "	" "
Quassiin.	Spg. Sol.	" "
* Quinia.	S. 1 in 350 C 200 B.	" "
* " Murias.	Spg. Sol.	" "
* " Sulphas.	" "	Sol. in B.
" Tannas.	Insoluble.	Soluble.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
Quiniæ Valerian.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
*Quinidia.	S. 1 in 1500 C. 750 B.	Soluble.
* " Sulphas.	S. 1 in 300 C. 25 B.	"
Rhusin.	Part. Sol.	"
Rumisin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
Salicin.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
Sanguinarin	Insoluble.	" "
" Sulphas.	Soluble.	" "
Santonin.	Rdy. Sol. in H.	Rdy. Sol. in H.
Scutellarin.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Senecin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Soda.	Sol. 1 in 1.	Soluble.
Sodii Acetas.	Sol. 3 in 9 C. 6 B.	Spg. Sol.
" Arsenias.	Sol. 2 in 7.	Sol. 1 in 60 B.
" Bicarbon.	Sol. 1 in 10.	Spg. Sol.
" Boras.	Sol. 1 in 20 C. 2 B.	Insoluble.
" Bromid.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Sol. in Dil.
" Carbonas.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Insoluble.
" Chlorid.	Sol. 2 in 5.	Sol. in Dil.
" Hypophos.	Rdy. Sol.	Soluble.
" Hyposulph.	" "	Insoluble.
" Iodidum.	Sol. 17 in 10.	Spg. Sol.
" Nitras.	Sol. 1 in 2.	" "
" Oxalas.	Spg. Sol. in H.	Insoluble.
" Phosphas.	Sol. 1 in 5.	Spg. Sol.
" Salicylas.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
" Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 3.	Insoluble.
" Sulphis.	Sol. 1 in 4.	"
" Sulphuret.	Rdy. Sol.	"
" Sulpho- Carbol.	" "	Rdy. Sol.
" Tartras.	Sol. 1 in 2.	Spg. Sol.
" Valerian.	Soluble.	Soluble.
*Stanni Oxid.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
*Stillingin.	Spg. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
*Strychnia.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Acetas.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Sulphas.	Sol. 1 in 42 C. 1 B.	S. 1 in 82 C. 1 B.
*Syapnia.	Soluble.	Soluble.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>In Water.</i>	<i>In Alcohol.</i>
*Sulphur.	Insoluble.	Spg. Sol.
" Iodidum.	"	Decomposed.
Trillin.	Sol. 1 in 2000.	Rdy. Sol.
Trimethylamine.	Rdy. Sol.	" "
" Chlorid.	" "	" "
Veratria.	Insoluble.	" "
Viburnin.	Part. Sol.	" "
Woorara.	Soluble.	Soluble.
Xanthoxylin.	Insoluble.	Rdy. Sol.
Zinci Acetas.	Sol. 2 in 5.	Sol. 1 in 80.
* " Carbonas.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Chlorid.	Sol. 5 in 2.	Sol. 1 in 2.
* " Cyanid.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Iodidum.	Rdy. Sol.	Rdy. Sol.
" Lactas.	Soluble.	Insoluble.
" Nitras.	"	Soluble.
* " Oxidum.	Insoluble.	Insoluble.
" Phosphas.	Soluble.	"
" Sulphas.	Sol. 10 in 7.	"
" Valerian.	Sol. 1 in 50 C. 40 B.	Sol. 1 in 60.

* See Table II.

It must be borne in mind that while some substances are completely soluble in a hot or boiling solution, they are partially precipitated when the solution cools.

TABLE II.

Insoluble (or nearly so) in both Water and Alcohol;
What Soluble in.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dissolved by</i>
Acidum Arsen.	All Acids.
" Benzoic.	Rdy. Sol. in Aqueous Solution, 1½ pts. Phosphate or 4 pts. Sulphate of Sodium.
Ammonii Arsen.	Ammonia Water.
Antimonii Oxidum.	Tartaric, Muriatic and Acetic Acids, Aqueous Sol. of Benzoic Acid.
" Sulphas.	Strong Sulphuric Acid.
" Sulphuret.	Boiling Muriatic Acid and Oxide of Antimony.
Amyli Iodid.	Diluted Acids, Acidulated Water. Acetic Acid best.
Argenti Cyanidum	Aqueous Solutions of Cyanide of Potass. or Sodium, Chloride of Ammonia, Hyposulphite of Sod- ium, Aqua Ammonia.
" Iodidum.	Aqueous Solution of Cyanide of Po- tass., Alkaline Solution of Chlor- ides or Iodides.
" Oxidum.	Aqueous Solution of Ammonia, Sol- utions of the Alkaline Hypophos- phites, Chlorides, and Cyanides.
Auri Cyanid.	Aqueous Solution Cyanide Potass.
" Oxidum.	Muriatic or Hydrobromic Acids.
Barii Carbon.	Aqueous Solutions of the Chloride or Carbonate of Ammonia.
Bismuthi Cit.	Rdy. Sol. by addition of Aqueous Sol. of Ammonia, drop by drop.
" Subcarb.	Aqueous Solution of Carbonate of Ammonia, Muriatic and Nitric Acids.
" Subnit.	Dil. Nitric Acid.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dissolved by</i>
Bismuthi Valerian	Aqueous Sol. of Chloride Ammonia, Dil. Valerianic Acid.
Brucia.	Carbonic Acid Water. The Salts freely soluble in Glycerine.
Calx.	More readily dissolved by addition of Sugar.
Calcii Carb. Præc.	Cold Aqueous Sol. Chlor. Ammon.
“ Phosphas.	Sol. Chlorid. Ammonia, Dil. Phosphoric Acid.
“ Sulphis.	Solution of Sulphurous Acid.
“ Sulphuret.	All Acids. Soluble in Glycerine.
Calumbin.	Addition of Alkalies.
Cantharidin.	Benzoic and Hot Acetic Acids, Boiling Oil of Turpentine.
Cerii Oxalas.	Aqueous Sol. of Chloride Ammonia, Excess of Muriatic Acid. Decomposed by Nitric Acid.
Cinchonia.	Excess of Sulphuric Acid.
“ Sulphas.	Do.
Cinchonidia.	Do.
“ Sulphas.	Do.
Creta Præp.	Muriatic and other Acids.
Cubebin.	Acetic Acid, Fatty and Essential Oils.
Eupurpurin.	Sol in Water by add'n of Alkalies.
Ferri Arsen.	Muriatic and Nitric Acids.
“ Carbonas.	Aqueous Sol. of Chloride Ammonia, Carbonic Acid Water, Muriatic Acid.
“ “ Præc.	Do.
“ “ Sacch.	Muriatic and other Acids.
“ Carburet.	Do.
“ Ferrocyan.	Oxalic Acid, Concentrated Solution of Sulphuric Acid.
“ Hypophos.	Muriatic Acid.
“ Oxalas.	Oxalic and other Acids.
“ Oxidum.	Hot Nitric and Muriatic Acids.
“ Peroxid.	Hot Muriatic Acid.
“ Phosphas.	Hot Muriatic Acid, Aq. Ammonia.
“ Sulphuret.	Dil. Sulphuric and Muriatic Acids.
“ Pyrophos.	Phosphoric and Citric Acids.

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dissolved by</i>
Hydrargyrum.	All the Soluble Salts when rendered soluble become more or less decomposed, generally into a more poisonous salt
" Ammoniat.	Nitric and Muriatic Acids, Aqueous Solutions of Nitrate, Acetate or Sulphate of Ammonia.
" Cum Creta.	Muriatic Acid.
" Iodid. Rub.	Aqueous Solution Iodide Potass.
" " Vir.	Muriatic Acid, Partially (by decomposition) in Sol. of Iodide Potass.
" Nitras.	Muriatic, Nitric or Sulphuric Acid, Aqueous Solution of Ammonia or Nitrate of Ammonia.
" Oxidum.	Muriatic Acid, Aqueous Solution of Chloride or Carbonate Ammonia.
" Sulphas Flav.	Dil. Sulphuric Acid, Sol. of Sulphate of Potass. or Sodium.
" Sulphuret.	Decomposed by Dil. Nitric Acid, Boiling Concentrated Solution of Chloride of Copper.
Ingluvin.	Muriatic Acid added to Water.
Iodoformum.	Soluble in 7 pts. Ether, Fixed Volatile Oils. Water precipitates it from Alcoholic solution.
Juglandin.	
Lithii Carbon.	Carbonic Acid Water, Aqueous Sol. of Ammoniacal Salts.
Magnesii Carbon.	Carbonic Acid Water, Cold Aqueous Sol. Chloride Ammonia.
" Phosphas.	Sulphuric and Phosphoric Acids.
" Tartras.	When fresh, Sol. Chloride Ammon.
Manganesii Oxidum.	Acids, Heated Solution of Chloride of Ammonia.
" Phosphas.	Sulphuric Acid.
Myricin.	Ether, Naphtha, Oil of Turpentine.
Narcotina.	Soluble with combination in a Solution of Alcohol and Muriatic Acid, Cold Acetic Acid, Fatty and Essential Oils. [Acid.
Pepsin.	Water, acidulated with Muriatic

TABLE OF SOLUBILITY.

<i>Medicines.</i>	<i>Dissolved by</i>
Phosphorus.	Sulphide of Carbon best, 1 in 20 absolute Ether.
Platini Bichlorid.	Muriatic Acid, Boiling Aqueous Sol. of Caustic Potash.
Plumbi Carbon.	Acetic Acid, Aqueous Sol. Acetate or Chloride Ammonia.
“ Iodidum.	Hydriodic Acid.
“ Nitras.	Dil. Nitric Acid.
“ Oxidum.	Nitric and Muriatic Acids, Boiling Sol. Acetate of Lead.
Podophyllin.	Dissoves with combinat'n in Aqueous Sol. of Caustic Alkalies.
Quinia.	Acidulated Waters.
“ Murias.	Do.
“ Sulphas.	Glycerine, Sulphuric Acid.
Quinidia.	Acidulated Waters.
Stanni Oxidum.	Acids, Slightly in Boiling Solution of Chloride Ammonia.
Strychnia.	Dil. and weak Acids, Essential Oils, Sol 1 in 100 pts. weak Alcohol.
Sulphur.	Chloroform, Naphtha, Oil of Turpentine.
“ Iodidum.	Glycerine.
Zinci Carbon.	Acids, Warm Aqueous Sol. Chloride of Ammonia.
“ Cyanid.	Dil. Mineral Acids, Alkaline Cyanides, Aqueous Sol. Caustic Ammonia or Potash.
“ Oxidum.	Acids.
“ Phosphas.	Phosphoric Acid.

Glycerine approaches very nearly to diluted Alcohol as a solvent, dissolving all deliquescent Salts, several metallic Salts, as the Nitrates, Chlorides and Sulphates, the Alkalies and several metallic Oxides, and many vegetable Acids. A high temperature greatly increases its solvent power.

Alcohol is miscible in all proportions with Water. Wood Spirit, Chloroform and Ether. It is a good solvent for Resins, Ethers, Essential Oils,

INCOMPATIBLES AND ANTAGONISTS.

Fats and Alkaloids, especially when hot in the case of the latter.

Ether dissolves many organic compounds, as Volatile Oils, Resins, Fats, Alcohol, and most of the Alkaloids.

INCOMPATIBLES AND ANTAGONISTS.

Incompatibles may be divided into three divisions, viz:

- I.—**Chemical**—where substances so combine as to be inert (but may not be therapeutically so) or have distinct properties.
- II.—**Pharmaceutical**—a combination of substances which are physically incapable of mixing.
- III.—**Physiological and Therapeutical (Antagonists)**—a combination of substances which possess opposite therapeutical or physiological properties.

Absinthium — Acetates of Lead, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc, Tartar Emetic.

Acacia—Alcohol, Goulard's Extract, Nitric Acid, Tinct. Chloride of Iron.

Acidum Aceticum—Alkalies and their Carbonates. Alkaline Earths, Warm Water and Soap. Antagonists, Restoratives.

Acidum Arseniosum. See Arsenicum.

Acidum Citricum—Acetates of Lead, Alkalies, Alkaline Earthy Sulphurets and Carbonates, Acetate and Nitrate of Mercury. Antagonists, Restoratives.

Acidum Carbolicum—Chlorine, Mineral Acids, Metallic Salts, Red Oxide of Mercury, Sulphides, Saccharate of Lime.

Acidum Hydrocyanicum — Metallic Salts, Sulphides, Red Oxide of Mercury. Antagonists, Atropia, but it is too slowly diffused.

Acidum Lacticum—Alkalies, Mineral Salts.

Acidum Muriaticum, Nitricum, and Nitro-Muriaticum—Alkalies, and their Carbonates; Salts of Lead, Lime, Mercury, and Silver.

Acidum Oxalicum—Magnesium and Calcium.

Acidum Phosphoricum. *See* Muriaticum.

Acidum Salicylicum — loses its external antiseptic properties when combined with Alkalies.

Acidum Sulphuricum. *See* Muriaticum.

Acidum Sulphurosum and Sulphites — Mineral Acids, including Sulphuric, Oxidizing substances.

Acidum Tannicum—Alkalies, Albumen, Salts Antimony, Lead and Silver, Persalts of Iron, Gelatin.

Acidum Tartaricum — Alkalies, Alkaline Earths and their Carbonates, Soaps. Antagonists, Restoratives.

Aconitum — Animal Charcoal, Tannin. Antagonists, Alcohol, Ammonia, Ether, Digitalis, Turpentine.

Aether—Its stimulating and anodyne properties are antagonized by Arterial Sedatives, Aconite, Antimony, Oxygen, Quinine, Strychnia, Tetanizing Alkaloids.

Alumen—Alkalies and their Carbonates, Acetate of Lead.

Ammonium, its Preparations—*The Acetate, Veg-*

etable and Mineral Acids, Potassium, Sodium, and their Carbonates; Salts of Lead and Silver. Metallic Sulphates; *The Bromide*, Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts. Antagonists, Cold, Ergot, Belladonna, Digitalis; *The Benzoate*, Acids, Liq. Potassæ, Persalts of Iron; *The Carbonates*, Acidulous and Earthy Salts, Lime Water, Vegetable and Mineral Acids; *The Chloride*, Alkalies, Alkaline Earths and their Carbonates, Salts of Lead and Silver. Antagonists, Veratrum Viride, Aconite, Digitalis.

Ammoniacum. See Assafoetida.

Amyl Nitrite — Antagonists, Belladonna, Brucia, Digitalis, Ergot, Strychnia.

Angustura — Acetates of Lead, Corros. Sublimate, Caustic Potash, Infus. of Galls, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphates of Copper and Iron.

Anthemis — Corros. Sublimate, Gelatin, Infus. of Galls, Nitrate of Silver, Salts of Iron and Lead.

Antimonium, its Preparations — Salts of Lead, Tannic and Gallic Acids, and Infusions containing them. Antagonists, Alcohol, Coffee, Ether, Opium, Tea.

Armoracia — Alkaline Carbonates, Corrosive Sublimate, Nitrate of Silver, Vegetable Bitters and Astringents.

Argenti Nitras — Muriatic and Tannic Acids and their Salts, Soluble Chlorides and all substances containing them, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Tartaric and Sulphurous Acids and Salts. Antagonists, Restoratives.

Arnica — Acetates of Lead, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc. Antagonists, Ammonia, Alcoholic Stimulants, Camphor, Opium.

Arsenicum, its Preparations — Alkaline and Earthy Sulphurets, Astringents, Salts of Calcium, Iron and Magnesium.

Assafœtida—Acids, Neutral Salts, Arterial Sedatives.

Aurantii Cortex—Infus. of Bark, Lime Water, Sulphate of Iron.

Aurum, its Preparations—Milk, Eggs, Albumen Flour.

Barii Chloridum — Alkalies, Alkaline Earths and their Carbonates, Alum, Nitrate of Silver.

Benzoinum—Acids, Alkalies.

Belladonna—Animal Charcoal, Caustic Alkalies, Tannin and Vegetable Astringents. Antagonists, Bromides, Calabar Bean, Conium, Digitalis, Gelsemium Jaborandi, Nitrite of Amyl, Opium, Tartar Emetic.

Bismuthi Nitras—Alkalies, Vegetable Astringents.

Bistorta—Gelatin, Salts of Iron.

Bromides, of Ammonium, Calcium, Lithium, Potassium and Sodium — Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts. Antagonists, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Hyoscyamus, Stramonium.

Caffein — Tannic Acid, Iodide of Potassium and Mercurial Salts, precipitate it from a watery solution. Antagonists, Antimony, Opium.

Calamus—Acetates of Lead.

Calcium, its Preparations. See Potassium.

Calumba — Ammonia, Acetates of Lead, Chloride of Iron, Lime Water, Mineral Acids, Nitrate of Silver. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Camphora—Alkaline and Earthy Salts, water precipitates it from a spirituous solution. Antagonists, Arnica, Coffee, Arterial Sedatives.

Cannabis, Americana, and Indica—Acids, Caustic Alkalies. Antagonists, Strychnia, Fara-
daism.

Capsicum—Acetates of Lead, Alkaline Carbonates, Corros. Sublimate, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphates of Copper, Iron and Zinc.

Cardamomum—Acids, Corros. Sublimate, Sulphate of Iron.

Caryophyllus — Sulphates of Iron and Zinc, Tartar Emetic.

Cascarilla—Infusions containing Tannic and Gallic Acids, Lime Water, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc.

Cassia Fistula—Alcohol.

Castanea Vesca — Alkalies, Mineral Acids, Persalts of Iron, Salts of Antimony, Lead and Silver, Vegetable Alkaloids form insoluble precipitates.

Catechu — Do.

Chloral — Alkalies decompose it. Antagonists, Alcoholic Stimulants, Atropia, Belladonna, Strychnia, Galvanism.

Chloroform—Separates from mixtures when prescribed with weak Spirits or Glycerine, Soluble in Alcohol 10 in 6, Ether 1 in 7, Water 1 in 200.

Cimicifuga—The preparation of it containing Tannic or Gallic Acids are incompatible with the Salts of Iron. Antagonists, Gen. Stimulants as Alcohol and Ammonia.

Cinchona, its Alkaloids—Alkalies, Colchicum, Magnesium, Strong Acids, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc, Substances containing Tartaric Acid in a free state should not be given in combination with the Decoction or Infusion, Tartar Emetic, Tincture and Compound Tincture of Iodine; Alkalies, Alkaline Carbonates and Earths, and the Carbonates will precipitate the Alkaloids from solution. Antagonists, Iodine, Iodides, Salts of Copper, Lead, Mercury and Zinc.

Coca—Metallic Salts and Muriatic Acid with the Infusion and Fluid Extract. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Coccus—Acetate and Sulphate of Zinc, Sulphate of Iron.

Colchicum — Acids which renders the Tincture drastic, Alkalies render it milder in operation. Antagonists, Alcoholic Stimulants, Opium.

Colocynthis—Acetates of Lead, Fixed Alkalies, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphate of Iron.

Conium—Caustic Alkalies, Tannic Acid. Antagonists, Atropia, Brucia, Nux Vomica, Strychnia.

Contrayerva—*Tinct.* with water.

Copaiba—Mineral Acids.

Coptis — Acetate of Lead, Nitrate of Silver. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Cornus Florida—Antagonists, Catalytics.

Creta Præparata — Acids, Acidulous Salts, Alum, Chloride of Ammonium.

Cuprum, its Preparations—Alkalies, their Carbonates, Iodides, Lime Water, Mineral Salts (except the Sulphates), Vegetable Astringents.

Cydonium—Acids, Alcohol, Metallic Salts.

Digitalis—Cinchona, its various preparations; Sulphate and Tincture of the Chloride of Iron, Tannin, Acetate of Lead, Vegetable Astringents. Antagonists, Aconite, Atropia, Bromides, Gelsemium, Lobelia, Pulsatilla, Verat. Viride.

Ergota—Caustic Alkalies and Metallic Salts. Antagonists, Aconite, Bromides, Nitrite of Amyl, Veratrum Viride, Tobacco, Lobelia.

Eucalyptus Globulus—Alkalies, Mineral Acids, Salts of Iron, Lead, Mercury and Zinc. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Ferrum, its Preparations — *Carbonas*, Acids, Acidulous Salts, Vegetable Astringents; *Chloridi Tinct.*, Alkalies, their Carbonates; Solutions of Gum, Carbonate of Magnesium, Vegetable Astringents; *Citras and Tartras*, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Mineral Acids, Vegetable Astringents; *Sulphas*, Acetates of Lead, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Borate of Sodium, Iodide and Nitrate of Potassium, Lime Water, Nitric Acid, Nitrate of Silver.

Galla—Alkalies and their Carbonates, Corros. Sublimate, Lime Water, Salts of Bismuth, Iron, Lead and Zinc, Tartar Emetic, Vegetable Alkaloids.

Gelsemium—Caustic Alkalies, Tannin. Antagonists, Ammonia, Alcoholic Stimulants, Belladonna, Digitalis, Gen. Stimulants.

Gentiana—Salts of Lead and Silver, Sulphate of Iron. Antagonists, Alcohol, Opium, Strychnia.

Granatum—Sulphate of Iron.

Grindelia—Water precipitates the Oleoresine, Caustic Alkalies, Mineral Salts. Antagonists, Alcohol, Opium, Strychnia.

Guaiaci, Tinctura—Earthy and Metallic Salts, Mineral Acids, Sweet Spirits of Nitre, Water.

Hamamelis Virginica. See *Castanea Vesca*.

Heuchera. Do.

Hæmatoxylon. Do.

Hydrargyrum, its Preparations — *Ammoniatum*, Fixed Alkalies, Mineral and other Acids; *Chloridum Corros.*, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Acetates of Lead, Albumen, Fixed Oils, Glutin, Gelatin, Iodide of Potassium, Lime Water, Nitrate of Silver; Tartar Emetic, Vegetable Astringents; *Chloridum Mite*, Alkalies, their Chlorides and Carbonates; Alkaline

Earths, Salts of Copper, Iron or Lead; Iodine, Iodide of Potassium or Nitro-Muriatic Acid should not be prescribed in connection with it; *Oxidum, Flavum, and Rubrum*. Mineral and Vegetable Acids; *Iodidum, Rubrum and Viride*, Mineral Acids, Soluble Chlorides and Iodides; *Cum Creta*. Acidulous Salts, Alum, Mineral and Organic Acids.

Hydrastis — Alkalies, Tannic and Organic Acids.

Hyoscyamus. See Belladonna.

Ingluvin. See Pepsin.

Iodinium, and Iodides — Alkalies, Metallic Salts, Mineral Acids, Starch, Vegetable Alkaloids. Antagonists, Quinine, Digitalis, Restoratives.

Ipecacuanha — Salts of Lead and Mercury, Vegetable Acids and Astringents. Carbolic and Prussic Acids and Bismuth hinder its action.

Jaborandi — Caustic Alkalies, Metallic Salts, Persalts of Iron. Antagonist, Belladonna.

Kino — Acetates of Lead, Gelatin, Mineral Acids. Salts of Iron, Tartar Emetic.

Krameria — Do.

Lithii Carbonas and Citras — Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts.

Lobelia — Caustic Alkalies. Antagonists, Alcohol, Ammonia, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot, Strychnia.

Magnesia, its Preparations — Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts, Chloride of Ammonium; *Carbonas*, the same, and Bitartrate of Potassium, Lime Water; *Sulphas*, Acetates of Lead, Ammonia, Carbonates of Potassium and Sodium, Chloride of Potassium, Lime Water.

Manganese, its Preparations — Caustic Alkalies, Salts of Lead, Mercury and Silver.

Morphia, its Salts. *See* Opium.

Moschus — Corros. Sublimate, Infusions of Bark, Mineral Acids, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphate of Iron.

Myrica Cerifera. *See* Castanea Vesca.

Nux Vomica — American Hemp, Belladonna, Bromides, Calabar Bean, Chloral, Chloroform, Ether, Indian Hemp, Nitrite of Amyl, Opium, Tobacco, Woorara.

Opium — Acetates of Lead, Alkalies and their Carbonates, Astringent Infusions, Lime Water, Fowler's Solution, Nitrate of Silver, Salts of Copper, Iron, Lead, Mercury and Zinc. Antagonists, Antimony, Arnica, Atropia, Belladonna, Coffee, Colchicum, Pulsatilla, Sanguinaria, Strychnia, Tea.

Pepsin — Alkalies, Salts of Copper, Lead, Mercury and Zinc, which precipitate it from solution; Tannic and Gallic Acids. Creasote and Alcohol in sufficient strength to destroy its activity.

Pancreatinum — Do.

Phosphorus — Commercial Turpentine, Lime Water, Hydrated Magnesia, Charcoal.

Physostigma — Caustic Alkalies, Tannin, Vegetable Astringents. Antagonists, Atropia, Datura, Chloral and Tetanizing agents.

Phytolacca — Antagonists, Alcohol, Ether, Digitalis, Strychnia, Opium.

Pimenta — Alum. Alkaline Carbonates, Ammonia, Salts of Copper, Iron, Silver and Zinc; Vegetable Astringents.

Piper — Vegetable Astringents.

Plumbum, its Preparations — Alkalies, Albuminous Solutions, Iodide of Potassium, Metallic Salts, Natural Waters containing Carbonates,

Sulphates, and Carbonic Acid, Vegetable and Mineral Acids, Preparations of Opium, Vegetable Astringents.

Potassium, its Preparations—*The Alkaline Preparations*, Acids. Acidulous Salts, Sulphates of Sodium and Magnesium; *Arsenitis Liquor*, Acids, Alum, Chloride of Alum and Calcium, Iodides of Iron, Lime Water, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphates of Copper, Iron and Magnesium, Vegetable Astringents; *The Bromide*, Acids, Acidulous and Metallic Salts. Antagonists, Cold, Ergot, Digitalis, Belladonna; *Cyanidum*, Acids, decompose it and set free Hydrocyanic Acid; *Sulphas*, Acetates of Lead, Corros. Sublimate, Chloride of Calcium, Nitrate of Silver, Tartaric Acid; *Sulphide*, Mineral Acids, Solutions of Metals, Sulph. of Iron, Chlorides.

Pulsatilla — Caustic Alkalies, Metallic Salts, Tannin. Antagon., Alcohol, Digitalis, Opium.

Quassia—Acetates of Lead, Nitrate of Silver. Antagonists, Catalytics.

Quercus. See *Castanea Vesca*.

Quinia. See *Cinchona*.

Rheum — Corros. Sublimate, Lime Water, Strong Acids, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc, Tartar Emetic.

Rosa Gallica—Gelatin, Lime Water, Sulphates of Iron and Zinc.

Rubus. See *Castanea Vesca*.

Salix—Alkaline Carbonates, Lime Water, Solution of Isinglass, Sulphate of Iron.

Sanguinaria. See *Pulsatilla*.

Sapo—*Liniments containing it*, Alum, Chloride of Calcium, Lime Water, Metallic Salts, Sulphates of Calcium and Magnesium.

Sarsaparilla—Acetates of Lead, Infusion of

Galls, Lime Water ; Free Iodine should not be prescribed with it ; Alkalies favor decomposition of the Decoction and Fluid Extract.

Scilla — Acetates of Lead, Alkaline Carbonates, Lime Water, Nitrate of Silver.

Senna — Alkaline Carbonates, Lime Water, Strong Acids, Tartar Emetic.

Serpentaria—Acetates of Lead, Salts of Iron with the preparations of it containing Tannin. Antagonists, Arterial Sedatives, Depressants, Ergot.

Sodium. *See* Potassium.

Spiritus Aetheris Nitrosi—Alkaline and Earthy Carbonates, Sulphates of Iron, Tincture of Guaiac.

Stramonium. *See* Belladonna.

Strychnia. *See* Nux Vomica.

Tabacum—Caustic Alkalies, Iodides, Tannin. Antagonists, Alcoholic Stimulants, Ammonia, Belladonna, Digitalis, Ergot.

Tamarindus — Alkaline Carbonates, Lime Water, Salts of Potassium, Tartar Emetic.

Taraxacum—Acetates of Lead, Corros. Sublimate, Infusion of Galls, Nitrate of Silver, Sulphate of Iron.

Thea — Gelatin, Lime Water, Salts of Iron. Antagonists, Antimony, Opium.

Tormentilla—Alkalies, Salts of Iron, Solution of Isinglass.

Tragacantha—Acetates of Lead, Alcohol, Sulphates of Copper and Iron.

Trimethylamine—Alkalies, Metallic Salts, Mineral Acids, Vegetable Astringents. Antagonists, Belladonna, Digitalis, Opium, Stimulants.

Ulmus — Alcoholic Tinctures if added in quantity.

Uva Ursi—Gelatin, Salts of Iron, Tartar Emet.

Valeriana—Antagonists, Digitalis, Ergot, Quinine.

Veratrum, Album and Viride—Antagonists, Alcoholic Stimul'ts, Ammonia, Digitalis, Opium.

Zincum, its Preparations—Alkalies and their Carbonates, Lime Water; Acetates of Lead with a solution of the *Sulphate of Zinc*; Acids, many Metallic Salts and Soluble Carbonates, Vegetable Astringents with the *Valerianate of Zinc*; Milk, Mucilages, Common Soap, Tannic Acid.

Laws of Chemical Incompatability.

I. Two salts in solution may form by the interchange of their acids and bases, two insoluble salts which are precipitated, or a soluble and insoluble salt, the latter will generally be precipitated, or may form with the soluble salt a double salt.

II. When two salts in solution do not give rise to an insoluble salt no precipitate will result, though there may be decomposition.

III. An acid will decompose a salt—

(a) If the acid added be more fixed or more soluble than that of the salt.

(b) If the acid added can form an insoluble or less soluble compound with the base of the salt.

(c) If the acid added possesses a greater affinity for the base of the salt.

(d) If the acid of the salt be gaseous.

TABLE OF CAUSES OF DISEASES.

[From Tanner's *Clinical Medicine*.]

- I. Predisposing Causes.—1. Debilitating influences. 2. Excitement. 3. Previous disease.
 4. Present disease. 5. Hereditary constitution. 6. Temperament. 7. Age. 8. Sex.
 9. Occupation. 10. Climate.

- II. Exciting Causes.
- | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|----------------|------------|
| A. Cognizable Agents---- | { | 1. Mechanical. | { | 1. Endemic. | } Poisons. |
| | | 2. Chemical. | | 2. Epidemic. | |
| | | 3. Ingesta. | | 3. Contagious. | |
| | | 4. Bodily exertion. | | | |
| | | 5. Mental emotion. | | | |
| | | 6. Excessive evacuation. | | | |
| | | 7. Suppressed or defective evacuation. | | | |
| | | 8. Defective cleanliness, ventilation and drainage. | | | |
| | | 9. Temperature and changes. | | | |
| | | 10. Parasitic plants and animals. | | | |
| B. Non-cognizable Agents---- | { | | { | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

ERUPTIVE FEVERS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Incubation.</i>	<i>Day of Rash.</i>	<i>Character of Rash.</i>	<i>Rash fades.</i>	<i>Duration.</i>
Measles. <i>Rubeola.</i>	10 to 14 days.	4th day of fever, after 72 hours' illness.	Small red like dots, resembling flea bites, first appearing on temples and forehead, form'g blotches with simular borders.	On 7th day of fever.	6 to 10 days.
Scarlet Fever. <i>Scarlatina.</i>	1 to 6 days, occasionally 21 days.	2d day of fever, after 24 hours' illness.	Bright scarlet, rapidly diffused, first on chest and upper extremities.	On 5th day of fever.	8 to 9 days.
Typhus Fever. <i>Ship Fever.</i>	1 to 12 days.	4th to 7th day.	Mulberry colored maculae general and abundant over abdomen, extending to extremities.		14 to 21 days.
Typhoid Fever. <i>Enteric Fever.</i>	10 to 14 days, or suddenly.	7th to 14th day.	Rose colored papules elevated, few in number limited to trunk, fresh spots persisting		22 to 30 days.

Small Pox. <i>Variola.</i>	10 to 14 days.	3d day of fever, after 48 hours' illness.	Small round red hard pimples form'g vesicles (<i>umbilicated</i>), then pustules, first appearing on face and wrists.	9th d'y scabs form and about 14th day fall off.	14 to 21 days.
Chicken Pox. <i>Varicella.</i>	4 days.	2d day of fever, after 24 hours' illness.	Small rose vesicles which do not become pustular.	Slight scab of short duration.	6 to 7 days.
Erysipelas.	3 to 7 days.	2d or 3d day.	Diffused redness either of a dusky or yellowish hue with swelling.		
Roseola.	6 to 10 days.	After 12 or 36 hours' illness.	Rose colored spots not elevated, occurring irregularly at different points.	From 24 to 48 hours.	

INDEX OF DISEASES AND DEFINITIONS, WITH APPROPRIATE REMEDIES.

[Most of the Definitions are from Aitkin's
Science and Practice of Medicine.]

Abscess. — DEF. (A collection of pus into a cavity, the result of a morbid process.) *Belladonna*, internally and externally often prevents formation; *Camphorated Oil with Alcohol*; *Carbolic Acid*, injected after evacuation; *Counter-irritation*, around; *Ice*, to part; *Oleate of Mercury and Morphine*, diminishes induration of old, prevents new ones forming; *Poultices*, check formation of pus, if advanced hasten and assist maturation; *Permanganate of Potassium*, to part; *Salicylic and Boracic Acids*; *Sulphides, Sulphites, and Phosphates*, to arrest formation.

Acidity of Stomach. — DEF. (The presence of an unnatural quantity of acid in the stomach and its juices.) *Acids*, shortly before meals; *Alkalies*, only palliative; *Bismuth, Ipecac, and Nux Vomica*, in acidity of pregnancy; *Mercury*, when accompanied with clayey stools; *Lactic Acid*, before meals.

Acne. — DEF. (An affection of the subcutaneous follicles of the skin, appearing first as pimples, but suppuration generally following, leaving behind a red and thickened spot.) *Arsenic*; *Alkaline Lotions*; *Bismuth*, locally; *Hot Sponging*, in induration; *Iodide of Sulphur Ointment*; *Saline Mineral Waters*; *Sulphurous Acid*, diluted; regulate the functions of the bowels and skin.

Ague Cake. See Spleen, Enlarged.

Ague, Intermittent Fever.—DEF. (Febrile phenomena, occurring in paroxysms, the intermission being a distinctive feature, observing certain regular successions, dependent upon a peculiar aërial poison (*malaria*) characterized by unnatural coolness, heat, and cutaneous discharge; which prove a temporary crisis.) *Arsenic*, in long standing, and quartian type; *Apiol*; *Cinchona Bark*, its various preparations and alkaloids, viz., *Cinchonia*, *Cinchonidia*, *Quinia*, *Quinidia*; *Eucalyptus Glob.*; *Grindelia Squar.*; *Hydrastis*; *Cornus Florida*; *Cornin*; *Salicin*; *Willow Bark*, *Opiate*, full dose at beginning of cold stage; *Iodide of Potassium*, when it has resisted Quinine.

Alcoholism.—DEF. (A diseased condition dependent on too free use of alcoholic drinks.) *Bromides*, in the nervous excitement and wakefulness preceding delirium; *Chloral*, in delirium succeeding a debauch; *Opium*; *Oxide of Zinc*; *Phosphorus*, in chronic; *Tinct. of Capsicum*.

Albumenuria. See Bright's Disease.

Amenorrhœa.—DEF. (The absence or stoppage of the menstrual flow.) *Aconite*, where suddenly checked; *Aloes*, at periods; *Apiol*, where anæmia and functional inactivity; *Arsenic*, when due to functional inactivity of ovaries; *Cimicifuga*; *Ergot*, *Rue* and *Savine*, where want of tone in uterus; *Guaiaac*; *Hot Sitz Bath*, 5 or 6 days before period; *Iron*, where anæmia; *Myrrh*, and *Aloes*; *Pennyroyal*, where recent suppression; *Pulsatilla*, where sudden arrest from mental emotion or cold; *Sanguinaria*, where functional and no malformations; *Serpentaria*, where anæmia or chlorosis.

Anæmia.—DEF. (A condition depending on a diminution of blood coloring matter, the liquor sanguine being watery, and poor in albumen, and containing an excess of salts.)

Acids, added to purgative salts as a tonic to mucous membrane; *Arsenic*, where iron disagrees or fails to effect; *Cold Sponging*; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Chalybeate Waters*; *Hypophosphites*; *Iron*, especially the dialyzed; *Manganese*, increases the efficacy of Iron; *Malt Liquors*; *Nux Vomica*; *Phosphate of Calcium*, when weakened by excessive menstruation; *Pepsin*; *Pure Air*; *Transfusion*, *Spray of Lactate of Iron* when Chalybeates are not assimilated by the stomach.

Aneurism.—DEF. (A circumscribed dilatation of an artery, dependent on a lesion of its coats.) *Ergot* has been injected into aneurismal sacs; *Electrolysis*; *Iodide of Potassium*, in Aortic; *Veratrum Viride*.

Angina Pectoris.—DEF. (An affection characterized by a sudden severe burning or constricting neuralgic pain or spasm of a weakened heart, referred to the lower part of the sternum, extending through the chest to the left scapula, and up the sternum to the root of the neck. A tendency to syncope exists, associated with intense anxiety, and a sensation of approaching dissolution.) *Aetherization*; *Arsenic* lessens the severity of the attack; *Belladonna* to be long continued; *Colchicum*, if gouty diathesis; *Electricity*; *Mustard Plasters* over chest; *Nitrite of Amyl*, inhaled; *Opiates*, boldly pushed; *Phosphorus*; *Prussic Acid dil.*; *Stimulants*, for irregular and enfeebled heart.

Anthrax. See Carbuncle.

Aphonia, Loss of Voice.—DEF. (An affection of the larynx, causing the voice to be wholly or partially lost, the patient speaking in a whisper.) *Blisters*; *Belladonna*, in hysterical; *Camphor Liniment* or *Mustard Plasters*, locally; *Electricity*; *Shower Bath*; General attention to the condition and health of patient, if of syphilitic origin antisiphilitics should be resorted to.

Aphthæ.—DEF. (An ulceration of a mucous membrane, beginning in numerous minute vesicles, and terminating in white sloughs.) *Bismuth.* to part; *Borax*; *Coptis*; *Chlorate* or *Iodide of Potassium*, locally; *Quinine*; *Sulphurous Acid*, diluted applied locally; *Sulphites*.

Apoplexy.—DEF. (A cerebral disease, characterized by a sudden loss, more or less complete, of volition, perception, sensation, and motion, depending on a sudden pressure on the brain.) *Aconite*; *Bleeding*, either general or local, when dependent on active congestion; *Calomel* or *Colocynth*, as purgatives; *Croton Oil*, gtt. $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 hourly until free movement of bowels; *Cold* to head; *Cool, airy room* for patient to lie in; *Head should be moderately raised*; *Loosen clothing* around the neck; *Stimulants*, to prevent paralysis of the heart; *Stimulating and warming applications* to extremities when cold.

Arthritis. See Gout.

Ascites.—DEF. (A collection or transudation of serum into the cavity of the peritoneum.) *Apocynum Connabinum*; *Copaiba* in all forms; *Comp. Jalap Powder* or *Elatarium* as hydragogues; *Dry Diet*; *Jaborandi* or *Pilocarpin*; *Restrict* the amount of liquid the patient takes; *Stillingia* when due to hepatic disorders; *Tap the abdomen* if patient be moderately strong, and life endangered by obstructed respiration.

Asthma.—DEF. (A paroxysmal nervous difficulty in breathing, dependent on a tonic spasm of the circulatory fibres of the smaller bronchi. The breathing is accompanied by a wheezing sound, a sense of constriction in the thorax, great anxiety, and a difficult cough. Patient cannot recline.) *Aconite*, at beginning of fever; *Aether* or *Chloroform*, inhaled; *Alum* on tongue arrests paroxysms; *Assafoetida*; *Bromides*, in full doses; *Belladonna*; *Chloral*, to arrest paroxysms; *Cimacifuga*; *Coffee*, small

cup, very strong; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Dracontium*; *Eucalyptus Glob.*, in debilitated subjects; *Grindelia Robusta*; *Gelsemium*, in spasmodic; *Ipecac*; *Indian Hemp*; *Iodide of Potassium*, in 5 to 10 gr. doses; *Lobelia*, during paroxysms; *Narcotic or Arsenical Cigarettes*; *Opiates*; *Phosphates of Iron*, *Quinine or Strychnia*; *Pilocarpin*; *Quinine* prevents recurrence of fresh attacks when at short regular intervals; *Sprays of Assafoetida*, *Conium*, *Fowler's Sol.* in nervous; *Stramonium*; *Turpentine Stupes*.

Asphyxia of Infant after labor.—If cord pulsates it should not, as a rule, be tied for at least one quarter of an hour; but if the child appears to be in an apoplectic condition as shown by great swelling and lividity of countenance, the cord should be divided at once, and 2 or 3 teaspoonsful of blood allowed to escape; expose the face to the air, sprinkle it with cold water. Wet trunk and limbs with brandy, then rub them briskly with flannels. Artificial respiration; Galvanism; Remove mucous or clog of any kind from the mouth; Tickle the fauces; Dip child into cold, then into warm bath.

Astigmatism. — DEF. (A defect in the eye, in which the rays are not brought into one focus, but converge at different distances, so as to form two linear images at right angles with each other.) *Atropia*; *Duboisin*.

Balanitis. — DEF. (An aphthous inflammation of the glans, penis and prepuce.) Cover the sores with cotton wool and keep the penis clean; *Solutions of Alum*, *Nitrate of Silver*, and *Tannin*, to sores.

Barber's Itch. See *Tinea Sycosis*.

Bed Sores.—DEF. (A gangrenous affection of the integument, arising from arrested circulation, the result of a steady and protracted pressure.) Apply locally, charcoal, antiseptic

and stimulating applications; *Remove the pressure* and improve nutrition by aid of Stimulants and Tonics.

Biliousness. See Hepatic Disorders.

Bites, Poisoned. — *Alcohol and Ammonia*, internally as stimulants; *Caustic Potash*; *Extirpate* the part; *Nitrate of Silver*.

Bladder, Diseases of.—**Cystitis.** — DEF. (A catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the bladder.) *Alkalies*; *Buchu*. *Belladonna*, *Copaiba*, *Cubeb*s *Eucalyptus Glob.*, *Hydrastis* and *Uva Ursi*, when chronic; *Carbolic Acid*, a weak solution injected into the bladder to prevent decomposition of urine; *Hot Enema*, to relieve pain; *Ice* in rectum where heat is great; *Suppositories of Opium* and *Belladonna* in rectum; *Turpentine*. **Irritable.**—*Alkalies*; *Belladonna*; *Cantharis*; *Eucalyptus Glob.*

Boils, Furuncles. — DEF. (A small inflammatory tumor.) *Arsenic*, to be long continued; *Phosphates*; *Sulphides*.

Brain, Diseases of.—**Anæmia.**—DEF. (A condition due to general diminution of blood, local abstraction of blood, congestion of organs, diminished heart's action, compression or obstruction of arteries supplying the brain, diminution of the size of the cranial cavity by tumors, exudations, etc.) *Eucalyptus Glob.*; *Guarana*; *Phosphorus*; *Valerian*, *Camphor* and *Serpentaria*, as cerebral excitants; Remove exciting causes, maintain horizontal position. **Hyperæmia.**—DEF. (A condition depending on increased heart's action, slight resistant power of cranial blood vessels, increased lateral pressure in the carotids, paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves of the brain, compression of the jugular vein, energetic respiratory movements, excessive eating and drinking.) *Bleeding*, general or local; *Bromides*; *Chloral*; *Cold* to head;

Colchicum in plethoric subjects when acute; *Gelsemium*; *Derivatives* to skin and bowels. **Inflammation.**—*Bleeding*, general or local; *Blisters* to scalp; *Cold* to head; *Cupping*, after inflammation has subsided; *Cathartics*. **Over-Taxed.**—*Bromides*; *Chloral*; *Phosphorus*. **Softening.**—DEF. (This takes place where the access of blood to certain portions of the brain is prevented by closure of the afferent vessels, developement of collateral œdema in the vicinity of points of inflammation, tumors, etc., compressions of capillaries of certain sections of the brain, diseases contracting the cranial cavity.) *Phosphorus*.

Bright's Disease, Albumenuria.—DEF. (A constitutional affection culminating in a variety of structural lesions of the kidneys accompanied by separation of serum from the blood, and its presence in the urine, connective tissues, and cavities of the body.) *Aconite*, when kidney is inflamed in *Scarlatina*; *Alkalies*; *Cannabis Indica*; *Chloride of Gold* said to reduce the amount of albumen in the urine; *Cupping* over the loins when acute, patient robust; *Diaphoresis*, best way obtained by warm woollen wrappings; *Digitalis*, as long as dropsy exists; *Elatarium*, promptly when much dropsy; *Hydrastis* appears to lessen albumen in chronic; *Iron* to correct anæmia; *Jaborandi*; *Lead* said to diminish albumen: *Liniments of Digitalis*, *Iodine* and *Squill* rubbed over abdomen; *Pilocarpin*; *Pipsissewa*; *Quinine*; *Scoparius*; Drastic diuretics to be avoided in acute stage.

Bronchitis. — DEF. (An inflammation of the bronchi, or air passages leading to the pulmonary vesicles; the natural secretion at first arrested, but afterwards increased.) *Aconite* in acute stage; *Arsenic*, or *Arsenical Cigarettes* in chronic with emphysema and wheezing; *Amber Oil*; *Balsams of Fir*, *Peru* or *Tolu*; *Brown*

Mixture; *Cimicifuga* in acute after active stage; *Carbonate or Chloride of Ammonium* where diminished strength and profuse expectoration; *Comp. Iron Mixture*; *Cod Liver Oil* in chronic; *Cubebs*; *Copaiva*; *Digitalis*; *Dover's Powder*, with hot grog and also hot mustard foot bath before retiring; *Emetics*, *Flax Seed Tea* in young children when mild; *Eucalyptus Glob.*; *Fumes of Ammonia*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Creasote* or *Iodine*, inhaled to lessen expectoration; *Ipecac* to produce vomiting in children; *Lobelia* for paroxysmal dyspnoea; *Nitric Acid dil.* in 10 gtt. doses in chronic; *Opiates*; *Phosphates*, *Iodides*, *Camphor* and *Essential Oils* in chronic with profuse expectoration; *Quinine*; *Senega* in chronic and aged cases; *Serpentaria*; *Spray of Chlor. Ammonium*, *Cubebs*, *Iodine*, *Iodide of Potassium*, *Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ*; *Squill*; *Stimulating Liniments* and *Sinapisms* to chest for pain and soreness; *Tar*; *Tar Water Spray* where offensive bronchial secretion; *Tartar Emetic* to shorten acute stage; *Yerba Santa*.

Bronchocele, Goitre. — DEF. (A specific affection of the thyroid gland, causing enlargement.) *Biniiodide of Mercury Ointment* diluted so as not to produce vesication; *Iodine*, locally applied; *Iodide of Potassium* internally, also as ointment.

Bubo. — DEF. (An inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland or glands, particularly of the groin or axilla; of a specific or non-specific nature.) *Ice* to affected part; *Iodine* to produce vesication, also to relieve inflammation; *Iodoform* to broken; *Nitric Acid* to indolent broken; *Poultices*; *Sulphides*.

Burns and Scalds. — DEF. (Lesions caused by the application of heat.) *Collodion* painted over; *Cotton* wrapped around to exclude air; *Boracic Acid*; * *Carbonate of Lead*; *Lime Water* and *Sweet Oil*; *Palm Oil*; *Phytolacca*; *Solutions*

of Carbonate of Sodium or Potassium; *Turpentine*.

Calculi. — DEF. (Stone-like concretions.) — **Renal** (when in the kidneys). — *Diuretics*; *Fomentations* to loins; *Hydrastis*; *Narcotics*. — **Biliary** (when in the gall bladder). — *Chloroform* inhaled; *Alkaline Carbonates* to dissolve the stone; *Ice Bag*; *Hot Fomentations*; *Morphia* and *Atropia* hypodermically; *Phosphate of Sodium* persistently used; *Turpentine* and *Ether* equal parts internally. **Urinary** (when in the bladder). — *Benzoate of Ammonium*, *Potassa*, *Citric*, *Nitric* and *Tartaric Acids* when phosphatic; *Alkalies* when uric and lithic deposits; *Citrate of Potassium* in large doses when blood is present; *Hydrangea* relieves pain on passage; *Scoparius*.

Cancer. — DEF. (A peculiar malignant growth making constant progress, recurring after extirpation, destroying and causing absorption of invaded tissues, tending towards suppuration and infection of the lymphatic glands, thus reproducing itself at distant parts.) *Anodynes* to relieve pain; *Arsenic* diminishes pain and checks vomiting when of stomach; *Bismuth* for painful vomiting in scirrhus of stomach; *Bisulphite of Carbon* when of stomach; *Caustic Potash* as escharotic when in neck of uterus; *Cold* retards growth; *Conium* mixed with poultice to relieve pain; *Extirpate* early when it is admissible; *Iodoform* relieves pain; *Pepsin* to aid digestion when of stomach; *Sulphate or Chloride of Zinc* and *Chromic Acid* as escharotics to destroy it.

Carbuncle, Anthrax. — DEF. (An inflammation of a gangrenous nature attended by a severe sense of burning.) *Belladonna* with Glycerine applied relieves pain; *Dressing of Sulphites* and *Hyposulphites of Sodium*; *Free radiating incisions* at early stage; *Iodine* to produce ves-

ication; *Sulphides, Sulphites and Phosphates* to limit suppuration.

Caries.—DEF. (An ulceration of the soft part of a bone.) *Cod Liver Oil* when dependent on a constitutional state; *Inject the Sinus* leading to the carious bone with *Sulphates of Copper and Zinc* ãã 15 pts., *Sol. Subacet. Lead* 30 pts., *Vinegar* 200 pts.; *Phosphates; Sulphuric Acid*.

Catarrh, Coryza.—DEF. (An inflammatory process affording a copious discharge from the mucous membrane of the air passages.) *Alcoholic Drinks* at bedtime; *Alum* locally in chronic; *Ammonia and Camphor* inhaled; *Arsenic* in chronic; *Assafoetida; Aconite* where chilliness, aching, hot dry skin, and quick pulse; *Cod Liver Oil* when frequently contracted in slight exposure; *Chloride of Ammonia* in compressed pills; *Dover's Powder; Douches, Atomizers; Pulsatilla; Quinine; Tartar Emetic* in first stage; keep head and feet warm; *Tannic Acid* spray.

Cephalalgia. See Headache.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—DEF. (A malignant epidemic fever, of an acute specific character, of sudden invasion attended with painful contractions of the muscles of the neck and retraction of the head, progress very rapid attended with great prostration of the vital powers, severe headache and pain along the spine; generally fatal.) *Aconite* best combined with *Opium*; *Ergot* in large doses; *Embrocations* of a stimulating nature to spine and extremities; *Gelsemium; Mercury; Opium* in large doses until pain and rigidity are relieved; *Pulsatilla; Quinine; Veratrum Viride*.

Chancroid, Soft Chancre.—DEF. (A venereal sore or ulcer independent of syphilitic origin.) *Black and Yellow Washes; Caustics* to destroy, nitric acid best; *Iodoform; Poultices; Wash*

frequently and keep clean; *Sulph. Copper* ʒi, *Sage* ʒi, *Water* Oi, boil, use as lotion when in form of chronic ulcer.

Chicken Pox. See *Varicella*.

Chilblains. — DEF. (Painful inflammatory swellings on fingers, toes, or heel. consequent on exposure to severe cold.) *Balsam of Peru* when broken; *Cooling Ointments and Lotions*; *Tinct. of Capsicum* painted over when unbroken; *Tinct. of Iodine*.

Chlorosis, Green Sickness.—DEF. (A condition caused by a deficiency of blood cells, with a redundancy of the serous part of the blood.) *Arsenic*; *Chalybeate Waters*; *Dialyzed Iron* hypodermically; *Iron*; *Manganese* increases the efficacy of *Iron*; *Nux Vomica* combined with restoratives; *Oils and Fats* in chlorotic girls; *Wine* to aid digestion and assimilation.

Cholera, Infantum.—DEF. (A disease of infancy, occurring during the months of June, July, August and September, characterized by purging of variously colored fluids, and vomiting; the solitary follicles of the intestines more or less diseased,) *Acetate of Lead*; *Bismuth*; *Bromide of Potassium*; *Calomel* in small doses hourly; *Caffein* in depression of vital powers; *Oreasote* in doses of $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{8}$ gtt. after each vomiting; *Camphor*; *Carbolic Acids*; *Hot applications*; *Mustard Plasters*, and *Warm Baths* to restore heat of body; *Ipecac*; *Nitrate of Silver* after acute stages have subsided; *Oxide of Zinc*; *Quinine*; *Sulphate of Copper*; *Vegetable Astringents*. **Maligna, Asiatic.**—DEF. (A disease of miasmatic origin, characterized by diarrhoea, sudden muscular debility, tremors, vertigo, spasmodic pain in the bowels, depression of the respiratory functions and those of circulation, purging of serous bloody fluids, succeeded by vomiting and burning pain in stomach, coldness, and dampness of the body

and tongue, cold breath, excessive thirst, rapid and feeble pulse.) *Astringents*, *Camphor* in preliminary diarrhœa; *Calomel*; *Chloroform*, a few drops at a time to relieve cramps, nausea and purging; *Cordial Stimulants*: *Hot Applications* and *Mustard Plasters* to the surface; *Injections* of Brandy and strong Tea; *Morphia* hypodermically even in collapse; *Opium*; *Small lumps of Ice* frequently dissolved in mouth; *Strychnia* in collapse. **Morbus, Sporadic.** — DEF. (A disorder of hot climates and seasons, characterized by a sudden and violent vomiting, purging of acrid matters sometimes bilious, spasms of the muscles of the abdomen, cold surface rapid feeble pulse, prostration.) *Acetate of Lead* in early stages; *Arsenic* for vomiting; *Calomel*; *Emetics* when injurious and decomposing foods in the stomach; *Opium*; *Restrict amount of liquid* to tablespoonsful of ice water, or ice at short intervals; *Spinal Ice Bag* for cramps; *Spts. of Camphor* frequently.

Chordee.—DEF. (A painful lesion and downward curvature of the penis, experienced in Gonorrhœa.) *Aconite*; *Belladonna* and *Camphor* before retiring; *Bromides* in full doses; *Cannabis Indica*; *Cantharis*, one drop of Tinct. three times a day; *Chloral*; *Colchicum*, 30 gtt. doses at bedtime.

Chorea.—DEF. (A disorder characterized by an irregular convulsive action of the voluntary muscles, of a clonic nature, especially of the muscles of the face and extremities.) *Aconite*; *Arsenic* in large doses; *Anthelmintics* where worms; *Calabar Bean*; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Chloral* when jactitations prevent sleep; *Cimicifuga*; *Cuprum Ammoniatum*; *Conium*; *Eucalyptus Glob.* in debilitated persons; *Ferrocyanide of Iron*; *Iron* where anæmia; *Oxide, Sulphate and Valerianate of Zinc*.

Colds. See Catarrh.

Colic, Biliary. — DEF. (A painful affection of the biliary organs, indicative of superabundant or vitiated secretion of bile.) *Anodynes and Anæsthetics* to allay pain; *Calomel*; *Emetics* at beginning where nausea without vomiting; *Free the bowels* and allay gastric irritability.

Flatulent. — DEF. (A painful affection dependent of a weak and irritable state of the digestive system, excited by indigestible foods.) *Ammonia* when in children; *Assafœtida*; *Carminatives*; *Friction* upon the abdomen; *Lime Water* when in children with ejections of lumps of milk; *Opium*. **Lead, or Painter's.** —

DEF. (A series of morbid phenomena induced by absorption of the salts of lead.) *Anodynes* by mouth or rectum; *Alum* in large doses hourly; *Croton Oil*; *Iodide of Potassium* to eliminate it from the system; *Sulphureted Baths*.

Coma. — DEF. (A state of lethargic drowsiness, produced by compression of the brain, carbonic acid gas, poisoning or other causes.) *Blisters or Mustard Plasters* in rapid succession to all parts of the body; *Cathartics*, *Croton Oil*, *Diaphoretics*, *Diuretics* in uræmic; *Cold Douche* for stupor from drunkenness or opium poisoning.

Condylomata. — DEF. (Small tumors or wart-like excrescences of the skin or mucous membrane commonly situated around the scrotum, anus, buttock, perineum, or vulva.) *Alum*; *Black or Yellow Washes*; *Calomel*; *Chromic*, *Carbolic or Nitric Acids*; *Iodoform*.

Confinement, Labor. — (Terms applied to the process of child-birth.) *Cimicifuga* strengthens uterine contractions without prolonging them; *Cotton Root Bark*, or *Quinine* strengthen uterine contractions; *Ergot and Corn Ergot* strengthen uterine contractions but prolong them, to be used only when the os is dilated and no obstacle to rapid delivery exists, also in post partum hemorrhage where they are used in full doses; *Opiates* retard labor and allow a

tired patient rest; *Chloral*, *Gelsemium* and *Morphia* for after pains.

Conjunctivitis, Ophthalmia.—DEF. (An inflammation of the conjunctiva.) *Atropia* Sol. gr. 1 to 3i; *Alum* lotion in catarrhal after acute symptoms; *Belladonna* internally and locally; *Bismuth* in chronic; *Calomel* dusted on in phlyctenular; *Cleanse* the eye frequently when of infants; *Cod Liver Oil* when strumous; *Oleates of Mercury* and *Morphia* to the eyelids in palpebral; *Sharp purging* at beginning, afterwards keep bowels open; *Solutions* Sulph. Copper, Nit. Silver, Tannin, Sulph. Zinc, and Acet. Lead to eye.

Constipation. — DEF. (A tardiness in evacuation from the bowels, or very hard fæces expelled with great difficulty, due to diminution of action of muscular coat or secretions of the intestines, or both.) *Aloes*, *Colocynth*, *Physostigma*, *Podophollin* where there is torpor; *Assafetida*; *Belladonna* in habitual; *Castor Oil*; *Cod Liver Oil* in obstinate cases of children; *Croton Oil* in cases where other remedies fail; *Enemata* of salt water, or salt water, soap and oil; *Epsom*, *Glauber's* or *Rochelle Salts*; *Gamboge*; *Hydrastis*, *Stillingia*, *Chloride of Ammonium* where deficient secretion; *Jalap*; *Juglans*; *Nux Vomica* combined with *Rhubarb*, *Aloes*, or *Colocynth*, given before meals; *Tart. and Bitart. of Potassium*.

Consumption. See Phthisis.

Convulsions. — DEF. (Violent perversions of movements, agitation of limbs or body, usually marked by clonic spasm.) *Assafetida* and *Bromides* in all forms; *Aetherization*; *Chloral* in puerperal and infantile; *Enemata* of *Castor Oil*, soap and water, when the abdomen is swollen and no movements from the bowels; *Garlic*; *Ice* to head; *Mustard Baths*; *Morphia* in uræmic and puerperal; *Oil of Amber*; *Spinal Ice Bag*.

Coryza. See Catarrh.

Cough.—DEF. (A violent spasmodic expulsion of air from the lungs or air passages.) *Alum Spray* or *Cod Liver Oil* in chronic; *Belladonna*; *Chloroform* where spasmodic; *Chloral* for night cough of Phthisis; *Castanea Vesca*; *Gelsemium*; *Horse Chestnut*; *Iodine* inhaled; *Ipecac* in obstinate wheezing cough; *Opium*; *Prussic Acid* dil.; *Senega*; *Spray of Bitter Almonds* in paroxysmal, *Cannabis Indica* in spasmodic and irritating, *Conium*, *Morphia* in irritating, *Hycoscyamus* in spasmodic; *Tar* in winter cough; *Tonics and Chalybeates* where nervous; *Wild Cherry Bark*.

Croup, Laryngitis, with Exudation.—DEF. (A specific disease, accompanied by an exudation of albuminous material upon the mucous membrane of the glottis, epiglottis, trachea, and larynx.) *Aconite* in spasmodic laryngitis; *Alum* in 5ss doses as emetic; *Antimony*; *Cold Compresses* over throat as soon as signs of croupous laryngitis sets in; *Cold water poured on head* while in a warm bath when carbonic acid poisoning threatens; *Chlorate of Potassium*; *Emetics* three or four times a day when great impediment to breathing; *Lactic Acid* by atomizer as a solvent of false membranes; *Leeches* 2 to 5 over top of sternum in early stage; *Mercury*, get the patient under the influence of this drug as speedily as possible; *Oleate of Mercury* rubbed over chest and throat; *Poultices* or *hot applications* around the neck; *Quinine* to support strength; *Room* to be kept charged with *vapor of boiling water* or *slacking of lime*; *Stimulants* to support child; *Yellow Sulphate of Mercury* is a most prompt emetic in doses of from 3 to 5 grs.

Cystitis. See Bladder, Diseases of.

Debility.—DEF. (A decay or enfeeblement of strength, of either mind or body.) *Alcoholic Drinks*; *Arsenic* in old and enfeebled persons

with breathlessness from weakened heart; *Cinchona*; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Eucalyptus Glob.*; *Hydrastis*; *Hypophosphites*, *Phosphates* and *Phosphorus* where nervous; *Iron* where anæmia; *Quinine*; *Strychnia* in nervous exhaustion; *Vegetable Bitters*.

Delirium.—DEF. (Usually symptomatic, a fitful rambling way of talking, an agitated condition of the mind.) *Antimony* or *Belladonna* when of fevers; *Chlorai*, *Bromides*, or *Opium* best where traumatic; *Chlorai*, *Bromides*, *Carb. of Ammonium*, *Capsicum*, *Opium*, *Digitalis* in *Delirium Tremens*; *Quinine*.

Dentition.—DEF. (A term applied to the teething of infants.) *Belladonna*; *Bromides* for irritability and convulsions; *Hyoscyamus*; *Hypophosphites*; *Laxatives*.

Diabetes.—DEF. (A constitutional disease produced through errors of assimilation, characterized by excessive discharge of urine, more or less saccharine, excessive thirst, and progressive emaciation.) *Abstinence* from all amylaceous foods, solids or liquids containing sugar; *Alkaline Waters* when of hepatic origin; *Arsenic* in thin subjects with faulty condition of assimilation; *Belladonna*; *Bran cakes* as a substitute for bread; *Bromides*; *Citrate of Ammonium* and *Wine of Colchicum*; *Ergot*; *Jaborandi*; *Lactic Acid*; *Milk diet* exclusively; *Nux Vomica* in mellitus; *Opium*; *Phosphorus*; *Yeast*.

Diarrhœa.—DEF. (Too frequent liquid evacuations of fæces, owing to inflammation or irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.) *Alkalies* when due to acidity; *Alum* in chronic; *Ammonia* in after stages when mucous membrane continues to pour out a watery discharge; *Arsenic* after meals when excited by food; *Acetate of Lead*, *Camphor*, *Capsicum*, *Lime Water* and *Chalk* in summer

diarrhœa of children; *Bismuth*, *Chalybeate Waters*, *Oxalate and Nitrate of Cerium*, *Ergot*, *Sulphate of Copper and Tannin* in chronic; *Brandy* in summer; *Calomel or Grey Powder* in infants; *Cold Bark*, *Coto* and *Mineral Acids* in colliquative; *Caffein* in atonic and phthisical; *Columbo* when due to relaxation without inflammation; *Catechu*; *Castor Oil* in early stages to carry away any irritant; *Iron*, the astringent preparations; *Ipecac*; *Little food* at a time but frequently, in all forms of infantile; *Mercury* when clayey stinking stools, catarrhal state of intestinal mucous membrane and hepatic duct; *Nitrate of Silver* when occurring in Phthisis and Typhoid; *Nux Vomica* in atonic; *Oxide of Zinc*; *Opium*; *Phosphate of Calcium*; *Quinine* when periodical and due to malaria; Regulate the diet.

Diphtheria. — DEF. (An acute specific disease running a course of from 8 to 14 days, characterized by a spreading inflammation of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, attended with lymph exudation, swelling of the submaxillary and cervical glands, and also the spleen. Early appearance of albumen in the urine, and sometimes a nervous phenomena of progressing paralysis.) *Belladonna* when much depression; *Calomel and Dover's Powder*; *Chlorate of Potassium* ʒi in Aq. ʒi, tablespoonful every 2 hours; *Fumes of Black Oxide of Mercury* grs. 10, inhaled every 2 hours; *Ice Bag* to throat; *Ice* to be sucked continually; *Iron* especially the Tinct. of the Chloride with Quinine; *Lactic Acid Spray*; *Lime slacked* in the room; *Medicated Sprays*; *Mercurial Ointments or Oleates* rubbed over throat and neck; *Permanganate of Potassium* ʒ½ to Aq. ʒi, applied cautiously for sloughing throat; *Quinine*; *Salicylic Acid* alternating with Tinct. Chloride of Iron; *Stimulants* where depression; *Sulphur* applied to throat in powder form; *Sulphuric*

Acid dil.; *Strychnia* hypodermically for paralysis; *Tannic Acid* spray; *Zinc Oxide*.

Dropsies.—DEF. (Usually symptomatic, characterized by the accumulation of serum in the areolar tissues, with or without effusions into the serous cavities.) *Acet. of Potassium*; *Bitart. of Potassium* to prevent effete accumulations; *Blisters*; *Chalybeate Waters*; *Copaiba* the resin in Ascites and Bright's Disease; *Colocynth*; *Colchicum* when of cardiac and hepatic origin; *Dry Diet*; *Digitalis* especially when due to cardiac trouble; *Elaterium*; *Erigeron*; *Gamboge*; *Jaborandi*; *Juniper* in Scarlatina Dropsy; *Multiple small punctures* to allow escape of fluid where much oedema; *Nitric Acid dil.* when of hepatic origin; *Pilocarpin*; *Purging and Diuresis* where suppression of the functions of the skin and kidneys; *Squill* in all varieties; *Scoparius*.

Dysentery.—DEF. (A specific inflammation of the colon, lenticular glands, accompanied by griping pains in the bowels followed by straining or mucous or bloody stools, with little or no feculent matters.) *Acet. of Lead* in acute and chronic; *Alum*, *Arsenic*, *Catechu*, *Ergot*, *Inunction of Oils*, *Sulph. of Zinc*, and *Tannin* in chronic; *Bael Fruit*; *Bismuth*; *Calomel* and *Opium*; *Emollients* early; *Enemata* containing 5 to 10 gtt. Creasote or Astringents; *Fomentations* over the abdomen; *Hamamelis* when the discharges contain blood; *Ipecac*; *Mercurial Chalk* or *Calomel* in small but repeated doses; *Nux Vomica* in some forms of epidemic; *Opium* and *Sweet Oil* at beginning; *Rhatany*; *Sulphate of Magnesium* in acute.

Dysmenorrhœa.—DEF. (A painful and difficult menstruation.) *Arsenic* when accompanied by membranous discharge from uterus or bowels; *Belladonna*, *Apiol*, *Nux Vomica*, *Galvanism* and *Nitrite of Amyl* when neuralgic; *Camphor*; *Cannabis Indica*; *Ergot* in congestive; *Guaiaac*

when due to rheumatism or neuralgia; *Gelsemium*; *Hyoscyamus*; *Iron*; *Opiates*; Remove cause of trouble.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion.—DEF. (A difficult and disordered state of digestion; impairment of the functions of the stomach with or without other disease.) *Alcoholic Drinks, Wine and Carminatives* in atonic dyspepsia of the sedentary; *Absinthium*; *Alkalies* shortly before meals increase the flow of gastric juice; *Alteratives* when dependent on the liver; *Aletris* in chronic; *Arsenic* in irritable where diarrhœa is excited by food; *Bismuth with Vegetable Charcoal* in flatulence; *Chalybeate Waters*; *Creasote* for stomachic pains after eating; *Cod Liver Oil* in "craving"; *Eupatorium*; *Lactic Acid, Hydrastis, Eucalyptus Glob., Sanguinaria and Simple Bitters* in atonic; *Iron*; *Ignatia*; *Mineral Acids* where evacuation of offensive gases; *Manganese* when in gouty persons; *Nux Vomica* where debility, heartburn, flatulence and hysteria; *Oxide and Nitrate of Silver, Chloride of Gold and Sodium* when nervous; *Oils of Cajuput and Lavender* where stomach ache; *Pepsin or Inghuvin* when dependent on diminution of that article; *Quinine* in atonic and combined with *Citrate of Iron* where anæmia; *Sulphurous Acid dil.* when acid fermentations.

Ear, Diseases of. — *Aconite* in inflammation, also *Leeches* behind the ear; *Glycerate of Tannin, Sol. of Permanganate of Potassium* poured into the ear, in otorrhœa when no acute inflammation of the meatus; *Lead Solutions* injected when acute stage has subsided; *Lime Water* as a wash when active stage is present; *Tinct. of Opium* 1 to 4 parts of *Sweet Oil* to be dropped into ear in inflammation.

Ecthyma. — DEF. (A pustular disease of the skin, the pustules being large, and encircled by a red and inflamed margin.) *Cod Liver Oil, Iodide of Iron, and Quinine* to tone up the sys-

tem; *Iodide of Potassium* with strong bitters when the result of syphilis; *Remove the crusts* and treat the exposed surface with *Black or Yellow Wash*.

Eczema. — DEF. (An eruption consisting of minute vesicles, mostly clustered together, developed on red, and slightly raised surfaces, vesicles soon become opaque giving rise to thin scales, which when detached leave no permanent discoloration.) *Alum* to check profuse discharge; *Arsenic* in chronic, it is apt to aggravate the acute; *Alterative treatment*; *Alkaline* applications where much serous discharge; *Bismuth* dusted over; *Borax* when of scalp and ears; *Benzoin* the Comp. Tinct. applied when much itching; *Diuretics*; *Diaphoretics*; *Emollients*; *Lead*, lotions of, when inflammation is present; *Light Diet*; *Lime Water* as a sedative to check discharge; *Mercurial Ointments or Oleates* when of hairy parts; *Oxide of Lime* dusted over; *Phytolacca*, the extract applied to the part; *Sulphur Baths*; *Sulphides* as a wash but not in acute stage; *Zinc, Ointment or Oleate* after inflammation has subsided.

Emphysema. — DEF. (An enlargement of the air cells of the lungs by dilatation, attended with gradual effacement of the functional blood vessels distributed over their walls; anæmia of the lung in the affected parts, tending to dilatation of the right side of the heart, with anasarca; in interlobular the meshes of the connective tissues of the lungs are infiltrated with air.) *Arsenic or Chloral* for shortness of breath brought on by catching cold; *Avoid* prolonged expiratory efforts; *Chlorate or Bromide of Potassium*; *Cod Liver Oil* continued for a long time; *Grindelia Robusta*; *Hypophosphites of Iron and Quinine*; *Iodide of Potassium*; *Indian Hemp*; *Iron*; *Lobelia* allays dyspnoea; *Phosphites*; *Prussic Acid dil.*

Sprays of Assafoetida, Potassium Iodide; Tinct. of Valerian with Stimulants; Treat the bronchitis which is generally present.

Empyema.—DEF. (The accumulation of pus in the pleural cavity, the result of pleurisy which has terminated in suppuration; false empyema is the result of the bursting of an abscess into the pleural cavity.) *Carbolic Acid* a weak solution injected after evacuation; *Chlorine Solution* for washing out the cavity. *Evacuate the cavity* for thoracic paracentesis; *Iodine*, the Tinct. injected after evacuation; *Quinine; Stimulants* and nutritious diet to keep up the patient's strength.

Enteric Fever. See Typhoid Fever.

Epididymitis.—DEF. (An inflammation of the epididymis, sometimes involving the secreting structure of the testicle.) *Antimonials; Acet. of Lead and Opium* as lotion; *Brisk Cathartics; Light diet and perfect rest; Leeches; Support the testicle.*

Epilepsy. — DEF. (A complex nervous condition, characterized by a sudden and complete loss of consciousness, associated with convulsions, at first tonic but subsequently clonic, and ultimately impeding the respiratory process. The attack lasting from two to twenty minutes, is followed by some exhaustion and sleep. The expression of epileptic state varies from the most severe paroxysms to simple vertigo, a momentary suspension of consciousness, a fixity of gaze, a totter of step, and a confusion which appears and disappears almost instantaneously, and which only the patient can recognize.) *Arsenic* in epileptiform vertigo; *Bromides; Belladonna; Copper; Indian Hemp; Iron* where anæmia; *Iodide of Potassium* combined with the Bromide; *Musk; Nitrite of Amyl* inhaled may ward off the attack; *Oxide of Zinc; Physostigma; Strychnia* in idiopathic;

Silver; Valerian; Attention to the diet and digestive functions.

Epistaxis.—DEF. (A bleeding from the nose.) *Digitalis; Ergot; Plug the anterior and posterior nares; Tinct. of Chlor. of Iron, Chloride of Manganese, Powdered Tannin* by insufflators; *Weak Solution of Monsel's Solution* by means of an atomizer.

Erysipelas. — DEF. (A febrile disease, associated with a peculiar eruption of the skin. The inflammation which attends this eruption is apt to spread, indefinitely, and may involve the areolar tissue beneath the skin.) *Aconite*, in idiopathic, and in beginning often cuts it short; *Belladonna* when idiopathic and facial; *Carbonate of Ammonia* internally as a stimulant; *Carbolic Acid* injected; *Cosmoline* to affected part; *Free Stimulation; Iron* large doses (gtt. x to 3i) of the Tinct. of the Chloride frequently repeated; *Liq. Guttæ Perchæ; Nitrate of Silver* either in substance or strong solution applied to inflamed surface; *Nutritious diet; Oil inunctions; Permanganate of Potassium* internally; *Quinine; Saline Cathartics; Sulphides; Turpentine* internally when cardiac weakness, dissolved state of the blood, depression of the vaso-motor system.

Erythema. — DEF. (A uniform redness, with puffiness of the skin, distributed in distinct patches of some size, accompanied by little constitutional disturbance.) *Belladonna*, sufficient to maintain slight physiological action; *Bismuth* applied when about the genitals of infants; *Mineral Acids* when imperfect digestion and assimilation; *Quinine* in nodosum; *Zinc*, the Ointment or Oleate.

Excoriations.—DEF. (An abrasion or removal of the skin.) *Bismuth, Chalk, Lycopodium, and Starch* applied to surface.

Faintings, Syncope.—DEF. (Complete and sudden loss of sensation and motion, with diminution or entire suspension of the pulsations of the heart and respiratory movements.) *Alcohol* when heart is enfeebled by fright; *Ammonia* or *volatile substances* breathed; *Cold Water* thrown upon the face; Patient should lean forward with head low.

Feet, Feter of. — *Bicarbonate of Sodium*, *Permanganate of Potassium*.

Felon. See Whitlow.

Fissure of Anus. — *Hydrastis*, the Fl. Extract applied; *Iodoform*, Suppositories or Ointments improve condition and relieve pain.

Flatulence. — DEF. (A collection of gases in the stomach, or bowels, resulting from fermentation or chemical decomposition of food.) *Abstinence* from saccharine and starchy foods; *Alkalies*; *Assafœtida* when connected with constipation or diarrhoea; *Bismuth* with *Charcoal*; *Carbolic Acid* where no acidity; *Creasote*; *Columbo*; *Calabar Bean* in women at climacteric period; *Chloroform* in drop doses; *Essential Oils*; *Hoffman's Anodyne*, gtt. 10-20 in camphor water; *Ipecac* where constipation, depression and weight in stomach; *Mints*; *Nux Vomica*; *Permanganate of Potassium* where obesity; *Turpentine Oil*, gtt. 2-5 on a lump of sugar.

Furuncle. See Boil.

Gangrene.—DEF. (A mortification or disintegration or breaking up of a part, with or without fever.) *Carbolic*, *Salicylic* and *Chromic Acids*; *Caustic Potash* and *Sulphurous Acid* to gangrenous wounds; *Nitric Acid* and *Bromine* as caustic to hospital; *Turpentine* to hospital.

Gastralgia, Stomachic Colic.—DEF. (A sudden and severe pain in the stomach, generally idi-

opathic, the slightest causes producing it.) *Alum Atropia*, and *Hoffman's Anodyne* often affords relief; *Arsenic* when idiopathic; *Blister* often check pain; *Bismuth* when due to irritation of gastric mucous membrane; *Morphia* and *Prussic Acid dil.* speedily relieves when neuralgic; *Nux Vomica*; *Oxide of Zinc* when pain after food, nausea, intestinal pain, fæces contain undigested food; *Pepsin*; *Sulphate of Manganese*.

Gastric Catarrh. — DEF. (A simple inflammation of the stomach, brought about by excess in eating and drinking, especially of alcoholic drinks.) *Arsenic*, *Hydrastis* especially in the alcoholic form; *Acetate of Lead* in chronic; *Alum* most effective when vomiting of glairy mucus; *Columbo*; *Cinchona*; *Chloride of Ammonium*; *Eucalyptus*; *Oxide and Nitrate of Silver* in chronic; *Tannic Acid*; *Tinct. of Nux Vomica* one of the most effective remedies.

Gastric Ulcer. — DEF. (An ulceration of the stomach.) *Arsenic* in small doses checks vomiting, relieves pain and improves appetite; *Acetate of Lead* when vomiting of blood; *Bismuth*; *Corros. Sublimate*, gr. $\frac{1}{60}$ - $\frac{1}{30}$ before meals; *Oxide or Nitrate of Silver*; *Morphia*.

Glands, Lymphatic, Affections of. — *Cod Liver Oil* for enlargement; *Iodine and Iodides* in scrofulous and strumous enlargements; *Iodide of Lead Ointment* to enlarged scrofulous gland; *Sulphides* when enlargement and tendency to suppurate.

Gleet. — DEF. (This is a symptom of patches of congestion in the urethra, or the existence of a stricture; a slight discharge of mucous fluid.) *Copaiba*; Dilate the urethra with bougie or sound; *Cod Liver Oil*, *Iron and Quinine* as a tonic; *Injections of Permanganate of Potassium*, *Sulph. of Copper*, etc.; *Storax*; *Turpentine*.

Goitre. See Bronchocele.

Gonorrhœa. — DEF. (A contagious local disease, an inflammation of the urethra.) *Alkalies* to render the urine neutral or slightly alkaline; *Buchu*; *Copaiba* in chronic; *Cubebs* in large doses combined with the Bitart of Potassium at the beginning; *Colchicum*; *Cannabis Indica* diminishes local inflammation, and lessens pain and irritation; *Hydrastis* after acute stage; *Kava Kava*; *Matico*; *Oil of Sandalwood* or *Red Saunders*; *Rest and quiet*; *Turpentine*; *Injections of* $\mathcal{R}$ *Acidi Tannic.* grs. ii-x, *Tinct. Iodini* gtt. x, *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ i. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Aluminis* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-i, *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Argenti Nitratis* gr. i. *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ i-vi. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Bismuthi Subnit.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss-i, *Pulv. Acaciæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ vi. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Cupri Sulphatis* grs. iv, *Morphiæ Sulph.* grs. viii, *Liq. Plumbi Subacet.* $\mathfrak{z}$ i, *Aquæ Rosæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ iv, after acute stage. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Ferri Sulphatis* grs. xii, *Tinct. Opii* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ viii. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Olei Copaibæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ ii, *Pulv. Acaciæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ iii, *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ iss, in subacute stage. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Potassii Permang.* grs. i-iv, *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ i. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Tinct. Ferri Chlor.* $\mathfrak{z}$ ss, *Tinct. Opii* $\mathfrak{z}$ i, *Aquæ Oi.* — $\mathcal{R}$ *Zinci Sulphatis* grs. i-iii, *Aquæ* $\mathfrak{z}$ i. — $\mathcal{R}$ *Zinci Sulphatis* grs. viii, *Liq. Plumbi Subacet.* dil. $\mathfrak{z}$ iv.

Gout, Arthritis. — DEF. (A febrile excitement of a specific nature, with considerable redness of certain joints, especially of the hands and feet; associated with disordered digestion; characterized by severe nocturnal pains in the first joint of the great toe, vascular plethora and presence of lithic acid in the blood.) *Alkalies* in rheumatic; *Aconite* in gouty pains; *Cod Liver Oil* in chronic; *Colchicum*; *Lithium*, its salts; *Light diet*; Elevate the limb and cover it with cotton wool during the attack; *Iodine* painted around the joints when chronic; *Iodide of Potassium*; *Opiates*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Belladonna* for pain; *Restrict the habits of eating and drinking*; *Salicylic Acid*; *Sulphurous*, *Saline and Alkaline Waters*.

Granular Lids.—*Sulphate of Copper* applied.

Hæmatemesis. — DEF. (The vomiting of blood.) *Astringents*; *Digitalis*; *Ergot*; *Gallic Acid*; *Lead*, the Acetate of; *Monrel's Solution*, 1 to 3 drops well diluted in ice water, frequently; *Tannin*; *Turpentine* in drachm doses every three hours.

Hæmaturia. — DEF. (The passage of blood with the urine.) *Citrate of Potassium* in large doses; *Turpentine*; *Hamamelis*; *Quinine* in some intermittent forms; *Tannic or Gallic Acids*.

Hæmoptysis. — DEF. (The discharge of blood by expectoration; hemorrhage from the lungs.) *Aconite*; *Alum*; *Astringents*; *Acetate of Lead*; *Common Salt*, half teaspoonful taken dry and repeated occasionally until nausea is induced; *Digitalis* in full doses; *Ergot*, 20 to 30 gtt. of the Fl. Ext. every hour; *Ergotin* hypodermically in very urgent cases; *Gallic Acid*; *Hamamelis*; *Ice*, small pieces swallowed frequently; *Iron*, the Acetate; *Morphia* small doses hypodermically; *Resist* inclination to cough; *Spinal hot water bag* to cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ; *Supporting treatment*; *Sprays of Alum*, *Monrel's Solution*, Sol. Acet. Lead, Chlor. of Iron; R Ext. Ipecac Fl. ʒii, Ext. Ergotæ Fl. ʒiv, Ext. Digitalis Fl. ʒii. Sig. From ½ to 1 teaspoonful as required.

Hæmorrhoids. — DEF. (A disease of the veins at the extremity of the rectum, assuming a knotted and clustered condition around the anus.) *Alum* applied when bleeding; *Aloes* when occurring after delivery; *Belladonna*; *Bathe* the parts with astringent lotions *Calomel Ointment*; *Castor Oil*; *Cold injections* before going to stool; *Charcoal* in drachm doses when bleeding; *Ergot*; *Epsom Salts* and *Sulphuric Acid*; *Gallic Acid* in ointment; *Hamamelis* internally, or as lotion or injection; *Hyos-*

cyamus; *Ice*; *Lead plaster* for pain in back; *Saline Waters*; *Senna* to procure soft and easy evacuations; *Sulphides* or *Alteratives* when due to torpor of portal circulation; *Suppositories* of Iodoform, Ergotin, Tannic Acid.

Hay Asthma, Hay Fever. — DEF. (Periodic attacks of asthma incident with hot weather.) *Ammonia* cautiously inhaled; *Arsenic*; *Chlorate* or *Bromide of Potassium* with *Morphia* by atomizer; *Grindelia Robusta*; *Iodide of Potassium* in large doses; *Quinine* internally or saturated solution applied to nostrils.

Headache, Cephalalgia. — DEF. (A pain in the head.) *Aconite* as ointment when due to neuralgia; *Arsenic* for throbbing pain in brow; *Blue Pill* for sick headache; *Bromides*; *Caffein* in sick headache; *Cathartics* when due to constipation; *Cannabis Indica* prevents attack due to fatigue, etc.; *Cold affusions*; *Chloride of Ammonium* when due to Menorrhagia or Amenorrhœa; *Ether spray* for frontal and nervous; *Ergot* when due to miliary aneurism; *Guarana* 20 gr. doses in sick headache; *Galvanism*; *Hot sponging* of face and temples when due to catarrh or influenza; *Iodide of Potassium* in syphilitic and peculiar throbbing headache; *Mustard plaster* to nape of neck; *Nitrite of Amyl*; *Tea* or *Coffee* in nervous exhaustion; *Valerian* or *Valerianate of Ammonium* in nervous; *Veratrum Viride* in congestive at menstrual period; *Zinc, Oxide* 2 to 5 grs. in nervous.

Heart, Diseases of. — Atrophy. — DEF. (An abnormal wasting and loss of the muscular substance of the heart.) *Digitalis* when heart beat is insufficient. **Hypertrophy.** — DEF. (An abnormal increase of the muscular substance.) *Nitrite of Amyl*; *Restrict* exercise, the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid plethora, and keep the bowels open; *Veratrum Viride*. **Dilatation.** — DEF. (The capacity of the cavities are increas-

ed disproportionally to the thickness of the heart's walls.) *Iron*; *Ergot*; *Digitalis*; *Cimicifuga*; *Nitrite of Amyl*. **Fatty Degeneration and Softening.**—DEF. (A change in the muscular substances of the heart, resulting in a replacement of fatty and fibrinous particles.) *Cimicifuga*; *Cream*; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Avoid* violent emotion or excessive mental excitement; *Iron*; *Mineral Acids*; *Nitrite of Amyl* when causing angina pectoris; *Quinine*; *Regulate* bowels, and avoid straining at stool. **Endocarditis.**—DEF. (An inflammation, either acute, subacute or chronic, of the membrane lining the cavities of the heart.) *Alkaline remedies* to lessen chances of fibrinous deposits in acute rheumatism; *Chloral* allays restlessness and limits deposit of fibrine; *Mercury*; *Rubefacients*; *Soporifics* for pain; *Soothing applications* for pain. **Myocarditis.**—DEF. (An inflammation of the muscular structure of the heart.) **Palpitation.**—DEF. (A disturbed action of the heart, unconnected with organic disease.) *Aconite*; *Bromides*; *Belladonna*; *Chloroform*; *Camphor* in nervous; *Cactus Grandiflora*; *Digitalis* where slight, much increased by catching cold, and in "irritable heart"; *Eucalyptus Globulus*; *Prussic Acid dil.*; *Stimulating liniments* to chest. **Pericarditis.**—DEF. (An acute or chronic inflammation of the serous sac around the heart.) *Aconite* where violent throbbing and extreme pain; *Alcoholic stimulants* to strengthen heart's action in second stage of acute; *Blisters* if patient be not too weak; *Cold* over the region of the heart; *Diuretics* and *Hydragogue Cathartics* where much effusion and patient be not too feeble; *Leeches*, 10 to 20 along left line of sternum; *Iodine* locally; *Iodides* internally in chronic; *Opium* to relieve general and local symptoms; *Poultices* large hot, and frequently renewed; *Restrict the diet* in acute, but give nutritious diet and tonics in chronic; *Saline purgatives*. **Valvular Lesions.**—*Aconite*;

Belladonna; *Coffee*; *Caffein*; *Digitalis*; *Iron* in mitral regurgitation and for anæmia; *Morphia* in mitral disease; *Hyoscyamus*; *Prussic Acid dil.* **Weak and Enfeebled from Fright, etc.**—*Brandy or Wine*; *Flying Blisters* over præcordial region; *Ammonia*; *Strychnia*.

Hectic Fever.—DEF. (A slow insidious fever, never idiopathic, always symptomatic, characterized by progressive emaciation, frequent pulse, hot skin, connected or unconnected with the formation of pus. *Amputation* of the affected part; *Anodynes* to allay overactivity of the heart, and relieve pain and irritation; *Dislodge* source of irritation if it be pus, allow it to escape; *Nutritious diet*; *Phosphate of Calcium*; *Quinine*; *Suppress* unnatural discharge; *Tonics*.

Hemorrhage.—DEF. (A bursting forth of blood from whatever cause.) *Alum* in slight, as leech bites; *Carbolic Acid* in bleeding from small vessels; *Compress* over severed veins; *Iron*, the astringent preparations, as *Monsel's Solution*, *Tinct. of Chloride*; *Nitrate of Silver* in stick to leech bites; *Plug with piece of sponge* in leech bites; *Quinine* in passive; *Sulph. of Copper* when from small vessels; *Vinegar* to leech bites.

Hemorrhage, Intestinal.—*Hamamelis*; *Sulphuric Acid*; *Sulphate of Magnesium*; *Turpentine* in full doses, where debility, relaxation of vessels, impoverished state of blood; *Tannin*.

Hemorrhage Uterine.—*Contract the uterus* by grasping it firmly with the hands thus assisting it in its endeavors, introduce within the cavity, ice, peeled lemon, vinegar, etc., in post partum; *Digitalis*; *Ergot or Ergotin* hypodermically in all forms; *Epsom Salts and Sulphuric Acid* where congestion of pelvic viscera; *Hamamelis* in persistent flooding after labor; *Ipecac* after delivery; *Opium* in large doses

with brandy in profuse flooding after delivery; *Solution of Cyanide of Potassium* applied locally where reflex; *Tampon* where not post partum and excessive flooding; *Viburnum Prunifolium*.

Hepatic Disorders. See also Jaundice.—*Alkaline Mineral Waters* in incipient cirrhosis; *Arsenic* in cirrhosis; *Blue Pill*; *Bicarb. of Sodium*; *Calomel*; *Carbonate of Ammonium*, *Iodide of Potassium* and *Stillingia* in first stage of cirrhosis; *Citric and Nitro-Muriatic Acids*; *Hydrastis*, *Chloride and Iodide of Ammonium* in catarrh of the gall duct; *Morphia*, and *Anæsthetics* in colic; *Podophyllum*; *Rhubarb*; *Sulphides* in glandular affections.

Herpes. — DEF. (A disease expressed by red patches, of irregular form and variable size, upon each of which arises a group or cluster of minute vesicles. Often preceded by considerable local irritation, or cutaneous neuralgia.) *Acetic Acid*, *Acet. of Copper Ointment*, applied to patches of circinatus; *Collodion* or *Nit. of Silver Sol.* painted over patches before vesicles are developed; *Calomel Ointment*; *Electricity*; *Hot fomentations* in Labialis; *Oleate of Morphia* locally in Zoster; *Quinine*.

Hiccough, Singultus.—DEF. (A convulsive motion of the diaphragm.) Arrest the person's attention for a few moments; *Camphor*; *Chloroform* either alone or combined with *Opium*; *Morphia* hypodermically in persistent; *Mustard* $\mathfrak{z}$ i infused in boiling water, $\mathfrak{z}$ iv in obstinate.

Hoarseness. — DEF. (A change in the voice, marked by roughness, and caused by an inflamed state of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea.) *Alum*; *Borax*; *Glycerate of Tannin* locally in chronic inflammation of the throat; *Horse-Radish*; *Sulphurous Acid* spray in clergyman's.

Whooping Cough, Pertussis. — DEF. (An infectious specific disease, preceded and accom-

panied by fever of variable intensity; attended first by catarrh. subsequently by paroxysmal fits of coughing, which occur in numerous, short, rapid, spasmodic movements of expiration, suddenly followed by a prolonged inspiration, marked by its sonorous sound, after these fits of coughing a quantity of mucus is brought up from the lungs or the stomach is evacuated.) *Alkalies*: *Alum* hourly when acute stage is past; *Assafœtida*: *Belladonna* especially during the third week; *Bromides*; *Castanea*; *Cannabis Indica*; *Carbonate of Ammonium*; *Chloroform* inhaled; *Clover*: *Cod Liver Oil* in middle and after stage; *Cochineal*; *Ergot*; *Grindelia Robusta*; *Ipecac.* *Lobelia*; *Musk*; *Mustard*; *Nit. of Silver Spray* where patient is over 3 years old; *Oil of Amber*; *Opiates*; *Prussic Acid dil.*; *Squill*; *Tannin* applied to throat; *Valerian*; *Zinc*, the Oxide or Sulphate.

Hydatids. — DEF. (Small vesicular tumors, formed of a membrane containing a watery fluid.) *Iodine* injected; *Galvano-puncture*.

Hydrocele. — DEF. (A collection of a watery or serous fluid in the membranes of the scrotum, coats of the testicle, or cellular texture of the spermatic cord.) *Evacuate* the tumor; *Galvano-puncture*; *Iodine* injected after evacuations.

Hydrothorax. — DEF. (A watery fluid or serum in the cavity of the pleura, rarely occurring in the absence of pre-existing disease of the pleura, heart, or great vessels, nor without the influence of some specific constitutional disease — “passive dropsy of the pleura.”) *Dry diet*; *Iodine injections*; *Jaborandi*; *Paracentesis*; *Permang. of Potassium* a weak solution injected after evacuation; *Pilocarpin*.

Hydrocephalus. — DEF. (An effusion of serous fluid between the membranes of the brain, or

into its ventricles.) *Purge* the patient freely; *Mercury*; *Moxæ*; *Blisters*; *Light diet*.

Hypochondriasis.—DEF. (A morbid state of the mind in which the patient is apprehensive of the existence of, or liability to some serious disease, generally connected with dyspepsia, and sometimes produced by it.) *Arsenic*; *Assafoetida*; *Bromide of Potassium*; *Caffein*; *Cimicifuga*; *Opium*; *Saline Waters*.

Hysteria.—DEF. (A complex morbid condition of all the cerebral functions, of a chronic kind, presenting a variety of alterations, so that the phenomena of hysteria simulate almost every other disease. The most common and characteristic features are of a convulsive nature, usually paroxysmal.) *Aconite* for fluttering heart in nervous persons; *Arsenic*; *Alcohol*; *Assafoetida*; *Ammonium*, the Valerianate and Aromatic Spirits to abort and prevent paroxysms; *Bromides*; *Chloroform with Opium*, *Chalybeate Waters* when dependent on anæmia; *Cold douche* in hysterical coma; *Cod Liver Oil* in middle aged with craving dyspepsia; *Eucalyptus Globulus* in debilitated persons; *Iron*; *Musk and Nux Vomica* when occurring in middle age with flatulence, flushings and nervousness; *Quinine*; *Tonics*; *Zinc* the Valerianate to prevent and arrest paroxysms and at change of life; *Phosphorus* in hysterical paralysis; *Volatile Oils*.

Impetigo.—DEF. (A skin disease, marked by small, irregular circumscribed pustules, slightly elevated, found chiefly on the extremities, terminating in a laminated scab, unaccompanied by fever, and not contagious.) *Arsenic* in dry stages; *Glycerate of Tannin* applied; *Mineral Acids*, *Quinine* to improve digestion and assimilation. *Oils* to facilitate the removal of scabs; *Sulphur* internally; *Zinc*, the Oleate or Ointment of the Oxide after inflammation has subsided, and the raw surface is indolent.

Impotence. — DEF. (Inability to perform the act of coition.) *Arsenate of Iron* when dependent on a weak and relaxed state of seminal vesicles; *Cantharis* in large doses with Iron and Phosphoric Acid or *Nux Vomica*; *Cannabis Indica*; *Electricity*; *Phosphorus*; *Sanguinaria*; *Strychnia* when due to relaxation and atony of genital apparatus.

Incontinence of Urine. — DEF. (Inability to retain the urine.) *Belladonna* or *Chloral* best in children; *Bromide of Potassium*; *Buchu*; *Cantharides*, gtt. 1-2 three or four times a day in the aged, even when due to paralysis; *Ergot* in nocturnal; *Iodide of Iron* in nocturnal of children; *Nux Vomica* or *Strychnia* when due to a paralytic state of spineter, or bladder; *Santonin* when due to worms.

Indigestion. See Dyspepsia.

Insoiation. See Sun Stroke.

Insomnia. — DEF. (A wakefulness, inability to sleep.) *Bromides*; *Chloral* where nervous; *Galvanism* when reflex; *Hyoscyamus*; *Morphia*; *Opium*; *Tartar Emetic* in wakefulness due to cerebral congestion, typhoid fever.

Intermittent Fever. See Ague.

Intestinal Catarrh. — *Acetate of Lead*; *Chloride of Gold and Sodium*, *Nitrate of Silver* or *Sulphate of Copper* especially useful where bowels are relaxed; *Chloride of Ammonium*; *Eucalyptus Globulus* and *Hydrastis* in chronic.

Intertrigo. — DEF. (An eczema presenting itself as a mucous discharge, occurring between folds of the skin in infants or fat persons.) *Bismuth* locally; *Camphor* as an addition to dusting powders to allay heat and itching; *Carbonate of Lime*, *Glycerate of Tannin* or *Oxide of Zinc* applied locally; *Soap*, free ablutions with.

Intussusception.—DEF. (An accidental insertion or protrusion of an upper into a lower segment of the intestine, occurring more frequently in infancy and childhood than at any other period of life.) *Bicarbonate of Sodium* is first introduced into the rectum, then a suitable proportion of *Tartaric Acid* which acts by its effervescing power; *Irrigation of the bowels*; *Infus. of Lobelia or Tobacco* as enemata.

Iritis. — DEF. (An inflammation of the iris.) *Atropia*; *Belladonna*; *Blisters* behind the ears; *Eserine*; *Iodide of Potassium* in large doses where of syphilitic origin; *Leeches*; *Mercury*.

Itch, Scabies.—DEF. (An eruption of distinct pustules, accompanied by constant itching, due to the irritation which is caused by the burrowing of a parasite.) *Arsenic*; *Alkalies*; *Iodide or Sulphide of Potassium* ointment; *Oxide of Manganese* ointment; *Sulphur* bath or ointment; *Storax*.

Jaundice. — DEF. (A staining of the tissues yellow, especially of the conjunctiva, and connective tissues, the result of organic disease of the liver or duodenum.) *Arsenic* when malarial; *Aloes*; *Aloin*; *Chloride of Ammonium*; *Cathartics*; *Grey Powder*, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ -3, three or four times a day; *Hydrastis* when accompanied by duodenal catarrh; *Manganese*; *Mercury*; *Nitro-Muriatic Acid*; *Podophyllin*; *Quinine* in periodical; *Sodium*, the *Phosphate* in catarrh of bile ducts; *Stillingia*.

Joints, Diseases and Injuries of. — *Blisters*; *Complete rest* in injury, best obtained by adjusting splints of plaster-paris, etc.; *Cold douche* and *Galvanism* for stiffness; *Cod Liver Oil* in chronic; *Digitalis*, fomentations of, to joint; *Mercury* in form of ointment or oleate in chronic and superficial.

Keratitis, Corneitis. — DEF. (Inflammation of the cornea.) *Atropia* in phlyctenular; *Protect*

the eye from light, draughts, etc.; *Iodide of Iron*, *Quinine* and *Cod Liver Oil* in persons of cachectic habits.

Kidneys, Diseases of.—*Spinal Ice Bag* for excessive action; *Eucalyptus Globulus*, *Jaborandi* in granular degeneration and chronic desquamative nephritis; *Gallic Acid* and *Pipsissewa* in pyelitis, diminishes purul't discharge.

Labor. See Confinement.

Lactation, Excessive.—*Belladonna* internally and applied to breasts; *Camphorated Oil* to breast; *Quinine*.

Laryngismus Stridulus.—DEF. (A spasmodic infantile affection consisting of a spasmodic closure of the glottis, causing a shrill, whistling respiration.) *Bromides* when uncomplicated except with convulsions; *Conium*; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Chloral* in full doses; *Cold Water* dashed in face often arrests paroxysms; *Lance the gums* if swollen, red, and hot. *Quinine* when in rickety, ill fed and anæmic children; *Spinal Ice Bag*, *Tartar Emetic*, *Ipecac* or *Comp. Syrup of Squill* to produce emesis and relaxation of muscles of larynx; *Remove worms* if present; *Wet pack*.

Laryngitis. See Croup.

Lentigo.—DEF. (A cutaneous affection, chiefly of the face, in which there are spots of the color and size of a lentil seed.) *Tinct. of Iodine*; Wash skin twice a day with a mildly stimulating soap, as *Juniper Tar* or *Carbolic Acid*; *Lotions of Borax* or *Corros. Sublimate*.

Lepra.—DEF. (A cutaneous disease distinguished by circular scaly patches.) *Copaiba* locally; *Nitro-Muriatic Acid* for imperfect digestion and assimilation.

Leucocythæmia.—DEF. (A condition of the blood, in which there is a superabundance of

colorless corpuscles, more properly fatty blood, in which there is a milky opalescent appearance; white cell blood.) *Iron*; *Phosphorus*. See also *Anæmia*.

Leucorrhœa.—DEF. (A whitish, mucous flow from the vagina uterus and vulva, arising from debility, or inflammatory action.) *Alkalies*, *Alum* locally; *Bicarb. of Potassium* or *Sodium*, 3i to Water Oi, as wash especially where secretion is alkaline; *Belladonna* with Tannin where neuralgia or ulceration of os; *Bismuth*, suppositories of; *Cold sponging*; *Carbolic Acid*, a diluted solution injected where of vagina; *Copper*, solution of the Sulph.; *Ergot*; *Hydrastis* locally; *Iron* internally; *Lead*, *Lime Water*, *Tannin* and *Permang. of Potassium* injections; *Phosphites* and *Phosphates* internally; *Spinal Ice Bag*; *Tonics*.

Lichen.—DEF. (A papular form of eczema, the eruption commencing in small red papulæ, becoming excoriated, giving vent to a serous fluid in considerable abundance, which ultimately concretes into a crust.) *Alkalies*; *Arsenic*; *Cantharis* internally; *Chloroform* as ointment to allay itching; *Cyan de of Potassium* or *Prussic Acid* locally for itching; *Mercurial Ointments*; *Sulphides* in bath; *Warm bath*.

Liver. Disorders of. See *Hepatic Disorders*.

Locomotor Ataxia. Progressive.—DEF. (A peculiar form of apparent paralysis, characterized by unsteady and disorderly muscular movements, but with entire muscular power deprived of more or less voluntary or distinctive power. The course of the disease is slowly progressive.) Little can be done, except when due to syphilis good results can be expected from the use of *Antisyphilitics*; *Phosphorus*; *Caubar Bean*.

Loss of Voice. See *Aphonia*.

Loins, Pain in.—*Lead or Pitch Plasters* when due to weakness, the former when due to uterine disease or piles.

Lumbago. — DEF. (A rheumatic affection of the sheaths of the fleshy mass of the lumbar muscles on one or both sides of the loins, the pain is increased by every movement of the back or pressure on the muscles indicated.) *Belladonna, Burgundy Pitch or Porous Plasters; Capsicum*, a strong infusion applied on lint; *Cimicifuga* said to be very effective; *Ether spray; Galvanism; Guaiac* in chronic; *Ice and Salt* locally as freezing mixture; *Iodide of Potassium; Massage; Morphia* hypodermically; *Nit. of Potassium*, 10 grs. hourly when urine scanty and highly colored; *Poultices* very hot should be continued for 3 hours; *Sulphur baths; Stimulating liniments; Tepid Water* as douche in chronic; *Turkish bath; Veratrum Viride*.

Lupus.—DEF. (A corroding disease very like a cancer, characterized by a continuous distinctive ulceration of the skin, subcutaneous connective tissue, muscles and other parts.) *Arsenious Acid, Chromic Acid and dried Sulph., Chloride, Nitrate or Iodide of Zinc* as escharotics; *Blisters* in erythematous; *Cod Liver Oil; Copaiba; Carbolic Acid; Iodine* when syphilitic or scrofulous; *Lead* applied after crusts are removed in mild cases; *Iodoform; Mercurial Ointments* in erythematous, scrofulous and tubercular of children; *Nitrate of Silver*, a weak solution to superficial kinds; *Phosphorus*.

Mammary Inflammation and Abscess. — *Belladonna, Oleate of Mercury and Morphia* applied to breasts; *Sulphide of Calcium* internally; *Strap the breast* so as to support it; *Tobacco poultice*; If suppuration is evident hasten it by the repeated application of woolen cloths wrung out of hot water, and applied in rapid succession.

Mania, Acute, Chronic, Puerperal. — DEF. (A disorder of the intellect with excitement of one or more passions.) *Anæsthetics, Bromides and Chloral* in puerperal; *Cimicifuga* after confinement or threatened during pregnancy; *Cold douche* in maniacal delirium; *Croton Oil* as a purgative; *Conium*; *Cannabis Indica*; *Digitalis*; *Ergot*; *Evacuate the bowels* as soon as possible in threatened puerperal; *Galvanism*; *Gelsemium*; *Iron, Ergot and Caffein* in chronic; *Morphia* hypodermically to induce sleep.

Measles, Rubeola. — DEF. (An eruptive fever, the eruption coming in crops of a crimson rash, consisting of slightly elevated minute dots, disposed in irregular circular forms, or crescents; preceded by catarrhal symptoms for about four days, and accompanied with fever.) *Aconite* to subdue fever and moderate catarrh and bronchitis; *Carbonate of Ammonium*, 2 to 5 grs. every 2 or 3 hours; *Cold affusion* at commencement; *Dover's Powder* where cough is severe; *Fat* to be rubbed over hands, feet and body to remove sensation of tightness produced by rash; *Mustard bath* upon sudden retrocession of rash; *Phosphorus* where insufficient developement or premature fading of rash; *Purgatives* with caution; *Quinine*; *Room* to be kept at an even temperature, and darkened in proportion to the conjunctivities.

Melancholia. — DEF. (A disorder of the intellect with depression, often with a suicidal tendency.) *Arsenic* in the aged; *Bromides* for city people, especially women with unendurable despondency; *Castoreum*; *Camphor*; *Gold* where accompanied by depression; *Galvanism*; *Iron* where debility; *Musk*; *Morphia* hypodermically.

Meningitis. — DEF. (A complex morbid state of the immediate coverings of the brain, attended with more or less vascularity of them, charac-

terized from the first by acute pain in the head, intolerance of light and sound, watchfulness, delirium, flushed countenance, redness of conjunctiva, suffused state of the eyes, quick pulse, frequent spasmodic twitchings, passing into coma.) *Aconite*; *Bromides* in convulsions after simple meningitis; *Croton Oil* in hydrocephalus to remove excess of fluid; *Calomel* and *Jalap* as active cathartic; *Calomel* internally with friction of mercurial ointments; *Gelsemium*; *Iodide of Potassium* in basilar; *Ice Cap* to head; *Opium* in small doses in basilar and arachnitis; *Tartar Emetic.* the Ointment as counter irritant to scalp in tubercular.

Menorrhagia.—DEF. (An immoderate flow of blood from the uterus at the menstrual period.) *Arsenic*; *Bromides* when dependent on ovarian irritability or organic changes in the womb; *Cannabis Indica* when at climacteric period; *Cimicifuga* for headache; *Chloride of Ammonium* for headaches; *Digitalis* permanently efficacious when no organic disease, often temporarily so when there is; *Erigeron*, the Oil, 5 to 20 gtt. every two hours; *Ergot* in all forms even when hemorrhage comes from tumor; *Ipecac* to produce emesis; *Iron*, injections of, when dependent on spongy granulations of the mucous membrane, uterine fibroids, and cancer; *Phosphate of Calcium* in anæmia with excessive menstruation; *Quinine*; *Savine* when due to want of tone in uterus; *Spinal Ice Bag* to lower dorsal and lumbar vertebra.

Metritis.—DEF. (Inflammation of the womb.) *Ergot* in chronic; *Gold* in chronic, with scanty menstruation; *Potassa* applied to induration of the cervix uteri and chronic metritis; *Saline Waters*.

Micturation, Painful.—*Alkalies* when caused by uric acid in young male children, the citrates best; *Camphor*; *Cannabis Indica*;

Colchicum when caused by uric acid; *Cantharis* when pain and frequent desire to micturate.

Migraine. See Headache, Sick, and Neuralgia.

Milk Leg, Phlegmasia Dolens.—DEF. (A disease sometimes occurring after delivery, characterized by pain along the thigh, leg and foot, increasing to an excruciating degree. The leg becomes swollen, pits on pressure, femoral veins and lymphatics become hard, knotted and tender to the touch, milk and lochia usually diminished.) *Envelope the limb* in cotton wool and oiled silk; *Hamamelis*; *Iodine* painted over; *Iron* after acute stage has passed; *Leeches* when local symptoms are very marked; *Liniments* of a stimulating nature after acute stage; *Opiates* where much pain; *Rub the limb* towards the body for fifteen minutes every six hours; *Tonics*; *Turpentine Stupes* or *Blisters*.

Mouth, Diseases of.—*Alum* in ulcerative stomatitis; *Arsenic* in cancrum oris, sloughing of mouth or throat; *Correct derangement* of digestive system; *Chlorate of Potassium* for ulceration of gums, tongue, cheek; *Chlorine Solution* in ulceration; *Lime Water* in inflammatory and ulcerative conditions; *Nitrate of Silver*, or *Sulphate of Copper* to indolent ulcers; Keep the mouth and teeth clean, and abstain from the use of tobacco when syphilitic.

Mumps. See Parotitis.

Myalgia.—DEF. (A painful affection situated in the fleshy part of muscles.) *Aconite* or *Beladonna* liniments; *Chloride of Ammonium* locally; *Cimicifuga*; *Ether* spray; *Electricity*; *Friction* with *Laudanum*; *Gelsemium*; *Iodine* ointment for pain in chest; *Poultices* very hot, with or without *Opium*, frequently applied; *Rest*; *Tonics*; *Warmth*; *Xanthoxylum*.

Myelitis.—DEF. (Inflammation of the spinal

marrow.) *Belladonna* and *Electricity* in chronic; *Ergot* in large doses in acute.

Nævus, Mole, Mother-Mark.—DEF. (A congenital mark or blemish, characterized by discoloration, and elevation of the part, with abnormal developement of the capillaries, and small veins of the skin.) *Caustics*, as Chromic and Nitric Acids, the Chloride, Iodide and Nitrate of Zinc; *Ergot* injected; *Galvano-cautery*; *Hot needles*; *Ligation*; *Excision*.

Necrosis. — DEF. (Death of bone, almost invariably the result of inflammation.) *Cod Liver Oil*; *Sulphuric Acid lotion*, one part in six of water applied; *Phosphates*.

Nephritis. See Kidneys, Diseases of.

Nettle Rash. See Urticaria.

Nervousness.—*Bromides* especially in women who are despondent, irritable, wakeful; *Chloral* when restlessness and debility; *Chloroform* internally; *Cypripedium*; *Cold sponging* when from close rooms; *Valerian*.

Neuralgia. — DEF. (An excruciating pain, which recurs with renewed violence in a part after periods of temporary remission, and which is believed to be due to some unknown state of nervous sensation, a symptom of local lesion or general affection.) *Aconite* ointment or liniment locally in facial; *Arsenic* especially in angina pectoris; *Atropia* hypodermically; *Belladonna* plaster or ointment in spinal irritation and intercostal or facial; *Blisters*; *Bromides* in congestive form of migraine; *Cautery* or hot iron passed along course of nerve; *Cannabis Indica*; *Capsicum* a strong infusion applied on lint; *Carbonic Acid Gas* injected into vagina in neuralgia of uterus; *Chloride of Ammonium* in 3ss doses in facial; *Chloral* internally or with equal part of Camphor painted on painful part; *Chloroform* as spray, or 20

gtt. injected deeply in affected part; *Cochineal*; *Cimicifuga* in ovarian, and of the fifth nerve from cold; *Conium*; *Counter-irritation*; *Croton Chloral* in 5 gr. doses especially in facial, due to carious teeth and dysmenorrhœal; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Ergot* in congestive form of migraine; *Electricity*; *Ether* spray; *Gelsemium* when of fifth; *Guarana* in migraine; *Hydrocyanic Acid* locally; *Hyoscyamus*; *Iodoform* a saturated solution in Chloroform; *Iron* in moderate doses when associated with anæmia; *Nitrite of Amyl* inhaled when of the fifth nerve; *Oil of Peppermint* painted over in facial; *Opium* liniment rubbed in or *Morphia* injected hypodermically; *Phosphorus* is very useful especially when uncomplicated; *Quinine* in periodical, large doses given before attack is expected, small doses frequently in other kinds; *Salicylic Acid*; *Spinal Ice Bag*; *Stramonium*; *Strychnia*; *Turpentine* liniment in superficial; *Veratrum Viride*; *Veratria* ointment; *Zinc*, the Valerianate when of face or head.

Night Sweats.—*Acetic Acid dil.* internally and externally; *Atropia*; *Belladonna* whether general or localized; *Ergot*; *Oxide of Zinc* when phthisical; *Oils* rubbed over skin; *Quinine*; *Sulphuric Acid dil.*; *Vinegar* lotion or bath.

Nipples, Sore.—*Brandy and Water* lotion after each nursing; *Collodion* applied to chapped; *Lime Water* as lotion; *Monse's Solution* to fissured; *Shield* made of zinc constantly worn; *Sulphurous Acid*, a diluted solution constantly applied; *Wash* and dry the nipple after the child is removed.

Nodes.—*Iodide of Potassium* internally and as ointment; *Iodine* or *Oleate of Mercury* externally.

Nose Bleed. See Epistaxis.

Nose, Diseases of.—*Ammonia*, inhalations of, in pain, and inflammations of nose and fron-

tal bones; *Glycerate of Tannin* to nose when excoriated after measles and scarlatina, or when discharging greenish black and stinking mucus; *Zinc Ointment* applied.

Nymphomania.—DEF. (A morbid or excessive sexual desire in females.) *Bromides* in large doses 3 or 4 times a day; *Camphor*.

Obesity.—DEF. (A grossness of the body generally.) *Alkalies*, solutions of the Oxides or Bicarbonates; *Bladder Wrack*; *Exercise*; Restriction and carefulness in diet.

Onychia. See Whitlow.

Ophthalmia. See Conjunctivitis.

Orchitis.—DEF. (An inflammation of the testis with excruciating pain out of proportion to swelling.) *Alcohol* as an evaporating lotion; *Belladonna* ointment; *Diet* low and non-stimulating; *Chloride of Ammonium* dissolved in alcohol and water applied; *Ice* applied to testis if seen in beginning; *Lead and Opium* lotion; *Oleate of Mercury*; Remove constipation; Support the testis in a sling; *Strapping* with adhesive straps after acute stage; *Tinct. of Iodine* to remove swelling after acute stage; *Tartar Emetic* in small doses in acute stage.

Otorrhœa. See Ear, Diseases of.

Ovarian Cysts.—*Tinct. of Iodine* injected after evacuation.

Oxaluria.—DEF. (A condition in which the urine shows the presence of a quantity of oxalate of lime.) *Mineral Acids*; *Nitro-Muriatic Acid*.

Ozæna.—DEF. (A foul, stinking ulcer of the nose, discharging a purulent matter owing to caries of the bone or syphilitic ulceration.) *Alum*, *Bismuth* or *Acet. of Aluminium* to irrigate the nose; *Creasote* or *Brominium* inhaled; *Carbolic Acid* spray or a weak solution injected;

Glycerate of Tannin to irrigate; *Hydrastis* locally in syphilitic; *Mercury*, the red or white Precipitate with 58 times its weight of sugar snuffed up after clearing the nose, ointment of the Nitrate in syphilitic; *Potassium*, the Iodine internally in syphilitic, the Permanganate as a lotion.

Paralysis, Palsy.—DEF. (A disease characterized by a loss, or great diminution of the power of voluntary motion; affecting any part of the body.) *Belladonna* when depending on chronic inflammation of the cord; *Calabar Bean* in general of the insane, also in progressive muscular wasting; *Cannabis Indica* in retention of urine from spinal disease; *Counter-irritation* by blistering when of seventh nerve; *Electricity*; *Ergot* in paraplegia, and chronic spinal paralysis of old persons; *Phosphorus* in hysterical; *Strychnia*; *Ergot* or *Galvanism* when of bladder or sphincter ani.

Parotitis, Mumps.—DEF. (An inflammation of the parotid and salivary glands, probably specific, and certainly in some cases contagious and epidemic.) *Leeching* in severe cases; *Hot fomentations* to swollen parts; *Maintain constant* but gentle action of the bowels; *Grey Powder*, $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. 3 or 4 times a day relieves pain and swelling; *Rest and farinaceous diet*.

Parturition. See Confinement.

Pericarditis. See Heart, Diseases of.

Peritonitis. — DEF. (An inflammation of the serous membrane lining the cavity of the abdomen and covering the viscera contained therein.) *Aconite*; *Blisters*; *Bleeding*, general and local; *Chlorine Solution* to wash out vagina in puerperal; *Chloral* allays restlessness and limits fibrinous exudation; *Mercurials*; *Opium* to quiet intestinal movements; *Poultices*, large, hot, and frequently renewed; *Rubefacients*;

Tartar Emetic in puerperal; *Venesection* if performed at all must be in the first 24 hours.

Pertussis. See Hooping Cough.

Phagedæna.—DEF. (A malignant ulcer which spreads very rapidly.) *Carbolic and Salicylic Acids* applied; *Iodoform*.

Pharyngitis. — DEF. (Inflammation of the pharynx.) *Capsicum*, 1 drachm of the Tinct. in $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water as gargle in early stage; *Hydrastis* in pollicular; *Sprays of Nit. of Silver* in follicular, Tr. Chloride of Iron in chronic, Iodine.

Phlebitis.—DEF. (An inflammation of a vein or veins, characterized by a redness along course, a hardness and cord-like line, tender to the touch.) *Blisters* along course of inflamed vein; *Tinct. of Iodine* to part; *Tinct. of Chloride of Iron* painted along course of vein; *Poultices*; *Quinine*.

Phlegmasia Dolens. See Milk Leg.

Phthisis, Pulmonary Consumption, Tuberculosis.—DEF. (The growth or exudation of a peculiar material in the form of a tubercle, which undergoes various changes in the lungs associated with constitutional phenomena of scrofula and progressive wasting.) *Arsenic* appears to reduce temperature; *Atropia* for night sweats; *Alcoholic drinks*; *Belladonna* internally for sweating, and as liniment for hypersensitiveness of muscles of the chest; *Bismuth and Coto Bark* for diarrhœa; *Blisters* in chronic and fibroid; *Brandy or rum* with milk or egg before breakfast; *Chloral* to allay cough and check sweating; *Creasote, Carbolic Acid or Tar* to check expectoration; *Cod Liver Oil* especially valuable; *Croton Chloral* in night cough; *Enema* of starch and laudanum for diarrhœa; *Gelsemium* to control cough; *Glycerine* in last stage as wash for shiny mouth; *Guarana* in incipient, *Hyhophosphites* of Calcium or Sod-

ium; *Iron*; *Iodine* applied under clavicle in chronic kind to arrest secretion, allay cough; *Mercury*, the $\frac{1}{100}$ of a grain of Corros. Sublimate every 2 or 3 hours for diarrhœa; *Opium* or *Morphia* for cough; *Phosphate of Calcium* for diarrhœa, and in chronic form with little or no fever; *Pancreatized fats*; *Quinine* in acute to reduce temperature, and in chronic to check sweating; *Sprays of Carbolic Acid*, *Chloride of Iron* or *Sodium*, *Benzoin*, *Iodine*, *Sulphurous Acid*; *Sulphuric Acid* with Sulph. of Zinc to check perspiration; *Very hot sponging* for excessive perspiration.

Piles. See Hæmorrhoids.

Pityriasis.—DEF. (A skin disease characterized by irregular patches of small thin scales, which repeatedly form and separate, unattended with inflammation, and never collecting into crusts.) *Acetic Acid*, *Borax* locally; *Corros. Sublimate*; *Glycerate of Borax* when of scalp; *Citrine Ointment* when of hairy parts; *Oleate of Mercury*; *Lead*, lotion of the Subacetate; *Sulphides*; *Sulphurous Acid* in conjunction with warm baths.

Placenta Previa. — DEF. (Is an abnormal attachment of the placenta over the os uteri. The hemorrhage is occasioned, first, by the slight dilatation of the cervix uteri, which takes place some weeks before delivery and detaches a portion of the placenta; and subsequently, by the still further dilatation which is affected during labor.) When the bleeding occurs early, before the term, place the woman in the recumbent position, apply cold to abdomen or vulva, give cold drinks and anemata, also *Opium* gr. $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$, *Sugar of Lead* grs. 2–3. *Infus. of Rose* $\frac{3}{4}$; if bleeding persists and you find the os uteri dilated to the size of your finger tampon, at once; a tampon should not remain longer than from 10 to 12 hours; after

tamponing await the dilatation of the os, which when sufficiently accomplished put your hand into the womb separating as much of the placenta as necessary, get hold of the child's feet, turn, bringing it down feet foremost and deliver as soon as possible, immediately afterwards clear away the placenta and make the uterus contract.

Pleurisy, Pleuritis.—DEF. (An inflammation of the serous membrane that lines the cavity, and covers the viscera of the thorax, characterized by a febrile chill, followed by an acute sharp pain in some part of the chest, respiratory actions being rapid but not complete, dry short cough, hard quick pulse.) *Blisters*, large and flying after subsidence of inflammation and fever to further absorption of the fluid; *Cetaria*; *Chloral* in 5 gr. doses every 3 hours, to allay restlessness, and limit fibrinous deposit; *Cold wet pack* to affected side relieves pain; *Digitalis*; *Gelsemium* diminishes respiratory activity; *Iodine* liniment to chest to promote absorption; *Iodide of Potassium* or *Syr. of Iod. of Iron* to promote absorption; *Leeches* or *cups* when in the robust and sthenic; *Morphia* hypodermically for pain; *Poultices*, large, hot and frequently applied; *Tartar Emetic*; *Veratrum Viride*.

Pleurodynia.—DEF. (A rheumatic pain, more or less acute in the muscles or fibrous textures of the chest, most commonly in the left side, in the infra-axillary and infra-mammary regions, increased by deep inspirations, cough, movements of trunk or arms, and by pressure on both ribs and intercostal spaces.) *Belladonna* liniment or plaster; *Blisters*; *Chloral* and *Camphor* equal parts rubbed over chest; *Cimicifuga* when due to uterine derangements; *Carbonate of Ammonium*; *Ether Spray*; *Iodine* liniment; *Mercury*; *Mustard* plaster; *Morphia* hypodermically; *Opium* in liniments; *Poultices* very hot; *Quinine*.

Pneumonia, Pneumonitis. — DEF. (An inflammation of the pulmonary tissue, which in its acute sthenic and uncomplicated form runs a definite course. It is expressed by severe febrile symptoms, which come on suddenly and in a few hours attain great intensity undergoing a no less sudden abatement between the fifth or tenth days, in proportion to the severity of the disease, at which time the local lung lesions, the result of the inflammation are very intense, but are eventually removed.) *Ammonia*, the Carbonate as a stimulant in later stages, thins and promotes expectoration; *Aconite*; *Blisters* should be used in moderation; *Cetraria*; *Diaphoretics*; *Digitalis*; *Gelsemium* diminishes respiratory activity and allays cough; *Iodide of Ammonium* to prevent caseation of inflammatory product; *Mercury* in second stage where effusion of fibrine; *Morphia* hypodermically for pain; *Opiates* in early stages; *Packs* cold to the chest renewed hourly; *Poultices* encircling the whole chest; *Phosphorus* especially where typhoid symptoms; *Quinine* to reduce temperature; *Senega* in more chronic conditions; *Serpentaria* as stimulating tonic when of a low grade; *Tartar Emetic* gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ every 2 or 3 hours during febrile state; *Turpentine*, the Oil in chronic interstitial to suppress secretion. and when vital powers are depressed with purulent infiltration; *Veratrum Viride*; *Venesection*.

Poisoning. See Table of Poisons and Antidotes.

Pregnancy.—*Bromide of Potassium* for frightful delusions during later months.

Porrigio. See *Tinea Favus*.

Prolapsus Ani.—DEF. (A falling down of the extremity of the rectum.) *Alum solution*; *Ice* locally; *Sulphur*; *Strychnia* especially in children; *Tannin*; Injections of Catechu, Kino, Rhatany, Haematoxylon, to restrain; Correct diarrhoea or constipation if either be present.

Prostate, Hypertrophy of.—*Alkalies; Benzoate of Ammonium; Iodine injected.*

Prostatitis. — DEF. (An inflammation of the prostate gland.) *Buchu; Cantharis, 1 or 2 gtt. of Tinct. 3 or 4 times a day; Hot injections to relieve pain; Morphia; Opiates; Pareira: Poul-tices to perineum; Suppositories of Belladonna, Morphia, Opium.*

Prurigo.—DEF. (A papular eruption affecting the whole surface of the skin or confined to some particular part, accompanied with an intense sense of constant itching.) *Alkaline lotions or baths; Borax; Belladonna; Cantharis internally; Chrysophanic Acid as ointment or Chloroform ointment for itching; Cyanide of Potassium lotion; Galvanism; Ice where of vul-va; Iodoform as ointment; Camphor added to dusting powders for itching; Sulphur with tar and benzoated lard as application; Sulphides; Warm baths.*

Psoriasis.—DEF. (A condition of the skin, of a rough, scaly character, continuous, or in separate irregular patches.) *Alkalies; Arsenic at first appears to aggravate but soon heals; Cantharis internally; Carbolic Acid; Coptis; Cod Liver Oil; Creasote or Tar ointments; Mer-curial ointments; Oils and Fats to lubricate the skin, in conjunction with baths; Phosphorus; Sulphur or Sulphide baths, but not in acute stage; Sulphur internally; Sulphate of Copper applied*

Ptyalism. *See Salivation.*

Puerperal Fever. — DEF. (A continued fever, communicable by contagion, occurring in connection with child birth, often associated with extensive local lesions, especially of the uterine system, peritonitis, effusions into the serous and synovial cavities, plebitis, and diffuse suppuration.) *Antimony as Tartar Emetic for peritonitis and mania; Bromide of Potassium*

or *Chloral* for mania and convulsions; *Bleeding* general at early period; *Chlorine Solution* to wash out vagina; *Leeches*; *Mercury* to affect the system; *Opiates*; *Poultices* large and hot; Sustain vital powers with nourishing broths, wine and other stimulants.

Purpura.—DEF. (A disease in which the blood or capillary vessels throughout the system, or both are altered. Evident constitutional disturbances, manifested by disorder of digestive, assimilative, and excretory functions attended by languor and debility, not usually attended with fever. Small round red or deep purple colored spots are found on the surface. Hemorrhages from mucous membranes are common.) *Ergot*; *Nux Vomica*; *Citric, Sulphuric and Lactic Acids*; *Fresh Vegetables*; *Turpentine*; *Tinct. of the Chloride of Iron*.

Pyæmia.—DEF. (A purulent state of the blood, in which pus globules are found floating among the proper blood disks.) *Alcoholic Stimulants*; *Quinine*; *Salicylic and Carbolic Acids*.

Pyrosis.—DEF. (A disease characterized by a pain in the stomach, with copious eructation of a watery insipid fluid.) *Bismuth*, whether acid, alkaline or neutral; *Lead*, soluble preparations; *Mineral Acids*; *Nux Vomica*; *Oxide of Manganese*; *Oxide and Nitrate of Silver*; *Tannin*; *Sulphurous Acid*.

Quinsy. See Tonsillitis.

Renal Colic. See Colic.

Rheumatism, Acute.—**Rheumatic Fever.** — DEF. (A febrile excitement of a specific kind, probably due to a morbid state of the system by constitutional development, and expressed in inflammation of a peculiar and non-suppurative kind in the parts about or surrounding the joints, especially in the white fibrous tis-

sues, as sheaths of muscles, bursæ, capsular ligaments, periosteum, etc.; many joints may be affected at the same time or in succession. The various local phenomena have a tendency to shift from part to part, the most remote from each other; the febrile state is accompanied by profuse acid excretions from the skin, by large quantities of uric acid in urine and a highly fibrinous condition of the blood.) *Acid steam bath* relieves pain and checks perspiration; *Aconite*, *Digitalis* or *Veratrum Viride* where much fever, also subdues pain: *Antimony*; *Acetic Acid*; *Alkalies*; *Blisters* to inflamed joint; *Bromide of Ammonium*; *Bicarbonate* or *Citrate of Potassium*; *Cimicifuga* quells pain speedily; *Cold compresses*; *Colchicum*; *Conium* or *Chloral* for pain; *Lime* or *Lemon juices*; *Mineral Acids*; *Nitrate of Potassium* in large doses; *Poultices* very hot to painful part; *Quinine* if any rise of temperature; *Salicylic Acid*; *Salicin*; *Tepid* or *cold sponging*; *Trimethylamine*; *Tinct. Chlor. of Iron*; *Wet cups* if possible.

Rheumatism, Chronic. — DEF. (The acuteness of symptoms of the former are wanting, and it is associated with little or no febrile movement, and exhibits a great diversity in severity in different cases.) *Alkaline waters*; *Arsenic*; *Capsicum*, a strong infusion applied; *Chloral* for pain; *Colchicum*; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Cimicifuga* very useful; *Galvanism* for pains remaining after acute; *Guaiaac*; *Induced current* by means of electric brush; *Iodides* especially when pains worse at night; *Iodine* painted around joint; *Oils of Monarda*, *Sassafras* and *Mezereon*; *Oleate of Mercury* and *Morphia*; *Pilocarpin*; *Rubefacients*; *Saline Waters*; *Sulphur baths*; *Sulphur* applied locally; *Turkish bath*; *Veratria* ointment; *Xanthoxylum*.

Rheumatoid Arthritis.—*Arsenic* in bath or internally; *Bromides*; *Cimicifuga* especially when connected with uterine derangement; *Cod*

Liver Oil; *Colchicum*; *Iodide of Potassium*; *Iodine*, the Tinct. applied; *Lithium*, its salts; *Sulphides* in bath.

Rickets, Rachitis. — DEF. (A constitutional disease of early childhood, characterized by an unhealthy state of the system, which precedes for several weeks or months a peculiar lesion of the bones, manifested by curvature of the shafts of the long bones, and thickening of their cancellous extremities.) *Cod Liver Oil*; *Cold sponging*, but if the child is weak it should be sponged with warm water; *Cure* intestinal catarrh if present: *Diet* to consist of little vegetable and plenty of animal food; *Iron*, especially the Iodide, to be continued for a long time; *Lime Water*; *Nutrition* to be improved; *Phosphate of Calcium*, small doses as good as large; *Phosphorus*; *Phosphates*.

Ringworm. See *Tinea Tonsuraus*.

Roseola. — DEF. (An eruptive fever characterized by a rose rash.) *Oil inunctions*; Calls for very little treatment.

Rubeola. See *Measles*.

Salivation, Ptyalism. — DEF. (An excessive flow of saliva produced by the exhibition of medicines.) *Alcohol* as a gargle; *Acids* in small doses; *Astringent* mouth washes; *Belladonna*, *Blisters or Mustard Plasters* to throat and nape of neck; *Chloral*, *Chlorate of Potassium*; *Laxatives*; *Opium*.

Sarcinæ. — *Hyposulphites and Sulphites* to destroy them in stomach.

Scabies. See *Itch*.

Scald Head. See *Tinea Favus*.

Scarlet Fever, Scarlatina. — DEF. (A febrile disease, the product of a specific poison which is reproduced during the progress of the affection; on the second day or later a scarlet ef-

florescence generally appears on the fauces, pharynx, face and neck, which spreads over the whole body, commonly terminating in a desquamation from the fifth to seventh days. The fever is accompanied with an affection of the kidneys, often with severe disease of the throat or some internal organ, and is sometimes followed by dropsy.) *Aconite* where much rise of temperature; *Bitartrate of Potassium* as a diuretic; *Belladonna*; *Carb. of Ammonium* in doses of from 3 to 5 grs. every 2 or 3 hours; *Cold affusions* during first few days when skin is hot and red; *Chlorine Water* for sloughing throat; *Cathartics* to prevent sore throat and sequalæ; *Chlorate of Potassium*; *Cold wet compresses* to throat throughout the whole course; *Elaterium*; *Infus. of Digitalis with Nitre, or Juniper* for anasarca; *Fats* rubbed in hands and feet to remove sense of tightness; *Grey Powder*, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ gr. every hour for tonsillitis; *Ice* sucked for inflamed throat especially at beginning; *Mercury*; *Mustard bath or Phosphorus* where rash is insufficient or prematurely fades; *Quinine*; *Salicylic Acid* in 5 to 10 gr. doses every 2 hours until abatement of throat symptoms; *Sharp purging* with drastics followed by vapor baths after fever has subsided, and anasarca is present; *Sulphurous Acid* spray for malignant sore throat; *Strychnia* for after paralysis; *Temperature of the room* not to exceed 65° F., drafts to be avoided; *Veratrum Viride* for high fever.

Sciatica.—DEF. (A rheumatic affection of the hip joint, or neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve.) *Atropia* as ointment or hypodermically; *Aconite* or *Belladonna* ointments; *Counter-irritation*; *Colchicum*; *Galvanism*; *Guaiac*; *Gelsemium*; *Iodides*; *Moxæ* to points along the course of nerve; *Morphia* hypodermically in locality of pain; *Oil of Turpentine* as electuary; *Poultices* hot.

Scrofula.—DEF. (A peculiar morbid condition of the system, attended in the acute or active forms of the disease by a persistent increase of temperature, continuous bodily wasting, and tuberculous growths in the lungs and various tissues of the body. The external manifestations are scrofulous swellings of the lymphatic glands, abscesses, carious ulcerations of the bones, pustular cutaneous eruptions, persistent swelling and catarrh of the mucous membrane of the nose, thickening and swelling of the upper lip.) *Alkalies*; *Alumin*; *Blisters* for scrofulous glands; *Bromides*; *Burdock*; *Chloride of Calcium*, 10 to 20 grs. in milk for chronic diarrhœa and glandular enlargement of the neck; *Chondrus*; *Cod Liver Oil and Fats*; *Chlorides*; *Chloride of Barium*; *Gold*, its preparations; *Iron* long continued; *Iodides*; *Iodine*, the Tinct. or Ointment to scrofulous glands; *Iodide of Lead* ointment; *Phosphate of Calcium* of great service in scrofulous sores; *Sulphides* for sores, abscesses and suppurations.

Scurvy, Scorbutus.—DEF. (A chronic morbid state of the system, ushered in by debility, lassitude, lowness of spirits, attended by fetor of the breath, sponginess of the gums, livid subcutaneous patches, and spots upon the skin, spontaneous hemorrhage from the mucous tracts.) *Acetosella*; *Acids*, Citric, Lactic, Oxalic, and Phosphoric; *Calotropis*; *Alcohol* diluted as gargle; *Atropia* hypodermically; *Ergot*; *Fresh Vegetables*; *Lemon Juice*; *Turpentine*.

Sea Sickness.—*Atropia* hypodermically; *Calumba*; *Chloral*; *Chloroform*; *Champagne*.

Small Pox. See Variola.

Sleeplessness. See Insomnia.

Spermatorrhœa.—DEF. (The escape of seminal fluid containing spermatozoa, without ejaculation, and without pleasurable organism.) *Arsenic*; *Alkalies* when caused by uric acid; *Bel-*

belladonna gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ with Sulph. Zinc gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$ for nocturnal emissions; *Bromides*; *Bladder* to be emptied after first deep sleep; *Cold sponging* of scrotum and perineum; *Cantharis* with iron; *Cannabis Indica*; *Cimicifuga*; *Camphor*; *Digitalis*, 1 to 2 drachms of the Infusion; *Ergot*; *Hydrastis*; *Hyposulphites*; *Iron*; *Nux Vomica*; *Phosphorus* for mental and physical debility; *Quinine*; *Spinal Ice Bag*; *Strychnia* in large doses especially when associated with impotence; The patient to be treated morally, to sleep on a hard mattress with slight bed covering.

Spinal Irritation.—*Aconite* as ointment; *Belladonna* locally applied.

Spleen, Enlarged. — **Ague Cake.** — *Bromide of Potassium*; *Ergot*; *Quinine*.

Stomatitis. See Thrush.

Stone. See Calculus.

Strangury. — DEF. (A painful difficulty in passing urine, which is passed only in drops.) *Alkalies* when caused by uric acid; *Cannabis Indica*; *Hip bath* warm and prolonged; *Opium*, the Tinct. in Enema; *Warm applications* to perineum.

Stricture, Urethral.—DEF. (An unnatural narrowness, or contraction of the urethra.) Dilate the urethra by sounds or bougies; *Conii Folia*; *Cathartic and Alkalies* when urine is acid; *Opium* in spasmodic; *Electrolysis*; *Warm bath*.

Sun Stroke, Insolation. — DEF. (An affection produced by the heat of the sun, expressed by nervousness, associated with vertigo and sometimes headache, listlessness with a desire to lie down. These febrile phenomena may culminate in a more or less sudden and complete insensibility without the power of sense or motion, the breathing rapid and getting more and more noisy as death approaches.)

Cold affusions when patient struck down unconscious; the patient to be stripped of clothing and placed in semi-recumbent position; *Stimulants* by mouth and rectum; *Blister* to head; *Electricity* along sides of neck, chest, and epigastrium; *Sinapisms* to chest and extremities; *Enema* of a strong purgative nature.

Suppuration.—DEF. (One of the terminations of inflammation, by which pus is formed.) *Iodides of Iron and Manganese*; *Phosphates*; *Quinine* where profuse; *Sulphides*.

Syncope. See Faintings.

Synovitis.—DEF. (An inflammation of a synovial membrane.) *Blisters* flying, every night in chronic; *Cod Liver Oil*; *Carbolic Acid* injected; *Iodine* painted around joint in chronic; *Oleate of Mercury and Morphia*; *Phosphates*.

Syphilis.—DEF. (The result of a specific poison implanted on some part of the body. The phenomena of this infection are accompanied by a cachectic condition of the system. Induration around the spot where the virus has been implanted, the lymphatic system of glands also become enlarged, formation of nodes or gummatous tumors in the connective tissues generally, the indurations may remain in the form of hardened fibrous tissue in various parts of the body for an indefinite period of time.) *Arelia Bark and Agave* as tonics; *Bichromate of Potassium*; *Guaiac*; *Hydrastis*; *Gold*, its preparations; *Cinchona*, its various preparations and *Calotropis* as tonics; *Iodide of Potassium* and the various preparations of *Iodine* in the secondary and tertiary stages; *Mercury*, the various preparations, given from the beginning and continued from 18 to 24 months; Salivation to be avoided by discontinuing its use for from 7 to 10 days every two or three weeks; *Mixed treatment* consists of *Mercury*, the Corros. Sublimate or Biniodide,

combined with Iodide of Potassium and a tonic as Cinchona, and may be used to advantage in the secondary stage: *Nitro-Muriatic Acid*; *Phytolacca*, *Sarsaparilla* and *Stillingia* make good tonics and can be used to advantage combined with Mercury and Iodide of Potassium in the various skin disorders.

Tænia. See Worms.

Tetanus.—DEF. (A disease characterized by a spasmodic contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, with tension and rigidity of the affected parts.) *Bromides*; *Calabar Bean* given at the beginning and pushed just short of arresting breathing; *Chloral* in large doses; *Conia* hypodermically; *Gelsemium*; *Nicotia*; *Nitrite of Amyl*; *Spinal Ice Bag*; *Strychnia* in full doses so as to substitute strychnic for traumatic tetanus; *Tobacco*; *Warm baths*.

Thirst.—*Acid drinks* in fevers, promote secretion of saliva; *Ice* sucked; *Tepid waters* in diabetes.

Thrush, Stomatitis.—DEF. (An inflammation of the mouth.) *Borax* with honey or as the glycerate; *Chlorate of Potassium*; *Eucalyptus Globulus*; *Glycerine*; *Hydrastis*; *Mineral Acids*; *Sulphate of Copper*, a weak solution painted over; *Sulphurous Acid* solution applied; *Wash* the child's mouth after each nursing as a prophylactic.

Tinea Favus, Porrigo, Scald Head.—DEF. (A fungus, parasitic disease, composed of cup shaped scabs, the hairy scalp the most common site, but may be developed on the face, neck and limbs.) *Mercury*, the various ointments and oleates; *Oils* to facilitate the removal of scabs, poultices having first been used; the head being freely greased prevents further spreading; *Sulphurous Acid* with *Glycerine*; *Turpentine*, the oil of; *Tar Ointment*.

Tinea Sycosis, Barber's Itch.—DEF. (An eruption of distinct, slightly acuminate papules or vesicles, inflamed and somewhat hardened tubercles clustered together in irregular patches about the beard and scalp.) *Carbolic Acid*, solution of; *Mercurial* applications.

Tinea Tonsuraus, Ringworm.—DEF. (An affection implicating the hairs of the skin, scalp or chin, and usually assuming a circular form. Hairs become dry and brittle having a tendency to break across. Eruption at first is of an erythematous character, accompanied by itching, but afterwards a fungus appears having a pure white color and powdery aspect, covering the epidermis between the hairs and forming around them a complete white sheath.) *Chrysophonic Acid* in ointment; *Iodine* $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$, with Oil of Wood Tar $\mathfrak{z}\text{ii}$, applied; *Mercurial* ointments or oleates or lotions; *Sulphurous Acid*.

Tonsillitis, Quinsy.—DEF. (An inflammation of the tonsils.) *Aconite* when acute; *Cooling aperient* the first day; *Eucalyptus Globulus*; *Flax Seed Tea*; *Guaiac* appears to cut short the inflammation; *Grey Powder* gr. $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ every hour when tonsils almost meet; *Ice* to be sucked; *Nitrate of Silver* or *Iodine* solutions to tonsils; *Quinine*; *Tartar Emetic* gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ - $\frac{1}{4}$ every hour; *Wine of Ipecac*; *Steam vapor* is very soothing.

Toothache. — *Alum*, *Carbolic Acid*, *Creasote*, *Chloroform*, *Tannin* or *Opium* locally; *Conia* in cavity; *Volatile Oils*.

Tuberculosis. See Phthisis.

Typhoid Fever, Enteric Fever.—DEF. (A continued fever associated with an eruption on the skin of rose colored spots, chiefly on the abdomen, appearing generally from the 7th to 14th day, occurring in crops each spot continuing visible about 3 days. Languor and feeb-

leness are prominent from the first, attended by headache, abdominal pains and (early) spontaneous diarrhœa. With advance of disease diarrhœa increases. Fullness, resonance, and tenderness of abdomen, more or less tympanitis gurgling in the iliac fossæ, increased splenic dulness. Specific lesions are enlargement of the mesenteric glands, with deposit in the glands of Payer, and in the minute solitary glands of the small intestines.) *Alcoholic Stimulants* in feeble heart's action, irregular pulse, wakefulness; *Alum* for diarrhœa; *Arsenic* in typho-malarial; *Bismuth* for diarrhœa; *Calomel* in small doses at commencement; *Cold Affusions* to reduce temperature; *Cold Packing* when fever runs high; *Digitalis* slows pulse and lowers fever; *Ergot or Turpentine* for intestinal hemorrhage; *Lead with Opium* for purging; *Ice cap* to head in delirium; *Jaborandi* for its diaphoretic action; *Quinine* to reduce temperature; *Veratrum Viride with Hyoscyamus*.

Typhus Fever. — DEF. (A continued fever, attended with sluggishness of intellect and confusion of thought, followed and accompanied by an eruption on the skin of a rubeoloid character, appearing generally from the 4th to 7th day, at first slightly elevated and disappearing on pressure, but after 2d day remaining persistent for 11 or 12 days. Languor and weariness, prominent from the first, gradually pass into stupidity, oblivion and complete prostration, which in still more extreme cases pass into somnolence, stupor, and sometimes coma, when prostration becomes profound.) *Antimony* in delirium with wakefulness; *Chloral*; *Belladonna*; *Cold affusions*; *Mineral Acids*; *Opiates*; *Quinine*.

Ulcers. — DEF. (A solution of continuity, produced by exudation of inflammatory lymph, and serum surrounding a mass of young cells,

which constantly continue to grow and break up.) *Bismuth*; *Carbolic and Salicylic Acids*; *Chlorate of Potassium* as a wash to cleanse and stimulate foul ulcers; *Cinchona* dusted over foul, indolent and sloughing; *Conium or Opium* applied with poultices to allay pain; *Iodoform* in syphilitic and scrofulous; *Mercurial* preparations as alteratives to sore; *Nitrate of Silver* to unhealthy; *Nitric Acid* to destroy foul unhealthy surface and as lotion to indolent and painful ulcers; *Position* of limb to assist passive circulation in chronic ulcers of the leg; *Strapping* for the same; *Transplantation of skin*

Uræmia. — DEF. (A morbid condition of the blood in which there is an undue accumulation of excrementitious substances, the most important being urea and uric acid.) *Cathartics*; *Colchicum*; *Caffein*; *Croton Oil*; *Diuretics*; *Diaphoretics*; *Digitalis*; *Jaborandi*; *Mustard Plasters*.

Urticaria, Nettle Rash. — DEF. (An exanthematous fever characterized by an eruption, similar to the elevations produced on the skin by the sting of the nettle.) *Alkalies*, *Cyanide of Potassium* for itching; *Benzoin*, the Compound Tinct., or Lead lotions, painted over for itching; *Chloroform* for same, in form of an ointment; *Colchicum* in gouty persons; *Warm baths*.

Vaginitis. — *Glycerate of Tannin* when chronic in children. See also *Vulvitis*.

Varicella, Chicken Pox. — DEF. (A disease consisting of a specific eruption of crops on the breast, back, face, and extremities, attended with fever which runs a definite course in 6 to 7 days.) *Abstinence* from animal foods; Regulate the bowels and keep the patient cool.

Varicocele. — DEF. (A swelling of the veins of the scrotum, or the spermatic cord; any tumor originating in a varicose vein.) *Cold douche* to

perineum and buttocks, with suspension of the testicles in cold water; *Hamamelis*.

Varicose Veins. — DEF. (A dilatation of the veins, presenting a tortuous, knotty and convoluted appearance, occurring in both sexes.) *Artificial support* by means of elastic stocking or rubber bandage; *Attention* to patient's general health; *Astringent* and anodyne lotions to the affected part; *Iron*, the Tinct. of the Chloride painted along the vein.

Variola, Small Pox. — DEF. (An eruptive fever the result of a morbid poison which is reproduced and multiplied during the course of the disease, after the incubation a remittent fever is established, followed by an eruption on the skin, appearing first as a pimple, then a vesicle, after which a pustule and scab.) *Cold baths* when temperature runs high; *Carbonate of Ammonium*; *Quinine*; To be treated on general principles in treating fevers.

Vomiting, and Nausea. — DEF. (A sickness at the stomach; forcible ejection of the contents of the stomach through the mouth.) *Alum* in phthisical when excited by cough; *Belladonna*, *Bismuth* and *Chloroform* when due to catarrh of the stomach; *Arsenic*, *Belladonna*, *Bismuth*, *Bromides*, *Creasote*, *Columbo*, *Inguvin*, *Oxalate of Cerium*, *Pepsin*, *Prussic Acid dil.*, *Tinct. Nux Vomica* in pregnancy; *Acids*, *Ipecac*, *Oxalate of Cerium* in sympathetic; *Arsenic*, *Capsicum*, *Carbonic Acid Waters*, *Hydrastis*, *Nux Vomica*, *Quinine* in vomiting of drunkards; *Lime Water* in chronic forms; *Chloroform* or *Sparkling Wines* in sea sickness; *Calomel* or *Grey Powder* in minute doses; *Bromides* in cerebral congestion; *Camphor* in drinking water; *Sulphides* in acid fermentations.

Vulvitis. — DEF. (An inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vulva.) *Alum* as lotion freely applied; *Glycerate of Tannin* in chronic,

of children; *Lead and Opium* lotions; *Lime Water* as wash.

Whitlow, Onychia, Felon. — DEF. (An abscess near the nail of the finger; a felon is more malignant and the effusion is beneath the periosteum and deeper fascia.) *Blisters* over painful part: *Carbolic Acid Spray* to benumb the surface for incision; *Cathartics* at commencement; *Mercurial Ointments* for 10 minutes at a time followed by poultices: *Nitrate of Lead* dusted on diseased tissues night and morning; *Open* a felon freely as soon as pus has formed.

Worms, Tænia.—**Round Worm** (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) resembles the common earth worm, most common of all intestinal worms, of a whitish or yellowish color, round tapering towards each extremity. mouth surrounded by three tubercles, from 6 to 16 inches long, inhabits small intestine. *Brisk Cathartic*; *Pink Root*, *Santonin*, *Wormseed*, *Wormwood* and *Tansy*; the administration of anthelmintics to be kept up for several days, followed by a brisk cathartic. **Thread or Pin Worms** (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) found in the large intestine, are very small and numerous, are sometimes crowded in masses or balls agglomerated by mucus. Injections of *Common Salt*, *Alum*, *Iron*, *Lime Water*, *Eucalyptus*, *Wormwood*, *Vinegar*, *Weak Solution of Carbolic Acid*; *Scammony* by mouth; *Iron* internally. **Tape Worm** (*Tænia solium*) inhabit the small intestines. *Areca Nut*, *Kamala*, *Koosso*, *Powdered Tin*, *Pepo*, *Filix Mas*, given on an empty stomach best; *Oil of Turpentine*.

These remedies kill but do not necessarily expel worms, consequently a cathartic is required for this purpose.

SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Symptoms Connected with the Digestive System.

Appetite—*Deficient*, early result of fevers and acute diseases; *Excessive*, in nervous persons, and those affected with worms, and in Diabetes; *Perverted*, in persons affected with worms; *Return*, denotes convalescence.

Defecation—*Constipation*, from morbid condition of the intestinal canal, commencement of inflammation in the intestines, stricture, obstruction of some kind, want of contractile power in the rectum, diseases of the liver; *Tenesmus with inability to pass*, in Dysentery or some rectal irritation, Worms, Hæmorrhoids, Calculus in Bladder, Reflexion of Uterus.

Deglutition — *Deficient*, in Hysteria; *Difficult*, from inflammation of the fauces, tonsils or pharynx, general debility, spasmodic contraction of throat; *Impossible*, is generally fatal unless caused by inflammation.

Gums — *Blue line along gums*, in lead poisoning; *Pale*, in Anæmia, exhausting diseases, and after hemorrhages; *Prone to bleed*, in Cancrum Oris, Diabetes, Salivation, Purpura, Scurvy.

Nausea and Vomiting—(*Egesta*—vomited matters). *Altered mucus, bile, etc.*, in Bilious Fever; *Mucus, lymph, blood and cancer cells*, in Cancer of Stomach; *Rice water fluid*, in Cholera Maligna, Hysteria; *Gastric and biliary secretions*, in Cholera Morbus; *Bile, etc.*, in Colic; *Partially digested food*, in Indigestion; *Mucus, food, etc.*, in Pregnancy; *Fecal matter*, in Strangulated Hernia, Stoppage of the Bowels; *Mucus, lymph*

and blood, in ulceration of the stomach; *Black vomit*, in Yellow Fever.

Saliva — *Diminished and thick*, at the beginning of acute diseases; *Increased*, in salivation, disorders of stomach, liver and pancreas, and by the use of sialagogues.

Taste — *Bitter*, in hepatic derangement, Dyspepsia, use of Iodide of Potassium; *Impaired*, in fevers, Gastritis, Dyspepsia, Catarrh; *Metallic*, in consequence of metallic medicines in the system; *Putrid*, in Gangrene of the Lungs; *Saltish*, in Phthisis, Hæmoptysis, etc.; *Sour*, in gastric indigestion.

Teeth — *Chattering*, in early stage of fevers, acute inflammations, cold stages of fevers; *Early decay*, in prolonged digestive derangement; *Grinding during sleep*, in children suffering from worms; *Loosened*, in severe salivation, Scurvy, Purpura; *Notched*, in hereditary Syphilis; *Sordes on teeth*, in low febrile states.

Thirst — *Excessive*, in high fevers, low collapse, diabetis, after hemorrhages, in disorders where excessive excretion.

Tongue — *Aphthous*, in thrush of infants, last stage of Phthisis, visceral diseases tending towards a fatal termination; *Brown or black, crotched or fissured*, in low fevers, such as Typhoid; *Cold*, in collapse; *Dry, rough, hard and dark*, after having been furred and loaded, indicates a dangerous prostration, contamination of the blood, with suppression of secretions; *Furred—a yellowish hue*, in indigestion, gastric or hepatic Catarrh; *Brown or black*, in low states of vital powers with contamination of the blood; *Whitish, thick, and moist*, in active stage of fever without inflammation of internal organs; *Increased bulk*, from inflammation or as the result of Small Pox, Scarlatina, mercurial salivation, syphilitic or cancerous deposits; *Livid or purple*, when the blood is

insufficiently aerated; *Movements uncontrollable*, in acute febrile diseases, exhausting nervous disorders; *Pale*, in Anæmia, affections of the spleen, after severe hemorrhages; *Protruded to one side*, in Paralysis; *Protruded with difficulty*, in low fevers and Apoplexy; *Red*, in the Exanthemata. Stomatitis, Tonsillitis, Pharyngitis; *Red on tip and edges*, in gastric and bilious fevers, severe Dyspepsia; *Tremulous*, in early stages of Typhoid and Typhus; *Yellow hue*, in hepatic disorders

Symptoms Connected with the Circulatory System.

Blood—*Deficiency of red corpuscles*, in Anæmia; *Deficiency of water and salts* in Cholera Maligna; *Excess of urea*, in Bright's Disease; *Excess of fibrine*, Chlorosis, Inflammation; *Excess of sugar*, Diabetis; *Excess of uric acid*, Gout; *Excess of biliary matter*, Jaundice; *Excess of white corpuscles and pigment*, malaria; *Excess of red corpuscles*, plethora; *Excess of lithic and uric acids*, Rheumatism.

Hæmatemesis—Cancerous; hysterical, ulcerative, and vicarious.

Hæmaturia—due to mechanical injury, renal inflammation, calculi, hemorrhagic diathesis, scarlatina, passive senile congestion of kidney.

Hæmoptysis (spitting of blood) — *False*, from gums, posterior nares, throat, bronchial mucous membrane, stomach; *True pulmonary*, in active congestion of the lungs, passive congestion of the heart, tubercular Phthisis, hemorrhagic Diathesis, mechanical injury, rupture of aortic aneurism.

Hemorrhage from the Bowels — Cancer of the rectum, Dysentery, Hemorrhoids, hemorrhagic Diathesis, intussusception, rupture of aneur-

ism, Typhoid Fever, ulceration of the bowels, vicarious menstruation.

Hemorrhage from the Nose—Congestion of the brain, congestion of the Schneiderian membrane, hemorrhagic Diathesis, mechanical injury, suppressed menstruation, Typhoid Fever.

Hemorrhage, Uterine—Congestive, ulcerative, cancerous.

Palpitation—(*a disturbed action of the heart*) depends on anæmia, excessive use of tobacco, Hysteria, Pericarditis, Endocarditis, Hypertrophy of the heart, early stage of Phthisis, chronic valvular disease, Dyspepsia, disorders of the brain.

Pulse — (Pulse at birth 130-140; first year 115-130; second year 100-115; third year 90-100; seventh year 85-90; fourteenth year 80-85; adult, male 70-75; female 75-80. From the pulse we can judge of the heart's action, of the arterial impulse, of the excitability of the nervous system, of the fullness of the blood vessels, of the tone and physical condition of the arteries.) *Acceleration and increase in the force of beat*, in fevers; *Accelerated, hard and full*, in inflammations; *Abrupt and jerking*, in deficiency of aortic valve and consequent regurgitation into the ventricle; *Double*, in continued fevers; *Frequent*, in arterial excitement, inflammations great depression; *Full*, in general plethora, early stages of acute diseases; *Intermittent*, in obstructed circulation in the heart or lungs; *Irregular*, in disturbances of circulation, respiration, or functions of the brain; Puerperal Fever; *Quick and variable in rapidity and force*, in nervous irritation; *Small, thready and rapid*, in great prostration, anæmia after hemorrhages, and debility.

Veins — *Over-distended* — in face and neck, in congestion of the brain; *In legs*, from inadequate circulatory power.

Symptoms Connected with the Respiratory System.

Breath—*Foul and unpleasant*, in digestive derangement, decayed teeth, Alcoholism, Salivation, Scurvy; *Putrid*, in gangrene of the lungs.

Cough — *Barking and hoarse*, in early spasmodic Croup; *Dry*, from foreign substances or gases in the trachea or bronchi; *Dry and tight*, in early Bronchitis; *Deep and distressing*, in confirmed Consumption; *Hacking*, in incipient Phthisis; *Hooping and paroxysmal*, in Hooping Cough; *Soft, deep and loose*, in advanced Bronchitis; *Short and sharp*, in Pneumonia; *Whistling*, in advanced membranous Croup.

Cry — *Labored and half suffocated*, in Pneumonia and severe Bronchitis; *Hoarse, brassy, and metallic with crowing inspiration*, in Croup; *Sharp, shrill and solitary*, in Hydrocephalus; *Moaning and wailing*, in Merasmus and tubercular Peritonitis.

Dyspnœa — may be caused by irrespirable gases; morbid changes in the blood; congestion of the pulmonary capillaries, as in Heart Disease, laryngeal or tracheal obstruction, Pleurisy, Phthisis, Aneurism of the thoracic aorta, Cancer within the chest, Hydrothorax, Ascites, Diseases of nerves connected with the respiratory apparatus Diseases of the muscles of respiration. If dyspnœa continues permanent it is very unfavorable.

Expectoration — *Bloody and muco-purulent*, in Phthisis; *Mucous*, in Catarrh and early Bronchitis; *Nummular and heavy*, in advanced Phthisis; *Purulent*, in severe protracted Bronchitis; *Putrid*, in Gangrene of the Lungs; *Rusty*, in early and middle stages of Pneumonia; *Streaked with blood*, in violent coughing; *Suddenly and largely purulent*, in bursting of an abscess.

Hiccough—from indigestion, nervous disorders, and exhaustion.

Respiration — In a child under a year 40 50; from 1 to 2 years 35; from 2 to 12 years, 18 during sleep, 23 waking; from 12 to 15 years, 18 sleeping, 20 waking. In a healthy adult male about 18 times a minute, in children and women quicker and louder, about 22 times a minute.

ABDOMINAL—(The abdomen rises and falls, the diaphragm being chiefly concerned, the ribs remaining at rest.) This occurs in Pleurisy, or whenever there is very great pain in using the thoracic apparatus, fracture of the ribs, extreme prostration, where insufficient supply of blood goes to the brain, Croup.

CERVICAL—(Where considerable exertion of the superior ribs, sterno-mastoides and other muscles of the neck.) Occurs in advanced stages of pulmonary or cardiac affections, obstruction or disease of the larynx.

STERTOROUS — (A loud grating sound in breathing.) Occurs in relaxation of the velum palati, cerebral oppression.

THORACIC—(The abdominal movements are suppressed owing to obstruction to the action of the diaphragm.) Occurs in enlargements of the liver or spleen, Ascites, Ovarian Dropsy.

Temperature of Expired Air—*Increased*, in febrile states, *Lowered*, in collapse.

Yawning and Sighing, in fatigue and nervous exhaustion; after an attack of hemiplegia it is unfavorable.

Symptoms Connected with the Skin.

Color of the Skin—*Black*, almost, in Asphyxia; *Blue*, in collapse of Cholera; *Blue and leaden*, in malignant Cholera; *Cheeks flushed*, in hectic fever, Phthisis; *Dark circle around the eyes*, in females suffering from some uterine or ovar-

ian disorders, and in some anæmic cases; *Earthiness*, in Syphilis; *Flushed*, in fear, and Congestion of the Brain; *Forehead and eyes flushed*, in early stages of Yellow Fever; *Pale*, in Anæmia and Syncope; *Purple or livid*, in low continued fevers; *Sallow*, in Chlorosis, Cancer, and Dyspepsia; *Yellow*, in Jaundice, Bilious Fever.

Condition of the Skin—*Coldness of surface*, in sinking of general strength when attended with *cold sweats* indicates approaching dissolution; *Harsh, dry and burning*, is especially unfavorable if occurring in inflammations of important viscera; *Hot and dry*, during fevers; *Flabby and shrunken*, in emaciation; *Moist*, is favorable, except where profuse sweats.

Symptoms Connected with the Secretions.

Constipation—may be due to torpor of the muscular coat of the bowels, deficient secretion of the liver or intestinal glands, defective innervation from spinal or encephalic disease, Cancer, Intussusception, Strangulated Hernia, Impacted Fæces, Stricture of the Rectum or Colon, Pregnancy, Fever.

Diarrhœa—is a symptom of inflammation or irritation of the large or small intestines; or of a certain structural lesion incident to Tuberculosis, Typhoid Fever, or malarial poisoning. *Bilious, of a yellowish or greenish color, liquid consistency*, in Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, biliary derangement; *Bloody*, due to hæmorrhoids, perforation and ulceration of the intestines, incident to a variety of morbid conditions as Typhoid Fever; *Colliquative*, in disease of the kidney, consumption of the lungs, or chronic affections; *Feculent, discharges softened but not much altered*, due to cathartics, irritating or unwholesome foods or drinks,

dentition; *Dysenteric*, when discharges contain mucus and blood, dependent on irritation with or without inflammation of the intestines; *Fatty*, where fat or oil is found in discharges, due to derangement of the pancreatic, biliary, or intestinal fluids; *Lienteric*, where discharges contain undigested food, met with more especially in children before the period of second dentition; *Pus in discharges*, when abscess breaks into the intestines, ulceration of intestines following typhoid or malarial poisoning; *Serous or watery*, due to the action of hydragogue cathartics, Cholera Maligna.

Menstruation—*Non-appearance, suppression or retention of menstrual flow*, Amenorrhœa, from congenital malformation of the generative organs, retarded menstruation, premature cessation, constitutional affections, diseases of the organs of generation themselves; *Difficult and painful menstruation*, Dysmenorrhœa, (1st) Neuralgic or spasmodic, pain precedes the menstrual flow, and with the flow an alleviation of the pain, (2d) Congestive, (3d) Inflammatory, (4th) Membraneous, (5th) Mechanical; *Excessive and profuse flow, recurring frequently or of long duration*, Menorrhagia, may depend on constitutional causes, or local affections of the generative organs.

Milk — is affected by the physical or mental state. *Sudden arrest of the formation*, with cessation of the lochial discharge in the parturient state threatens child bed fever.

Saliva — appears at the third month after birth.

Tears—appear at three to four months after birth.

Perspiration—*Acidity*, excess of uric acid, in gouty and rheumatic Diathesis; *Peculiar odor*, in Small Pox, Typhus, Gout, Albumenuria,

etc.; *Strong odor*, indicates vicarious excretion by the sweat glands.

Urination — **GENERAL APPEARANCE**, *Cloudy, floating appearance, alkaline*, indicates mucus; *Dark colored, opaque*, is often tinged with blood; *Deep colored, transparent, of high Sp. Gr.*, indicates excessive tissue metamorphosis; *Opaque, of a creamy yellow color at the bottom, generally acid*, pus; *Viscid and glutinous*, pus or mucus or both; *White opaque*, contains mucus or pus or undissolved earthy salts or both.

Excessive urination, in Hysteria, Diabetis, convulsive conditions, ingestion of large amounts of water, beer, etc., influence of cold and diuretic medicines; *Incontinence of urine*, in most inflammatory affections of the urinary organs, nervous affections, Paralysis; *Retention of urine* (the bladder is filled with urine but cannot expel it), from deficiency of contractile power in the bladder, obstruction in the passage, from spasmodic constriction, stricture of the urethra, enlargement of the prostate, calculus, tumor, or inflammation; *Suppression of urine* (from inaction of the kidneys, no urine being excreted, bladder empty), a most dangerous symptom, and if long continued becomes fatal by uræmic poisoning, caused by inflammation, suppuration or changes in the kidney.

Symptoms Connected with the Motor Apparatus.

Inability to Rise—in general debility, paralysis of the extremities, rheumatic and gouty inflammations, injuries as fractures or dislocations.

Inability to Lie Down—in diseases of the thoracic viscera, Dyspnœa, Asthma, advanced Phthisis, severe Bronchitis, Pleurisy with effusion, certain organic diseases of the heart.

Muscular Debility—the result of acute diseases, or actual exhaustion or prostration, want of exercise, long confinement of a limb in splints.

Gestures — *Of a child*, puts its hands to its head, pulls its hair, rolls its head on the pillow and beats the air in brain disorders; tears at its throat and puts its hand to its mouth in Croup and urgent Dyspnœa.

Motion—*Unsteadiness, when not guided by sight*, is a symptom of Locomotor Ataxia.

Position — A child cannot sit erect until the 4th or 5th month, and cannot raise its head from the pillow until the 2d month. *Constantly retained position on back*, in thoroughly exhausted conditions; *Generally can not lie on left side*, when heart is enlarged or violent in action; *Lying on back with legs drawn up*, in Peritonitis, less frequently in inflammation of some abdominal viscera; *Lying on belly and turning from prone to supine posture*, in Colic and passage of gall stones; *Lying on healthy side*, in Pleurisy, when effusion has taken place the reverse; *Lying on right side*, in irritative disorder of the liver with enlargement.

Spasm—*Choreic spasm*, marked by a jerking, irregular movement of the muscles, not controlled by the will; *Clonic spasm (convulsions)*, successive contractions of the muscles at short intervals; *Tonic spasm*, is a fixed rigidity.

Symptoms Connected with the Sensory Apparatus.

Cephalalgia (Pain in the head) — *Generally constant or periodic in one spot, attended by functional disorder of the brain*, in chronic cerebral disease; *Mostly on one side, extending more or less on the face, with sensitiveness of scalp, pain shooting and darting*, generally of a neuralgic type; *On the top of the head*, in uterine irrita-

tion; *Stiffness and tenderness of muscles which move the head from side to side*, when of a rheumatic type: *Throbbing and pulsating when accompanied by heat of head*, congestive, toxæmic, or febrile.

Coma — Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Alcoholic or Opium poisoning, Typhus, Compression on the brain.

Delirium—*Active*, in cases of acute Meningitis; *Passive*, in Typhus, or Typhoid Fevers, low state of the system.

Ears — *Deafness*, from Coryza, wax in ear, Quininization, Typhoid Fever, cerebral softening, functional disorder; *Ringings in the ears*, in congestion, or morbid states of the brain, excitement of imagination, nervous debility, Quininization.

Eye — A child's eye should follow a bright light or object 2 weeks after birth.

COLOR — *In Conjunctivitis*, the blood vessels are enlarged, membrane reddened; *In Iritis*, discoloration, irregularity, and fixedness of pupil; *In Scleritis*, blood vessels are seen converging towards the margins of the cornea.

LUSTRE — *Lessened*, in acute depressing diseases, infectious and pestilential diseases, exhaustion, nervous debility; *Brightened*, during progress of Phthisis.

MOVEMENTS — *Rolling from side to side*, cerebral irritation of infants, nervous restlessness; *Squinting* (except when congenital), in Paralysis of 3d nerve, unfavorable when occurring in the course of any brain disease.

PROTRUDED—When in both eyes acute Ophthalmia, congestion of the brain, convulsions, Apoplexy; if in one eye, local disease as Tumor, Cancer, inflammation of surrounding tissue.

PUPIL — *Contracted*, in Inflammation of the brain, or retina, Narcotism by Opium or Cal-

bar Bean, early Hydrocephalus; *Dilated*, in Apoplexy, advanced Hydrocephalus; Amaurosis, Cataract, Narcotism by Belladonna or Stramonium, effusion or pressure on the brain; *Immovable or a difference between the two under the same light*, ophthalmic or cerebral disease.

SUNKEN—In atrophy of parts behind the eye ball as in Phthisis and wasting diseases; *if one only*, brain disease or paralysis of the optic nerve.

SIZE INCREASED—In impending suffocation, congestion of the brain, heart or lungs.

VISION—*Indistinct*, in commencing diseases of the brain or optic nerve; *Increased sensibility to light* (Photophobia), in Ophthalmia, irritation or inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the different textures of the eye, Hysteria, Scrofula, Meningitis, Cerebritis; *Seeing double*, results from sympathy of the brain with gastric irritation; *Seeing moving dark spots*, in Dyspepsia, Hepatic disorders, Muscæ Voliantes; *Sparks or flashes of fire*, Photopsia; *Seeing but half an object*, Hemipopia.

Pain—has various sources, viz: irritation or excessive excitement of nervous structures or functions, inflammation, depression, debility, cold, diseases generally. Pain generally indicates the seat and nature of the disease, but this may not always follow; as, pain in the right shoulder may denote inflammation of the liver, at the end of the urethra, stone in the bladder, down the leg, chronic inflammation in the ovary of the same side, in the knee, inflammation of the hip joint. *Acute, sharp and cutting*, as in Pleurisy; *Bearing down*, as in second stage of labor; *Burning and smarting*, as in Erysipelas; *Diminished by pressure*, as in Colic, chronic Rheumatism; *Dull, heavy, aching*, as in Pneumonia, mucous inflammations, congestions, chronic inflammations, inflammations of parenchymatous organs; *Gnawing and tearing*, as in Gout, Rheumatism,

Peritonitis; *Gripping, twisting and spasmodic*, as in Dysentery, Gastralgia, obstruction of the intestines; *Increased by pressure*, in vascular congestion or inflammation; *Lancinating and cutting*, as in Cancer, inflammation of nerves; *Nettling and stinging*, as in Urticaria; *Pulsating*, as in the formation of an abscess; *Sharp or acute and very severe*, in inflammations of a serous membrane; *Shooting, darting*, in Neuralgia.

Paralysis—is the result of a lesion of a nerve, the spinal marrow, or the brain.

Vertigo—most frequently associated with disorder of the stomach or liver, debility, where severe and of frequent occurrence points to serious brain disorder.

Symptoms Connected with the Psychical Apparatus.

Expression — *Anxiety*, in organic disease of the heart, acute disorders of the abdominal viscera, spasmodic affections, as Asthma. Angina Pectoris; *Bashful, downcast, inability to look one manfully in the eye*, in Masturbation and Impotence; *Blank and still*, in Paralysis; *Hippocratic*, in approaching death; *Immobility*, in debility, loss of consciousness, general tonic spasm; *Indifferent, look partially fixed, eyes bright*, in chronic disorders unattended with pain, latent stages of fever; *Mixed expression of anxiety and resignation*, in organic disease of the heart and great vessels, Mania; *Rage*, in Hydrophobia, acute Mania, inflammations of the brain; *Sad and desponding*, in Hypochondriasis; *Serene and tranquil*, is a favorable sign; *Terror or great fear*, in Delirium Tremens, Hemorrhage, Mania.

Lips, Mouth, Eyelids, and Nose—*Lips swollen*, in children suffering from intestinal worms, incipient Phthisis; *Lips thin and retracted*, in

Phthisis, Hectic, Cancer, from exhausting diseases; *Lips tremulous and covered with sordes*, in later stages of fevers; *Lips pallid*, in Anæmia, uterine disease, and after hemorrhage; *Lips bluish, and purple*, in congestion of thoracic viscera, when blood is imperfectly ærated; *Upper lip enlarged*, in strumous conditions; *Corners of the mouth retracted producing a sardonic smile*, in inflammation of the diaphragm, painful affections of the bowels; *Indolent fissures at the angle of the mouth*, in Syphilis; *Puffiness of the eyelids*, in early stages of Dropsy from cardiac or renal disease; *Frequent tremulous movements of the eyelids*, in Chorea; *Marked elevation and expression of the alæ nasi in children*, indicates grave lung disorders of an inflammatory character.

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Symptoms Connected with the General Condition of the Body.

Corpulency—(*when of a sudden tendency*) fore-runs Apoplexy.

Emaciation—in organic disease of the heart, lungs or digestive organs, morbid discharges, low conditions, remittent or hectic fevers, superabundant secretion of milk.

Oedema—of *lower extremities*, in Dropsy, perverted condition of the return circulation, diseases of the liver, spleen, heart or kidneys.

Sense of Burning, Internal Heat—*with coldness of feet and lower extremities, restlessness and anxiety*, denotes approaching dissolution.

Normal Temperature of the Body—averages about 98.5° F., this may be raised from a degree to a degree and a half by active exercise, atmospheric heat, warm climate, food, tea; diminished the same by exposure to cold, severe mental exertion, alcoholic drinks.

In children the temperature is one or two degrees higher than in adults.

A persistent elevation or diminution of bodily temperature indicates some morbid processes at work in the system.

Abnormal Temperature — An increase of temperature for each degree above named corresponds with an increase of 10 beats of the pulse per minute for each degree raised. A temperature of 104° or 105° (no check) denotes the probability of complications. Stability of temperature from morning to evening is a favorable sign, but stability from evening to morning denotes the reverse. The return of the normal temperature and remaining unchanged through all the periods of the day and night denotes convalescence. Any rise of temperature during convalescence denotes a relapse.

In a febrile disease an increase to 100° or 101° F. signifies only a mild attack. A constant temperature of 105° denotes severity of attack, while a rise to 106° or 108° F. denotes great danger and probable fatal result.

The degree of temperature bears a direct relation to the amount of waste products furnished by the body (excessive tissue destruction).

The test of the temperature should be made by means of a thermometer placed in the axilla or under the tongue, and allowed to remain from one to three minutes, according to the rapidity of its registration.

SIGNS OF PREGNANCY.

1. *Suppression of the menses.*

2. *Nausea, vomiting, and digestive disturbances* up to the fifth month, then disappearing to appear again for the first fortnight of the ninth month.

3. *Enlargement of the abdomen*, at three or three and a half months the hypogastric region becomes pouting and a small protuberance perceptible growing regularly and more voluminous during the remaining term of pregnancy.

4. *The Fundus uteri*, at the end of the third month, is on a level with the superior strait; at the end of the fourth month the uterine tumor can be clearly perceived through the abdominal walls, the fundus being midway between the pubis and umbilicus; end of fifth month, one finger's breadth below the umbilicus; at the end of sixth month, same distance above it; in the seventh month, four fingers above it; in the eighth month, five or six fingers above it; at the beginning of the ninth month, reaches the epigastric region, gaining the borders of the false ribs on the right side, but in the last fortnight of the last month sinks a little lower.

5. *Tumefaction of the breasts*, accompanied with a sensation of prickling and tenderness sets in about the second month, and at the fourth month is much augmented, at which time *the nipple becomes prominent, with discoloration of the areola*, the latter increases and the breasts present a spotted appearance.

6. *Glandiform tubercles form in the breasts* about the fifth month and are fully developed about the eighth, when *flow of milk sets in*.

7. *Uterus has descended and is less movable in the first two months, the neck inclining towards the left.*

8. *The umbilical ring is depressed, its bottom drawn downwards and backwards, the circumference the seat of a distressing, dragging sensation in the first two months; less so in the fourth and fifth months; less hollow than before conception in the fifth and sixth months; the depression is wholly effaced and on a level with the skin of the abdomen in the seventh month; the navel pouts out in the last two months and there are streaks and stains on the abdomen, a brown line extending from pubis to umbilicus.*

9. *Varicose and œdematous condition of the vulva and lower extremities, from the seventh month and increasing until term.*

10. *Quickening, or foetal movements, sounds of the foetal heart and abdominal souffle, and foetal irregularities can be detected about the fifth month.*

11. *Ballotement can be detected in the sixth month, but more readily in the seventh, and obscurely during the eighth month.*

12. *Difficult respiration in the latter part of the eighth and first part of the ninth months, but less oppressed during the last fortnight.*

13. *Difficulty in walking during the last month.*

14. *Frequent desire to urinate, pains in loins and colic during last fortnight of the ninth month.*

15. *The orifice of the os is round in the primiparæ but more patulous in the multiparæ during the first two months; the periphery is at this time softened but more so during the third and fourth months, the extremity of the finger can be inserted in the os of the multiparæ*

while that of the primiparæ is rounded and closed; the mucous membrane covering the lips becomes softened and odematous, also the intravaginal portion of the neck.

MARSHALL HALL'S READY METHOD IN ASPHYXIA.

I. Treat the patient *instantly on the spot*, in the *open air*, freely exposing the face, neck, and chest to the breeze, except in severe weather.

II. In order *to clear the throat*, place the patient gently on the face, with one wrist under the forehead, that all fluid and tongue itself may fall forward, leaving entrance to the wind pipe free.

III. *To excite respiration*, turn the patient slightly on his side, and apply some irritating or stimulating agent to the nostrils as *Veratrine, Dil. Ammonia, etc.*

IV. Make the face warm by brisk friction; then dash cold water upon it.

V. If not successful lose no time, *to imitate respiration*; place the patient on his face, and turn the body gently but completely, *on the side and a little beyond*; then again on the face, and so on alternately. Repeat these movements deliberately, and perseveringly, *fifteen times only in a minute*. (When patient lies on the thorax this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed and inspiration occurs.)

VI. When the prone position is resumed, make uniform and efficient pressure *along the spine*, removing the pressure immediately before rotation on the side. (The pressure augments the expiration, and rotation commences inspiration.) Continue these measures.

VII. Rub the limbs *upward*, with *firm pressure*, and with *energy*. (The object being to aid the return of venous blood to the heart.)

VIII. Substitute for the patient's wet clothing, if possible, such other covering as can be instantly procured. Meantime, and from time to time, *to excite inspiration*, let the surface of the body be slapped briskly with the hand.

IX. Rub the body briskly until it is dry and warm, then dash cold water upon it, and repeat the rubbing.

X. Avoid the immediate removal of the patient, as it involves a dangerous loss of time; also the use of the bellows or any forcing instrument; also the warm bath and all rough treatment.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF POISONING.

First eliminate if possible the poison from the stomach or tissues by **Emetics**, *Sulph. of Zinc* grs. 10-30; *Tartar Emetic* grs. 1-2, combined with *Ipecac* grs. 20; *Sulph. of Copper* grs. 2-5; or hypodermic injection of *Apomorphia*.

Stomach Pump, or Tube used on the syphon principle where vomiting can not be induced by Emetics, except in the cases of irritant poisoning where its use requires great caution. After the accomplishment of the above gentle Cathartics and Diuretics may be given to aid in the elimination; also Iodide of Potassium where metallic substances.

Counteract the morbid vital processes induced by the poison,—as in *Cardiac Syncope*, give stimulants; in threatened *Paralysis of the Respiratory Movements*, excite respiration by cold affusions, irritation of the skin, artificial respiration, Atropia to excite the pneumo-gastric nerve; in *Narcosis of the Brain* endeavor to arouse it, Allay any particular organic irritation.

Antidotal Measures are (1) Chemical, which directly neutralize the action of the poison by destroying its properties; (2) Physiological, which have antagonistic properties to the poison.

POISONS.—SYMPTOMS, ANTIDOTES, TREATMENT.

See also Table of Incompatibles and Antagonists.

<i>Poisons.</i>	<i>Symptoms.</i>	<i>Antidotes, Treatment.</i>
Acid, Acetic.	Great heat and burning pain in stomach and intestines; convulsions; death.	Magnesia, its Carbonates, with cream or water; Soap; Alkalies.
Acid, Carbonic	Great drowsiness; giddiness; difficult respiration; loss of muscular power and sensibility; coma; face and body swollen and livid; eyes prominent.	Remove patient to fresh air; Elevate the head; Cold affusions; Stimulating frictions to thorax and extremities; Artificial respiration.
Acid, Carbolic.	Burning sensation from mouth to stomach; gastric pain; vomiting of frothy mucus; cold, clammy skin; difficult breathing; insensibility; pupils contracted; odor perceptible in breath.	Venesection if cerebral oppression. Strong solution of Saccharated Calcium; Calcinated Magnesia diffused in Lime Water; Demulcents; Carbonate of Calcium; Alkalies; Soap; Fixed Oils.
Acid, Muriatic. (<i>Hydrochloric</i>) Acid, Nitric. Acid, Nitro- Muriatic.	Sense of burning in throat and stomach; styptic taste in mouth; thirst; eyes red and sparkling; frequent, tense pulse; hot, dry skin; tongue red and glazed; lips	Alkalies; Plaster from the walls; Common Soap, followed by copious draughts of tepid water or flax seed tea; Demulcents; Carbonates of Magnesium or Calcium; If pa-

Acid, Prussic.
(*Hydrocyanic*)

black, vomiting of blood and yellow matter; smelling of acid; cold sweats; delirium.

In large dose immediate death; in smaller pain in head, stupor, nausea, faintness, vertigo, dilated pupils, loss of sight, difficult respiration, vibrating pulse, syncope, which will end in death if curative measures are not employed.

Acid, Oxalic.

Burning heat of stomach; sometimes vomiting or retching; great prostration; spasmodic respiration; convulsions.

Acid, Sulphuric.

Austere styptic taste in mouth; sensation of burning in throat and stomach; nausea; vomiting; fetor of breath; vomited matters contain blood; difficult respiration; great inflammation of abdominal viscera; croupy cough; small frequent irregular pulse; restlessness.

Acid, Tartaric.

Similar to Oxalic.

patient survives first effects use antiphlogistic remedies for inflammation.

A chemical antidote is Sulphate of Iron grs. 10. Tinct. Chlorid. Iron dr. 1, dissolve in water oz. 1, take immediately, followed by Carb. of Potassium grs. 20; Chlorine Water; Inhalation of Chlorine Gas; Dil. Sol. of Ammonia; Cold affusions to head, chest, and spine; Mustard to stomach; Artificial respiration. Mixtures of Magnesia, Whiting, Chalk, or Plaster from the walls; Carbonates of Magnesium or Calcium.

Water should not be used; Alkalies; Plaster from the walls; Common Soap, followed by copious draughts of Demulcents, as Flax Seed Tea, Mucilages. Should the patient survive the first symptoms antiphlogistic measures should be instituted.

Similar to Oxalic.

Poisons.

Symptoms.

Antidotes, Treatment.

Aconite.

In large doses causes much excitement; confusion of the intellect; respiratory movements slow and irregular; gastric pain; nausea; great muscular weakness; cold body, tongue, and breath; skin covered with a profuse sweat.

Animal Charcoal; Opium; Stimulants; Warmth; Friction; Vegetable Astringents; Tannin; Digitalis; Galvanism; Stomach to be carefully washed out and the subsequent symptoms met and combated; Keep patient in recumbent position.

Alcohol.

In small quantities mere excitement; in large much excitement, confusion of intellect, followed by somnolence, even coma and apoplexy; may be mistaken for epilepsy or apoplexy.

Evacuate stomach by emetics, warm water and salt the best, repeated at short intervals; Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia; Cold douche; Galvanism; Stimulate respiratory movements; Strong Coffee.

Ammonia.

Excoriation of mouth and fauces; burning in throat and stomach; vomiting and purging, ejected matters being bloody. In large quantities a feeling of strangulation with convulsions.

Immediate administration of Vinegar or some of the Vegetable Acids; Copious demulcent draughts; Oils and Fats in large quantities; When inhaled inhale vapor of Vinegar.

Antimony, its Salts.

Nausea; severe vomiting; hiccough; cardialgia; burning heat at epigastrium; colic and purging; small rapid pulse; cold skin;

Astringent infusions containing Tannin, Oak Bark, Peruvian Bark; Strong Tea or Coffee; Oily warm liquids; Galls; Emetics; Stimul-

Arsenic and its Compounds.

vertigo; great prostration.

Metallic, austere taste; great flow of saliva; nausea and vomiting; fainting; great thirst; sense of heat in stomach; much griping; tenesmus, and purging; stool dark and offensive; urine scanty, high colored; pulse small, frequent; labored respiration; cold sweats; prostration; delirium; convulsions.

See Belladonna.

Baryta and its Salts.

Those of irritation combined with an affection of the brain and nervous system, as vertigo, convulsions, paralysis.

Dryness and redness of the mucous membrane of the throat, mouth, nose, larynx, and tongue; pupil dilated; impaired vision; thirst; feverishness; flushed face; great weakness; hurried breathing; delirious excitement; convulsions; coma.

Belladonna.

Epsom and Glauber Salts; Dil. Sulphuric Acid; Oils; Emetics; Vinegar and water; Stomach pump.

Opium; Morphia in small hypodermic injections, frequently repeated; Vegetable Astringents; Tartar Emetic; Calabar Bean; Tannin; Animal Charcoal; Apomorphia as emetic with a cathartic.

necessary.

Abundant draughts of Sweet Milk, Gruel, Decoctions of Starch, Oil, and Lime Water; Tickle the fauces to induce vomiting; Light Magnesia; Oils or Fats; Albumen; Animal Charcoal; Hydrated Oxide of Iron given frequently; Dialyzed Iron; Ferric Salts where Fowler's Solution; Afterwards combat inflammatory symptoms.

See Belladonna.

Antidotes, Treatment.

Albumen; Milk and sweetened mucilaginous drinks; Induce vomiting by tickling fauces.
Immediate and free use of Starch; Sulphureted Hydrogen inhaled; Ammonia; Magnesium.

Stimulants; Artificial respiration; Cathartics; Atropia to antagonize the respiratory depression.

See Opium.

Promotion of vomiting by means of warm demulcents; Copious dilution; Bleeding; Warm bath; Opium; Camphor; Enema of Mutton Broth; Laudanum; Antiphlogistic treatment.

Evacuants, as Emetics, Cathartics. Counter-irritants; Stimulants to

Symptoms.

Burning pain in throat; nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea; coldness of extremities; spasm.

Irritation and inflammation of the parts with which it comes in contact; violent gastritis; depression; collapse.

Respiration becomes slower and shallower; death from asphyxia, heart continuing to beat for some time afterwards.

Induces cataleptic state; pupil dilated; delirium; vertigo; stupor. Burning sensation in throat; violent pain in stomach and bowels; nausea; vomiting; purging; ejections frequently bloody and purulent; great heat and irritation of urinary organs; painful priapism; pulse quick and hard; convulsions; tetanus; delirium and syncope.

Gastric irritation; nausea; vomiting; profound narcotism; respir-

Poisons.

Bismuth, its Salts.

Bromine.

Calabar Bean.

**Cannabis Indica.
Cantharis.**

Chloral.

Chloroform.

ations slow and shallow; pulse weak, rapid, and irregular; complete muscular relaxation. Sudden pallor of face; lividity and gasping for breath; pulse feeble and irregular.

maintain heart's action, and bodily heat. (*See* Opium.)

Artificial respiration; Lower head; Elevate the legs; Inhalation of Ammonia; Hypodermic injection of Brandy; Surface of chest to be smartly slapped with fringe of towel dipped in ice water; Ice in rectum.

Great and painful constriction of the glottis; sensation of suffocation, alternating with asphyxia; if protracted, laryngitic and pneumonic inflammation; odor of gas perceptible in breath and vomited matter.

Free use of Albumen; Magnesia with mucilagenous drinks; Inhalations of Ammonia. Vapor of Warm Ether inhaled, even Sulphureted Hydrogen, but avoid excess of it.

Colchicum.

Heat in epigastrium; nausea; vomiting; depression of circulation; acute abdominal pain; watery discharges; suppression of urine; feeble pulse; cold sweats, and coldness of extremities.

Digitalis, Stimulants, Emetics and Purgatives freely administered; Opium, Demulcents freely given.

Conium.

Paralysis of voluntary muscles, those of the inferior extremities first affected; vertigo; respiration

Stimulants; Artificial respiration; Cathartics; Atropia has been recommended as an antidote.

Symptoms.

Poisons.

slow and labored; bodily temperature lowered.
Violent headache: vomiting; pain in bowels; cramps of lower extremities: a peculiar coppery taste; diarrhœa; convulsions; palsy; insensibility.

Copper, its Salts.

Sense of heat pain and nausea, followed by tormina, watery stools, violent catharsis, prostration, collapse, acute inflammation of intestines.

Croton Oil.

In poisonous dose arrests the heart in systole and induces tetanic state of heart's muscles; number of pulsations reduced; rise of arterial tension succeeded by quick feeble pulse and fall of blood pressure.

Digitalis.

Has an irritant action on the intestinal tract causing pain, vomiting and occasionally purging; pupil dilated; dimness of vision; stu-

Ergot and Ergotine.

Vomiting to be promoted by copious draughts of Warm Water. Milk, Mucilagenous fluids; Milk; Albumen; Tea; Coffee; Oak Bark infusion; Cyanide of Potassium followed by Emetics.

Emetics; Demulcent drinks.

Vegetable Astringent infusions; Cathartics; Keep the patient rigidly in the horizontal position; Tea; Coffee; Stimulants: Albumen; Tannin; Opium.

Alcohol: Diffusible Stimulants: Hot applications to surface; Demulcent drinks; Digitalis to support the heart's action.

Gelsemium.

por; giddiness; In chronic poisoning it is convulsive and gangrenous.

Gait at first staggering, afterwards loss of muscular movement; diffused numbness over body; eyelids closed; pupils widely dilated and do not respond to light; respirations shallow, labored and irregular; heart's action weak, feeble and intermittent; death from asphyxia; consciousness is preserved until near the close.

See Acid, Prussic.

Similar to Belladonna.

In large doses causes heat, and constriction of fauces; nausea; offensive eructations; pain in stomach; retching; colic; diarrhoea; quickness of pulse; thirst; salivation; convulsions; cephalalgia; vertigo; tremors.

**Hydrocyanic
Acid, its
Compounds.
Hyoscyamus,
(*Henbane*.)**

**Iodine and its
Compounds.**

Diffusible Stimulants: Alcohol; Ammonia; Digitalis; Belladonna; Emetics: Warmth; Faradization; Artificial respiration; Tannin.

See Acid, Prussic.

Similar to Belladonna.

Starch, Wheat and Flour well mixed with Water; afterwards Vinegar and Water; Cathartics: Mucilaginous fluids: Antiphlogistics for the inflammatory symptoms as they occur.

Poisons.

Symptoms.

Antidotes, Treatment.

Iron, its Salts.

Large doses of Soluble preparations give rise to nausea and vomiting, purging; the Per. Salts more active than the Proto. Salts; sense of heat in stomach and bowels.

Carbonate of Sodium; Mucilaginous drinks; Alkaline Carbonates; Magnesia.

Lead, its Salts.

Obstinate constipation; violent colic; retraction of the abdomen; vomiting; small hard pulse; labored breathing; tremors; gums with a blue tinge; paralysis of extremities.

Saline Cathartics; Almond or Olive Oils; Alum; Albumen; Dil. Sulphuric Acid; Iodide of Potassium in the chronic form; Opium to relieve pain and relax spasm.

Lobelia.

If vomiting does not occur the nervous system is affected; muscular weakness; trembling; slow respiration; coldness of surface; enfeebled circulation; insensibility; sometimes convulsions.

Wash the stomach out with Solution of Tannic Acid; Treat the collapse by Stimulants; Sinapisms; Frictions; Counter-irritation; Anodynes.

Mercury, its Salts.

Those of Corrosive Sublimate resemble those of Arsenic, only more immediate and violent; evacuations frequently bloody; whitened condition of epithelium of mouth; violent irritation of the alimentary canal; vomiting; pur-

Produce vomiting if it does not exist; Albumen followed by infusion of Catechu; Wheat Flour and Water followed by Emetics; Gold Leaf and Iron Filings have been used as an antidote; In the chronic form, as salivation; Chlorate of

Nux Vomica.
Opium.

ging; pain in stomach; irritation of palate; corrosion of mouth, tongue, and palate.

See Strychnia.

Dark, suffused countenance; drowsiness; stupor; perfect insensibility, or profound coma; then pallid countenance; slow respiration; deep and stertorous breathing; cold sweats; slow full pulse; cold and livid skin; suspension of all secretions except that of the skin; pupils minutely contracted, insensible to stimulation; at length pulse frequent, feeble and thread-like; sometimes convulsions, particularly in children.

Hot, oniony taste in mouth; acrid burning sense in throat and stomach; nausea; vomiting; pulse small and frequent; vomited matters of a dark color emitting white fumes.

Acrid, caustic, urinous taste in mouth; sense of burning heat in throat; nausea; quick feeble

Potassium; Avoid the use of the stomach pump.

See Strychnia.

Evacuate stomach by means of stomach pump as soon as possible; Counteract tendency to sleep by Strong Tea or Coffee; Irritation of any kind to surface; Keep the patient constantly in motion; Cold Water to head and shoulders; Galvanism; Vegetable Astringents; Belladonna; Atropia; Cathartics; Active stimulation; Digitalis; Artificial respiration.

Mixtures of Magnesia and Cold Water in repeated draughts; Promote vomiting by tickling fauces with a feather; Do not use Oil as it tends to dissolve the Phosphorus.

Vinegar and diluted Vegetable Acids, followed by free use of Demulcents or Oleaginous Mixtures.

Phosphorus.

Potassa.
(Caustic.)

Poisons.

Symptoms.

pulse; surface cold and clammy; catharsis; violent colicky pains. Burning in mouth, throat and stomach; excessive and painful vomiting of bloody mucus; convulsions; palsy.

Excites violent gastro-enteritis; symptoms of an irritating poison.

Convulsions; tetanus; when a paroxysm occurs a shudder passes through the whole system; head and extremities jerk and twitch; then suddenly a general tonic convulsion takes place—the limbs extended, hands clenched, toes and feet incurved, head bent backward, body arched, muscles hard and rigid, countenance assumes a ghastly grin.

Austere metallic taste; constriction of throat; impeded respiration; violent vomiting; cramp of stomach and violent colic; purging:

Carbonates of Potassium or Sodium; Chalk or Magnesia, in connection with Milk or Albumen; Emetics.

Common Salt given freely in solution to act as Emetic as well as an Incompatible.

Tannin at first; Emetics; Stomach pump; Tea and Coffee; Ether or Chloroform inhaled; Stimulants: Chloral; Bromide of Potassium; Perfect quiet retards fresh paroxysms: Calabar Bean; Tobacco enema with caution; Artificial respiration; Anæsthetics: Charcoal; Nicotia; Nitrite of Amyl; Chlorine; Infus. or Oil of Chamomile.

Copious draughts of Milk or Flour and Water, then excite vomiting; Albumen; Inflammatory symptoms to be treated by Antiphlogis-

Potassii Bichromas.

Silver, its Salts

Strychnia.

Tin, Salts of.

Tobacco.

small quick pulse; convulsions. Trembling with clonic spasms; giddiness; delirium; cold sweats; skin cold and clammy; gastric irritation; catharsis.

Vegetable Irritants.

Aloes,

Arum,

Capsicum,

Colocynthis,

Creasote,

Elaterium,

Euphorbium,

Veratrum

ide

Gamboge,

Jalap,

Mezerium,

Castor Seeds,

Savin,

Scammony,

Tansy.

Many of these articles act especially on the bowels and in moderate doses are advantageously used as cathartics. In large doses they cause violent catharsis, with great irritation of the stomach and bowels.

Vomiting, and severe retching; pulse almost indistinguishable; surface of the body cold; cold sweat; faintness; giddiness; slow respiration; somnolence; coma; stertorous breathing.

Pain in abdomen; violent vomiting and diarrhoea; quick pulse; paleness and contraction of features; coldness of extremities.

ties, nervous by Anodynes.

Castor Oil; Stimulants; Opium; Digitalis; Strychnia; Respiration stimulated by Ammonia inhaled, friction or artificial respiration.

Expel poison as promptly as possible by means of Emetics, followed by copious warm Demulcent Drinks, succeeded by Liquid Cordials, Stimulants, or Narcotic Medicines according to circumstances.

Cathartics; Opium; Dry heat to body; Galvanism; Frictions to the surface of the body; Recumbent position of the body should be enforced; Alcoholic Stimulants by mouth and rectum; Ammonia.

Tea and Coffee; Infusion of Oak Bark; Albumen; Milk; Carbonate of Sodium.

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