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With E. Merck's Compliments.

MERCK'S MANUAL

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA

TOGETHER WITH A SUMMARY OF THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS AND A
CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS

A READY-REFERENCE POCKET BOOK

FOR THE

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

CONTAINING

NAMES AND CHIEF SYNONYMS, PHYSICAL FORM AND APPEARANCE,
SOLUBILITIES, PERCENTAGE STRENGTHS AND PHYSIOLOGICAL
EFFECTS, THERAPEUTIC USES. MODES OF ADMINI-
STRATION AND APPLICATION, REGULAR AND
MAXIMUM DOSAGE, INCOMPATIBLES,
ANTIDOTES, PRECAUTIONARY
REQUIREMENTS, ETC.,
ETC., — OF THE

CHEMICALS AND DRUGS USUAL IN MODERN
MEDICAL PRACTICE.

PUBLISHED BY E. MERCK-DARMSTADT (GERMANY).

1899.

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62207

Physicians are earnestly requested to communicate to E. Merck-Darmstadt or London, E. C. 16 Jewry Street, any suggestions that may tend to improve this book for a future Edition.

Whatever the Publisher can do to make Merck's Manual of still greater service to the Medical Profession will be gladly undertaken and promptly performed for all subsequent editions.

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

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MERCK'S MANUAL is designed to meet a need which every general practitioner has often experienced. Memory is treacherous. It is particularly so with those who have much to do and more to think of. When the best remedy is wanted, to meet indications in cases that are a little out of the usual run, it is difficult, and sometimes impossible, to recall the whole array of available remedies so as to pick out the best. Strange to say, too, it is the most thoroughly informed man that is likely to suffer to the greatest extent in this way; because of the very fact that his mind is overburdened. But a mere reminder is all he needs, to make him at once master of the situation and enable him to prescribe exactly what his judgment tells him is needed for the occasion.

In MERCK'S MANUAL the physician will find a complete Ready-Reference Book covering the entire eligible Materia Medica. A glance over it just before or just after seeing a patient will refresh his memory in a way that will facilitate his coming to a decision. In this book, small as it is, he will find the essential data found in the ponderous Dispensatories, together with the facts of newest record.

Part I affords at a glance a descriptive survey, in one alphabetic series, of the entire Materia Medica to-day in general use by British practitioners. Part II contains a summary of Therapeutic Indications for the employment of remedies, arranged according to the Pathologic Conditions to be combated. Part III presents a Classification of Medicaments in accordance with their Physiologic Actions.

The publisher may be allowed to state that he has labored long and earnestly, so to shape this little volume that it shall prove a firm and faithful help to the practitioner in his daily round of duty. He now sends it forth in the confident hope that, the more it is put to the test of actual use, the more it will grow in the esteem of its possessor.

CONTENTS.

Pages Part First. — THE MATERIA MEDICA, as in
1 to 58. actual use to-day by British Physicians.
 (Alphabetically arranged.)

THIS PART EMBRACES all those Simple Medicinal Substances (that is, drugs and chemicals) which are in current and well-established use in the medical practice of Greater Britain or which, if too recently introduced to be as yet in general use, are vouched for by eminent authorities in medical science; — also, all the Pharmaceutical Preparations recognized by the British Pharmacopœia.

(Added thereto, for the convenience of those practitioners who prescribe them, are Medicamentous Mixtures advertised only to the Profession, but whose composition or mode of manufacture has not been made known with sufficient completeness or exactness to satisfy all members of the Profession.)

There has also been included, under the title of "Foods", a list of such mere Food and Dietetic Products as are frequently prescribed for infants' diet, or for the sick or convalescent.

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

SEPARATE TITLES in the alphabetic series are accorded, as a rule, to the botanical drugs and other pharmaceutical mother substances, to proximate principles (alkaloids, glucosides, organic acids, etc.), and to chemical compounds (salts, "synthetics", etc.); while the official galenic prepa-

rations, Infusions, Extracts, Tinctures, etc., derived from them, are mentioned under the titles of their respective mother-substances as well as in their respective groups, which will be found in the alphabetical order. (Thus, for instance, Tinctura Opii ammoniata will be found both under Opium and in the group of „Tincturae.“

The doses stated always represent **single doses**, which may be repeated several times a day.

(Smaller type has been employed—in order to economize space — for those of the older drugs and preparations which are so long and well known that but little reference will need to be made to them.)

(Those substances of the *Materia Medica* which can be had of the **MERCK** brand are — for the convenience of prescribers — so designated.)

Page 98. Supplement to the *Materia Medica*.

Pages 99 to 225. Part Second. — **THERAPEUTIC INDICATIONS** for the use of *Materia Medica* and other agents. (Arranged alphabetically under the titles of the various Pathologic Conditions.)

THIS PART SUMMARIZES in brief form, the principal means of treatment for each form of disease, as reported to be in good use with practitioners at the present time; special stress has been laid on the therapeutic agents usually employed in tropical diseases. The statements hereon are drawn from the standard works of the leading modern writers on Therapeutics, and supplemented — in the case of definite chemicals of more recent introduction — by the reports of prominent clinical investigators.

Page 226. Supplement to the Therapeutic indications.

Pages 227 to 236. Part Third.—**CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS** according to their Physiologic Actions. (Arranged alphabetically under the titles of the Actions.)

THIS PART RECAPITULATES, for ready survey, such statements as are already given in “PART I”, as to the modes of action of the various medicaments.

INDEX.

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(See pages 99 to 226.)

CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAMENTS according
to their Physiologic Actions, (See pages 227 to 236.)

*For Details, see Descriptive Table of Contents, on
pages IV and V.*

ABBREVIATIONS.

alm. = almost
amorph. = amorphous
arom. = aromatic
cc. = cubic centimetre
comp. = compound
cryst = crystals or crystal-
line
decoct. = decoction†
oil. = dilute
or. = dram
emulg. = emulsion
ext. = extract
extern. = externally
F. E. or fl. ext. = fluid ex-
tract

fl. dr. = fluid dram
grn. = grain or grains
grm. = gramme or grammes
infus = infusion
inject = injection
insol. = insoluble
intern. = internally
lin. = liniment
liq. = liquid or liquor
Max. D. = maximum dose
ʒ or min. or M. = minim
or minims
oint. = ointment.

oz. = ounce or ounces
powd. = powder
q. v. = which see (*quod
vide*)
sol. = soluble or solubility
solut. = solution
spt = spirit
syr. = syrup
tastel. = tasteless
tr = tincture
wh. = white
3 t., 4 t.; = 3 times, 4 times.

MERCK'S MANUAL.

PART FIRST.

THE MATERIA MEDICA,

As in Actual Use To-day by British Physicians.

Reader please note:—

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

FOOD AND DIETETIC PRODUCTS proper will be found under the title: "Foods"; while Digestants, Hematinics, etc., are listed under their own titles.

SMALL TYPE is employed for the older class of drugs, which are so well known as to require but little description.

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

The DOSES given are for adults; for children the following rule (Young's) will be found the most convenient. Add 12 to the age, and divide by the age, to get the denominator of the fraction, the numerator of which is 1. Thus, for a child two years old, $\frac{2+12}{2} = 7$, and the dose is one seventh of that for an adult. Of powerful narcotics and anthelmintics scarcely more than one-half of this proportion should be used. Of mild cathartics, two or even three times the proportion may be employed.

In a general way it may be said that approximately the dose for a child of one month is $\frac{1}{20}$ that of an adult; for one of 3 months is $\frac{1}{15}$; 6 months $\frac{1}{10}$; 1 year $\frac{1}{8}$; 2 years $\frac{1}{6}$; 3 years $\frac{1}{5}$; 5 years $\frac{3}{10}$; 8 years $\frac{1}{2}$; 10 years $\frac{3}{5}$; 12 years $\frac{2}{3}$; 15 years $\frac{4}{5}$; 20 to 45 years, adult dosage; 50 years $\frac{5}{6}$; 60 years $\frac{4}{5}$; 80 years $\frac{2}{3}$.

For HYPODERMATIC INJECTIONS, the dose should be one-half of that used by the mouth; by rectum, five-fourths of the same.

The letters grn. stand for grains; ℥, Minims; dr., drams; oz, ounces; ℥, grm., grms.; cc., cubic centimetres. — P. B. stands for British Pharmacopœia.

Absinthin Merck.

ABSINTHIN — Yellow-brown, amorph. or cryst. powd.; very bitter. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether; insol. in water. — Bitter Tonic (in anorexia, constipation, chlorosis, etc.). — Dose. $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) MAX. D.: 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) single, 2 grs. (0.1 grm.) daily.

Absinthium.

Водочный. — Dose: 20-40 grn. (1.2-2.4 grm.). — Infus. (1-2: 64) and oil (℥, 1 ℥ ℥) 0.06-0.18 cc.) used.

Acaciae Gummi. — P. B.

Гум Арабик. — SOL. in water, insol. in alcohol. — Preparations: Mucilage; Syr.—both vehicles.

Acetanilide Merck. — P. B. — Cryst. or Powd.

ANTIFEBRIN. — Wh. scales or powd.; odorl.; burning taste. — SOL. in 194 parts water, 5 alcohol, 18 ether; very sol. in chloroform. — Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antirheumatic, Antiseptic. — USES: *Intern.*, fever, rheumatism, headache, alcoholism, delirium, neuralgia, sleeplessness in children, etc.; *extern.*, like iodoform, and as a preservative of hypodermic solutions (1:500). — Dose: 3-10 grn. (0.2-0.6 grm.) in powd., alcoholic solut., or hot water cooled down and sweetened to taste. MAX. D.: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) single, 60 grn. (4.0 grm.) daily. — CAUTION: Avoid large doses in fever!

Acetyl-phenyl-hydrazine Merck.

HYDRACETIN; PYRODIN. — Prisms, or tablets; silky luster; odorl.; tastel. — SOL. in 50 parts water; in alcohol, chloroform. — Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antiparasitic. — USES: *Intern.*, to reduce fever generally, in rheumatism, etc.; *extern.*, psoriasis and other skin diseases. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 grn. (0.03–0.2 grm.). MAX. D.: 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) single, 4 grn. (0.25 grm.) daily. EXTERN. in 10% oint.

Acid, Acetic, Merck. — Glacial. — 99.5 %.

Caustic (in warts or corns) and Vesicant. Not used internally. — ANTIDOTES: Emetics, magnesia, chalk, soap, oil, etc.

Acid, Acetic, Merck. — P. B. — 33 %.

Dose: 5–15 m (0.3–1.0 grm.), well diluted.

Acid, Acetic, Diluted. — P. B.

4.27 per cent. — Dose: 1 dram to 1 oz (4.0–30.0 grm.) with Water.

Acid, Agaricic, Merck.

AGARIC, LARICIC or AGARICINIC, ACID. — Powd.; odorl.; almost tastel. — SOL. in ether or chloroform; in 130 parts cold and 10 parts boiling alcohol. — Antihidrotic. — USES: Night-sweat of phthisis and other infectious diseases, and to check the sudorific effects of antipyretics. — Dose: $\frac{1}{6}$ –1 grn. (0.01–0.06 grm.) at night, in pills. MAX. D.: grn. $2\frac{1}{2}$ (0.15 grm.) single; grn. 8 (0.5 grm.) daily.

Acid, Arsenious, Merck. — P. B. — Pure, Powder.

White powd.; odorl.; tastel. — SOL. very slightly in water or alcohol. — Antiperiodic, Antiseptic, Alterative. — USES: *Intern.*, malarial fever, skin diseases, chorea, neuralgia, gastralgia, uterine disorders, diabetes, bronchitis; *extern.*, to remove warts, cancers, etc. — Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.001–0.004 grm.) 4 t. daily. — MAX. D.: About $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 grm.) single; about $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 grm.) daily. *Preparation*: Solnt. (1%). — EXTERN. on neoplasms in large amounts to get *quick results* (namely combined with Orthoform); otherwise it is dangerous. Keep from healthy tissues, lest dangerous absorption may occur. — ANTIDOTES; Emetics; stomach pump or siphon if seen immediately; hot milk and water with zinc sulphate or mustard. After vomiting, give milk or eggs, and magnesia in milk. If saccharated oxide of iron or dialyzed iron is handy, use it. If tincture of iron and ammonia water are within reach, precipitate former with latter, collect precipitate on a strainer, and give it wet. Always give antidotes, be the case ever so hopeless. — INCOMPATIBLES: Tannic acid, infusion cinchona, salts of iron, magnesium, etc.

Acid, Benzoic, from Benzoin, — Merck. — P. B. — Sublimed.

Pearly plates, or needles; aromatic odor and taste. — SOL. in 2 parts alcohol; 3 parts ether; 7 parts chloroform; 10 parts glycerin; 500 parts water. (Borax, or sod. phosphate, increases sol. in water.) — Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Expectorant. USES: *Intern.*, to acidify phosphatic urine, reduce acidity of uric-acid urine, control urinary incontinence, also in chronic bronchitis and jaundice; *extern.*, wound dressing (1:100), in urticaria, etc. — Dose: 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.) 6 t. daily. — INCOMPATIBLES: Corrosive sublimate, lead acetate etc.

Acid, Boric, Merck. — P. B. — Cryst. or Impalpable Powder.

Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2.0 grm.)

Acid, Camphoric, Merck. — Cryst.

Colorl. needles or scales; odorl.; feebly acid taste. — SOL. in alcohol, ether; very slightly in water; 50 parts fats or oils. — Antihidrotic. Antiseptic, Astringent, Anticatarrhal. — USES: *Extern.*, 2–6% aqueous solnt., with 11% of alcohol to each 1% of acid, in acute skin dis-

eases, as gargle or spray in acute and chronic affections of respiratory tract; *intern.*, night-sweats, chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, gonorrhoea, angina, chronic cystitis, etc. — **Dose:** 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.), dry. — **MAX. D.:** 32—80 grn. (2.0—5.0 grm.)

Acid, Carbolic, Merck. — Absolute, Loose Crystals or Fused. — P. B.

PHENOL. — **Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.18 grm.) twice or three times a day well diluted or in pills. — *Preparations:* Glycerite (20%); Oint. (5%). — **ANTIDOTES:** Soluble alkaline sulphates after emesis with zinc sulphate; raw white of egg; calcium saccharate; stimulants hypodermically. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Chloral, ferrous sulphate.

Acid, Caryophyllic, — see EUGENOL.

Acid, Cetraric, — see CETRARIN.

Acid, Chloracetic, caustic, Merck.

Mixture of chlorinated acetic acids. — Colorl. liq. — **USES:** Escharotic.

Acid, Chromic, Merck. — P. B. — Highly Pure, Cryst.; also Fused, in Pencils.

Powerful caustic (1 in 1 of water) applied with a pointed glass rod to warts or gintals, to condylomata, lupus and syphilitic affections of tongue, pharynx and larynx. For sweating feet; after washing paint with a 5 to 10% aqueous solution. **INCOMPATIBLES:** Alcohol, ether, glycerin, spirit of nitrous ether, arsenous acid, and nearly every organic substance. — **CAUTION:** Dangerous accidents may occur by contact with organic substances. Avoid cork stoppers!

Acid, Chrysopanic, medicinal, — so-called, — see CHRYSAROBIN.

Acid, Cinnamic, Merck.

CINNAMYLIC ACID. — White scales; odorl. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether etc.; very slightly in water. — Antitubercular, Antiseptic. — **USES:** Tuberculosis and lupus, parenchymatously and intravenously. — **APPLIED** in 5% emulsion or alcoholic solut. — **INJECTION** (intravenously): 2 to 4 to 16 M (0.1—0.2—1.0 cc.) of a 5% oily emulsion, with 0.7% solnt. sodium chloride, twice a week.

Acid, Citric, Merck. — P. B., Cryst. or Powd.

SOL. in water, alcohol. — Antiseptic, Antiscorbntic, and Refrigerant. — **USES:** *Extern.*, post-partum hemorrhage; pruritus; agreeable application in diphtheria, angina or gangrenous sore mouth; *intern.*, cooling beverage to assuage fever, and remedy in scurvy. — **Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). *Preparation:* Syr. (1%) — **EXTERN.**, for painting throat, 5—10% solut. in glycerin; gargle, 1—2%; cooling drink, 80 grn. to 1 quart. (5.0 to 250 cc.)

Acid, Cresotic, Para-, Merck. — Pure.

White needles. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, — Children's Antipyretic, Intestinal Antiseptic. — **USES:** Febrile affections, gastrointestinal catarrh. Mostly used as Sodium paracetate (which see). — **Dose** (acid): *Antipyretic*, 2—20 grn. (0.12—1.25 grm.), according to age; *intestinal antiseptic* (children's diseases), $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.), in mixture. — **MAX. D.:** 60 grn. (4 grm.).

Acid, Dichlor-acetic, Merck. — Pure.

Colorl. liq. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol. — Caustic. — **USES:** Venereal and skin diseases.

Acid, Filicic, Merck. — Amorph.

FILICINIC ACID. — Amorph., sticky powd.; odorl.; tastel. Anthelmintic. — Dose: 6–15 grn. (0.35–1.0 grm.).

Acid, Gallic, Merck. — P. B. — Pure, White Cryst.

Astringent. USES: Pyrosis, Night sweats of phthisis and Albuminuria. — Dose: 2 to 10 grn. (0.1–0.6 grm.) three times a day. INCOMPATIBLES: Ferrie salts.

Acid, Hydrobromic, Merck. — Diluted. — P. B. — 10%.

USES: Same as the Bromides. — Dose: 15–60 ℥ (1–4 cc.) in sweet water.

Acid, Hydrochloric — P. B.

31.9 per cent. HCl. — Dose: 2–8 ℥ (0.1–0.4 cc.), well diluted. — ANTIDOTES: Chalk, whiting, magnesia, alkali carbonates, and albumen. — INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies, silver salts, chlorates, salts of lead, etc.

Acid, Hydrochloric, Diluted — P. B.

10 per cent. HCl. — Dose: 10–30 minims (0.6–2.0 cc.), in sweet water.

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted — P. B.

2 per cent. HCN — Dose: 2–6 ℥ (0.1–0.36 cc.) — MAX. DOSE: 10 ℥ (0.6 cc.) daily. — EXTERN. 1:8–16 as lotion, only on unbroken skin. — CAUTION: Very liable to decomposition. When brown in color it is unfit for use.

Acid, Hydro-iodic, Merck. — Sp. Gr. 1.7.—20%.

Deep-brown, fuming liq. — Antirheumatic, Alterative. — USES: Rheumatism, bronchitis (acute or chronic), asthma, syphilis, obesity, psoriasis, to eliminate mercury or arsenic from the system, etc. — Dose: 1–2 ℥ (0.06–0.12 cc.) well diluted.

Acid, Hypophosphorous, Merck. — Diluted. — 10%.

Dose: 6–15 ℥ (0.35–1.0 cc.).

Acid, Lactic, Merck, — P. B.

Caustic. — APPLIED as 50–80% paint, MERCK'S Lactic Acid is perfectly colorless and odorless.

Acid, Lactic, — see ACID, AGARICIC.**Acid Monochlor-acetic, Merck.**

Very deliquescent cryst. — SOL. in water. — Caustic. — USES: Warts, corns, etc. — APPLIED in concentrated solut.

Acid Nitro. — P. B.

70 per cent. HNO₃. sp. gr. 1.42. — APPLIED (as an Escharotic) pure. — ANTIDOTES: Same as of hydrochloric acid.

Acid Nitric, Diluted. — P. B.

Sp. gr. 1.101–17.44 per cent. HNO₃. — Dose: 10–30 ℥ (0.6–2.0 cc.), well diluted.

Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric, Diluted. — P. B.

One-fifth strength of concentrated, which is not used therapeutically. — USES: Intern., jaundice, biliary calculi, dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, etc.; extern., diluted, as sponge or foot-bath, 2 or 3 t. a week. — Dose: 5–10 ℥ (0.3–0.6 cc.), well diluted. — ANTIDOTES and INCOMPATIBLES: Same as of hydrochloric acid.

Acid, Osmic. — see ACID, PEROSMIC.**Acid. Oxalic, Merck. — Cryst.**

Transparent cryst.; very acid taste. — SOL. in water, alcohol; slightly in ether. Emmenagogue, Sedative. — USES: Functional amenorrhœa, acute cystitis. — Dose: ½–1 grn. (0.03–0.06 grm.) every 4 hours, in sweet water. — ANTIDOTES: Calcium saccharate, chalk, lime-water, magnesia. — INCOMPATIBLES: Iron and its salts, calcium salts, alkalies.

Acid, Oxy-naphtoic, Alpha-, Merck. — Pure.

White or yellowish powd.: odorl.; sternutatory. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform, fixed oils, aqueous solut's of alkalies and alkali carbonates; insol. in water. — Antiparasitic, Antizymotic. — USES: *Intern.*, disinfectant intestinal tract (reported 5 times as powerful as salicylic acid); *extern.*, in parasitic skin diseases (in 100% oint.). coryza, etc. — Dose: 1½–3 grn. (0.1–0.2 grm.).

Acid, Perosmic, Merck.

OSMIC ACID. — Yellowish needles; very pungent, disagreeable odor. SOL. in water, alcohol, ether. — Antineuralgic, Discutient, Anti-epileptic. — USES: *Intern.*, muscular rheumatism, neuralgia; *extern.*, remove tumors, and in sciatica (by injection). — Dose: ¼ grn. (0.001 grm.) several t. daily. MAX. D.: ⅓ grn. (0.004 grm.) daily. — INJECTION: ⅓–⅓ grn. (0.003–0.01 grm.) as 10% solut. in aqueous glycerin (40%) — ANTIDOTE: Sulphuretted hydrogen. — INCOMPATIBLES: Organic substances, phosphorus, ferrons sulphate, etc. — CAUTION: Vapor exceedingly irritating to the air-passages.

Acid, Phosphoric, (Ortho-), Merck. — Syrupy. — 85%. — P. B.

Sp. gr. 1.5 with 47.40% Anhydride. Dose: 1–4 m. (0.06–0.25 grm.) well diluted.

do Merck. — Diluted. — 10%.

Dose: 10–30 m (0.6–2.0 cc.). — INCOMPATIBLES; Ferric chloride, lead acetate, etc.

Acid, Picric. Merck. — Cryst.

PICRONITRIC, PICRIC, or CARBAZOTIC, ACID. — Yellow cryst.; odorl.; intensely bitter. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene; slightly in water. — Antiseptic, Astringent. — USES: *Intern.*, in malaria, trichiniasis; etc.; *extern.*, in erysipelas, eczema, burns, fissured nipples, etc. Test for albumin and peptone. — APPLIED in 10% solut. for cracked nipples, ½–10% hydro-alcoholic solut. for 10 minutes every 3 or 4 days in burns. — Dose: ½–2 grn. (0.03–0.12 grm.) in alcoholic solut. — MAX. D.: 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) single, 24 grn. (1.5 grm.) daily — ANTIDOTE: Albumen. — INCOMPATIBLES: All oxidizable substances. — CAUTION: Dangerously explosive with sulphur, phosphorus, etc. Do not apply in substance or in oint., lest toxic symptoms appear!

Acid, Pyrogallic, Merck, (Pyrogallol). — Resublimed.

Used only *extern.*, in 5–10% oint.

Acid, Salicylic, Merck. — P. B., Cryst.; and Natural (from Oil Wintergreen).

Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2.0 grm.) several times a day.

Acid salicylic physiological pure.**Acid, Sozolic, — see ASEPTOL.****Acid, Sulpho-anilic, Merck. — Cryst.**

White efflorescent needles. — SOL. slightly in alcohol; 112 parts water. — Anticatarrrhal, Analgesic. — USES: *Intern.*, coryza, catarrhal laryngitis, etc. — Dose: 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.3 grm.) 1 to 2 t. daily. in aqueous sol. with sodium bicarb.

Used also in Ehrlich's Diazo-test for Typhoid fever: A. Hydrochloric acid 10, Sulphanilic acid 2.5, Water to 500. B. Sodium Nitrite 1, to Water 200. For Use mix 200 of A with 5 of B and an equal volume of urine and render alkaline with strong ammonia. Red coloration.

Acid, Sulpho-salicylic, Merck.

White cryst. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — USES: Delicate urine-albumin test.

Acid, Sulphuric, Aromatic — P. B.

12.5 per cent. H_2SO_4 — Best form for administration. — **Uses:** Same as the following.
 — **Dose:** 5–20 \mathfrak{m} (0.3–1.25 grm.)

Acid, Sulphuric, Diluted. — P. B.

13.6 per cent. H_2SO_4 — (Concentrated Sulphuric acid is not used medicinally.) — **Uses:** *Intern.*, gastro-intest. disorders, phthysical sweats, exophthalmic goiter, etc.; also as solvent for quin. sulph., etc. — **Dose:** 5–30 \mathfrak{m} (0.3–2.0 cc.) well diluted; for children 1 \mathfrak{m} (0.06 grm.). — **Antidotes:** Same as of hydrochloric acid.

Acid, Tannic, Merck. — P. B. Light.

Dose: 2–10 grn. (0.1–0.6 grm.). — **Preparations:** Collodion (20%); Glycerite (20%); Oint. (20%); Troches 1 grn. (0.06 grm.). — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Ferrous and ferric salts, antimony and potassium tartrate, lime water, alkaloids, albumen, gelatin, starch.

Acid, Tartaric, Merck. — P. B., Cryst. or Powd.

Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.).

Acid, Trichlor-acetic, Merck. — Pure, Cryst.

Deliquescent cryst.; pungent, suffocating odor; canstic. **SOL.** freely in water, alcohol, ether. — **Escharotic, Astringent, Hemostatic.** — **USES:** Venereal and cutaneous warts, papillomata, vascular nœvi, pigment patches, corns, nosebleed, obstinate gleet, gonorrhœa, nasopharyngeal affections and indolent ulcers. — **APPLIED:** As *escharotic*, pure, or in concentrated solut.: *astringent* and *hemostatic*, 1–3% solut. — **CAUTION:** Keep in glass stoppered bottle.

Acid, Valerianic, Merck.

Oily liq., strong valerian odor; bitter, burning taste. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform. — **Antispasmodic, Sedative.** **USES:** Nervous affections, hysteria, mania, etc. — **Dose:** 1–10 drops, in sweetened water. **MAX. D.:** 10 drops single; 40 drops daily.

Aconite Root — P. B.

Preparations: Ext. (D., $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grn.) (0.015–0.03 grm.); F. E. (D., $\frac{1}{4}$ –2 \mathfrak{m} (0.015–0.1) Tr. (q. v.). — See also, Aconitine.

Aconitine, Potent, Merck. — Cryst. — (Do not confound with the "Mild" or amorphous!)

Alkaloid from Aconite, prepared according to process of Duquesnel. — White cryst.; feebly bitter taste. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water. — **Anti-neuralgic, Diuretic, Sudorific, Anodyne.** — **USES:** *Intern.*, neuralgia, acute or chronic rheumatism, gout, toothache, etc.; *extern.*, rheumatism, other pains. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{640}$ – $\frac{1}{200}$ grn. (0.0001–0.0003 grm.) several t. daily, in pill or solut., with caution. — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{200}$ grn. (0.0003 grm.) single; $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0.0006 grm.) daily. — **EXTERN.:** 1:2000–500 parts lard. — **ANTIDOTES:** Small repeated doses of stimulants; artificial respiration, atropine, digitalis, ammonia. — **CAUTION:** Never use on abraded surfaces. Danger of absorption! 10–20 times as toxic as the mild amorph. aconitine (below)!

Aconitine, Mild, Merck. — Amorph. — (Do not confound with the "Potent" or crystallized!)

USES: As aconitine, potent, cryst.; but only $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$ as powerful. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.001–0.003 grm.), very carefully increased. — **EXTERN.** $\frac{1}{2}$ –20% oint. or solut.

Aconitine Nitrate Merck. — Cryst.

Dose: Same as of aconitine, potent, cryst.

Adeps Lanae Hydrosus Merck.

HYDROUS WOOL-FAT. — Yellowish-white, nunctuous mass. Contains about 30% water. Freely takes up water and aqueous solut's. Non irritant, permanent emollient, and base for ointments and creams; replacing lanolin perfectly in all its uses.

Adeps Lanae Anhydricus. — P. B.

(ANHYDROUS WOOL-FAT.) — Contains less than 1% of water.

Adonidin Merck.

ADONIN. — Yellowish-brown, very hygroscopic, odorl. powd.; intensely bitter. — SOL. in water, alcohol; insol. in ether, chloroform. — Cardiac Stimulant, mild Diuretic. — USES: Obesity and Heart diseases, especially mitral and aortic regurgitation, and relieving precordial pain and dyspnoea. — Dose: $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004—0.015 grm.) 4 t. daily, in pill, or solut. in chloroform water with ammonium carbonate. — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 grm.) daily.

Agaricin Merck.

White powd.; sweet, with bitter after-taste. — SOL. in alcohol; slightly in water, ether, or chloroform. — Antihidrotic. — USES: Phthisical night sweats, sweating from drugs. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.). MAX. D.: 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) single; 4 grn. (0.25 grm.) daily.

Airol.

BISMUTH OXYIODOGALLATE. — Grayish-green, odorl., tastel. powd. — INSOL. in water, alcohol, etc. — Surgical Antiseptic, like iodiform; also Antigonorrhoeic. EXTERN. pure 10% emuls. in equal parts glycerin and water, or 10—20% oint.

Alantol Merck.

HELENINE. Amber liq.; odor and taste like peppermint. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform, ether. Internal Antiseptic, Anticatarrhal. — USES: Instead of turpentine, in pulmonary affections. — Dose: $\frac{1}{6}$ ℥, (0.01 cc.) 10 t. daily, in pill, powd., or alcoholic solnt. MAX. D.: 8 ℥ (0.5 grm.) single; 32 ℥ (2.0 grm.) daily.

Alcohol, Spiritus rectificatus — P. B.

88,7 per cent. — Sp. Gr. 0.838.]

Aletris Cordial.

Not completely defined. — (Stated: "Prepared from Aletris farinosa [or True Unicorn], combined with aromatics. — Uterine Tonic and Restorative. — Dose: 1 fl. dr. (4 cc.) 3 or 4 t. daily.")

Allyl Tribromide Merck.

Yellow liq.; cryst. mass in cold. — SOL. in alcohol, ether. — Sedative, Antispasmodic. — USES: Hysteria, asthma, whooping cough, etc. — Dose: 5 ℥ (0.3 cc.), 2 or 3 t. daily, in capsules. MAX. D. 15 ℥ (1.0 grm.) daily. INJECTION: 2 or 3 drops, in 20 drops ether.

Almond, Bitter — P. B.

Preparations: Oil (D., one-sixth to $\frac{1}{2}$ ℥ (0.01—0.03 cc.); Water (q. v.).

Almond, Sweet — P. B.

Preparations: Emuls. (as vehicle); Oil (D., 2—4 drams (8-16.0 grm.); Syr. (as vehicle).

Aloes, Barbadoes — P. B.

Dose: 2-6 grn. (0.1-0.4-grm.)

Aloes, Socotrine — P. B.

Dose: 2-6 grn. (0.1-0.4 grm.). — Preparation: Ext. [D., 1-3 grn. (0.06-0.2 grm.)].

Aloin Merck. — P. B.

BARBALOIN. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 grm.) MAX. D.: $3\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.2 grm.) single, 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) daily. INJECTION: $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.045 grm.) dissolved in formamide

MERCK'S Aloin, is *clearly soluble*, and meets all other requirements of P. B.

Althea Radix — P. B.

MARSHMALLOW. — Preparation: Syr. (1 25), as vehicle.

Alums: — Ammonium; Ammonio-ferric; Potassium, — see ALUMINIUM AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE; IRON AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE, FERRIC; AND ALUMINIUM AND POTASSIUM SULPHATE.**Aluminium Acetate Merck. — Basic.**

Gummy mass or granular powd — Insol. in water. — USES: *Intern.*, diarrhea and dysentery; *extern.*, washing foul wounds. — Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.) 3 t. daily.

Aluminium Aceto-tartrate Merck.

Lustrous, yellowish granules; sour-astringent taste. — SOL. freely but very slowly in water; insol. in alcohol, ether, glycerin. — Energetic Desinfectant and Astringent. — USES: Chiefly in diseases of the air-passages. — APPLIED in $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% solutions; or as snuff, with $\frac{1}{2}$ its weight of powdered boric acid; 50% solnt. for chilblains.

Aluminium Sulphate Merck. — Pure.

White lumps or powd.; odourl.; sweet-astringent taste. — SOL. in 1.2 parts water. — External Antiseptic, Caustic, astringent. — USES: Fetid ulcers, fetid discharges; enlarged tonsils, serofulous and cancerous ulcers; endometritis; nasal polypi. etc. — APPLIED in 1:20 to 1:100 solut., or concentrated solut.

Aluminium & Potassium Sulphate Merck. — (Alum, P. B.) — Cryst. or Powd.; Pure, Burnt; and in Pencils (Plain or Mounted).

Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.25 grm.); *emetic*, 1—2 teaspoonfuls in Honey.

Aluminium Salts, — see ALUMINIUM, ETC.**Ammonia Water — Liquor Ammoniae — P. B.**

10 per cent. NH_3 . — Dose: 10-30 m in. (0.6-2.0 grm.).

Ammonia Water, Stronger — P. B.

32 per cent. NH_3 . — Dose: 4-10 min. well diluted. — **ANTIDOTES:** Acetic, tartaric, dil. hydrochloric acids, after vomiting. — **INCOMPATIBLES** Strong mineral acids, iodine, chlorine water, alkaloids. — Preparation. Spt. Amm. foetidus (10 per cent NH_3). Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2—4.0 cc.). (Linim. 25% NH_3 liquor.)

Ammoniac — P. B.

GUM OF RESIN AMMONIAC. — Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.) — [Preparations:] Emula. (4 per cent.); Plaster (with mercury).

Ammonium Arseniate Merck.

White, efflorescent cryst. — SOL. in water. — Alterative. — USES: Chiefly in skin diseases. — Dose: $\frac{1}{20}$ grn., (0.003 grm.) gradually increased, 3 t. daily in much water.

Ammonium Benzoate Merck. — P. B.

Diuretic; employed in dropsy and gout. Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in syrup or water.

Ammonium Bicarbonate Merck. — Pure, Cryst.

SOL. in water, alcohol. — Antacid, Stimulant. — USES: Acid fermentation of stomach; stimulant depressed condition. — Dose: 3–10 grn. (0.2–0.6 grm.).

Ammonium Bromide. — P. B.

Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.).

Ammonium Carbonate Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 3–10 grn. (0.2–0.6 grm.).

Ammonium Chloride Merck. — P. B. — Pure, Granul.

Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.) — Preparation: Troches 1½ grn. (0.09 grm.).

Ammonium Embelate Merck.

Red, tastel. powd. — SOL. in diluted alcohol. — USES: Tape-worm. — Dose: Children, 3 grn. (0.2 grm.); adults, 6 grn. (0.4 grm.), in syrup or honey, or in wafers, on empty stomach, and followed by castor oil.

Ammonium Fluoride Merck.

Very deliquescent, colorl. cryst.; strong saline taste. — SOL. in water; slightly in alcohol. — Antiperiodic, Alterative. — USES: Hypertrophy of spleen and in goitre, — Dose: 5–20 M (0.3–1.2 cc) of a solut. containing 4 grn. to 1 ounce (0.25 grm. to 30 cc.) water. — CAUTION: Keep in gutta-percha bottles!

Ammonium Hypophosphite Merck.

White cryst. — SOL. in water. — USES: Phthisis, all diseases with loss of nerve power, — Dose: 1–6 grn., (0.06–0.4 grm.) 3 t. daily.

Ammonium Ichthyol-sulphonate, — see ICHTHYOL;**Ammonium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck.** — P. B.

Colorl. prisms; odorl.; cooling, saline taste. — SOL. in 4 parts water. — USES: Rheumatism, gout, — Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.), 3 or 4 t. daily, in ½ ounce (15 cc.) water.

Ammonium Picrate Merck.

AMMONIUM PICRONITRATE or CARBAZOTATE. — Bright-yellow scales or prisms. — SOL. in water. — Antipyretic, Antiperiodic. — USES: Malarial neuralgia, periodic fevers, and headache. — Dose: ⅛–1½ grn. (0.0075–0.1 grm.), 3 t. daily, in pills.

Ammonium Salicylate Merck.

Colorl. prisms. — SOL. in water. — Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Germicide, Expectorant, — USES: In febrile conditions, bronchitis, etc. — Dose: 5–30 grn, (0.3–2.0 grm.) in wafers.

Ammonium Sulpho-ichthyolate, — see ICHTHYOL.**Ammonium Tartrate Merck.** — Neutral, Cryst.

Colorl. — SOL. in water. — Expectorant. — Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2.0 grm.).

Ammonium Valerianate Merck. — White, Cryst.

Dose: 1–8 grn. (0.06–0.5 grm.).

Ammonium & Iron Tartrate Merck.

Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.).

Ammonium Double-Salts, — see under BISMUTH, IRON, POTASSIUM, SODIUM, ETC.

Amyl Nitrite Merck. — P. B. — Pure, or in Pearls (1—3 drops).

CAUTION: Amyl Nitrite is so very volatile that it is practically impossible to so stopper bottles that they will carry it without loss, especially in warm weather. Shipped in cool weather and kept in a cool place, the loss is not material, but if kept in a warm place, or if agitated much, so as to keep up any pressure of the vapor within the bottle, the loss will be considerable, proportionately to the pressure. — Dose: 1 drop, in brandy; MAX. D.: 6 drops daily. By inhalation the vapour of 2—5 drops.

Amylene Hydrate Merck.

Colorl., oily liq.: ethereal, camphoric taste. — SOL. in 8 parts water; all proportions of alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene, glycerine. Hypnotic, Sedative. — USES: Insomnia, alcoholic excitement, epilepsy, whooping-cough, etc. — Dose: Hypnotic, 45—70 m (3.0—5.0 cc.); sedative, 15—30 m (1—2 cc.); in beer, wine, brandy, syrup, etc., or in capsules. MAX. D.: 1 dr. (3.75 grm.) single; 2 dr. (7.5 grm.) daily.

Anarcotine, Hydrochlorate.

NARCOTINE HYDROCHLORAT. — Wh. powd., soluble in water. Antiperiodic, in malaria acting when Quinine fails. — Dose: 15—25 grn. (1.0—1.5 grm.) per day.

Anemonin Merck.

Colorl., odorl., neutral needles. — SOL. in hot alcohol, chloroform; insol. in water. Antispasmodic, Sedative, Anodyne. — USES: Asthma, bronchitis, whooping-cough, dysmenorrhœa, orchitis, oophoritis and other painful affections of female pelvis. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 grm.) 2 t. daily. — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) single, 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) daily.

Anthrarobin Merck.

Yellowish white powd. — SOL. in weak alkaline solut.; slightly in chloroform and ether, 10 parts alcohol. — Deoxidizer, Antiseptic. — USES: *Extern.*, instead of chrysarobin in skin diseases, especially psoriasis, tinea tonsurans, pityriasis versicolor, and herpes. — APPLIED in 10 to 20% oint., or alcoholic solut.

Antifebrin, — see ACETANILID.**Antimony Oxide, Merck.**

Diaphoretic, Emetic. — Dose: 1 to 2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.), several t. daily.

Antimony Sulphide, Black, Merck. — (Purified black Antimony, P. B.).

Diaphoretic, Alterative. — Dose: 5—16 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Antimony Sulphide, Golden, Merck. — P. B.

Alterative, Diaphoretic, Emetic, Expectorant. — Dose: $\frac{1}{6}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01—0.1 grm.) several times a day. — INCOMPATIBLES: Sour food, acid syrups, metallic salts.

Antimony, Sulphurated, Merck.

KERMES MINERAL. — Alterative, Diaphoretic, Emetic. — USES: Cutaneous diseases and syphilis; alterative generally. — Dose: $\frac{1}{6}$ —2 grn. (0.01—0.1 grm.) in pill; as emetic, 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.). — INCOMPATIBLES: Acids and acid drinks or food.

Antimony Tartarated Merck. — P. B.—Pure, Cryst. or Powd.

TARTAR EMETIC. — Dose: As a diaphoretic $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ gr. (0.004—0.01 grm.); as a depressant $\frac{1}{6}$ —1 grn. (0.01—0.06 grm.); as an emetic 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.). — Preparation: Wine Antimony (0.4%). — Dose:

5—60 m̄ (0.3—4.0 cc.). — **ANTIDOTES** (as for antimonial compounds in general): Tannic acid in solut., freely; stimulants and demulcents.

Antinosine.

Sodium salt of Nosophen. — Greenish-blue powd., of faint iodine odor. — **SOL.** in water. — **Antiseptic.** — **USES:** Chiefly in vesical catarrh. **EXTERN.** in $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. solnt.

Antipyrine.

PHENYL-DIMETHYL-PYRAZOLONE. — **SOL.** in 1 part of water, 2 alcohol. — **Dose:** 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.25 grm.). — **APPLIED** (as Styptic) in 20 per cent. solut. or pure. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids, alkalis, cinchona preparations, copper sulphate, spirit nitrous ether, syrup ferrous iodide; also tinctures of catechu, ferric chloride, iodine, kino, and rhubarb. — **MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (1.9 grm.) single; 90 grn. (5.6 grm.) daily.

Antispasmine.

NARCEINE-SODIUM and **SODIUM SALICYLATE**, *Merck.* — Reddish, slightly hygroscopic powd.; 50% narceine. — **SOL.** in water. — **Antispasmodic, Sedative, and Hypnotic.** — **USES:** Whooping cough, laryngitis stridula, irritating coughs, etc. — **Dose:** Of a 5% solnt. 3—4 t, daily: under $\frac{1}{2}$ year 3—5 drops, $\frac{1}{2}$ year 5—8 drops, 1 year 8—10 drops, 2 years 10—12 drops, 3 years 15—20 drops, older children 20—40 drops. — **CAUTION:** Keep from air!

Antitoxin, Diphtheria, Merck.

From serum of blood that has been subjected to poison of diphtheria. — Limpid. liq., generally preserved with $\frac{1}{2}$ % carbolic acid or other preservative. Used in Diphtheria, Ozaena, Laryngeal, croup etc. — **Dose** (children): *Prophylactic*, 200—250 antitoxic units; *ordinary* cases, 600—1000 units; *severe* cases (or those seen late, or of nasal or laryngeal type), 1500—3000 units: given hypodermically, and repeated in about 8 hours if necessary. Adults receive twice as much. Administered also internally (500 Units at intervals of 6 hours). **CAUTION:** The various brands differ in strength.

Apiol, Green, Merck. — Fluid.

Greenish, oily liq. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether. — **Emmenagogue** Antiperiodic. — **USES:** Dysmenorrhœa, malaria. — **Dose:** 5 m̄ (0.3 cc.), 2 or 3 t. daily, in capsules; **MAX. D.:** 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) single; 24 grn. (1.5 grm.) daily.

Apioline.

Not completely defined. — (Stated: "True active principle of parsley given in 4-min. (0.2 grm.) capsules. — **Emmenagogue.** — **Dose:** 2 or 3 caps., with meals.")

Apocodeine Hydrochlorate Merck.

Yellow-gray, very hygroscopic powd. — **SOL.** in water. — **Expectorant, Sedative, Hypnotic.** — **USES:** Chronic bronchitis, and other bronchial affections. Acts like codeine, but weaker; induces large secretion of saliva, and accelerates peristalsis. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{3}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 grm.), in pills. — **INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01—0.03 grm.), in 200% aqueous solut.

Apoonyum.

☞ **CANADIAN HEMP.** — **Diuretic.** — **Preparation:** F. E. (1:1). **Dose:** 5—15 m̄ (0.3—1.0 cc.).

Apomorphine Hydrochlorate Merck. — P. B. — Cryst. or Amorphous. Recommadable to order the crystallized product!

Dose: *Expect.*, $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.001—0.003 grm.); *emetic*, $\frac{1}{15}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004—0.015 grm.). — **INJECT.** (emetic): $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ grn. (0.006—0.012 grm.) **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.01 grm.) single; $\frac{1}{5}$ grn. (0.05 grm.) daily. — **ANTIDOTES:** Strychnine, chloral, chloroform. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalis, potassium iodide, ferric chloride. — **CAUTION:** Keep dark and well stoppered!

Arbutin Merck.

White needles; bitter. — SOL. in alcohol; slightly in water. — Diuretic. — USES: Instead of uva-ursi leaves. — Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.) 4 t. daily.

Arecoline Hydrobromate Merck.

White cryst. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Myotic. — APPLIED in 10% solut.

Argentamine.

80% solut. silver phosphate in 15% solut. ethylene-diamine. — Alkaline liq., turning yellow on exposure. — Antiseptic and Astringent like silver nitrate. — USES: Chiefly gonorrhea. — INJECT. in 1:4000—10,000 solut.

Argonin.

Silver-casein compound; 4.25 per cent. silver. — Wh. powd. — SOL. in hot water; ammonia increases solubility. — Antiseptic. — USES: Chiefly in gonorrhea, in 1—3 per cent. solut.

Aristol.

DITHYMOL DI-IODIDE. — Reddish-brown, tastel. powd.; 46% iodine. — SOL. in chloroform, ether, fatty oils; sparingly in alcohol; insoluble in water or glycerine. — Succedaneum for iodoform externally. — APPLIED like the latter. — INCOMPATIBLES: Ammonia, corrosive sublim., metallic oxides, starch, alkalies or their carbonates; also heat. — CAUTION: Keep from light!

Arnica Flowers.

Preparation: Tr. [D., 10—30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.)] internally; externally used [for bruises and wounds diluted with water.

Arnica Root — U. S. P.

Preparation: Ext. [D., 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.); F. E. [D., 5—10 m (0.3—0.6 cc.); Tr. [D., 20—40 m (1.2—2.5 cc.)].

Arsen-hemol Merck.

Hemol with 1% arsenious acid. — Brown powd. — Alterative and Hematinic; substitute for arsenic, without untoward action on stomach. — Dose: 1½ grn. (0.1 grm.), in pill. 2 to 3 t. daily, adding one pill to the daily dose every fourth day until 10 pills are taken per day.

Arsenic Bromide Merck.

Colorless, deliquescent prisms; strong arsenic odor. — SOL. in water. — USES: Diabetes. — Dose: 1/60—1/15 grn. (0.001—0.004 grm.). — MAX. D.: 1/12 grn. (0.005 grm.). — ANTIDOTES: Same as arsenious acid. — INCOMPATIBLE: Water. — CAUTION: Keep well stoppered!

Arsenic Chloride Merck.

Colorless, oily liq. — Decomposes with water. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, oils. — Dose: 1/60—1/15 grn. (0.001—0.004 grm.).

Arsenic Iodide Merck. — P. B. — Pure, Cryst.

Dose: 1/30 grn. (0.002 grm.), in pills. — MAX. D.: 1/12 grn. (0.005 grm.) single. 1/3 grn. (0.02 grm.) daily. — INCOMPATIBLES: Water. — CAUTION: Keep from air and light!

Asafetida — P. B.

Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.25 grm.) — *Preparations:* Emuls. (1.2 per cent.); Pills (3 grn. 0.18 grm.); Tr. (1:8).

Asaprol Merck.

CALCIUM BETA-NAPHTOL-ALPHA-MONO-SULPHONATE. — Whitish to reddishgray powd.; slightly bitter, then sweet, taste. — SOL. in water, 3 parts alcohol. — Analgesic, Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Anti-

pyretic. — USES: Tuberculosis, rheumatism, pharyngitis, gout, typhoid fever, sciatica, diphtheria, etc. — DOSE: 8–15 grn. (0.5–1.0 grm.). — EXTERN. in 2–5% solut. — INCOMPATIBLES: Antipyrine and quinine. — CAUTION: Keep from heat and moisture!

Asptol Merck.

SOZOLIC ACID. — 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % solut. ortho-phenol-sulphonic acid. — Yellow-brown liq.; odor carbolic acid. — SOL. in alcohol, glycerine; all proportions water. — Antiseptic, Disinfectant. — USES: *Extern.*, in diseases of bladder, eye, skin, and in diphtheria, laryngitis, gingivitis, etc. — APPLIED in 1 to 10% solut. — CAUTION: Keep from light!

Aspidium Filix Mas.

MALF. FERN. — DOSE: 30–90 grn. (2–6 grm.). — Preparation: Extr. or oil of Male fern. — DOSE: 15–30 m (1–2 cc.).

Aspidosperma.

QUEBRACHO. — Preparation: Tr. (1:5) DOSE $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 dr. (2.0–4.0 cc.) see also Aspidospermine.

Aspidospermine Merck. — Amorph., Pure.

Brown-yellow plates; bitter taste. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzene. — Respiratory Stimulant. Antispasmodic. — USES: Dyspnea, asthma, spasmodic croup, etc. — DOSE: 1–2 grn. (0.06–0.12 grm.). in pills.

Atropine (Alkaloid) Merck. — Cryst.

DOSE: $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.0005–0.001 grm.). MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.001 grm.) single, $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 grm.). — ANTIDOTES: Emetics; pilocarpine, muscarine nitrate, or morphine, hypodermically; tannin, or charcoal before absorption. — INCOMPATIBLES: *Chemical*, alkalies, tannin, salts of mercury, *physiological* morphine, pilocarpine, muscarine, aconitine, and eserine.

Atropine Sulphate Merck. — P. B. — Cryst.

USES and DOSE: Same as of alkaloid.

(Also, a complete line of Atropine Salts.)

Balsam Peruvianum — P. B.

SOL. in absol. alcohol, chloroform; insol. in water. — DOSE: 10–15 min. (0.5–1.0 grm.).

Balsam Tolutanum — P. B.

SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water. — DOSE: 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.2 grm.). — Preparations: Syr. (1:100); Tr. (1:10).

Baptisin Merck. — Pure.

Brownish powd. — SOL. in alcohol. — Purgative in large doses; Tonic, Astringent in small doses. — USES: Scarlet fever, chronic dysentery, etc. — DOSE: $\frac{1}{2}$ –5 grn. (0.03–0.3 grm.). in pills.

Barium Chloride Merck. — C. P., Cryst.

Colorl.; bitter salty taste. — SOL. in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts water; almost insol. in alcohol. — Cardiac Tonic and Alterative. — USES: *Intern.*, arterial sclerosis and atheromatous degeneration, syphilis, scrofula, etc.; *extern.*, eyewash. — DOSE: $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.006–0.03 grm.) 3 t. daily, in 1% sweetened, aromatic solut. MAX. D.: 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) single; 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) daily. — ANTIDOTES: Sodium or magnesium sulphate; emetic; stomach pump.

Barium Iodide Merck.

Deliquescent cryst. — Decomposes and reddens on exposure. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Alterative. — USES: Scrofulous affections, morbid growths. — DOSE: $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.006–0.03 grm.); 3 t. daily. MAX. D.:

same as above. — EXTERN. as oint. 4 grn. (0.25 grm.) in 1 ounce (30 grm.) lard. — CAUTION: Keep well stoppered!

Barium Sulphide Merck. — Pure.

Amorph., light-yellow powd. — SOL. in water. — Alterative. — USES: Syphilitic and serofulous affections; depilatory (with flour) (2:7). — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 grm.) in keratin-coated pills.

Beberine Merck. — Pure.

BEBIRINE; BIBIRINE; supposed identical with BUXINE and PELOSINE, — Yellowish-brown, amorph. powd.; odorl.; bitter. — SOL. in alcohol. ether; insol. in water. — Antipyretic, Tonic, similar to quinine. — Dose: *Febrifuge*, 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 grm.), *Tonic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03—0.1 grm.), 3 or 4 t. daily.

Beberine Sulphate Merck.

Reddish-brown scales. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — USES and DOSES: As of beberine.

Belladonna Leaves — P. B.

Preparations: Ext. (D., $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.); Tr., (D., 5—20 min. (0.3—1.2 cc.); Plaster (20 per cent. ext.); Oint. (10 per cent. ext.).

Belladonna Root — P. B.

Preparations: Extr. $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004—0.015 grm.). Lin. (3 Lin. = 2 root).

Benzanilide Merck.

White powd., or colorl. scales. — SOL. in 58 parts alcohol; slightly in ether; almost insol. in water. — Antipyretic, especially for children. — Dose: *Children*, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 grn. (0.09—0.35 grm.), according to age, several t. daily; *adults*, 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 grm.). MAX. D.: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) single; 48 grn. (3.0 grm.) daily.

Benzene, from Coal Tar, Merck. — Highly Purified, Crystallizable.

MISCIBLE with alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils. — Antispasmodic and Anticatarrrhal. — USES: Whooping-cough, influenza, etc. — Dose: 2—10 \mathfrak{m} (0.1—0.6 cc.) every 3 hours, in emulsion, or on sugar or in capsules. — MAX. D.: 15 \mathfrak{m} (1 cc.) single, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. (6.0 cc.) daily.

Benzoin.

Preparations: Tr. (D., 20—40 \mathfrak{m} (1.25—2.5 cc.); Comp. Tr. (D., 30—60 \mathfrak{m} (2.5—5 cc.).

Benzosol.

BENZOYL-GUAIACOL; GUAIACOL BENZOATE. — Wh., odorl., alm. tastel., cryst. powd. — SOL. in alcohol; insol. in water. — Antitubercular, Intest. Antiseptic. — Dose: 4—12 grn. (0.25—0.75 grm.), in pill, or powd. with peppermint oil sugar.

Benzoyl-Pseudotropeine Hydrochlorate Merck, — see TROPACOCAINE, ETC.

Berberine Carbonate Merck.

Yellowish-brown cryst. powd.; bitter taste. — SOL. in diluted acids. — Antiperiodic, Stomachic, Tonic. — USES: Malarial affections, amenorrhea, enlargement of spleen, anorexia, chronic intestinal catarrh, vomiting of pregnancy, etc. — Dose: *Antiperiodic*, 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.); *stomachic and tonic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 grm.) 3 t. daily, in pills or capsules. MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) single; 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) daily.

Berberine Hydrochlorate Merck. — Cryst.

Yellow; microcrystalline needles. — SOL. in water. — USES and DOSE: Same as Berberine Carbonate.

Berberine Phosphate Merck. — Cryst.

Yellow powd. — SOL. in water. — Most sol. salt of berberine, and easiest to administer, in pills, hydro-alcoholic solut., or aromatic syrup. — USES and DOSE: Same as Berberine Carbonate.

Berberine Sulphate Merck. — Cryst.

Yellow needles. — SOL. with difficulty in water; almost insol. in alcohol. — USES and DOSE: Same as Berberine Carbonate.

Betol Merck.

NAPHTALOL; NAPHTOL-SALOL; SALI-NAPHTOL; BETA-NAPHTOL SALICYLATE. — White powd.; odorl.; tastel. — SOL. in boiling alcohol, in ether, benzene; insol. in water, glycerine. — Internal Antiseptic, Antizymotic, Antirheumatic. — USES: Putrid processes of intestinal tract, cystic catarrh, rheumatism, etc. — Dose: 4–8 grn. (0.25–0.5 grm.), 4 t. daily, in wafers, milk or emulsion. MAX. D.: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) single; 32 grn. (2 grm.) daily.

Bismal.

BISMUTH METHYLENE-DIGALLATE, *Merck*. — Gray-blue powd. — SOL. in alkalies; insol. in water or gastric juice. — Intestinal Astringent. (especially in diarrheas not benefited by opiates) — Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.) every 3 hours, in wafers or powd.

Bismuth Benzoate Merck.

White, tastel powd. — 27% of benzoic acid. — SOL. in mineral acids; insol. in water. — Antiseptic. — USES: *Intern.*, gastro-intestinal diseases; *extern.*, like iodoform on wounds, etc. — Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.) several t. a day.

Bismuth Citrate Merck. — P. B.

White, powd.; odorl.; tastel. — SOL., very slightly in water. — Stomaehic and Astringent. — USES: Diarrhea, dyspepsia, etc. — Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.) several t. a day.

Bismuth Nitrate Merck. — Cryst.

BISMUTH TER-NITRATE or TRINITRATE. — Colorl. hygroscopic cryst.; acid taste. — Changed to sub-nitrate by water. — SOL. in acids, glycerine. — Astringent, Antiseptic. — USES: Phthical diarrhea, etc. — Dose: 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.), dissolved in glycerine and then diluted with water.

Bismuth Oxybromide.

Yellowish powd. insol., in the ordinary media. Used in nervous dyspepsia and hysteria complicated by gastric pains. — Dose: 5–7 grn. (0.3–0.4 grm.) several times daily.

Bismuth Oxyiodide Merck.

BISMUTH SUBIODIDE. — Brownish-red, amorph., insol. powd.; odorl., tastel. — Antiseptic. — USES: *Extern.*, on suppurating wounds, ulcers, in skin diseases, gonorrhoea, etc.; *intern.*, gastric ulcers, typhoid fever, and diseases of mucous membranes. — Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.), 3 t. daily, in mixture, powd., or capsule. — EXTERN. like iodoform; in gonorrhoea in 1% injection.

Bismuth Phosphate, Soluble, Merck.

White powd. — SOL. in 3 parts water. — Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent. — USES: Acute gastric or intestinal catarrh. — Dose: 3–8 grn. (0.15–0.5 grm.).

Bismuth Salicylate Merck. — Basic, — 64% Bi_2O_3 .

White, odorl., tastel. powd.; insol. in water. — External and Intestinal Antiseptic and Astringent. — USES: *Intern.*, phthisical diarrhea, summer complaint, typhoid, etc.; *extern.*, like iodoform. — Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.).

Bismuth Sub-benzoate Merck.

White powd. — Antiseptic, like iodoform. — USES: As dusting-powd. for syphilitic ulcers, etc.

Bismuth Subcarbonate Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.).

Bismuth Subgallate Merck.

Odorl., yellow, insol. powd.; 55% Bi_2O_3 . — Siccativ. Antiseptic, and substitute for bismuth subnitrate internally. — USES: *Extern.*, on wounds, ulcers, eczemas, etc. *intern.*, in gastro-intestinal affections. — Dose: 4–8 grn. (0.25–0.5 grm.) several t. daily. — EXTERN. like iodoform.

Bismuth Subiodide, — see BISMUTH OXYIODIDE.**Bismuth Subnitrate Merck.** — P. B.

Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.).

MERCK'S Bismuth Subnitrate is a very light powder and fully conforms to the pharmacopœial requirements.

Bismuth Sulphophenylate.

Reddish powd. partly sol. in water. Used in dyspepsia and intestinal affections. — Dose: 4–8 grn. (0.25–0.5 grm.).

Bismuth Valerianate Merck.

White powd., valerian odor. — INSOL. in water, alcohol. — Sedative, Antispasmodic. — USES: Nervous headache, cardialgia, chorea, etc. — Dose: 1–3 grn. (0.06–0.2 grm.).

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in water; slightly in alcohol. — Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.).

Black Haw.

VIBURNUM PRURIPOLIUM, — Nervine, Oxytocic, Astringent. — Preparation: F. F. (D., 10–20 min., 0.6–2 cc.).

Borax, — see SODIUM BORATE.**Brayerin,** see KOUSSEIN.**Bromalin.**

HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE BROMETHYLATE, *Merck*. — Colorl. laminae, or white powd. — SOL. in water. — Nerve sedative, Anti-epileptic; free from untoward effects of inorganic bromides. — USES: As substitute for Alkali Bromides. — Dose: 30–60 grn. (2.0–4.0 grm.), several t. daily, in wafers or sweetened water.

Bromalhydrate.

Colourless prisms, sol. in water. — Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.12–0.3 grm.) at bedtime for relieving pain or producing sleep. MAX. D.: 30 grn. (2.0 grm.) single. 60 grn. (4 grm.) daily.]

Bromidia.

Not completely defined. — (Stated: "Each fl. dr. contains 15 grn. (1.0 grm.) each chloral hydrate and potass. bromide. $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.0075 grm.)

each ext. cannab. ind. and ext. hyoscyath. — Hypnotic, Sedative. —
Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2—4 cc.).

Bromine — P. B.

SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform, solut. bromides; also 30 parts water. — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 grm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) daily, well diluted. EXTERN. $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 per cent washes or oily paints; as caustic, pure or 1:1 alcohol. — ANTIDOTES: Stomach irrigation, croton oil in alkaline solut., inhalation of ammonia.

Bromipin Merck.

Bromine addition-product of sesame oil. — Yellow oily fluid, of purely oleaginous taste; contains 10% bromine. — Nervine and Sedative. Used in epilepsy and neurosis. — Dose: Tea- to table-spoonful, 3 or 4 t. daily, in emulsion with peppermint water and syrup or in beer-foam.

Bromoform Merck.

Heavy liq., odor and taste similar to chloroform; darkens on exposure. — SOL. in alcohol, ether; almost insol. in water. — Antispasmodic, Sedative. — USES: Chiefly whooping-cough. — Dose: (3 or 4 t. daily): Under 1 year, 1—3 drops; 1—4 years, 4 drops; 5—7 years, 5 drops, in hydro-alcoholic solut. or in emulsion. — MAX. D.: 6 drops (0.4 cc.) single; 15 drops (1.0 grm.) daily. — CAUTION: Keep well-stoppered!

Bromo-Hemol Merck.

Hemol with 2.7% bromine. — Brown powd. — Organic, easily assimilable Nerve-tonic and Sedative; without the deleterious effect on the blood, common to the inorganic bromides. — USES: Hysteria, neurasthenia, epilepsy. — Dose: 15—30 grn. (1.0—2.0 grm.), 3 t. daily.

Brucine Merck. — Pure.

White powd. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform. — Nerve-tonic, like strychnine, but much milder. — Dose: $\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.005—0.02 grm.), in pills or solut. — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 grm.) single; $\frac{5}{6}$ grn. (0.05 grm.) daily. — ANTIDOTES: Chloral, chloroform, tannic acid.

Bryonia.

Preparation: Tr. (D., 1—10 η , 0.06—0.6 cc.).

Buchu — P. B.

Preparations: Infus. (1:20) Dose: 1—4 f. oz (30—120 cc.). Tr. (1:8) Dose: 1—2 dr. (4—8 cc.).

Butyl-Chloral Hydrate Merck. — P. B.

“CROTON“-CHLORAL HYDRATE. — Light, white, cryst. scales; pungent odor. — SOL. in water, alcohol, glycerin. — Analgesic, Hypnotic. — USES: Trigeminal neuralgia, toothache, etc., insomnia of heart disease. — Dose: Hypnotic, 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.); analgesic, 2—6 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.); in solut. water alcohol, or glycerin. — MAX. D.: 15 grn. (1.0 grm.) single; 64 grn. (4 grm.) daily. — EXTERN. with equal part phenol. — ANTIDOTES: Atropine, strychnine, caffeine, artificial respiration. Picrotoxin $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 grm.).

Cadmium Iodide Merck.

Lustrous tables. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Resolvent, Antiseptic. — USES: Scrofulous glands, chronic inflammation of joints, chilblains, and skin diseases. — APPLIED in oint. 1 in 8 lard.

Cadmium Sulphate Merck. — Pure.

White cryst. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Antiseptic, Astringent. — USES: Instead of zinc sulphate in eye washes ($\frac{1}{2}$ —1% solut.).

Cadinum Oleum. — see OIL CADE.

Caesium and Ammonium Bromide Merck.

White, cryst. powd. — SOL. in water. — Nerve-sedative. — USES: Epilepsy, etc. — Dose: 15—45 grn. (1.0—3.0 grm.), 1 or 2 t. daily.

Caesium and Rubidium and Ammonium Bromide Merck.

USES: Nervous affections and epilepsy. — Dose: 15—45 grn. (1.0—3.0 grm.), 1—2 t. daily.

Caffeine Merck. — P. B. — Pure.

THEINE; GUARANINE. — Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.). — Max. D.: 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) single, 24 grn. (1.5 grm.) daily.

Caffeine, Citrated, Merck. — P. B.

(Improperly called "Citrate of Caffeine"). — 50% caffeine. — White powd.; acid taste. — Dose: 2—10 grn. (0.1—0.6 grm.).

Caffeine Hydrobromate Merck. — True salt.

Glass-like cryst.; reddish or greenish on exposure. — SOL. in water, with decomposition. — USES: Chiefly as diuretic, hypodermically. — INJECTION: 4—10 M (0.25—0.6 cc.) of solut. caffeine hydrobromate 10 parts, hydrobromic-acid 1 part, distilled water 3 parts. *Internally.* Dose: ½—5 grn. (0.03—0.3 grm.) or more. — CAUTION: Keep well-stoppered, in brown bottles!

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate Merck.

45.80% caffeine. — White powd. — SOL. in 2 parts water. — USES: By injection, 2—10 grn. (0.1—0.6 grm.).

Caffeine and Sodium Salicylate Merck.

62.5% caffeine. — White powd. — SOL. in 2 parts water. — USES: By injection; in rheumatism with heart disease, and in threatened collapse of pneumonia. — Dose: 1½—6 grn. (0.09—0.4 grm.).

Calamus.

SWEET FLAG. — Dose: 15—60 grn. (1.4—4.0 grm.). — Preparation: F. E. (1:1).

Calcium Bromide Merck.

White granules: very deliquescent; sharp, saline taste. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Nerve-sedative, like potassium bromide. — USES: Epilepsy, hysteria, etc. — Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.), 2 t. daily.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated, Merck. — P. B.

PRECIPITATED CHALK. — Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4.0 grm.) in powder or mixture.

Calcium Chloride Merck. — P. B. — Pure.

Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Calcium Glycerino-phosphate Merck.

White cryst. powd. — SOL. in water; almost insol. in boiling water. — Directly assimilable Nerve-tonic and Reconstructive. — USES: In rachitis, wasting diseases, and convalescence. — Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 grm.), 3 t. daily, in syrup or solut.

Calcium Hippurate Merck.

White powd. — SOL. slightly in hot water. — Alterative and Antilithic. — USES: Cystitis, lithiasis, scrophulosis, plithisis, difficult dentition etc. — Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Calcium Hypophosphite Merck. — Purified.

Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.).

Calcium Lactophosphate Merck. — Cryst, Soluble.

White, hard crusts; 10% phosphorus. — SOL. in water. — Stimulant and Nutrient. — USES: Rachitis, and conditions of malnutrition. — Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 grm.), 3 t. daily. — Preparation: Syr. (30%).

Calcium Permanganate Merck. — C. P., Cryst.Deliquescent, brown cryst. — SOL. in water. — USES: *Intern.*, gastroenteritis and diarrhea of children, *extern.* as other permanganates for mouth lotions: also for Sterilizing water, and vastly more powerful than potassium permanganate. — Dose: 1—2 grn. (0.05—0.1 grm.).**Calcium Phosphate, Tribasic, Merck — (*Precipitated Calcium Phosphate, P. B.*). — Pure, Dry.**

Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.).

Calcium Sulphite Merck. — Pure.White powd. — SOL. in 20 parts glycerin, 800 parts water — Antizymotic. — USES: Flatulence, diarrhea, and some dyspepsias. — Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.0075—0.03 grm.), in pastilles.**Calx sulphurata.**Usefully administered for boils, carbuncles, influenza, acne, scrofulous sores. — Dose: $\frac{1}{10}$ —1 grn. (0.006—0.06 grm.), in a pill, several t. a day.**Calomel, — see MERCURY CHLORIDE MILD.****Calumba — P. B.**

COLUMBO. — Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.). — Preparations: F. E. (1:1); Tr. (1:10).

Camphor — P. B.

Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.). — Preparations: Cerate (1:5); Lin. (1:4); Spt. (1:10); Water (1:110).

Camphor, Monobromated, Merck.

Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.), in pill or emulsion.

Cannabine Tannate Merck.

Yellow or brownish powd.; slightly bitter, and strong astringent taste. — SOL. in alkaline water or alkaline alcohol, very slightly in water or alcohol. — Hypnotic, Sedative. — USES: Hysteria, delirium, nervous insomnia, etc. — Dose: 4—8 grn. (0.25—0.5 grm.), at bedtime. in powd. with snigar. — MAX. D.: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) single, 24 grn. (1.5 grm.) daily.

Cannabinon.Sedative to relieve sleeplessness, mania; hysteria. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.).**Cannabis Indica — P. B.**INDIAN HEMP. — Preparations: Ext. (D., $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.); F. E. [D., 2—5 \mathcal{M} (0.1—0.3 cc.); Tr. [D., 5—20 \mathcal{M} (0.3—1.2 cc.)]. — See also Cannabinc.**Cantharides — P. B.**Preparations: Cerate (1:7); Collodion (q. v.); Tr. (1:80) [D., 5—20 \mathcal{M} (0.3—1.2 grm.)] — MAX. D.: 5 drops single; 20 drops daily. — See also, Cantharidin. — ANTIDOTES: Emetics, flaxseed tea; opium per rectum; morphine subcut.; hot bath. Avoid oils.**Cantharidin Merck. — Cryst.**

Colorl., cryst. scales; blister the skin. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform. — Stimulant, Vesicant, Antitubercular. — USES: In lupus and tuberculosis; also cystitis. — Dose: Teaspoonful of 1:100.000 solut.

in 10% alcohol (with still more water added before taking), 3 or 4 t. daily. — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0.0005 grm.) single; **INJECTION** is given in form of potassium cantharidate, which see.

Capsicum — P. B.

CAYENNE PEPPER; AMERICAN PEPPER. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 grn. (0.03–0.06 grm.). — **Preparations:** F. E. (1:1); **Oleores.** (D., $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grn., 0.015–0.06 grm.); **Pflaster;** Tr. (1:20).

Cardamom — P. B.

Dose: 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.). — **Preparations:** Tr. (1:10); **Comp. Tr. (vehicle).**

Cascara Sagrada — P. B.

Preparation: F. E. P. B. **Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2–8 cc.) usual. [D., 15–30 \mathcal{M} (1.0–2.0 cc.)].

Castanea.

CHISTNUT. — **Preparation:** F. E. [D., 1–2 drams (4–8 cc.)].

Cataplasmata (Official).

Cataplasma Carbonis (1:28)

“ **Conii** (1 juice: 14)

“ **Fermenti** (1:4)

“ **Lini** (1 meal: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$)

“ **Sinapis** (1:5)

“ **Sodae chlorinatae** (1 Sol.: 7).

Catechu — P. B.

Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.) — **Preparations:** Inf. (1:27); **Troches** (1 grn. = 0.06 grm.).

Cerium Oxalate, Cerous, Merck. — Pure. — P. B.

White granular powd.: odorl.; tastel — **SOL.** in diluted, sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. — **Sedative, Nerve-tonic.** — **USES:** Vomiting of pregnancy, sea sickness, epilepsy, migraine, chronic diarrhea. — **Dose:** 1–2 grn. (0.06–0.1 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** 4 grn. (0.25 grm.) single; 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) daily.

Cetraria — P. B.

ISLAND MOSS. — **Preparation:** Decoct. (D., 1–4 oz.). — See also, **Cetrarin.**

Cetrarin Merck. — Cryst.

CETRARIC ACID. — White needles, conglomerated into lumps; bitter. — **SOL.** in alkalies and their carbonates; slightly in water, alcohol, ether. — **Hematinic, Stomachic, Expectorant.** — **USES:** Chlorosis, incipient phthisis, bronchitis, digestive disturbances with anemia, etc. — **Dose:** 2–4 grn. (0.1–0.2 grm.).

Chalk, — see **CALCIUM CARBONATE.****Charcoal** — P. B.

WOOD CHARCOAL. — **Dose:** 20–60 grn. (1.2–4.0 grm.).

Chelidonium.

CHELANDINE. — **Ext.** **Dose:** 24–80 grn. (1.5–5.0 grm.) daily in **Carcinoma, subc.** **Dose:** 8 \mathcal{M} (0.5 cc.) of a 50% aqueous solution.

Chenopodium.

AMERICAN WORMSEED. — **Dose:** 10–40 grn. (0.6–2.5 grm.) — **Preparation:** Oil [D., 10 min. (0.6 grm.)] 3 t. daily, castor oil next day.

Chimaphila.

PIPSISSEWA; PRINOR'S PINN. — **Preparation:** F. E. [D., 30–60 min. (2–4 cc.)].

Chirata — P. B.

Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.). — **Preparations:** (Inf. 1:40) **Dose:** 1–2 oz (30–60 cc.). **Tr.** (1:8). — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–4.0 cc.).

Chloralamide.

CHLORAL-FORMAMIDE. — Colorl, bitter, cryst. — **SOL.** in abt. 20 parts water (slowly); in 2 alcohol; decomp. by hot solvents. — **Hypnotic.**

Sedative, Analgesic. — **Dose:** 15—45 grn. (1.0—3.0 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** 64 grn. (4.0 grm.) single; 2 dr. (8.0 grm.) pro die.

Chloral Hydrate Merck. — P. B. — Loose Cryst., also Flakes.

Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2.0 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** 48 grn. (3.0 grm.) single; 1½ dr. (6.0 grm.) daily. — **CONTRA-INDICATED** in inflammation of stomach; large doses must not be given in heart disease; in children and the aged, use with caution. — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon; cocaine hydrochlorate, strychnine, or atropine, hypodermically; stimulants, oxygen, mucilage of acacia. — **INCOMPATIBLES** (Chemical): Carbolic acid, camphor, alcohol, potassium iodide.

Chloral-ammonia Merck.

White, cryst. powd.: chloral odor and taste. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether; insol. in cold water; decomposed by hot water. — **Hypnotic, Analgesic.** — **USES:** Nervous insomnia, neuralgia, etc. — **Dose:** 15—30 grn. (1.0—2.0 grm.).

Chloralimide Merck. — (*Not: Chloralamide.*)

Colorl. needles; odorl.; tastel. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, oils; insol. in water — **Hypnotic, Analgesic.** — **USES:** Insomnia, headache, etc. — **Dose:** 15—30 grn. (1.0—2 grm.); 2 or 3 t. daily. — **MAX. D.:** 45 grn. (3.0 grm.) single; 90 grn. (6.0 grm.) daily.

Chloralose Merck.

Small, colorl. cryst.; bitter, disagreeable taste. — **SOL.** in alcohol; slightly in water. — **Hypnotic.** — **USES:** Insomnia. Free from disagreeable cardiac after-effects and cumulation tendency of chloral hydrate. Acts principally by reducing excitability of gray matter of brain. — **Dose:** 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 grm.).

Chlorodyne, — see TINCTURA CHLOROFORMI ET MORPHINÆ CO.

Chlori Liquor, Solution of chlorine — P. B.

0.6 per cent. Cl. — **Dose:** 10—20 η (0.6—1.2 cc.) in a wineglassful of water. — **ANTIDOTES:** Milk and albumen.

Chloroform Merck. — Recryst. and Redistilled, for Anesthesia.

Dose: 3—8 η (0.2—0.5 cc.). — **MAX. D.:** 8 drops (0.5 cc.) single; 16 η (1.0 cc.) daily. — **Preparations:** Lin (30%); Spt (5%); Water (1/20). — **ANTIDOTES:** Vomiting, stomach siphon, cold douche, fresh air, artificial respiration, etc. — **CAUTION:** Keep in dark amber. Never administer as anesthetic near a flame, as poisonous vapors (of decomposition products) form!

MERCK'S Chloroform is absolutely free from all by-products that are liable to cause untoward effects.

Chrysarobin Merck. — P. B.

So-called "CHRY SOPHANIC ACID"; Purified Goa-Powder. — **CAUTION:** Causes dangerous inflammation of eye if allowed to enter even as flying dust. Not used internally. — **Preparation:** Oint. (2—20%).

Cimicifuga — P. B.

BLACK SNARROOT; BLACK COBOSH. — **Dose:** 15—45 grn. (1—3 grm.). **Preparations:** Ext. [D., 4—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 grm.)]; F. E. (1:1) 10 η (0.6 cc.) 3 t. a day; Tr. (1:10) 5 drops per hour. — See also, Cimicifugin.

Cimicifugin Merck.

MACROTIN. — Yellowish brown, hygroscopic powd. — **SOL.** in alcohol. — **Antispasmodic, Nervine, Oxytocic.** — **USES:** Rheumatism, dropsy, hysteria, tinnitus aurium, dysmenorrhœa, etc. — **Dose:** 1—7 grn. (0.06—0.4 grm.).

Cinchona rubra — P. B.

Dose: *Tonic*, 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.); *antiperiodic*, 40–120 grn. (2.5–8.0 grm.). — **Preparations:** Ext. [D., 1–10 grn. (0.06–0.6 grm.)]; F. E. (1:1) D., 5–10 \mathcal{M} (0.3–0.6 grm.); Tr. (1:5) D. $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–8.0 grm.); Comp. Tr. (vehicle). D. $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.). — Decoct. (1:16) Dos. 1–2 oz (30–60 cc.). Inf. acid. (1:20). Dos. 1–2 oz (30–60 cc.). — See also, its var. alkaloids.

Cinchonidine Sulphate Merck. — P. B. 1885. — Cryst.

Dose: *Tonic*, 1–2 grn. (0.06–0.12 grm.), in pills or syrup; *antiperiodic*, 15–30 grn. (1.0–2.0 grm.), between paroxysms.

Cinchonine Sulphate Merck. — P. B. 1885. — Cryst.

Dose: *Tonic*, 1–2 grn. (0.06–0.12 grm.), *Antiperiodic*, 15–30 grn. (1.0–2.0 grm.).

Cinnamon, Cassia.

CASSIA BARK. — **Dose:** 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.). — **Preparation:** Oil [D., 1–3 \mathcal{M} (0.06–0.2 cc.)].

Cinnamon, Ceylon — P. B.

Dose: 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.2 grm.). — **Preparations:** Oil [D., 1–3 \mathcal{M} (0.06–0.2 cc.)]; Spt. (2 per cent. oil); Tr. (1:8); Water (one-fifth per cent. oil).

Cocoa — P. B.

ERYTHROXYLON. — **Preparation:** F. E. [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.)]. — See also, Cocaine.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate Merck. — P. B. — Cryst. or Powder.

Dose: $\frac{1}{5}$ –1 grn. (0.012–0.06 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) single; $2\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.15 grm.) daily. — **ANTIDOTES:** Chloral, amyl nitrite, caffeine, morphine, digitalis, alcohol, ammonia.

MERCK'S Cocaine Hydrochlorate strictly conforms to the P. B. and all other known tests for its purity.

(Also, a complete, line of other Cocaine Salts.)

Codeine. — P. B. — Pure, Cryst. or Powd.

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grn. (0.015–0.06 grm.). — **INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{8}$ –1 grn. (0.0075–0.06 grm.). **MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) single; 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) daily.

Codeine Phosphate Merck. — P. B.

White powd. — **SOL.** in 4 parts water; slightly in alcohol. — Best codeine salt for hypodermic use; most sol., least irritating. — **INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{3}$ –1 grn. (0.02–0.06 grm.).

(Also, a complete line of other Codeine Salts.)

Colchicine Merck. — Cryst.

Yellow cryst. powd.; very bitter taste. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol, ether, chloroform. — **USES:** Rheumatism, gout, uremia, chronic sciatica, asthma, cerebral congestion, and rheumatic sciatica. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0005–0.002 grm.), 2 or 3 t. daily. — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 grm.) single; $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 grm.) pro die. — **ANTIDOTES:** Stimulants.

Colohioi Cormus — P. B.

Preparations: Ext. [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.1 grm.)]; E. acetic [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.12 grm.)]; Wine [1–30 min. (0.06–2.0 grm.)]. — See also, Colchicine.

Colohioum Seed — P. B.

Action similar to that of the corm but surer and milder.

Colchi-sal.

Colchicine Salicylate. — Antirhoumatic, Antipodagric. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{80}$ grn. (0.00075 grm.) every 4 hours.

Collodion, Cantharidal, Merck. — P. B.

(Blistering, or Vesicating, Collodion). — Olive-green, syrupy liq. — Represents 60% cantharides. — USES: Blister instead of cantharides; in severe neuralgic pains and other painful affections.

Colocynthis Pulpa — P. B.

Dose: 2–8 grn. (0.1–0.5 grm.). — **Preparations:** Tr. (1:10). Dos. 10–15 \mathcal{M} (0.6–1.0 cc.) 3 t. a day. Comp. Ext. [D., 3–10 grn. (0.2–0.6 grm.)]. — See also, Colocynthin.

Colocynthin (Glucoside) Merck.

Yellow powd. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Cathartic (not drastic and toxic, as the extract). — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.01–0.03 grm.). — **INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.01 grm.); rectal 4–16 \mathcal{M} of 4% solut. in equal parts glycerine and alcohol.

Confectiones (Official).

Confectio Opii (1:40) **Dose:** 5–20 grn. (0.3–1.2 grm.).
 " Piperis. **Dose:** 1–2 dr. (4.0–8.0 grm.).
 " Rosae caninae vel gallicae. **Dose:** 1 dr. (4.0 grm.).
 " Scammonii. **Dose:** 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.).
 " Sennae. **Dose:** 1–2 dr. (4.0–8.0 grm.).
 " Sulphuris. **Dose:** 1–2 dr. (4.0–8.0 grm.).
 " Terebinthinae. **Dose:** for adults 1–2 dr. (4.0–8.0 grm.),
 for children: 1 dr. (4.0 grm.).

Coniine Hydrobromate Merck.

White needles. — SOL. in 2 parts water, 2 parts alcohol; chloroform, ether. — Antispasmodic, Antineuralgic, etc. — USES: Tetanus, cardiac asthma, sciatica and whooping cough; large doses have been given in traumatic tetanus. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.002–0.005 grm.), 3–5 t. daily; children, $\frac{1}{640}$ – $\frac{1}{40}$ grn. (0.0001–0.0015 grm.), 2–4 t. daily. — **INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.003–0.004 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon; atropine, strychnine; picrotoxin with castor oil; caffeine, and other stimulants.

Conii Folia — P. B.

НЕМЛОК. — **Preparations:** Ext. [D., 2–6 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.)]; F. E. [D., 2–8 \mathcal{M} (0.1–0.5 grm.)]. — See also, Coniine Hydrobromate.

Convallaria.

ЛИЛЪ ОТЪ ТРА ВЪЛЪ, — **Preparation:** Extr. [D., 5–8 grn. (0.3–0.5 grm.)] 3 t. a day. — See also, Convallamarin.

Convallamarin Merck.

Yellowish-white, amorph. powd. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Cardiac Stimulant, Diuretic. — USES: Heart disease, œdema, etc. — **Dose:** $\frac{3}{4}$ –1 grn. (0.045–0.06 grm.), 6 to 8 t. daily. — **INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) every 4 hours, in solut., gradually increasing. — **MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) single, 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) daily.

Copaiba — P. B.

Dose: 20–60 grn. (1.2–4.0 grm.). — **Preparations:** Pill Mass (94 per cent.); Oil [D., 5–20 min. (0.3–1.2 grm.)]; Resin [D., 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.)].

Copper Acetate, Normal, Merck. — Pure, Cryst.

Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grn (0.008–0.015 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** (for all copper salts): Encourage vomiting, stomach pump, then milk and sugar or white of egg freely; pure potassium ferrocyanide.

Copper Arsenite Merck.

Yellowish-green powd. — SOL. in alkalies; slightly in water. — Intestinal Antiseptic, Antispasmodic, Sedative. — USES: Cholera infantum, dysentery, whooping-cough, dysmenorrhœa, etc. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{120}$ – $\frac{1}{24}$ grn. (0.0005–0.0025 grm.), then every hour. — **MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) single and daily.

Copper Sulphate Merck. — P. B. — Pure, Cryst.

Dose: As an adstringent $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 grm.); as an emetic 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Cornutine Citrate Merck.

Brown, very hygroscopic scales or mass. — SOL. in water. — USES: In hemorrhage from genito-urinary organs, paralytic spermatorrhea, etc. — Dose: Hemostatic, $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 grm.); spermatorrhea, $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.003—0.006 grm.) daily.

Coriamyrrhin.

Glucoside from *Coriaria myrrhifolia*. Cryst., sol. in alcohol, insoluble in ether. Tonic of weakened respiratory and vascular centre. — Dose: $\frac{1}{64}$ grn. (0.001 grm.).

Cotarnine Hydrochlorate, — see STYPTICIN.**Cotton-Root Bark.**

Preparation: F. E. [D., 60 m (4 cc.)] 3—4 t. daily.

Creolin.

Dark syrupy liq.; tar odor. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; milky emulsion with water; sol. in water 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. — Disinfectant. Deodorizer, Styptic, Anticholeraic, etc. — USES: Non-poisonous substitute for carbolic acid, etc. Removes odor of iodoform. *Intern.*, dysentery, diarrhea, meteorism, gastric catarrh, worms, thrush, diphtheria, etc.; enema $\frac{1}{2}$ % solut. in dysenteric troubles; *extern.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2% solut. in surgical operations, 1—5 in 1000 injection for gonorrhoea, 2—5% ointment in scabies and pediculi, erysipelas, cystitis, burns, ulcers, etc. — Dose: 1—5 m (0.06—0.3 cc.) 3 t. daily, in pills. In cholera 16 m (1.0 cc.) every $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 hour for 5 doses, then at longer intervals. — CAUTION: Aqueous solut. should be freshly made when wanted.

Creosote Carbonate.

CREOSOTAL. — Light-brown, odorl., sl. bitter liq. — SOL. in oils (5 parts codliver oil), alcohol, ether; insol. in water. — Antitubercular. — Dose: 20 m (1.2 grm.), grad. increased to 80 m (5.0 grm.), 3 t. per day.

Creosote from Beechwood, Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 1—3 m (0.06—0.2 cc.) gradually increased to limit of tolerance, in pills, capsules, or with wine or brandy. — MAX INITIAL D.: 5 m (0.3 cc.) single; 15 m (1 cc.) daily. — ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach pump, soluble sulphates such as Glauber or Epsom salt). — CAUTION: Wherever Creosote is indicated for internal medication, Creosote from Beechwood, Merck. should be dispensed; and under no circumstances should "Creosote from Coal Tar" be given, unless explicitly so directed. Wood Creosote and Coal-Tar Creosote differ very widely in their action on the human body: Wood Creosote is comparatively harmless; while Coal-Tar Creosote is decidedly poisonous.

MERCK'S Beechwood Creosote is *absolutely free from the poisonous cærolignol* found in some of the products on the market.

Creosote Phosphate.

Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).

Creosote Phosphite.

PHOSPHOTAL. — Oily liq.; 90% creosote. — SOL. in alcohol, glycerine, oils. — Antitubercular, Anticachectic. — Dose: Same as of creosote; in pills, wine, or elixir.

Cubebs — P. B.

Dose: 30—120 grn. (2.0—8.0 grm.). — **Preparations:** Oil [D., 5—20 min. (0.3—1.2 cc.)], Oleores. [D., 5—30 η (0.3—2.0 grm.)]; Tr. (1:8); **Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2—8 cc.); Troches [$\frac{1}{2}$ η (0.03 cc.) oleores].

Cupro-hemol Merck.

Hemol with 20% copper. — Dark-brown powd. — **USES:** Substitute for usual copper compounds in tuberculosis, scrofula, nervous diseases, etc. — **Dose:** 1—3 grn., 3 t. daily, in pills. — **MAX. D.:** 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) 3 t. daily.

Curare Merck. — Tested.

Use only *hypoderm.*, does not act through stomach. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 grm.) 1 or 2 t. daily, or until effect is noticed. — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 grm.) pro dosi, 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) pro die. — **CAUTION:** Avoid getting it into a cut or scratch, as it may prove fatal!

Curarine Merck.

Deliquescent brown powd. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol, chloroform. — Antitetanic, Nervine, etc. — **USES:** Rectal tetanus, hydrophobia, and severe convulsive affections. — **INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.001—0.005 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Strychnine, atropine, artificial respiration and stimulants.

Decocta (Official).

Decoctum Aloes comp.	(1:100).	Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 oz. (15.0— 60.0 cc.)
" Cetrariae	(1:20)	" 1—4 " (30.0—120.0 ")
" Cinchonae	(1:16)	" 1—2 " (30.0— 60.0 ")
" Granati radidis	(1:10)	" 2—4 " (60.0—120.0 ")
" Haematoxyli	(1:20)	" 1—2 " (30.0— 60.0 ")
" Hordei	(1:10)	" 1—4 ¹ / ₂ " (30.0—120.0 ")
" Papaveris	(1:10)	" 1—2 " (30.0— 60.0 ")
" Pareirae	(1:16)	" 1—2 " (30.0— 60.0 ")
" Quercus	(1:16)	" 1—2 " (30.0— 60.0 ")
" Sarsae	(1:8)	" 2—10 " (60.0—300.0 ")
" " comp.	(1:8)	" 2—10 " (60.0—300.0 ")
" Scoparii	(1:20)	" 2—4 " (60.0—120.0 ")
" Taraxaci	(1:20)	" 2—4 " (60.0—120.0 ")

Dermatol, — see BISMUTH SUBGALLATE.**Diabetin.**

LEVULOSE. — Wh. powd. — **SOL.** in water. — Substitute for sugar in diabetes.

Diastase (of Malt) Merck. — Medicinal.

Yellowish-white to brownish-yellow, amorph. powd.; tastel. — **USES:** Aid to digestion of starchy food. — **Dose:** 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 grm.) pure or with pepsin.

Dietetic Products, — see FOODS AND DIETETIC PRODUCTS.**Digitalin, "German", Merck.**

Yellowish-white powd. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol; almost insol. in ether, chloroform. — Non-cumulative, reliable Heart-tonic, Diuretic; well adapted to injection. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.001—0.002 grm.) 3 or 4 t. daily, in pills or subcutaneously. — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.008 grm.) per day. — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach pump, tannic acid, nitroglycerine, morphine early, strophanthin later, alcoholic stimulants, etc.

Digitalis — P. B.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03—0.1 grm.).—**Preparations:** Infus. (1:156) **Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ oz (8—15 cc.); Tr. (1:8) **Dose:** 10—30 \mathcal{M} (0.6—2.0 cc.).— See also, *Digitelin* and *Digitoxin*.

Digitoxin Merck. — Cryst.

Most active glucoside from digitalis. — White cryst. powd. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether; insol. in water — Prompt, reliable, powerful Heart-tonic; of uniform chemical composition and therapeutic activity. — USES: Valvular lesions, myocarditis, etc. — **Dose:** $\frac{2}{240}$ — $\frac{1}{120}$ grn. (0.00025—0.0005 grm.), 2 t. daily, with 3 \mathcal{M} (0.2 cc.) chloroform, 60 \mathcal{M} (4 cc.) alcohol, $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounces (45 cc.) water. — ENEMA: $\frac{1}{80}$ grn. (0.00075 grm.) with 10 \mathcal{M} (0.6 cc.) alcohol, 4 fluid ounces (120 cc.) water, 1 to 3 t. daily. — MAX D.: Daily, $\frac{1}{32}$ grn. (0.002 grm.).

Diiodoform.

Ethylenetetraiodide. Yellow needles insol. in water, sol. in chloroform and Benzenc. Antiseptic, inst. of Jodoform.

Dionine.

Hydrochlorate of Ethyl-morphine. — Cryst. powder, easily sol. in water. — Mild and pleasant substitute for morphia without undesirable effects upon the stomach and intestines. Recommendable also in morphia habit. — **Dose:** internally $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 grm.) 2—3 t. a day; subcutan $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 grm.). — In Morphia habit average doses of 7—10 grn. (0.4—0.6 grm.) per day may be given hypodermically.

Dubolsine Sulphate Merck.

Yellowish, very deliquescent powd. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Hypnotic, Sedative, Mydriatic. — USES: Principally as mydriatic, much stronger than atropine; also in motal diseases, usually hypodermically. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{64}$ grn. (0.0005—0.001 grm.). — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{20}$ grn (0.003 grm.) daily, — EXTERN. in 0.2 to 0.8% solut.

Dulcamara.

Preparation: F. E. [D., 30—60 min. (2—4 cc.)].

Duotal, — see **GUAIACOL CARBONATE.****Elaterin Merck.** — P. B. — Cryst.

Cryst. powd.: very bitter taste. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in ether. — Drastic Purgative. — USES: Ascites, uremia, pulmonary oedema, poisoning by narcotics, etc. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{40}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ grn. (0.0015—0.006 grm.).

Elaterium Merck.

Dose: $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.004—0.03 grm.).

Embelia Ribes.

Preparation: Ammonii Embelas. Tasteless crystalline salt. Remedy for tapeworm. **Dose:** 3—6 grn (0.2—0.4 grm.) in honey.

Emetin (Resinoid) Merck. — (*Do not confound with the Alkaloid!*)

Yellowish-brown lumps. — Emetic, Diaphoretic, Expectorant. — **Dose:** *Emetic*, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.2 grm.) in two times, *expectorant*, $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.001—0.002 grm.).

Emetine (Alkaloid) Merck. — According to Paul & Cownley.

— Pure. — (*Do not confound with the Resinoid!*)

Brownish powd.; bitter taste; darkens on exposure. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform, slightly in ether; very slightly in water. — Emetic

in large doses, Expectorant in small doses. — **Dose:** *Emetic*, $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 grm.); *expectorant*, $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.001—0.002 grm.).

Emol.

Flesh-coloured fine powd., which is chemically closely related to steatite. Used pure or mixed with water as a poultice in the treatment of local and constitutional skin diseases such as pruritus, weeping eczema, erythema, hyperkeratosis etc.

Emplastra (Official).

Emplastrum Ammoniaci c. Hydrargyro (1 Met. in 5).
 " Belladonnae (alc. Ext. 1:5).
 " Calefaciens (Cantharides 1:25).
 " Cantharidis (1:3).
 " Ferri (Iron Peroxide 1:11).
 " Galbani (1:11).
 " Hydrargyri (1:3).
 " Mentholi (1:5).
 " Opii (1:10).
 " Picis (1:2).
 " Plumbi.
 " Iodidi (1:10).
 " Resinae (1:9 $\frac{1}{2}$).
 " Saponis (1:7).
 " Fuscum (1:6).

Enemata (Official).

Enema Aloes, each enema contains 40 grn. (2.5 grm.) Aloes.
 " Asafoetidae " " " 30 grn. (2.0 grm.) Asafoetida.
 " Magnesii Sulphatis, each enema contains 1 oz. (30 grm.) Sulphate.
 " Opii " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. (2.0 grm.) Tr.
 " Terebinthinae " " " 1 oz. (30.0 cc.) Oil.

Ergot — P. B.

Dose: 20—30 grn. (1.2—2.0 grm.). — **Preparations:** Ext. (D., 5—15 grn.) (0.3—1.0 grm.); F. E. (1:1) — **Dose:** 10—30 η (0.6—2.0 cc.); Tr. D. 5—30 η (0.3—2.0 cc.). Inf. 1:40. **Dose:** 1-2 oz (30-60 cc.).

Ergotin (Bonjean) Merck. — P. B.

Dose: *intern. and hypoderm.* 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.). — **CAUTION:** Decomposes in solut.; should be sterilized and kept with great care.

Eriodictyon.

YERBA SANTA. — **Preparation:** F. E. [D., 20—60 min. (1.2—4.0 cc.)].

Erythrol Tetranitrate Merck.

Erythrol Tetranitrate is a cryst. mass, exploding on percussion; therefore on the market only in *tablets* with chocolate, each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ grn (0.03 grm.) of the salt. — Vaso-motor Dilator and Antispasmodic, like nitroglycerine. — **USES:** Angina pectoris, asthma, etc. — **Dose:** 1—2 tablets.

Eserine Salicylate Merck.

PHYSOSTIGMINE SALICYLATE. — Slightly yellowish cryst. — **SOL.** in 150 parts water; sol. reddens on keeping. — Spinal Depressant. Antitetic, Myotic. — **USES:** Tetanus, tonic convulsions, strychnine poisoning, etc.; in 5% solut. to contract pupil. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0005—0.002 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 grm.).

Eserine Sulphate Merck. — F. B.

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

Ethyl Bromide Merck.

HYDROBROMIC ETHER.—Colorl., inflammable volatile liq.; burning taste, chloroform odor.—SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform.—Inhalant and Local Anesthetic. Nerve-sedative.—USES: Minor surgery, spray in neuralgia, etc.; epilepsy, hysteria, etc. [It is of great importance to have a pure article for internal use, since with an impure one, alarming aftereffects may occur; MERCK's is strictly pure.]—Dose: 150–300 m (10–20 ee.) for inhalation; by mouth, 5–10 drops on sugar, or in capsules.—CAUTION: Keep from light and air!—*N. B.* This is *not* Ethylene Bromide, which is poisonous!

Ethyl Chloride Merck.

Gas at ordinary temperatures and pressures: when compressed, colorl., liq.—SOL. in alcohol.—Local Anesthetic.—USES: Minor and dental surgery, and neuralgia, as spray; heat of hand forcing the stream from the tubes. Hold 6–10 inches away from surface to be sprayed.—CAUTION: Highly inflammable!

Ethyl Iodide Merck.

HYDRIODIC ETHER.—Clear, neutral liq.; rapidly turns brown on keeping.—SOL. in alcohol, ether; insol. in water.—Alternative, Antispasmodic, Stimulant.—USES: *Intern.*, chronic rheumatism, scrofula, secondary syphilis, chronic bronchitis, asthma, chronic laryngitis, and by inhalation in bronchial troubles; *extern.*, in 10–20% oint.—Dose: 5–10 m (0.3–0.6 cc.), several t. daily, in capsules or on sugar; in asthma *inhal.*, 6 drops.—CAUTION: Even in diffused daylight Ethyl Iodide decomposes quite rapidly, the light liberating iodine which colors the ether. When not exposed to light at all the decomposition is very slow; and with the least practicable exposure, by care in using it, it is not rapid. The decomposition is rendered still slower by the presence in each vial of about 10 drops of a very dilute solution of soda. When deeper than a pale wine color, it should be shaken up with 5 or 10 drops of such solution.

Ethylene Bromide Merck. — (Not Ethyl Bromide.)

Brownish, volatile, emulsifiable liq.; chloroform odor.—MISCIBLE with alcohol; insol. in water.—Anti-epileptic and Sedative.—USES: Epilepsy, delirium tremens, nervous headache, etc.—Dose: 1–2 m (0.06–0.12 cc.), 2–3 t. daily, in emulsion or capsules.

Eucaine, Alpha-, Hydrochlorate.

BENZOYL METHYL TETRAMETHYL- γ -OXYPIPERIDINE METHYLIC ETHER.—Wh. powd.—SOL. in 10 parts water.—Local Anesthetic. Like cocaine.—APPLIED to mucous surfaces in 1–5% solnt.—SUBCUT. 15–60 m (1–4 cc.) of 6% solut.

Eucaine, Beta-, Hydrochlorate.

BENZOYL VINYL DIACETONE ALKAMINE HYDROCHLORATE.—Wh. powd.—SOL. in 28 parts water.—Local Anesthetic, specially intended for ophthalmologic use.—APPLIED in 2% solut.

Eucalyptol Merck.

Dose: 1–4 m, (0.06–0.25 grm.) 4 or 5 t. daily, in capsules, sweetened emulsion, or sugar.—INJECTION: 8–16 m (0.5–1.0 cc.) of mixture of 2–5 eucalyptol and 10 liq. paraffin.

Eucalyptus.

Preparation: Tr. (1:5) Dose: 15–120 m (1–8 cc.). Ungt. 1:5.—See also, Oil Eucalyptus and Eucalyptol.

Eudoxine.

Bismuth salt of nosophen.—Odorl., tastel., insol. powd.; 52.9% iodine.—Intest. Antiseptic and Astringent.—Dose: 3–8 grn. (0.2–0.5 grm.), 3–5 t. daily.

Eugalol.

PYROGALLOL MONOACETATE.—Syrupy, transparent, dark-yellow. mass.—**SOL.** in water readily.—**Succedaneum** for Pyrogalol in obstinate chronic psoriasis; very vigorous in action.—**APPLIED** like pyrogalol.

Eugenol Merck.—Pure.

EUGENIC ACID; CARYOPHYLLIC ACID.—Colorl., oily liq.; spicy odor; burning taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, solut. caustic soda.—**Antiseptic, Antitubercular, Local Anesthetic.**—**USES:** *Extern.*, oint. with adeps lanæ in eczema and other skin diseases, local anesthetic in dentistry, etc.; *intern.*, tuberculosis, chronic catarrhs, etc.—**Dose:** 8—30 m (0.5—2.0 cc.).—**MAX. D.:** 45 m (3.0 cc.).

Euonymus—P. B.

WAMBO.—**Preparation:** Ext. [D., 1—4 grn. (0.06—0.24 grm.)]; Tr. (1:5) **Dose:** 10-40 m (0.6—2.5 cc.).

Euonymin, American, Brown, Merck.

Brownish powd.—**USES:** Cholagogue and drastic purgative, similar to podophyllin.—**Dose:** 1½—4 grn. (0.1—0.25 grm.).—**MAX. D.:** 4 grn. (0.25 grm.) single; 16 grn (1.0 grm.) daily.

Euphorin Merck.—(Not *Europhen.*)

PHENYL-ETHYL URETHANE.—Colorl. needles; slight aromatic odor; clove taste.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether slightly in water.—**Anti-rheumatic, Anodyne, Antiseptic, Antipyretic.**—**USES:** *Intern.*, rheumatism, tuberculosis, headache, and sciatica; *extern.*, dusting-powd. in venereal and other skin diseases, ulcers.—**Dose:** 3—6 grn. (0.2-0.35 grm.), 2—3 t. daily.—**MAX. D.:** 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) daily.

Euphthalmine Hydrochlorate.

Hydrochlorate of the amygdalic Derivative of n-methyl-vinyl-diacetone alkamine. Cryst., sol. in water. Mydriatic. Used in instillations of 5—10% aqueous sol.

Euquinine.

QUININE ETHYL-CHLOROCARBONATE.—Slightly bitter powd.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly sol. in water.—**Succedaneum** for other quinine salts, internally.—**Dose:** About 1½ times that of quin. sulph., in powd. or cachets, or with soup, milk, or cacao.

Euresol.

RESORCIN MONOACETATE.—Viscid, transparent, yellow mass, readily pulverizable.—**Succedaneum** for Resorein. **USES:** Chiefly aene, sycosis simplex, seborrhea, etc.—**EXTERN.** in 5 to 20% oint.

Eurobin.

CHRYSAROBIN TRIACETATE.—**SOL.** in chloroform, acetone, ether; insol. in water.—**Succedaneum** for Chrysarobin; very active reducer or "reactive".—**EXTERN.** in 1 to 20% solut. in acetone, with 5 to 10% of saligalol.

Europhen.

ISOBUTHYL-O-CRESYL-IODIDE.—Yellow powd.; 27.6% iodine.—**SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, fixed oils; insol. in water or glycerin.—**Antisymphilitic, Surgical Antiseptic.**—**Dose:** (by inject.): ½—1½ grn. (0.03—0.9 grm.) once daily, in oil.—**EXTERN.** like iodoform.

Exalgine.

METHYLACETANILID. Cryst., sol. in water and spirit. Analgesic used in neuralgia and toothache.—**Dose:** ½—1 grn. (0.03—0.06 grm) 2 t. a day.

Extracta (Official).

Extractum Aconiti (juice of fresh herb)	Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn.	(0.15—0.06 grm.)
" Aloes Barbadosis	" 2—6 "	(0.10—0.36 ")
" " Socotrinae	" 2—6 "	(0.10—0.36 ")
" Anthemidis	" 2—10 "	(0.1 —0.6 ")
" Betae liquidum	" 1—2 dr.	(4.0 —8.0 cc.)
" Belladonnae (juice of fresh herb)		
	Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn.	(0.015-0.06 grm.)
" " alcoholic	" $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ "	(0.004-0.015 ")
" Calumbae	" 2—10 "	(0.1 —0.6 ")
" Cannabis Indicae	" $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 "	(0.015-0.06 ")
" Cascarae sagradae	" 2—8 "	(0.1 —0.5 ")
" " liquidum	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr.	(2.0 —8.0 cc.)
" Cimicifugae liquidum	" 3—30 ℥	(0.2 —2.0 ")
" Cinchonae	" 5—10 ℥	(0.3 —0.6 ")
" Cocae	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr.	(2.0 —8.0 ")
" Colchici (juice of fresh corms)	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn.	(0.03—0.12 grm.)
" " aceticum (fresh corms)	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 "	(0.03—0.12 ")
" Colocynthis comp.	" 3—10 "	(0.2 —0.6 ")
" Conii (juice of fresh herb)	" 2—6 "	(0.1 —0.35 ")
" Ergotae liquidum	" 10—30 "	(0.6 —2.0 cc.)
" Euonymi siccum	" 1—4 "	(0.06—0.25 grm.)
" Filicis liquidum	" 15—30 ℥	(1.0 —2.0 cc.)
" Gelsemii alcoholic	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn.	(0.03—0.1 grm.)
" Gentianac	" 2—10 "	(0.1 —0.6 ")
" Glycyrrhizae	" 5—60 "	(0.3 —4.0 ")
" " liquidum	" 1 dr.	(4 cc.)
" Haematoxyli	" 10—30 grn.	(0.6 —2.0 ")
" Hamamelidis liquidum	" 2—5 ℥	(0.1 —0.3 cc.)
" Hydrastis	" 5—30 ℥	(0.3 —2.0 ")
" Hyoscyami (juice of fresh herb)		
	Dose: 5—10 grn.	(0.3 —0.6 grm.)
" Jaborandi	" 2—10 "	(0.1 —0.6 ")
" Jalapae	" 5—15 "	(0.3 —1.0 ")
" Krameriae	" 5—20 "	(0.3 —1.2 ")
" Lactucae (juice of fresh herb)	" 5—15 "	(0.3 —1.0 ")
" Lupuli	" 5—15 "	(0.3 —1.0 ")
" Mezerei aethercum.		
" Nucis vomicae (standardized)	" $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 "	(0.015—0.06 ")
" Opii standardized (with 20% Morphine)		
	Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn.	(0.03—0.12 ")
MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) single; 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) daily.		
" Opii liquidum standardized (with 0.75% Morphine)		
	Dose: 10—40 ℥	(0.6 —2.5 cc.)
" Papaveris	Dose: 2—5 grn.	(0.1 —0.3 grm.)
" Pareirae	" 10—30 "	(0.6 —2.0 ")
" " liquidum	" $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr.	(2.0 —8.0 cc.)
" Physostigmatis	" $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn.	(0.004-0.015 grm.)
" Quassiae	" 3—5 "	(0.2 —0.3 ")
" Rhamni frangulae	" 15—60 "	(1.0 —4.0 ")
" " " liquidum (Rhamni)		
	Dose: 1—4 dr.	(4—15 cc.)
" Rhei	" 5—15 grn.	(0.3 —1.0 ")
" Sarsae liquidum	" 2—4 dr.	(8.0 —15.0 cc.)
" Stramonii (fr. Seeds)	" $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn.	(0.015-0.03 grm.)
" Taraxaci (juice of fresh root)	" 5—30 "	(0.3 —2.0 ")
" " liquidum (dried root)		
	Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 dr.	(1.0 —8.0 cc.)

Not official Extracts.

Extr. Apocyni canabini liquidum.

Diuretic, Diaphoretic and Expectorans. — USES: Dropsy. Dose: 5—20 ℥ (0.3—1.2 cc.).

Extract, *Betulae alb.*

Powerful Diuretic. — Dose: 32 grn. (2.0 grm.) daily.

Extract, *Cacti grandiflori liquid.*

Cardiotonic remedy, used instead of *Digitalis*. — Dose: 5—20 m (0.3—1.2 cc.) 3 t. daily.

Extract. *Condurango liquidum.*

Stomachic, Alterans. Uses: Chronic rheumatism, Cancer of the stomach, Dyspepsia etc. — Dose: 20—40 m (1.2—2.5 cc.).

Extract, *Coronillae.*

Substitute for *Digitalis*. — Dose: 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) in a pill four t. daily.

Extract, *Ergotae, Aqueous, Soft,* — see ERGOTIN.**Extract, *Malti, Merck.* — Dry, Powd.**

Contains maximum amount diastase, dextrin, dextrose, proteides and salts from barley. — Tonic, Dietetic. — USES: Children, scrofulous patients, dyspeptics, etc. — Dose: 1—4 drams (4—15 grm.).

Extract, *Monesiae, Merck.* — Aqueous, Dry.

Alterative, Intestinal Astringent. — USES: Chronic diarrhea, catarrh, scrofula, scurvy, etc. — Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.).

Extract, *Muirae-puamae, liquidum, Merck.*

Aphrodisiac, Nerve-stimulant. — USES: Sexual debility, senile weakness, etc. — Dose: 15—30 m (1—2 cc.).

Extract. *Pichi Pichi (Fabrianae imbricatae) liquidum.*

Uses: Catarrhal inflam. of the gen. urin. organs, renal and vesical calculi. Dose: 15—60 m (1.0—4.0 cc.).

Extr. *Syzygii Jambolani liquid (Jambul) e cortice, et e seminibus.*

Antidiabetic. Dose: of both preparations 1—4 dr. (4.0—15.0, cc.).

Extr. *Viburni prunifolii liquidum.*

Uterine haemostatic. Nervine remedy, Oxytocic. Uses: in habitual abortion, dysmenorrhoea, menorrhagia. Dose: 30—60 m (2—4.0 cc.).

Ferropyrine.

FERRIC-CHLORIDE-ANTIPYRINE, FERRIPYRINE. — 64% antipyrine, 12% iron, 24% chlorine. — Orange-red non-hygroscopic powd. — SOL. in 5 parts water, 9 parts boiling water; in alcohol, benzene, slightly in ether. — Hematinic, Styptic, Astringent, Antineuralgic. — USES: *Intern.*, anemia, chlorosis, migraine, headache, neuralgia; *extern.*, gonorrhoea, noscbleed, etc. Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.), with peppermint-oil sugar, or in solut. — *EXTERN.* in 1—1½% solut. for gonorrhoea; 20% solut. or pure for hemorrhages.

Ferrohemol.

Hemol with iron, in organic combination. Brown powd. Hematinic. Dose: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) 3 t. before meals in wafers.

Fluorescein Merck.

Orange-red powd. — SOL. in ether. alkaline solut. — USES: Diagnosis of corneal lesions and impervious strictures of nasal duct. Solut.

10 grn. (0.6 grm.), with 15 grn. (1.0 grm.) sodium bicarbonate, in 1 ounce (30 cc.) water.

Food- and Dietetic Products.

ALKARNOSE.

ARTOSE.

BEEF JUICES (Wyeth).

BENGENS FOOD.

BYNOL. Combination of Malt Extract with Cod-liver oil.

CARNIGEN.

CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA.

ESSENCE OF BEEF.

EXTRACT OF MEAT (Armours Chicago).

" " " (Liebig's Extract) American Fray Bentos.

MALTINE. — "Extraction of all the nutritive and digestive properties of wheat, oats, and malted barley."

MELLIN'S FOOD. "Consists of dextrin, maltose, albuminates, and salts."

LIPANIN.

MALTED FOOD, Horlick's.

MALT EXTRACT, Kepler's.

MEAT LOZENGES.

MEAT JUICES (Brand's, Valentine's).

MILK FOOD No. 12 and 3 Allenbury's.

MILK CONDENSED.

" IDEAL of the Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.

" HUMANIZED.

MUTASE.

NESTLE'S FOOD. — "40% sugar, 5% fat, 15% proteids, 30% dextrin and starch."

NUTROSE. — "Casein-sodium."

PEPTONIDS, BEEF. — "From beef and milk, with gluten."

PEPTONE FROM MEAT, Hode's.

SACCHARIN. — (Crystalline, Zuckerin, Dulcin, Sykose.) — Antidiabetic and hygienic Substitute for Sugar. — See under "S."

SANOSE. — "80% purest casein, 20% purest albumose."

SOMATOSE. — "Deutero and hetero-albumoses."

MILK-SOMATOSE.

IRON-

TROPOSE. Proteids containing 33½% animal albumen.

VALOSE.

Formaldehyde Merck.

Aqueous solut. formaldehyde gas; about 40%. — Colorl., volatile liq.; pungent odor. — Non-corrosive Surgical and General Antiseptic (in wounds, abscesses, etc., for clothing, bed-linen, walls, etc.); preservative of collyria and anatomical or botanical specimens. — APPLIED in vapor or solut.: In surgery, ¼—½% solut.; general antiseptis, ¼—2% solut, or in vapor; for collyria, 1:2000 solut.; for hardening anatomical specimens, 4—10% solut. [Other brands of this preparation are sold under special names, such as "Formalin", "Formol", etc. The MERCK article is sold under its true chemical name: "Formaldehyde".

Formaldehyde, Para-, — see PARAFORMALDEHYDE.

Formalin, — see FORMALDEHYDE.

Formin.

HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE, *Merck*, also called Urotropin. — Alkaline cryst. powd. — SOL. in water, slightly in alcohol. — Uric-acid solvent and Genito-urinary Antiseptic — USES: Gont, cystitis, etc. — Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.) daily, taken in the morning, or morning and evening, in lithia water or carbonated water.

Formol, — see FORMALDEHYDE.

Fuchsine, Medicinal, Merck.

Fuchsine free from arsenic. — SOL. in water. — Antiseptic, Antinephritic. — USES: *Intern.*, nephritis, cystitis; said to reduce anasarca and arrest albuminuria. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 grn. (0.03—0.25 grm.) several t. daily, in pills. — CAUTION: Do not confound with Fuchsine *Dye*!

Gaduol (Morrhual).

ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT COD-LIVER OIL, *Merck*. — Brown, oily liq.; bitter, acrid taste; contains the therapeutically active principles of cod-liver oil (iodine, bromine, phosphorus, and alkaloids), without any of the inert ballast of the oil. — Alterative, Nutrient. — USES: Instead of cod-liver oil. — Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2.0 grm.), as elixir or wine.

Gall, Ox, Inspissated, Merck. — Purified, Clearly Sol. — P. B.

LAXATIVE, Digestive. — USES: Typhoid fever, deficiency of biliary secretion, etc. — Dose 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.), several t. daily, in capsules or pills.

Gallanol Merck.

Grayish, bitter cryst. or powd. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, slightly in cold water, chloroform. — Antiseptic, Dermic. — USES: Psoriasis, eczema and other skin diseases, instead of chrysophanic acid or pyrogallol. — APPLIED: In acute or chronic eczema, 1—7 parts in 30 parts ointment; in psoriasis, 20% solut. in chloroform or traumaticin; for moist eczema, 25% with talcum; for favus, prurigo and trichophyton, 20% solut. in alcohol with little ammonia.

Gallobromol Merck.

DIBROMO-GALLIC ACID. — Small, grayish cryst. — SOL. in alcohol; ether, 10 parts water. — Sedative, Antiseptic, Astringent. — USES, *Intern.*, instead of potassium bromide; *extern.*, cystitis, gonorrhoea, gleet, eczema, and other skin diseases. — Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.). — EXTERN. in 1—4% solut., powd., or paste.

Gelanthum.

Landed by Unna as an ideal, water-soluble vehicle for the application of dermics. Forms a smooth, homogeneous covering without any tendency to stickiness. Does not stain the skin or the linen. Readily takes up 50% ichthyol, 40% salicylic acid, resorcin, or pyrogallol, 5% carbolic acid, and 1% mercuric chloride. Keeps insoluble drugs (e. g. zinc oxide) well suspended.

Gelseminine (Alkaloid) Merck.

White microscopic cryst. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform. — (The *hydrochlorate* and *sulphate* are sol. in water.) — Antineuralgic, Antispasmodic. — USES: Neuralgia, rheumatism, dysmenorrhoea, etc. also antidote to strychnine. — Dose: $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0005—0.002 grm.). — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 grm.) single, $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.01 grm.) daily. —

ANTIDOTES: Emetics early, atropine, strophanthine, artificial respiration, external stimulation.

(Also, a complete line of Gelseminine Salts.)

Gelsemium — P. B.

YELLOW JASMIN. — The drug [(Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2.0 grm.)).] — *Preparations:* Extr. [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.1 grm.); Tr. (1:8) [D. 5–20 η (0.3–1.2 cc.)]. — See also, Gelseminine.

Gentian — P. B.

Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.) — *Preparations:* Ext. [D., 2–10 grn. (0.1–0.6 grm.)]; Inf. co (1:80). **Dose:** 1–2 oz (30–60 cc.); Comp. Tr. [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 drams (2.0–8.0 cc.)].

Geranium — P. B.

CRANESBILL. — **Dose:** 30–60 grn. (2.0–4.0 grm.) — *Preparations:* F. E. (1:1).

Ginger — P. B.

Dose: 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.2 grm.) — *Preparations:* Ess. 1:2; Oleores. [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 min. (0.03–0.1 grm.)]; Tr. (1:8); Syr. (3 per cent. Ess.).

Glycerine — P. B.

Dose: 1–2 dr. (4.0–8.0 grm.) — *Preparation:* Suppos. (70 per cent.).

Official Glycerine Preparations:

Glycerinum Acidi carbonici	(1:5).
"	" Gallici (1:4 $\frac{1}{2}$).
"	" Tannici (1:4 $\frac{1}{2}$).
"	Aluminis (1:5 $\frac{1}{2}$).
"	Amyli (1:7 $\frac{1}{2}$).
"	Boracis (1:6 $\frac{3}{4}$).
"	Plumbi Subacetatis (1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$).
"	Tragacanthae (1:4 $\frac{2}{3}$).

Glycozone.

Not completely defined. — [Stated: "Result of the chemical reaction when glycerine is subjected to the action of 15 times its own volume of ozone, under normal atmospheric pressure at 0° C. — Color: viscid liq.; sp. gr. 1.26. — Disinfectant, Antizymotic. — **Dose:** 1–2 fl. dr. (4–8 cc), after meals, in water. — ENEMA: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 fl. oz. (15–30 cc.) in 1–2 pints (500–1000 cc.) water."] —

Glycyrrhiza — P. B.

LICORICE ROOT. — *Preparations:* Ext. and F. E. (vehicles); Comp. Powd. [D., 1–2 dr. (4–8.0 cc.)]. — See also, Glycyrrhizin Ammoniated.

Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated, Merck. — Clearly Soluble.

Dark-brown or brownish-red, sweet scales. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Expectorant, Demulcent. — USES: Chiefly with bitter or neutral medicines, to cover taste; also as cough remedy. — **Dose:** 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.). — INCOMPATIBLE with acids.

Gold Bromide, Auric, Merck.

GOLD TRIBROMIDE. — Dark-brown powd. — SOL. in water, ether. — Anti-epileptic, Anodyne, Nervine. — USES: Epilepsy, migraine, etc.: said to act, in small doses, quickly and continuously, without bromism. — **Dose:** *Anti-epileptic*, $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.005–0.012 grm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, in pills; *anodyne*, $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 grm.) 2 t. daily. Children, half as much.

Gold Chloride Merck.

CHLORO-AURIC ACID. — Brown, very deliquescent, cryst. masses. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Antitubercular, Alterative. — USES: Phthisis and other tubercular affection; lupus. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{60}$ – $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.001–0.004 grm.). — CAUTION: Keep dry, from light!

Gold, Cyanide, Auric, Merck.

GOLD TRICYANIDE. — Colorl. hygroscopic plates. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — USES: Antitubercular. — Dose: $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.003—0.006 grm.). — ANTIDOTES: As Gold Cyanide, Aurous.

Gold Cyanide, Aurous, Merck.

GOLD MONOCYANIDE. — Yellow cryst. powd. — INSOL. in water, alcohol, or ether. — Dose: $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004—0.015 grm.), several t. daily, in pills. — ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon, artificial respiration, ferric or ferrous sulphate, ammonia, chlorine, hot and cold douche, etc.

Gold Iodide Merck.

AUOUS IODIDE. — Greenish or yellow powd. sol. in acids. — Alterative. — USES: Scrofula and tuberculosis. — Dose: $\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.001—0.006 grm.).

Gold and Sodium Chloride Merck.

Dose: $\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.0025—0.015 grm.). — MAX. D.: $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.045 grm.) single, 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) daily. — INCOMPATIBLES: Silver nitrate, ferrous sulphate, oxalic acid.

Grindelia.

Preparation: F. E., [D., 20–60 min. (1.2–4.0 cc.)].

Guethol Merck.

GUAIACOL-ETHYL. — Oily liq., congealing in the cold. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; insol. in water or glycerine. — Local Anesthetic, Topical and Internal Antitubercular. — USES: Chiefly as succedaneum for guaiacol: *extern.*, in neuralgia, tubercular cystitis, etc.; *intern.* in phthisis. — Dose: 4–8 m (0.25–0.5 grm.) 3 t. daily, in sweetened hydro-alcoholic solut. — EXTERN. as paint with equal part chloroform, or in 10–20% oint.

Guaiacetin.

SODIUM PYROGATECHIN-MONOACETATE. — Powder, sol. in water. Antitubercular. — Dose: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) 2–3 t. a day.

Guaiaci Resina.

RESIN GUAIAC. — Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.). — Preparations: Tr. ammoniata [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 dr. (2–4.0 cc.)]; Mixtura 1:40, Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 oz (15–30 cc.).

Guaiacol Benzoate, — see BENZOSOL.**Guaiacol Carbonate.**

DUOTAL. — Small, wh., odorl., tastcl. cryst. — INSOL. in water. — Antitubercular. — Dose: 4–8 grn. (0.2–0.5 grm.) 2 or 3 t. daily, grad. increased to 90 grn. (6 grm.) a day if necessary, in powd.

Guaiacol Merck.

Colorl., limpid, oily liq.; characteristic aromatic odor. — SOL. in alcohol; ether, 200 parts water. — Antitubercular. Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Local Analgesic. — USES: *Intern.*, phthisis, lupus, and intestinal tuberculosis, febrile affections. — Dose: 2 m (0.1 grm.) 3 t. daily, gradually increased to 16 m (1 grm.), in pills, or in 1–2% solut. brandy, wine, etc., after meals. — EXTERN. (Analgesic and Antipyretic): 16–32 m (1–2 cc.), pure or with equal parts glycerine or oil.

Guaiacol Phosphate.

White Cryst., sol. in alcohol, chloroform and acetone. Antitubercular. — Dose: 6–10 grn. (0.4–0.6 grm.) daily.

Guaiacol Phosphite.

PHOSPHOGUAIACOL. — Oily liq : 92% guaiacol. — SOL. in alcohol, glycerine, oils. Antitubercular, etc., like guaiacol. — Dose: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) 4 t. daily; in pills, elixir, or wine.

Also a complete line of other Guaiacol-Ethers.

Guaiacol Salol Merck.

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

Guaiaperol.

PIPERIDIN GUAIACOLATE. — Antitubercular. — Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.) per day.

Guarana — U. S. P.

Dose: 30 grn. (2.0 grm.).—Preparation: F. E. (1:1), Tr. (1:4) Dose: 1—2 dr. (4-8 cc.)

Haema-, Haemo-, — see under HEMA-, HEMO-, etc.**Hamamelis — P. B.**

WALNUTLEAF. — Preparation: Tr. (1:10) Dose: 5-60 η (0.3-4 cc.).

Hedeoma.

FRANKINCENSE. — Preparations: Oil [D., 8-10 η (0.2-0.6 cc.); Spt. (10 per cent oil).

Hematoxylon — P. B.

LOGWOOD. — Preparations: Ext. [D., 10-30 grn. (0.6-2.0 grm.)]. — Decoct 1:20. Dose: 1-2 oz (30-60 cc.).—See also, Hematoxylin.

Hemogalol.

HEMOGLOBIN REDUCED BY PYROGALLOL, *Merck*. — Reddish-brown powd. containing iron in condition for easy assimilation. — Hematinic, Constructive, Tonic. — USES: Anemia, chlorosis, chronic nephritis, diabetes, and in convalescence: readily transformed into blood-coloring matter in debilitated people, and uniformly well borne: much superior to inorganic preparations of iron. — Dose: 4-8 grn. (0.25-0.5 grm.), 3 t. daily, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before meals, in powd. with sugar. or in pills or chocolate tablets.

Hemoglobin Merck.

Brownish-red powd. or scales. — SOL. in water. — Hematinic. — USES: Anemia, chlorosis, etc. — Dose: 75-150 grn. (5-10 grm.), daily, in wine or syrup.

Hemol.

HEMOGLOBIN REDUCED BY ZINC, *Merck*. — Dark-brown powd. containing easily assimilable iron, with slight traces of zinc oxide. Hematinic, Antichlorotic. — USES: Anemia and chlorosis, neurasthenia, etc. — Dose: 2-8 grn. (0.1-0.5 grm.), before meals, in powd. with sugar. or in wafers.

Heroin.

MORPHINE DIACETIC ESTER. — Cryst. powd. slightly soluble in water freely sol. in alcohol. Substitute for Morphia. — Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.005-0.01 grm.) 4-5 t. daily.

Hetol. Cinnamate of Sodium, which see.

Hetocresol.

CINNAMYLMETACRESOL. — Cryst. powd. freely sol. in ether only. Antiseptic especially in tubercular processes. Used per. viam hypoderm. in a Suspension of Hctocresol and Iodoform in the proportion 2:1 in 8 parts of water. Dose: 8—32 η (0.5—2.0 cc.) or as dusting powd 1:9 Iodoform.

Hexamethylene-tetramine, — see FORMIN.

Hexamethylene-tetramine Salicylate, — see SALIFORMIN.

Holocaine Hydrochlorate.

Wh. needles. — SOL. in 40 parts water; undecomposed on boiling. — Local Anesthetic, like cocaine. — USES: Chiefly in eye diseases in 1% solut.

Homatropine Hydrobromate Merck.

Small white cryst. — SOL. in 10 parts water, 133 parts alcohol. — USES: Mydriatic in ophthalmic surgery; internally in night-sweats of phthisis, and as Sedative. Mydriatic effect commences in $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, reaches maximum in 1 hour, and disappears in 6 hours. Accommodation paresis ceases earlier. Dose: $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.0005—0.001 grm.). — EXTERN., to the eye, in 1% solut.

Honey — P. B.

Preparations: Clarified Honey; Oxymel Dose: 1—2 dr. (4—8 cc.).

Hop — P. B.

Preparation: Tr. [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 drams (2—8 cc.). Extr. Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.). Inf. (1:20) Dose: 1—2 oz (30—60 cc.).

Hyrgol.

Hydrargyrum colloidal. Granular mass, freely sol. in water. Used as ointment 1:10 instead of Ungt. Hydrargyr. Average dose for one inunction 48 grn. (3.0 grm.).

Hydrastine (Alkaloid) Merck.

White prisms. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water. — Alterative. Tonic, Antiperiodic. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.).

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate Merck. — (*Not Hydrastinine, etc.*)

Amorph., white powd. — SOL. in water. — Astringent, Alterative, Tonic, Hemostatic. USES: *Intern.*, uterine hemorrhage, dyspepsia, hemorrhoids, etc.; *extern.*, gonorrhea, conjunctivitis, endometritis, leucorrhœa, cervical erosions, acne, hyperidrosis, seborrhea, etc. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 grm.), every 2 hours if necessary. — EXTERN. as *astringent*, $\frac{1}{10}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ 0% solut.; in *skin diseases*, 1% oint's or lotions.

Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate Merck. — (*Not Hydrastine, etc.*)

Yellow, cryst. powd. — SOL. in water. — Uterine Hemostatic, Emmenagogue, Vaso-constrictor. — USES: Hemorrhages, congestive dysmenorrhœa, metrorrhagia, epilepsy, hemoptysis, etc. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 grm.), 3—4 t. daily, in capsules.

Hydrastis — U. S. P.

GOLDEN SEAL.—*Preparations*: F. E. [D, 5—30 min. (0.3—2.0 cc.)]; Tr. [D., 20—60 min. (1.2—4.0 cc.)].

Hydrogen Peroxide Solution, — see SOLUTION, HYDROGEN PEROXIDE.

Hydrozone.

Not completely defined. — (Stated: "30 vols. preserved aqueous solut. of H_2O_2 . — Clear liq., acid taste. — Disinfectant, Cicatrizant. — **Dose:** 1 fl. dr. (4 cc.), well dil., before meals. — **EXTERN.** in 2 or 3% solut.")

Hyoscine Merck. — True, Amorph.

From *Hyoscyamus niger*. — Thick, colorl. syrup. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether; slightly in water. — Hypnotic, Sedative. — **USES:** To quiet and give sleep to insane and others. — **Dose:** For *insane*, $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$ grn. (0.001—0.002 grm.), cautiously increased or repeated until effect is produced; for *sane*, $\frac{1}{200}$ — $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0.0003—0.0006 grm.). — **INJECTION:** For *insane*, $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.0005—0.001 grm.); for *sane*, $\frac{1}{400}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$ grn. (0.00015—0.0003 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach pump, mscarine, tannin, animal charcoal, emetics again; heat or cold externally; cathartics, etc.

Hyoscine Hydrobromate Merck. — True, Cryst.

Colorl. cryst. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol. — **USES** and **DOSES**, same as Hyoscine.

(Also other Salts of Hyoscine.)

Hyoscyamine, True, Merck. — Cryst. — (Much stronger than Amorph.!)

From *Hyoscyamus niger*. — White, silky, permanent cryst. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, acidulated water; slightly in water. — Hypnotic, Sedative. — **USES:** To quiet insane and nervous; ease cough in consumption; asthma, etc. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{120}$ — $\frac{1}{32}$ grn. (0.0005—0.002 grm.), several t. daily, in pill or solut.; as *hypnotic* for insane, $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.0075—0.015 grm.). Usual **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.002 grm.) single; $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 grm.) pro die. — **ANTIDOTES:** As for Atropine.

Hyoscyamine, True, Merck. — Pure, Amorph. — (Much weaker than Cryst.!)

Brown, syrupy liqu. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ m (0.0075—0.015 grm.).

Hyoscyamine Sulphate, True, Merck. — Cryst.

White, deliquescent, microscopic needles; acrid taste. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol. — **Dose** same as of Hyoscyamine cryst.

Hyoscyamine, Sulphate, True, Merck. — Pure, Amorph.

Yellowish, hygroscopic powd. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol. — **USES** as Hyoscyamine, True, *Amorph.* — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.0075—0.015 grm.).

(Also, other Salts of Hyoscyamine.)

Ichthalbin.

ICHTHYOL ALBUMINATE. — Gray-brown, odorl., almost tasteless, powd.; 4 parts equal 3 parts ichthyol. — **SOL.** in alkaline fluids (such as intestinal secretion); insol. in ordinary solvents and in diluted acids as gastric juice). Succedaneum for ichthyol *internally* as an Alterant, Antiphlogistic, and Assimilative. **USES:** Phthisis, scrofula, rheumatism, skin diseases, etc. — **Dose:** 15—30 grn. (1.0—2.0 grm.), 2 or 3 t. daily, before meals.

Ichthyol.

AMMONIUM SULPHO-ICHTHYOLATE. *Ichthyol Co.*, — $(NH_4)_2 C_{28} H_{36} S_1 O_6$. — Thick, brown, liq.; bituminous odor; 15% easily assimilable sulphur. — **SOL.** in water, mixture alcohol and ether, miscible with glycerine.

oils. — Antiphlogistic, Anodyne, Alterative, Antigonorrhoeic, Dermic. — **USES:** *Intern.*, skin diseases, rheumatism, scrofula, nephritis, etc., gonorrhoea, etc.; *extern.* 5 to 50% ointment, solut., etc.; uterine and vaginal inflammation, urticaria, erosions, pruritis, gout, boils, carbuncles, acne, eczema, herpes, burns, catarrh, etc.; 20% solut. in gonorrhoea. — **Dose:** 3–10 m (0.2–0.6 grm.), in pills, capsules, or with water. — (See "ICHTHALBIN" — a preferable form for *internal use*.)

Infusa (Official).

Infusum Anthemidis (1:20).

Dose: As stomachic 1–4 oz. (30.0–120.0 cc.) as an emetic 5–10 oz. (150.0–300.0 cc.).

" Aurantii (1:20).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Aurantii comp. (1:40)

(prepared with bitter Orange Peel & Fresh Lemon Peel).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Buchu (1:20).

Dose: 1–4 oz. (30.0–120.0 cc.).

" Calumbae (1:20).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Caryophylli (1:40).

Dose: 1–4 oz. (30.0–120.0 cc.).

" Cascarillae (1:10).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Catechu (1:27).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Chiratae (1:40).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Cinchonae acidum (1:20)

(prepared with aromatic Sulphuric acid).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Cuspariae (Angosturae) (1:20).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Cusso (1:16).

Dose: 4–8 oz. (120.0–250.0 cc.).

" Digitalis (1:156).

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (8.0–15.0 cc.).

" Ergotae (1:40).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Gentianae Comp. (1:80)

(prepared with fresh Orange Peel & Lemon Peel).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Jaborandi (1:20).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Krameriae (1:20).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Lini (1:30)

(prepared with Licorice root).

Dose: in Catarrhal cystitis and Diabetes (1–4 oz.)
30.0–120.0 cc.).

" Lupuli (1:20).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Maticae (1:20).

Dose: 1–4 oz. (30.0–120.0 cc.).

" Quassiac (1:80).

Dose: 1–2 oz. (30.0–60.0 cc.).

Infusum Rhei (1:40).

Dose: 1—2 oz. (30.0—60.0 cc.).

„ Rosae acidum (1:40)

(prepared with dilute sulphuric acid).

Dose: 1—2 oz. (30.0—60.0 cc.).

„ Senegae (1:20).

Dose: 1—2 oz. (30.0—60.0 cc.).

„ Sennae (1:10).

Dose: 1—2 oz. (30.0—60.0 cc.).

„ Serpentariae (1:40).

Dose: 1—2 oz. (30.0—60.0 cc.).

„ Uvae Ursi (1:20).

Dose: 1—2 oz. (30.0—60.0 cc.).

„ Valerianae (1:40).

Dose: 1—2 oz. (30.0—60.0 cc.).

Ingluvin.

Digestive ferment obtained from gizzard of chicken. — Yellowish powd. — Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).

Injectiones Hypodermicae (Official).Injectio Apomorphinae hypodermica [2 grn. (0.12 grm.) in 100 m (6.25 cc.)].Dose: 2—8 m (0.12—0.5 cc.) = $\frac{1}{24}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.0025—0.01 grm.).„ Ergotini hypodermica [1 grn. (0.06 grm.) in 3 m (0.2 cc.)].Dose: 3—10 m (0.2—0.6 cc.).„ Morphinae hypodermica [1 grn. (0.06 grm.) in 10 m (0.6 cc.)].Dose: 1—2 m (0.06—0.12 cc.) increasing.**Iodine Merck. — Resublimed.**Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) — *Preparations*: Oint. (30%), Liq. Iodi (50% with 7.5% K I.); Tr. (2.5%) Linim. Iodi (1:9). **ANTIDOTES**: Emetics, stomach pump; starchy food in abundance. — **INCOMPATIBLES**: Oil turpentine, starch, tannin.**Iodipin.**Iodine addition-product of sesame oil. — Yellow fluid, of purely oleaginous taste; contains 10% iodine. — Mild yet efficient Alternative Tonic, carried even to remotest parts of body. — **USES**: Syphilis, scrofula, etc. — **Dose**: tea-to tablespoonful, 3 or 4 t. daily, in emulsion with peppermint water and syrup; children in proportion.**Iodoform Merck. — Cryst. or Powd.**Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 grm.). — *Preparations*: Oint. (100%). Suppositories of 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) each. — **INCOMPATIBLE**: Calomel.**Iodoformogen.****IODOFORM ALBUMINATE.** — Brown-yellow, fine, dry, nonconglutinating powd.; about 3 times as voluminous as iodoform, more pervasive, and free from its odor. — Substitute for iodoform.**Iodole.****TETRAIODO-PYRROLE.** — Light, fine, grayish-brown powd.; 89% iodine. — **SOL.** in alcohol, chloroform, oils; 3 parts ether; slightly in water. — Antiseptic, Alternative. — **USES**: *Intern.*, syphilis, scrofula, and instead of potassium iodide; *extern.*, 5 to 10% oint in chronic ulcers, lupus, chancre, suppurative adenitis, etc.; powd. or solut. on mucous membranes, as in ozena, tonsillitis, and inflammatory condition of larynx and trachea; in gynecology, tampons saturated with 16 parts alcohol, 34 parts glycerine, and 1 part iodole.

— Dose: 1–3 grn. (0.06–0.2 grm.) daily, in wafers. MAX. D. 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) single; 16 grn. (1 grm.) daily.

Iodothyryne.

Thyroidine — Dry Preparation of thyroid gland. — Alterative, Dis-
cutient. — USES: Goiter, corpulency, myxedema, cretinism, nanism,
etc. — Dose: 15–32 grn. (1.0–2.0 grm.) per day. Children: 5 grn.
(0.3 grm.) — 16 grn. (1.0 grm.) per day!

Ipecac — P. B.

Dose: Stomachic, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 grn. (0.03–0.06 grm.); emetic, 10–30 grn. (0.0–2.0 grm.). —
Preparations: Powd of Ipecac and Oplum (1:10 each); Dose: 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.)
Troches ($\frac{1}{4}$ grn.); Troches w. Morphine (one-twelfth grn. (0.005 grm.), ipecac one-
fortieth grn. (0.0015 grm.) morph.); Wine 5 per cent. Dose: as an expectorant 5–40 η
(0.3–3.5 cc.); as an emetic: 3–6 dr. (12–25 cc.). Acetum Dose: 5–40 η (0.3–2.5 cc.).

Iris — U. S. P.

BLUE FLAG. — Preparations: Ext. [D., 2–6 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.)]; F. E. [D., 10–30 η
(0.6–2.0 cc.)].

Iron, reduced by Hydrogen, Merck. — (*Ferrum redactum P. B.*).

Dose: 1–5 grn. (0.06–0.3 grm.) children $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grn. (0.015–0.06 grm.).

Iron Acetate Merck. — Scales.

Dose: 3–10 grn. (0.2–0.6 grm.).

Iron Albuminate Merck. — Scales or powd.

Brown; very stable. — SOL. in water. — Tonic, Hematinic. — USES:
Chlorosis, beriberi. — Dose: 3–10 grn. (0.2–0.6 grm.).

Iron Arseniate Merck.

Yellowish-green, insol. powd. Dose: $\frac{1}{16}$ grn. gradually and with
precaution increased to $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.004–0.03 grm.), in pills.

Iron Carbonate, Saccharated, Merck, *Saccharated Ferrous Carbonate, P. B.*

Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2.0 grm.).

Iron Citrate Merck (*Ferric citrate*). — Scales.

Dose: 3–10 grn. (0.2–0.6 grm.).

Iron Glycerino-phosphate Merck.

Yellowish scales. SOL. in water, diluted alcohol. — USES: Deficient
nerve nutrition, neurasthenia, convalescence from influenza, etc. —
Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.) 3 t. daily, in cinnamon water.

Iron Hydrate with Magnesia.

ARSENIC ANTIDOTE. — (I) Solut. ferric sulphate 50 Cc., water 100 Cc.; (II) Magnesia
10 Gm., water to make 750 Cc. (in a 1000 Cc. bottle). For immediate use add I to II.

Iron Hypophosphite Merck (*Ferric Hypophosphate*). — C. P.

Whitish powd. — Insol. in water. — Dose: 2½ grn. (0.15 grm.).

Iron Iodide, Saccharated, Merck, (*Saccharated Ferrous Iodide*).

Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.) — CAUTION: Keep dark, cool, and well-
stoppered!

Iron Lactate Merck (*Ferrous Lactate*). — Pure.

Dose: 2–10 grn. (0.1–0.6 grm.).

Iron Oxalate, Ferrous, Merck.

Pale-yellow, odorl., cryst. powd. — INSOL. in water. — Dose: 2–6 grn.
(0.1–0.4 grm.) two t. a day.

Iron Oxide, Red, Saccharated, Merck. — Soluble.

IRON SACCHARATE. — 2.80% iron. — Brown powd. — SOL. in water.
 - USES: Antidote for arsenic; also in chlorosis, anemia, etc. —
 Dose: 8—30 grn. (0.5—2.0 grm.).

Iron, Peptonized, Merck. — Powd. or Scales.

5% iron oxide, with peptone. — SOL. in water. — USES: Mild, easily assimilable chalybeate. — Dose: 2—8 grn. (0.1—0.5 grm.).

Iron Perchloride Liquor fortior.

Preparations: Liquor (1:4), Dose: 10—30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.); Tr. 1:4.
 Dose: 10—30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.); Liquor ferri dialysat., Dose: 10—30 m
 (0.6—2.0 cc.).

Iron Pernitratiss Liquor.

Dose: 10—40 m (0.6—2.5 cc.).

Iron Phosphate, Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Iron Pyro-phosphate, with Sodium Citrate, Merck, (*Soluble Ferric Pyro-phosphate, U. S. P.*)

Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Iron Succinate Merck.

Amorph., reddish-brown powd. — SOL. slightly in cold water; easily in acids. — Tonic, Alterative. — USES: Solvent of biliary calculi. — Dose: 10 grn. (0.6 grm.), gradually increased to 60 grn. (4.0 grm.) if necessary, after meals; associated with 10 drops of chloroform, 4 to 6 t. daily.

Iron Sulphate, Basic, Merck. — Pure.

MONSEL'S SALT; IRON SUBSULPHATE. — Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.).

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Merck.

Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.).

Iron Sulphate, Ferrous, Dried, Merck.

Best form for pills. — Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ —3 grn. (0.02—0.2 grm.).

Iron Tartrate, Ferric, Merck.

Brown scales. — SOL. in water. — Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Iron Valerianate Merck.

Brick-red powd.; valerian odor; styptic taste. — Tonic, Nervine, Emmenagogue — USES: Anemia or chlorosis, with hysteria or nervous exhaustion; epilepsy, chorea, etc. — Dose: 3—15 grn. (0.2—1.0 grm.).

Iron and Ammonium Citrate Merck. — P. B. — Brown Scales.

SOL. in water. — Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.). Appropriated for hypodermic injections. — Dose: 8—16 m (0.5—1.0 cc.) of a 10% aqueous solution. — *Preparation:* Wine (1.5%). — Dose: 1—4 dr. (4—15.0 cc.).

Iron and Ammonium Sulphate, Ferric, Merck.

AMMONIO-FERRIC ALUM. — Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Iron and Manganese, Peptonized, Merck.

Brown powd. — SOL. in water. — Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).

Iron and Potassium Tartrate Merck.

Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Iron and Quinine Citrate, Soluble, Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Iron and Quinine Citrate, with Strychnine, Merck.

With 1% Strychnine. — Green scales. — SOL. in water. — Dose: 3—6 grn. (0.18—0.35 grm.).

Iron and Strychnine Citrate Merck. — U. S. P.

1% strychnine. — Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.).

Itrol, — see SILVER CITRATE.**Jalap — P. B.**

Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).— *Preparations*: Ext. [D. 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.)]; Comp. powd. [D., 20—60 grn. (1.2—4.0 grm.)]; Resin [D., 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.)]; Tr. (1:8) Dose: ½—2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).

Jambul, Root and Seeds.

Used in diabetes. — *Preparations*: Extr. liq. — Dose: of the drug 5—30 grn. (0.3—2.0 grm.). Dose: of the Extr. ½—¾ oz. (15.0—25.0 grm.) three t. a day.

Juice, Cineraria, Merck.

USES: *Extern.*, cataract of the eye; 2 drops 3 t. daily.

Kamala — P. B.

Dose: ½—2 drams (2.0—8.0 cc.), with hyoscyamus, in honey.

Kefir Fungi Merck.

USES: In making Kefir. — [Write for descriptive circular.]

Keratin, Pepsinized, Merck.

Horn-substance purified by pepsin. — Yellowish-brown powd. — USES: Coating enteric pills. — [Write for descriptive circular.]

Kermes Mineral, — see ANTIMONY, SULPHURATED.**Kino — U. S. P.**

Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).— *Preparations*: Tr. (1:10). Dose: ½—2 drs. (2.0—8.0 cc.) Pulv. cps. (1 Opium: 20) Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).

Koussein Merck. — Amorph.

BRAYERIN, KUSSEIN. — Yellowish-brown powd. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water. — Anthelmintic. — Dose: 15—30 grn. (1.0—2.0 grm.), divided into 4 parts, intervals of half hour; followed by castor oil. Children, half this quantity.

Koussou — P. B.

BRAYERA.—Dose: ¼—½ oz (8.0—16.0 grm.). — *Preparation*: Inf. 1:16 Dose: 4—8 oz (120—260 cc.).—See also, Koussein.

Krameria — P. B.

BRATANY.—Dose: 20—60 grn. (1.2—4.0 grm.).— *Preparations*: Ext. [D., 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.)]; Syr. (45 per cent.); Tr. 1:8 Dose: ½—2 drs (2—8 cc.).

Kryofine.

METHOXY-ACET-PHENETIDINE. — Colorl., odorl., powd.; faint bitter-pungent taste. — SOL. in 600 parts water; freely in alcohol, chloroform, ether. — Analgesic, Antipyretic. — Dose: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) in tabl. or powd.

Kumyss.

Fermented mare's milk, also prepared from cow's milk. Valuable stimulant in cases of disease especially of disordered digestion. Dose: 10—20 oz (300.0—600.0 cc.) a day.

Lactophenin.

LACTYL-PHENETIDINE. — Wh., odorl. slightly bitter powd. — SOL. in 500 parts water. 9 alcohol. — Antipyretic and Analgesic. — **Dose:** 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.).

Lactucarium Merck.

Dose: *Hypnotic* and *anodyne*, 3–5 grn. (0.2–0.3 grm.); *sedative*, 1₂–5 grn. (0.03–0.3 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** 5 grn. (0.3 grm) single; 16 grn. (1.0 grm.) daily. — **Preparations:** Tr. (1:10); Syr. (1:20).

Lanolin.

Wool-fat, analagous to Adeps Lanæ, which see.

Largin.

Silver albumin compound; 11% silver. — Gray powd. — SOL. in 9 parts water, also in glyeerine. — Powerful Bactericide and Astringent, like silver nitrate but non irritating and not precipitable by sodium chloride or albumin. — **USES:** Chiefly gonorrhœa, in 1₄–11₂% solut. (according to stage), 3 t. daily.

Laurocerasus Folia.

Preparations: Aqua P. B. — **Dose:** 30 m̄ to 2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.).

Lavender.

Preparations: Oil (D., 3–4 min.); Spt. (2 per cent. oil); Comp. Tr. [D., 1₂–2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.)].

Lead Acetate Merck. — P. B. Cryst. or Powd.

Dose: 1–4 grn. (0.06–0.25 grm.) in pill. — **MAX. D.:** 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) pro dosi; 4 grn. (0.25 grm.) pro die. — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon; sulphate of sodium or potassium or magnesium; milk, albumen, opium (in pain). — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Acids, sulphates, citrates, tartrates, chlorides, carbonates, alkalies, tannin, phosphates.

Lead Carbonate Merck. — P. B.

Not used internally. — **Preparation:** Oint. (12%_o).

Lead Iodide Merck. — U. S. P. — Powd.

Dose: 1–4 grn. 0.06–0.25 grm. — **MAX. D.:** 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) single; 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) daily. — **Preparation:** Oint. (12%_o).

Lead Nitrate Merck. — U. S. P. — Pure, Cryst.

Dose: 1–4 grn. (0.06–0.25 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) single; 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) daily.

Lemon Juice.

Preparation: Acid. Citric (q. v.).

Lemon Peel.

Preparations: Oil; Spt.; Syr.—all flavorings.

Lenigallol.

PYROGALLOL TETRACETATE. White powd. — **INSOL.** in water; sol. with decomposition in warm aqueous solut's of alkalies. — Mild, succedaneum for Pyrogallol; non-poisonous, non-irritating, and non-staining. — **APPLIED** in 1₂–50% oint.

LeniRobin.

CHRYSAROBIN TETRACETATE. — **INSOL.** in water. — Mild "reactive" or "reducing" Dermic; succedaneum for Chrysarobin especially in herpes; non-poisonous, non-irritating, non-staining. — **EXTERN.** like chrysarobin.

Leptandra — U. S. P.

Celastrus's Root. — **Dose:** 20—60 grn. (1.2—4.0 grm.). — **Preparations:** Ext. [D., 2—4 grn. (0.1—0.25 grm.)]; F. Ext. (1:1).

Leptandrin Merck. — Pure.

Dose: *Cholagogue* and *alterative*, $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015—0.03 grm.); *purgative*, 2—4 grn. (0.1—0.2 grm.).

Lettuce.

Preparation: Extr. — **Dose:** 5—15 grs. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Lime Merck. — Calx. — P. B.

CALCIUM OXIDE; BURNT LIME. — Escharotic, in cancers, etc.

Lime, Sulphurated, Merck.

(So-called "CALX. SULPHURATA".) — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{10}$ —1 grn. (0.006—0.06 grm.).

Lime Water, — see SOLUTION, CALCIUM HYDRATE.**Linimenta** (Official).

Linimentum Aconiti (1:1 $\frac{1}{2}$).

„ Ammoniae (1 Sol. of Ammonia:4).

„ Belladonnae (1 Root:1 $\frac{1}{2}$).

„ Calcis (1 Solut of Lime:2).

„ Camphorae (1:85).

„ Camphorae comp. (1:8).

prepared with Camphor 5, Oil of Lavender $\frac{1}{4}$, Spirit 30
and strong Solut. of Ammonia 10.

„ Chloroformi (1:2).

„ Crotonis (1:8).

„ Hydrargyri (1 Mercury:6)

„ Iodi (1 Iodine:9).

„ Opii (1 Tincture:2).

„ Potassii Iodidi cum Sapone (1:9).

Contents: Curd Soap 2, Glycerine 1, Oil of Lemon $\frac{1}{8}$,
Iodide of Potassium 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Water 10).

„ Saponis (1:10).

„ Sinapis comp. (Oil 1:40).

prepared Eth. Extr. of Mezereon, Camphor, Castor Oil and
Spirit.).

„ Terebinthinae (1:1 $\frac{1}{4}$)

„ Terebinthinae aceticum (1:2)

Contents: Oil of Turpentine 4, Glac. Acetic acid. 1.0, Lini-
ment of Champhor 4).

Liquors (Official), — see SOLUTIONS (Official).**Listerine.** — (American speciality.)

Not completely defined. — (Stated: "Essential antiseptic constituents of thyme, eucalyptus, baptisia, gaultheria, and mentha arvensis, with 2 grn. benzo-boric acid, in each fl. dr." — Clear yellow liq. of arom odor. — Antiseptic, Deodorant, Desinfectant. — **Dose:** 1 fl. dr. (4 cc.) diluted. — EXTERN. generally in solut, up to 20%.")

Lithium Benzoate Merck.

Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).

Lithium Bromide Merck.

Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).

Lithium Carbonate Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 3—6 grn. (0.2—0.4 grm.) in aerated water.

Lithium Citrate Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Lithium Hippurate Merck.

White powd. — SOL., slightly in hot water. — Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Lithium Iodide Merck.

SOL. in water. — Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.).

Lithium Salicylate Merck.

Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).

Lobelia — P. B.

Preparations: Tr. [D., 10—30 min. (0.6—2.0 cc.)]. Tr. aetherea. Dose: 10—30 \mathcal{M} (0.6—2.0 cc.).

Lobeline Sulphate (fr. Seed) Merck.

Very deliquescent, yellow, friable pieces. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — USES: Chiefly asthma, also dyspnea, whooping-cough, and spasmodic neuroses. — Dose: (*Spasmodic Asthma*): 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) daily, gradually increasing to 3—6 grn. (0.2—0.4 grm.) daily. Children $\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.01—0.045 grm.) daily. — ANTIDOTES: Stomach siphon, emetics, tannin; later brandy, spirit ammonia; morphine.

Loretin.

Yellow, odorl. insol. powd. Forms emulsions with ethereal and oily fluids (especially w. collodion). — Succedaneum for iodoform externally. — APPLIED like the latter.

Losophan.

TRI-iodo-CRESOL. — Colorl. needles, peculiar odor; 80% iodine. — SOL. in ether, chloroform; insol. in water. — Antiseptic, Vulnerary, Dermic. — EXTERN. in 10% solut. in 75% alcohol, or in 1—3% oint.

Lupulin — P. B.

Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.). — *Preparations:* F. E. (1:1); Extr. Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.8 grm.); Tr. (1:8) Dose: 15—60 \mathcal{M} (1.0—4.0 cc.).

Lycetol.

DIMETHYL-PIPERAZINE TARTRATE. — Wh. powd. — SOL. in water. — Uric acid Solvent, Diuretic. — USES: Gout, lithiasis, etc. — Dose: 4—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 grm.).

Lycopodium.

Used, extern., as dusting-powd. and as Tincture for incontinence of urine. Dose: 15—16 \mathcal{M} (1.0—4.0 cc.).

Lymph pure animal Merck's for vaccination.

Perfectly active and free from pathogenic microbes.

Lysidine.

50% solut. Methylglyoxalidine. — Pinkish, thick liq.; mousy odor. — MISCIBLE with water. — Uric-acid Solvent, Diuretic. — USES: Gout, lithiasis, etc. — Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.), of the solution in carbon. water.

Mace.

Used chiefly for flavoring and to prevent the strangury caused by Methylenblue.

Magnesium Carbonas.

Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.).

Magnesium Citrate Merck. — Soluble.

Dose: 30—120 grn. (2.0—8.0 grm.).

Magnesium Oxide Merck (*Magnesia levis P. B.*).

LIGHT OR CALCINED MAGNESIA. — Light, white powd.; slightly alkaline taste. — SOL. in diluted acids; carbonic acid water. — Antacid. Laxative, Antilithic. — USES: *Intern.*, headache, heartburn, gout, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation, gravel, and as antidote to arsenious acid. *Extern.*, ulcers and abraded surfaces; dusting powd. for babies; and in tooth powders. — Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.) as an antacid 20—60 grn. (1.5—4.0 grm.) as a purgative. Small doses are antacid or antilithic; large are laxative.

Magnesium Oxide, Heavy, Merck (*Heavy Magnesia, P. B.*).

Dose: Same as above.

Magnesium Salicylate Merck.

SOL. in water. — Dose: 50—100 grn. (3.0—6.0 grm.) daily.

Magnesium Sulphate Merck. — P. B.

EPSOM SALT. — Dose: 1—4 dr (4—15.0 grm.).

Magnesium Sulphite Merck.

USES: Instead of sodium sulphite; has less disagreeable taste. — Dose: 20—30 grn. (1.2—2.0 grm.).

Malakine.

SALICYLPARAPHENETIDINE. — Needles, soluble in alcohol. Anodyne in neuralgia, headache and acute rheumatism. — Dose: 60—90 grn. (4—6.0 grm.) daily in divided doses.

Malleine according to Foth.

Mixture of the toxic and active metabolic products of the bacilli of glanders. Diagnostic agent for glanders in man and also injected for the cure of chronic glanders in man.

Manganese Dioxide Merck.

MANGANESE PEROXIDE; BLACK OXIDE OF MANGANESE. — Containing over 90% MnO₂. — Dose: 2—10 grn. (0.1—0.6 grm.).

Manganese Hypophosphite Merck.

Permanent rose-red cryst. — Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 grm.).

Manganese Iodide Merck.

Brown, deliquescent masses. — SOL. in water, with decomposition. USES: Anemia, chlorosis, scrofula, syphilis, and enlargement of spleen. — Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 grm.).

Manganese, Peptonized, Merck.

Brown powd.; 4% manganic oxide. — SOL. in water. — USES: Anemia and chlorosis. Dose: 20—60 grn. (1.25—4.0 grm.).

Manganese Peroxide, — see MANGANESE DIOXIDE.**Manganese Sulphate Merck.** — Pure, Cryst.

SOL. in 1 part. water. — Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.) as a tonic; 30—60 grn. (2.0—4.0 grm.) as a purgative.

Manna — P. B.

Dose: as a laxative 60 grn. to 1 oz (4.0:30 grm.).

Marrubium.

НОЖИКОУД.—Used chiefly as infus. (1:16) taken hot, or as confectionery; in coughs, colds, etc.

Mastic — P. B.

МАСТИЧКА.— *Preparations*: Pills Aloes and Mastic [Aloë 1 grn. (0.06 grm.), Mast. 1/2 grn. (0.03 grm.)]. *Dose*: 1 pill with dinner.

Matico — U. S. P.

Dose: 30—120 grn (2—8 grm.).—*Preparations*: F. B. (1:1); Tr. (1:5). *Dose*: 1—2 dr. 4—8 cc.).

Matricaria — P. B.

GERMAN CHAMOMILE.— *Anthemidis Flowers.* — *Preparations*: Extr. *Dose*: 2—10 grn. (0.1—0.6 grm.). Inf. (1:20). *Dose*: 1—4 oz (30—120 grm.) Ol. *Dose*: 1—4 ℥ (0.06—0.25 cc.).

Melissa.

ВЪЛМ.—Carminative.—See also, Spt. Melissa.

Menispermum.

YELLOW PARSLEY.—*Dose*: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.), in fl. or infus.

Mentha piperita. — P. B.

Preparation: Oil. — *Dose*: 1—4 ℥ (0.06—0.25 grm.) on sugar or in pill. Spt.: 1:50. — *Dose*: 30—60 ℥ (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Menthol Merck. — P. B., Recryst.

Dose: 1/2—2 grn. (0.03—0.12 grm.) in vomiting of pregnancy. — For toothache: put a crystal into cavity. — Tampons, 1 in 5 of oil; useful in pruritus vulvae (10% ointment); 10—20% spt. lotions in sciatica and rheumatism. Snuff and inhalations in coryza and influenza.

Mercauro.

Not completely defined. — (Stated: "10 min. contain 1/32 grn. each gold, arsenic, and mercury bromides." — Alterative Antisyphilitic. *Dose*: 5—15 min., in water, after meals.

Mercuro-iodo-hemol.

Brown powd.; 12.35% mercury, 28.68% iodine with hemol. — Antisyphilitic (chiefly); without untoward action. — *Dose*: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.), 3 t. daily, in pills.

Mercury, Ammoniated, — see MERCURY AND AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.**Mercury.**

Preparations: Empl. 1:3; Linim. 1:6; Pilulæ 1:3. *Dose*: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 grm.) Supposit. of 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) each. Ungt. 1:2. *Dose* externally in frictions 20—40 grn. (1.2—3.0 grm.) or 80—100 grn. (6—8 grm.) every 3th day.

Mercury Benzoate, Mercuric, Merck.

White cryst. — Sol. in alcohol, solut. sodinm chloride; slightly in water. — *Uses*: Syphilis and skin diseases. — *Dose*: 1/32—1/8 grn. (0.002—0.0075 grm.), in pills or hypodermically.

Mercury Bichloride Merck (Corrosive Mercuric Chloride, P. B.) — Recryst.

Dose: 1/16—1/8 grn. (0.001—0.0075 grm.). — *MAX. D.*: 1/8 grn. (0.02 grm.) single; 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) daily. — *ANTIDOTES*: Zinc sulphate, emetics, stomach siphon, white of egg, milk in abundance, chalk mixture, castor oil, table salt, reduced iron, iron filings. White of egg and milk 2 or 3 t. daily for a week. — *INCOMPATIBLES*: Reduced iron, sulphurous acid, albumin, alkalies, carbonates.

Mercury Chloride, Mild, Merck. — P. B.

CALOMEL. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 grn. (0.03—0.3 grm.). — MAX D.: 10 grn (0.6 grm.) pro dosi; $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (2.0 grm.) pro die. Children bear larger Doses than adults. — INCOMPATIBLES: Sulphurous acid, hydrocyanic acid, alkali chlorides, bromides, iodides, sulphites, carbonates, hydrates; organic acids, lime water, etc.

Mercury Chloride, Ammoniated, — see MERCURY-AMMONIUM. CHLORIDE.**Mercury Cyanide Merck.**

Dose: $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.004—0.0075 grm.), in solut. — EXTERN. (gargle) 1:1000.

Mercury Imido-succinate, — see MERCURY SUCCINIMIDE.**Mercury Iodide, Red, Merck. — P. B.**

MERCURY BINIODIDE. — Dose: $\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.002—0.0075 grm.) in pills.

Mercury Iodide, Yellow, Merck. — P. B.

MERCURY PROTO-IODIDE. — Dose: $\frac{1}{6}$ —2 grn. (0.01—0.12 grm.). — CAUTION: Never prescribe this with a soluble iodide, since mercury-biniodide (highly poisonons) is formed!

Mercury Oxide, Black (Hahnemann), Merck.

HAHNEMANN'S SOLUBLE MERCURY. — Grayish-black powd.; decomposes on exposure to light. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —3 grn. (0.015—0.18 grm.).

Mercury Oxide, Red, Merck. — P. B. — Levigated.

Not used internally. — *Preparation*: Oint. (12%). — INCOMPATIBLES: Chlorides.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow, Merck.

Not used internally. — *Preparation*: Oint. (1:30.).

Mercury Oxycyanide Merck.

White, cryst. powd. — SOL. in water. — Antiseptic. — USES: *Extern.*, diphtheria, erysipelas, and skin diseases; said superior as antiseptic dressing to mercuric chloride because more active as germicide and less easily absorbed. — APPLIED in 0.6% solut. to wounds and in surgical operations; in blennorrhoea neonatorum 0.2% solutions are applied 2 t. a day; in other conjunctival affections used in 1—2% solutions.

Mercury Salicylate Merck.

White powd.; about 59% mercury. — SOL. in solut. of sodium chloride, dilute alkalis. — USES: *Extern.*, chancre, gonorrhoea, and venereal affections; 1% powd. or oint.; *injection* urethra, 0.01—0.05% water. — Reported easily borne by the stomach, and to produce no salivation. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 grm.); hypodermically every 2—3 rd day 16 μ (1cc.) of a 0.2:60.0 suspension in water with mucilago Acaciae.

Mercury Succinimide Merck.

MERCURY IMIDO-SUCCINATE. — White powd. — Sol. in 25 parts water; slightly in alcohol. — Antisyphilitic, Alterative. — USES: Hypodermically, aqueous solut. Said to be free from disagreeable local and secondary effects. — Dose: $\frac{1}{5}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.012—0.02 grm.), hypodermically.

Mercury Sulphate, Basic, Merck.

MERCURY SUBSULPHATE; TURPETH MINERAL. — Dose: *Emetic*, 2–4 grn. (0.12–0.25 grm.); *Alterative*, $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015–0.03 grm.); in pills or powd.

Mercury Tannate Merck.

Greenish-gray powd.; about 50% mercury. — Antisyphilitic. — Dose: 1–2 grn., in pills. (0.06–0.1 grm.).

Mercury-Ammonium Chloride Merck. — P. B.

WHITE PRECIPITATE; AMMONIATED MERCURY. — Not used internally. — *Preparation*: Oint. (10⁰⁰).

Methyl Salicylate Merck.

SYNTHETIC OIL GAULTHERIA (WINTERGREEN). Dose: 5–30 M (0.3–2.0 cc.). For rheumatism locally applied in dressings: 50–120 drops, covered with guttapercha-paper.

Methylene Blue Merck. — C. P., Medicinal.

Bluish cryst. or blue powd. — SOL. in 50 parts water. — USES: Neuralgia, Rheumatism, malaria, cystitis, nephritis, etc. — Dose: 2–4 grn. (0.1–0.2 grm.), in capsules. — INJECTION: 1 grn. (0.06 grm.). — MAX. D.: 15 grn. (1 grm.), single or daily. — [Write for "Merck's Digest" on "Methylene Blue." containing clinical reports.]

Mezereum — P. B.

МѢЗЕРУМЪ. — Stimulant and Vesicant. — Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.). — *Preparations*: Extr. aeth., Ungt.

Mixturae (Official).

Mixtura Ammoniaci [about 13 grn. (0.8 grm.) in 1 oz (30.0 cc.).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 oz (15.0–30.0 cc.).

" Amygdalae (1 Comp. Powd.: 8).

Dose: 1–2 oz (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Creosoti [1 M (0.06 grm.) in 1 oz (30.0 cc.).

Dose: 1–2 oz (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Cretae [13 grn. (0.8 grm.) in 1 oz (30.0 cc.).

Dose: 1–2 oz (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Ferri Aromatica, contains Iron 2, Cinchona Bark 4,

Calumba 2, Cloves 1, Tr. Cardamom. comp. 12, Tr. Orange Peel 2, Peppermint-Water 48. Dose: 1–2 oz (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Ferri composita, contains Iron Sulphate 0.8, Carbonate of Potash 1, Myrrh 2, Sugar 2, Spirit of Nutmeg 8, Rose Water 152.

Dose: 1–2 oz (30.0–60.0 cc.).

" Guaiaci [11 grn. (0.66 grm.); 1 oz (30.0 cc.).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 oz (15.0–60.0 cc.).

" Olei Ricini [3 dr. (12.0 cc.) in 1 oz (30.0 cc.).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 oz (15.0–60.0 cc.).

" Scammonii [3 grn. (0.2 grm.) in 1 oz (30.0 cc.).

Dose: 1–3 oz (30.0–90.0 cc.).

" Sennae composita. Contains: Inf. Senn 15 Sulphate of Magnes 4, liq. Extr. of Licorice 1, Tr. Sennae 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, Comp. Tr. of Cardamom 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Dose: 1–1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz (30.0–45.0 cc.).

" Spiritus Vini gallici (1:2 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Monsel's Salt, — see IRON SULPHATE, BASIC.**Morphine Merck. — P. B. — Pure, Cryst.**

Almost insol. in water. — Dose: Internally and hypodermically $\frac{1}{8}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.0075–0.03 grm.) — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) single; 2 grn.

(0.12 grm.) daily. — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach tube, permanganate potassium, paraldehyde, picrotoxin, atropine, strychnine, caffeine, cocaine, exercise, electric shock, etc. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Alkalies, tannic acid, potassium permanganate, etc.

Morphine Acetate.

Soluble in 2—3 parts of Water, 1 in 100 Spirit, 1:5 Glycerine. Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.0075—0.03 grm.).

Morphine, Hydrochlorate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 24 parts water. — Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.0075—0.03 grm.).

Morphine Meconate Merck.

MORPHINE BIMECONATE. — Yellowish-white, cryst. powd. — SOL. in alcohol; also in 25 parts water. — Said to have less disagreeable effect on brain, stomach, and intestines than other morphine salts. — Dose: Same as morphine. Liquor. Dose: 5—40 m (0.3—2.5 ee.).

Morphine Sulphate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 21 parts water. — Dose: $\frac{1}{8}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.0075—0.03 grm.).

(Also, a complete line of the other Morphine Salts.)

Morrhui.

From Cod Liver Oil by treatment with alcohol; contains Phosphorus, Iodine and Bromine. Dose: in capsules containing 4 grn. (0.2 grm.); Dose: 1 capsule several t. a day.

Muscarine Nitrate Merck.

Brown, deliquescent mass. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Antihidrotic, Antispasmodic. — USES: Night-sweats, diabetes insipidus; antidote to atropine, etc. — Dose: $\frac{1}{32}$ — $\frac{1}{16}$ grn. (0.002—0.004 grm.).

Muscarine Sulphate Merck.

USES and DOSES: Same as the Nitrate.

Musk — P. B.

Stimulant, Antispasmodic. — Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.). — Preparation: Tr. (1:20).

Mydrine Merck.

Combination of ephedrine and homatropine alkaloids. — White powd. — SOL. in water. — Mydriatic. — USES: Where evanescent mydriasis is desired; especially valuable in diagnosis. — APPLIED in 10% solut.

Myrrh — P. B.

Astringent, Carminative, Cathartic, Emmenagogue. — Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). — Preparations: Tr. (1:8) for gargle and mouth wash.

Myrtol Merck.

Constituent of essential oil of *Myrtus communis*, L. — Clear, colorl. liq.; agreeable, ethereal odor. — SOL. in alcohol. — Antiseptic, Sedative, Stimulant. — USES: Chronic bronchitis, tonsillitis, cystitis, and pyelitis. — Dose: 2—5 m (0.1—0.3 grm.).

Naftalan. — (Not Naphtalin!)

NAPHTALAN. — Obtained by fractional distillation of a natural naphtha from Armenia. — Blackish-green, unctuous, neutral mass; empyreumatic odor. — SOL. in fats, oils, ether, chloroform; insol. in water, glycerine. — Analgesic, Antiphlogistic, Parasiticide. — USES: Succedaneum for oil cade or oil tar in skin diseases; also in burns, contusions, epididymitis, etc. — CONTRA-INDICATED in very irritated conditions; ineffectual in psoriasis. — APPLIED pure, and

well covered. The stains it may make readily disappear on immersion in kerosene or benzine. — Keep well protected from air!

Naphtalin Merck. — P. B. — Medicinal.

USES: *Intern.*, chronic and acute intestinal catarrhs, worms, intestinal inflammation, cholera, typhoid fever, and chronic bronchitis; *extrn.*, in skin diseases. — Dose: 2—8 grn. (0.1—0.5 grm.), in powder or capsule; for tapeworm, 15 grn. (1.0 grm.), followed some hours later by castor oil. — MAX. D.: 90 grn. (6 grm.) daily.

Naphtol, Alpha-, Merck. — Recryst., Medicinal.

Colorl. or pinkish prisms; disagreeable taste. — SOL. in alcohol, ether; slightly in water. — Antiseptic, Antifermentative. — USES: Recommended in diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, and summer complaints. Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.).

Naphtol, Beta-, Merck. — U. S. P. — Recryst., Medicinal.

Dose: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 grm.). — MAX. D.: 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) single; 30 grn. (2.0 grm.) daily.

Naphtol, Beta-, Benzoate, Merck. — Pure.

BENZO-NAPHTOL. — Whitish powder; darkens with age. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform. — Intestinal Disinfectant. — USES: Diarrhea, dysentery, typhoid fever, cholera, etc. — Dose: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) 6—8 t. a day.

Narceine-sodium and Sodium Salicylate, — see ANTISPASMIN.

Neurodin.

ACETYL-PARA-OXYPHENYL-URETHANE, *Merck.* — Colorl., inodorous crystal. — SOL., slightly in water. — Antineuralgic, Antipyretic. — USES: Sciatica, rheumatic pains, migraine, various forms of fever. — Dose: 15 grn. (1.0 grm.) as *antineuralgic*; 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.) as *antipyretic*.

Nickel Bromide Merck.

Deliquescent, greenish scales. — SOL. in water, alcohol, ether. — Hypnotic, Sedative. — USES: Insomnia, epilepsy, etc. — Dose: 2—4 grn. (0.1—0.2 grm.). — MAX. D.: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.).

Nicotine Salicylate.

Cryst., soluble in water and alcohol. Used in a 0.1% lanoline ointment for the treatment of scabies.

Nicotine Tartrate.

Cryst., soluble in water. Used: hypodermically for paralysis of the bladder. Antidote to strychnine. Internally in functional disturbances of heart. Dose: $\frac{1}{64}$ — $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.001—0.003 grm.).

Nirvanine.

HYDROCHLORATE OF THE DI-ETHYL-GLYCOCOLL-p-AMIDO-O-OXY-BENZOIC-METHYL-ESTER. — Prisms, freely soluble in water. Local anesthetic for surgical operations, administered (by means of subcutaneous injections. For regional anesthesia use 2.5% sol., for Schleich's infiltration method 0.5—0.2% sol. are used.

Nosophen.

TETRAIODO-PHENOLPHTALEIN. — Yellow, odorl., tasteless, insol. powder; 60% iodine. — Surgical Antiseptic, like iodoform.

Nutgall — P. B.

GALLS. — Preparations: Tr. [D., $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 co.)]; Oint. with opium.

Nutmeg — P. B.

Aromatic, Carminative. — **Dose:** 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.). — **Preparations:** Oil [D., 1–4 min. (0.06–0.25 cc.)]; Spt. (2 per cent. oil). **Dose:** 30–60 \mathfrak{m} (2.0–4.0 cc.).

Nux Vomica — P. B.

Stomachic, Tonic, Respir. Stimulant. — **Dose:** 1–3 grn. (0.06–0.18 grm.). — **Preparations:** Ext. standard. [D., $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grn. (0.015–0.06 grm.)]; Tr. **Dose:** 10–20 \mathfrak{m} (0.6–1.2 cc.). See also, Strychnine.

Oil, Almond, Bitter-, Merck. — U. S. P.

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ \mathfrak{m} (0.015–0.03 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, ammonia, brandy, iron persulphate. — **CAUTION:** Poison!

Oil, Gaultheria — P. B.

OIL WINTERGREEN. — **Dose:** 5–20 min. (0.3–1.2 grm.) — **Preparation:** Spt. (5 per cent.).

Oil, Gaultheria, Synthetic, see METHYL SALICYLATE.**Oil, Pinus Pumilio, Merck.**

OIL SCOTCH PINE. — Fragrant oil; terebinthinous taste. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform. — Antiseptic, Expectorant. — **USES:** *Internal* in pectoral affections; *intern.*, as stimulating expectorant; *extern.*, lately employed in glandular enlargements, boils, and skin diseases. — **Dose:** 5–10 \mathfrak{m} (0.3–0.6 grm.), in capsules.

Oil, Thyme — P. B.

Dose: 10–30 \mathfrak{m} (0.6–2.0 grm.); for tapeworm, 2–4 drams (8–15 grm.). — See also, Thymol.

Ointment, Mercuric Nitrate.

CITRINE OINTMENT. — Stimulative and Alterative Dermic. — **APPLIED** in 10–50 per cent. dilution with fatty vehicle.

Oleate, Cocaine, Merck. — 5 % and 10 %.

Local Anesthetic.

Oleate, Mercury, Merck. — P. B. — 10 %.

USES: *Extern.*, skin diseases, pediculi. Also for endermic administration of mercury.

Oleoresin, Capsicum, Merck.

SOL. in alcohol, ether. — Rubefacient, Stimulant. — **USES:** *Intern.*, flatulence, and to arouse appetite; *extern.*, diluted with soap liniment or olive oil, in lumbago, neuralgia, and rheumatic affections. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 \mathfrak{m} (0.015–0.06 grm.), highly diluted, in beef tea or other hot liq.

Oleoresin, Male Fern, Merck, (*Oleoresin of Aspidium*).

Extr. filicis liquidum P. B. Efficacious and safe Anthelmintic. — **Ph. Brit. Dose:** 15–30 \mathfrak{m} (1–2 grm.). **Dose:** 60–90 \mathfrak{m} (4.0–6.0 grm.) in milk or emulsion, best given on an empty stomach and for taenia one-third part of the dose should be given at intervals, of half an hour followed immediately after by Castor Oil.

Olea (Official).

Oleum Amygdalae

Demulcent and Nutrient, useful in catarrhal affections,
Dose: a tea to a tablespoonful.

„ Anethi

Dose: 1–4 \mathfrak{m} (0.06–0.25 cc.) single and per day on sugar.

Oleum Anisi

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day on Sugar.

" Anthemidis

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day.

" Cadinum

Used only externally in skin-diseases.

" Cajeputi

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day on Sugar.

" Carui

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day.

" Caryophylli

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day.

" Cinnamomi

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single an per day in a pill or on Sugar.

" Copaihae

Dose: 5—20 m (0.3—1.2 cc.) in emulsion.

" Coriandri

Dose: 1—4 m 0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day.

" Crotonis (colourless)

USES: *Intern.*, obstinate constipation; amenorrhœa, dropsy; *extern.*, rheumatism, neuralgia, and indolent swellings; hypodermically to nævi. — Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ —1 m (0.02—0.06 cc.)
MAX. D.: 1 m (0.06 cc.) single; 2 m (0.12 cc.) daily. —
ANTIDOTES: Stomach siphon, oils, mucilage, opium, cocaine, etc. — CAUTION: Poison!

" Cubehae

Dose: 5—20 m (0.3—1.2 cc.) in Emulsion.

" Eucalypti

USES: *Intern.*, intermittent and remittent fever, bronchitis, cystitis, and dysentery, and by inhalation in asthma or catarrh; *extern.* skin diseases. — Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.).

" Juniperi (berries).

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day.

USES: Dropsy, and suppression of urine.

" Lavandulae

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day.

" Limonis

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day.

" Lini

Used only externally as enema or linimentum with Liquor Calcis in burns.

" Menthae Piperitae

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day on sugar or in pill.

" Menthae viridis

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day in a pill or on sugar.

" Morrhuæ (Cod-liver oil)

Dose: 1—8 dr. (4.0—30.0 cc.) 1 or 2 t. a day.

" Myristicæ

Dose: 1—4 m (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day in a pill or on sugar.

Oleum Myristicæ expressum

Used exclusively externally in frictions or for preparing plasters.

" Olivæ

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz (15.0—30.0 cc.) single and per day; in hepatic colic 5 oz (150 cc.) at once.

" Phosphoratum (1:100)

Dose: 5—10 \mathfrak{m} (0.3—0.6 cc.). MAX. D.: 10 \mathfrak{m} (0.6 cc.) per day.

" Pimentæ

Dose: 1—4 \mathfrak{m} (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day in a pill or on sugar.

" Pini silvestris

Antiseptic, Antirhenmatic. Used externally in rheumatism and as inhalation with water vapours in chronic laryngitis.

" Ricini (Castor Oil)

Dose: 1—8 dr. (4.0—30.0 cc.).

" Rosmarini

Stimulant, Diuretic, Carminative, Emmenagogue.

Dose: 1—4 \mathfrak{m} (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day.

" Rutæ

Stimulant and Antispasmodic. Given in flatulence, Hysteria, Convulsions and Amenorrhœa.

Dose: 1—4 \mathfrak{m} (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day in a pill.

" Sabinae

Local and General Irritant and Powerful Emmenagogue. Used occasionally in gout and rheumatism.

Dose: 1—4 \mathfrak{m} (0.06—0.25 cc.) single and per day in a pill.

MAX. D.: 5 \mathfrak{m} (0.3 cc.) daily.

" Santali

Internal Antiseptic, Antigonorrhœic.

Dose: 10—30 \mathfrak{m} (0.6—2.0 cc.) several t. a day in capsules.

" Sinapis

Only used externally and diluted with Spirit (1:50) as counterirritant. Linim. Sinapis comp. (1:40).

" Terebinthinae

For *internal* administration, only the rectified oils should be used.

Dose: 10—30 \mathfrak{m} (0.6—2.0 cc.); as anthelmintic 2—4 dr. (8.0—15.0 cc.).

" Theobromatis

Used principally as vehicle for the official suppositories.

Opium Merck. — P. B.

Not less than 9.5 per cent. morphine.

Opium Powdered, Merck. — P. B.

13—15 per cent. morphine. — Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ —3 grn. (0.02—0.2 grm.). — ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach-pump, warm coffee: atropine or strychnine hypodermically, potass. permanganate, exercise. — Preparations: (Denarcotized) Opium Dose: 1 grn. (0.06 grm.); Confectio 1:40. Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.). Emplastr. 1:10; Enema $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. (2.0 cc.); Tr. Extr. Opii standardized 20 $\frac{0}{0}$ Morphine. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 grm.) or more. Extr. Opii liquid. Dose: 10—40 \mathfrak{m} (0.6—2.5 cc.) Liniment (1:2) Pil. Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 grm.). Pulv. comp. (1:10). Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.); Tr. (1:13 $\frac{1}{2}$) Dose: 5—40 \mathfrak{m} (0.3—2.5 grm.); Tr. ammoniata. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.). Trochisci. Dose: 1—6 lozenges. Vinum: (1 oz Extr.: 20 oz = 30.0:600.0 cc.). Dose: 10—40 \mathfrak{m} (0.6—2.5 cc.).

Orange Peel, Bitter.

Preparations: F. E. (1:1); Tr. (1:5)—both flavorings.

Orange Peel, Sweet.

Preparations: Syr. (1:20); Tr. (1:5)—both flavorings.

Orexine basic.

PHENYL-DIHYDRO-QUINAZOLINE. — Yellowish-white, odorl. powd., practically tasteless. — Appetizer, Anti-emetic Stomachic. **USES:** Anorexia in phthisis, chlorosis, cardiac diseases, surgical operations; specially for vomiting of pregnancy. Contra-indicated in excessive acidity of stomach and in gastric ulcers. — **Dose:** 5 grn (0.3 grm.), 3 t. daily, in wafers, chocolate.

Orexine Tannate (tasteless).

Employed as the pure Orexine but specially serviceable with children. **Dose:** 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) 2 times a day.

Orphol, — see BISMUTH BETA-NAPHTOLATE.**Orthoform and „Orthoform new“.**

Methyl ester of Para-amido-meta-oxybenzoic Acid or Methyl ester of the meta-amido-para-oxybenzoic acid. — Wh. odorl. powd. — **SOL.** slightly in water. — Local and internal Anodyne and Antiseptic, only active on surfaces deprived from their epidermis or epithelia. — **USES:** Chiefly extern as an anaesthetic, on painful wounds, burns, etc. — **APPLIED** pure or in trituration or oint.

Oxaphor.

Oxidation product of camphor. Useful in circulatory dyspnea, nervous and bronchial asthma. — **Dose:** 24—32 grn. (1.5—2.0 grm.) daily. **MAX. D.:** 1 dr. (4.0 grm.) per day.

Ovariin Merck.

Dried ovaries of the cow. — Coarse, brownish powd. — **USES:** Mollimina climacterica and other ills referable to the ovaries. — **Dose:** 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) 3 t. daily, in pills flavored with vanillin, or in tablets.

Pancreatin Merck. — Pure, Powd. or Scales.

Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Papain Merck.

PAPAYOTIN. — Concentrated active principle of juice Carica Papaya, L. (Papaw). — An enzyme similar to pepsin, best acting in alkaline, solut. — Whitish, hygroscopic powd. — **SOL.** in water, glycerinc. — **USES:** For dissolving false membrane, and for aiding digestion. — **Dose:** 2—10 grn. (0.1—0.6 grm.). — **EXTERN.** in 5% solut. equal parts glycerine and water, for diphtheria and croup. — **CAUTION:** Not to be confounded with the vastly weaker preparations from papaw. known by various names.

Paraformaldehyde Merck.

PARAFORM; TRIOXY-METHYLENE. — white, cryst. powd. — **SOL.** in water. — Antiseptic, Astringent. — **USES:** *Intern.*, cholera nostras, diarrhea, etc.; *extern.*, to generate (by heating) formaldehyde, for impregnating antiseptic bandages and surgical dressings, and for disinfecting surgical instruments such as catheters etc. and the atmosphere of rooms. — **Dose:** 1—15 grn. (0.05—1.0 grm.), several t. daily.

Paraffin, hard and Paraffin soft (Vaseline).

Both used in the preparation of different ointments.

Paraldehyde Merck. — P. B.

Colorl. fluid; cryst. below 10.5° centigrade; peculiar, aromatic, suffocating odor and warm taste. — SOL. in alcohol, ether, oils, chloroform; about 10 parts water. — Hypnotic, Antispasmodic, Stimulant. USES: Insomnia, and as antidote for morphine. — Dose: 30–60 m (2.0–4.0 cc.), well diluted, with elixir, sweet water, brandy, or rum.

Pareira — P. B.

Dinretic, Laxative, Tonic. — Dose: 30–60 grn. (2.0–4.0 grm.). — Preparation: F. E. (1:1) Extr. Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.). Decoct. (1:16); Dose: 1–2 oz (30–60 cc.).

Pelletierine Sulphate Merck.

PUNICINE SULPHATE. — Brown, syrupy liq. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Anthelmintic. — Dose: 6½ grn. (0.4 grm.), with 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) tannin, in 1 ounce (30 cc.) water. — Give brisk cathartic in half an hour.

Pelletierine Tannate Merck.

Grayish-brown, hygroscopic, tastel. powd. — SOL. in 800 parts alcohol, 700 parts water. — Anthelmintic. Principal and most efficacious salt of Pelletierine. — Dose: 8–16 grn. (0.5–1.0 grm.) in 1 ounce (30 cc.) water, followed in 2 hours by cathartic.

Pepper — P. B.

Dose: 2–20 grn. (0.1–1.2 grm.). — Preparation: Confectio (1:10). Dose: 60–120 grn. (4–8.0 grm.). — See also, Piperine.

Peppermint.

Preparations: Oil [D., 1–4 min. (0.06–0.25 grm.)]; Spt. (2 per cent oil); Troches (one-sixth min. oil); Water (one-eighth per cent. oil). — See also, Menthol.

Pepsin Merck. — P. B. — 1:50, Powd., Granular, or Scales.

Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.) INCOMPATIBLES: Alcohol, tannin, or alkali carbonates.

Pepsin, Saccharated, Merck. — U. S. P. — 1:300.

Dose: 60–150 grn. (4–10 grm.).

Peptone, Merck, dried.

True peptone from Beef. Light brown powder soluble in water. Nutrient for convalescent, and invalids given in enema ½–1 oz (15–30 grm.), in 3–6 oz (90–180 cc.) water. Excellent for gelatin, agar-agar and bouillon nutrient media in bacteria cultivation.

Peronin.

BENZYL-MORPHINE HYDROCHLORATE, Merck. — White powd. — SOL. readily in water; insol. in alcohol, chloroform, and ether. — Substitute for Morphine as a Sedative and Anodyne. — USES: Coughs, catarrhs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, etc.; almost wholly free from the by-effects of morphine. — ¼–½ grn. (0.02–0.03 grm.), in pill or sweetened solut. several times a day.

Phenacetin.

PARA-ACETPHENETIDINE. — Wh., tastel., cryst. powd. — SOL. in 1500 parts water, 16 alcohol. — Antipyretic, Antineuralgic, Analgesic,

— **Dose:** *Antipyr.*, 8–10 grn. (0.5–0.6 grm.); *analg.*, 15–24 grn. (1.0–1.5 grm.); *children*, up to 5 grn. (0.3 grm.).

Phenazone (Synonyme of „Antipyrine“).

Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.

Colorl. needles. — **SOL.** in 16 parts water. — Antipyretic, Analgesic, Antiperiodic. — **Dose:** 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.).

Phosphorus — P. B.

SOL. in oils. — **Dose:** one-one-hundredth to one-thirty-second grn. (0.0006–0.002 grm.). — **Preparations:** Oil (1 per cent.) **Dose:** 5–10 *m* (0.3–0.6 cc.). **MAX. D.:** 10 *m* (0.6 cc.) daily; Pills (1:90) **Dose:** 2–4 grn. (0.1–0.25 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach-pump; 1 per cent. solut. potass. permang.; avoid oils. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Sulphur, Iodine, oil turpentine, potass. chlorate, etc. — **CAUTION:** Inflammable. Keep under water.

Physostigma — P. B.

CALABAR BEAN. — **Dose:** 1–4 grn. (0.06–0.25 grm.). — **Preparations:** Ext. [D., $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004–0.015 grm.)] three t. a day. Tr. [D., 10 min. (0.6 cc.)]. — See also, Esarine (Physostigmine).

Physostigmine, — see ESERINE.

Phytolaoa Root.

POKA ROOT. — Alterative, Antifat. — **Dose:** 1–5 grn. (0.06–0.3 grm.). — **Preparation:** F. E. (1:1).

Picrotoxin Merck. — P. B.

COCCULIN. — Antihidrotic, Nervine, Antispasmodic. — **USES:** Night-sweats of phthisis; also paralysis, epilepsy, chorea, flatulent dyspepsia, dysmenorrhea; also antidote to chloral. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{100}$ – $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.0006–0.002 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, chloral hydrate, and stimulants.

Pilocarpine Nitrate Merck. — P. B.

Sialagogue, Myotic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic. — **USES:** *Intern.*, dropsy, coryza, laryngitis, bronchitis, asthmatic dyspnea, uremic convulsions, croup, pneumonia, etc.; as antidote to atropine; contra-indicated in heart failure and during fasting; *extern.*, 1–2% aqueous solnt. for collyrium. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{20}$ – $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.003–0.02 grm.) in water, hypodermically, or by mouth. — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.02 grm.) single; $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.045 grm.), daily. — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, atropine, ammonia, brandy. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Silver nitrate, corrosive sublimate, iodine, alkalies.

(Also, a complete line of Pilocarpine Salts.)

Pilocarpus — P. B.

JABOANDI. — **Dose:** 5–60 grn. (0.3–4.0 grm.). — **Preparation:** F. E. (1:1). — See also, Pilocarpine.

Pimenta — U. S. P.

ALLSPECK. — Aromatic, Stomachic. — **Dose:** 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.). — **Preparations:** Oil [D., 1–4 min. (0.06–0.24 grm.)]. Aqua (1:1 $\frac{1}{2}$) **Dose:** 1–2 oz (30–60 cc.).

Pilulae (Official).

Pilula Aloes Barbadosensis (1 Aloës : 2 mass)
Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.).
 " " et Asafoetidae (Aloes 1, Asa foetida 1 in 4)
Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.).
 " " et Ferri (Aloes 1, Iron 1 in 5 $\frac{1}{4}$)
Dose: 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.).

- Pilula Aloes et Myrrhae (Aloes 1, Myrrh. $\frac{1}{2}$ in 3)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " " Socotrinae (1 Aloës : 2 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Asafoetidae Composita (Asafoetid 1, Galban 1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Cambogiae Composita (1 Cambogia in 6 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Colocynthis Composita (Col. 1, Aloes 2, Scam. 2 in 6 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Colocynthis et Hyoscyami (Pil. Colocynth. 2, Extr. Hyos. 1 in 3 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Conii composita (Extr. Conii $2\frac{1}{2}$, Ipecac $\frac{1}{2}$ in 3 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Ferri (Blaud's Pill.) (Carbonate of Iron 1 in 5 mass)
Dose: 1 to 3 pills.
- " Ferri Carbonatis (Saccharo-Carbon. of Iron 1 in $1\frac{1}{4}$ mass)
Dose: Usually 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 grm.) for females and children, otherwise 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).
- " Ferri Iodidi (Iodide of iron 1 in $3\frac{1}{2}$ mass)
Dose: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 grm.).
- " Hydrargyri (Mercury 1 in 3)
Dose: 3—8 grn. (0.2—0.5 grm.).
- " Hydrarg. subchloride composita (1 in 5 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Ipecacuanhae cum Scilla (3 Dover's Powd. in 7 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Phosphori (1 Phosphorus in 90 mass)
Dose: 2—4 grn. (0.12—0.25 grm.).
- " Plumbi cum Opio (Lead Acet. 6, Opium 1 in 8 mass)
Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 grm.) every three or four hours in haemorrhages.
- " Rhei composita (Rhubarb 3, Aloes $2\frac{1}{4}$ in 10 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).
- " Saponis composita (1 Opium in $5\frac{1}{2}$ mass)
Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 grm.).
- " Scammonii composita (Res. Scam. 1, Res. Jalap 1 in $3\frac{1}{4}$ mass)
Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).
- " Scillae composita (1 Squill in 5 mass)
Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Piperazine.

DIETHYLENE-DIAMINE. — Colorl., alkaliue cryst. — SOL. freely in water. — Antipodagric, Antirheumatic. — Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.) 3 t. a day, well diluted.

Piperidine Bitartaras.

Crystals, freely soluble in water. Used as a solvent of uric acid in gout. — Dose: 24 grn. (1.5 grm.) per day.

Piperine Merck.

Stomachic and Antiperiodic. — USES: Feeble digestion, and as substitute for quinine in remittent and intermittent fevers. — Dose: *Stomachic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 grm.); *antiperiodic*, 2—8 grn. (0.1—0.5 grm.), both in pills.

Pitch, Burgundy — P. B.

Used only extern., as counterirritant. — *Preparation*: Plaster.

Podophyllin, — see RESIN, PODOPHYLLUM.

Podophyllum — P. B.

MAV APPLX. — *Preparation*: Resin [D., $\frac{1}{4}$ –1 grn. (0.015–0.06 grm.)]. — See also, Podophyllotoxin, and Resin Podophyllum.

Pomegranate — P. B.

Dose: of the decoct (1:10) 2–4 oz (60–120 cc.). — See also, Pelletierine.

Poppy Capsules — F. B.

Preparations: Decoet 1:10. Extr. *Dose*: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.). Syrup. (1:2½) *Dose*: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).

Potassa, — see POTASSIUM HYDRATE.

Potassa, Sulphurated, Merck. — P. B. — Pure.

USES: *Intern.*, small doses increase frequency of pulse; large doses: rheumatism, gout, scrofula, painter's colic, skin diseases, catarrh, croup; antidote in lead and mercury poisoning; *extern.*, lotion in parasitic skin diseases. — *Dose*: 1–5 grn. (0.05–0.3 grm.). — *ANTIDOTES*: Emetics, stomach siphon, lead or zinc acetate, brandy. — *INCOMPATIBLES*: Acids, alcohol, carbonated waters, etc.

Potassa, Sulphurated, Merck. — Crude.

USES: For baths in skin affections, 2–4 ounces (60.0–120.0 grm.) to one bath. — *CAUTION*: Avoid metal bath-tubs, metal spoons, and water with much carbon dioxide.

Potassium Acetate Merck. — P. B.

Very deliquescent. — *SOL.* in 0.36 part water, 1.9 parts alcohol. — *Dose*: 10–60 grn. (0.6–4.0 grm.).

Potassium Antimonate Merck. — Purified, Washed.

DIAPHORETIC ANTIMONY; "WHITE OXIDE ANTIMONY". — White powd. — Diaphoretic, Sedative. — *USES*: Pneumonia, puerperal fever, etc. — *Dose*: 8–24 grn. (0.5–1.5 grm.) several times a day.

Potassium Arsenite Merck. — Pure.

White powd. — *SOL.* in water. — *Dose*: $\frac{1}{32}$ – $\frac{1}{16}$ grn. (0.002–0.004 grm.).

Potassium Bicarbonate Merck. — P. B., Cryst. or powder.

SOL. in water. — Diuretic, Antilithic, Antacid. — *USES*: Dyspepsia, dropsy, lithiasis, sour stomach, jaundice, etc. Usually taken effervescent with tartaric or citric acid. — *Dose*: 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.2 grm.) as an antacid or antilithic; 60 grn. (4.0 grm.) as a diuretic.

Potassium Bichromate Merck. — P. B., Cryst.

SOL. in 10 parts water. — Corrosive, Astringent, Alterative — *USES*: *Intern.*, syphilis; *extern.*, sweating feet, tubercular nodules, syphilitic vegetations, and warts. — *Dose*: $\frac{1}{10}$ – $\frac{1}{5}$ grn. (0.006–0.012 grm.). — *EXTERN.* in 5% solut. for sweating feet; 10% solut. as caustic. — *ANTIDOTES*: Emetics and stomach pump, followed by soap, magnesia, or alkalin carbonates.

Potassium Bisulphate Merck. — Cryst.

Colorl., more or less moist, plates. — *SOL.* in water. — Aperient, Tonic. — *USES*: Constipation with weak appetite especially in milk tumors of severing women. — *Dose*: 40–80 grn. (2.5–5.0 grm.).

Potassium Bitartrate Merck. — Cryst. or Powd.

CREAM OF TARTAR. — Dose: 1—8 drams. (4.0—30.0 grm.).

Potassium Bromide. — P. B.

Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2.0 grm.).

Potassium Cantharidate Merck.

White, amorph. powd., or cryst. mass. — SOL. in water. — USES: Hypodermically in tuberculosis (Liebreich). — INJECTION: $\frac{1}{400}$ — $\frac{1}{200}$ grn. (0.00015—0.0003 grm.) or 3—6 μ of 3:5000 solut.

Potassium Carbonate Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).

Potassium Chlorate Merck. — P. B.

Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). — MAX. D.: for children 30 grn (2.0 grm.) per day, for adults $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (6.0—8.0 grm.) per daily. — Preparation: Troches (5 grn.). — Dose: 1—6 lozenges. — INCOMPATIBLES: Iron iodide, tartaric acid. — CAUTION: Do not triturate with sulphur, phosphorus, or organic or combustible compounds. Inflames or explodes with sulphuric acid and any organic powd. Do not administer on empty stomach!

Potassium Citrate Merck. — P. B. — Pure.

SOL. in 0.6 parts water; slightly in alcohol. — USES: Rheumatism, lithiasis, fevers. — Dose: 20—60 grn. (1.2—4.0 grm.).

Potassium Cyanide Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 2 parts water; slightly in alcohol. — Sedative, Antispasmodic, Anodyne. USES: *Intern.*, dyspnea, asthma, phthisis, catarrh, whooping-cough, etc.; *extern.*, 0.2—0.8% aqueous solut in neuralgia and local pains; 0.6—1.2% aqueous solut. removes silver-nitrate stains from conjunctiva. — Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 grm.). — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 grm.) single, $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.02 grm.) daily. — ANTIDOTES: Chlorine water, chlorinated-soda solut., ammonia, cold affusion, 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) iron sulphate with 1 dram (4.0 cc.) tincture of iron in ounce (30 cc.) of water, hydrogen peroxide. — INCOMPATIBLES: Morphine salts, acid syrns, and silver nitrate.

Potassium Glycerino-phosphate Merck. — 5% Solut.

Thick liq. — SOL. in water. — Nerve-tonic. — USES: Neurasthenia, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, etc. — INJECTION: 3—4 grn. (0.2—0.25 grm.) daily, in water containing sodium chloride.

Potassium Hydrate Merck.

CAUSTIC POTASSA. — SOL. in water, alcohol, Escharotic, Antacid, Diuretic. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.) highly diluted with water. — Preparation: Solnt. (5%). — ANTIDOTES: Vinegar, lemon juice, orange juice, oil, milk; opium if pain; stimulants in depression.

Potassium Hydrate with Lime (*Potassa with Lime*). — Powder.

VIENNA CAUSTIC; POTASSA-LIME. — USES: *Extern.*; cantery, in paste with alcohol.

Potassium Hypophosphite Merck.

SOL. in 0.6 part water, 7.3 parts alcohol. — Dose: 1—6 grn. 0.06—0.35 grm.). — CAUTION: Explodes violently on trituration or heating with any nitrate, chlorate, or other oxidizer.

Potassium Iodide Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 0.75 part. water, 2.5 parts. glycerine, 18 parts alcohol. — Dose: 2—10 grn. (0.1—0.6 grm.). — INCOMPATIBLES: Chloral hydrate, tartaric acid, calomel, silver nitrate, potassium chlorate, metallic salts, acids. — Preparations: Linim. c. saponc. Ungt. (1:8³/₄).

Potassium Nitrate Merck. — P. B.

SALTPETER; NITER. — SOL. in 3.8 parts water. — Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).

Potassium Nitrite Merck.

White, deliquescent sticks. — SOL. in water. — USES: Asthma, epilepsy, hemicrania. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —2 grn. (0.015—0.12 grm.) several t. daily.

Potassium Permanganate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 16 parts water. — Disinfectant, Deodorant, Emmenagogue. — Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 grm.), in solut. or pills made with kaolin and petrolatum, or with cacao butter, after meals. — INCOMPATIBLES: All oxidizable substances, particularly organic ones, such as glycerine, alcohol, etc. — Remove stains with oxalic, or hydrochloric, acid.

Potassium Phosphate, Dibasic, Merck.

Deliquescent, amorph., white powd. — SOL. in water. — Alterative. — USES: Scrofula, rheumatism, phthisis, etc. — Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 grm.).

Potassium Salicylate Merck.

White, slightly, deliquescent powd. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Analgesic. — USES: Rheumatism, pleurisy, pericarditis, lumbago, muscular pains, etc. — Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2.0 grm.).

Potassium Sulphate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 9.5 parts water. — USES: Constipation, and as antigalactic. — Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.) several t. daily in solut.

Potassium Sulphite Merck. — Pure.

White, opaque cryst., or slightly deliquescent, white powd. — SOL. in 4 parts water, slightly in alcohol. — Antizymotic. — USES: Acid fermentation of stomach, and gastric ulceration. — Dose: 15—60 grn (1—4 grm.).

Potassium Tartrate Merck. — Pure.

SOLUBLE TARTAR. — Colorl. cryst. — SOL. in 66 parts water. — Diuretic, Laxative. — Dose: *Diuretic*, 15—20 grn. (1.0—1.2 grm.), *laxative*, 1—3 drams. (4.0—12.0 grm.)

Potassium Tellurate Merck. — C. P.

White cryst. — SOL. in water. — Antihidrotic. — USES: Night-sweats of phthisis. — Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.02 grm.), at night, in pills, or alcoholic julep.

Potassium and Sodium Tartrate Merck.

ROCHELLE or SEIGNETTE. SALT. — Dose: 2—8 drams. (8—30 grm.).

Powder, Antimonial,

JAUME'S POWDER. — 33 per cent. antimony oxide. — Alterative, Diaphoretic, Antipyretic. — Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 grm.).

Propylamine, so called, — see SOLUTION. TRIMETHYLAMINE.

Prostate Gland, dried, Tablets of 2 grn. (0.10 grm.) each.

1 part = 6 parts of the fresh gland of a bullock. Used in the treatment of hypertrophy of the prostate. — **Dose:** 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) 5 times a day.

Protargol.

Protoid compound of silver; 8% silver. — Yellow powd. — **SOL.** in water. — Antigonorrhoeic. — **APPLIED** in $\frac{1}{4}$ —1% solut.

Ptyalin Merck.

Amylolytic ferment of saliva. — Yellowish powd. — **SOL.** in glycerine; partly in water. — **USES:** Amylaceous dyspepsia. — **Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).

Pulsatilla.

Antiphlogistic, Sedative, Antispasmodic. — Used chiefly in 1:10 tinct., the dose of which is 2—10 min. (0.1—0.6 grm.).

Pumpkin Seed — U. S. P.

Anthelmintic. — **Dose:** 1—2 drams (1.0—8.0 grm.).

Pulveres (Official).

Pulvis Amygdalae compositus (8 in 13)

Dose: 60.0—120.0 grn. (4.0—8.0 grm.).

" **Antimonialis** (1 Oxide in 3)

Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 grm.).

" **Catechu compositus** (1 in 2½)

Dose: 20—40 grn. (1.2—2.5 grm.).

" **Cinnamomi compositus** (1 in 2½)

Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 grm.).

" **Cretae aromaticus** (1 in 3)

Dose: 10—60 grn. (0.6—4.0 grm.).

" **Cretae aromaticus cum Opio** (1 Opium in 40)

Dose: 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 grm.).

" **Elaterini compositus** (1 in 40)

Dose: ½—5 grn. (0.03—0.3 grm.).

" **Glycyrrhizae compositus** (1 Senna in 6)

Dose for adults: a tea-spoonful.

" **Ipecacuanhae compositus** (1 Opium, Ipecac 1 in 10)

B. P. Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

" **Jalapae compositus** (1 in 3)

Dose: 20—60 grn. (1.2—4.0 grm.).

" **Kino compositus** (1 Opium in 20)

Dose: 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).

" **Opii compositus** (1 Opium in 10)

Dose: 2—5 grn (0.12—0.3 grm.).

" **Rhei compositus** (1 in 4½)

Dose: 20—60 grn. (1.2—4.0 grm.).

" **Scammonii compositus** (1 in 2)

Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.).

" **Sodae Tartaratae effervescens** (Seidlitz Powder)

Powd. A. contains Tartarated Soda 120 grn. (7.5 grm.) and Bicarbonate of Sodium 40 grn. (2.5 grm.) mixed. **Powder B.** contains 38 grn. (2.4 grm.) Tartaric acid. **Dose:** **Powd. A.** dissolved in half a pint (250 cc.) of water and **powd. B.** then added.

" **Tragacanthae compositus** (1 in 6)

Dose: 20—60 grn. (1.2—4.0 grm.).

Pyoktanin, Blue. — Powder. — Also, Pencils.

PENTA- and HEXA-METHYL-PARAROSANILINE HYDROCHLORATE, Merck.
— Non poisonous, violet, cryst. powd.; nearly odorl.; solut. very

diffusible in animal fluids. — SOL. in 12 parts 90% glycerine, 75 water, 12 Spirit; insol. in ether. — Antiseptic, Disinfectant, Analgesic. — USES: Surgery, ophthalmiatric and otiatric practice, diseases of throat and nose, gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, varicose ulcers, burns, wounds, malignant and syphilitic neoplasms, conjunctivitis, etc. Stains removed by soap, rubbing well and washing with alcohol. — DOSE: In pyloric carcinoma. 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) in caps.: at first once daily, then 2, finally 3 t. a day. — EXTERN. pure, or 1:1000—1:100 solut.

Pyoktanin, Yellow. — Powder. — Also, Pencils.

AMIDO-TETRAMETHYL-DIAMIDO-DIPHENYL-METHANE HYDROCHLORATE, *Merck*; APYONINE; AURAMINE. — Yellow powd. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Antiseptic, Disinfectant. — USES: Considerably weaker than the blue, and principally employed in diseases of skin and in ophthalmiatric practice. Externally: pure or in ointm. 2%. —

Pyrethrum — U. S. P.

PHLEBOTOMY.—Topical Sialogogue; not used internally.—*Preparations*: Tr. (1:5).

Pyramidone.

DIMETHYLAMIDOPHENYL-DI-METHYL-PYRAZOLONE. — Yellowish white cryst. sol. in water. Antipyretic and analgetic. Dose: 8—12 grn. (0.5—0.75 grm.) daily.

Pyrantine.

PARAETHOXYPHENYLSUCCINIMIDE. — Antipyretic and sedative. — Dose: 16—48 grn. (1.0—3.0 grm.) per day.

Pyridine Merck.

Colorl., limpid, hygroscopic liq.: empyreumatic odor; sharp taste. — MISCIBLE with water, alcohol, ether, fatty oils, etc. — Respiratory sedative, Antigonorrhoeic, Antiseptic. — USES: Asthma, angina pectoris, dyspnea, gonorrhoea, etc. Contra-indicated in heart weakness. — Dose: 2—10 drops, several t. daily in water. Usually by *inhalation*; 45—75 m (3—5 grm.) evaporated spontaneously in room. As urethral *injection*, 1/3% solnt.; as *paint*, 10% solut.

Pyrogallol, — see ACID, PYROGALLIC.

Quassia — P. B.

Dose: 10—30 grm. (0.6—2.0 grm.).—*Preparations*: Ext. [D., 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.)]; F. E. (1:1); Tr. (1:27); Dose: 1/2—2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.). Infus. (1:80) Dose: 1—2 oz (30—60 cc.).—Used by enema as tonic.

Quassin, Merck. — C. P.

Intensely bitter cryst. or powd. — SOL. in alcohol, chloroform; slightly in water. — Tonic, Stimulant. — USES: Invigorate digestive organs. — Dose: 1/30—1/3 grn. (0.002—0.02 grm.).

Quillaja — U. S. P.

SOAP BARK.—Expectorant, Antiparasitic, Antihidrotic.—*Preparations*: Tr. (1:5). — Dose: 30—60 m (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Quinalgen.

ANALGEN. — Derivative of quinoline. — Wh., tasteless, insol. powd. — Anodyne. — USES: Sciatica, migraine, gout, rheumatism, etc. — Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Quinidine Merck.

CHINIDINE; CONCHININE — From some species of Cinchona bark. — Colorl. prisms; effloresce on exposure. — SOL. in 20 parts alcohol.

30 parts ether, 2000 water. — Antiperiodic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic, Tonic. — USES: Remittent and intermittent fevers, especially of children. Substitute for quinine. Salts less agreeable to take, but more prompt in action. — Dose: Children, $\frac{1}{2}$ –5 grn. (0.03–0.3 grm.); adults, 1–20 grn. (0.06–1.2 grm.); best taken in syrup. — MAX. D.: 40 grn. (2.5 grm.).

Quinidine Sulphate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 8 parts alcohol, 14 parts chloroform, 100 parts water. — Dose: Tonic, $\frac{1}{2}$ –3 grn. (0.03–0.2 grm.), 3 t. daily, in pill; antiperiodic, 20 grn. (1.2 grm.); for a cold, 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.), in caps.

Quinine (Alkaloid) Merck.

The salts are usually prescribed. For hypodermic use, the bisulphate, dihydrochlorate, hydrochloro-sulphate, or carbamidated hydrochlorate is to be preferred. — Dose: Tonic, $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.1 grm.) 3 t. daily; antiperiodic, 3–8–15 grn. (0.3–0.5–1.0 grm.) 6–12 hrs. before paroxysm; antipyretic, 15–30 grn. (1.0–2.0 grm.) in the course of an hour.

Quinine Arseniate.

Dose: $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 grm.).

Quinine Bisulphate.

SOL. in 10 parts water, 32 parts alcohol; eligible for subcutaneous use. — NASAL INJECTION (in hay fever). 0.2% aqueous solut. — Dose: Same as of quinine alkaloid.

Quinine Dihydrochlorate Merck.

Well adapted to subcutaneous injection, on account of solubility. — Dose: Same as of quinine alkaloid.

Quinine Glycerino-phosphate Merck.

Colorl. needles: 68% quinine. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Nerveine, chiefly in malarial neurasthenia, malnutrition, or neuralgia. — Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.), 3 t. daily, in pills.

Quinine Hydrobromate Merck.

Dose: Same as of quinine alkaloid.

Quinine Hydrochlorate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 3 parts alcohol, 9 parts chloroform, 34 parts water. — Dose: Same as of quinine alkaloid.

Quinine Hydrochloro-sulphate Merck.

SOL. in about 1 part water. — USED subcutaneously; less painful hypodermically than any other salt of quinine. — Dose: Same as of quinine alkaloid.

Quinine Salicylate Merck.

White, bitter cryst. — SOL. in 20 parts alcohol, chloroform, 120 parts ether, 225 parts water. — Antiseptic, Antipyretic, Analgesic. — USES: Typhoid, rheumatism, lumbago, and muscular pain from cold. — Dose: 2–30 grn. (0.1–2.0 grm.), in pill or caps.

Quinine Sulphate Merck. — P. B.

Dose: same as of quinine alkaloid.

Quinine Tannate Merck. — Neutral and Tasteless.

Light-brown, insol. powd. — USED chiefly for children. — Dose: (Children): 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.), with chocolate, in powd. or tablets.

Quinine Valerianate Merck.

Slight odor of valerian. — SOL. in 5 parts alcohol, 100 parts water. — Nervetonic, Antipyretic, etc. — USES: Hemiplegia and debilitated or malarial condition with a nervous state or hysteria. — Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 grm.).

Quinine & Urea Hydrochlorate Merck.

CARBAMIDATED QUININE DIHYDROCHLORATE. — Colorl. cryst. — SOL. freely in water, alcohol. — Used by INJECTION: 2—8 grn. (0.1—0.5 grm.).

(Also, a complete line of the other Salts of Quinine.)

Quinoidine Merck.

CHINOIDINE. — Very bitter, brownish-black mass. — SOL. in diluted acids, alcohol, chloroform. — Antiperiodic, Tonic, etc. — USES: Intermittent and remittent fevers. Best taken between paroxysms. — Dose: 2—15 grn. (0.1—1.0 grm.).

Quinosol.

POTASSIUM ONYQUINOLINSULPHONATE. — Yellow cryst., sol. in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. Antiseptic. Used externally in surgery (1%—0.1% solutions) externally in lepra, favism etc. — Dose: 16—32 grn. (1—2.0 grm.) per day.

Resin — U. S. P.

RESIN; COLOPRONY — Vulnerary; Irritant. — Preparations: Oerate (83 per cent.); Plaster (10 per cent.).

Resin, Jalap, Merck. — P. B. — True, Brown.

HEAVY JALAP RESIN. — SOL. in alcohol; partly solut. in ether. — Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.).

Resin, Podophyllum, Merck. — P. B. Perfectly and Clearly Sol. in Alcohol and Ammonia.

PODOPHYLLIN. — In habitual constipation, small continued doses act best. — Dose: $\frac{1}{30}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$ grn. (0.002—0.004 grm.) frequently, $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.) single dose. In acute constipation, from $\frac{3}{4}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.045—0.09 grm.) can be given.

Resin, Scammony, Merck. — White, and Brown.

Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 grm.). As a drastic purgative 4 grn. (0.2 grm.) at once.

Resinol. — (Not Retinol!)

UNGUENTUM RESINOL. — Not completely defined. — (Stated: "Combination of active principle of Juniperus oxycedrus and a synthetical derivative of the coal-tar series, with lanolin-petrolatum base. — Antipruritic, Antiphlogistic, Dermic. — EXTERN.: pure, night and morning.")

Resorcin Merck. — Resublimed or Recryst.

White cryst.; reddish on exposure; unpleasant sweet taste. — SOL. in 0.5 part alcohol, 0.6 part water; ether, glycerine. — Antiseptic, Antispasmodic, Antipyretic, Anti-emetic, Antizymotic. — USES: Intern., for vomiting, seasickness, asthma, dyspepsia, gastric ulcer, cholera infantum, hay-fever, diarrhea, whooping-cough, cystitis, and diphtheria; extern., inflammatory diseases of skin, eyes, throat, nose, mouth, urethra, vagina, erysipelas etc. — Dose: Seasickness, chronic gastric catarrh, cholera nostras, or cholera morbus, 2—3 grn.

(0.1—0.2 grm.), every 1—2 hours, in solut. or powder; *ordinary* 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) several t. daily; *antipyretic*, 15—30 grn. (1.0—2.0 grm.). — MAX. D.: 45 grn. (3 grm.). — EXTERN. in 5—30% solut.

Retinol Merck.

ROSIN OIL. — Viscid, yellow, oily liq. — SOL. in ether, oils, alcohol, oil turpentine, glycerine. — Antiseptic. — USES: *Intern.*, veneral affections; *extern.*, oint or liniment in skin diseases, and injection for gonorrhoea; also solvent of phosphorus, salol, camphor, naphthol, carbolic acid, etc. Recommended as excipient for phosphorus. — Dose: 5—10 m (0.3—0.6 cc.), 4—6 t. daily, in capsules. — EXTERN.: 10—50% oint.

Rhamnus Frangula.

Preparation: Rhamnin (Extr. Rhamni frangulae liquid) Laxative in obstinate cases of constipation. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz, 3 dr. (15—40 cc.). —

Rhamnus Purshianus, — see Cascara sagrada.

Rhubarb — P. B.

Dose: Tonic, 8—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.), *lax.*, 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.); *purg.*, 20—40 grn. (1.2—2.5 grm.). — *Preparations*: Ext. [D., 3—6 grn. (0.3—0.4 grm.)]. Infus (1:40) Dose: 1—2 oz (30—60 cc.); Pil. cps. Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.); Pulv. cps. Dose: 20—60 grn. (1.2—4 grm.); Syrup. Dose: 1—4 dr. (4—15 cc.); Tr. (1:10) Dose: as a stomachic 1—2 dr. (4—9 cc.), as a purgative $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz (15—30 cc.); Vin. (1:14) Dose: 1—2 dr. (4—8 cc.).

Rhus Glabra.

SUMACH BERRIES. — Astringent. — *Preparation*: F. E. [D., 30—60 min. (2—4 cc.)].

Rhus Toxicodendron.

POISON IVY; POISON OAK. — Alterative, Cerebral and Spinal Stimulant. — Used mostly as 20 per cent. tr., 5—30 min. (0.3—2.0 cc.) per dose.

Rhus aromatica

Sweet sumach. Used in cnuresis and atonic diarrhoea. Dose of the Fluid extr. (1:1): 10—30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.) three times daily.

Rochelle salt, — see POTASSIUM & SODIUM TARTRATE.

Rose Red — P. B.

Astringent. — *Preparations*: Confect. (1:4); Dose: 30—60 grn. (2—4.0 grm.). Inf. acidum (1:40) Dose: 1—2 oz (30—60.0 cc.). Syr. (1:17 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Rubidium Iodide Merck.

White cryst. — SOL. in water. — Alterative. — USES: As potassium iodide. Does not derange stomach. — Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.).

Rubidium & Ammonium Bromide Merck.

White, or yellowish-white, powd.; cooling; pungent, saline after-taste. — SOL. in water. — Anti-epileptic, Sedative, Hypnotic. — USES: Epilepsy, and as soporific, instead of potassium bromide. — Dose: *Anti-epileptic*, 60—120 grn. (4.0—8.0 grm.) daily, in solut.; *hypnotic*, 60—75 grn. (4.0—5.0 grm.).

Rubus — U. S. P.

BLACKBERRY. — Astringent. — *Preparations*: F. E. [D., 30—60 min. (2—4.0 grm.)]; Syr. (25 per cent. F. E.).

Rumex — U. S. P.

YELLOW RUCK. — Alterative, Antiscorbutic. — *Preparation*: F. E. [D., 15—60 min. (1.0—4.0 cc.)].

Saccharin Tablets Merck.

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

Saccharin. — Refined.

BENZOYL-SULPHONIC IMIDE, *Fahlberg*; (Glusidum.) — White powd.; over 500 times as sweet as cane sugar. — SOL. in 50 parts ether, 30 parts alcohol, 230 parts water. Alkaline carbonates increase solubility in water. — Non-fermentable Sweetener. — USES: Sweeten food of diabetics and dyspeptics: cover taste of bitter and acrid remedies. — Dose: 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.) several t. daily, in solut. with sodium bicarbonate; or, preferably, in caps. or cachets, followed by a draught of water.

Saccharine soluble.

Sodii Saccharinas. Crystalline powd. 450 times as sweet as cane sugar, soluble in water. Sweetener and Intestinal antiseptic. Dose: 16 grn. (1.0 grm.) 1–2 t. a day in wafers.

Saffron — P. B.

Dose: 10–20 grn. — Preparation: Tr. (1:20). Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2–8 cc.).

Salep.

MUCILAGINOUS AND NUTRIENT. — Preparations: Mucilago (1:100).

Salicin Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 28 parts water, 30 parts alcohol. — Tonic, Antiperiodic, Antirheumatic. — USES: Rheumatism, malaria, general malaise, and chorea — Dose: 3–20 grn. (0.2–1.2 grm.). — MAX. D.: 150 grn. (10 grm.) daily.

Saliformin.

HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE SALICYLATE, *Merck*; FORMIN SALICYLATE. — White, cryst. powd., of agreeable acidulous taste. — SOL. easily in water or alcohol. — Uric-acid Solvent and Genito-urinary Antiseptic. — USES: Gout, gravel, cystitis, etc. — Dose: 15–30 grn. (1.0–2.0 grm.) daily.

Salipyrine.

ANTIPYRINE SALICYLATE. — Wh. powd.; odorl., sweetish taste. — SOL. in 250 parts water, in alcohol, chloroform, ether. — Antirheumatic, Analgesic. — Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2 grm.), in cachets.

Saligallol.

PYROGALLOL DISALICYLATE. — Resinous solid. — SOL. in 6 parts acetone, 15 parts chloroform. — Skin varnish, of weak pyrogallol effect. — USES; Chiefly as vehicle for engallol, eurobin, and other dermics applicable as varnish. — EXTERN.: 2–5% solut. in acetone.

Salol Merck. — P. B.

PHENOL SALICYLATE. — SOL. in 0.3 part ether; chloroform, 10 parts alcohol; fatty oils; almost insol. in water. — Antiseptic, Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, etc. — USES: *Intern.*, typhoid fever, diarrhea, dysentery, fermentative dyspepsia, rheumatism, grip, and cystitis; *extern.*, wounds, burns, sores, etc. Coating for enteric pills; such pills should be taken one hour or more after meals, and no oil with them. — Dose: 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.); as *antipyretic*, 30–45 grn. (2.0–3.0 grm.).

Salophen.

ACETYL-PARA-AMIDOPHENOL SALICYLATE. — Wh., odorl., tastel. leaflets or powd.; 51% salicylic acid. — SOL. in alcohol, ether; insol. in water. — Antirheumatic. — Dose: 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.).

Salt, Epsom, — see MAGNESIUM SULPHATE.

Salt, Glauber, — see SODIUM SULPHATE.

Salt, Rochelle, — see SODIUM AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE.

Saltpeter, — see POTASSIUM NITRATE.

Salvia.

ВЛЮК. — Tonic, Astringent, Stimulant, Anhydrotic. — **Dose:** 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.) as infus. (1:30) or fl. ext. (1:1). Tr. powerful anhydrotic **Dose:** 30–50 $\overline{17}$ (2.0–3.5 cc.) 2 hours previous to the expected appearance of the sweating.

Sambucus — P. B.

ВЛЮК. — Stimulant, Diuretic, Diaphoretic. — **Dose:** 4–8 drams (15–30.0 cc.), in infus. drank hot.

Sanguinaria.

BLOOD ROOT. — Expectorant, Emetic. — **Dose:** 3–20 grn. (0.2–1.2 grm.). — *Preparations:* F. E. (1:1); Tr. (15:100). — See also, Sanguinarine.

Sanguinarine Merck.

Small, white needles; acrid, burning taste. — SOL. in chloroform, alcohol, ether. — Expectorant, Alterative, Emetic. — **USES:** Chiefly as expectorant; also in dyspepsia, debility, etc. — **Dose:** *Expectorant*, $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.005–0.0075 grm.), in solut.; *alterative*, $\frac{1}{6}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.01–0.015 grm.), *emetic*, $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 grn. (0.03–0.06 grm.).

Sanguinarine Nitrate Merck.

Red powd. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — **USES, DOSES, ETC.,** same as alkaloid.

Sanguinarine Sulphate Merck.

Red powd. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — **USES, DOSES, ETC.,** same as alkaloid.

Santonin Merck. — P. B.

ANHYDROUS SANTONINIC ACID. — SOL. in 4 parts chloroform, 40 parts alcohol, 140 parts ether, 5000 parts water. — **Dose:** 2–5 grn. (0.1–0.3 grm.) children of 2 years, $\frac{1}{4}$ – $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.015–0.03 grm.) in Castor oil. — *Preparation:* Troches [$\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) each].

Santoninoxim.

Crystalline powd. soluble in alcohol. Vermicide. **Dose:** Children $\frac{3}{4}$ –2 grn. (0.045–0.1 grm.). Adults 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) divided in two doses followed by a cathartic.

Sarsaparilla — P. B.

Preparations: Decoct. (1:8) **Dose:** 2–10 oz (60–300 cc.); Comp. Decoct. [D., 2–10 oz (60–300 cc.); F. E. 2–4 dr. (8–15 cc.); Comp. F. E. [D., 1–4 dr. (4–15 cc.)].

Sassafras.

Carminative, Aromatic Stimulant. — *Preparation:* Oil [D., 1–3 min. (0.06–0.2 cc.)].

Scoparius — U. S. P.

ВЛОУН ТРОС. — Diuretic, Purgative. — *Preparations:* Decoct. (1:20) **Dose:** 2–4 oz (60–120 cc.); Succous, **Dose:** 1–2 dr. (4–8.0 cc.). — See also, Sparteine.

Scopolamine (Hyoscine) Hydrobromate Merck.

Colorl, hygroscopic cryst. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Mydriatic, Sedative. — **USES:** *Extern.*, in ophthalmology, $\frac{1}{110}$ – $\frac{1}{50}$ 0/0 solut.; *subcutaneously* for the insane. — **INJECTION:** $\frac{1}{300}$ – $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0.0002–0.0006 grm.) for the insane. **MAX. D.** internally: $\frac{1}{120}$ grn. (0.0005 grm.) single; $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 grm.) per day. — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach pump, muscarine, tannin, animal charcoal, cathartics, etc.

Scutellaria.

SCULLCAP. — Sedative, Antispasmodic. — *Preparation*: F. E. [D., 30–60 min. (2–4.0 cc.)].

Senega — P. B.

Preparation: Syr. (20 per cent. F. E.). Infus. (1:20) *Dose*: 1–2 oz (30–60 cc.); Tr. (1:8) *Dose*: ½–2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.).

Senna — P. B.

Dose: of the powd. 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.). — *Preparations*: Confect. [D., 1–2 drams (4–8 grm.); F. E. (1:1); Comp. Mixt. [D., 1–1½ oz (30–38 cc.); Syr. (1:5). Enters into Comp. Licorice Powd. Tr. *Dose*: 1–4 dr. (4–15 cc.); Inf. (1:10) *Dose*: 1–2 oz (30–60 cc.).

Serpentaria — P. B.

VIRGINIA SNAKE-ROOT. — Tonic, Antiperiodic, Diaphoretic. — *Dose*: 10–15 grn. (0.6–1.0 grm.). — *Preparations*: Inf. (1:40) *Dose*: 1–2 oz (30.0–60 cc.); Tr. (1:5) *Dose*: ½–1 dr. (2–4 cc.).

Serum, Antituberculous, Maragliano's. — (Only in 1 Cc. [16 min.] tubes.)

Antitoxin against Pulmonary Tuberculosis. — *Dose* (subcutaneous): In *apyretic* cases, 16 ℥ (1 cubic centimetre) every other day for 10 days, then daily for 10 days, and 30 ℥ (2 cc.) twice a day thereafter until sweats have entirely subsided, when 16 ℥ (1 cc.) are injected for a month every other day, and finally once a week for a year. In *febrile* cases, if the fever be slight and intermittent, dosage the same as above; if continuous and intense, inject 160 ℥ (10 cc.) and if there be a marked fall of temperature repeat in a week, and so continue until fever is gone, then inject 16–32 ℥ (1–2 cc.) daily.

Serum Antileproous acc. to Dr. Carrasquilla

Antitoxin against leprosy. *Dose*: by injection 8 ℥ (0.5 cc.); in the course of 4 weeks; this dose is gradually increased to 5 dr. (20 cc.)

Serum acc. to Dr. Calmette against snake-poison.

Dose by injection: 2½ dr. (10 cc.) for children, 5 dr. (20 cc.) for adults in conjunction with the injection of 2–2½ dr. (8–10 cc.) of a solution of chlorinated lime (1:60).

Silver Chloride Merck.

White powd.; blackens on exposure to light. — SOL. in ammonia, potassium thiosulphate, potassium cyanide. — Antiseptic, Nerve-sedative. — *USES*: Chorea, gastralgia, epilepsy, pertussis, diarrhea, and various neuroses. — *Dose*: ½–1½ grn. (0.03–0.1 grm.), in pills. — *MAX. D.*: 3 grn. (0.18 grm.).

Silver Citrate Merck.

White, dry powd. — SOL. in about 4000 parts water. — Antiseptic Astringent. — *USES*: Wounds, gonorrhoea, etc. — *APPLIED* in 1–20/0 oint., or 1–2:4000 solut. — Always prepare solut. fresh!

Silver, colloidal (Crede's).

Metallic soluble silver. Powerful antiseptic. — Used in Sepsis, Erysipel, Lymphangitis, Cellulitis, etc. — Applied externally in form of Crede's Ointment (10 in 100). — Internally. — *Dose*: ¼ grn. (0.02 grm.) in pills. 2 or 3. t daily.

Silver Cyanide Merck.

SOL. in solut's of potassium cyanide, ammonia, sodium thiosulphate. — Antiseptic, Sedative. — *USES*: Epilepsy, chorea. — *Dose*: ¼₆₀–¼₂₀ grn. (0.001–0.003 grm.), in pills. — *ANTIDOTES*: Ammonia, chlorine. mixture of ferric and ferrous sulphates, artificial respiration, stomach siphon.

Silver Iodide Merck.

SOL. in solut. potassium iodide or cyanide, ammonium thiosulphate. — **ALTERATIVE.** — **USES:** Gastralgia and syphilis. — **DOSE:** $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.), in pills.

Silver Lactate Merck.

Small needles or powd. — SOL. in 20 parts water. — **ANTISEPTIC** Astringent. — **USES:** Sore throat, gonorrhoea, etc. — **APPLIED** in 1—2:4000 solut.

Silver Nitrate Merck. — P. B. — Cryst.

SOL. in 0.6 part water, 26 parts alcohol. **DOSE:** $\frac{1}{6}$ — $\frac{1}{3}$ grn. (0.01—0.02 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) single, 3 grn. (0.18 grm.) daily. — **ANTIDOTES:** Solut. common salt, sal ammoniac, mucilaginous drinks, emetics, stomach siphon, white of egg, milk, etc. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** organic matter, hydrochloric acid, chlorides, phosphates, arsenites, opium, extracts, resins, essential oils, tannin, etc.

Silver Nitrate, Moulded (Fused), Merck. — P. B.

LUNAR CAUSTIC. Used almost externally as caustic.

Silver Nitrate, Diluted, Merck. — P. B.

Argenti et Potassii Nitras. — **MITIGATED CAUSTIC.** — 31 $\frac{1}{3}$ % silver nitrate.

Silver Oxide Merck. — P. B.

DOSE: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 grn. (0.03—0.12 grm.) in a pill, made with Kaolin Mass or, best mixed with some chalk and put up in capsules. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Ammonia, creosote, tannin, acids. — **CAUTION:** Do not triturate with oxidizable matter; may cause explosion!

Soap — P. B.

WHITE CASTILE SOAP. — Detergent, Laxative. — **DOSE:** 3—10 grn. up to 32 grn. (0.2—0.6—2.0 grm.) in pills. — **Preparations:** Lin.; Plaster. Pil. cps. 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) Opium powder in 6 nearly.

Soap, Soft — P. B.

GREEN SOAP. — Not used internally. — **Preparation:** Lin.

Sodium Acetate Merck.

SOL. in 1.4 parts water, 30 parts alcohol. — Diuretic. — **DOSE:** 15—80 grn. (1—5.0 grm.).

Sodium Arseniate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 4 parts water, 2 parts glycerine. — **DOSE:** $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.004 0.0075 grm.). — **Preparation:** Solut. (1%). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, fresh ferric hydrate, dialyzed iron, ferric hydrate and magnesia, demulcents, stimulants, warmth, etc.

Sodium Benzoate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in about 2 parts water, 45 parts alcohol. — Antirheumatic, Antipyretic, Antiseptic. — **USES:** Rheumatism, gout, uremia, cystitis, lithemia, tonsillitis, colds, etc. — **DOSE:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).

Sodium Bicarbonate Merck. — P. B.

DOSE: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). — **Preparation:** Troches (3 grn.) [0.2 grm.]. — **CAUTION:** Should not be given as acid-antidote, as it evolves large quantities of carbon dioxide gas.

Sodium Bisulphite Merck.

SOL. in 4 parts water, 72 parts alcohol. — Antiseptic. — **USES:** Intern., sore mouth, diphtheria, yeasty vomiting; extern., skin diseases. — **DOSE:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).

Sodium Borate Merck. — P. B.

BORAX; SODIUM PYROBORATE; so called "SODIUM BIBORATE". — SOL. in 16 parts water; 1 part glycerine. — USES: *Intern.*, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, epilepsy, uric-acid diathesis; *extern.*, sore mouth, conjunctivitis, urethritis, etc. — Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—2.5 grm.). — Preparations: Glyccrinum (1:8); Mel (1:7).

Sodium Borate, Neutral, Merck.

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

Sodium Borobenzoate Merck. — N. F.

White, cryst. powd. — SOL. in water. — Antiseptic, Antilithic, Diuretic. — USES: Rheumatism, gravel, and puerperal fever. Dose: 30—120 grn. (2.0—8.0 grm.).

Sodium Bromide. — P. B.

SOL. in 1.2 parts water, 13 parts alcohol. — Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).

Sodium Carbonate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 1.6 parts water, 1 part glycerine. — Dose: 5—30 grn. (0.3—2.0 grm.). — ANTIDOTES: Acetic acid, lemon juice, olive oil, etc.

Sodium Chloride. — Common salt.

Dose: as a tonic 10—60 grn. (0.6—4.0 grm.) as a cathartic 120—240 grn. (8—15 grm.). So called: physiological solution of common Salt: 0.4% Sodium Chloride 0.3% Sodium Carbonate.

Sodium Chlorate Merck. — P. B.

Colorl. cryst.; odorl; cooling, saline taste. — SOL. in 1.1 parts water, 5 parts glycerine, 100 parts alcohol. — Deodorant, Antiseptic, Alterative. — USES: *Intern.*, diphtheria, tonsillitis, pharyngeal and laryngeal inflammation, stomatitis, gastric cancer, mercurial ptialism, etc.; *extern.*, as wash, gargle or injection. — Dose: 2—8 grn. (0.1—0.5 grm.). — INCOMPATIBLES: Organic matters, easily oxidizable substances. — CAUTION: Do not triturate with sulphur or phosphorus, or any combustible substance; severe explosion may occur!

Sodium Choleate Merck.

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

Sodium Cinnamate Merck, — C. P. — see: also Hetol.

White powd. — SOL. in water. — Antitubercular, like cinnamic acid. — INJECTION (intravenous or parenchymatous): $\frac{1}{3}$ —1 grn. (0.02—0.06 grm.) in 5% solut., twice a week.

Sodium Dithio-salicylate, Beta-, Merck.

Grayish-white, hygroscopic powd. — SOL. in water. — Antineuralgic. Antirheumatic. — USES: *Intern.*, sciatica, gonorrhoeal rheumatism, etc. — Dose: 1—10 grn. (0.06—0.6 grm.).

Sodium Ethylate, Liquid, Merck. — P. B.

Colorl. syrupy liq.; turns brown on keeping. — Escharotic. — USES: Warts, nevi, etc. — APPLIED with glass rod, pure. Chloroform arrests caustic action.

Sodium Ethylate, Dry, Merck.

White or brownish, hygroscopic powd. — ACTION AND USES: As above. — APPLIED in solut. 1:3 absolute alcohol.

Sodium Fluoride Merck. — Pure.

Clear cryst. — SOL. in water. — Antispasmodic, Antiperiodic, Antiseptic. — USES: *Intern.*, epilepsy, malaria, tuberculosis; *extern.*, antiseptic dressing for wounds and bruises; as month wash, in vaginitis, etc. — Does not attack nickel-plated instruments. — Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ — $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.005—0.01 grm.), in solut. with sodium bicarbonate. — APPLIED externally: *Wounds*, in $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{10}$ 0/0 solnt.; *mouth-wash*, etc., in $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 0/0 solnt.

Sodium Formiate Merck.

White, deliquescent cryst. — SOL. in water, glyccrine. — USES: Hypodermically in surgical tuberculosis. — INJECTION (parenchymatous): *Children*, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 grm.) in solnt., every 7—10 days; *adults*, 3 grn. (0.2 grm.), every 7—10 days.

Sodium Glycerino-phosphate Merck. — 50 0/0 Solut.

Yellowish liq. — SOL. in water. — USES: Deficient nerve-nutrition, neurasthenia, phosphaturia, convalescence from influenza, etc. — INJECTION: 3—4 grn. (0.2—0.25 grm.) daily, in physiological solut. sodium chloride.

Sodium Hippurate Merck.

White powd. — USES: In chachexias, and diseases due to uric-acid diathesis. — Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.).

Sodium Hydrate Merck.

SODIUM HYDROXIDE; CAUSTIC SODA. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 grn. (0.03—0.06 grm.), freely diluted. — *Preparation*: Solut (5 0/0). — ANTIDOTES: Water, and then vinegar, or lemon juice.

Sodium Hypophosphite Merck. — Purified.

SOL. in 1 part water, 30 parts alcohol. — Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.).

Sodium Hyposulphite, — see SODIUM THIOSULPHATE.**Sodium Iodide Merck. — P. B.**

SOL. in about 1 part water, 3 parts alcohol. — USES: Rheumatism, pneumonia, tertiary syphilis, asthma, chronic bronchitis, scrofula, etc. — Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 grm.).

Sodium Naphtolate, Beta-, Merck.

MICROCIDIN. — Yellowish to white powd. — SOL. in 3 parts water. — USES: Surgical antiseptic on bandages, etc. — APPLIED in 3—5 0/0 aqueous solut.

Sodium Nitrate Merck. — P. B.

CHILI SALTPETER. — SOL. in 1.3 parts water, 100 parts alcohol. — USES: *Intern.*, inflammatory condition of intestines, dysentery, etc.; *extern.*, rheumatism, 1.3 aqueous solut. — Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.).

Sodium Nitrite Merck. — P. B.

White sticks; mildly saline taste. — SOL. in 1.5 parts water; slightly in alcohol. — Antispasmodic, Diaphoretic, Diuretic closely approaches the action of nitroglycerine. — USES: Angina pectoris, dropsy, and diseases of genito-urinary organs. — Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.).

Sodium Oleate.

White powd. dissolving freely in water. — **Uses:** Energic stimulant of the liver and the secretion of the bilc. — **Dose:** 32 grn. (2 grm.) a day.

Sodium Paracresotate Merck.

Microcryst. powd.; bitter taste. — **SOL.** in 24 parts warm water. — **Antipyretic, Intestinal Antiseptic, Analgesic.** — **Uses:** Acute gastric catarrh, acute rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever, etc. — **Dose:** 2—20 grn. (0.1—1.2 grm.), according to age, 3 t. daily, in aqueous solut. with extract licorice.

Sodium Permanganate.

Black granular powder soluble in water. Antidote for morphia and phosphorus poisoning. Washing the stomach with 16 oz. (500 cc.) of a 0.2% solution; simultaneously administering internally the same quantity of the solution.

Sodium Phosphate Merck. — P. B.

Colorl. cryst. — **SOL.** in about 20 parts water. — **Uses:** Chronic, rheumatism, stimulant of biliary secretion, mild laxative, and vesical calculi. — **Dose:** 5—40 grn. (0.3—2.5 grm.); as laxative, $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 ounce (15—30.0 grm.).

Sodium Pyrophosphate Merck.

SOL. in 10 parts water. — **Uses:** Lithiasis. — **Dose:** 5—40 grn. (0.3—2.5 grm.).

Sodium Salicylate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 1 part water, 6 parts alcohol; glycerine. — **Dose:** 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). — **MAX D.:** 60 grn. (4.0 grm.). — **INCOMPATIBLES:** Ferric salts.

Sodium Salicylate Merck. — From Oil Wintergreen.

USES, etc., as above.

Sodium Santoninate Merck.

Stellate groups of needles, mildly saline and somewhat bitter taste; turn yellow on exposure to light. — **SOL.** in 3 parts water, 12 parts alcohol. — **Anthelmintic.** — **Uses:** Instead of santonin; less powerful. — **Dose (adult):** 2—6 grn. (0.1—0.4 grm.), in keratinized pills; children 4—10 years old, 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 grm.).

Sodium Silico-fluoride Merck.

White cryst. or granular powd. — **SOL.** in 200 parts water. — **Antiseptic, Germicide, Deodorant, Styptic.** — **Uses:** *Extern.*, wounds, carious teeth, cystitis, gonorrhoea, for irrigating cavities, and in gynecological practice. — **APPLIED** in $\frac{1}{5}$ % solut.

Sodium Sulphate Merck. — P. B. — Cryst. or Dried.

GLAUBER'S SALT. — **SOL.** in 3 parts water; glycerine. — **Dose:** *Cryst.*, 2—8 drams (8—30.0 grm.); *dried*, 1—4 drams (4—15 grm.).

Sodium Sulphite Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 4 parts water, sparingly in alcohol. — **Uses:** Skin diseases, sore mouth, diphtheria, sarcina ventriculi, and chronic mercurial affections. — **Dose:** 5—20 grn. (0.3—1.2 grm.).

Sodium Sulpho-carbolate Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 5 parts water, 132 parts alcohol. — Antiseptic, Disinfectant. — USES: *Intern.*, dyspepsia, phthisis, typhoid fever, dysentery, etc.; *extern.*, gonorrhoea, putrid wounds, etc. — Dose: 10—15 grn. (0.6—1.0 grm.). — EXTERN.: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1% solut.

Sodium Tartrate Merck. — C. P.

White cryst. — SOL. in water. — USES: Tastel substitute for Epsom salt. — Dose: 4—8 drams (15—30.0 grm.).

Sodium and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle salt; Sal Seignette).

Powerful intestinal stimulant. — Dose: 2—4 dr. (8—15 grm.).

Sodium Tellurate Merck.

White powd. — SOL. in water, — Antihidrotic, Antiseptic, Antipyretic. — USES: Night-sweats of phthisis; gastric ulcerations, rheumatism, and typhoid fever; causes garlic odour of the exhalation. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.015—0.045 grm.), in alcoholic mixture or elixir.

Sodium Thiosulphate Merck (*Sodium Hyposulphite*, P. B.).

SOL. in 1 part water. — USES: Parasitic skin diseases, sore mouth, sarcina ventriculi, diarrhea, flatulent dyspepsia, etc. — Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.). — INCOMPATIBLES: Iodine, acids.

Sodium Valerianate. — P. B. 1885.

White mass, soluble in $2\frac{1}{2}$ of Water. — Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.) in pill with glueose.

Solanin Merck. — Pure.

Colorl., lustrous, fine needles; bitter taste. — Analgesic, Nerve-sedative. — USES: Neuralgia, vomiting of pregnancy, bronchitis, asthma, painful gastric affections, epileptoid tremors, locomotor ataxia, etc. — Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ —1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.). — MAX. D.: $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.1 grm.) single. 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) daily.

Solutions (Official Liquors).**Solution, Aluminium Acetate, Merck.**

8% basic aluminium acetate. — Clear, colorl. liq. — Antiseptic, Astringent. — USES: *Intern.*, diarrhea and dysentery; *extern.*, lotion for putrid wounds and skin affections, mouth wash. — Dose: 3—15 \mathcal{M} (0.2—1.0 grm.). — EXTERN., solut. 1:15; as mouth-wash or enema, 1:150.

Solution, Ammonium Acetate — P. B.

SPRIT MINDERERUS. — Diaphoretic, Antipyretic, Diuretic. — Dose: 2—6 drams (8—25.0 cc.); Children $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2—4.0 grm.).

Solution Ammonium Citrate — P. B. (1:4).

Dose: 2—6 f. dr. (8—25.0 cc.); Children $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2—4 cc.).

" **Antimony Chloride — P. B. (1:1.8).**

Spec. gr. 1.47. Caustic, never used internally.

" **Arsenical — P. B. (Arsenious acid 1:100).**

Dose: 2—8 \mathcal{M} (0.1—0.5 cc.).

" **(Liquor) Arseniol hydrochloricus — P. B. (Arsenious acid 1:100).**

Dose: 2—8 \mathcal{M} (0.1—0.5 cc.).

" **Arsenic and Mercurio Iodides — P. B. (Arsenious Iodide 1:100).**

Dose: 10—30 \mathcal{M} (0.6—2.0 cc.).

" **Atropine Sulphate. — [Atrop. sulph. P. B. 1:100].**

Dose: 1—4 \mathcal{M} (0.06—0.25 cc.).

Solution Bismuth and Ammonium Citrates — P. B. (Bism. Citr. 1:10).

Dose: 30–60 η (2–4 cc.).

Solution, Calcium Bisulphite, Merck.

Liq.; strong sulphurous odor. — Disinfectant, Antiseptic. — USES: *Extern.*, diluted with 4–8 t. weight water, in sore throat, diphtheria, vaginitis, endometritis, wounds, etc.

Solution, Calcium Chloride — P. B. (Calc. Chlor. anhydr. 1:5 $\frac{1}{2}$).

Dose: 15–50 η (1.0–3.0 cc.).

” **Chlorinated Lime** — P. B. (1:10).

Dose: 20–40 η (1.2–2.5 cc.), externally as lotion.

” **Calcium Saccharate** — P. B. (Lime 1:60).

Dose: 15–60 η (1.0–4.0 cc.) in milk.

” **Chlorine** — P. B. (1:167).

Dose: 10–20 η (0.6–1.2 cc.) in a wineglassful of water.

” **Cocaine Hydrochlorate** — P. B. (1:10).

Dose: 2–10 η (0.1–0.6 cc.).

” **Calcium Hydrate** — P. B. (5 grn. : 10 oz = 0.1%₁₀₀).

LIME WATER. — Antacid, Astringent. — Dose: 1–4 oz (30–120 cc.).

Solution, Fowler's, Merck, (Solut. Potassium Arsenite, U. S. P.).

Never give on an empty stomach! — Dose: 1–5 η (0.06–0.3 cc.). — ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon; freshly precipitated ferric hydrate; or ferric hydrate with magnesia; or saccharated ferric oxide; etc.

Solution Gutta Percha — P. B. (1:8).

Used only in the preparation of Charta Sinapis.

Solution, Hydrogen Peroxide.

3% H₂O₂ (= 10 vols. available O). — SOL. in all proportions water or alcohol. — Disinfectant, Deodorant, Styptic, Antizymotic. — USED chiefly *extern.*, in diphtheria, sore throat, wounds, gonorrhea, abscesses, etc.; *rarely inter.*: in flatulence, gastric affections, epilepsy, phthisical sweats, Hydrocyanic Intoxication, etc. — Dose: 1–4 fl. drs. (4–15 cc.), well dil. EXTERN: in 20% solut. to pure. — CAUTION: Keep cool and quiet. It rapidly deteriorates!

Solution, Iodine — P. B.

LUGOL'S SOLUTION. — 5 per cent. iodine, 10 per cent. potass. iodide. — Alterative. — Dose: 1–10 min. (0.06–0.6 grm.).

Solution, Iron Acetate strong — P. B. (1:9.4).

Dose: 1–8 η (0.06–0.5 cc.).

” **Iron Acetate** — P. B. (1:4).

Dose: 5–30 η (0.3–2.0 cc.).

” **Iron dialized** — P. B. (Ferric oxide 1:20).

Dose: 10–30 η (0.6–2.0 cc.).

Solution, Iron Albuminate, Merck.

Brown liq. — 0.4% iron. — Hematinic; easily assimilable. — USES: Anemia, chlorosis, etc. — Dose: 1–4 drams, with milk, before meals.

MERCK'S Solution of Iron Albuminate is superior to other makes in point of palatability, and stability, besides being perfectly free from acidity and astringency and hence not injuring the teeth or stomach.

Solution, Iron Perochloride — P. B. (1:4).

Internally. Dose: 10–30 η (0.6–2.0 cc.).

Solution, Iron Perochloride strong — P. B. (Ferric Oxide 1:3.5).

Styptic (chiefly in post-partum hemorrhage: 1 dram to pint water).

Solution, Iron Citrate, Ferric — U. S. P.

7.5 per cent. iron. — Hematinic. — Dose: 5–15 min. (0.3–1.0 cc.).

Solution, Iron Nitrate, Ferric — P. B. (Ferric oxide 1:20.8).

Tonic, Intern. Astringent. — Dose: 10–40 η (0.6–2.5 cc.).

Solution, Iron Sulphate Ferric. — (Ferric oxide 1:4.7).

Styptic, Astringent. — Used chiefly extern.: pure or in strong solut.

Solution, Iron and Ammonium Acetate — U. S. P.

RASHAN'S MIXTURE. — Hematinic, Astringent. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 fl. oz (15–30 cc.).

Solution, Lead Subacetate — P. B.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. — 25 per cent. — Astringent, Antiseptic. — Used chiefly to make the diluted solution [lead water (1:80)].

Solution, Lithium, effervescent — P. B. (Lith. Carb. 5 grn.: 10 oz = (1/100)).

Dose: 5–10 oz (150–300 cc.).

Solution, Magnesium Carbonate — P. B. (10 grn.: 1 oz = 2/10).

Dose: 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.2 cc.) as an antacid. 30–60 grn. (2–4.0 cc.) as a purgative.

Solution, Magnesium Citrate. — 10 grn.: 1 oz (2/10).

Laxative, Refrigerant. — Dose: 5–10 fl. oz (150–300 cc.).

Solution, Mercury Nitrate acid. — (1:15).

Caustic. — Used only extern.: pure.

Solution, Mercury Perchloride — P. B. (1:875).

Dose: 30–120 η (2–8 cc.).

" Morphine Acetate — P. B. (1:100).

Dose: 10–60 η (0.6–3.75 cc.).

" " Bismecate — P. B. (1:80).

Dose: 5–40 η (0.3–2.5 cc.).

" " Hydrochlorate — P. B. (1:100).

Dose: 10–60 η (0.6–3.75 cc.).

" " Sulphate — P. B. (1:100).

Dose: 10–60 η (0.6–3.75 cc.).

Solution, Potassium Hydrate — P. B.

POTASSA SOLUTION. — (1:17) Antacid, Antilithic, Diuretic. — Dose: 15–60 η (1–4 cc.), well diluted. — INCOMPATIBLES: Organic matter, alkaloids, ammonium salts. — ANTIDOTES: Mild acids, oils, milk.

Liquor Potassae effervescent — P. B. — (Pot. Bicarbonate 15 grn.: 10 oz) (3/100).

Dose: 5–10 oz (150–300 cc.).

Liquor Potassium Permanganate. — (1:100).

Dose: 2–4 drs. (4–15 cc.) but usually employed as a wash or gargle.

Solution Soda Chlorinated.

LASSARAQUE'S SOLUTION. — 2.5 per cent. available chlorine. — Disinfectant, Antizymotic. — Dose: 10–20 η (0.6–1.2 cc.), diluted. — EXTERN.: 15 per cent. solut. as for gargles.

Solution, Sodium Arseniate — P. B.

1 per cent. — Alterative, Antiperiodic. — Dose: 5–10 η (0.3–0.6 cc.).

Liquor Sodium Ethylate. — (Sodium 1:20.)

Caustic used in the treatment of naevus, nasal polypus, lupus, ozæna.

Solution Sodium Hydrate — P. B.

SODA SOLUTION. — 1 per cent. NaOH. — ACTION, USES, DOSE, etc.; AS of Solut. Potass. Hydr.

Liquor Sodae effervescentis.

Sodii Bicarbon. 15 grn. (1.0 grm.) in 10 oz (300.0 cc.) = 3^o/_o.

Solution, Sodium Silicate — U. S. P.

20 per cent. silica, 10 per cent. soda.—Used only for surgical dressings.

Liquor, Strychnine Hydrochlorate. (1:100.)

Dose: 4–10 η (0.25–0.6 cc.) = $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.002–0.005 grm.) Strychnine.

Solution, Trimethylamine, Merck. — 10^o/_o. — Medicinal.

So-called "PROPYLAMINE". — Colorl. liq.; strong fishy and ammoniacal odor. — Antirheumatic, Sedative. — USES: Rheumatism, chorea, etc. — Dose: 15–45 η (1.0–3.0 cc.); in chorea as much as 1½ ounces (45 cc.) daily may be given, in sweetened, flavored water.

Solution, Zinc Chloride — P. B. (1:12).

Disinfectant, Astringent and Caustic. Used only externally.

Soziodole-Mercury.

MERCURY DIIDO-PARAPHENOL-SULPHONATE. — Orange powd. — SOL. in solut. of sodium chloride or potassium iodide. — Antisyphilitic, Antiseptic. Alternative. — USES: Syphilitic eruptions and ulcers, enlarged glands, parasitic skin diseases, and diseased joints. — APPLIED in 2–20^o/_o oint. or powd.; *Injection* (hypodermically), 1¼ grn. (0.08 grm.), in solut. of potassium iodide.

Soziodole-Potassium.

POTASSIUM DIIDO-PARAPHENOL-SULPHONATE. — White, odorl., cryst. powd.; 52.8^o/_o of iodine; 20^o/_o of phenol; and 7^o/_o sulphur. — SOL. slightly in cold water; insol. in alcohol. — Antiseptic Vulnerary; Non-poisonous Succedaneum for Iodoform. — USES: *Extern.*, scabies, eczema, herpes, tonsurans, impetigo, syphilitic ulcers, diphtheria, burns, and scalds; ozena, otitis, and rhinitis; injection for gonorrhoea. — APPLIED in 10–25^o/_o oint's or dusting powders, which are as effective as iodoform pure. — INCOMPATIBLES: Mineral acids, ferric chloride, silver salts.

Soziodole-Sodium.

SODIUM DIIDO-PARAPHENOL-SULPHONATE. — Colorl. needles. — SOL. in 44 parts water; alcohol. 20 parts glycerin. — Antiseptic, Astringent, Antipyretic. — USES: *Intern.*, as intestinal antiseptic, and in diabetes; *extern.*, gonorrhoea, cystitis, nasal catarrh, ulcers, whooping-cough, angina, etc. — Dose: 5–30 grn. (0.3–2.0 grm.) daily. — EXTERN: 10^o/_o oint. with adeps lauae, 2^o/_o solut. in water, or 2^o/_o solut. in paraffin. In whooping-cough, 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) daily, blown into nose.

Soziodole-Zinc.

ZINC DIIDO-PARAPHENOL-SULPHONATE. — Colorl. needles. — SOL. in 25 parts water, in alcohol, glycerin. — Antiseptic Astringent. — USES: Gonorrhoea, nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs, etc. — APPLIED: *Rhinitis*, Pharyngitis, 5–10^o/_o trituration with milk sugar by insufflation, or 3–5^o/_o paint; *gonorrhoea*, ½–1^o/_o solut.; *skin diseases*, 5–10^o/_o oint.; *gargle*, 1–2^o/_o solut.

Sparteine Sulphate Merck.

SOL. in water, alcohol. — Heart stimulant, Diuretic. Externally applied, it lowers the temperature in aguish diseases, such as erysipelas etc. — USES intern: Best where digitalis fails or is contra-indicated — Dose intern.: ¼–1 grn. (0.015–0.06 grm.). Externally: 5^o/_o solut.

Spearmint — P. B.

Preparations: Oil [D., 1–4 η (0.06–0.25 grm.)]; Water 1:853. — Dose: 1–2 oz (30–60.0 cc.).

Spermine, Poehl — Sterilized.

2% solut. of spermine hydrochlorate with sodium chloride. — *Nervine*. — **USES:** Nervous diseases with anemia, neurasthenia, hysterio-epilepsy, angina pectoris, locomotor ataxia, asthma, etc.; usually hypodermically. — **INJECTION:** 15 m (1 cc.), usually given on the lower extremities, or near the shoulder-blade, once daily, for 8 or 10 days. — **INCOMPATABLE** with potassium iodide treatment.

Spermine, Poehl — Essence.

4% aromatized alcoholic solut. of the double-salt spermine hydrochlorate-sodium chloride. — **USES:** *Intern.*, for same diseases as the preceding. — **Dose:** 10–30 m (0.6–2.0 cc.) in alkaline mineral water every morning.

Spigelia.

PINKROOT—Anthelmintic.—**Dose:** 1–2 drams (4–8 grm.).—**Preparation:** F. E. (1:1).

Spirit, Ants, True, Merck.

From ants. — Rubefacient. — **USES:** Counter-irritant in painful local affections. — **APPLIED** undiluted.

Spirit, Cochlearia, Merck. — Ph. G. III.

Antiseptic, Astringent. — **USES:** Mouth-wash in scurvy, lotion for wounds, etc. — **APPLIED** in 2% dilution.

Spirit Glonoin — P. B.

SCIMIT (SOLUTION) OF NITROGLYCERINE (TRINITRIN). — 1 per cent. — Anti-spasmodic, Vaso-dilator. Used in angina pectoris etc. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 m (0.03–0.12 cc.); also Tabellae Nitroglycerinii each containing $\frac{1}{100}$ grm. (0.0006 grm.). **Dose:** 1 or 2 tablets; antidotes Ergot, Atropine, Strychnine, cold applications to the head.

Spirit, Melissa, Concentrated, Merck.

Rubefacient, Stimulant, Carminative. — **USES:** *Extern.*, as counter-irritant; *intern.*, in cardialgia, colic, and diarrhea. — **Dose:** $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 dram (2.0–4.0 cc.) on sugar.

Spiritus (Official):

Spiritus Aetheris (1:3) (Hoffmanns Anodyne of Continental Pharm).

Dose: 30–90 m (2.0–6.0 cc.).

" **Aetheris compositus** (Hoffmanns Anodyne P. B.)

Dose: 30–120 m (2.0–8 cc.).

" **Aetheris nitrosi** — P. B.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.).

" **Aumoniae aromaticus** — P. B.

Dose: 30–60 m (2.0–4.0 cc.).

" **Ammoniae foetidus** — P. B.

Dose: 30–60 m (2.0–4.0 cc.).

" **Armoraciae comp.** (1:8) — P. B.

Dose: 1–2 dr. (4.0–8.0 cc.).

" **Cajeputi** (1 Oil in 50) — P. B.

Dose: 30–60 m (2.0–4.0 cc.).

" **Camphorae** (1:10) — P. B.

Dose: 10–30 m (0.6–2.0 cc.).

" **Chloroformi** (1:20) — P. B.

Dose: 20–60 m (1.2–4.0 cc.).

" **Cinnamomi** (1 Oil in 50) — P. B.

Dose: 30–60 m (2.0–4.0 cc.).

" **Juniperi** (1:50) — P. B.

Dose: 30–60 m (2.0–4.0 cc.).

Spiritus Lavandulae (1:50) — P. B.

Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2.0—4.0 cc.).

" Menthae Piperitae (1:50) — P. B.

Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2.0—4.0 cc.).

" Myristicae (1 Oil in 50) — P. B.

Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2.0—4.0 cc.).

" Rectificatus (88.76% by volume) — P. B.

" Rosmarini (1 Oil in 50) — P. B.

Dose: 30—60 ℥ (2.0—4.0 cc.).

" Tenuior P. B. sp. Gr. 0.920 = rect. Sp. 5, Water 3.

" Vini gallici P. B. with 48—56% Alcohol by volume.

Squill — P. B.

Dose: 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.). — *Preparations*: Acetum (1:8) Dose: 15—40 ℥ (1.0—2.5 cc.); Oxymel: Dose: 1/2—1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.); Pil. comp. (1:5) Dose: 5—10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.); Syr. Dose: 1/2—1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.); Tr. (1:8) Dose: 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2.0 cc.).

Staphisagria — P. B.

STAPHISAGRIÆ.—Parasiticide. — Used extern., in substance or 1:16 solut. of fl. ext. in dil. acetic acid as ointment (1:2).

Starch.

Preparation: Glycerite (1:10).

Starch, Iodized, Merck.

2% iodine. — Bluish-black powd. — Disinfectant, Antiseptic. — *USES*: Intern., diarrhea, typhoid fever, etc.; extern., with adeps lanæ, as substitute for tincture of iodine. — Dose: 3—10 grn. (0.2—0.6 grm.).

Stillingia — U. S. P.

QUEEN'S ROOT.—Alterative, Resolvent.—*Preparation*: F. E. [Dose: 15—60 ℥ (1.0—4.0 cc.)].

Storax — P. B.

Stimulant, Antiseptic, Expectorant. — Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.). — Enters into Ungt. Styracis (1:4) used in scabies.

Stramonium Leaves — P. B.

Dose: 2—5 grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.).

Stramonium Seed U. S. P.

Dose: 1—3 grn. (0.06—0.2 grm.). — *Preparations*: Ext. [Dose: 1/4 grn. (0.015 grm.); gradually increasing; Tr. (1:8). Dose: 10—30 ℥ (0.6—2.0 cc.).

Strontium Arsenite Merck.

White powd. — Almost insol. in water. — Alterative, Tonic. — *USES*: Skin diseases and malarial affections. Dose: 1/30—1/15 grn. (0.002—0.004 grm.), in pills.

Strontium Bromide Merck, — Cryst.

Deliquescent, colorl., odorl. needles; bitter-saline taste. — SOL. in alcohol; 1—2 parts water. — Gastric Tonic, Nerve-sedative, Anti-epileptic, Anti-nephritic. — *USES*: Hyperacidity of stomach; rheumatism, gout, epilepsy, nervousness, hysteria, headache, etc. — Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). — In epilepsy as much as 150 grn. (10 grm.) may be given daily.

Strontium Iodide Merck.

White or yellowish, deliquescent powd. or plates; bitterish-saline taste. — SOL. in alcohol, ether; 0.6 parts water. — Alterative, Sialagogue. — *USES*: Substitute for potassium iodide in heart disease, asthma, rheumatism, scrofula, etc. — Dose: 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.).

Strontium Lactate Merck.

White, granular powd.; slightly bitter taste. — SOL. in alcohol, 4 parts water. — Anthelmintic, Antinephritic, Tonic. — USES: Nephritis, worms, rheumatism, gout, and chorea. Decreases albumin in urine, without diuresis. — Dose: 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.2 grm.); for worms, 30 grn. (2.0 grm.) twice daily for 5 days.

Strontium Salicylate Merck. — Cryst.

SOL. in about 20 parts water, in alcohol. — Antirheumatic, Tonic. — USES: Rheumatism, gout, chorea, muscular pains, and pleurisy, Dose: 10–40 grn. (0.6–2.5 grm.).

Strophantin Merck.

White powd.; very bitter taste. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Heart Tonic, *not* Diuretic. — USES: Similar to digitalin. — Dose: $\frac{1}{300}$ – $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0.0002–0.0006 grm.). — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0.0006 grm.) single, $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0.001 grm.) daily. — ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach siphon; muscarine, atropine, camphor, picrotoxin.

Strophanthus — P. B.

Cardiac Tonic, like digitalis. — Preparation: Tr. (1:40) Dose: 5–15 \mathcal{M} (0.3–1.0 cc.). MAX. D.: 30 \mathcal{M} (2.0 cc.) daily.

Strychnine (Alkaloid) Merck. P. B.

SOL. in 7 parts chloroform, 110 parts alcohol, 6700 parts water. — Dose: $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.002–0.005 grm.). — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 grm.) single; $\frac{3}{10}$ grn. (0.018 grm.) daily. — ANTIDOTES: Stomach pump, tannin, emetics, charcoal, paraldehyde, urethane, potassium bromide, chloroform, chloral hydrate, artificial respiration, etc. See also solution Strychninae Hydrochloratis.

Strychnine Arseniate Merck.

White powd.; very bitter taste. — SOL. in about 15 parts water. — Alterative, Antitubercular. — USES: Tuberculosis, skin diseases, malarial affections, etc.; usually hypodermically, 0.5% in liq. paraffin; of this 4–10 \mathcal{M} (0.2–0.6 cc.) may be injected daily. — Dose: $\frac{1}{64}$ – $\frac{1}{16}$ grn. (0.001–0.004 grm.).

Strychnine Arsenite Merck.

White powd. — SOL., slightly in water. — USES, DOSES, ETC., as of the Arseniate.

Strychnine Hypophosphite Merck.

White cryst. powd. — SOL. in water. — USES: Tubercular affections, scrofula, and wasting diseases generally. — Dose: $\frac{1}{30}$ – $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.002–0.005 grm.).

Strychnine Nitrate Merck.

Groups of silky needles. — SOL. in 50 parts water, 60 parts alcohol. — USES, DOSES, ETC.: About the same as of the Alkaloid. Most frequently used in *dipsomania*. — [Write for detailed information!]

Strychnine Sulphate Merck.

SOL. in 50 parts water, 109 parts alcohol. USES, DOSES, ETC., same as of the Alkaloid.

Stypticin Merck.

COTARNINE HYDROCHLORATE. — Yellow cryst. — SOL. in water. — Hemostatic, Uterine Sedative. — USES: Uterine hemorrhage, dysmenorrhea fibroids, subinvolution, climacteric disorders, etc. — Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ –1 grn. 0.02–0.06 grm.) 4–7 t. daily, in capsules or pearls. INJECTION (urgent cases): 1–3 grn. (0.06–0.2 grm.) in 10% solut.

Succi (Official).

Succus Belladonnae

Dose: 5—15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.).

" Conii

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

" Hyoscyami

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

" Scoparii

Dose: 1—2 dr. (4.0—8.0 cc.).

" Taraxaci

Dose: 1—2 dr. (4.0—8.0 cc.).

Sulfonal. — P. B.

DIETHYLSULPHONE-DIMETHYL-METHANE. — Colorl., tastel. cryst. — SOL. in 500 parts water; 135 ether; 110 dil. alcohol. — Hypnotic, Sedative. — Dose: 10—40 grn. (0.6—2.5 grm.), in powd. MAX. D.: 60 grn. (4.0 grm.) single; 120 grn. (7.5 grm.) daily.

Sulphaminol Merck.

Yellow powd. — SOL. in alcohol; insol. in water. — External and Internal Antiseptic. — USES: Laryngeal phthisis, ulcers, wounds, cystitis, etc. — Dose: 3—5 grn. (0.2—0.3 grm.) 4 t. daily. — *Extern.*, pure, or in trituration.

Sulphur Merck. — Precipitated.

Dose: 20—60 grn. (1.2—4.0 grm). Trochisci Sulphuris. Dose: 1—6 lozenges. Lotio in acne of the face. Ointment (1:4 $\frac{1}{2}$) in scabies.

Sulphur, Sublimed — P. B.

FLOWERS OF SULPHUR. — Intended for external use only. — Preparation: Confectio (1:2 $\frac{1}{4}$) Dose: 60—120 grn. (4.0—8.0 grm.): Unguentum (1:5).

Sulphur Iodide Merck. — P. B.

80% iodine. — Grayish-black masses. — SOL. in carbon disulphide; 60 parts glycerine. — Antiseptic, Alterative. — USES: *Intern.*, scrofula, and chronic skin diseases; *extern.*, in 5—10% oint., for eczema, psoriasis, prurigo, etc. — Dose: 1—4 grn. (0.06—0.20 grm.).

Sumbul — P. B.

MUSK ROOT. — Antispasmodic, Sedative. — Preparation: Tr. (1:8) [D., 10—30 min. (0.6—2.0 cc.).]

Suprarenal Capsule.

DRIED GLAND. Prepared from the suprarenal capsules of Muttons. 1 p. of the dried gland = 5 p. of the fresh organ. — USES: Morbus Addisonii, diabetes insipidus, hay fever, neurasthenia, cyclic albuminuria, heart diseases. Dose: Of the tablets containing 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) of the dried gland each: 2—5 tablets 3 t. daily.

HAEMOSTATIC EXTRACT, *Merck.* — Prepared from the suprarenal capsules of muttons. Vasoconstrictor par excellence. Applied internally in conjunctivitis, kerato-conjunctivitis vascular keratitis, episcleritis, glaucoma, in surgical operations of the eyes as haemostatic. Use: freshly prepared aqueous solut. containing 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) of extr. in 32 m (2 cc.). Intravenous injection indicated in chloroform asphyxia and acute cardiovascular pareses of infectious diseases. Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (6—8.0 cc.) of a 1% solut. 2—3 t. daily.

Suppositoria (Official):

Acidi carbolici c. Sapone = 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) each;

" taunici = 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) each;

" c. Sapone = 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) each;

Glycerini = (70% Glycerine);

Hydrargyri (Mercurial Oint) = 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) each;

Iodoformi = 3 grn. (0.2 grm.) each;

- Morphinae Hydrochloratis = $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) each;
 c. Sapone = $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) each;
 Plumbi comp. Acet. of Lead 3 grn. (0.2 grm.), Opium 1 grn. (0.06 grm.).

Syrupi (Official).

- Acid Hydroiodici — U. S. P.
 1 per cent. absol. Hl. — Alterative. — Dose: 30—60 min. (2.0—4.0 cc.).
- Anrantii (1 Tinct:8) Dose: 1 dr. (4 cc.).
 " Floris (1 Water:6 $\frac{3}{4}$) Dose: 1 dr. (4 cc.).
- Calcis — U. S. P.
 Antacid, Antidote to Carbolic Acid. — Dose: 30—60 min. (2.0—4.0 cc.).
- Chlorali (1:5 $\frac{1}{2}$) Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8 cc.).
- Ferri Iodidi.
 6 per cent. ferrons iodide. — Alterative, Hematinic. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. (2.0 cc.).
- Ferri Quininae and Strychninae Phosphatum — U. S. P.
 EASTON'S SYRUP. — Ea. fl. dr. contains 1 grn. ferric phosph. 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. quinine, one ninetieth grn. strychnine. — Nervine, Hematinic. — Dose: 1—2 fl. drs. (4—8 cc.).
- Ferri Phosphatis (1.5%) Dose: 1 dr. (4 cc.).
 " Subchloridi Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).
- Hemisdesmi (1:8) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
- Hypophosphitum — U. S. P.
 Ea. fl. dr. contains 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.15 grm.) calc. hypophos., 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) of pot. and sod. hypophos. — Alterative, Tonic. — Dose: 1—2 fl. drams. (4—8 cc.).
- Hypophosphitum with Iron — U. S. P.
 Ea. fl. dr. contains 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.15 grm.) calc. hypophos., 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) each of pot. and sod. hypophos., $\frac{3}{4}$ grn. (0.045 grm.) iron lactate. — Alterative, Hematinic. — Dose: 1—2 fl. drams (4—8 cc.).
- Limoni (1 Juice:2) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
- Mori (1 Juice:2) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
- Papaveris (1:2 $\frac{1}{4}$) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
- Rhei (1:15) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
- Rheados (1:3 $\frac{1}{2}$) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
- Rosae Gallicae (1:17 $\frac{1}{4}$) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
- Sacchari (1:1 $\frac{1}{6}$).
- Scillae (1:16) Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. (2.0 cc.).
- Sennae (1:2) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
- Tolutanus (1:29) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).
 " Zingiberis (1:27) Dose: 1 dr. (4.0 cc.).

Taka-Diastase.

(Diastase Takamine.) — Brownish powd.; alm. tastel. — SOL. in water; insol. in alcohol. — Starch-digestant (1 part stated to convert over 100 parts dry starch.) — USED in amylaceous dyspepsia. Dose: 1—5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.).

Tamarind. — P. B.

Preparation: Pulp of the fruit. Refrigerant and slightly laxative. — Dose: 2 dr. (8.0 grm.) increasing.

Tannalbin.

TANNIN ALBUMINATE, EXSICCATED. — Light-brown, odorl., tastel. powd.; contains 50% tannin. — SOL. in alkaline, insol. in acid fluids. — Intestinal Astringent and Antidiarrheal. — Dose: 45—150 grn.

(3.0—10.0 grm.) daily, in 15—30 grm. (1.0—2.0 grm.) portions. The dose for *nurslings* is 5—8 grm. (0.3—0.5 grm.); for *children* up to 15 grm. (1.0 grm.).

Tannigen.

ACETYL-TANNIN. — Gray, slightly hygrosc. powd.; alm. odorl. and tastel. — SOL. in alkaline fluids, alcohol; insol. in water. — Intestinal Astringent. Dose: 5—15 grm. (0.3—1.0 grm.).

Tannin, — see ACID TANNIC.

Tannoform.

TANNIN-FORMALDEHYDE, *Merck*. — Loose reddish powd. — SOL. in alkaline liqs.; insol. in water. — SICCATIVE ANTISEPTIC and DEODORANT. — USES: Hyperidrosis, bromidosis, ozena, wounds weeping eczema, Intertrigo, erythema solare, excoriations, clumps of piles, etc. — APPLIED pure or in 25—50% triturations. Internally a powerful intestinal Astringent and Antidiarrheal. Dose: for sucklings 4 grm. (0.25 grm.) 4—8 t. daily; Children 8 grm. (0.5 grm.) 4—5 t. a day; Adults: 16 grm. (1.0 grm.) 4—5 t. a day. [Write for "Merck's Digest" on "TANNOFORM," containing *clinical reports*].

Tannopine.

HEXAMETHYLENE-TETRAMINE-TANNIN. — Brown, sl. hygrosc. powd.; 87% tannin. — SOL. in dil. alkalies; insol. in water, alcohol, or dil. acids. — Intestinal Astringent. — Dose: 15 grm. (1.0 grm.), several t. a day; children 3—8 grm. (0.2—0.5 grm.).

Tar (Pix Carbonis liquida).

Preparations: Liquor Picis Carbonis B. P. O. containing Coal tar and Quillaya Tincture (4:20). Liquor Carbonis detergens (alcoholic solut. of coal tar). Both preparations are very useful in prurigo and chronic scaly skin diseases.

Taraxacum — P. B.

DANDELION. — Bitter Tonic, Hepatic Stimulant. — *Preparations*: Ext. [Dose: 5—30 grm. (0.3—2.0 grm.)]; Decoct (1:20) Dose: 2—4 oz (60—120.0 grm.); Succus Dose: 60—120 η (4.0—8.0 cc.); F. E. [D., 15—120 η (1.0—8.0 cc.)].

Tartar Emetic, — see ANTIMONY AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE.

Tartar, Soluble, — see POTASSIUM TARTRATE.

Terebene Merck. — P. B.

Colorl. or slightly yellowish liq.; resinifies when exposed to the light; thyme-like odor. — SOL. in alcohol, ether; slightly in water. — Expectorant, Antiseptic, Antifermentative. — USES: *Intern.*, in chronic bronchitis, flatulent dyspepsia, genito-urinary diseases, emphysema, phthisis, bronchitis, dyspnea, etc.; *extern.*, uterine cancer, gangrenous wounds, skin diseases, etc. In phthysical affections it is given by inhalation (about 2 oz. per week). — Dose: 4—20 η (0.2—1.2 cc.), with syrup or on a lump of sugar.

Terpin Hydrate Merck.

Colorl., lustrous prisms; slightly bitter taste. — SOL. in 10 parts alcohol, 100 parts ether; 200 parts chloroform, 250 parts water. — Expectorant, Antiseptic, Diuretic, Diaphoretic. — USES: Bronchial affections, whooping-cough, throat affections, tuberculosis, genito-urinary diseases, etc. — Dose: *Expectorant*, 3—6 grm. (0.2—0.4 grm.); *diuretic*, 10—15 grm. (0.6—1.0 grm.); several t. daily. — MAX. D.: 10 grm. (0.6 grm.) single; 32 grm. (2.0 grm.) daily.

Terpinol Merck.

Oily liq., hyacinthine odor. — SOL. in alcohol, ether. — Bronchial Stimulant, Antiseptic Diuretic. — USES: To diminish expectoration

and lessen odor in phthisis; also for tracheal and bronchial catarrhs. — **Dose:** 2 ℥. (0.1 cc.). — **MAX. D.:** 5 ℥ (0.3 grm.) single; 16 ℥ (1.0 cc.) daily.

Testes siccati.

(From the testicles of the bulls). — 1 part represents 6 parts of the fresh gland. — **USES:** Spinal and nervous disorders, impotence, hypertrophy of the prostate etc. — **Dose:** 6 grn. (0.3 grm.) 4–6 t. daily.

Tetraethyl-ammonium Hydroxide Merck. — 10% Solut.

Alkaline, bitter, caustic liq. — Solvent of Uric acid. — **USES:** Rheumatism, gout, etc. — **Dose:** 10–20 ℥ (0.6–1.2 cc.) 3 t. daily, well diluted. — **CAUTION:** Keep well stoppered!

Thalline Sulphate Merck. — (Not Thallium!)

TETRAHYDRO-QUINANISOL SULPHATE. — Yellowish needles, or cryst. powd.; eumarin-like odor; acid-saline-bitterish, aromatic taste; turns brown on exposure. — **SOL.** in 7 parts water, 100 parts alcohol. — Antiseptic. Antipyretic. — **USES:** *Intern.*, typhoid fever, malarial fever, etc.; *extern.*, 1–2% injection for gonorrhœa; in chronic gonorrhœa a 5% solut. in oil is best. — **Dose:** 3–8 grn. (0.2–0.5 grm.); — **MAX. D.:** 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) single, 24 grn. (1.5 grm.) daily.

Thalline Tartrate Merck. — (Not Thallium!)

Cryst. or cryst. powd. — **SOL.** in 10 parts water, 300 parts alcohol. — **USES, DOSES, ETC.,** as Sulphate.

Thallium Acetate Merck. — (Not Thalline!)

White, deliquescent cryst. — **SOL.** in water, alcohol. — **USES:** Recently recommended in phthisical night-sweats, but causes rapid falling off of the hair. **Dose:** 1½–3 grn., (0.1–0.2 grm.) at bedtime.

Theine, — see CAFFEINE.

Theobromine Merck.

White powd.; bitter taste. — **SOL.** in ether; insol. in water or chloroform. — Diuretic, Nerve-stimulant. Used specially in Hydrops. — **Dose:** 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.) 4 t. daily,

Theobromine Salicylate Merck. — True Salt.

Small, white, acid, permanent needles; not decomposable by water. — **SOL.**, slightly in water. — **USES:** Powerful Diuretic and Genito-urinary Antiseptic; similar in action to diuretin, but perfectly stable. — **Dose:** 15 grn. (1.0 grm.), several t. daily, in wafers or in powd., with saccharin.

Theobromine and Lithium Benzoate, — see UROPHERIN B.

Theobromine and Lithium Salicylate, — see UROPHERIN S.

Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate Merck.

Identical with Diuretin. — White powd., odorl.; containing 49.7% theobromine, 38.1% salicylic acid; decomposes on exposure. — Diuretic. — **USES:** Heart disease; nephritis, especially of scarlet fever. — **Dose:** 15 grn. (1.0 grm.), 5–6 t. daily, in powd., or capsules, followed by water.

Thermodin.

ACETYL-PARAETHOXY-PHENYLURETHANE, *Merck.* — Colorl., odorl. cryst. — **SOL.**, slightly in water. — Antipyretic, Analgesic. — **USES:** Typhoid, pneumonia, influenza, tuberculosis, etc. Temperature reduction begins in 1 hour after taking and reaches its lowest

in four hours. — **Dose:** *Antipyretic*, 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.); *anodyne*, 15–20 grn. (1.0–1.2 grm.).

Thiocol.

POTASSIUM GUAIACOLSULPHONATE. — White, odorl. powd., of faint bitter, then sweet, taste; 60% guaiacol. — **SOL.** freely in water. — **ANTITUBERCULAR** and **ANTICATARRHAL.** — **USES:** Phthisis, chronic coughs and catarrhs, scrofulous disorders, etc. — **Dose:** 8 grn. (0.5 grm.), gradually increased to 30 or 40 grn. (2.0–2.5 grm.), 3 t. daily; preferably in solut. with orange syrup.

Thiosinamine Merck.

ALLYL SULPHO-CARBAMIDE. — Colorl., cryst.; faint garlic odor; bitter taste. — **SOL.** in alcohol, or ether. — **Discussient**, **Anti-septic.** — **USES:** *Extern.*, lupus, chronic glandular tumors; and for removing scar tissue. Possesses the power of softening cicatricial tissue, also tumors of the uterine appendages, etc. — **Dose:** ½ grn. (0.03 grm.), grad. increased to 1½ grn. (0.1 grm.), twice daily, in diluted alcohol; *hypodermically*, 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.) in glycerino-aqueous solut., daily.

Thymol Merck. — P. B. — Cryst.

THYMIC ACID. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, 1200 parts water. — **USES:** *Intern.*, rheumatism, gout, chyluria, worms, gastric fermentation, etc.; *extern.*, inhaled in bronchitis, coughs, coryza, etc.; for toothache and mouth-wash for wounds, ulcers, and skin diseases 1:5000–1:2000 solut. — **Dose:** ½–2 grn. (0.03–0.12 grm.).

Thyroid gland. Thyroidin Merck dried and powdered.

1 part represents 6 parts fresh gland. Light brownish, powd. — **Alterative.** — **USES:** Diseases referable to disturbed function of the thyroid gland (myxedema, cretinism, struma, certain skin diseases etc.) and in obesity. — **Dose:** 3¼–8 grn. (0.2–0.5 grm.). daily, gradually increased if necessary 2 or 3 t daily, children, ¼–½ as much.

Thyroidin Merck, Tablets.

Containing 2 grn. (0.1 grm.) dried Thyroid gland each. — **Dose:** 2–5 tablets daily.

Thyroidin depuratum acc. to Notkin.

Active Proteid of the thyroid gland. Transparent scales sol. in water. Used as the dried gland, but mostly hypodermic. — **Dose:** 16 m̄ (1 cc.) pro die of a 0.5% aq. solut. to which several drops of chloroform are added.

Tincturae (Official and not Official).

Tinctura Aconiti Merck. — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 5–15 m̄ (0.3–1.0 cc.) or 2–5 m̄ (0.1–0.3 cc.) repeatedly. — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, stimulants, strychnine, or digitalis.

„ Adonidis Aestivalis, Merck.

Anti-fat. — **Dose:** 10–30 m̄ (0.6–2.0 cc.), after meals, in lithia water. — **CAUTION:** Do not confound with Tincture Adonis Vernalis!

„ Adonidis Vernalis, Merck.

Cardiac Stimulant, Diuretic; said to act more promptly than digitalis. — **Dose:** 3–20 m̄ (0.2–1.5 cc.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, tannin, brandy, ammonia, opium. — **CAUTION:** Do not confound with Tincture Adonis Aestivalis!

- Tinctura Aloes.** — P. B. (1:40).
Dose: 5—15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.).
- „ **Arnicae radic.** — P. B. (1:20).
Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.—4.0 cc.).
- „ **Arnicae Florum, Merck.**
Antiseptic, Antipyretic. — USES: *Intern.*, to check fever; *extern.*, chiefly in bruises and other injuries. — Dose: 10—30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.).
- „ **Asae foetidae.** — P. B. (1:8).
Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.—4.0 cc.).
- „ **Aurantii.** — P. B. (1:10).
Dose: 1—2 dr. (4—8.0 cc.).
- „ **Aurantii recentis.** — P. B. (3:10).
Dose: 1—2 dr. (4.—8.0 cc.).
- „ **Belladonnae.** — P. B. (1:20).
Dose: 5—20 m (0.3—1.2 cc.).
- „ **Benzoini comp.** — P. B. (1:10).
Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).
- „ **Buchu.** — P. B. (1:8).
Dose: 1—2 dr. (4—8.0 cc.).
- „ **Bursae Pastoris, Merck.**
TINCTURE SHEPHERD'S PURSE. — USES: Chiefly in vesical calculus. — Dose: 30 m (2 cc.) three t. daily.
- „ **Cacti Grandiflori, Merck.**
Heart- tonic; claimed free from cumulative action. — Dose: 2—10 m (0.1—0.6 cc.), every 4 hours. — MAX. D.: 60 m .
- „ **Calumbae.** — P. B. (1:8).
Dose: 1—2 dr. (2—8.0 cc.).
- „ **Camphorae comp.** — P. B.
(Opium 1, Benzoic acid 1, Camphora $\frac{3}{4}$ in 240) Dose: 15—60 m (1.0—4.0 cc.).
- „ **Cannabis indicae.** — P. B. (1 Extr.: 20).
Dose: 5—20 m (0.3—1.2 cc.).
- „ **Cantharidis.** — P. B. (1:80).
Dose: 5—20 m (0.3—1.2 cc.).
- „ **Capsici.** — P. B. (1:27).
Dose: 5—20 m (0.3—1.2 cc.).
- „ **Cardamomi comp.** — P. B. (1:80).
Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2—8.0 cc.).
- „ **Cascarillae.** — P. B. (1:8).
Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2—8.0 cc.).

Tinctura Catechu. — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2—8.0 cc.).,, **Chelidonii, acc. to Rademacher, Merck.**TINCTURE CELANDINE. — USES: Acute and chronic liver disease.
— Dose: 5—20 m (0.3—1.2 cc.), three or four t. daily.,, **Chiratae.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Chloroformi comp.** — P. B. (1:10).Dose: 20—60 m (1.2—4.0 cc.).,, **Chloroformi et Morphinae composita.** — P. B. resembles
in its composition to the secret remedy „Chlorodyne“.Dose: 5—10 m (0.3—0.6 cc.).,, **Cimicifugae.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 15—60 m (1.0—4.0 cc.).,, **Cinchonae.** — P. B. (1:5).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Cinchonae comp.** — P. B. (1:10).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Cinnamomi.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Cocci.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 30 m (2.0 cc.).,, **Colchici seminum.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 10—30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.).,, **Conii (fruct).** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 20—60 m (1.2—4.0 cc.).,, **Croci.** — P. B. (1:20).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. (2.0 cc.).,, **Cubebae.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Digitalis.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 10—30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.).,, **Ergotae.** — P. B. (1:4).Dose: 5—30 m (0.3—2.0 cc.).,, **Ferri Acetatis.** — P. B. (1 liq. : 4).Dose: 5—30 m (0.3—2.0 cc.).,, **Ferri Perchloridi.** — P. B. (1 liq. : 4).Dose: 10—30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.).,, **Gallae.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).

Tinctura Gelsemii. — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 5—20 η (0.3—1.2 cc.),,, **Gentianae comp.** — P. B. (1:13).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Guajaci ammoniata.** — P. B. (1:5).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).,, **Hamamelidis.** — P. B. (1:10).Dose: 5—60 η (0.3—4.0 cc.).,, **Hydrastis Merck.** — P. B. (1:10).Hemostatic, Astringent, Alterative. — USES: Uterine hemorrhages, chronic catarrh, hemorrhoids, leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, etc. — Dose: 20—60 η (1.2—4.0 cc.).,, **Hyoscyami, Merck.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2—4.0 cc.). — ANTIDOTES: Animal charcoal followed by emetic, opium, pilocarpine hypodermically, artificial respiration, brandy, ammonia, etc.,, **Iodi.** — P. B. (Iodine 1, Iod. Potass. 1:40).Dose: 5—20 η (0.3—1.2 cc.).,, **Jaborandi.** — P. B. (1:4).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).,, **Jalapae.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Kino.** — P. B. (1:10).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Krameriae.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Laricis.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 20—30 η (1.2—2.0 cc.).,, **Lavandulae comp.** — P. B. (1 Oil:213).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Limonis.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Lobeliae.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 10—30 η (0.6—2.0 cc.).,, **Lobeliae aetherea.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: 10—30 η (0.6—2.0 cc.).,, **Lupuli.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).,, **Myrrhae.** — P. B. (1:8).Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).,, **Nerii Oleandri, from leaves, Merck.**Succedaneum for Digitalis. — Dose: 20 η (1.2 cc.), three t. daily.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae, Merck. — P. B.

Assayed. — Containing 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) of combined alkaloids of nux vomica in 1 oz (30 cc.). — Tonic, Stimulant. — USES: Atonic indigestion; stimulant to nervous system; in chronic bronchitis, adynamic pneumonia in poisoning by opium, chloral, or other narcotics; in all affections with impaired muscular nutrition; anemia, etc. — Dose: 10–20 η (0.6–1.2 cc.). — ANTIDOTES: Emetics, stomach pump, tannin, potassium iodide, chloroform, amyl nitrite, opium, absolute repose, etc. — CAUTION: Poison!

„ **Opii.** — P. B. — (1:13 $\frac{1}{3}$).

Dose: 5–40 η (0.3–2.5 cc.).

„ **Opii Ammoniata.** — P. B. (1:96).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 dr. (2.0–4.0 cc.).

„ **Podophylli.** — P. B. (1:55).

Dose: 15–60 η (1.0–4.0 cc.).

„ **Pulsatillae Merck.**

Antispasmodic, Sedative, Anodyne. — USES: *Intern.*, Asthma, whoopingcough, spasmodic dysmenorrhea, orchitis, etc.; *extern.*, leucorrhœa (1:10 water). — Dose: 1–5 η (0.06–0.3 cc.) increased.

„ **Pyrethri.** — P. B. (1:5).

Only used as insecticide.

„ **Quassiae.** — P. B. (1:27).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.).

„ **Quininae.** — P. B. (1:60 Orange Tinct.)

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.).

„ **Quininae ammoniata.** — P. B. (1:60).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.).

„ **Rhei.** — P. B. (1:10).

Dose: 1 dr.—1 oz (4.0–30.0 cc.).

„ **Rhois Toxicodendri, Merck.**

Dose: USES: Chronic rheumatism, incontinence of urine, skin diseases. — Dose: 2–5–15 η (0.12–0.3–1.0 cc.). — MAX. D.: 16 η (1.0 grm.) single; 48 η (3.0 cc.) daily.

„ **Sabinae.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 20–60 η (1.2–4.0 cc.).

„ **Salviae Merck.**

Powerful Antihydrotic. Dose: 30–50 drops, given 2 hours previous to the expected appearance of the sweating.

„ **Scillae.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 10–30 η (0.6–2.0 cc.).

„ **Senegae.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 dr. (2.0–8.0 cc.).

„ **Serpentariae.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 1–4 dr. (4.0–15.0 cc.).

” **Simulo, Merck.**

Nervine, Anti-epileptic. — **USES:** Hysteria, nervousness, and epilepsy. — **Dose:** 30–60 *m* (2.0–4.0 cc.), two or three t. daily, in sweet wine.

Tinctura Stramonii Seed, Merck. — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 10–30 *m* (0.6–2.0 cc.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, animal charcoal, tannin, opium; pilocarpine hypodermically.

” **Strophanthi, Merck.** — P. B. (1:40).

Dose: 5–15 *m* (0.3–1.0 cc.). — **MAX. D.:** 30 *m* (2.0 cc.) daily. — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, cathartics, tannin, opium, coffee, brandy, etc.

” **Sumbul.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 10–30 *m* (0.6–2.0 cc.).

” **Tolutana.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 20–40 *m* (1.2–2.5 cc.).

” **Valerianae.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 1–2 dr. (4.0–8.0 cc.).

” **Valerianae ammoniata.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: ½–1 dr. (2.0–4.0 cc.).

” **Veratri Viridis, Merck.** — (1:5).

Dose: 1–5 *m* (0.06–0.3 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Emetics, stomach siphon, tannic acid, stimulants, external heat, stimulation by mustard or friction.

” **Zingiberis.** — P. B. (1:8).

Dose: 15–60 *m* (1.0–4.0 cc.).

” **Zingiberis fortior.** — P. B. (1:2).

Dose: 5–20 *m* (0.3–1.2 cc.).

Toluene Merck.

TOLUOL. — Colorl., refractive liq.; benzene-like odor. — **SOL.:** Alcohol, ether, chloroform; slightly in water. — **USES:** *Topically*, in diphtheria, as “Loeffler’s Solution” = Menthol 10, Toluol q. s. to 36, Ferric Chloride Solution 4, Absolut Alcohol to 100. To be applied on wadding every three hours.

Tonga.

A liquid speciality for neuralgia prepared from *Epipremnum mirabile* and *Premna Taitensis*. — **Dose:** 1–2 dr. (4–8.0 cc.).

Tragacanth. — P. B.

Preparations: Glycerinum (1:4²/₃) as pill excipient; Mucilago (1:70) as a vehicle; Pulv. comp. with Gum Acacia, Starch and Sugar (1:6): **Dose:** 20–60 grs. (1.2–4.0 grm.).

Traumaticin Merck.

10% solut. gutta-percha in chloroform. — Thick, viscid, dark-brown liq. — **USES:** *Extern.*, in dentistry and surgery, as a protective covering for bleeding surfaces, cuts, etc., also as a vehicle for application of chrysarobin or other antiseptics, in skin diseases.

Tribromphenol Merck.

BROMOL. — White cryst.; disagreeable, bromine odor; sweet, astring. taste. — **SOL.** in alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerine, oils; insol. in water. — External and Internal Antiseptic. — **USES:** *Intern.*, cholera infantum, typhoid fever, etc.; *extern.*, purulent wounds, diphtheria, etc. — **Dose** for adults: 3–8 grn. (0.2–0.5 grm.) daily; in children: $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.005–0.015 grm.). — **EXTERN.** in 1:30 oily solut., or 1:8 oint.; in diphtheria, 4/0 solut. in glycerine.

Trimethylamine Hydrochlorate, Solution, — see SOLUTION, TRIMETHYLAMINE.

Trional.

Colorl., odorl. plates; peculiar taste. — **SOL.** in 320 parts water; also in alcohol or ether. — Hypnotic, Sedative. — **Dose:** 10–30 grn. (0.6–2.0 grm.). — **MAX. D.:** 45 grn. (3 grm.).

Triphenin Merck.

PROPIONYL-PHENETIDIN. — Colorl. cryst. — **SOL.** in 2000 parts water. — Antipyretic and Antineuralgic, like Phenacetin; prompt, and without by or after-effect. — **Dose:** *Antipyretic*, 4–10 grn. (0.25–0.6 grm.); *antineuralgic*, 15 grn. (1.0 grm.) 3–4 t. daily. — [Write for "Merck's Digest" on "TRIPHENIN", containing *clinical reports*.]

Triticum.

СОВСЯ-ГРАСС. — Demulcent, Diuretic. — **Preparation:** Decoct (1:20) **Dose:** 4–8 oz (120–240.0 cc.). **Extr. liquid.** **Dose:** 1–6 dr. (4.0–24.0 cc.).

Trochisci (Lozenges). (Official.)

"	Acidi Benzoici	[cont. $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) each]	Dose: 1–5 lozenges.
"	" tannici]	[" $\frac{1}{2}$ " (0.03 ") "]	" 1–6 "
"	Bismuthi	[" 2 " (0.12 ") "]	" 1–6 "
"	Catechu	[" 1 " (0.06 ") "]	" 1–6 "
"	Ferri redacti	[" 1 " (0.06 ") "]	" 1–6 "
"	Ipecacuanhae	[" $\frac{1}{4}$ " (0.015 ") "]	" 1–3 "
"	Morphinae	[" $\frac{1}{36}$ " (0.0017 ") "]	" 1–6 "
"	Morphinae	et Ipecac. [" $\frac{1}{36}$ " (0.0017 " Morph. and $\frac{1}{12}$ grn. (0.005 grm.) Ipecac each]	Dose: 1–6 lozenges.
"	Opii	[cont. $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 grm.) Extr. each]	Dose: 1–6 lozenges.
"	Potassi Chloratis	[cont 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) each]	Dose: 1–6 lozenges.
"	Santonini	[" 1 " (0.06 ") "]	" 1–6 "
"	Sodii		
"	Bicarbonatis	[" 5 " (0.3 ") "]	" 1–6 "
"	Sulphuris	[" 5 " (0.3 ") "]	" 1–6 "

Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate Merck.

BENZOYL-PSEUDOTROPEINE HYDROCHLORATE. — Colorl. cryst. — **SOL.** in water. — Succedaneum for Cocaine. According to Drs. Vamossy, Chadbourne, and others, tropacocaine is not half as toxic as cocaine. Anesthesia from it sets in more rapidly and lasts longer than with cocaine. It causes much less hyperemia than does cocaine. The activity of its solution is retained for two to three months. Tropacocaine may replace cocaine in every case as an anesthetic namely in Schleichs infiltration anesthesia. — **APPLIED** in 3% solut., usually in 0.6% sodium-chloride solut. — [Write for "Merck's Digest" on "TROPACOCAINE", containing *clinical reports*.]

Turpentine, Chian, Merck.

Thick, tenacious, greenish-yellow liq.; peculiar, penetrating odor. — Antiseptic. — **USES:** *Extern.*, cancerous growths also internally [in Doses of 5–10 grn. (0.3–0.6 grm.).]

Unguenta (Ointments) (Official):

Unguentum	Acidi boriei, containing	1 p. of act. ingredient	in	7
"	"	carbolic	"	19
"	"	salicylic	"	28
"	Aconitinae	"	"	60
"	Antimonii	"	"	60
"	"	tartarati	"	5
"	Atropinae	"	"	60
"	Belladonnae	"	"	10
"	Calaminac	"	" (Extr.)	6
"	Cantharidis	"	"	7
"	Cetacei	"	"	5 ¹ / ₂
"	Chrysarobini	"	"	25
"	Conii	"	" (Juice)	1
"	Creosoti	"	"	9
"	Elemi	"	"	5
"	Eucalypti	"	"	5
"	Gallae	"	"	6 ¹ / ₂
"	Gallae c. Opio containing	1	"	14 ¹ / ₂
"	Glycerini Plumbi	"	"	"
"	"	Subacetatis	"	6 ¹ / ₃
"	Hamamelidis	"	" (Liq.)	10
"	Hydrargyri	"	" (Extr.)	2
"	"	Hydrargyri	"	"
"	"	ammoniaci	"	10
"	"	compos.	" (Met.)	4 ¹ / ₂
"	"	Iodidi rubri	"	28
"	"	Nitratis	" (Met.)	15 ¹ / ₂
"	"	" dilut	" (Oint)	3
"	"	Oxid. rubri	"	8
"	"	Subchloridi	"	6 ¹ / ₂
"	"	Iodi	"	31
"	"	Iodoformi	"	10
"	"	Picis liquidae	"	7
"	"	Plumbi Acetatis	"	37 ¹ / ₂
"	"	Carbonatis	"	8
"	"	Iodidi	"	8
"	Potassae	"	"	"
"	"	sulphuratae	"	15 ¹ / ₂
"	"	Iodidi	"	8 ³ / ₄
"	"	Resinae	"	3 ³ / ₄
"	"	Sabinae	"	2
"	"	Simplex	"	"
"	"	Staphisagriae	"	2 ¹ / ₄
"	"	Sulphuris	"	5
"	"	Iodidi	"	15 ¹ / ₂
"	"	Terbinthinae	" (Oil)	2 ¹ / ₈
"	"	Veratrinae	"	63
"	"	Zinci	"	6 ¹ / ₂
"	"	Zinci Oleati	"	2

Uranium Nitrate Merck.

Yellow cryst. — SOL. in water, alcohol, ether. — USES: Diabetes. — Dose: 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.), gradually increasing to 15 grn. (1.0 grm.), two or three t. daily.

Urea Merck. — Pure.

CARBAMIDE. — White cryst. — SOL. in water, alcohol. — Diuretic. — USES: Cirrhosis of liver, plenisy, renal calculus, etc. — Dose: 150—300 grn. (10—20.0 grm.) a day, in hourly instalments, in water.

Urethane Merck.

ETHYL URETHANE. — Colorl. cryst.; faint, peculiar odor; saltpeter-like taste. — SOL. in 0.6 part alcohol, 1 part water, 1 part ether, 1.5 part chloroform, 3 parts glyeerine, 20 parts olive oil. — Hypnotic, Antispasmodic, Sedative. — USES: Insomnia, eclampsia, nervous excitement, tetanus; and as antidote in strychnine, resorcin, or picrotoxin poisoning. Does not interfere with circulation; no unpleasant after-effects. In eclampsia it should be given per enema. — Dose: *Sedative*, 10—20 grn. (0.6—1.2 grm.), 1—4 t. daily; *hypnotic*, 30—45 grn. (2.0—3.0 grm.), in 3 portions at $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 hour intervals, in 10% solut. — MAX. D.: 64 grn. (4.0 cc.). — INCOMPATIBLES: Alkalies, acids.

Uricedin.

Not completely defined. — (Stated: "Uniform combination of sodium sulphate, sodium chloride, sodium citrate, and lithium citrate. — Wh. granules. — SOL. freely in water. — Antilithic. — Dose: 15—30 grn. (1—2 grm.) in hot water, 3 t. daily.")

Uropherin B.

THEOBROMINE AND LITHIUM BENZOATE, *Merck*. — 50% theobromine. — White powd.; decomposes on exposure. — Diuretic; works well with digitalin. — Dose: 5—15 grn. (0.3—1.0 grm.), in powd. or capsules, followed by water. — MAX. D.: 60 grn. (4.0 grm.) daily.

Uropherin S.

THEOBROMINE AND LITHIUM SALICYLATE, *Merck*. — White powd. — USES, DOSES, ETC., as Uropherin B.

Urotropin, — see FORMIN.**Uva Ursi — U. S. P.**

BRANDEROV. — Tonic, Diuretic, Antilithic. — Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). — Preparation: Infusion (1:20). Dose: 1 to 2 oz (30—60 cc.) (1:1).

Valerian — U. S. P.

Dose: 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). — Preparations: Infus. (1:40). Dose: 1—2 oz (30—60 cc.); Tr. (1:8) Dose: 1—2 dr. (4—8.0 cc.). Tr. ammoniata: (1:5) Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.); Ammon. Tr. (1:5 arom, spt. ammonia).

Validol.

MENTHOL VALERIANATE. — Colorl. syrupy liq.; mild, pleasant odor; cooling, faintly bitter taste. Nerve Sedative, Carminative. — USES: Hysteria, epilepsy; flatulence, dyspepsia, etc. — Dose: 10—20 drops (0.5—1.0 cc.) ou sugar.

Vasogen.

OXYGENATED PETROLATUM. — Faintly alkaline, yellowish-brown, syrupy mass, yielding emulsions with water and rendering such active medicaments as creolin, ereosote, ichthyol, iodine, pyoktanin, etc., readily absorbable through the skin. Used combined with these, externally as well as internally. *Iodine Vasogen* (80 grn. [5 grm.] daily) recommended by inunction in syphilis and glandular swellings, and internally in arterial sclerosis, (4—6 grn. [0.25—0.3 grm.] twice daily). — *Iodoform Vasogen* used in tuberculous processes.

Veratrine Merck. — P. B.

White powd.; causes violent sneezing when inhaled; exceedingly irritating to mucous membranes. — SOL. in 2 parts chloroform, 3 parts alcohol, 6 parts ether; slightly in water. — USES: *Intern.*, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, serofula, epilepsy, *extern.*, stiff joints, sprains, and chronic swellings. — Dose: $\frac{1}{60}$ — $\frac{1}{30}$ grn. (0.001—0.002

grm.). — MAX. D.: $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 grm.) single, $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.012 grm.) daily. — EXTERN.: 1—4% in oint. — *Preparations*: Oleate (2%): Oint. (1.25%). — ANTIDOTES: Tannic acid, emetics, powdered charcoal, stomach pump, stimulants; morphine with atropine, hypodermically, heat, recumbent position.

Veratrum Viride — U. S. P.

AMERICAN HELLBORN. — Cardio Depressant, Diaphoretic, Diuretic. — *Preparation*: Tr. (1:5) Dose: 5—20 \mathfrak{m} (0.3—1.2 cc.). See also, Veratrine.

Viburnum Opulus.

CRAMP BARK. — Antispasmodic, Sedative. — *Preparations*: F. E. [D., 30—60 min. (2—4 cc.).]

Viburnum Prunifolium.

BLACK HAW. — Astringent, Nervine, Oxytocic. — *Preparations*: F. E. [D., 30—60 min. (2.0—4.0 cc.).]

Waters (Official). — P. B.

Aqua Anethi	Dose:	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz (15—30.0 cc.)
" Anisi	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 " (15—30.0 ")
" Aurantii floris	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 " (15—30.0 ")
" Camphorae	"	1—2 " (30—60.0 ")
" Carui	"	1—2 " (30—60.0 ")
" Chloroformi	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 " (15—60.0 ")
" Cinnamomi	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz (15—60.0 ")
" Destillata	"	—
" Foeniculi	"	1—2 oz (30—60.0 ")
" Laurocerasi	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ —2 dr. (2.0—8.0 ")
" Menthae piperitae	"	1—2 oz (30—60.0 ")
" " viridis	"	1—2 " (30—60.0 ")
" Pimentae	"	1—2 " (30—60.0 ")
" Rosae	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 " (15—30.0 ")
" Sambuci	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 " (15—30.0 ")

White Oak.

Astringent. — Dose: 30—60 grn. (2.0—4.0 cc.), as fl. ext. or decoct.

White Precipitate, — see MERCURY-AMMONIUM CHLORIDE.

Wild-Cherry Bark.

Astringent, Tonic, Sedative. — *Preparations*: F. E. [Dose: 20—60 min. (2—4.0 cc.)]; Infus. [Dose: 1—4 oz (30—120 cc.)]; Syr. [Dose: 1—4 drams (4—15.0 cc.)].

Wines (Official). — P. B.

Vinum Aloes (1:26 $\frac{2}{3}$)	Dose:	60—120 \mathfrak{m} (4—8 cc.)
" Antimoniale (0.4%)	"	5—60 " (0.3—4.0 cc.)
" Aurantii (Vehicle).	"	
" Colchici (Corm) (1:5)	"	10—30 " (0.6—2.0 ")
" Ferri	"	1—4 dr. (4.0—15.0 cc.)
" Ferri citratis (1.7%)	"	1—4 " (4.0—15.0 ")
" Ipecacuanhae (1:20)	"	5—40 \mathfrak{m} (0.3—2.5 ")
" Opii (Extr.) (1:20)	"	10—40 " (0.6—2.5 ")
" Quininae (0.2%)	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ —1 oz (15.0—30.0 cc.)
" Rhei (1:13 $\frac{1}{3}$)	"	60—120 \mathfrak{m} (4.0—8.0 cc.)

Xanthoxylum.

PRICKLY ASH. — Diaphoretic, Alterative, Counterirritant. — *Preparation*: F. E. [Dose: 15—60 min. (1.0—4.0 cc.)].

Xeroform.

TRIBROM-PHENOL-BISMUTH. — Yellow-green, alm. odorl. and tastel., insol. powd.; 50% tribromphenol. — Surgical and Intest Antiseptic.

— USES: *Extern.*, infected wounds, bunoes, in coryza as a snuff, etc.; *intern.*, diarrheas of various kinds. — Dose: 5–15 grn. (0.3–1.0 grm.). — *EXTERN.* like iodoform.

Zinc Acetate Merck, — P. B.

SOL. in 3 parts water, 36 parts alcohol. — Astringent, Antiseptic, Nervine. — USES: Chiefly *extern.*, collyrium in ophthalmia, injection in urethritis, and gargle in sore mouth or sore throat. — APPLIED: Eye-wash, 1–2 parts to 1000 water; gargle 5–15 parts to 1000 water; injection, 2–5 parts to 1000 water. — Dose: 1–2 grn. (0.06–0.12 grm.) as a tonic, 10–20 grn. (0.6–1.2 grm.) as an emetic.

Zinc Bromide Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in water, alcohol, ether, ammonia. — USES: Epilepsy, in very diluted solut. — Dose: 1–2 grn. (0.06–0.12 grm.). — MAX. D.: 2 grn. (0.12 grm.) three t. a day.

Zinc Carbonate Merck. — P. B.

USES: Wounds, ulcers, skin diseases, etc.; also face powd. — APPLIED pure or 20% oint. or powd.

Zinc Chloride Merck. — P. B.

SOL. in 3 part water; in alcohol, ether. — *EXTERN.*: Gonorrhoea, 1 1000 solut.; wounds, 1:100–500; eyes, 1:1000; tuberculous joints, 1:10. *Preparation*: Solut. (50%). — *ANTIDOTES*: Alkali carbonates, followed by water or milk; albumen, anodynes, stimulants, tea, etc.

Zinc Cyanide Merck. — Pure.

White, cryst. powd. — Alterative, Antiseptic, Anthelmintic. — USES: Chorea, rheumatism, neuralgia, dysmenorrhoea, colic, gastralgia, cardiac palpitation. Small doses first and gradually increased. — Dose: $\frac{1}{12}$ – $\frac{1}{6}$ grn. (0.005–0.01 grm.). — *ANTIDOTES*: Stomach siphon, ammonia, mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates, chlorine inhalation, cold, douche, etc.

Zinc Ferro-cyanide Merck.

White powd. — Alterative, Antiseptic. — USES: Dysmenorrhoea, rheumatism, chorea, gastralgia, etc. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.12 grm.).

Zinco-Hemol.

Hemol with 1% Zinc. Dark brown powd., sol. partly in water. Hematinic and Constructive. The mildest Zinc preparation existing. USES: Anemia, chlorosis and gastric or intestinal erosions etc. — Dose: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) 3 t. daily.

Zinc Hypophosphite Merck.

SOL. in water. — Antiseptic, Astringent, Antispasmodic. — USES: Gastric and intestinal catarrh, chorea, whooping-cough, epilepsy, skin diseases. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03–0.1 grm.).

Zinc Iodide Merck.

SOL. in water, alcohol, and ether. — Dose: 1–2 grn. (0.06–0.12 grm.).

Zinc Lactate Merck.

White cryst. — SOL. in 60 parts water. — Anti-epileptic. — Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ –2 grn. (0.03–0.12 grm.), gradually increased. — MAX. D.: 8 grn. (0.5 grm.) daily.

Zinc Oxide Merck. — P. B.

EXTERN.: in 5–20% oint. or powd. — USES: *Intern.*, Chorea, epilepsy,

chronic diarrhea, etc.; *extern.*, wounds, skin diseases, etc. — **Dose:** 2—10 grn. (0.12—0.6 grm.). — **Preparation:** Oint. (1:6½).

Zinc Oleate. — P. B.

Preparations: Ungt. Ziinci Oleati (1:1). Used in chronic eczema.

Zinc Permanganate Merck.

Violet-brown, or almost black, hygroscopic cryst. — **SOL.** in water. — Antiseptic; non-irritating Antigonorrhoeic. — **USES:** 1:4000 solut. as injection in gonorrhoea; and 1 or 2:1000 as eye-wash in conjunctivitis. — **INCOMPATIBLES:** All easily oxidizable or combustible substances. Explodes when compounded directly with alcohol, glycerine, sugar, dry or fluid vegetable extracts.

Zinc Phosphide Merck

INSOL. in the usual solvents. — **USES:** Sexual exhaustion, cerebral affections, melancholia, and chronic skin diseases. — **Dose:** ¼₂₀—¼₄ grn. (0.003—0.015 grm.), in pill.

Zinc Soziodole, see SOZOIODOLE-ZINC.

Zinc Stearate Merck.

White, agglutinating powd.; turns darker on exposure. — **INSOL.** in water. — Antiseptic, Astringent. — **USES:** Gonorrhoea, atrophic rhinitis, burns, etc. — **APPLIED** in substance, or combined with iodole, iodoformogen, etc.

Zinc Sulphate Merck. — P. B.

WHITE VITRIOL; ZINC VITRIOL. — **SOL.** in 0.6 part water, 3 parts glycerine. — **Dose:** as a tonic or astringent 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.); *emetic*, 10—30 grn. (0.6—2.0 grm.). — **ANTIDOTES:** Alkali carbonates, tannic acid, albumen, demulcents.

Zinc Sulphocarbolate Merck. — P. B.

Colorl. cryst. — **SOL.** in 2 parts water; 5 parts alcohol. — Antiseptic, Astringent. — **USES:** *Extern.*, gonorrhoea, foul ulcers, etc.; *intern.*, typhoid, fermentative diarrhea, etc. — **EXTERN.** in ½—1₁₀ solut. **Dose:** 1—2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.).

Zinc Valerianate Merck. — P. B.

Decomposes on exposure. — **SOL.** in 40 parts alcohol, 100 parts water. — **USES:** Diabetes insipidus, nervous affections, neuralgia, etc. — **Dose:** 1—6 grn. (0.06—0.35 grm.).

Supplement.

Bismuth Beta-Naphtolate.

Light brown insol. powd., odorless. Antiseptic, acting like Salol.
— **USES:** Internally in affections of intestines. — **Dose:** 15–30 grm. (1.0–2.0 grm.) several times a day.

Eumenol Merck.

(Extract. Radicis Tang-kui fluid.) Tonic and Emmenagogue. —
USES: In amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœic troubles. — **Dose:** A tea-spoonful three times a day.

Extract. Galega aq. soft.

Galactagogue. **Uses:** scanty milk secretion, does not reduce quality.
— **Dose:** 8–30 grn. (0.5–2.0 grm.) 2 to 4 t. daily.

Sodium Ethylsulphate.

(Sodium Sulphovinate.) Colourless crystals, soluble in water. Tasteless mild aperient, does not cause colic. — **Dose:** 2 dr. to 1 oz (7–30.0 grm.).

Sodium Phenolsulphoricinate acc. to Prof. Heryng

for laryngological purposes.

(Phénol sulfuriciné) with 25 and 30% Carbolic acid. — **Uses:** externally: in diphtheria, laryngeal phthisis, laryngeal papilloma, rhinitis atrophica and pharyngitis lateralis, painted over the affected parts.

Part II — Therapeutic Indications

For the Use of the *Materia Medica* and Other Agents.

- Abasia and Astasia.** — *See also, Hysteria.*
- Sodium Phosphate:** by hypodermic injection once a day for 25 days (Charcôt).
- Sodium Glycerophosphate** by injection.
- Abdominal Plethora.** — *See also, Hepatic Congestion, Obesity.*
- Abdominal massage.**
- Aliment:** dry diet; avoid much bread, as well as salted or twice cooked meats, rich sauces, etc.
- Cathartics, saline and hydragogue:** to relieve portal congestion.
- Grape cure.**
- Saline mineral waters.**
- Abortion.**
- Acid, Tannic:** combined with opium and ipecac.
- Cascara Sagrada:** as a laxative.
- Cimicifuga:** as a prophylactic.
- Cotton Root.**
- Creolin:** 2 per cent. solution, injected after removal of membranes.
- Cnrettement.**
- Diet and Hygiene.**
- Ergot.**
- Gold Chloride:** to avert the tendency to abort.
- Iodine:** to inner surface of uterus after removal of membranes.
- Iron:** with potassium chlorate throughout the pregnancy when fatty degeneration present.
- Opium or Morphine.**
- Piscidia.**
- Potassium Chlorate.**
- Savin.**
- Viburnum Prunifolium.**
- Abrasions.** — *See also, Bruises, Burns, etc.*
- Benzoin.**
- Collodion.**
- Iodoform.**
- Iodoformogen.**
- Iodole.**
- Magnesia.**
- Solution Gutta-percha.**
- Soziodole salts.**
- Tannoform.**
- Abscess.** — *See also, Suppuration, Boils, Anthrax.*
- Acid, Boric:** a powerful non-irritating antiseptic dressing.
- Acid, Carbolic:** as dressing, and as injection after evacuation.
- Acid, Tannic.**
- Aconite:** in full dose often aborts.
- Alcohol:** as a pure stimulant where a large quantity of pus is being poured out, draining the system.
- Ammoniac and Mercury Plaster.**
- Arnica Tincture.**
- Belladonna:** internally, and locally as a liniment or plaster, to abort the preliminary inflammation — e. g. of breast — afterwards to ease pain in addition.
- Calcium Phosphate:** where abscess is large or chronic, as a tonic.
- Calcium Sulphide:** small doses, frequently repeated, to hasten maturation or healing, especially in deep-seated suppuration.
- Caustic Potassa:** for opening abscess in liver, also in chronic abscess where the skin is much undermined, also used to prevent scarring if otherwise opened.
- Chlorine Water.**
- Cod-Liver Oil:** in scrofulous cases and in the hectic.
- Counter-irritation:** to surrounding parts, to check formation or hasten maturation.
- Creolin.**
- Creosote:** same as Carbolic Acid, as a stimulant to indolent inflammatory swellings.
- Diiodoform.**
- Ether:** to produce local anesthesia, used as a spray before opening an abscess.
- Formaldehyde.**
- Gaduol:** in scrofulous and hectic cases.
- Gold Chloride.**
- Hydrogen Peroxide:** to wash out cavity of tubercular or slow abscess.
- Ice:** after opening.
- Iodine:** as injection into the sac, and internally to cause absorption of products of inflammation.
- Iodoformogen.**
- Iodoform Gauze:** packed into cavity.
- Iodole.**
- Lead Water.**
- Menthol:** in ethereal solution, 10 to 50 per cent., locally applied with camel's hair pencil.
- Morphine.**
- Naphtalin.**
- Naphtol:** 75 grm. (5 grm.), alcohol 10 fl. drs. (40 cc.), hot distilled water q. s. to make 3 fl. oz. (90 cc.). Inject a few drops.
- Oleate of Mercury and Morphine:** relieves the pain, allays the inflammation, and causes the absorption of the products.
- Potassium Permanga-**

- nate: as antiseptic.
 Poultices: advantageously medicated, e. g. with belladonna or opium, to allay pain or inflammation.
- Quinine.
 Quinosol.
- Resorcin: in syphilitic and other unhealthy sores as an antiseptic.
- Salicylic Acid: as antiseptic dressing.
- Sarsaparilla: in chronic abscess with profuse discharges.
- Sheet Lead: is useful in chronic abscess of the leg as a dressing.
- Silver Nitrate: a strong solution in spirit of nitrous ether, painted around the area of inflammation, will check it in superficial parts.
- Silver colloidal.
- Sodium Gold and Chloride; in scrofulous abscesses as a tonic.
- Soziodole salts.
- Strontium Iodide.
- Sulphides: of potassium, sodium, ammonium, and calcium. They must be used in low doses, and are indicated in scrofulous abscess and in the chronic boils of children. To hasten suppuration.
- Tonics.
- Veratrum Viride: in full dose often aborts.
- Abscess of the Liver.**
 — See *Hepatic Diseases*.
- Acidity of Stomach.**
 Acids: before meals, or as an acid wine during meals. For acid eructations, especially of sulphuretted hydrogen.
- Acid. Carbolic: to stop fermentation or to relieve a painful sensation in the stomach.
- Alkalies: after meals, best as bicarbonates; with flatulence give magnesia if there is constipation; lime water if there is diarrhoea.
- Ammonia: in headache from acidity.
- Ammonium Bicarbonate.
- Atropine: for gastric hypersecretion.
- Bismuth: in gastritis due to chronic abscess or chronic alcoholism. Very well combined with arsenic in very chronic cases, with hydrocyanic acid in more acute cases.
- Calcium Carbonate, precipitated.
- Cerium Oxalate.
- Charcoal: as biscuits.
- Creosote: same as carbolic acid.
- Ichthabin.
- Ipecacuanha: in small doses in pregnancy where flatulence and acidity are both present.
- Kino: useful along with opium.
- Lead Acetate: in gastric catarrh and pyrosis.
- Lime Water.
- Liquor Potassæ: useful for both gastric and urinary acidity.
- Magnesium Carbonate.
- Magnesium Oxide.
- Manganese Dioxide: sometimes relieves, probably acting like charcoal.
- Mercury: When liver deranged and stools pale.
- Nux Vomica: in small doses before meals, especially in pregnancy, or in chronic alcoholism.
- Potassium Bitartrate.
- Potassium Carbonate.
- Pulsatilla: every four hours in hot water.
- Silver Nitrate: same as silver oxide.
- Silver Oxide: especially useful when acidity is accompanied by neuralgic pains in stomach.
- Sulphurous Acid: if associated with the vomiting of a pasty material, presence of sarcinae.
- Tannalbin: when there is abundance of mucus.
- Tannic Acid: in acidity associated with chronic catarrh and flatulence. Glycerine 1 min. (0.06 cc.), tannic acid 4 grn. (0.25 grm.), as pill.
- Acne.**
 Adeps Lanæ: topically, Alkaline lotions: when skin is greasy and follicles are black and prominent.
- Aristol.
- Arsenic: in chronic acne; generally, though not always, prevents the acne from bromide or iodide of potassium.
- Belladonna: as local application to check a too abundant secretion.
- Berberis: for acne of girls at puberty.
- Bismuth: as ointment or powder. In acne rosacea, if acute.
- Borax: solution very useful.
- Cajeput Oil: as stimulant in acne rosacea.
- Calcium Sulphide: same as sulphur. For internal use.
- Chrysarobin.
- Coca.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Copper.
- Electricity.
- Enresol.
- Europhen.
- Gaduol: internally, in scrofulous and hectic

cases.

Glycerine: both locally and internally.

Hydrastine Hydrochlorate: as lotion.
Hydrastis.

Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol: externally.

Iodide of Sulphur: in all stages of the disease.

Iodine: is of doubtful value.

Iodole: topically.

Liquor carbonis detergens.

Liquor Hydrarg. Per-nitratiss: a single drop on an indurated pustule will destroy without a scar.

Magnesium Sulphate.
Mercurials: internally.

Mercury Nitrate: solution topically.

Mercury Bichloride: solution as wash.

Mercury Iodide, red.
Naphthol.

Nitric Acid.

Perosmic Acid.

Phosphorus: in chronic cases in place of arsenic. The phosphates and hypophosphites are safer and more valuable. The latter in acne indurata.

Potassium Bromide: sometimes useful in moderate doses in obstinate cases. This salt and the Iodide very often cause acne when taken continuously.

Potassium Chlorate.

Quinine.

Resorcin.

Sand: friction with, useful.

Sodium Bicarbonate.

Strontium Iodide.

Sulphur: internally, and externally as a lotion or ointment, most valuable agent.

Thymol.

Water: Hot sponging several times a day.

Zinc Salts.

Actinomyces.

Potassium Iodide.

Sodium Salicylate.

Addison's Disease.

Arsenic.

Glycerine: in full doses.

Iron: with anti-emetics and tonics.

Iron Glycerinophosphate.

Phosphorus.

Skimmed Milk: as diet.

Sozoiodole-Potassium.

Adenitis. — See also, Glandular Affections.

Calcium Phosphate: internally.

Calcium Sulphide: internally.

Carbon Disulphide,
Cod-Liver Oil: internally.

Gadulol: internally.

Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol: topically as antiphlogistic.

Iodole: as cicatrizing.

Sozoiodole-Potassium: as granulator.

Adynamia. — See also, Anemia, Convalescence, Neurasthenia.

Acid, Hydriodic.

Acid, Hydrochloric.

Acid, Nitric.

Alcohol.

Arsenic: for swelled feet of old or weakly persons with weak heart.

Calcium Phosphate.

Caffeine.

Camphor.

Cinchona Alkaloids and their salts.

Capsicum.

Digitalis.

Encalyptol.

Glycerophosphate of Sodium.

Hemogallol.

Hydrastine.

Hydrogen-Peroxide.

Iron.

Iron Valerianate,
Musk.

Nux Vomica: in dipsomaniacs in conjunction with Strophanthus.

Potassium Chlorate.

Quinine.

Sanguinarine.

Sol. Ammonium Acetate.

Spermine.

Testes sicc.

Turpentine Oil.

Urethane.

Valerian.

After-Pains. — See also, Lactation.

Actaea Racemosa: it restores the lochia in cases of sudden suppression and removes the symptoms.

Amyl Nitrite.

Belladonna: as ointment.

Camphor: 10 grn. (0.6 gm.) with $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.0075 gm.) morphine.

Chloral: in large doses arrests the pains; contra-indicated in feeble action of the heart.

Chloroform: liniment to abdomen, along with soap liniment.

Cimicifuga: same as ergot.

Copper arsenite.

Dionine.

Ergot to keep the uterus constantly contracted and prevent accumulation of clots and the consequent pain.

Gelsemium: stops pains when in doses sufficient to produce its physiological effect.

Heroin.

Mentha Pulegium.

Morphine: hypodermically very useful, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.01—0.015 gm.) with $\frac{1}{100}$ (0.0006 gm.) atropine.

Opium: the same as morphine.

- Pilocarpine:** in agalactia.
- Poultices:** warm, to hypogastrium, relieve.
- Quinine:** 5 to 10 grn. (0.3—0.6 grm.) night and morning, in neuralgic after pains which do not yield to opiates.
- Ague.** — See *Intermittent Fever.*
- Albuminuria.** — See also, *Bright's Disease, Nephritis.*
- Acid, Gallic:** lessens albumen and hematuria.
- Acouite:** to lower a high temperature; and in the onset of acute nephritis in scarlet fever.
- Alcohol:** hurtful in acute stage: useful when a slight trace of albumen is persistent.
- Alkaline Diuretics:** to prevent formation of fibrinous plugs in the renal tubules.
- Aqua Calcis:** in large doses has been found to increase the urine, and decrease the albumen.
- Arsenic:** beneficial in very chronic cases. Albumen will return if the use of the drug be stopped.
- Baths:** warm water and hot air and Turkish, to increase action of skin after dropsy or uremic symptoms have appeared.
- Belladonna:** has been used to diminish the chronic inflammatory condition left by an acute attack.
- Broom:** as diuretic in chronic renal disease.
- Caffeine:** to increase secretion of solids especially in cases dependent on cardiac disease. Should be combined with digitalis Very useful in chronic Bright's disease; should be used with great caution in the acute stage.
- Calcium Benzoate.**
- Caunabis Indica:** as diuretic in hematuria.
- Cantharides:** 1 min. (0.06 cc.) of tincture every three hours, when acute stage has passed off, to stop hematuria.
- Chimaphila:** as a diuretic.
- Cod-Liver Oil:** as a tonic.
- Copaiba:** to remove ascites and albuminuria dependent on cardiac or chronic Bright's disease, and in some cases of hematuria.
- Counter-Irritation:** dry cupping most useful when tendency to uremia.
- Croton Oil:** as liniment to the loins in chronic cases is sometimes useful.
- Digitalis:** the infusion is the most valuable in acute and tubal nephritis, and in renal disease attended with dropsy due to cardiac disease. Must be given with caution in granular kidney.
- Elaterium:** as hydragogue cathartic for dropsy; and when uremic symptoms have come on.
- Eucalyptus** cautiously for a short time in chronic disease.
- Fuch sine:** In 1 to 3 grn. (0.06—0.2 grm.) doses in the day, in albuminuria of renal origin, in children.
- Gadnol:** as a tonic.
- Glycerinophosphates.**
- Gold Trichloride:** in contracted kidney, in the chronic disease, in doses of 1/30 grn. (0.003 grm.).
- Hemo-gallol:** in anemia.
- Ilydrastis:** lessens albumen.
- Incisions:** over the malleoli, to relieve the anasarca of the lower extremities.
- Iron:** to diminish anemia with a flabby tongue, give the persalts. In dropsy associated with high tension, iron must be cautiously given and withheld unless improvement is quickly shown. It always does harm if allowed to constipate
- Jaborandi:** in uremia and dropsy due either to renal disease or occurring in pregnancy.
- Jalap with Calomel.**
- Juniper Oil:** diuretic.
- Lead:** lessens albumen and increases the urine.
- Lime Water.**
- Milk Cure:** pure skim-milk diet very useful when tendency to uremia; it also lessens the albumen.
- Milk sugar** 7 oz. (200.0 grm.) per day.
- Naphtol.**
- Nitroglycerine:** in acute and chronic albuminuria.
- Nitrous Ether:** as diuretic.
- Oxygen:** compressed, will, on inhalation, temporarily diminish albumen.
- Pilocarpine.**
- Potassium salts:** especially the iodide and vegetable salts in syphilitic or amyloid disease.
- Potassium Bitartrate:** as hydragogue cathartic and diuretic.
- Potassium Bromide:** in uremic convulsions.

Pulsatilla.
Strontinum Acetate.
Strontinum Lactate: if due to renal atony.
Tannalbin
Tartrates: as diuretics.
Turpentine: as diuretic. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 minim (0.03—0.06 cc.) dose every two to four hours.
 Water: in large draughts as diuretic when excretion of solids is deficient; and in dropsy.

Alcoholism. — *See also, Delirium Tremens. Vomiting, Neuritis.*

Actæa Racemosa: in irritative dyspepsia.
Ammonia: aromatic spirit of, as substitute for alcohol, to be taken when the craving comes on.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Acetate.
Arsenic: to lessen vomiting in drunkards, in the morning before food is taken; and also in the irritable stomach of drunkards.
Bismuth: with hydrocyanic acid, to relieve acidity and heart-burn.
Bromides: useful during delirium tremens, or to lessen irritability, in 1 dram (4.0 grm.) doses in the wakeful condition which immediately precedes it.
Capsicum: as a substitute for alcohol, and also to relieve the restlessness and insomnia.
Chloral Hydrate: to quiet nervous system and induce sleep in an acute attack. Must be used with caution in old drunkards.
Cimicifuga.
Cocaine: to remove

the craving.
Faradization.
Gelsemium: same as bromides.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Hydrastine Ichthalbin.
Lupulin: along with capsicum as substitute for alcohol, also to quiet nervous system in delirium tremens.
 Milk: at night.
Nux vomica: as tonic and stimulant, both to nervous system and generally to aid digestion.
Opium: May be necessary to produce sleep; to relieve the pain of the chronic gastritis and the want of appetite.
 Orange: slowly sucked a substitute for alcohol.
Phosphorus: in chronic cases as nerve tonic.
Picrotoxine: for tremors.
Potassium Bromide.
Quinine: in the "horrors" stage it acts as a sedative to the brain and restores the digestive functions.
Strophanthus Tincture (in very large doses) very useful in the intermittent weakness of the heart of Dipsomaniacs.
Strychnine Nitrate.
Sumbul: in the headache of old drinkers.
 Water, cold: a glass taken in small sips at a time as substitute for alcohol.
 Water, hot: one pint drunk as hot as possible an hour before meals will remove craving.
Zinc Oxide: in chronic alcoholic dyspepsia, and nervous debility. It also allays the craving.

Alopecia. — *See also, Tinea Decalvans.*

Acid, Carbolic: in Alopecia areata.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Nitric: with olive oil in sufficient quantity just to make it pungent.
 Alcohol.
Ammonia: very useful; take *Ol. amygd. dul.*, *Liq. ammoniæ*, each 1 fl. oz., (30.0 cc.) *Spt. ros marini*.
Aquæ, Mellis each 3 fl. drams (12.0 cc.); mix; make lotion (E. Wilson).
Antimonium Tartaratum as lotion, 1 grm. to 1 fl. oz. (0.06 grm. : 30.0 cc.) water.
Arsenic: internally.
Cantharides Tincture: one part to eight of castor oil rubbed in roots of hair morning and night.
Capsicum Tincture externally.
Encalyptus.
Enrophen.
Glycerine: very useful; either alone or in combination appears greatly to assist.
Jaborandi.
Naphtol.
Nntgall.
Pilocarpine: subcutaneous injection has been useful.
Quillaja.
Quinine externally.
Resorcin.
Savine Oil: Prevents loss of hair in Alopecia pityroides.
Sapo Viridis: very useful as a shampoo night and morning—Take *Saponis virid.* (German). *Alcoholis*, each 3 fl. oz. (90 cc.) *Ol. lavandulæ*. 30 drops.
 Shaving: sometimes useful after illness.
Sodium Bicarbonate: as a lotion in Alopecia pityroides.
Sulphur Iodide: use-

- ful both internally and externally.
- Tannin: watery solution or made up into ointment.
- Thymol.
- Thyroidin succ. and other Thyroid preparations.
- Amaurosis and Amblyopia.**
- Amyl Nitrite: useful in many cases of disease of the optic nerve.
- Antipyrinc.
- Arnica: sometimes useful.
- Digitalis: in toxic cases.
- Electricity.
- Emmenagogues: if due to menstrual disorders.
- Mercury: when due to syphilis.
- Myotomy: in asthenopia and hysterical amblyopia.
- Nitroglycerine.
- Nux Vomica.
- Phosphorus.
- Pilocarpine: in tobacco and alcoholic abuse.
- Potassium Bromide.
- Potassium Iodide.
- Rne: in minute doses in functional dimness of vision, *e. g.* hysterical amblyopia.
- Salicylates.
- Santonin: sometimes useful in later stages of iritis and choroiditis, and in loss of power of optic nerve.
- Seton: on temple; or blisters, along with iodide of potassium, in amaurosis coming on suddenly, and associated with tenderness of the eyeball on pressure; the disc is sometimes congested.
- Silver Nitrate.
- Strychnine: very useful in cases of tobacco amaurosis, alcoholic excess, nerve atrophy (without cranial disease), and in traumatic amaurosis.
- Veratrine: to eyelids and temples. Care must be taken to keep out of the eye.
- Zinc Lactate.
- Amenorrhœa.** — See also *Anemia, Chlorosis.*
- Acid, Oxalic.
- Aconite: when menses are suddenly checked, as by cold, etc.
- Actæa Racemosa: to restore the secretion, and remove the headache, ovarian neuralgia, etc., produced by its sudden stoppage.
- Alcohol: in sudden suppression after exposure.
- Aloes: alone or with iron. In torpor and anemia; best administered a few days before the expected period.
- Ammonium Chloride: in headache.
- Apiol: 5—10 min. (0.3—0.6 cc.), twice a day for some days before the expected period; if there is a molimen, 15 grn. (1.0 cc.) in a few hours. Useful in anemia and torpor only.
- Arnica.
- Arsenic: along with iron in anemia and functional inactivity of the ovaries and uterine.
- Asafetida: along with aloes in anemia and torpor of the intestines.
- Baptisin.
- Berberine Carbonate.
- Cantharides: along with iron in torpor of the uterus.
- Cimicifuga: at the proper time for a flow.
- Cold Sponging: to brace the patient up.
- Colocynth: in anemia with constipation.
- Croton Oil.
- Electricity: locally applied, sometimes useful.
- Ergot: in plethoric subjects.
- Euimenol see Supplement.
- Eupatorinm: in hot infnsion, if due to cold.
- Gold Salts: like asafoetida
- Guaiaicum: mild stimulant to the uterus.
- Ichthalbin.
- Iron: in anemia, *q. v.*
- Iron Glycerophosphate.
- Iron-Hemol.
- Iron Iodide.
- Iron Phosphate.
- Manganese Dioxide: in amenorrhœa of young women; in delayed menstruation, or when a period has been missed through a chill. Perseverance is required, especially in the last case.
- Myrrh: a tonic emmenagogue.
- Nux vomica: in combination with iron in anemia.
- Phlebotomy.
- Polygonum: in torpor; with iron in anemia, aloes in a constipated subject.
- Contra-indicated in a plethoric condition. Should be given a few days before menses are expected.
- Potassium Iodide.
- Potassium Permanganate: like manganese dioxide.
- Pulsatilla: like aconite.
- Quinine.
- Rne: in atonic conditions of ovaries or of uterus. Plethora contra-indicates.
- Salines: in constipation in plethoric

- cases.
- Sanguinaria: like rue.
- Santonin: in two doses of 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) each, one or two days before the expected period.
- Savine: like rue.
- Senega: a saturated decoction in large doses, a pint (500 cc.) daily, about two weeks before period.
- Serpentaria: in anemia.
- Silver Nitrate: locally, to os uteri at period.
- Sitz Baths: hot, alone, or with mustard, for some days before the period; with mustard, if suddenly arrested.
- Sodium Borate.
- Spinal Ice Bag: to lumbar vertebrae.
- Tansy.
- Turpentine.
- Anemia.**
- Acids: for a tonic action on the mucous membranes in anemia of young women.
- Acid, Gallic: in anemia due to a chronic mucous or other discharge.
- Alkalies: potash and soda as gastric and hepatic tonics.
- Aloes: as tonic and slight purgative.
- Arsenic: in the cases where iron fail of its effect or does not agree with the patient. Also in pernicious anemia.
- Bitters.
- Bullock's Blood: when iron fails, fresh or dried, by enema.
- Cactus Grandiflorus.
- Calcium Lactophosphate: during nursing or after exhausting purulent discharge.
- Calcium Phosphate: during growth, or where system is enfeebled by drain of any kind.
- Calomel.
- Cetrarin.
- Cold Sponging.
- Copper Arsenite.
- Diet and Hygiene.
- Ferrohaemol.
- Ferropyrine.
- Gadul.
- Galvanization.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Gold Salts.
- Hemo-gallol.
- Hemoglobin.
- Hypophosphite of Calcium or Sodium: in cases of nervous debility; care must be taken that it does not derange the digestion.
- Ichth-albin.
- Iron: very useful. When stomach is at all irritable the carbonate is often best. Weak, anemic girls with vomiting after food are best treated with the perchloride. In coated tongue the ammonio-citrate is often best to begin with. The malate has been useful in pernicious anemia. In gastric disturbance and constipation, a combination with rhubarb is often very effectual. Where mucous membrane is very flabby, large doses of the perchloride. Chalybeate waters more often succeed than pharmaceutical preparations; one drop of the solution of perchloride in a tumbler of water is an approximate substitute for them.
- Manganese salts: may be given with iron—not much use alone.
- Mercury Bichloride.
- Naphthol, Beta.
- Nux Vomica: useful sometimes along with iron.
- Ovaria sicc.
- Oxygen: to be inhaled in ancmia from loss of blood or suppuration.
- Pancreatin: in feeble digestion.
- Pepsin: in feeble digestion.
- Phosphorus.
- Quinine: in malnutrition.
- Sea-bathing: good but not in chlorosis.
- Sodium Arsenate.
- Sodium Hypophosphite.
- Spermine.
- Strychnine.
- Wine: with the food, to aid digestion.
- Aneurism.**
- Acid, Gallic, and iron.
- Aconite: to relieve pain and slow the circulation.
- Aliment: low diet; absolute rest.
- Barium Chloride: in doses of $\frac{1}{5}$ grn. (0.012 grm.), perhaps raises the arterial tension.
- Calcium Chloride.
- Chloroform: inhaled to relieve dyspnea.
- Digitalis *is contra-indicated* (Hare).
- Electrolysis: sometimes useful in causing coagulation within the sac.
- Ergotin: a local hypodermic injection has been successful.
- Eucalyptus.
- Iron Chloride Solution: to cause coagulation on injection into sac.
- Lead Acetate: useful, combined with rest.
- Morphine: with crotonchloral, for pain.
- Potassium Iodide: very useful in doses of 30 grn. (2.0 grm.). Should be combined with the recumbent position.
- Strontium Iodide.
- Veratrum Viride: along with opium in quieting circulation.
- Zinc Chloride.

Angina Catarrhalis.

— *See also, Choking, Croup, Laryngitis, Pharyngitis, Throat Tonsillitis, etc.*

Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Gallic.
Alum.
Creolin: by vapor-inhalation.
Iron Chloride: as gargle.
Ichthyol: as gargle.
Potassium Chlorate: as gargle.
Potassium Nitrate.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Szoiodole-Sodium.

Angina Diphtheritica. — *See Diphtheria.***Angina Pectoris.**

Aconite.
Allyl Tribromide.
Antipyrine.
Arsenic: to prevent paroxysms.
Atropine.
Caetus Grandiflorus.
Chamomile: in hysterical symptoms.
Chloral: in full doses.
Chloroform: cautiously inhaled to ease the pain.
Cocaine (topically).
Cold: applied to forehead gives relief.
Convallaria.
Coniine Hydrobromate.
Digitalis.
Ether: to diminish pain, combined with opium in $\frac{1}{4}$ -grn. (0.015 grm) doses.
Erythrol Tetranitrate.
Morphine: hypodermically.
Dionine.
Nitrite of Amyl: gives great relief during paroxysms; in atheromatous arteries; must be used with care.
Nitrites of Sodium and Potassium: less rapid than nitrite of amyl, but have more power to prevent return of symptoms.

Nitroglycerine: like nitrite of sodium.
Phosphorus: during intervals to lessen tendency.
Potassium Bromide: in full doses will relieve the spasm.
Pyridine.
Quinine: when any malarious taint is present.
Spermine.
Spirit Ether.
Stryphantus.
Strychnine: sometimes useful in mild cases in very small doses.
Tonics
Turpentine Oil locally to the chest during paroxysms.

Anorexia. — *See also, lists of Tonics, Gastric Tonics, etc.*

Acid. Nitro-hydrochloric: when following acute disease.
Absinthin.
Berberine Carbonate.
Calomel: when following acute disease; nitro-hydrochloric acid generally preferable, however.
Capsicum: in convalescence.
Cetrarin.
Chimaphila: in dropsical cases, as a tonic and diuretic.
Cinchonidine.
Cinchonine
Eupatorium.
Gentian.
Nux Vomica Tincture.
Oleoresin capsicum.
Orexine, basic.
Orexin Tannate: of very wide utility.
Quassia: especially valuable when following malarial fever.
Quassin.
Somatose.

Anthrax. (Carbuncle.)

Acid, Boric: as dressing.

Acid, Carbolic: as wash and injection after spontaneous discharge, or on lint after opening.
Alcohol: as needed.
Ammonium Acetate.
Ammonium Carbonate: combined with cinchona, after a free purge.
Arnica: fresh extract spread on adhesive plaster and strapped; internal administration is also beneficial.
Belladonna Extract: with glycerine, as local anodyne.
Blister: to cover area, with hole in the center to allow discharge.
Bromine.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate to lessen the pain of facial carbuncle.
Calcium Sulphide: one-tenth grn. (0.006 grm.) hourly useful.
Collodion around base, leaving opening in the center.
Creolin.
Dijodoform.
Ether sprayed on for a little time will cause an eschar to separate.
Ethyle Chloride: for local anesthesia.
Europhen.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Iodine: locally, to lessen pain and inflammation, should be applied around the base.
Iodoform: useful local antiseptic dressing.
Iodoformogen
Iodole.
Lead Carbonate.
Menthol.
Mercurial Ointment: early application will abort sometimes.
Methylene Blue.
Opium: locally, mixed with glycerine.
Phosphorus: inter-

- nally.
 Potassium Chlorate and mineral acids: internally administered.
 Potassium Permanganate: antiseptic lotion.
 Poultices: to relieve pain.
 Pyoktaniu.
 Quinine and Carbolic Acid: internally.
 Silver colloidal.
 Strapping: concentrically, leaving center free, lessens pain.
 Terebene or oil Turpentine: antiseptic application.
- Antrum, Disease of.**
 Acid, Boric.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Chloroform.
 Iodine.
 Sulphaminol.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Anus, Fissure of.**
 Acid, Benzoic: as a local application.
 Acid, Carbolic one drop of 95 per cent. applied to fissure.
 Belladonna: locally; relieves spasms.
 Bismuth: with glycerine, as a local application.
 Calomel: as ointment.
 Carron Oil: as a dressing.
 Castor oil: to keep motions soft.
 Chloral Hydrate in dilute solution (2 per cent.) as a dressing.
 Chloroform: diluted with half its bulk of alcohol, will aid healing.
 Cocaine: in ointment.
 Collodion: locally, to protect.
 Dilatation, forcible: relieves spasm.
 Hydrastis: local application.
 Ice: to relieve pain after operation.
 Ichthalbin.
- Ichthyol.
 Iodoform: locally, to heal and relieve pain.
 Opium and Gall Ointment: relieves pain.
 Potassium Bromide: with five parts of glycerine locally.
 Rhatany: injected after the bowels have been opened by enema.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Soziodole-Potassium.
 Sulphur: to keep motions soft
 Tannin: useful as a local application.
- Anus, Prolapsus of.**—
See Prolapsus Ani.
- Aphonia.** — *See also Hysteria.*
 Acid, Nitric: in hoarseness from fatigue or indigestion.
 Acid, Sulphurous as spray or inhalation, in clergyman's sore-throat.
 Aconite: in the painful contraction of the throat of singers.
 Alum: as spray in chronic congestion of throat and larynx, with hoarseness.
 Ammonium Chloride: as vapor in laryngeal catarrh.
 Argenti Nitras: as local astringent.
 Atropine: in hysterical aphonia: must be pushed enough to produce physiological symptoms.
 Belladonna.
 Benzoin Tincture: by inhalation in laryngeal catarrh.
 Borax: a piece the size of a pea slowly sucked in sudden hoarseness.
 Chloroform: in hysterical and nervous cases.
 Electricity: locally.
 Ether: like chloroform.
- Glycerite of Tannin: locally to pharynx.
 Ignatia: like atropine.
 Ipecacuanha: wine as spray in laryngeal catarrh.
 Nux Vomica: locally applied in impaired nervous power.
 Potassium Nitrate: like borax.
 Pyrethrum Tincture.
 Rue Oil: as inhalation in chronic catarrh.
 Solution Phenolsulphoricinate
 Soziodole Zinc and Milk Sugar (1:10) Insufflations.
 Turkish Bath: in acute laryngeal catarrh.
 Uranium Nitrate: as spray in very chronic catarrh
 Zinc Sulphate: local astringent.
- Aphthæ.** — *See also, Cancrum Oris, Gums, Parotitis, Ptyalism, Stomatitis, Odontalgia, Tongue.*
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Hydrochloric: in small doses and as a local application.
 Acids, Mineral: dilute solution as paint.
 Acid, Nitric: in small doses.
 Acid, Salicylic: as local application.
 Acid, Sulphurous: well diluted as solution or spray.
 Acid, Tannic
 Alum, Exsiccated: to aphthous ulcer which do not readily heal.
 Argenti Nitras: very useful locally.
 Bismuth: as local application.
 Borax: as honey or as glycerite, either alone or with chlorate of potassium.
 Chlorine Water: locally applied.
 Copper Sulphate; weak solution pain-

- ted over the aphthæ.
Coptis Trifolia: infusion is employed in New England.
Creolin.
Glycerine.
Mercury with chalk: to remove the indigestion on which aphthæ frequently depend.
Potassium Chlorate: exceedingly useful as wash, 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) to the oz. (30 cc.), alone or with horax, also given internally.
Potassium Iodide: as local application, solution of 1 to 5 grn. to the oz. (0.06—0.3 grm. to 30 cc.).
Pyoktanin.
Quinine: 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) every two or three hours, in aphthæ consequent on diarrhea in infants.
Rhubarb: as compound rhubarb powder, to remove indigestion.
Saccharin: in 2 or 3 per cent. solut. with sodium bicarbonate.
Sodium Sulphite.
Soziodole-Sodium.
Sulphites.
- Apoplexy. — See also, Cerebral Congestion.**
- Aconite:** to lower blood-pressure and prevent further hemorrhage, where pulse is strong and arterial tension high.
Arsenic: in cerebral congestion proceeding from apoplexy.
 Bandaging the limbs.
Belladonna.
Cactus Grandiflorus: when apoplexy is threatened.
Calomel.
Cold Water: to the head when face is congested.
Colocynth: as purgative.
Croton Oil: as purgative, one drop on
- back of tongue, or part of drop every hour.
Diet and Hygiene, prophylactic: meat and stimulants to be taken very sparingly; exposure heat, overexertion, and especially anger, to be avoided.
Elaterium: in suppository, or as enema during attack.
Electricity: to promote absorption, after partial recovery has taken place.
Ice: to head.
Mercurial purge.
Mustard plaster to feet, or mustard foot-bath, and ice to head, keeping head high and feet low.
Nitroglycerine: to lessen cerebral congestion.
Opium and calomel.
Potassium Bromide: in combination with aconite.
Potassium Iodide: to cause absorption of effused blood.
Stimulants: cautiously exhibited, when collapse is present.
Strychnine: hypodermically, if respiration fails.
Venesection very useful or Leeches to relieve arterial pressure when apoplexy is threatening.
Veratrum Viride.
- Appetite, Impaired. — See Anorexia.**
- Appetite, Loss of. — See Anorexia.**
- Arthritis. — (Gout.)**
Acid formic, topically.
Aconite.
Arsenic.
Cimicifugin.
Colchicine.
Colchicum, Vinc.
Formin.
Gadnol.
Gold.
- Ichthyol,** topically in 5—10 per cent. oint.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Iodides.
Lithium Salts.
Lithium Salicylate.
Lysidine.
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury Oleate.
Mercuridine Bitartrate.
Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.
Piperazine.
Potassa Solntion.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide.
Saliformin.
Soziodole-Mercury.
- Ascaris. — See Worms.**
- Ascites — See also, Dropsy.**
- Acidum Nitricum:** in cirrhosis of the liver.
Aconite: in scarlatina nephritis at the onset of the attack.
Apocynum Cannabinum: as diuretic.
Arsenic: in old persons with feeble heart.
Asclepias: in dropsy of cardiac origin.
Caffeine: in cardiac dropsy.
Calomel: as diuretic in cardiac dropsy.
Cannabis Indica: as diuretic in acute and chronic Bright's disease with hematuria.
Coronilla Extr.
Copaiba: especially useful in hepatic and cardiac dropsy.
Croton Oil: in dropsy, in $\frac{1}{3}$ of a drop doses every morning
Cytisus Scoparius: in cardiac dropsy and dropsy with chronic Bright's disease.
Diuretics.
Digitalis: best in cardiac dropsy; its action is increased by combination with squill and blue pill.
Digitoxinc.
Elaterium: as hydragogue cathartic.

- Gamboge: like elaterium. Large doses tolerated.
- Gold.
- Jaborandi: in anasarca and nremia.
- Jalap: in compound powder as hydragogue cathartic.
- Milk Diet: sometimes very useful when kidneys are inadequate.
- Pilocarpine.
- Milk Sugar.
- Podophyllin: in hepatic cirrhosis.
- Potassium Bitartrate: in combination with jalap in hepatic cirrhosis.
- Saliformin.
- Sambucus.
- Squill: as diuretic in cardiac dropsy.
- Stillingia: in hepatic dropsy.
- Theobromine Salicylate or its double-salts, the Uropherines.
- Asphyxia from Chloroform.**
- Amyl Nitrite.
- Artificial respiration.
- Cold Donche.
- Electricity.
- Oxygen.
- Suprarenal Extract.
- Astasia.** — *See Abasia and Astasia.*
- Asthenopia.**
- Acid, Hydrocyanic: in irritable ophthalmia.
- Atropine: to prevent spasms.
- Eserine or Pilocarpine: in weak solution, to stimulate ciliary muscle.
- Hot Compresses.
- Massage.
- Myotomy, Intraocular: to relieve spasms.
- Physostigma: in the paralysis produced by diphtheria, and in senile asthenopia.
- Strychnine.
- Asthma.**
- Acid, Ilydriodic.
- Acid. Hydrocyanic.
- Aconite: in spasmodic cases, also in asthma consequent on nasal catarrh in children.
- Alcohol: in combination with amyl nitrite in spasmodic asthma.
- Alkalies: in chronic bronchial catarrh.
- Allyl Tribomide.
- Alum: 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) of dry powdered alum put on the tongue may arrest a spasm.
- Ammonia Vapor.
- Ammoniacum: like Asafetida.
- Ammonium Benzoate.
- Amyl Nitrite: sometimes checks paroxysm in spasmodic asthma and dyspnea due to cardiac hypertrophy. Must not be given in chronic bronchitis and emphysema.
- Anemonin.
- Anesthetics: as a temporary remedy in severe cases.
- Antimony: in asthmatic conditions in children $\frac{1}{80}$ grn. (0.00075 grm.) of tartar emetic every quarter of an hour.
- Antispasmin.
- Apomorphine: emetic in asthma due to a peripheral blocking of the air-tubes.
- Arsenic: in small doses in cases associated with bronchitis or simulating hay fever, or in the bronchitis of children, or in the dyspeptic asthma. Inhaled as cigarettes with caution.
- Asafetida: as an expectorant where there is profuse discharge.
- Aspidospermine.
- Atropine.
- Belladonna: interuallly in large doses to relieve paroxysm.
- It should only be administered during a paroxysm and then pushed.
- Bitter-Almond water.
- Bromides: only available in true spasmodic asthma; soon lose their efficacy.
- Caffeine: 1 to 5 grn. (0.06—0.3 grm.).
- Camphor: 2 grn. (0.12 grm.) combined with 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) of opium, in spasmodic asthma.
- Cannabis Indica: sometimes useful in chronic cases.
- Chamois-Leather Waistcoat: reaching low down the body and arms, in bronchial asthma.
- Chloral Hydrate: during paroxysm.
- Chloralamide.
- Chloroform: relieves when inhaled from tumbler or with warm water.
- Cocaine.
- Coffee: very strong, during paroxysm.
- Colchicine or Colchicum: in gonty cases.
- Compressed or Rarified air.
- Coniine: Hydrobromate or Conium; palliative in a chronic case.
- Counter-irritation: applied for a short time only, at frequent intervals.
- Creosote: vapor in bronchitic asthma.
- Diet and Hygiene.
- Duboisine Sulphate.
- Erythrol Tetranitrate.
- Ether: in full doses at commencement of attack, or administered by inhalation.
- Ethyl Iodide: 15 to 20 drops inhaled may relieve spasm.
- Eucalyptus: sometimes along with stramonium, belladonna, and tobacco.
- Eucalyptus Oil in spray.

- Euphorbia pilulifera. Galvanism of Pneumogastric Region: positive pole beneath mastoid process-negative pole to epigastrium.
- Gelsemium: useful in some cases, but after a time may fail.
- Grindelia: to prevent or cut short attack; used as cigarette.
- Hyoscine hydrobromate: in spasmodic asthma.
- Iclthialbin.
- Iodine: painting the line of the pneumogastric nerve with liniment or tincture in pure spasmodic asthma.
- Iodipin.
- Ipecacuanha: as a spray in bronchial asthma, especially in children; useless in true asthma.
- Lobelia: to prevent and cut short paroxysm. Cautiously used in cardiac weakness.
- Lobeline Sulphate.
- Menthol.
- Mercurials: in spasmodic and bronchitic asthma combined.
- Morphine: combined with belladonna, very useful.
- Nitroglycerine: in bronchitic, nephritic and spasmodic asthma.
- Nux Vomica: in dyspeptic asthma.
- Oil Eucalyptus.
- Oil of amber.
- Opium hypodermically during paroxysm.
- Oxaphor.
- Oxygen: as inhalation during paroxysm.
- Pepsin: exceedingly useful in preventing attacks in dyspeptic subjects.
- Physostigma.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate: in spasmodic asthma, subcutaneously, also in humid asthma if there is no cardiac dilatation.
- Potassium Bromide.
- Potassium Cyanide.
- Potassium Iodide: in large doses when asthma is due to acute bronchial catarrh.
- Ointment of Potassium Iodide, Sodium Iodide and Iodine with Lanoline, topically on the breast.
- Potassium Nitrate: inhalation of fumes of paper relieves paroxysm. Sometimes advisable to mix a little chlorate with it.
- Potassium Nitrite.
- Pyridine: in bronchial asthma, vapor to be inhaled.
- Quebracho: good in nephritic and spasmodic asthma.
- Quinine: during intervals when the attacks are periodical.
- Resorcin: relieves dyspnea.
- Sandalwood Oil.
- Sanguinarine.
- Sodium Arsenate: as tonic, acts probably on respiratory centre.
- Sodium Iodide.
- Sodium Nitrate: like nitroglycerine.
- Sodium Phosphate: sometimes efficacious.
- Sodium Sulphite.
- Solanine.
- Spermine: as tonic.
- Stramonium sometimes very useful. May be made into cigarettes, or 20 grn. (1,2 grm.) of dried leaves may be mixed with nitrate of potassium, and the fumes inhaled. A little powdered ipecacuanha may often be added.
- Strontium Iodide.
- Strophanthus Tincture.
- Strychnine: in weakness of the respiratory center.
- Sulfonal.
- Sulfurated Potassa.
- Sulphur fumes: in bronchitic asthma.
- Tobacco: smoking is sometimes beneficial.
- Turkish Baths: in bronchial asthma.
- Zinc Oxide.
- Asthenia.**—See *Adynamia, Convalescence.*
- Astigmatism.**
Suitable Glasses.
- Atheroma.**—See also, *Aneurism.*
- Ammonium Bromide.
- Ammonium Iodide: to promote absorption.
- Arsenic: often useful, especially where there are cerebral symptoms.
- Barium Chloride.
- Calcium Lactophosphate.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Digitalis: requires caution; useful in general capillary atheroma.
- Hypophosphites.
- Phosphates.
- Phosphorus: in minute doses along with codliver oil, in cases with cerebral symptoms.
- Quinine: like arsenic.
- Atrophy.**
- Arsenic: in muscular atrophy.
- Electricity.
- Massage.
- Olive Oil: inunction to atrophied parts.
- Strychnine.
- Balanitis.**—See also, *Phimosis, Gonorrhoea.*
- Acid, Carbolic.
- Acid, Tannic.

- Alum.
 Alumnol.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Creolin.
 Ichthyol.
 Lead Water.
 Lime Water: as lotion.
 Mercury: yellow wash,
 as lotion.
 Silver Nitrate:
 molded.
 Soziodole - Potassium: dusting
 powder.
 Soziodole - Sodim: m
 lotion.
 Tannin or Zinc Oxide:
 as dusting-powder.
 Tannoform.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Baldness.**—*See Alopecia.*
- Barber's Itch.**—*See Sycosis.*
- Basedow's Disease.**
 — *See Exophthalmos and Goiter.*
- Bed-Sores.**
- Alcohol: as wash to prevent; afterwards dust with powdered starch.
 Alum: with white of egg, as local application.
 Aristol.
 Balsam of Peru and Unguentum Resinæ: equal parts spread on cotton wool.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Catechu: with lead subacetate, to harden skin.
 Charcoal: as poultices, to stop bed-sores.
 Galvanic Couplet: of zinc and silver; one element on sore, the other on adjacent part.
 Glycerine: prophylactic local application.
 Hydrargyri Perchloridum: a solution mixed with diluted alcohol.
 Ichthyol.
 Incisions: followed by irrigation, if sores tend to burrow.
- Iodoform.
 Iodole
 Iron Chloride: as tonic.
 Medicated Poultices: patient to lie with poultices under the parts likely to be affected; if fetor cataplasma carbonis: if sloughing, addition of Balsam of Peru.
 Pyoktanin.
 Quinine: local dressing.
 Salt und Whisky: topically to harden skin.
 Silver Nitrate: dusted over open bed-sores.
 Silver Lactate
 Silver Citrate.
 Soap Plaster: applied after washing with bichloride solution (1 in 5000) and dusting with iodoform or iodoformogen.
 Soziodole Potassium.
 Styptic Collodion.
 Tannate of Lead: at an early stage.
 Tannoform.
 Zinc Oxide: ointment.
- Biliousness.**—*See also, Dyspepsia, Hepatic Congestion, Duodenal Catarrh.*
- Acids, Mineral: nitrohydrochloric acid especially useful in chronic hepatic affections, dysentery and dropsy of hepatic origin.
 Aconite: as adjunct to podophyllin.
 Alkalies: in indigestion due to obstruction to the flow of bile.
 Alkaline Mineral Waters: in catarrh of the bile-duct, early stage of cirrhosis, and obstruction to the hepatic circulation.
 Aloes: in constipation, and in deficient secretion of bile.
 Ammonium Chloride:
- in jaundice due to catarrh of the bile-ducts, early stage of cirrhosis; deficient intestinal secretion.
 Ammonium Iodide: in catarrh of duodenum and biliary ducts, in the early stage of cirrhosis, in the malarial cachexia; efficacy increased by the addition of arsenic.
 Angostura: in bilious fevers.
 Argenti Oxidum.
 Bromides and Chloral Hydrate.
 Bryonia: in bilious headache.
 Butter: large doses to be given in the morning on an empty stomach.
 Calomel: in excessive production with deficient secretion; calomel or blue pill at night and a black draught in the morning.
 Calumba: as stomachic tonic.
 Carlsbad Water: a tumbler sipped warm on rising very useful.
 Chiraita.
 Colocynth.
 Euonymin: at night, followed in the morning by a saline purge.
 Friedrichshall Water: a wineglassful in a tumbler of hot water slowly sipped on rising.
 Horse Exercise.
 Hydrastis: when chronic gastric catarrh is present, in chronic catarrh of the duodenum and bile-ducts, with inspissation of the bile and gallstones.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Iridin.
 Leptandra.
 Manganese: in malarial jaundice.
 Mercurial Cathartics: in moderate doses: night and morning, or in small doses

more frequently repeated. Especially useful when the stools are pale, is the bichloride.

Mercury Iodide, Green.

Mercury Oxide, Yellow.

Milk Cure: in obstinate cases.

Mustard Plaster

Opium.

Ox-Gall.

Neuenahr-Water.

Podophyllum: in place of mercury when stools are dark.

Rhamnus frangula.

Rhubarb: as hepatic stimulant.

Salines.

Salol.

Sodium Oleate internally.

Sodium Phosphate: in bilious sick headache; also in catarrh of the gall-duct in children: dose, 10 grn. (0.6 grm.).

Stillingia: in cirrhosis; torpidity and jaundice following intermittent fever; ascites due to hepatic changes; to be combined with Nux Vomica, in deficient secretion.

Bites and Stings. — See *Stings and Bites*.

Bladder Affections.

Acid Carbohc.

Aseptol.

Berberine Sulphate: for atony.

Codeine

Formaldehyde.

Gallobromol.

Methylene Blue.

Pichi-Pichi.

Salol.

Saliformin.

Soziodole-Sodium.

Wildungen-Water.

Bladder, Catarrh of. — See also, *Cystitis*.

Acid, Benzoic.

Acid, Boric: Washing

out the bladder.

Arctost. Uva Ursi.

Ammonium Borate.

Antiuosin.

Arbutin.

Betol

Creolin: by injection.

Ichthyol.

Juniper.

Methylene Blue.

Pichi-Pichi.

Saliformin.

Salol.

Thymol.

Wildungen-Water.

Bladder, Inflammation of. — See *Cystitis*.

Bladder, Irritable.

See also, *Cystitis, Dysuria, Enuresis, Lithiasis, Calculi, Urinary Disorders.*

Acid, Benzoic: in large prostate, and alkalina urine.

Alkalies: vegetable salts, specially of potassium when the urine is acid.

Almond Emulsion.

Ammonium Benzoate: like benzoic acid.

Aquapuncture.

Arbutin.

Belladonna: in the irritable bladder of children, more especially when causing nocturnal incontinence.

Buchu: in combination with the vegetable salts of potassium, when urine is very acid.

Cannabis indica.

Cantharides: in women without acute inflammation or uterine displacement; also in irritable bladder produced by chronic enlargement of the prostate.

Copaiba: in chronic irritability.

Cubebs: like copaiba.

Eucalyptol.

Gelseminine.

Hops.

Hyoscyamus.

Indian Corn Silk (Stignata Maidis): a mild stimulant diuretic; infusion ad lib.

Pareira: in chronic irritable bladder

Bladder, Paralysis of.

Cannabis Indica: in retention, from spinal disease.

Cantharides: in atonic bladder, painting around the umbilicus with the acetum.

Catheterisation.

Ergot: in paralysis, either of bladder or sphincter, when bladder is so that urine is retained, and incontinence in sphincter.

Galvanism: in lumbar region.

Nicotine: 1 fl. oz (30.0 cc.) of a 4 per cent. solution injected by catheter and then with drawn in a few minutes.

Strychnine.

Bleuorrhœa. — See *Gonorrhœa*.

Bleuorrhœa Neonatorum. — See *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*.

Blepharitis.

Acid, Boric

Acid, Tannic.

Alkaline or neutral Lotions: warm, to remove the secretion.

Alm.

Bismuth.

Borax.

Chloral Hydrate, 5 per cent. solution, to remove scabs and crusts.

Copper Sulphate: instil a very dilute solution.

Creolin, 1 or 2 per cent. solution.

- Gaduol: as tonic.
 Glycerinophosphates: as tonic.
 Hydrastis.
 Ichthabin: as alterative.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iron: to remove the anemia usually present.
 Largin.
 Mercury-Nitrate Ointment: very useful application. If too strong, dilute with vaselin or simple ointment.
 Mercury Oxide, Red.
 Pulsatilla: internally and locally.
 Milk (Application).
 Pyoktanin: pencil.
 Silver Nitrate: penciling the border of the lid with the solid.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
- Blisters.**—*See Burns and Scalds.*
- Boils.**—*See also, Acne, Anthrax.*
- Acid, carbolic: injection.
 Acid Nitrate of Mercury: to abort at an early stage.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aluminium Acetate.
 Aluminium Aceto-tartrate.
 Alummol.
 Arnica: locally as an ointment, and also internally.
 Arsenic: to lessen tendency to recurrence.
 Belladonna: internally, or as local application.
 Boric Acid: as a dressing.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Calcium Sulphide: to hasten maturation or abort.
 Camphorated Alcohol: as local application in early stage.
 Camphor, Carbolated.
 Caustic.
 Chloral Hydrate.
- Cocaine: to allay the pain.
 Collodion: painted over whole surface to abort papular stage. Over base, leaving centre free, in pustular stage.
 Counter-irritation: by plasters surrounding the boil.
 Gaduol: as alterative.
 Ichthabin: internally
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Lead Subacetate Solution
 Menthol.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Mercury Iodide, red.
 Mercury Ointment.
 Opium: locally to remove pain.
 Phosphates: especially of sodium, as a constitutional agent.
 Potassium Chlorate: as an alterative.
 Poultices: to relieve pain and hasten maturation.
 Pyoktanin.
 Silver colloidal.
 Silver Nitrate: strong solution painted over the skin round boil.
 Strapping: properly applied gives great relief.
 Subcutaneous Incisions.
 Sulphides: in small doses to abort or hasten maturation.
 Sulphites.
 Sulphur Waters.
 Solution Gutta-Percha
 Unguentum Hydrargyri: early applied around will prevent sloughing.
- Bone. Diseases of.**—*See also, Caries, Exostosis, Nodes, Periostitis, Rachitis, Spina Bifida, etc.*
- Calcium Salts: the phosphate in rickets, in delay of union of fractures; the chloride in strumous subjects.
- Cod-Liver Oil: in scrofulous conditions.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hypophosphites.
 Iodine: alone, or with cod-liver oil.
 Iodipin.
 Iodoform: as dressing to exposed bone.
 Iron Iodide.
 Lactophosphates.
 Lactates.
 Mercury Iodide, Red.
 Phosphorus.
 Pyoktanin.
 Strontium Iodide.
- Brain, Anemia of.**—*See Cerebral Anemia.*
- Brain, Fever of.**—*See Meningitis, Cerebrospinal Meningitis; Typhoid Fever, Typhus.*
- Brain, Inflammation of.**—*See Cerebritis.*
- Brain, Softening of.**—*See Cerebral Softening.*
- Breasts, Inflamed or Swollen.**—*See Mastitis, Abscess, Lactation, Nipples.*
- Breath, Fetid.**
- Benzoic Acid: in spray.
 Bismuth Sulphophenylate.
 Camphor.
 Carbolic Acid: dilute solution as wash to mouth.
 Charcoal.
 Chlorine: liq. chlori or chlorinated lime as lotion.
 Gymnema.
 Permanganate of Potassium: as wash to mouth.
 Thymol.
- Bright's Disease, Acute.**—*See also, Albuminuria, He-*

maturia, Scarlet Fever, Uremia.

Aconite.
Acid, Gallic.
Alkaline salts.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Antipyrine.
Arbutin.
Belladonna.
Bromides.
Caffeine.
Cannabis Indica.
Cantharides.
Coccionella.
Digitalis.
Elaterium.
Encalyptus.
Fuchsine.
Gold Chloride.
Hydrastis.
Hyoscyamus.
Hyoscyne Hydrobromate.
Jalap.
Juniper Oil.
Lead.
Mercury Bichloride.
Nitroglycerine.
Oil Turpentine.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Bitartrate.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Iodide.
Sodium Benzoate.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Strontium Lactate.
Theobromine salts.

Bright's Disease, Chronic.—*See also, Dropsy, Uremia.*

Acid, Gallic.
Bromides.
Cannabis Indica.
Elaterium.
Encalyptus.
Fuchsine.
Gold.
Hemo-gallol.
Hydrastis.
Iron.
Jaborandi.
Jalap.
Lead.
Mercury Bichloride.
Nitroglycerine.
Oil Turpentine.
Potassium Bitartrate.
Potassium Iodide.
Uvae Ursi Folia.

Bromidrosis.—*See Feet.*

Bronchiectasis.—*See also, Emphysema.*

Chlorine: as inhalation to lessen fetor.
Creosote: as inhalation.
Iodine: as inhalation.
Phosphates and Hypophosphites.
Quinine.
Terebene: as inhalation.

Bronchitis.

Acetanilid.
Acid, Arsenious
Acid, Benzoic.
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Hydroiodic.
Alum.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Iodide.
Ammonium Salicylate.
Astringent sprays for excessive secretion.
Anemonin
Antispasmin.
Antimony Sulphide, Golden.
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
Arsenic.
Chlorophenol.
Cocaine.
Codeine.
Conium.
Creosote.
Digitalis.
Dionin.
Ethyl Iodide.
Eucalyptol.
Hydrastis.
Iodides.
Iodine.
Mercury Subsulphate.
Myrtol.
Naphthalin.
Nux Vomica Tincture.
Oil Eucalyptus.
Oil Pinus Pumilio.
Oil Pinus Sylvestris.
Oxygen.
Peronin.
Phosphates.
Phyostigmine.
Potassium Citrate with Ipecac.
Potassium Cyanide.
Pyridine: as inhalation.

Sodium Benzoate.
Sodium Iodide.
Solanin.
Stramonium.
Sulphur.
Terbene.
Terpine Hydrate.
Thymol.
Zinc Oxide.

Bronchitis, Acute.—*See also, Cough.*

Acetanilid.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Nitric: when expectoration is free and too copious.
Aconite Tincture: one-half to 1 min. (0.03—0.06 cc.) every hour at the commencement of an acute catarrhal attack.
Actæa Racemosa: in acute catarrh and bronchitis when the more active symptoms have subsided.
Alkalies: to render mucus less viscid.
Amber Oil: counter-irritant over spine in children.
Ammoniacum: very useful in old people.
Ammonium Acetate.
Ammonium Carbonate: Where much expectoration and much depression; or where the mucus is very viscid and adherent.
Apomorphine: causes a copious expectoration in the early stage.
Asafoetida: like ammoniacum.
Belladonna: in acute bronchitis of children to stimulate respiratory centre.
Benzoin and Benzoic Acid: Idram (4.0grm.) inhaled from hot water cases cough and lessens expectoration.
Bleeding: from the superficial jugular veins in severe pulmonary engorgement.

- Camphor.
- Chloral Hydrate: to be used with caution, to allay pain.
- Cimicifuga.
- Cod Liver Oil: relieves.
- Colchicum: in gouty cases.
- Copaiba: in advanced stage of disease.
- Counter-irritants: dry cupping most efficacious in acute cases; mustard leaves; mustard poultices.
- Croton Oil: as liniment; vesication must not be produced.
- Cubebs: when secretion is copious.
- Demulcents: licorice, linseed.
- Dionin.
- Eucalyptol.
- Eucalyptus: as liniment combined with belladonna in the early stage; internally in the late stage.
- Garlic, Oil of: in the acute bronchitis of children.
- Heroin.
- Ipecacuanha: when expectoration is scanty, dryness in chest, ipecacuanha in large doses; also when expectoration has become more abundant but difficult to expel.
- Iron.
- Jalap: with bitartrate of potassium instead of bleeding in engorgement of the right side of the heart.
- Lead: in profuse discharge.
- Lobelia: when cough is paroxysmal and there is much expectoration slightly nauseant. expectorants are good combined with opium.
- Mercury: in some cases useful where there is much congestion and little secretion.
- Morphine: one-half grn. (0,03 grm.) combined with Quinine (10 grn. = 0,6 grm.) will abort the attack if given early enough.
- Muscarine: in doses of $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0,0075 grm.) at the commencement of the attack; well combined with digitalis.
- Mustard: poultice in acute bronchitis of children and adults; foot bath.
- Opium: as Dover's powder to cut short attack, and along with expectorants to lessen cough.
- Peronin.
- Pilocarpine: in abundant exudation.
- Potassium Chlorate: first increases the fluidity of the expectoration, then diminishes it in quantity, increasing the feeling of relief.
- Poultices: in children to encircle the whole chest.
- Quinine: to reduce temperature.
- Sanguinaria: after acute symptoms have subsided.
- Senega: in the advanced stage of acute disorder.
- Squill Syrup: combined with camphorated tincture of opium after acute stage is over.
- Tartar Emetic: in dry stage to promote secretion; most useful in first stage.
- Turpentine Oil: when expectoration profuse: also as inhalation or stupe.
- Zinc Oxide.
- expectorant and emetic.
- Ammonium Carbonate: when much fluid or viscid expectoration and commencing lividity; also as an emetic.
- Ammonium Carbonate and Carbolic acid aq., mixed anew, for inhalation.
- Ammonium Chloride: to promote secretion.
- Ammonium Iodide: in small rapid doses relieves much.
- Antimony.
- Apomorphine: to produce a plentiful fluid secretion; also as nauseant expectorant.
- Camphor: as expectorant and stimulant.
- Cupping: four to six dry cups over the back often give very great relief, and if the pulmonary congestion appears very great wet cups should be placed instead, and 8 to 10 oz. (240—300 cc.) of blood withdrawn from adult.
- Ethylodide: as an inhalation.
- Iodides: are very serviceable to diminish viscosity of expectoration if given in very low doses.
- Ipecacuanha: as expectorant and emetic.
- Mustard: as poultices.
- Oil Amber with Olive Oil (1:3): applied to back and chest.
- Pilocarpine: in abundant non-purulent exudation: not to be used in dilatation of veins and right side of the heart.
- Poultices: over whole chest.
- Quinine.
- Serpentaria: in children as a stimulant expectorant.
- Subsulphate of Mer-

Bronchitis, Capillary.
— See also, *Cough*.

Alum: as a nauseating

- cury: a nauseant, expectorant and emetic.
- Turpentine Oil: in languid circulation in the capillaries.
- Water: hot and cold dashes if death is imminent from suffocation.
- Bronchitis, Chronic.**
— *See also, Cough, Emphysema.*
- Acids: to diminish a chronic copious expectoration.
- Acid, Carbolic: as inhalation or as spray.
- Acid, Gallic: in profuse discharge.
- Acid, Nitric: in mixtures, to remedy the effect on digestion produced by sedatives like opium.
- Acid, Sulphurous: as inhalation or spray.
- Alum: in children with copious expectoration in doses of 3 grn. (0.2 grm.).
- Ammonia: when there is difficulty in bringing up expectoration.
- Ammoniac: very useful, especially in elderly people.
- Ammonium Chloride: to render the secretion less viscid.
- Anemonin
- Antimony: when secretion is scanty.
- Apocodeine Hydrochlorate.
- Apomorphine Hydrochlorate.
- Arsenic: in emphysema and asthmatic attack as cigarettes, where there is much wheezing and little bronchitis following the sudden disappearance of eczematous rash.
- Asafetida: like ammoniacum.
- Balsam of Peru: when expectoration is copious.
- Balsam of Tolu: the same.
- Belladonna; to children choked with secretion give 1 minim (0.06 cc.) of tincture every hour to stimulate respiratory centre. It also lessens the secretion.
- Benzoin: as inhalation or as spray.
- Burgundy Pitch: em-plastrum in chronic bronchitis.
- Camphor.
- Cannabis Indica: in very chronic cases.
- Carbonic Acid Gas: inhaled, alternating with open air.
- Chamois Waistcoat.
- Chicken: the fluid extract renders expectoration easier, and paroxysms less frequent.
- Chloral Hydrate: a solution of 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) to the oz. (30 cc.) used as a spray to allay cough.
- Cimicifuga: sometimes relieves the hacking cough.
- Codcine: in place of opium when the latter disagrees.
- Cod-Liver Oil: one of the most useful of all remedies.
- Colchicine
- Colchicum: in acute cases.
- Conium: the vapor to relieve cough.
- Copaiba: Like Balsam Peru.
- Creosote: inhaled to allay cough.
- Crude Petroleum: in capsules or pills in chronic bronchitis.
- Cnbebs: like copaiba.
- Dionin in place of Morphine for the cough.
- Digitalis: where heart is feeble, especially in the aged.
- Emetics.
- Ethyl Iodide.
- Eucalyptus: stimulant expectorant.
- Euphorbia Pilulifera
- Gaduol: a most useful remedy.
- Galbanum: like ammoniac.
- Grindelia: expectorant when the cough is troublesome.
- Guaiacol.
- Guaiacol Vapor.
- Hydrastis: in chronic coryza.
- Hypnal: for cough.
- Iodides and Iodine: as inhalation or liniment to chest, to lessen expectoration in chronic bronchitis, in the hoarse hollow cough of infants after measles.
- Iodoform.
- Ipecacuanha: the wine as spray in much expectoration; in emetic doses in children where the bronchioles are blocked up with mucus.
- Iron: when expectoration is profuse.
- Koumyss regimen: sometimes very useful.
- Lobelia: when there is spasmodic dyspnea.
- Mercury: to diminish congestion.
- Morphine: to quiet cough, in small doses.
- Myrrh.
- Myrtol.
- Oil Sandalwood.
- Opium: to lessen secretion and cough.
- Peronin: in place of morphine for the cough.
- Phosphates: in very chronic cases.
- Physostigma: in chronic cases with great dyspnea.
- Physostigmine.
- Plumbic Acetate: in profuse secretion.
- Potassium Carbonate: in viscid secretion.
- Potassium Iodide: in combination with antit. tart. in cases of great dyspnea.
- Sanguinaria: with

- other expectorants.
 Senega: when expul-
 sive efforts are feeble.
 Serpentaria: like se-
 nega.
 Spinal Ice-bag: in ex-
 cessive secretion.
 Squill: where expec-
 toration is thick.
 Steam Inhalations.
 Stramonium: in dry
 cough.
 Stryehnine: as respi-
 ratory stimulant.
 Sulphur: where ex-
 pectoration is copi-
 ous, bronchitis se-
 vere, and constitu-
 tional debility.
 Snnbul.
 Tar: to lessen secre-
 tion and allay chron-
 ic winter cough;
 given in pill or as
 spray.
 Terebene: internally
 or as inhalation.
 Terpin Hydrate.
 Turkish Bath: to
 clear up a slight
 attack and to render
 the patient less sus-
 ceptible to taking
 cold.
 Turpentine Oil: as
 liniment to chest in
 children.
 Zinc Oxide: to con-
 trol too profuse a
 secretion.
- Bronchocele.** — *See*
Goiter.
- Bronchorrhea.** — *See*
also, Cough.
- Acid, Carbolic: as
 spray.
 Acid, Gallic: remote
 astringent.
 Alcohol: accordingly
 as it agrees or dis-
 agrees with patient.
 Alm: a remote as-
 tringent.
 Ammoniac: in the
 aged.
 Ammonium Carbon-
 ate: stimulant ex-
 pectorant.
 Ammonium Chloride:
 stimulant expec-
 torant.
- Ammonium Iodide:
 small doses frequent-
 ly repeated; value
 increased by the ad-
 dition of arsenic.
 Apomorphine Hydro-
 chlorate.
 Asafetida: like am-
 moniac.
 Astringents.
 Cod-liver Oil.
 Copaiha: stimulant
 expectorant; to be
 given in capsules.
 Creosote
 Cnhehs: like copaiba.
 Eucalyptol.
 Encalyptus Oil: some-
 times very useful.
 Gadnol: efficacious al-
 terant tonic.
 Grindelia: respiratory
 stimulant.
 Iodine: as counter-
 irritant to chest, and
 as inhalation.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Lead Acetate: to les-
 sen secretion.
 Myrtol: in profuse
 fetid expectoration.
 Oil Pinus Pumilio.
 Oil Pinus Sylvestris:
 as inhalation.
 Phosphates: tonic.
 Quinine: tonic.
 Spinal Ice-bag: to les-
 sen secretion.
 Sulphurous Acid: as
 inhalation or spray.
 Terebene
 Terpin Hydrate.
 Turpentine Oil: stim-
 ulant expectorant, and
 also as inhalation.
- Bruises.**
 Acid, Sulphurous: as
 local application
 constantly applied.
 Aeonite: liniment lo-
 cally, to relieve pain.
 Alcohol.
 Ammonim Chloride.
 Arniea: as local ap-
 plication of no more
 use than alcohol, and
 sometimes gives rise
 to much inflamma-
 tion; this it will do if
 the skin is abraded.
 Capsicum: to remove
 discoloration of
 bruise.
 Compressed Sponge.
 Convallaria *Polygo-
 natum.* (Solomon's
 Seal): the juice from
 the fresh root will
 take away a "black
 eye".
 Diiodoform.
 Hamamelis: locally.
 Ice.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Lead Water: to allay
 pain.
 Oil of Bay: same as
 Capsicm.
 Opium: local appli-
 cation to relieve pain.
 Pyoktanin.
 Soziodole-Potassim:
 as dusting pow-
 der.
 Soziodole-Sodium:
 as wash.
- Bubo.** — *See also,*
Chancroid, Syphilis.
 Acid, Carbolic: by in-
 jection.
 Acid, Nitric: as local
 application to indo-
 lent bubo.
 Aristol.
 Blisters: followed up
 by application of
 tinc. iodi, will often
 cause absorption.
 Calomel.
 Chloral Hydrate: 25
 per cent. solution,
 antiseptic and sti-
 mulant application.
 Copper Sulphate: 4
 grn. (0.25 grm.) to the
 oz (30 ce.).
 Creolin.
 Diaphtherin.
 Diiodoform.
 Europhen.
 Hydrargyri Perchlo-
 ridnm: epidermis is
 first removed by a
 blister and then a
 saturated aqueous
 solution applied; a
 poultice is then ap-
 plied to separate the
 eschar, leaving a
 healthy ulcer.
 Ice: to relieve pain
 and lessen inflam-
 mation.

- Ichthyol.
- Iodine: as counter-irritant applied round the bubo.
- Iodoform: as local application.
- Iodole.
- Lead Lotions: compresses soaked in these will abort, or assist in the healing process.
- Mercury: as local application after opening bubo, when syphilitic affection is great.
- Orthoform.
- Peroxide of Hydrogen: wash and dress bubo with lint soaked in it.
- Potassa Fusa: to open, instead of the knife.
- Potassium Chlorate: applied as fine powder.
- Pyoktannin.
- Silver Nitrate: lightly applied to surface in indolent bubo.
- Soziodole-Potassium: incision at first sign of suppuration, followed by washing with antiseptics.
- Sulphides: to check suppuration; not so useful as in an ordinary abscess.
- Tartar Emetic: when inflammation is acute and fever considerable.
- Xeroform.
- Bunion.** — *See also, Bursitis.*
- Iodine: painted on in indolent forms.
- Rest: when thickened and painful. Pressure is removed by thick plasters, with a hole in the center.
- Burns and Scalds.**
- Absorbent Dressings.
- Acetanilid.
- Acid, Boric: useful as ointment or lint dressings, or as boracic oil.
- Acid Carbohc: 1 per cent. solution relieves pain and prevents suppuration.
- Acid, Picric: bath and dressing.
- Acid, Salicylic: 1 in 60 olive oil.
- Alkalies: soon remove the pain on exposure to the air after application.
- Alum: finely powdered over foul, bleeding granulations.
- Antipyrine: in solution or ointment.
- Argenti Nitras: wash with a solution of 4 to 8 grn. (0.25—0.5 grm.) to the oz (30 cc.) and wrap in cotton wool.
- Bismuth Subgallate.
- Bismuth Subnitrate: a thick paste with glycerine protective.
- Calcium Bisulphite (sol.).
- Carron Oil: in recent burns.
- Chalk, Oil and Vinegar: applied as a paste of a creamy consistence, relieves pain at once.
- Chlorinated Soda: in dilute solution.
- Chloroform, Olive Oil and Lime Water: soon relieves the pain.
- Cocaine: as lotion to allay the pain, only active, if employed immediately after injury.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Cold: instant application.
- Collodion: flexible, to protect from air.
- Cotton Wool: to protect from irritation and so lessen pain.
- Creolin.
- Creosote: like Carbolic Acid.
- Diaphtherin.
- Digitalis: in shock.
- Diiodoform.
- Europhen.
- Gallæ Unguentum: 1 part to 8 of lard, to prevent cicatrix.
- Ichthalbin.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodoform: local anesthetic and antiseptic.
- Lead Carbonate: *i. e.* white-lead paint, for small burns; should be applied instantly.
- Lead Water.
- Linimentum Calcis (lime-water with linseed oil).
- Morphine and Atropine: to allay pain.
- Naftalan.
- Oil and Litharge: applied as a varnish, containing 5 per cent. Salicylic Acid.
- Ol. Mentha Piperitæ: painted on.
- Oil in burns, caused by acids.
- Orthoform.
- Phytolacca: to relieve pain.
- Potassium Chlorate: solution 5 grn. to 1 oz (0.3 grm.; 30.0 cc.).
- Pyoktannin.
- Resorein.
- Rhubarb Ointment: one part of root to two of lard.
- Rhus Toxicodendron.
- Soap Suds: instead of alkali, if it is not at hand.
- Sodium Bicarbonate: immediate application of a saturated solution.
- Soziodole-Potassium: as dusting-powder, with starch.
- Soziodole-Sodium: as wash.
- Stimulants. Local: such as Ung. Resinæ, afterwards followed by astringents.
- Thymol: one per cent. in olive oil, local anesthetic.
- Warm Bath: keep whole body, with exception of head, totally immersed for some days in very extensive burns or scalds. It relieves pain, although it may not save life.

- Whiting and Water: mixed to the thickness of cream and smeared over, excluding the air, gives instand relief.
- Zinc Ointment and Vaseline: in equal parts for dressing.
- Zinc Oxide: as dusting powder.
- Zinc Stearate.
- Bursitis.**
- Acid, Carbolic: as injection.
- Blisters: most useful.
- Fomentations: to relieve pain.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodine: When chronic, Lin. Iodi may be used as a blister, or the liquor, after blistering or aspiration.
- Cachexia.** — *See also, Anemia, Scrofula, Syphilis, etc., and the list of Tonics.*
- Acid, Nitric: in debility after acute disease; in combination with the fresh decoction of Cinchona bark.
- Air: fresh.
- Aliment: nutritious.
- Ammonium Carbonate: with Cinchona bark; after acute illness.
- Arnica: internally, in bad cases.
- Arsen-hemol.
- Arsenic: in malarial, also in cancerous, cachexia; in chronic malaria, combined with iron.
- Baths: Turkish bath useful.
- Calcium Phosphate.
- Cetrarine.
- Chalybeate Waters.
- Cholagogues: most useful before, or along with other remedies, and specially in malarial cachexia before the administration of quinine.
- Cupro-hemol.
- Electricity.
- Eucalyptus: in general cachectic conditions.
- Euonymin: as cholagogue
- Ferrohemol.
- Gaduol.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Gold.
- Grape Cure.
- Hemo-gallol.
- Hemol
- Hydrastine.
- Hydrastis: in malaria.
- Ichthalbin.
- Iodine.
- Iron: generally in all anemic conditions.
- Liparin.
- Manganese: along with iron and as syrup of double iodide.
- Massage: exceedingly useful.
- Mercury: in syphilitic cases.
- Oils and Fats: cod-liver oil very useful. Cream as an addition to food; oil as inunction.
- Phosphates: in scrofula, phthisis and malnutrition.
- Podophyllin: as cholagogue, in children of a few months old improperly fed; in alcoholic excess; chronic morning diarrhea.
- Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic and resulting conditions
- Purgatives, Saline: as adjuncts to cholagogues.
- Quinine: in various forms of cachexia.
- Sarsaparilla: in syphilis.
- Spermine.
- Calculi.** — *See also, Gravel.*
- Acid, Benzoic.
- Acid, Sulphuric, diluted.
- Ammonium Borate.
- Lithium Benzoate.
- Lithium Carbonate.
- Lithium Citrate.
- Lithium Glycerophosphate.
- Magnesia.
- Manganese Dioxide.
- Oil Turpentine.
- Piperidine Bitartrate.
- Sodium Benzoate.
- Sodium Bicarbonate.
- Sodium Phosphate.
- Solution Potassa.
- Calculi, Biliary.** — *(Gall-stones.)—See also, Colic, Jaundice.*
- Acid, Nitric: hepatic stimulant and alterative.
- Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric: same as nitric acid.
- Aliment: absence of starch and fat recommended.
- Anesthetics: during the passage of the calculus.
- Belladonna: relief during spasm
- Butter in the morning on an empty stomach, also during the day between the meals instead of oil.
- Carlsbad Waters: prophylactic.
- Chloral Hydrate: to relieve pain during paroxysm: good in combination with morphine.
- Chloroform: inhalation from tumbler, most useful to relieve paroxysm.
- Counter-Irritation: to relieve pain during passage.
- Emetics: of doubtful value in aiding the expulsion of the calculus.
- Ferri Succinas: as a resolvent for existing stones, and prophylactic.
- Ferri Perchlor. Tinctura: like creosote, as an astringent. Useful if renal changes complicate.
- Iridin: in doses of 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) for

- its cholagogue properties.
- Mercury: the green iodide, with manna and soap as a pill.
- Morphine: $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0,012 grm.) (repeated if necessary) with $\frac{1}{120}$ grn. (0,0005 grm.) atropine subcutaneously, to relieve pain and vomiting in paroxysm.
- Nitro-hydrochloric Bath: to cause expulsion of calculus and to relieve pain.
- Olive Oil: in large doses 8—16 oz (250—500 cc,) has been followed by the expulsion of gallstones.
- Ox-gall.
- Salicylate of Sodium: as prophylactic.
- Sodium Carbonate: in large quantity of hot water during passage of stone. At first there is usually vomiting but this soon ceases.
- Sodium Oleate.
- Sodium Phosphate: in 20 or 30 grn. (1.2—2.0 grm.) doses before each meal as prophylactic. Should be given in plenty of water.
- Turpentine Oil and Ether (Durande's remedy: Equal parts to relieve pain during paroxysm, also occasionally as prophylactic along with a course of Carlsbad or Vichy water.
- Calculi, Renal and Vesical.**—*See also, Colic, Lithiasis, Oxaluria, etc.*
- Acid, Hippuric.
- Acid, Nitric: dilute; as injection into the bladder to dissolve phosphatic calculi.
- Alkalies, especially Potassa Salts: to resolve calculi, potash and soda to be used.
- Alkaline Mineral Waters: especially Vichy and Wildungen.
- Ammonium Benzoate: to resolve phosphatic calculi.
- Anesthetics: to relieve pain during passage of calculus.
- Belladonna: sometimes relieves the pain of the passage of calculus.
- Borocitrate of Magnesium: to dissolve uric acid calculi. Formula: Magnesii carb. 1 dram (4,0 grm.) Acid, citric, 2 drams; (8,0 grm.) Sodii biborat. 2 drams; (8,0 grm.) Aqua, 8 fl. oz (240,0 cc.) M. Sig.; 2 drams (8,0 cc.) 3 t. p. d.
- Calcium Carbonate.
- Calumha: to relieve vomiting.
- Castor Oil: as purgative.
- Chloroform: as inhalation in biliary calculi.
- Cotton Root: as decoction to relieve strangury.
- Counter-Irritants: to lessen pain during passage of calculus.
- Formin.
- Lead Acetate.
- Lithium Salts.
- Lycetol.
- Lysidine.
- Mineral Waters.
- Morphine: hypodermically, as in biliary calculi.
- Piperazine.
- Potassium Boro-Tartrate: more efficient than the magnesium salt; prepared by heating together four parts of cream of tartar, one of boric acid, and ten of water. 20 grn. (1.2 grm.) three times a day well diluted.
- Potassium Citrate: in hematuria with uric acid crystals.
- Water Distilled: as drink.
- Camp Fever.**—*See Typhus.*
- Cancer.**—*See also, Uterine Cancer.*
- Acid, Acetic: as injection into tumors.
- Acid, Carbolic: as application or injection into tumor to lessen pain, retard growth and diminish fetor.
- Acid, Chromic: as caustic.
- Acid, Citric: as lotion to allay pain, 1 in 60.
- Acid, Hydrochloric.
- Acid, Lactic.
- Acid, Salicylic: locally applied as powder or saturated solution.
- Acids: internally in cancer of stomach.
- Aluminium Sulphate: a caustic and disinfectant application.
- Aniline.
- Argentii Nitras: a saturated solution injected in several places: to be followed by an injection of table-salt 1 in 1000.
- Aristol.
- Arsenic in conjunction with Orthoform: as local application, causes cancer to slough out. Sometimes successful when the knife fails.
- Arsenious Acid: Internally, in cancer of stomach, lessens vomiting. Supposed to retard growth of cancer in stomach and other parts.
- Arsenic Iodide.
- Belladonna: locally relieves pain. Used internally also.
- Bismuth Subnitrate: to relieve pain and vomiting in cancer of stomach.
- Bromine Chloride: alone or combined with other caustics. To be followed by a poultice.
- Bromine, Pure: as caustic to use round cancer.

- Calcium Carbonate.
 Caustic Alkalies: in strong solution dissolve the cells.
 Charcoal Poultices: to lessen pain and fetor.
 Chelidonium Extr. internally and hypodermically.
 Chian Turpentine: benefits according to some—acc. to others, it is useless.
 Chloral Hydrate: to lessen pain.
 Chloroform: vapor as local application to ulcerated cancer.
 Codeine: as a sedative in cases of abdominal tumor.
 Cod-Liver Oil: in cachexia.
 Coffee: disinfectant, applied as fine powder.
 Condurango Extr.
 Conium: as poultices to relieve pain. Used internally also.
 Creolin.
 Dionin.
 Diiodoform.
 Ferro-Manganous preparations.
 Gaduol: in cachexia.
 Gas Cautery: a form of actual canterly.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Glycerite of Carbolic Acid: same as carbolic acid.
 Gold and Sodium Chloride.
 Hematoxylin Extract: to a fungous growth.
 Hydrastis: as palliative application.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Hyoscyamns: bruised leaves locally applied.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodoform: locally to lessen pain and fetor.
 Iron and Manganese: internally as tonics.
 Lime: as Caustic.
 Manganese Iodide.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Mercury Nitrate, acid.
 Methylene Bln.
 Morphine salts.
 Nirvanin.
- Orthoform.
 Opium: locally and internally, to relieve pain.
 Oxygen.
 Papain: as local application or injection.
 Pepsin: as injection into tumor.
 Potassium Chlorate: allays the pain and removes the fetor.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Potassa Fusa: as escharotic.
 Poultices: to relieve pain.
 Pyoktanin.
 Resorcin.
 Sodium Ethylate: a powerful caustic.
 Stramonium: ointment to relieve pain.
 Terebene: disinfectant dressing.
 Vienna Paste.
 Warm Enemata: to lessen pain in cancer of rectum.
 Zinc Chloride: as caustic.
 Zinc Sulphate: as caustic.
- Cancerum Oris.** — *See also, Aphthæ, Stomatitis.*
 Acid, Boric.
 Acid. Nitric: undiluted as local caustic.
 Arsenic: internally.
 Potassium Chlorate: internally in stomatitis; useless in noma.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Quinine: as syrup or enema.
 Sodium Borate
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
- Carbuncle.** — *See Anthrax.*
- Cardiac Affections.** — *See Heart.*
- Cardialgia.**
 Antacids.
 Bismuth Valerianate.
- Charcoal.
 Massage.
- Caries.** — *See also, Necrosis.*
 Acid, Carbolic: as a disinfectant lotion; often heals.
 Acid. Phosphoric, Diluted: locally.
 Aristol.
 Calcium Carbonate.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Diiodoform.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold: in syphiloma of bone.
 Iodine: locally and internally.
 Iodole.
 Iodoform.
 Iron.
 Phosphates of Calcium and Iron.
 Phosphorus.
 Potassium Carbonate: concentrated solution, locally applied.
 Potassa Fusa: to carious bone to remove disorganized portion.
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic cases.
 Sarsaparilla.
 Sozoiodole-Mercury.
 Sozoiodole-Potassium.
 Sulphuric Acid: injection (one of strong acid to two of water) into carious joints, and locally to carious or necrosed bone: Useful only if disease is superficial.
 Villate's Solution: cupri sulph. 3 parts each, liq. plumb. subacetat. 6 parts, acid acet. 40 parts, as injection into a sinus.
- Catalepsy.**
 Chloroform: inhaled.
 Sternutatories.
 Turpentine Oil: as enemata and embrocations to spine during paroxysms.

Cataract.

Atropine.
 Cineraria Maritima Juice.
 Codeine: in diabetic cases.
 Diet and Regimen: nutritious in seulle cases. Sugar and starch to be avoided in diabetic cases.
 Galvanism: in early stage.
 Jambul in Diabetes.
 Mydriatics: to dilate pupil as a means of diagnosis.
 Phosphorated Oil: instilled into the eye will lead to absorption if borne.

Catarrh. — *See also, the various Catarrhs below.*

Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil.
 Acid, Sulpho-anilic.
 Alantol.
 Aluminium tanno-tartrate.
 Antimony Sulphide, Golden.
 Arinosin.
 Apomorphine Hydrochlorate.
 Arsenic Iodide.
 Calcium Bisulphite.
 Cimicifugin.
 Cocaine Carbolate.
 Creolin.
 Cubeb.
 Eucalyptus.
 Gaduol.
 Ichthalbin.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodoform.
 Iodoformogen.
 Menthol.
 Mineral-waters cont. Magnesium-Salts.
 Naphtalin.
 Oil Eucalyptus.
 Potassium Cyanide.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Sodium Iodide.
 Sodium Nitrate.
 Soziodole-Sodim.
 Soziodole-Zinc.
 Sulphur.

Sulphurated Potassa.
 Tannoform.
 Terpinol.

Catarrh, Acute Nasal. — *See also, Cough, Hay Fever, Influenza.*

Acid, Carbolic: as inhalation, or much diluted as spray. As gargle, 1 in 100, when catarrh tends to spread from nose into throat and chest, or to ascend from throat into nose.

Acid, Sulphurous: as inhalation, spray or fumigation.

Acid, Tannic: injection of a solution in rectified spirit.

Aconite: internally at commencement, especially in children.

Aconite and Belladonna: in sore-throat and cold with profuse watery secretion, one drop of tinct. of aconite to two of belladonna every hour.

Aconite Liniment: to outside of nose in paroxysmal sneezing and coryza.

Aluminium Aceto-tartrate.

Ammonia: as inhalation in early stage, while discharge is serous.

Ammonium Chloride: in young children.

Ammonium Iodide: one grn. (0.06 grm.) every two hours.

Argenti Nitras: injection of a solution of 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) to the oz (30.0 cc.).

Arsenic: internally, or as cigarettes, in paroxysmal and chronic cases; valuable in cases which exactly simulate hay fever.

Baths: hot foot-bath before retiring. Turkish, at commonre-

ment; cold bath is prophylactic.

Belladonna: 5 min. (0.3 cc.) of tinct., and afterwards one or two doses every hour until the throat is dry.

Benzoic Acid: in ordinary catarrh, for its stimulant effects.

Bismuth: as Ferrier's snuff. Bismuth subnit., 2 drams (8.0 grm.); acacie pulv., 2 drams (8.0 grm.); morph. hydrochlor., 2 grn. (0.12 grm.).

Camphor: as inhalation.

Chloral.

Chloroform: by inhalation.

Cimicifuga: in coryza accompanied by rheumatic or neuralgic pains in head and face.

Cocaine Hydrochlorate.

Cocaine Phenylate.

Codeine.

Cold Powder: camph. 5 parts dissolved in ether to consistence of cream, add ammon. carbonat. 4 parts, and pulv. opii 1 part. Dose: 3 to 10 grn. (0.2–0.6 grm.). To break up or modify cold.

Cubebs: powder as insufflation; also the tincture in 2 dram (8.0 cc.) doses with infusion of linseed.

Formaldehyde: by inhalation (2 per cent. solnt).

Hot Sponging: to relieve the headache.

Iodine: as inhalation.

Iodoform and Tannin: as insufflation.

Ipecacuanha: in moderate doses 10 grn. (0.6 grm.). Dover's powder at night will cut short an attack.

The wine as spray to the fauces.

Jaborandi: as tincture. Or hypodermic

- injection of $\frac{1}{16}$ grain (0.01 grm.) of pilocarpine hydrochlorate.
- Menthol.
- Nux Vomica: in dry cold in the head.
- Oil: inunction to whole body to lessen susceptibility; locally to nose; sometimes ointment may be used.
- Opium: as Dover's powder at commencement; but not in obstruction to respiration.
- Peronin.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate (see Jabourendi).
- Potassium Bichromate: solution locally, 1 to 10 grn. in 4 oz (0.06—0.6 grm. : 120 cc.).
- Potassium Chlorate: eight or ten lozenges a day to check.
- Potassium Iodide: ten grn. (0.6 grm.) at bedtime to avert acute coryza.
- Pulsatilla: warm lotion applied to interior of nares; or internally but not in symptoms of intestinal irritation.
- Quinine: ten grn. (0.6 grm.) with $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.03 grm.) morphine, at commencement may abort it.
- Resorcin.
- Salicylate of Sodium: two and one-half grn. (0.15 grm.) every half-hour to relieve headache and neuralgia associated with coryza.
- Sal physiologicum Poehl (sol.) by nasal douche.
- Sanguinaria: internally, and powder locally.
- Sea-water Gargle. , Silver Nitrate.
- Spray: useful means of applying solutions such as ipeca-
- cuanha wine, already mentioned.
- Sugar: finely powdered and snuffed up in the nose in catarrh due to potassium iodide.
- Tannoform, Snuff.
- Tartar Emctic: one-twentieth to one-twelfth grn. (0.003—0.005 grm.) at commencement, especially in children with thick and abundant secretion.
- Turkish Bath.
- Veratrum Viride: if arsenic fails.
- Zinc Sulphate: as nasal injection 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) to the oz (30.0 cc.).
- Catarrh, Broncho-Pulmonary.** — See *Bronchitis, Bronchorrhea.*
- Catarrh, Cervical.** — See *Uterine Affections.*
- Catarrh, Chronic Nasal.** — See also, *Ozena.*
- Acid, Benzoic: inhaled as vapor.
- Acid, Carbolic: one to 100 as spray, or 1 to 200 as douche. One part with 4 of iodine tincture as inhalation or by spray.
- Acid, Salicylic
- Acid, Tannic.
- Alum: in powder by insufflation, or in solution by douche.
- Ammonia: inhalation.
- Ammonium Chloride: in thick and abundant secretion.
- Asafetida: stimulant expectorant.
- Balsam of Peru: stimulant expectorant.
- Bismuth Subnitrate.
- Bromine: as vapor, inhaled with great caution.
- Calomel.
- Camphor.
- Cocaine.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Cubebs: in powder, by insufflation, or Diiodoform. as troches.
- Ethyl Iodide: as inhalation.
- Encalyptol: in chronic catarrh with profuse secretion.
- Eucalyptus.
- Gaduol: as alterative.
- Gold chloride.
- Hamamelis: snuffed up nose.
- Hydrastis.
- Ichthalbin: as alterative.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodine: vapor inhaled.
- Iodole.
- Iodoform and Tannin: insufflated.
- Potassium Bichromate.
- Potassium Permanganate.
- Pulsatilla.
- Resorcin.
- Sal physiologicum Poehl as (in solut.) by nasal douche, very useful.
- Sanguinaria: in very chronic cases
- Silver Nitrate.
- Sodium Chloride.
- Sodium Phosphate.
- Sozoiodole-Potassium.
- Turpentine Oil: as liniment to chest.
- Catarrh, Duodenal.** — See *Duodenal, Catarrh.*
- Catarrh, Epidemic.** — See *Influenza and Hay-Fever.*
- Catarrh, Gastric.** — See *Gastritis, Chronic.*
- Catarrh, Genito-Urinary.** — See *Bladder, Catarrh of; Cystitis; Endometritis; Gonorrhoea; Leucorrhoea, etc.*

- Catarrh, Intestinal.**
— See *Dysentery, Jaundice.*
- Catarrh Vesical.** —
See *Bladder, Catarrh of.*
- Cephalalgia.** — See *Headache.*
- Cerebral Anemia.** —
See also, *Insomnia.*
- Ammonia: inhaled is useful in sudden attacks.
- Amyl Nitrite: to act on vessels.
- Arsenic: in hypochondriasis of aged people; best combined with a minute dose of opium.
- Caffeine: in hypochondriasis.
- Camphor, Monobromated.
- Chalybeate Mineral Water.
- Chloral Hydrate: in small doses, with stimulants.
- Digitalis.
- Electricity.
- Glycerine.
- Gold: melancholic state.
- Guarana: restorative after acute disease.
- Iron.
- Nitroglycerine: to dilate cerebral vessels. like amyl nitrite.
- Nux Vomica.
- Phosphorus and Phosphates: to supply nutriment.
- Quinine.
- Strychnine.
- Zinc Phosphide.
- Cerebral Concussion.**
Rest: absolute to be enjoined.
Stimulants to be avoided.
Warmth: to extremities.
- Cerebral Congestion.**
— See also, *Apoplexy, Coma.*
- Acid, Hydrocyanic.
- Aconite in acute cases
- before effusion has taken place.
- Arsenic: in commencing atheroma of cerebral vessels and tendency to drowsiness and torpor.
- Belladonna: very useful.
- Bromides: very useful.
- Calomel.
- Cathartics: to lessen blood-pressure.
- Chloral Hydrate: when temperature is high.
- Colchicum: in plethoric cases.
- Colocynth: as a purgative.
- Croton Oil.
- Diet: moderate, animal food sparingly, and stimulants to be avoided.
- Digitalis: in alcoholic congestion, and simple congestive hemiplegia.
- Elaterin.
- Elaterium.
- Ergot: in want of arterial tone, or military aneurisms causing vertigo, etc.
- Galvanism of head and cervical sympathetic.
- Gelsemium: in great motor excitement wakefulness, horrors after alcoholic excess.
- Potassium Bromide
- Venesection: a suitable remedy in cases of threatening rupture of a vessel.
- Veratrum Viride: in acute congestion; the good ceases with exudation.
- Water: cold douche to head, and warm to feet, alternately hot and cold to nape of neck.
- Cerebral Softening.**
Phosphorus.
Potassium Bromide.
- Cerebritis.**
Ammonium Chloride: locally.
- Chloral Hydrate.
Electricity.
Icc.
- Cerebro-Spinal Fever.**— See *Menigitis, Cerebro-Spinal.*
- Chancre.** — See also, *Syphilis.*
- Acetanilid.
Acid, Carbolic: locally.
Alumol.
Aristol.
Calomel vap. par. locally.
Camphor: finely powdered.
Canquoin's Paste: zinc chloride, 1 in 6, made into paste, local.
Caustics: chromic acid, bromine, acid nitrate of mercury, zinc chloride, nitric acid, caustic alkalies.
Copper Sulphate.
Diiodoform: one of the best remedies.
Encalyptol: mixed with iodoform and locally applied.
Europhen.
Formaldehyde.
Hydrogen Peroxide: constantly applied to destroy specific character.
Iodoform.
Iodole.
Mercuric Nitrate Solution.
Mercury: internally. Also, locally: black wash; or yellow wash; or corrosive sublimate in solution.
Mercury colloidal.
Mercury Salicylate.
Monsel's Solution.
Pyoktanin.
Resorcin.
Sarsaparilla.
Sozoiodole-Mercury.
Sozoiodole-Zinc.
Tannoform.
- Chancroid.**— See also, *Bubo.*
- Acetanilid.
Acid, Carbolic: as in-

jection and local application.

Acid, Nitric: locally as caustic.

Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Sulphuric: with charcoal.

Acid, Tannic.

Actual Caustery.

Alumnol.

Aristol.

Bismuth Benzoate.

Bismuth Subgallate.

Bismuth and Zinc Oxide: or calomel and bismuth, as substitutes for iodoform.

Camphor: finely powdered.

Caustics: sometimes necessary.

Cocaine.

Diiodoform.

Eucalyptol: with iodine.

Ferric Iodide: internally in phagedenic cases, or debility.

Ferrum Tartaratum: like ferric iodide.

Hot Sitz-bath.

Hydrogen.

Iodoform.

Iodole.

Mercury: acid-nitrate as local application.

Potassium Chlorate: in fine powder.

Pyoktanin.

Resorein.

Sozoiiodole-Mercury.

Sozoiiodole-Potassium as dusting-powder.

Sozoiiodole-Sodium, as wash.

Zinc Chloride.

Chapped Hands and Lips.

Acid, Benzoic.

Acid, Sulphurous: as lotion or as fumigation.

Adeps Lanæ.

Albumen as covering layer.

Benzoin: compound tincture, 1 part to 4 of glycerine.

Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated.

Collodion.

Camphor Cream.

Glycerine: mixed with half the quantity of eau de cologne; or as glycerinum amyli.

Ilydrastis: as lotion.

Lanolin.

Lotio Plumbi.

Lycopodium.

Magnesia.

Solution Gutta-

Percha: protective.

Sozoiiodole-Sodium.

Starch.

Zinc Carbonate and Oxide.

Chest Pains. — See also, *Myalgia, Neuralgia, Pleuritis, Pleurodynia, Pneumonia.*

Belladonna: in pleurodynia, as plaster or ointment.

Iodine: in myalgia as ointment.

Strychnine.

Chicken-Pox.

Aconite.

Ammonium Acetate.

Bath: cold in hyperpyrexia; warm as diaphoretic.

Compress, Cold: if sore throat.

Laxatives.

Chilblains.

Acid, Carbolic: with tincture of iodine and tannic acid as ointment.

Acid, Sulphurous: diluted with equal part of glycerine as spray; or fumes of burning sulphur.

Acid, Tannic.

Aconite.

Alum.

Arnica.

Balsam of Peru: as ointment when broken.

Basilicon Ointment.

Cadmium Iodide: internally.

Cajeput Oil.

Capsicum, Tincture: locally, when unbroken, with solution of

gum arabic equal parts on silk.

Chlorinated Lime.

Cod-liver Oil: internally.

Collodion.

Copper Sulphate: solution of 4 grn. to the oz (0.25:30.0 grm).

Creolin.

Creosote.

Electricity.

Gadnol: as tonic.

Ichthalbin: as alterant tonic.

Ichthyol: topically.

Iodine: ointment or tincture to unbroken chilblains.

Lead Subacetate.

Naftalan.

Sozoiiodole-Sodium.

Tincture of Opium: locally to ease itching.

Turpentine Oil.

Chlorosis. — See also *Anemia, Amenorrhæa.*

Absiuthin.

Acid, Gallic.

Arsenic: in place of or along with iron.

Arsenic-hemol.

Benzoin.

Berberine Sulphate: inferior to quinine.

Calcium Hypophosphite.

Cetarin.

Cocculus Indicus: in amenorrhæa and leucorrhæa.

Cupro-hemol.

Ergot: in chlorotic amenorrhæa.

Ferrohemol.

Ferri Iodidum.

Ferro-Manganates.

Ferropyrrine.

Gadnol.

Gold.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hemol.

Hemo-gallol: powerful blood maker.

Hemoglobin.

Hypophosphite of Calcium, or Sodium.

Ichthalbin: effective alterative.

Iron and Ammonium

- Citrate.
 Iron: carbonate, useful form; sometimes best as chalybeate waters. In irritable stomach the non-astringent preparations: in weak anemic girls, with pain and vomiting after food, the persalts are best.
 Manganese Salts: in general.
 Massage: useful, combined with electricity and forced feeding.
 Nux Vomica: useful, combined with iron.
 Ovaria dried.
 Orexine: as appetizer.
 Pancreatin: to improve digestion.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Purgatives: useful, often indispensable.
 Sea-Bathing.
 Zinc Phosphide.
 Zinc Valerianate,
- Choking.**
 Potassium Bromide: in children who choke over drinking, but who swallow solids readily.
- Cholera Asiatica.**
 Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic: 2 min. (0.12 cc.) along with 2 grn. (0.12 grm.) of iodine, every hour.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Nitric.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Acid, Sulphuric, Diluted: alone, or with opium, is very effective in checking the preliminary diarrhoea.
 Acid, Tannic, by enemata
 Alcohol: iced brandy, to stop vomiting, and stimulate the heart.
 Ammonia: intravenous injection.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Antimony.
- Arsenic: in small doses, has been used to stop vomiting.
 Atropine: hypodermically in collapse.
 Betol.
 Cajeput Oil.
 Calomel: in minute doses to allay vomiting.
 Camphor Spirit: 5 minims (0.3 cc) with tincture of opium, every ten minutes, while the symptoms are violent; and then every hour.
 Cannabis indica.
 Cantharides.
 Capsicum.
 Castor Oil.
 Chloral Hydrate: subcutaneously, alone, or with morphine, in the stage of collapse.
 Chloroform: 2 or 3 min. (0.12—0.2 cc.) either alone or with opium, every few minutes to allay the vomiting.
 Chlorodyne.
 Cinnamon.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Copper salts: sometimes used to stop vomiting.
 Corrosive Sublimate.
 Counter-Irritation over epigastrium.
 Creolin.
 Creosote: alone or with opium, to allay vomiting.
 Dry Packing.
 Enemata of warm salt solution.
 Enteroclysis associated with hot bath.
 Ether: subcutaneously.
 Guaco.
 Hypodermoclysis.
 Ice to Spine: for cramps.
 Ipecacuanha, deemetinized very useful.
 Jaborandi.
 Lead Acetate; has been used as an astringent in early stages along with camphor and opium.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Morphine: one-eighth to one-fourth of a grain (0.0075-0.015 grn.) subcutaneously to relieve cramps.
 Naphthalin: may be useful.
 Naphtol.
 Naphtol Benzoate.
 Opium: in subcutaneous injection $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0.006—0.03 grm.) to check the preliminary diarrhoea, and arrest the collapse.
 Permanganates.
 Physostigma.
 Podophyllin.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Quinine.
 Resorcin.
 Salol.
 Sal physiologicum
 Poehl in Enteroclysms.
 Strychnine, has been used during the preliminary diarrhoea, and also as a stimulant to prevent collapse.
 Sulpho-carbolates.
 Table Salt Injections: into the veins have a marvellous effect during collapse in apparently restoring the patient, but their benefit is generally merely temporary.
 Transfusion of Milk: has been used in collapse.
 Tribromphenol.
 Turpentine Oil: sometime appears serviceable in doses of 10 to 20 min. (0.6—1.2 cc.) every two hours.
- Cholera Infantum.**
 Acid, Carbolic: with bismuth or alone very effective.
 Aliment: milk.
 Arsenic: for vomiting in collapse.
 Beef Juice.
 Bismal.
 Bismuth Salicylate.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Brandy: in full doses.

- Caffeine.
 Calomel: in minute doses to arrest the vomiting.
 Champhor: where there is very great depression.
 Castor Oil.
 Cold-bath at 75 degrees F. (24° C.) every three or four hours, or cold affusions.
 Cold Drinks.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Creosote.
 Creolin.
 Cupri Sulphas: in very minute doses up to the one thirty-secondth of a grain (0.002 grm.).
 Diet.
 Eudoxine.
 Enteroclysis.
 Ferri et Ammonii Citras.
 Hot drinks, applications, and baths, if temperature becomes subnormal.
 Huniady-Janos-Water in small portions.
 Ipecacuanha: when stools greenish or dysenteric.
 Irrigation of Bowels.
 Lead Acetate: very useful.
 Liquor Calcis.
 Mercury: $\frac{1}{8}$ grn. (0.01 grm.) of gray powder, hourly. In urgent cases a starch enema should be given, containing a minute quantity of laudanum.
 Mustard or Spice plaster to abdomen.
 Nux Vomica.
 Oleni Ricini.
 Opium.
 Peptonized Milk.
 Podophyllin: if stools are of peculiar pasty color.
 Potassium Bromide: in nervous irritability and feverishness.
 Potassium Chlorate: as enemata
 Resorcin.
 Rhubarb.
 Silver Nitrate: after acute symptoms are past.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Tannalbin.
 Tannigen.
 Tannin and Glycerine.
 Tannoform.
 Tribromphenol.
 Xeroform.
 Zinc Oxide: with bismuth and pepsin.
 Zinc Sulphocarbolate.
- Cholera Morbus.** —
See Cholera Simplex.
- Cholera Nostras.** —
See Cholera Simplex.
- Cholera Simplex.** —
See also, Cholera Asiatica and Infantum.
- Acid Carbolic: with bismuth
 Acid, Sulphuric,
 Alcohol: dilute and iced.
 Arsenic: to stop vomiting.
 Atropine: hypodermically, an efficient remedy.
 Borax.
 Cajeput Oil: used in India.
 Calomel.
 Castor Oil with Opium.
 Calumba: as anti-emetic.
 Champhor: very useful.
 Chloroform.
 Chloral Hydrate: subcutaneously, very useful.
 Chlorine Water.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Copper salts: as astringent.
 Creolin.
 Creosote.
 Ipecacuanha: very useful.
 Lead Acetate: at commencement, after salines, and before administering opium, in order to deplete the vessels.
 Morphine hypodermic.
 Mustard: internally as emetic; poultice over chest.
 Mustard or Spice plaster to abdomen.
 Naphtalin.
 Naphtol.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Salines: to precede the use of lead acetate
 Salol.
 Sumbul.
 Tannalbin.
 Tannoform.
 Veratrum Album.
- Chordee.**
- Aconite: 1 min. (0.06 cc.) every hour.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Atropine: subcutaneously with morphine.
 Belladonna: with camphor and opium, internally, very useful.
 Bromides: especially of potassium.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Camphor: internally, useful in full doses.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Cantharis: one drop of tincture three times a day as prophylactic.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Colchicum: half fl. dr. (2.0 cc.) of tincture at night.
 Cubebs.
 Digitalis.
 Hot Sitz-bath.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Lupulin: as prophylactic.
 Morphine: hypodermically, in perineum at night.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Tartar Emetic: carried to the extent of producing nausea.
 Strychnine.
 Tobacco Wine: just short of nauseating, at bedtime.

Chorea.

Achillea Millefolium (Infusion).
 Acetanilid.
 Ammonium Valerianate.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Angelica Root (Infus.).
 Aniline.
 Antimony: in gradually increasing doses twice a day, to maintain nauseating effect
 Antipyrine.
 Apomorphine.
 Arsenic: useful sometimes; must be pushed till eyes red or sickness induced, then discontinued, and then used again.
 Artemisia Root (Infus.).
 Belladonna.
 Bismuth Valerianate.
 Bromalin: agreeable sedative
 Bromipin.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Bromidos.
 Calcium Chloride: in strumous subjects,
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Cannabis Indica: may do good; often increases the choreic movements.
 Cerium Oxalate.
 Chloralamide.
 Chloral Hydrate: sometimes very useful in large doses, carefully watched, also where sleep is prevented by the violence of the movements.
 Chloroform or Ether: as inhalation in severe cases.
 Cimicifuga: often useful, especially when menstrual derangement, and in rheumatic history
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Cocculus: in large doses.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Cold: to spine, or sponging, but not in rheumatism, pain in joints, fever; best to

begin with tepid water.
 Conium: the succus is sometimes useful, must be given in large doses.
 Copper: the ammonio-sulphate in increasing doses till sickness produced.
 Cupro-hemol.
 Curare.
 Duboisine Sulphate.
 Electricity: static.
 Ether Spray: instead of cold to spine.
 Euquinine.
 Exalgin.
 Gadnol.
 Gold Bromide.
 Hemol.
 Hot Pack.
 Hyosine Hydrobromate.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Iodides.
 Iron: chalybeate waters in anemia and amenorrhea.
 Iron Valerianate.
 Lactophenin
 Lobelia: only in nauseating doses.
 Mineral Water Baths.
 Morphine: subcutaneously in severe cases, until effect is manifested; by mouth in combination with chloral hydrate best.
 Musk.
 Nitroglycerine.
 Physostigma: three to six grains (0.2-0.35 grm.) of powder a day for children; 10 to 20 grn. (0.6-1.2 grm.) for adult.
 Picrotoxin: large doses.
 Potassium Arsenite Solution.
 Quinine.
 Salicin.
 Salicylates.
 Silver: the oxide and nitrate sometimes do good.
 Silver Chloride.
 Silver Cyanide.
 Silver Oxide.
 Simulo.
 Sodium Arsenate.
 Stramonium Tincture.

Strontium Lactate.
 Strychnine: useful at puberty or in chorea from fright.
 Sulfonal
 Valerian: to control the movements.
 Veratrum Viride: has been employed.
 Water: cold affusion to spine useful.
 Zinc Chloride.
 Zinc Cyanide.
 Zinc-Hemol: effective hematiuc nerveine.
 Zinc Iodide.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate in small: but very frequent doses, and when the nausea produced is unbearable another emetic to be used.
 Zinc Valerianate.

Choroiditis.

Atropine.
 Mercury.
 Opiates.
 Opium.

Chyluria.

Acid, Gallic.
 Hypophosphites.
 Ichthyol.
 Methylene Blue.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Sodium Benzoate.
 Thymol.

Cicatrices.

Iodine.
 Thiosinamine.
 Thyroidin.

Climacteric Disorders.—See also, Metrorrhagia.

Acid, Hydroiodic.
 Aconite: 1 minim (0.06 cc.) hourly for nervous palpitations and fidgets.
 Ammonia: as inhalation. Raspail's Eau Sédative locally in headache: take Sodii chloridum, Liq. ammonia, each 2 fl. oz (60 cc.); Spiritus camphoræ; 3 fl. drs. 12 cc.); Aqua to make

- 2 pints (1100 cc.).
 Ammonium Chloride: locally in headache.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Belladonna.
 Calabar Bean: in flatulence, vertigo, etc.
 Camphor: for drowsiness and headache.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Change: of air and scene useful adjunct.
 Cimicifuga: for headache.
 Eucalyptol in flushings.
 Hot Spongings.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
 Iron: for vertical headache, giddiness, and feeling of heat, fluttering of the heart.
 Methylene Blue.
 Nitrate of Amyl: where much flushed.
 Nux Vomica: useful where symptoms are limited to the head.
 Opium.
 Ovaria dried.
 Physostigma.
 Potassium Bromide: very useful.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Sodium Benzoate.
 Stypticin: efficacious, hemostatic and uterine sedative.
 Thymol.
 Warm Bath.
 Zinc Valerianate.
- Coccygodynia.**
 Belladonna: plaster useful.
 Chloroform: locally injected.
 Counter irritation.
 Electricity.
 Leeches.
 Surgical treatment: in obstinate cases.
- Coldness.**
 Atropine.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Cold Water: as prophylactic with friction and wrapping up.
- Spinal Ice-bag: for cold feet.
 Strychnine.
- Colic, Biliary. — See Colic, Renal or Hepatic.**
- Colic, Intestinal.**
 Ammonia: in children.
 Anise.
 Antacids: in acidity.
 Arsenic: when pain is neuralgic in character.
 Asafetida: to remove flatulence, especially in children and hysterical patients.
 Atropine: in simple spasmodic colic.
 Belladonna especially in children and intestinal spasm.
 Caraway.
 Chamomile Oil with sugar.
 Chloral Hydrate and Bromides: when severe in children.
 Cocculus: during pregnancy.
 Codeine.
 Coriander.
 Dionin.
 Essential Oils: Aniseed, Cajeput, Camphor, Cardamoms, Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, Rue, Spearmint: all useful.
 Ether: internally and by inhalation.
 Fennel
 Fomentations.
 Ginger: stimulant carminative.
 Hyosciue Hydrobromate.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Lime Water: in children, where due to curdling of milk.
 Lime Salicylate.
 Matricaria: infusion, to prevent, in teething children.
 Milk Regimen: in enteralgia.
 Morphine: very useful.
 Mustard: plaster.
 Nux Vomica: useful.
- Oil Turpentine.
 Opium.
 Peppermint.
 Potassium Bromide: in local spasm in children, which can be felt through hard abdominal walls.
 Poultices: large and warm, of great service.
 Rhubarb.
 Rue.
 Spirit Melissa.
 Zinc Cyanide.
- Colic, Lead. — See also, Lead Poisoning.**
 Acid, Sulphuric: dilute in lemonade as a prophylactic and curative.
 Alum: relieves the pain and constipation.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Bromides: as solvents alone or with iodides.
 Calomel.
 Castor Oil: given twice a day to eliminate.
 Chloroform: internally and externally as liniment.
 Croton Oil.
 Eggs.
 Electro-chemical Baths.
 Faradization local.
 Iodides in large doses.
 Magnesium Sulphate: most useful along with potassium iodide.
 Milk.
 Morphine: subcutaneously to relieve pain.
 Opium.
 Potassium Iodide: most useful in eliminating lead from the system, and combined with magnesium sulphate to evacuate it.
 Potassium Tartrate.
 Sodium Chloride.
 Strontium Iodide.
 Sulphur: to aid elimination.
 Sulphurated Potassa.
 Sulphur Baths.

Colic, Nephritic. — See *Colic Renal and Hepatic*.

Colic Renal and Hepatic. — See also, *Calculi*.

Aliment: abstain from amylaceous and fatty, also from fish and fowl.

Alkalies: alkaline waters very useful.

Ammonium Borate.

Amyl Valerianate.

Antipyrine.

Baths: warm, to remove pain.

Belladonna.

Butter with a cup of hot strong coffee, till bilious vomiting ensues.

Calomel.

Chloroform: inhalation from tumbler during fit.

Collinsonia.

Corn-silk.

Counter-Irritation: see list of Irritants, etc.

Diet.

Ether: like chloroform.

Ether or Ethyl-Chloride by spray on the painful region.

Formia.

Gelsemium.

Horse-back riding.

Hot application over liver: as a relaxant.

Hydrangea.

Lycetol.

Lysidine.

Neurodine.

Olive or Cotton-Seed Oil.

Opium: in small doses frequently repeated, or hypodermically as morphine.

Piperazine.

Sodium Salzoate.

Sodium Salicylate.

Sodium Oleate.

Stramonium.

Strophanthus Tincture.

Turpentine Oil.

Collapsee. — See also, *Exhaustion, Shock, Syncope.*

Ammonia.

Atropine.

Caffeine.

Camphor.

Digitalin.

Digitoxin.

Ether.

Heat.

Nitroglycerine.

Mustard Baths.

Sparteine.

Strophanthin.

Strychnine.

Suprarenal extract.

Coma. — See also, *Cerebral Congestion, Uremia, Narcotic Poisoning.*

Blisters: on various parts of the body in succession in the critical condition, especially at the end of a long illness.

Cold Douche: in the drunkenness of opium care must be taken not to chill, and it is best to alternate the cold with warm water.

Croton Oil: as a purgative in cerebral concussion, etc.

Dry Champagne.

Mustard: to stimulate.

Potassium Bitartrate: purgative where the blood is poisoned.

Sodium Bicarbonate: in very large doses [3-6 oz (100-180 grm.) daily] to check diabetic coma.

Turpentine Oil: enema as Stimulant.

Condylomata. — See also, *Syphilis (Condylomata lata), Warts (Condylomata acuminata).*

Acid, Carbolic: locally.

Acid, Chromic: with one-fourth of water locally, as caustic.

Acid, Nitric: as caustic, or dilute solutions as a wash.

Arsenic: as caustic.

Diiodoform.

Enrophen.

Ichthyol.

Iodole.

Iodoform: locally.

Mercury: wash with chlorine water, or chlorinated soda, and dust with calomel and oxide of zinc in equal quantities.

Savine externally.

Silver Nitrate: as caustic.

Sozioidole-Mercury.

Thuja: strong tincture locally; small doses internally useful.

Zinc Chloride or **Nitrate:** locally as a caustic or astringent.

Zinc Sulphate.

Conjunctivitis.

Acid, Boric.

Acid, Carbolic.

Alum: after acute symptoms have subsided: but not if the epithelium is denuded, since perforation may then take place.

Antipyrine.

Argenti Nitras: solution 4 grn. (0.25 grm.) to the fl. dr. (4 cc.) in prulent ophthalmia. The solid in gonorrhoeal ophthalmia, to be afterwards washed with sodium chloride solution, 4 grn. to the fl. oz (0.25:30.0 cc.).

Atropine.

Belladonna: locally and internally.

Bismuth: locally, in chronic cases.

Blisters: behind ear.

Boroglyceride.

Cadmium: as a wash instead of copper and zinc the sulphate, 1 grn. to the fl. oz (0.06 grm. : 30.0 cc.).

Calomel.

Castor Oil: a drop in eye to lessen irritation from foreign body.

Coaine Hydrochlorate

- Copper Acetate.
 Copper Aluminate.
 Copper Sulphate: as collyrium.
 Crocin Solution, 1 per cent.
 Ergot: the fluid extract, undiluted, locally in engorgement of the conjunctival vessels.
 Eserine.
 Ephrasia: as a mild astringent.
 Europhen.
 Formaldehyde.
 Gallicin.
 Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
 Iodole.
 Iron Sulphate.
 Largin.
 Mercury: as citrine ointment, very useful outside the lids in palpebral conjunctivitis.
 Mercury Oxide, Red.
 Mercury Oxide, Yellow.
 Naphtol.
 Opium: fluid extract in eye relieves pain also Sydenham's Laudanum.
 Pulsatilla: as wash and internally.
 Pyoktanin (yellow).
 Resorcin.
 Silver Nitrate
 Sodinm Borate.
 Soziodole-Sodinm.
 Tannin: as collyrium.
 Tropacocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Zinc Acetate.
 Zinc Chloride.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Combustions.** — See *Burns*.
- Constipation.** — See also, *Intestinal Obstruction*.
- Absinthin.
 Aloes, see dinner pill.
 Aloin.
 Alum.
 Ammonim Chloride: in bilions disorders.
 Apples: stewed or roast.
 Arsenic: in small doses.
- Belladonna Extract: one-tenth to ½ grn. (0.006—0.03 grm.) in spasmodic contraction of the intestine leading to habitual constipation; best administered along with nux vomica as a pill at bedtime.
 Bismuth Formula: take Aluminii sulphas, 1½ grn. (0.1 grm.), bismuthi subnitratiss, 1 grn. (0.1 grm.); extracti gentianæ, q. s., make pill.
 Bisulphate Potassium.
 Bryonia.
 Calomel.
 Carlsbad Waters: tumblerful sipped hot while dressing.
 Cascara Sagrada: in habitual constipation, 10 to 20 minims (0.6—1.2 cc.) of fluid extract an hour or two after meals.
 Castor Oil: 10 to 20 minims (0.6—1.2 cc.) in a teaspoonful of brandy and peppermint water before breakfast.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Cocculus: When motions are hard and lumpy, and much flatulency.
 Cod-Liver Oil: in obstinate cases in children.
 Coffee: sometimes purges.
 Colocynth: compound pill at night.
 Croton Oil: when no inflammation is present, very active.
 Diet.
 Dinner Pill: aloes and myrrh; aloes and iron; with nux vomica and belladonna or hyoscyamus, taken just before dinner.
 Enemata: soap and water, or castor oil; habitual use tends to increase intestinal torpor; should only be used to unload.
 Ergot: to give tone.
 Eserine.
 Enonymin: cholagogue purgative in hepatic torpor.
 Figs one before breakfast.
 Gamboge: in habitual constipation.
 Glycerine: suppositories or enemata
 Guaiacum: especially when powerful purgatives fail.
 Gymnastics, horseback riding, or massage.
 Honey: with breakfast.
 Hydrastis: useful in biliousness.
 Iridin.
 Ipecacuanha: one grn. (0.06 grm.) in the morning before breakfast.
 Jalap: along with scammony.
 Leptandra.
 Lime: saccharated solution after meals.
 Licorice Powder, Compound: a teaspoonful at night or in the morning.
 Magnesium Bicarbonate: solution useful for children and pregnant women.
 Magnesium Oxide.
 Magnesium Sulphate.
 Manna.
 Mercury: in bilious disorders with light stools.
 Muscarine: to increase peristalsis.
 Nux Vomica: 5 to 10 minims (0.3—0.6 cc.) in a glass of cold water before breakfast or before dinner.
 Oil Olives.
 Opium: when rectum is irritable; also in reflex constipation.
 Ox-gall.
 Physostigma: 10 min. (0.6 cc.) of tincture along with belladonna and nux vomica in atony of the walls.

- Podophyllin or Podophyllum: very useful, especially in biliousness: ten drops of tincture at night alone, or the resin along with other purgatives in pill, especially when stools are dark.
- Potassium Bisulphate.
Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.
- Prunes: stewed, often efficient; if stewed in infusion of senna they are still more active.
- Resin Jalap.
Rhamnus Frangula and Cathartica.
Rhubarb Compound Pill: at night; also for children, mixed with bicarbonate of sodium.
- Saline Waters: in morning before breakfast.
- Senna: as confection, etc.
Senna: with Cascara Sagrada.
Soap: suppository in children.
Sodium Chlorate.
Sodium Ethylsulphate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Stillingia: 10 minims (0.6 cc.) of fluid extract.
Strychnine: in atony of the walls.
Sulphates: in purgative natural waters, in small doses.
Sulphur: sometimes very useful as a good addition to compound licorice powder.
Tamarind Pulp.
Tobacco: 5 minims (0.3 cc.) of the wine at bedtime, or cigarette after breakfast.
Treacle: with porridge, useful for children.
Turpentine Oil: in atonic constipation with much gaseous distention of colon.
- Water: draught in the morning before breakfast.
Whole-Meal Bread.
- Convalescence. — *See also, Adynamia, Anemia.*
- Acid, Hydriodic.
Alcohol with meals.
Bebberine.
Berberine.
Bitters: the simple.
Cetrarin.
Coca: either extract, or as coca wine for a nervine tonic.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Cream.
Eucalyptus: a tonic after malarial disease.
Ferro-Hemol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gnarana: same as coca.
Hemo-gallol.
Hydrastine.
Hydrastis: as a substitute for quinine.
Ichthalbin: to promote alimentation.
Iron: as chalybeate waters.
Koumys.
Lime: as lime-water or carbonate of calcium.
Malt Extract, Dry.
Ntrose.
Opium: as enema for insomnia.
Orexinc: to stimulate appetite, digestion and assimilation.
Pancreatin: to aid digestion.
Pepsin: the same.
Phosphates.
Phosphites.
Quinine.
Somatose.
Sumbul: where great nervous excitability.
- Convulsions. — *See also, Albuminuria, Epilepsy, Hysteria, Puerperal Convulsions, Uremia.*
- Acid, Phosphoric, Diluted.
Allyl Tribromide.
Amyl Nitrite.
Atropine.
- Bromides: in general.
Bromalin.
Bromipin.
Camphor, Monobromated.
Coniine.
Eserine.
Ilyoscyamns.
Musk.
Mustard bath.
Nitroglycerine.
Veratrum Viride.
- Convulsions, Infantile.
- Aconite, Tincture.
Alcohol: a small dose of wine or brandy arrests convulsions from teething.
Asafetida: a small dose in an enema arrests convulsions from teething.
Baths: warm, with cold affusions to the head.
Belladonna: very useful.
Chloral Hydrate: in large doses — 5 grn. (0.3 grm.) by mouth or rectum.
Chloral Hydrate: with Bromide.
Chloroform.
Garlic Poultices: to spine and lower extremities.
Ignatia: when intestinal irritation.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate (in uremic).
Spinal Ice-Bag.
Valerian: when due to worms or Absinth.
Veratrum.
- Corneal Opacities. — *See also, Keratitis.*
- Cadmium Sulphate.
Calomel.
Iodine: internally and locally.
Mercury Oxide, Red.
Mercury Oxide, Yellow.
Opium.
Potassium Iodide.
Silver Nitrate: locally.
Sodium Chloride: injected under conjunctiva.

- Sodium Sulphate.
Thiosinamine.
- Corns.**
Acid, Acetic.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Salicylic: saturated solution in collodion with extract of cannabis indica, $\frac{1}{2}$ dram to 1 fl. oz (2.0 grm.: 30.0 cc.).
Acid, Trichloroacetic.
Copper Oleate.
Iodine.
Mercury Bichloride.
Potassium Bichromate.
Ponitices: and plaster with hole in centre to relieve of pressure.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Ethylate.
- Coryza.** — *See also, Catarrh.*
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Sulpho-anilic.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite Tinct.: in early stages.
Allinm: as a poultice to breast, or in emulsion, or boiled in milk for children.
Amyl Nitrite.
Arsenic: taken for months: for persistent colds.
Antipyrine.
Aristol
Belladonna.
Bismuth Sulphate.
Bromides: for associated headache.
Camphor.
Cocaine.
Cnbebs.
Formaldehyde: by inhalation (2 per cent. solnt.).
Glycerine.
Hamamelis.
Hot Mnstard foot-bath.
Ichthyol.
Iodine Fumes.
Iodole.
Losophan.
Ment hol.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Potassinm Iodide.
Quinine.
Salicin.
Sodinm Benzoate.
Sozoiodole salts.
Stearates.
Sweet Spirit of Niter.
Tartar Emetic.
Thymol.
- Coughs.** — *See also, Bronchitis, Pertussis, Phthisis.*
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Hydrobromic.
Acid, Hydrocyanic. Diluted: for irritable cough, and in phthisis, and in reflex cough arising from gastric irritation.
Aconite: in throat-cough and emphysema.
Alcohol: relief by brandy or wine; aggravation by beer or stont.
Alum: as spray or gargle.
Antipyrine.
Antispasmine.
Argenti Nitras: in throat cough, a solution of 8 grm. to the fl. oz. (0.5 grn.: 30.0 cc.) applied to fauces.
Apomorphine: in bronchitis with deficient secretion: and as emetic in children where there is excess of bronchial secretion.
Asafetida: in the after cough from habit, and in the sympathetic whooping-cough of mothers.
Belladonna: in nervous cough and uncomplicated whooping cough.
Blue Pill: in gouty or bilious pharyngeal irritation.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: in night coughs of phthisis.
Camphor: internally or locally, painted over the larynx with equal parts of alcohol Cannabis Indica.
Carbonic Acid Gas: inhalation in nervous cough.
Cerinm: in cough associated with vomiting.
Chloral Hydrate: in respiratory neurosis.
Chloroform: with a low dose of opium and glycerine in violent paroxysmal cough; if very violent to be painted over the throat.
Codeine.
Cod-Liver Oil: one of the most nseful of all remedies in cough.
Conium: in whooping cough.
Creosote: in winter cough internally and externally.
Cubeb: along with linsced in acute catarrh.
Demulcents.
Dionin.
Gadul: to improve nutrition.
Gelseminm: in convulsive and spasmodic cough, with irritation of the respiratory centre.
Glycerine: along with lemon juice, as an emollient.
Glycerinophosphates.
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated.
Grindelia: in habitual or spasmodic cough.
Guaiacol.
Hyoscyamus: in tickling night coughs.
Ichthalhin: as alterative and assimilative.
Iodine: as inhalation in cough after measles, or exposure to cold, associated with much hoarseness and wheezing of the chest.
Iodoform: in the cough of phthisis
Ippacuanha: internally and as spray locally; in obstinate winter cough and bronchial asthma.

- Ipecacuanha and Squill Pill: in chronic bronchitis at night.
- Lactucarium: to relieve.
- Laurocerasus, Aqua: substitute for hydrocyanic acid.
- Linseed: in throat cough.
- Lobelia: in whooping-cough and dry bronchitic cough.
- Morphine.
- Nasal Douche: in nasal cough.
- Nux Vomica.
- Oil Bitter Almond.
- Opiates: morphine locally to the throat and larynx, and generally.
- Peronin: admirable sedative, without constipating action.
- Potassium Bromide: in reflex coughs.
- Potassium Carbonate: in dry cough with little expectoration.
- Potassium Cyanide.
- Prunus Virginiana.
- Pulsatilla: as anemoin $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grn. (0.03-0.06 grm.) dose, in asthma and whooping cough.
- Sandalwood Oil.
- Sanguinaria: in nervous cough.
- Tannin: as glycerite to the fauces in chronic inflammation, especially in children.
- Tar Water: in winter cough, especially paroxysmal, bronchial and phthisical.
- Theobromine salts.
- Thymol.
- Valerian: in hysterical cough.
- Zinc Sulphate: in nervous hysterical cough.
- Zinc Valerianate.
- Coxalgia. — *See also, Abscess, Caries, Suppuration, Synovitis.*
- Barium Chloride.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodoform.
- Iodoformogen.
- Iron Iodide.
- Cramp. — *See Spasmodic Affections.*
- Cretinism.
- Thyroid preparations.
- Croup. — *See also, Laryngismus Stridulus, Laryngitis, Diphtheria.*
- Acid, Carbolic: spray.
- Acid, Lactic: to dissolve membrane (1 in 20); applied as spray or painted over.
- Acid, Sulphurous: as spray.
- Aconite: in catarrhal croup.
- Alum: teaspoonful with honey or syrup every $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ hour until vomiting is induced; most useful emetic.
- Antispasmine.
- Apocodeine.
- Apomorphine: as an emetic; may cause severe depression.
- Aspidospermine.
- Calomel: large doses, to allay spasm and check formation of false membrane.
- Chloral Hydrate.
- Copper Sulphate: 1 to 5 grn. (0.06-0.3 grm.) according to age of child, until vomiting is induced.
- Creolin Vapors.
- Hydrogen Peroxide.
- Ichthyol Vapors.
- Iodine.
- Ipecacuanha: must be fresh: if it does not succeed other emetics must be taken.
- Jaborandi: beneficial in a few cases.
- Lime Water: spray, most useful in adults.
- Lobelia: has been used.
- Mercury Cyanide.
- Mercury Subsulphate: one of the best emetics; 3 to 5 grn. (0.2-0.3 grm.), given early.
- Papain.
- Petroleum.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
- Potassium Chlorate.
- Quinine: in spasmodic croup, in large doses.
- Sanguinaria: a good emetic; take syrup ipecac, 2 fl. oz. (60.0 cc.); pulv. sanguin., 20 grn. (1.2 grm.), pulv. ipecac, 5 grn. (0.3 grm.); give a teaspoonful every quarter-hour till emesis, then half a teaspoonful every hour.
- Senega: as an auxiliary.
- Sodium Bicarbonate. (Soda-water.)
- Sozodoole-Sodium: insufflations
- Sulphurated Potassa.
- Tannin: as spray, or glycerite of tannin.
- Tartar Emetic: too depressant in young children.
- Zinc Sulphate: sometimes used as an emetic.
- Croup, Spasmodic. — *See Laryngismus stridulus.*
- Cystitis. — *See also, Bladder, Irritable; Calculus: Dysuria; Enuresis; Hematuria.*
- Acid, Benzoic: in catarrh with alkaline urine.
- Acid, Boric: as boroglyceride as injection in cystitis with an alkaline urine due to fermentation.
- Acid, Camphoric.
- Acid, Carbolic, or Sulphocarbolates: as antiseptics.
- Acid, Gallic.
- Acid, Lactic.
- Acid, Osmic.
- Acid, Oxalic.
- Acid, Salicylic: in

chronic cystitis with ammoniacal urine.
 Aconite: when fever is present
 Alkalies: when urine is acid and the bladder irritable and inflamed.
 Ammonium Citrate: in chronic cystitis.
 Antipyrine.
 Arbutin: diuretic in chronic cystitis.
 Belladonna: most useful to allay irritability.
 Bnchu: especially useful in chronic cases.
 Calcium Hippurate.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Cantharides or Cantharidin: in small doses long continued, where there is a constant desire to micturate, associated with much pain and strain.
 Chimaphila: in chronic cases.
 Collinsonia.
 Copaiba: nseful.
 Creolin.
 Cubebs.
 Demulcents (Almond-Linseed-Poppy Seed Emuls.)
 Eucalyptus: extremely useful in chronic cases.
 Gallobromol.
 Grindelia.
 Gnaiaicol.
 Guethol.
 Hot compress over bladder.
 Hot Enemata: to relieve the pain.
 Hot Sitz Bath.
 Hygienic Measures.
 Hyoscyamus: to relieve pain and irritability.
 Ichthyol Irrigations.
 Iodine and Iodides.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen: as suppository.
 Kava Kava.
 Lecches: to perineum.
 Lithium Salts.
 Mercury Bichloride: solution to cleanse bladder.
 Methylene Blue.
 Milk Diet.

Myrtol.
 Naphtol
 Oil Eucalyptus.
 Oil Juniper.
 Oil Sandal.
 Opium: as enema to relieve pain.
 Opium, Belladonna, or Iodoform: suppositories.
 Pareira: in chronic cases.
 Pichi Pichi.
 Potassium Bromide: to relieve the pain.
 Potassium Chlorate and other Potassium salts, except bitartrate.
 Pyoktanin.
 Quinine: in acute cases.
 Resorcin.
 Saliformin
 Salines.
 Salol.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Benzoate.
 Sodium Borate.
 Soziodole - Sodium: irrigations (1 per cent.)
 Soziodole Zinc: irrigations ($\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.)
 Strychnine.
 Sulphaminol.
 Snlphites: to prevent putrefaction of urine.
 Triticum Repens.
 Turpentine Oil: in chronic cases.
 Uva Ursi: in chronic cases.
 Zea Mays: a mild stimulant diuretic.
Cysts. — *See also, Ovaritis.*
 Acupuncture.
 Chloride of Gold: in ovarian dropsy.
 Galvano-puncture.
 Iodine: as an injection after tapping.
 Silver Nitrate: as an injection.
Cyanosis. — *See also, Asphyxia, Asthma, Dyspnea, Heart Affections.*
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Oxaphor.
 Oxygen.
 Stimulants.

Dandruff. — *See Pityriasis,*

Deafness.

Ammonium Chloride.
 Cantharides: as ointment behind the ear.
 Colchicum: in gouty persons.
 Gargles: in throat-deafness.
 Gelseminine.
 Glycerine: locally.
 Morphine.
 Quinine: in Menière's disease.
 Tannin: in throat deafness.
 Turpentine Oil.

Debility. — *See also, Adynamia, Anemia, Convalescence.*

Acid, Hypophosphorous.
 Alcohol: along with food often very useful; liable to abnse — not to be continued too long; effect watched in aged people with dry tongue.
 Arsenic: in young anemic persons, alone or with iron, and in elderly persons with feeble circulation.
 Berberine
 Bitters: useful as tonic.
 Calcium salts: phosphates if from overwork or town life; hypophosphites in nervous debility.
 Cholagogue Purgatives: when debility is due to defective elimination of waste.
 Cinchona: a fresh infusion along with carbonate of ammonium.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Colnmbin.
 Digitalis: where circulation is feeble.
 Eucalyptus: in place of quinine.
 Extract Malt, Dry.
 Gaduol: in cachexia.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hemo-gallol: as a

- highly efficacious blood-producer; non-constipating.
- Hemol.
- Ilydrastis: in place of quinine.
- Iron: in anemic subjects.
- Magnesium Hypophosphate.
- Maltone Wines.
- Manganese alone or with iron.
- Morphine: subcutaneously, if due to opianism or hysteria.
- Nux Vomica: most powerful general tonic.
- Orexine: for building up nutrition when appetite lacking.
- Potassium Hypophosphate.
- Quinine: general tonic.
- Sanguinaria: when gastric digestion is feeble.
- Sarsaparilla: if syphilitic taint is present.
- Sea-bathing: in chronic illness with debility.
- Sodium Arsenate.
- Turkish Baths: if due to tropical climate, with caution; in townspeople, when they become stout and flabby.
- Decubitus.** — *See Bed-Sore.*
- Delirium.** — *See also, Cerebral Congestion, Fever, Mania.*
- Acetanilid.
- Alcohol: when delirium is due to exhaustion.
- Antimony: along with opium in fever, such as typhus.
- Baths, Cold: in fever.
- Belladonna: in the delirium of typhus.
- Blisters: in delirium due to an irritant poison, and not to exhaustion.
- Bromides.
- Camphor: in 20 grn. (1.2 grm.) doses every
- two or three hours in low muttering delirium.
- Camphor, Monobrom.
- Cannabis Indica: in nocturnal delirium occurring in softening of the brain.
- Chloral Hydrate: in violent delirium of fevers.
- Cold Douche: place patient in warm bath while administered.
- Hyoscyamns.
- Morphine: hypodermically.
- Musk: in the delirium of low fever, and in ataxic pneumonia of drunkards with severe nervous symptoms.
- Opium: with tartar emetic.
- Quinine.
- Stramonium.
- Valerian: in the delirium of adynamic fevers.
- Delirium Tremens.**
— *See also, Alcoholism.*
- Acetanilid.
- Acid, Succinic.
- Alcohol: necessary when the attack is due to a failure of digestion; not when it is the result of a sudden large excess.
- Ammonium Carbonate: in debility.
- Amylene Hydrate.
- Antimony: along with opium, to quiet maniacal excitement and give sleep.
- Antispasme.
- Arnica: the tincture when there is great depression.
- Beef-tea: most useful.
- Belladonna: insomnia when coma-vigil.
- Bromoform.
- Bromide of Potassium: in large doses, especially when an attack is threatening.
- Bromated Camphor: nervine, sedative, and
- antispasmodic.
- Butyl-chloralhydrate.
- Cannabis Indica: useful, and not dangerous.
- Capsicum: twenty to thirty grn. (1.2—1.8 grm.) doses, repeated after three hours, to induce sleep.
- Chloral Hydrate: if the delirium follows a debauch; with caution in old toppers and cases of weak heart; instead of sleep sometimes produces violent delirium.
- Chloroform internally by stomach.
- Cimicifuga or Cimicifugin: as a tonic.
- Coffee.
- Cold Douche or Paek: for insomnia.
- Conium: as adjunct to opium.
- Croton Oil: purgative.
- Digitalis: in large doses has had some success.
- Duhoisine.
- Enemata: nutritive, when stomach does not retain food.
- Ethylene Bromide.
- Food: nutritious; more to be depended on than anything else.
- Gamboge.
- Hyosine Hydrobromate.
- Hyoscyamus: useful, like belladonna, probably, in very violent delirium.
- Ice to Head: to check vomiting.
- Lupulin: as an adjunct to more powerful remedies.
- Morphine Valeriate.
- Musk.
- Nux Vomica.
- Opium: to be given with caution.
- Paraldehyde.
- Potassium Bromide.
- Quinine: to aid digestion.
- Sodium Bromide.
- Stramonium: more powerful than bella-

- donna.
 Strophanthus.
 Sumbul: in insomnia and nervous depression and preceding an attack.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Trional.
 Valerian.
 Veratrum Viride: very dangerous.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Phosphide.
- Dementia Paralytica.**
 Hyoscyamine.
 Paraldehyde.
 Physostigma.
 Thyroidin.
- Dengue.**
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite.
 Belladonna.
 Emetics.
 Neurodin.
 Opium.
 Purgatives.
 Quinine.
 Strychnine.
- Dentition.**
 Antispasmine.
 Belladonna: in convulsions.
 Bromide of Potassium: to lessen irritability and to stop convulsions.
 Calcium Hippurate.
 Camphor Monobromated
 Calumba: in vomiting and diarrhea.
 Cocaine Carbolate.
 Hyoscyamine.
 Hypophosphites: as tonic.
 Phosphate of Calcium: when delayed or defective.
 Tropacocaine: weak solution rubbed into gums.
- Dermatalgia.**
 Cocaine.
 Menthol.
 Tropacocaine.
- Dermatitis.**
 Aluminium Oleate.
 Arsenic.
- Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Cocaine.
 Ichthyol.
 Lead Water.
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
 Tropacocaine.
- Diabetes Insipidus.**
 Acetanilid.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Nitric.
 Alum.
 Antipyrine.
 Arsenic.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Creosote.
 Dry Diet.
 Ergot: carried to its full extent.
 Gold Chloride: in a few cases.
 Iron Valerianate.
 Jaborandi: in some cases.
 Krameria: to lessen the quantity of urine.
 Lithium Carbonate or Citrate with Sodium Arsenite: in gouty cases.
 Muscarine: in some cases.
 Neurodin.
 Opium: most useful; large doses if necessary.
 Pilocarpine.
 Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic taint.
 Rhus Aromatica.
 Strychnine and Sulphate of Iron: as tonics.
 Valerian: in large doses.
 Zinc Valerianate.
- Diabetes Mellitus.**
CAUTION: The urine of patients taking salicylic acid gives Trommer's test for sugar.
 Diagnose the primary disease.
 Acetanilid.
 Acid, Arsenous.
 Acid, Gallic, with opium.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Phosphoric: Diluted.
 Acid, Phosphoric: to lessen thirst.
- Acidulated Water or Non-purgative Alkaline Water: for thirst.
 Aleuronat bread.
 Alkalies: alkaline waters are useful, when of pancreatic origin, in obese subjects; and in delirium.
 Almond Bread.
 Aloin.
 Alum.
 Ammonium Carbonate.
 Ammonium Citrate.
 Ammonium Phosphate.
 Antipyrine.
 Arsenic Bromide.
 Arsenic: in thin subjects.
 Belladonna: full doses.
 Calcium Lactophosphate.
 Calcium Sulphide.
 Cantharidin, Ointm. on the left hypochondrium when of pancreatic origin.
 Codeine: a most efficient remedy; sometimes requires to be pushed to the extent of 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) or more per diem.
 Colchicum and Iodides.
 Creosote.
 Diabetin.
 Diet.
 Ergot.
 Ether.
 Exalgin.
 Glycerine: as remedy, and as food and as sweetening agent in place of sugar.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold Bromide.
 Gold Chloride.
 Guaiacol.
 Gymnema leaves in diabetic parageusia.
 Hemo-gallol: efficacious hematinic in anemic cases.
 Hydrogen Dioxide.
 Ichthalbin.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Iron: most useful along with morphine.

Jaborandi.
 Jambul.
 Krameria.
 Levulose.
 Lithium Carbonate or Citrate with Arsenic: if due to gout.
 Methylene Blue.
 Neurodine.
 Nux Vomica.
 Pancreatin: if due to pancreatic disease.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Purgatives, Restricted Diet and Exercise: if due to high living and sedentary habits.
 Quinine.
 Rhuharb.
 Saccharin: as a harmless sweetener in place of sugar.
 Salicylates.
 Salines.
 Saliformin.
 Salol.
 Skim-Milk Diet.
 Sodnm Bicarbonate: by intravenous injection in diabetic coma and per os (in large doses 100—200 grm.) daily.
 Sodium Citrate.
 Sodium Phosphate: as purgative.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Sulfonal.
 Thymol.
 Transfusion.
 Urea.
 Uranium Nitrate.
 Zinc Valerianate.

Diarrhea. — *See also, Dysentery, Cholera.*

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acids, Mineral: in profuse serous discharges, and in cholera infantum.
 Acid, Nitric: with nuxvomica to assist mercury, when due to hepatic derangement; combined with pepsin when this is the case with children.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: when there is intestinal dyspepsia.
 Acid, Nitrous: in profuse serous diarrhea, and the sudden diarrhea of hot climates.
 Acid, Salicylic: in summer diarrhea, and diarrhea of phthisis.
 Acid, Sulphuric, diluted in diarrhea of phthisis.
 Aconite: in high fever and enting abdominal pains.
 Alkalies: in small doses in diarrhea of children, if due to excess of acid in the intestine causing colic and a green stool also in fatty diarrhea.
 Alum.
 Aluminium Acetate Solution.
 Ammonium Carbonate: in the after-stage, if there is a continuous watery secretion.
 Ammonium Chloride: in intestinal catarrh.
 Argentic Nitrate: in acute and chronic diarrhea as astringent.
 Aristol.
 Arnica.
 Aromatics: in nervous irritability or relaxation without inflammation.
 Arsenic: a few drops of Fowler's solution in diarrhea excited by taking food; in diarrhea with passages of membranous shreds, associated with uterine derangement; and along with opium in chronic diarrhea of malarial origin.
 Belladonna: in colliquative diarrhea.
 Betol.
 Bismal.
 Bismuth Subnitrate: in large doses in chronic diarrhea; with grey powder in the diarrhea of

children.
 Bismuth Citrate.
 Bismuth Phosphate, Soluble.
 Bismuth Salicylate.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Blackberry.
 Cajeput Oil: along with camphor, chloroform and opium in serous diarrhea.
 Calcium Carholate.
 Calcium Carbonate: the aromatic chalk mixture in the diarrhea of children, and of phthisis and typhus.
 Calcium Chloride: in the colliquative diarrhea of strumous children, and in chronic diarrhea with weak digestion.
 Calcium Permanganate.
 Calcium Phosphate: in chronic diarrhea, especially of children.
 Calcium Salicylate.
 Calcium Snpbate.
 Calomel: in minute doses in chronic diarrhea of children with pasty white stools.
 Calumba.
 Calx Saccharata: in the chronic diarrhea and vomiting of young children.
 Camphor: in the early stage of Asiatic cholera, at the commencement of summer diarrhea, acute diarrhea of children, and diarrhea brought on by effluvia.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Capsicum: in diarrhea from fish; in summer diarrhea; in diarrhea after expulsion of irritant.
 Carbon Disulphide.
 Cascarella.
 Castor Oil: in the diarrhea of children.
 Castor Oil and Opium: to carry away any

- irritant.
 Catechu: astringent.
 Chalk Mixture, see Calcium Carbouate.
 Charcoal: in foul evacuations.
 Chirayta.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloroform: as spirits with opium after a purgative.
 Chlorodyne.
 Cinnamon.
 Cloves.
 Cocaine: in serous diarrhea.
 Codeine.
 Cod-Liver Oil: to children with pale stinking stools.
 Cold or Tepid Pack: in summer diarrhea of children.
 Copaiba: for its local action in chronic cases.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Copper Sulphate: one-tenth grn. (0.006 grm.) along with opium in acute and chronic diarrhea, associated with colicky pains and catarrh.
 Corrosive Sublimate: in small doses in acute and chronic watery diarrhea, marked by slimy or bloody stools of children and adults; and diarrhea of phthisis and typhoid.
 Coto Bark: in catarrhal diarrhea.
 Cotoin.
 Creolin.
 Creosote.
 Diet: for summer diarrhea.
 Dulcamara: in diarrhea of children from teething and exposure.
 Enteroclysis: when mucous form becomes chronic.
 Ergot: in a very chronic diarrhea succeeding to an acute attack.
 Erigeron Canadense.
 Eucalyptol or Eucalyptus.
 Eudoxin.
 Flanuel Binder: adjunct in children.
 Gaduol: as tonic in scrofulous and weakly children.
 Galls: in chronic diarrhea.
 Geranium.
 Ginger.
 Guaiacol.
 Guaiacol Carbonate.
 Guarana: in convalescence.
 Hematoxylon: mild astringent, suitable to children from its sweetish taste.
 Ice to Spine.
 Injectiou: of starch water at 100° F., with tinct. opii and acetate of lead or sulphate of copper, in the choleraic diarrhea of children.
 Iodine.
 Ipecacuanha: drop doses of the wine every hour in the dysenteric diarrhea of children, marked by green slimy stools.
 Ipecacuanha deemetuisata, very useful.
 Iron Sulphate.
 Kino: astringent.
 Krameria: astringent.
 Lead Acetate: in suppository or by mouth; in summer diarrhea (simple in children, with morphine in adults); with opium in purging due to typhoid or tubercular disease, and in profuse serous discharge, and in purging attended with inflammation.
 Magnesia: antacid for children.
 Magnesium Salicylate.
 Menthol.
 Mercury: the gray powder in diarrhea of children, marked by derangement of intestinal secretion and stinking stools; to be withheld where masses of undigested milk are passed; in adults, see Corrosive Sublimate.
 Monesia Extract.
 Morphine Sulphate.
 Mustard: plaster.
 Naphtalin.
 Naphtol.
 Naphtol Benzoate, very useful.
 Nutmeg.
 Nut Vomica: in chronic cases.
 Oak Bark: infusion, astringent.
 Opium: in tubercular and typhoid diarrhea; in acute, after expulsion of offending matter; as an enema, with starch, in the acute fatal diarrhea of children.
 Pancreatin.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Pepsin: along with nitro-hydrochloric acid.
 Podophyllin.
 Podophyllum: in chronic diarrhea, with high colored pale or frothy stools.
 Potassium Chlorate: in chronic cases with mucilaginous stools.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Pulsatilla: in catarrhal.
 Quinine.
 Resorcine.
 Rhubarb: to evacuate intestine.
 Rumex Crispus: in morning diarrhea.
 Salicin: in catarrh and chronic diarrhea of children.
 Saline Purgatives.
 Salol.
 Silver Chloride.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Silver Oxide
 Sodium Borate.
 Sodium Carbolate.
 Sodium Paracresotate
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Sodium Thiosulphate.
 Starch, lozided.
 Tannalbin: has a very wide range of indications.
 Tannin with Opium: in acute and chronic internally, or as enema.
 Tannoform very useful.
 Thymol.

- Tribomphenol.
Veratrum Album: in summer diarrhea.
Zinc Sulphate.
- Diphtheria.**
Acetanilid.
Acid, Benzoic: in large doses.
Acid, Boric; or Borax: glycerine solution locally.
Acid, Carbolic: as spray or painted on throat; internally with iron.
Acid, Carbolic, Glycerite of: painted over twice a day.
Acid, Hydrochloric: dilute as gargle, or strong as caustic.
Acid, Lactic: a spray or local application of a solution of 1 dram to the oz (4.0:30.0 cc.) of water, to dissolve the false membrane.
Acid, Salicylic: locally as gargle, or internally.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Acid, Tartaric.
Aconite.
Alcohol: freely given, very useful.
Alum.
Ammonium Chloride.
Antitoxin. Merck's which see page 11.
Apomorphine: as an emetic.
Argent. Nitrate: of doubtful value.
Arsenic: internally.
Asaprol.
Aseptol.
Belladonna: at commencement, especially useful when tonsils are much swollen and there is little exudation: later on, to support the heart.
Bromine: as inhalation.
Calcium Bisulphite: solution, as paint.
Calomel.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chlorinated-Soda Solution: as gargle or wash.
Chlorine Water: internally: locally in sloughing of the throat.
Cold: externally.
Copper Sulphate: as emetic.
Creolin.
Creosote.
Cubeb.
Encalyptol.
Ferropyrine.
Gnaiacum: internally.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Ichthyol: paint.
Ice: to neck, and in mouth; with iron chloride internally if suppuration threatens.
Iodine: as inhalation.
Iron: the perchloride in full doses by the mouth, and locally painted over the throat.
Lemon Juice: gargle.
Lime Water: most serviceable in adults, as a spray.
Mercury: internally as calomel or cyanide, $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{40}$ of a grn. (0.003-0.0015 grm.)
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury Oxycyanide.
Methylene Blue.
Milk Diet.
Oil Turpentine.
Oxygen: inhalations, with strychnine and atropine hypodermically. If suffocation is imminent, intubation or tracheotomy may be necessary.
Papain: as solvent of false membrane.
Pepsin: as membrane solvent, locally.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate: internally; sometimes aids in loosening the false membrane.
Potassa Solution: internally.
Potassium Bichromate: as emetic.
Potassium Chlorate: internally, frequently repeated, and locally as a gargle
Potassium Permanganate: as gargle.
Pyoktanin: topically.
Quinine: strong solution or spray.
Resorcin: spray.
Sassafras Oil: locally.
Sodium Benzoate: in large doses, and powder insufflated.
Sodium Borate.
Sodium Hyposulphite, or Sulphites: internally and locally.
Sodium Sulphocarbonate.
Sozoidole-Potassium: as dusting-powder with sulphur.
Soziodole-Sodium: as preceding; or as solution.
Strychnine: subcutaneously for paralysis.
Sulphocarbolates.
Sulphur.
Tannin: five per cent. solution as a spray.
Thymol.
Tolu Balsam.
Tonics.
Tribromphenol.
- Dipsomania.** — See *Alcoholism.*
- Dropsy.** — See also, *Ascites, Hydrocele, Hydrocephalus, Hydrothorax, etc.*
Aconite: at once in dropsy of scarlet fever if temperature should rise.
Acupuncture: in œdema about the ankles, to be followed up by hot bathing; not much use in tricuspid disease.
Ammonium Benzoate: in hepatic dropsy.
Ammonium Chloride: in hepatic dropsy.
Antihydropin a crystalline principle extracted from cockroaches: is a powerful diuretic in scarlatinal dropsy; 15 grn. (1.0 grm.) as a dose for an adult; the insect is used in Russia.
Apocynum canuabium.
Arbutin.

- Arsenic:** in dropsy of feet from fatty heart, debility, or old age.
- Asclepias Syriaca:** may be combined with apocynum.
- Broom:** one of the most useful diuretics, especially in scarlatinal, renal, and hepatic dropsy.
- Bryonia:** as drastic purgative, and diuretic.
- Cactus Grandiflorus:** tincture.
- Caffeine:** in cardiac and chronic renal dropsy.
- Calomel with jalap.**
- Cannabis ludica:** as diuretic.
- Chenopodium Anthelminticum:** in scarlatinal dropsy.
- Chimaphila:** in renal dropsy.
- Cimicifugin.**
- Colchicum:** in hepatic, cardiac, and scarlatinal dropsy.
- Colocynth.**
- Convallaria:** used by the Russian peasantry.
- Copaiba:** especially in hepatic and cardiac dropsy; not certain in renal.
- Digitalin.**
- Digitalis:** in all dropsies, but especially cardiac dropsies. Infusion is best form.
- Digitoxin** in enema or hypodermically.
- Diet:** dry.
- Elaterin or Elaterin:** useful hydragognes cathartics, especially in chronic renal disease; should not be given in exhaustion.
- Erythrophleum:** in cardiac dropsy instead of digitalis.
- Ferropyrine.**
- Fuchsine.**
- Gamboge** never to be used!
- Gold.**
- Hellebore:** in post-scarlatinal dropsy.
- Hemol-gallol:** when marked anemia present.
- Iron:** to correct anemia; along with saline purgatives.
- Jaborandi:** in renal dropsy with suppression of renal function.
- Jalap:** in some cases.
- Juniper:** exceedingly useful in cardiac, and chronic, not acute renal trouble.
- Magnesium Sulphate.**
- Mercury.**
- Milk Diet.**
- Nitrous Ether:** useful alone, or with other diuretics.
- Oil Croton.**
- Oil Juniper.**
- Oleander.**
- Oxysparteinc.**
- Parsley** a stimulant diuretic.
- Paracutesis Abdominis.**
- Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.**
- Potassium Bicarbonate.**
- Potassium Bitartrate and Acetate with Compound Jalap Powder:** most useful of the hydragogue cathartics.
- Potassium Carbonate.**
- Potassium Iodide:** in large doses, sometimes a diuretic in renal dropsy.
- Potassium Nitrate:** as diuretic.
- Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.**
- Resin Jalap.**
- Resorcin.**
- Rhus Toxicodendron.**
- Saliformin.**
- Saline Purgatives.**
- Sambucus.**
- Scorparin.**
- Scorparins Infusion.**
- Senega:** in renal dropsy.
- Squill:** in cardiac dropsy.
- Strophanthus:** in cardiac dropsy.
- Sulphate of Magnesium:** a concentrated solution before food is taken.
- Taraxacum.**
- Theobromine and salts.**
- Turpentine Oil:** in albuminuria.
- Urea pura.**
- Uroperine Benzoate.**
- Uroperine Salicylate** very useful.
- Duodenal Catarrh.**—
See also, Jaundice, Biliaryness.
- Acid, Citric.**
- Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.**
- Arsenic:** in catarrh of bile-ducts as a sequela.
- Bismuth.**
- Calomel.**
- Diet:** Avoid fatty aliments.
- Gold and Sodium Chloride.**
- Hydrastis:** in catarrh associated with gall stones.
- Ipecacuanha.**
- Podophyllum.**
- Potassium Bichromate.**
- Rhubarb.**
- Salol.**
- Sodium Phosphate.**
- Dysentery.**—*See also, Diarrhea, Enteritis.*
- Acid, Boric:** continuous irrigation with a twoway tube.
- Acid, Carbolic.**
- Acid, Gallic.**
- Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.**
- Acid, Nitrous:** in the chronic dysentery of hot climates.
- Acid, Tannic.**
- Aconite:** when much fever.
- Alum:** to control the diarrhea.
- Aluminium Acetate:** solution.
- Ammonium Chloride.**
- Aristol.**
- Arnica:** where much depression.
- Arsenic:** Fowler's solution along with opium if due to malaria.

- Baptisin.
 Belladonna.
 Benzoin: in chronic cases.
 Berberine Carbonate: in chronic intestinal catarrh.
 Bismal.
 Bismuth.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Calomel: in acute asthenic type.
 Castor Oil: in small doses, with opium.
 Cathartics: to cause local depletion.
 Cold: Eumata of ice cold water to relieve pain and tenesmus.
 Copaiba: in some cases.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Corrosive Sublimate: in small doses, when stools are slimy and bloody.
 Creolin.
 Creosote.
 Enemata.
 Ergotin: in very chronic type.
 Glycerine: with linseed tea, to lessen tenesmus.
 Grape Diet.
 Hamamelis: where much blood in motions.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ice Water: injections.
 Injections: in early stages, emollient; in later, astringent.
 Iodine.
 Ipecacuanha: in 30 grn. (1.8 grm.) doses on empty stomach, with complete rest; or as enema, with small quantity of fluid; milk is a good vehicle.
 Ipecacuanha deemetinisata very useful.
 Iron: internally, or as enemata.
 Lead Acetate, by mouth, or as enema or suppository, along with opium.
 Lemon Juice.
 Magnesium Salicylate
 Magnesium Sulphate: in acute cases in early stage.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Morphine Sulphate.
 Naphtalin.
 Naphtol, Alpha.
 Nux Vomica: in epidemic cases, and where prune juice stools and much depression.
 Oil Eucalyptus.
 Opium: to check the diarrhea; given after the action of a saline.
 Potassium Bitartrate: in advanced stages where much mucus.
 Potassium Chlorate: as enema.
 Quinine Sulphate: in large doses in malarial cases, followed by ipecacuanha.
 Saline Purgatives.
 Salol.
 Silver Chloride.
 Silver Nitrate: as injection.
 Silver Oxide.
 Soda Chlorinata: as enema.
 Sodium Carbolate.
 Sodium Nitrate.
 Strychnine.
 Sulphur: in chronic cases.
 Taunalin.
 Tannin: conjoined with milk diet in chronic disease.
 Tannoform.
 Tribromphenol
 Turpentine Oil: with opium when the acute symptoms have passed off; also in epidemic of a low type.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate: by mouth or enema.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Amyl Nitrite: in neuralgic form.
 Anemonin.
 Antipyrine.
 Apiol (Oil of Parsley): as emmenagogue in neuralgic form; to be given just before the expected period.
 Arsenic: when membranous discharge from uterus.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna: in neuralgic form; along with synergists.
 Borax: in membranous form.
 Butyl-Chloral Hydrate: in neuralgic form.
 Cajuput Oil.
 Camphor: frequently repeated in nervous subjects.
 Cannabis Indica: very useful.
 Cerium Oxalate.
 Cetrarin.
 Chloralamide.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloroform: vapor locally.
 Cimicifuga: in congestive cases at commencement.
 Cimicifugin.
 Codeine.
 Conium.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Electricity: the galvanic current in neuralgic; an inverse current in congestive.
 Ergot: in congestive cases at commencement, especially if following sudden arrest.
 Ether
 Ethyl Bromide.
 Eucneol which see page 98.
 Ferropyrine.
 Gelseminine.
 Gelsemium.
 Ginger: if menses are suddenly suppressed.
 Gold and Sodium Chloride.
 Gossypium.
 Gnaicum: in rheumatic cases.
 Dysmenorrhœa.
 Acetanilid.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite: in congestive form in plethorics; or sequent to sudden arrest.
 Aloes.
 Ammonium Acetate.

- Hamamelis: often relieves.
- Hamogallol.
- Hemol.
- Hot Sitz-bath.
- Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
- Ipecacuanha; as an emetic.
- Iron: in anemia.
- Magnesium Sulphate.
- Manganese Dioxide.
- Morphine: like opium.
- Nux Vomica: in neuralgic form.
- Opium: exceedingly useful in small doses of 3 to 5 min. (0.2—0.3 cc.) of tincture alone, or along with 3 or 4 grn. (0.2—0.25 grm.) of chloral hydrate.
- Picrotoxin.
- Piscidia Erythrina.
- Pulsatilla: like aconite.
- Quinine.
- Rue.
- Silver Oxide.
- Sodium Borate.
- Strychnine.
- Stypticin: useful uterine sedative.
- Snmbul.
- Triphenin.
- Viburnum.
- Water: cold and hot, alternately dashed over loins in atonic cases.
- Zinc Cyanide.
- Dyspepsia.**—*See also, Acidity, Bilioussness, Flatulence, Gastralgia, Pyrosis.*—*Take notice of theeth, mastication and insalivation.*
- Absinthin.
- Acids: before or after meals, especially nitro-hydrochloric acid.
- Acid, Carbolic.
- Acid, Gallic: in pyrosis.
- Acid, Hydrochloric, Dilute: after a meal, especially if there is diarrhca.
- Acid Hydrocyanic: in irritable cases.
- Acid, lactic: in imperfect digestion.
- Acid, Nitric: with bitter tonics.
- Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.
- Acid, Sulphurous: in acid pyrosis and vomiting.
- Acid, Tannic: in irritable dyspepsia.
- Alcohol: along with food when digestion is impaired by fatigue, etc.
- Alkalies: very useful before meals in atonic dyspepsia, or two hours after.
- Aloes: as dinner pill, along with nux vomica, in habitual constipation.
- Arsenic: 1 min. (0.06 cc.) of liquor before meals in neuralgia of the stomach, or diarrhea excited by food.
- Asafetida.
- Belladonna: to lessen pain and constipation.
- Berberine.
- Bismuth Citrate.
- Bismuth Subgallate.
- Bismuth Subnitrate: when stomach is irritable; and in flatulence.
- Bitters: given with acids or alkalies, to stimulate digestion.
- Bryonia: in bilious headache.
- Calabar Bean: in the phantom tumor sometimes accompanying.
- Calcium Saccharate.
- Calcium Sulphite.
- Calomel.
- Calumba: very useful.
- Cannabis Indica.
- Capsicum: in atonic dyspepsia.
- Cardamoms.
- Castor Oil.
- Cerium Nitrate.
- Cerium Oxalate.
- Cetrarin.
- Chamomile.
- Charcoal: for flatulence.
- Chloral Hydrate.
- Chloroform.
- Cholagogucs: often very useful.
- Cinchona.
- Cocaine: in nervous dyspepsia, $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 grm.) twice or three times a day.
- Cod-Liver Oil: in the sinking at the epigastrum in the aged without intestinal irritation.
- Colchicum: in gouty subjects.
- Cold Water: half a tumbler half an hour before breakfast.
- Colmbin.
- Creosote: if due to fermentative changes.
- Diastase of Malt.
- Eucalyptus: in atonic dyspepsia due to the presence of sarcine.
- Gentian: in atony and flatulence.
- Ginger: an adjunct.
- Glycerine.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Gold: the chloride in nervous indigestion.
- Hops: a substitute for alcohol.
- Hot Water: a tumbler twice or three times between meals, in acid dyspepsia, flatulence, and to repress craving for alcohol.
- Hydrastis or Hydrastine Hydrochlorate: in chronic dyspepsia or chronic alcoholism.
- Hydrogen Peroxide.
- Ichthalbin.
- Ipecacuanha: useful adjunct to dinner pill, in chronic irritable dyspepsia.
- Iron and Bismuth Citrate.
- Iron Phosphates.
- Kino: in pyrosis.
- Lime Water.
- Magnesia: in acid dyspepsia.
- Malt Extract, Dry.
- Manganese: in gastrodynia and pyrosis.

Menthol.
 Mercury: as cholagogue.
 Morphine: subcutaneously in irritable subjects.
 Naphtol.
 Naphtol Benzoate.
 Nux Vomica: exceedingly useful in most forms along with mineral acids.
 Opium: in sinking at the stomach partially relieved by food which, at the same time, produces diarrhea, a few drops of tincture before meals; with nux vomica in palpitation, etc.
 Orefine Tannate: very potent.
 Pancreatin: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 hours after meals very useful.
 Papain.
 Pepper: in atonic indigestion.
 Peppermint Oil.
 Pepsin: sometimes very useful with meals; and in aepsia of infants.
 Picrotoxin.
 Podophyllin: a cholagogue, used instead of mercury: useful along with nux vomica and mineral acids.
 Potassa. Solution of.
 Potassium Bicarbonate.
 Potassium Carbonate.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Potassium Permanganate: like manganese.
 Potassium Sulphide.
 Ptyalin.
 Pulsatilla.
 Quassia.
 Quinine: in elderly people, and to check flatulence.
 Resorcin.
 Rhubarb.
 Saccharin.
 Salol.
 Sanguinaria: in atonic dyspepsia.
 Serpentaria.
 Silver Nitrate: in neuralgic cases.

Silver Oxide.
 Sodium Sulphocarbonate: in flatulence and spasm after a meal.
 Sodium Thiosulphate.
 Somatose.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Strontium Bromide.
 Strychnine.
 Taka-Diastase.
 Taraxacum.
 Terebene.
 Turkish Bath: in malaise after dining out.
 Wahoo (Euonymin): as a cholagogue.
 Xanthoxylum: as stomachic tonic.

Dysphagia.

Acid, Hydrocyanic: as gargle
 Bromide of Potassium: in hysterical dysphagia; or dysphagia of liquids in children
 Cajeput Oil: in nervous dysphagia.
 Cocaine or better
 Tropacocaine: in tonsillitis, etc, as cause, 4 per cent. solution painted over also in dysphagia, caused by oesophageal diverticula.
 Iced Fluids: slowly swallowed in spasmodic dysphagia.
 Iron.
 Quinine.
 Strychnine.

Dyspnea. — *See also.*
Angina Pectoris,
Asthma, Bronchitis,
Croup, Emphysema
Phthisis.

Acid, Hydrocyanic, Diluted.
 Adonis Aestivalis: tincture.
 Adonidin.
 Ammonium Carbonate.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Arsenic.
 Aspidospermine.
 Bitter Almond Water.
 Cherry Laurel Water.
 Chloroform.
 Cimicifugiu.
 Dry Cupping over

back: when due to cardiac or pulmonary trouble.
 Ether.
 Ethyl Iodide.
 Grindelia.
 Ilyoscyamus.
 Lobeline.
 Morphine.
 Opium.
 Oxaphor.
 Oxygen.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
 Potassium Cyanide.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Pyridine.
 Spermine.
 Stramonium: tincture.
 Strophanthin.
 Strychnine.
 Terebene.
 Terpin Hydrate.
 Theobromine Sodium Salicylate.
 Thoracentesis: if there is pleural effusion.
 Valerian.

Dysuria. — *See also,*
Vesical Sedatives:
Bladder, Irritable;
and Cystitis.

Alkalies: when urine very acid.
 Arbutin.
 Belladonna.
 Camphor: in strangury.
 Cannabis Indica: in hematuria.
 Cantharides: tincture.
 Chimaphila.
 Conium.
 Digitalis.
 Ergot: in paralysis, when bladder feels imperfectly emptied.
 Gelsemium.
 Gelseminine.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Nitrous Ether.
 Nutmeg.
 Oleobalsamic Mixture.
 Opium.
 Strychuine.

Ear-ache.

Almond Oil.
 Atropine: along with opium.
 Blisters: behind the ear.
 Brucine.

- Cardiac Sedatives: internally.
- Chloroform: on swab, behind and in front of ear.
- Cocaine: as spray.
- Ether Vapor: to tympanum.
- Glycerine.
- Heat, Dry: locally.
- Hop Poultice.
- Illicium.
- Inflation of Eustachian tube with Politzer's air bag.
- Lead Acetate and Opium: as wash.
- Leeching: behind ear.
- Menthol and Liquid Petrolatum as spray.
- Opium.
- Pulsatilla.
- Puncturing of tympanum if it bulge, followed by careful cleansing and insufflation of boric acid.
- Soap-Solutions in order to clean the ear.
- Water: hot as it can be borne, dropped into the ear.
- Ear Affections.** — *See also, Ear-ache, Deafness, Myringitis, Otitis, Otorrhea, Vertigo.*
- Acid Boric.
- Antipyrone.
- Bismuth Subgallate.
- Cimicifuga.
- Cocaine Hydrochlorate (ringing).
- Diiodoform.
- Electricity.
- Hydrogen Peroxide to soften ear-wax.
- Iodole.
- Pyoktanin.
- Sodium Bromide.
- Sodium Borate, Neutral.
- Soziodole-Zinc.
- Tropacocaine.
- Echymosis.** — *See also, Bruises, Purpura.*
- Alcohol: externally.
- Ammonia.
- Arnica: internally and externally.
- Compressed Sponge: bound over.
- Ice.
- Massage.
- Solomon's Seal (*Convallaria*): the juice of the root, especially in a "black eye".
- Eclampsia.** — *See Puerperal Convulsions.*
- Ethyma.**
- Borax.
- Cod-Liver Oil: internally and locally.
- Chrysarobin.
- Copper Salts.
- Gadol: internally, as resolvent tonic.
- Grape regimen.
- Ichthabin: internally, as assimilative and regulator of nutritive processes.
- Ichthyol: topically.
- Lead: locally.
- Quinine: for the malnutrition.
- Zinc Oxide: locally.
- Etiopium and Eutropium.**
- Collodion.
- Silver Nitrate.
- Operative treatment.
- Eczema.**
- Acetanilid.
- Acid Carbolic: internally and locally.
- Acid, Salicylic: locally, if there is much weeping.
- Acid, Picric.
- Alkalies: weak solutions as a constant dressing.
- Alum: to check a profuse discharge; not curative.
- Alumol.
- Ammonium Carbonate: along with fresh infusion of cinchona.
- Ammonium Urate.
- Anacardium Orientale.
- Argent Nitrate: simple solution, or solution in nitric ether, painted over, in chronic form.
- Aristol.
- Arsenic: applicable only in squamous and chronic form, not in acute.
- Belladonna: internally, or atropine subcutaneously in acute stage.
- Benzoin: compound tincture painted on to relieve itching.
- Bismuth: where there is much exudation, the powder, or ointment, either of subnitrate or carbonate.
- Bismuth Subgallate.
- Bismuth Subnitrate.
- Black Wash.
- Blistor: in chronic cases, especially of hand.
- Borax: the glycerite in eczema of the scalp and ears.
- Boric Acid Ointment: topically, especially in eczema of the vulva.
- Calcium Lithio-carbonate.
- Calcium Sulphide.
- Camphor: powder to allay heat and itching.
- Cantharides.
- Cashew Nut Oil: ointment in chronic cases.
- Chloral Hydrate: as ointment half dram in oz (2.0 grm.: 30.0 cc.) of petrolatum; or as lotion.
- Chrysarobin.
- Cinchona: powdered bark locally as an astringent.
- Citrine Ointment: locally, alone or with tar ointment, in eczema of the eyelids.
- Cocaine: to allay itching in scrotal eczema.
- Cocoa Nut Oil: in eczema narium.
- Cod-Liver Oil: in eczema of children due to malnutrition; and locally to skin to prevent cracking.
- Collodion.
- Conium.

- Copper Sulphate: astringent.
- Creolin.
- Diaphtherin.
- Electricity: central galvanization in very obstinate cases.
- Eucalyptol: with iodoform and *adeps lanæ* in dry eczema.
- Eugenol.
- Gaduol: internally in scrofula or malnutrition.
- Gallicin.
- Gallanol.
- Gallobromol.
- Gelanthum.
- Glycerine: as local emollient after an attack.
- Glycerite of Aloes: in eczema aurium.
- Hamamelis: locally to allay itching.
- Hygienic measures and Diet.
- Ichthalbin: internally, as assimilative and tonic
- Ichthyol: locally.
- Iodole.
- Iodoformogen.
- Iris Versicolor: in chronic gouty cases.
- Iron Arsenate.
- Iron Sulphate.
- Jaborandi.
- Lead Carbonate.
- Lead Salts: where there is much inflammation and weeping, a lotion containing a glycerine preparation; if dry and itching, a strong solution or an ointment.
- Liquor carbonis detergens.
- Lime Water: a sedative and astringent; in later stages with glycerine.
- Lithia: in gouty subjects.
- Losophan.
- Menthol.
- Mercury, Ammoniated.
- Mercury Oleate.
- Methylene Blue: in eczema of the lids.
- Naphtol.
- Nutgall.
- Oil Croton.
- Oil of Cade: with *adeps lanæ*.
- Phosphorus.
- Phytolacca: in obstinate cases.
- Plumbago: ointment in eczema aurium.
- Potassium Acetate: internally.
- Potassium Cyanide: to allay itching.
- Potassium Iodide.
- Potato Poullice: cold, sprinkled with zinc oxide, to allay itching.
- Pyoktanin.
- Resorcin.
- Rhus Toxicodendron: internally and externally; where much burning and itching, and in chronic eczema of rheumatism worse at night-time.
- Salol.
- Soap: a glycerine soap to wash with, night and morning, will allay itching; green soap.
- Sodium Arsenate.
- Soziodole-Potassium.
- Starch Poullice.
- Sulphides or Sulphur: internally, and as baths; but not in acute stage.
- Sulphur Iodide.
- Tannin Glycerite: after removal of the scales; or tar, or other ointment, may be required to complete cure.
- Tannoform: Ointment 10%.
- Tar: ointment: and internally as pill or capsule in very chronic form.
- Thymol.
- Tropacocaine to allay itching.
- Thyroidin.
- Turkish Bath.
- Viola Tricolor: infusion along with sena; externally as ointment.
- Warm Baths: in acute stages.
- Yolk of Egg: with water locally.
- Zinc: the oxide and carbonate as dusting powders; the oxide as ointment if the raw surface is indolent after inflammation has subsided.
- Zinc Oleate.
- Elephantiasis** (*Arabum*, *Pachydermia*).
- Anacardium Orientale.
- Arsenic: along with five or six times as much black pepper.
- Cashew Nut Oil.
- Gurjun Oil.
- Iodine: internally and externally.
- Oil Chaulmoogra.
- Sarsaparilla.
- Emissions and Erections.** — See also, *Chordee*, *Spermatorrhœa*, and the list of *Anaphrodisiacs*
- Acetanilid.
- Antispasmin.
- Belladonna.
- Bromalin.
- Bromides.
- Bromipin.
- Bromo-hemol.
- Camphor, Monobromated.
- Chloral Hydrate.
- Cimicifuga.
- Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
- Hygienic Measures.
- Hyoscine.
- Iron.
- Lupulin.
- Potassium Citrate.
- Stychnine and Arsenic: in full dose.
- Warm Bath: before retiring.
- Emphysema of the lung.** — See also, *Asthma*, *Bronchitis*, *Dyspnea*.
- Apomorphine: when secretion is scanty.
- Asafetida.
- Arsenic: in subjects who are affected with

- dyspnea on catching a very slight cold. Especially valuable if following on retrocession of rash.
- Aspidospermine.
- Belladonna: if bronchitis and dyspnea are severe.
- Bleeding: when right side of heart engorged.
- Chloral Hydrate: in acute if sudden, a single large dose; if long continued, small doses.
- Cod-Liver Oil: one of the best remedies.
- Coniine.
- Compressed Air: inhaled.
- Cubeb: the tincture sometimes relieves like a charm.
- Digitalis.
- Dionine.
- Ether: internally, as inhalation.
- Euphorbia Pilulifera.
- Ethyl Iodide: as inhalation.
- Gaduol.
- Grindelia: in most respiratory neuroses.
- Hemogallol.
- Hemol.
- Hypophosphites.
- Iron.
- Lobelia: where there is severe dyspnea, or capillary bronchitis.
- Morphine.
- Oxygen: in paroxysmal dyspnea.
- Potassium Iodide.
- Purging: instead of bleeding.
- Physostigma.
- Quebracho.
- Resorcin.
- Senega.
- Stramonium.
- Strychnine: as a respiratory stimulant.
- Terebene.
- Turpentine Oil.
- Empyema.
- Ammonium Acetate.
- Aspiration, or free Incisions.
- Acid, Carbolic: as injection to wash out cavity.
- Acid, Salicylic: same as above.
- Carbolate of Iodine: same as above.
- Chlorine Water: same as above.
- Creosote.
- Gaduol: as tonic.
- Ichthalbin: as assimilative and alterative.
- Iodine: same as carbolic acid.
- Iodoform.
- Iodoformogen.
- Pyoktanin.
- Styrone.
- Quinine: same as carbolic acid.
- Endocarditis. — See also, *Myocarditis Pericarditis.*
- Acid, Salicylic: in the rheumatic form.
- Aconite: in small doses frequently at commencement.
- Alkalies.
- Antirheumatics.
- Blisters.
- Bryonia.
- Calomel.
- Chloral Hydrate: in moderate doses.
- Digitalis.
- Digitoxin.
- Ice-bag over precordium.
- Iron.
- Leeches or Wet Cups: in early stages, to abort.
- Lithium Citrate or Acetate.
- Mercury: to prevent fibrinous deposits; conjointly with alkalies if of rheumatic origin.
- Opium: in full doses.
- Potassium Iodide.
- Potassium Salts: to liquefy exudation.
- Quinine: in full doses at commencement.
- Veratrum Viride.
- Endometritis. — See also, *Uterine Congestion and Hypertrophy.*
- Acid, Carbolic: locally applied, undiluted, on cotton wool probe, in chronic form.
- Acid, Chromic: strong solution, 15 grn. in 1 fl. dram of hot water in catarrh.
- Acid, Nitric.
- Alunol.
- Aristol.
- Calcium Bisulphite: solution.
- Curettag.
- Ergot: subcutaneously.
- Europhen.
- Formaldehyde.
- Glycerine: locally.
- Gold and Sodium Chloride.
- Hot Water Injections.
- Hydrargyri Bichloridum: injection.
- Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodine.
- Iodoform.
- Iodoformogen.
- Iodole.
- Iodo-tannin: solution of iodine in tannic acid, on cotton-wool.
- Methylene Blue.
- Sozoiodole-Zinc.
- Stypticin.
- Enteric Fever. — See *Typhoid Fever.*
- Enteritis. — See also, *Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Peritonitis, Typhlitis.*
- Aconite: in acute cases.
- Argent Nitrate: in chronic form.
- Arsenic: in small doses along with opium.
- Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.
- Bismuth Subgallate.
- Bismuth Subnitrate.
- Bismuth-Cerium Salicylate.
- Calcium Salicylate.
- Calomel: in obstructive enteritis with constipation, pushed to salivate.
- Castor Oil: especially in the chronic enteritis of children. Ve-

ry useful along with opium.
 Chlorine Water.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Copper Sulphate: in minute doses.
 Endoxine.
 Extract Monesia.
 Ichthalbin.
 Iron.
 Lead Acetate: sedative astringent.
 Liuseed: infusion as drink.
 Magnesium Sulphate: the most valuable purgative.
 Naphtaliu.
 Naphtol Benzoate.
 Opium.
 Podophyllum
 Poultrice, Hot.
 Resorcin.
 Skim Milk: as diet, alone or with lime-water.
 Sodium Nitrate.
 Tannalbin.
 Tannoform.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Ulmus: infusion as drink, or leaves as poultice.

Emuresis.

Acid, Camphoric.
 Antipyrine.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna: very useful for children, but the dose must be large.
 Buchu: in chronic cases.
 Cantharides: internally; very useful in middleaged women or the aged.
 Chloral Hydrate: in children.
 Collodion: to form a cap over prepuce.
 Diet: Avoid potatoes and liquids before going to bed.
 Ergot: in paralytic cases.
 Iodide of Iron: in some cases.
 Iodine.
 Lupuline.
 Pichi.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Nitrate: in children.

Quinine
 Rhus Aromatica.
 Rhus Toxicodendron.
 Santonin or enema of garlic: when worms present.
 Strychnine: very useful in the paralysis of the aged, and incontinence of children.
 Turpentine Oil.

Epididymitis. — See also, Orchitis.

Aconite: in small doses frequently repeated.
 Bismuth Subnitrate as poultice over the scrotum.
 Belladonna.
 Collodion.
 Guaiacol: locally.
 Heat, Moisture, and Pressure: in later stages, to relieve induration.
 Ice-bags.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine: grn. 4 (0.25 grm.) to adeps lane oz. 1 (30.0 grm.), locally, to relieve induration.

Mercury and Belladonna: as ointment.
 Mercury and Morphine: locally as ointment if persistent.
 Mercurial Ointment.
 Naftalan.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Pulsatilla: in very small doses along with acouite.
 Punctures: to relieve tension and pain.
 Rest in bed: elevation of pelvis and testicles, suspension of any local gonorrhoeal treatment.
 Silver Nitrate: strong solution locally applied to abort.
 Strapping and suspending testicle.

Epilepsy. — See also, Hystero-Epilepsy, Convulsions.

Acetanilid.
 Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Hydrobromic.

Acid, Perosmic.
 Adonis Vernalis.
 Ammonium Bromide.
 Ammonium Valerianate.
 Ammonium or Sodium Nitrite.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Aniline Sulphate.
 Antipyrine.
 Apomorphine: to prevent; in emetic doses.
 Argentic Nitrate: sometimes useful, but objectionable from risk of discoloring the skin.
 Arsenic: in epileptiform vertigo.
 Asafetida.
 Atropine.
 Anesthetics: rarely.
 Belladonna: in *petit mal*, in nocturnal epilepsy and anemic subjects; perseverance in its use is required.
 Bismuth Valerianate.
 Blisters: over seat of aura.
 Borax.
 Bromides of Potassium, Sodium, Strontium, Ammonium, Lithium, and Iron: most generally useful; dose should be large: in cases occurring in the daytime, in *grand mal*, reflex epilepsy, and cerebral hyperemia; best treatment: the different bromides mixed.
 Bromalin: mild yet very efficacious
 Bromopin.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Bryonia.
 Caesium 'and' Ammonium Bromide.
 Calabar Bean.
 Calcium Bromide.
 Calcium-Rubidium-Ammonium Bromide.
 Calcium Bromo-iodide.
 Camphor: has been used
 Camphor, Monobro-

- mated.
 Cannabiss Indica. (0.06 grm.) dose thrice daily.
 Caustery: frequently and lightly repeated.
 Cerium Oxalate. Nitroglycerine: like nitrite of amyl, but slightly slower in action.
 Chloral Hydrate: full dose ad bed-time in nocturnal attacks.
 Chloroform: inhalation in hystero-epilepsy.
 Chloralamide. Opium with Bromides.
 Cod-Liver Oil. Paraldehyde: instead of bromides.
 Conium. Phosphorus.
 Copper Acetate. Physostigma.
 Copper Ammonio-sulphate: sometimes useful. Picrotoxin: weak and anemic type; or nocturnal attacks; must be persisted in.
 Copper Sulphate. Potassium Bromate.
 Capro-hemol. Potassium Bromide.
 Digitalis. Potassium Iodide: with bromide; alone in syphilitic history.
 Diet. Potassium Nitrite.
 Duboisine. Quassia: injections when due to worms.
 Electricity. Quinine.
 Ethylene Bromide. Rubidium-Ammonium Bromide
 Excision when cicatrices present. Rue: when seminal emissions also are present.
 Fluorides. Santonin: has been tried.
 Gaduol. Seton: in the back of the neck.
 Gold Bromide. Silver Salts.
 Garlic, enema, when worms present. Simulo Tincture.
 Hydrargyri Biniodidum: in syphilitic history. Sodium Fluoride.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate. Solanum Carolinense: in epilepsy of childhood.
 Hyoseyamin. Spermine.
 Ignatia. Stramonium Tincture.
 Iron: in uterine obstruction, in cerebral and genital anemia; alone, or the bromide along with the bromide of potassium. Strontium Bromide.
 Iron Valerianate. Strychnine: in idiopathic epilepsy and especially in pale anemic subjects; not if there is any organic lesion.
 Lithium Bromide. Sulfonal.
 Lobelia: has been used as a nauseant to relieve the spasms. Sumbul.
 Mercury. Tartar Emetic.
 Mnsk: has been tried. Thiosinamin when cicatrices present.
 Neurodin. Turpentine Oil: if due to worms.
 Nickel. Valerian: sometimes does good, especially if due to worms.
 Nitrite of Amyl: inhaled will cut short a fit; if there is appreciable time between anra and fit will prevent it, and cut short status epilepticus. Zinc Salts: the oxide, or sulphate; epileptiform vertigo due to gastric disturbance is often relieved by the oxide.
 Nitrite of Sodium: in *petit mal* in 1 grn. Zinco-Haemololum.

Epistaxis. — See also, Hemorrhage.

Acetanilid.
 Acid, Aectic.
 Acid, Gallic: along with ergot and digitalis.

Acid, Trichloroacetic.
 Aconite: in small and frequent doses to children, and in plethora.

Alum: powder snuffed or blown up the nostrils

Antipyrine.
 Aristol.

Arnica: in traumatic cases.

Barium Chloride: to lower arterial tension.

Belladonna.
 Blister over Liver.

Cocaine: locally in hemorrhage from the nasal mucous membrane.

Compression of Facial Artery.

Digitalis: the infusion is best.

Ergot: subcutaneous-ly, or by stomach.

Erigeron Oil.
 Europhen.

Feropyrine.
 Hamamelis.

Hot Foot-bath or Hot- or Cold-water Bags applied to dorsal vertebrae.

Ice: over nose and head

Iodole.
 Iodoformogen.

Ipecacuanha: until it nauseates or produces actual vomiting.

Iron: as spray the sub-sulphate or perchloride.

Krameria.
 Lead Acetate.

Ligation of extremities till venous stasis ensues.

Plugging anterior and posterior nares necessary, if epistaxis is obstinate.

Suprarenal-Extract.
 Tannin: locally applied.

- Transfusion: if death threatens from loss.
- Tropacocaine.
- Turpentine Oil: internally in passive hemorrhage.
- Warm Baths: to feet and hands, with or without mustard.
- Warm Water Bags: to spine.
- Epithelioma.**
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Picric.
 Aniline.
 Arsenic.
 Aristol.
 Calcium Carbide.
 Diaphtherin.
 Europhen.
 Iodoform.
 Diiodoform.
 Iodole.
 Mercury, Acid Nitrate: applied to part with glass rod.
 Methylene Blue.
 Ozonized Water.
 Papain.
 Pyoktanin.
 Resorcin.
 Sublimate, Ointment ($1\frac{1}{2}\%$).
- Erysipelas.**—*See also, Phlegmon.*
 Acid, Benzoic: the soda salt 2 to 3 drams (8.0—12.0 grm.) in the twenty-four hours.
 Acid, Boric: lotion in phlegmonous erysipelas.
 Acid, Carbolic: lint soaked in two per cent. solution relieves pain; subcutaneously $\frac{1}{2}$ dram (2.0 cc), alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ dram (2.0 cc), water 2 oz (60.0 cc).
 Acid, Salicylic: as ointment, or dissolved in collodion as paint.
 Acid, Sulphurous: equal parts with glycerine locally.
 Acid, Picric.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Aconite: at commencement may cut it short; valuable when skin is hot and pungent and pulse firm, also in erysipelatous inflammation following vaccination.
 Alcoholic Stimulants: if patient passes into typhoid state.
 Alumol.
 Ammonium Carbonate: when tendency to collapse, and in typhoid condition, internally and locally; more adapted to idiopathic, especially facial erysipelas.
 Antipyrine.
 Belladonna.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Bitters and Iron.
 Borax.
 Calomel
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Collodion: locally in superficial erysipelas, useless when cracked.
 Creolin.
 Creosote.
 Digitalis: infusion locally.
 Europhen.
 Fuchsin.
 Hamamelis.
 Hot Fomentations.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine: solution not too strong painted over.
 Iodole.
 Iron: large doses frequently, and local application.
 Lactophenin.
 Lead Acetate.
 Lead Carbonate.
 Manganese Dioxide.
 Mercury Oxycyanide.
 Naphtol.
 Neurodin.
 Pilocarpine.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Potassium Permanganate: solution locally and internally.
 Potassium Silicate.
 Quinine: in large doses.
 Remove if possible by ligature the infected foci from the healthy parties.
 Resin Jalap.
- Resorcin, antipyretic and antiseptic.
 Rhus Toxicodendron.
 Salol.
 Silver Nitrate: strong solution locally applied for an inch or two beyond inflamed area.
 Sodium Salicylate: antipyretic
 Sparteine Sulphate.
 Subimate.
 Tartar Emetic small doses frequently.
 Thermodin.
 Thiol.
 Tinct. Ferric Chloride.
 Traumaticin.
 Trichlorphenol
 Triphenin.
 Turpentine.
 Veratrum Viride.
 White Lead: paint locally.
 Zinc Oxide.
- Erythema.**
 Acids: in cases of indigestion.
 Acid, Picric.
 Aconite.
 Adeps Lanæ.
 Albumine (Covering).
 Alum: lotion.
 Belladonna: in simple erythema.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Cold Cream.
 Gelanthum.
 Ichthyol.
 Lead: the glycerine of the carbonate.
 Lead Subacetate.
 Quinine: in erythema nodosum.
 Rhus Toxicodendron.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Tannoform.
 Zinc: locally, as ointments or lotions.
- Excoriations.**—*See also, Intertrigo.*
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodole.
 Lead Acetate.
 Lead Carbonate.
 Lead Cerate.
 Lead Nitrate.
 Lead Subacetate.
 Lead Tannate.

- Sozoi-dole-Potassium Tannoform.
Traumaticin.
Zinc Carbonate.
Zinc Oxide.
- Exhaustion.** — *See also, Adynamia, Convalescence, Insomnia, Myalgia, Neurasthenia.*
- Acetanilid.
Calcium Carbonate.
Calcium Phosphate.
Cimicifuga
Coca.
Cocaiuc.
Coffec
Glycerophosphates.
Hemo-gallol.
Iron Phosphate.
Kola.
Opium.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Bromide.
Spermine.
Stimulants.
- Exhaustion, Nervous.**
- Acid, Hypophosphorons.
Arsenic
Bromo-hemol.
Coca.
Cupro-hemol.
Iron Valerianate.
Kola.
Potassium Cantharidate, subcutaneously.
Sodium Glycerophosphate.
Sodium Hypophosphite.
Spermine.
Spirit Ammonia.
- Exhaustion, Sexual.**
- Cocaine.
Coruntine Citrate.
Muir Puama.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Cantharidate, subcutaneously.
Solania.
Zinc Phosphide.
- Exophthalmos.** *Graves', Basedow's disease. See also Goiter.*
- Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Hydriodic.
Acid, Salicic.
Acid, Salicylic.
Arsenic.
- Barium Chloride: to raise arterial tension
Belladonna.
Bromides.
Cactus Grandiflorus.
Cannabis Indica.
Chalybeate Waters: for the anemia.
Convallaria.
Coto.
Digitalis: if functional in young subjects; often relieves in other cases.
Digitoxin.
Duboisine.
Galvanism of the cervical sympathetic and pneumogastric nerves.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gold Bromide.
Iodothyrene.
Iron: for the anemia.
Mercury Oleate.
Myrtol.
Resorcjin.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Strophanthus.
Thyroidin.
Veratrum Viride.
Zinc Valerianate.
- Exostosis.**
- Aconite.
Iodine.
Mercury.
Potassium Iodide.
- Eye Diseases.** — *See also, Amaurosis, Amblyopia, Asthenopia, Cataract, Conjunctivitis, Corneal Opacities, Glaucoma, Iritis, Keratitis, Myopia, Ophthalmia, Photophobia, Retina, Strabismus, etc.* — *See also lists of Mydriatics, Myotics and other agents acting on the eye.*
- Acetanilid.
Acid, Boric.
Ammonium Acetate: solution.
Arecoline Hydrobromate.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Cadmium Sulphate.
Calomel.
Chloroform.
- Cineraria Juice.
Cocaine.
Copper Salts
Ephedrine Hydrochlorate.
Erythrophleine Hydrochlorate.
Eserine.
Eucaïne Hydrochlorate.
Euphthalmine Hydrochlorate.
Formaldehyde.
Holocainc.
Homatropine.
Hyoscine.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol
Iodole
Iron Sulphate.
Lead Acetate.
Largin.
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury Nitrate.
Mercury Oleate.
Mercury Oxide, Red.
Mercury Oxide, Yellow
Morphine.
Mydrine.
Orthoforme.
Phenol, Monochloro-, Para-
Phyostigmine (Eserine).
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate
Protargol.
Pulsatilla.
Pyoktanin.
Resorcjin.
Rhus Toxicodendron: tincture.
Rubidium Iodide.
Santonin.
Scopolamine Hydrobromate.
Silver Nitrate.
Sozoi-dole salts.
Strychnine.
Suprarrenal Extract.
Thiosinamine.
Tropacocaine.
Zinc Acetate.
Zinc Permanganate.
Zinc Sulphate.
- Eye-Lids, Affections of.** — *See also, Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Ecchymosis, Ectropion, Ptoxis, etc.*
- Acid, Tannic.

- Ammonium Chloride.
 Cadmium Sulphate.
 Calomel.
 Coniine: for spasm.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Largin.
 Mercury and Morphine: for styx.
 Protargol.
 Pulsatilla.
 Pyoktanin.
 Sozoiiodole-Sodium.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- False Pains.**
 Acetanilid.
 Neurodin.
 Opium.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Triphenin.
- Fauces, Inflammation of.** — *See also, Throat, Sore.*
 Acid, Tannic.
 Silver Nitrate.
- Favus.**
 Acid, Boric: locally in ethereal solution.
 Acid, Carbolic: as a local parasiticide.
 Acid, Salicylic: like above.
 Acid, Sulphurous: like above.
 Alumol.
 Cod-Liver Oil: in a debilitated subject.
 Copper Oleate.
 Gaduol.
 Gallanol.
 Liquor Carbonis detergens.
 Mercury: the oleate as a parasiticide; also lotion of bichloride 2 grn. to the oz. (0.1 grm.: 30.0 cc) of water.
 Myrtol: parasiticide.
 Naftalan.
 Naphtol.
 Oil Cade.
 Oils: to get rid of scabs and prevent spread.
 Potassium Bichromate.
 Resorcin: parasiticide.
 Sulphurated Potassa.
 Sozoiiodole-Sodium.
- Feet.** — Perspiring, Fetid, Tender, Swelled, etc. — *See also, Bromidrosis,*
- Chilblains.*
 Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid Citric.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum.
 Arsenic: grn. $\frac{1}{60}$ to $\frac{1}{40}$ (0.001-0.0015 grm.) in swelling of old persons.
 Belladonna.
 Borax: stocking soaked in saturated solution each day and allowed to dry while on.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Calcium Carbonate, Precipitated.
 Cotton, instead of woolen, stockings.
 Formaldehyde.
 Hamamelis.
 Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
 Lead.
 Lead Plaster and Linseed Oil: equal parts, applied on linen to feet, every third day, for sweating.
 Potassium Bichromate.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Rest: absolutely for swollen feet may be necessary.
 Salicylic Acid and Borax: equal parts, in water and glycerine, for sweating and tender feet.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Sodium Chloride.
 Tannoform: with starch or talcum, as dusting-powder in stocking; very efficacious.
- Felon.** — *See Onychia.*
- Fermentation, Gastro-Intestinal.** — *See Flatulence.*
- Fever.** — *See also, the titles of the fevers in their alphabetical order.*
 Acetanilid.
 Acids or Acid Drinks: to allay thirst and aid digestion.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Carbonate.
 Acid, Citric.
 Acid, Hydrochloric.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Acid, Salicylic: in rheumatic fevers, or in hyperpyrexia.
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Acid, Tartaric.
 Aconite small doses frequently in all sympathetic fevers.
 Alcohol: often useful, but effect watched carefully. — quickly discontinued if it does not relieve symptoms.
 Alkalies: febrifuges, and increase urinary solids.
 Ammonia: in sudden collapse.
 Ammonium Acetate: very useful as diaphoretic, chiefly in milder forms.
 Ammonium Carbonate: in scarlet fever and measles, and in any typhoid condition.
 Ammonium Picrate: in malarial fever
 Anarcotine.
 Antipyrine: to reduce temperature.
 Arnica: full doses of the infusion in sthenic reaction; low doses of the tincture in asthenia.
 Arsenic: in malarious fevers; and in prostrating acute fevers to raise the patient's tone.
 Belladonna: in eruptive fevers and in delirium.
 Bitters: with acid drinks to quell thirst, e.g. cascarella, orange peel, etc.
 Blisters: flying blisters in various parts of the body in the semi-comatose state.
 Bromides.
 Calomel: in the early stages of typhoid.
 Camphor: in adynamic

- fevers, and in delirium, in 20 grn. (1.2 grm.) doses every two or three hours, and effects watched.
- Carbolate of Iodine: in the later stages of typhoid; and in chronic malarial poisoning.
- Castor Oil: as purgative.
- Chloral Hydrate: in the violent delirium and wakefulness of typhus, etc., and to reduce fever.
- Ciniciifuga: when cardiac action is quick and tension low.
- Cinchonine.
- Coca: as a supportive and stimulant in low fevers.
- Cocculus: in typhoid, to lessen tympanitis.
- Coffee: in place of alcohol.
- Cold Applications:** affusions, packs and baths, to lessen hyperpyrexia, and an excellent stimulant, tonic and sedative; the pack in acute fevers, especially on retrocession of a rash.
- Digitalis: in inflammatory eruptive fevers, especially scarlet fever, as an antipyretic; much used also in typhoid and pneumonia.
- Elaterium: hydragogue cathartic.
- Eucalyptus: in intermittent fevers.
- Enquinine.
- Gallanol.
- Gelsemium: in malarial and sthenic fevers, especially in pneumonia and pleurisy. Guaiacol topically.
- Hot Affusions: for headache sometimes better than cold.
- Hydrastis: inferior to quinine in intermittent fever.
- Icc: to suck; bag to forehead
- Lactophenin.
- Lemon Juice: an agreeable refrigerant drink.
- Menthol.
- Mercury: small doses at the commencement of typhoid or scarlet fever.
- Musk: a stimulant in collapse; along with opium in an acute specific fever
- Nerrodin.
- Opium: in typhoid delirium; with tartar emetic if furious; at the crisis aids action of alcohol.
- Phenacetin.
- Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.
- Phosphate of Calcium: in hectic.
- Potassium Bitartrate.
- Potassium Citrate.
- Potassium Nitrate.
- Potassium Tartrate.
- Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.
- Pyramidon.
- Pyrantin.
- Quinine: in malarial, typhoid, and septic fevers; the most generally applicable antipyretic.
- Resorcin: antipyretic and antiseptic.
- Rhus Toxicodendron: in rheumatic fever, and scarlet fever with typhoid symptoms.
- Salicin: in rheumatic fevers, or in hyperpyrexia.
- Salicylate of Sodium: in rheumatic fevers, or in hyperpyrexia.
- Salol.
- Sodium Benzoate: in infectious and eruptive fevers; antiseptic and antipyretic.
- Strychnine: subcutaneously for muscular paralysis as a sequela.
- Sulphate of Magnesium: as a depletive and purgative.
- Tartar Emetic: in small doses, with opium, if delirium is not greater than wakefulness; if great, in full doses, with small doses of opium; diaphoretic: in ague aids quinine, also in acute.
- Thermod. in.
- Triphenin.
- Turpentine Oil: stimulant in typhoid, puerperal and yellow, and to stop hemorrhage in typhoid.
- Valerian.
- Veratrum Viride: in delirium ferox.
- Warm Sponging: in the simple fevers of children.
- Fibroids.** — See *Tumors*.
- Fissures.** — See also, *Rhagades*.
- Bismuth Subnitrate.
- Collodion.
- Creolin.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodoformogen.
- Iodole.
- Papain.
- Pyoktanin.
- Silver Nitrate.
- Tannoform.
- Traumaticin.
- Fissured Nipples.** — See also, *Rhagades*.
- Benzoin Tincture.
- Bismuth Oleate.
- Cacao Butter.
- Glycerinc.
- Ichthyol.
- Peru Balsam.
- Ratanha Extract.
- Soziodole-Potassium Spirit.
- Tanuin.
- Tranmaticin.
- Fistula.**
- Bismuth Oxyiodide.
- Capsicum; as weak infusion locally.
- Chlorine Water.
- Creolin.
- Diaphtherin.
- Ichthyol.
- Potassa.
- Pyoktanin.
- Sanguinara: as injection.
- Flatulence.** — See also, *Colic, Dyspepsia*.

Abstinence from sugar, starchy food, tea.
 Acid, Carbolic: if without acidity, etc.
 Acid, Sulphurous: if due to fermentation.
 Alkalics: before meals.
 Ammonia: in alkaline mixture a palliative.
 Asafetida: in children; simple hysterical or hypochondriacal.
 Belladonna: if due to paresis of intestinal walls.
 Benzo-naphthol.
 Bismuth: with charcoal in flatulent dyspepsia.
 Calcium Saccharate.
 Calumba: with aromatics.
 Camphor: in hysterical flatulence, especially at climacteric.
 Carbolated Camphor.
 Carlsbad Waters: if due to hepatic derangement.
 Carminatives.
 Charcoal.
 Chloroform: pure, in drop doses in gastric flatulence.
 Creosote.
 Essential Oils
 Ether: in nervousness and hypochondriasis.
 Eucalyptol: at climacteric, if associated with heat flushings, etc.
 Fluorides.
 Galvanism.
 Hot Water: between meals.
 Ichthalbin.
 Ipecacuanha: in constipation, oppression at epigastrium, and in pregnancy.
 Manganese Dioxide.
 Mercury: when liver is sluggish.
 Muscarine: in intestinal paresis.
 Nux Vomica: in constipation, pain at top of head.
 Oleoresin Capsicum.
 Pepper.
 Physostigma: in women at change of life.

Picrotoxin.
 Podophyllin with Eucalyptol, Leptandra, Chirata and Creosote.
 Potassium Permanganate: in fat people.
 Rue: most efficient.
 Sodium Fluoride.
 Sodium Sulphocarbolate.
 Strontium Bromide, Sulphocarbulates: when no acidity, and simple spasms.
 Terebene.
 Turpentine Oil: few drops internally, or as enema in fevers, peritonitis, etc.
 Valerian.
 Xanthoxylum.

Fluor Albus. — *See Leucorrhœa.*

Flushing and Heat. — *See also, Climacteric Disorders.*

Eucalyptol: at climacteric.

Iron: most useful.

Nitrite of Amyl: if associated with menstrual irregularity (a c c o m p a n y i n g symptoms, cold in the extremities giddiness, fluttering of the heart): inhalation, or internally in one third of a drop doses; effects sometimes disagreeable.

Nux Vomica: with tinct. opii in the hysteria of middle-aged women.

Ovarin: at menopause very useful.

Potassium Bromide.

Valerian.

Zinc Valerianate: at climacteric.

Fractures and Dislocations. — *See also, Wounds.*

Acid, Carbolic.

Arnica: internally and locally.

Calcium; Glycerinophosphate: internally, to hasten union.

Chloroform.

Iodine: antiseptic

dressing

Iodoformogen.

Iodole.

Opium.

Phosphate of Calcium: internally; quickens union.

Sozoiodole-Sodium.

Freckles.

Acid, Boric.

Acid, Lactic.

Alkaline Lotions.

Benzoin.

Borax.

Copper Oleate

Iodine.

Lime-Water.

Mercuric Chloride: locally, with glycerine alcohol, and rose water. Three-fourths of grn. to the oz. (0.045 grm.: 30.0 cc.).

Olive Oil.

Potassium Carbonate.

Resorcin.

Frost-Bite. — *See also, Chilblains.*

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Tannic.

Adeps Lanæ.

Aluminium Acetotartrate.

Camphor Cream.

Creosote.

Iodine.

Iodoform Collodion.

Ichthyol.

Naphitalan.

Sozoiodole-Potassium.

Sozoiodole-Zinc.

Styrax.

Tannoform.

Furunculæ. — *See Boils.*

Gall Stones. — *See Calculi, Biliary.*

Gangrene. — *See also, Wounds, gangrenous.*

Acid, Carbolic: locally in strong solution to act as caustic; as a dressing to promote healthy action.

Acid, Chromic: local escharotic.

Acid, Citric.

Acid, Nitric: next to

- bromine the most useful escharotic.
 Acid, Pyroligneous.
 Acid, Salicylic: locally.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Balsam of Peru.
 Bromal.
 Bromine: escharotic in hospital gangrene.
 Charcoal: as poultice.
 Chlorine Water: to destroy fetor.
 Cinchona.
 Creosote.
 Eucalyptol: along with camphor in gangrene of lungs, to prevent spread and lessen the fetor.
 Lime Juice and Chlorine Water: in hospital gangrene.
 Myrtol: to destroy fetor and promote healthy action.
 Opium.
 Oxygen: as a bath.
 Potassa: as caustic.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Quinine.
 Resorcin: antiseptic, antipyretic.
 Sanguinaria.
 Sodium Sulphate.
 Tannoform.
 Terebene.
 Turpentine Oil: internally, and by inhalation.
 Zinc Chloride.
- Gastralgia. — *See also, Acidity, Dyspepsia, Gastrodynia, Neuralgia.*
 Acetanilid.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: if purely nervous.
 Acid, Salicylic: used in paroxysmal form; like quinine.
 Acupuncture: sometimes gives great relief.
 Alkalies.
 Alum: if pyrosis.
 Arsenic: in small doses.
 Arsenic with Iron.
 Atropine: in gastric
- ulcer.
 Belladonna.
 Bismal.
 Bismuth: in irritable gastralgia.
 Bismuth and Pepsin.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Bromides.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Cerium Oxalate.
 Charcoal: in neuralgia.
 Chloral Hydrate: to relieve pain.
 Chloroform: two or three drops on sugar.
 Cocaine.
 Cocaine Phenylate.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Counter-irritation and a vigorous revulsive, especially useful in hysteria.
 Creosote.
 Diet and Hygiene.
 Emesis and Purgation: when due to indigestible food.
 Enemata.
 Ergot.
 Ether: a few drops.
 Ferropyrine.
 Galvanism: of pneumogastric and sympathetic.
 Hot Applications.
 Magnesium Oxide.
 Manganese Dioxide.
 Massage.
 Menthol.
 Methylene.
 Milk Diet.
 Morphine: subcutaneously, in epigastrium, very useful; or with bismuth and milk before each meal.
 Nitroglycerine: quickly cases.
 Nux Vomica: to remove morbid condition on which it depends.
 Opium.
 Pancreatin.
 Papain.
 Pepsin.
 Potassium Cyanide.
 Potassium Nitrite.
 Pulsatilla.
 Quinine: if periodic in character.
 Resorcin.
- Silver Chloride.
 Silver Iodide.
 Silver Nitrate: nervous tonic.
 Silver Oxide.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Strontium Bromide.
 Strychuine.
 Suppository of Gluten, Glycerine and Soap: to overcome constipation.
 Triphenin.
 Valerian.
 Zinc Oxide.
- Gastric Dilatation.**
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Bismuth Salicylate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Calcium Lactophosphate.
 Charcoal.
 Cod-Liver Oil or Gaidul, if due to rachitis.
 Diet.
 Enemas Nutrient.
 Faridization of gastric walls.
 Gentian and Columba.
 Ichthyol
 Iron Iodide.
 Lavage.
 Naphthol.
 Nux Vomica.
 Physostigma.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Strontium Bromide.
 Strychnine.
- Gastric Pain.** — *See Gastralgia.*
- Gastric Ulcer.** — *See also, Hematemesis.*
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Arsenic: in chronic ulcer it eases pain and vomiting, and improves the appetite.
 Atropine: arrests pain and vomiting.
 Bismuth Oxylodide.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate: in very large doses.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Carlsbad Salts: before meals.
 Castor Oil.
 Charcoal: in chronic

- ulcer to allay pain.
 Chloroform.
 Cocaine.
 Codeine.
 Cold Compresses.
 Counter-irritation.
 Creosote.
 Diet and Hygiene.
 Dionine.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ice-bag: to epigastrium.
 Iron.
 Lead Acetate: to check hematemesis.
 Lime Water with Milk: and diet.
 Magnesium Sulphate.
 Massage and Electricity.
 Mercuric Chloride: small dose before meals.
 Mercury Iodide, Red.
 Mercury Oxide, Red.
 Methylene Blue.
 Milk.
 Monsel's Solution.
 Morphine: like atropine.
 Nutritive Enemata.
 Opium.
 Pepsin.
 Peptonized Milk.
 Potassium Iodidé: with bicarbonate, to lessen flatulent dyspepsia.
 Potassium Sulphite.
 Resorcin.
 Silver Nitrate: to relieve pain and vomiting.
 Silver Oxide.
 Silver Colloidal.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Sodium Tellurate.
 Spice Plaster.
 Stimulants: guardedly.
 Tannin
 Turpentine Oil: frequently repeated, to check hemorrhage.
 Zinc Carbonate.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphocarbonate.
- Gastritis.**
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: to allay pain.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum: when vomiting of glairy mucus.
- Ammonium Chloride: in gastric catarrh.
 Arsenic: in drunkards.
 Atropine: in chronic cases.
 Bismuth: in catarrh.
 Caffeine: especially when associated with migraine.
 Calumba.
 Cinchona.
 Eucalyptus: in chronic catarrh.
 Hydrastis.
 Ice: to suck; and to epigastrium.
 Ipecacuanha: in catarrh.
 Lead Acetate: along with opium.
 Nutrient Enemata.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium.
 Silver Nitrate: in chronic gastritis.
 Silver Oxide.
 Silver colloidal.
 Veratrum Viride should never be used.
- Gastritis, Acute.**
 Belladonna.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Calomel.
 Demulcents.
 Mercury.
 Morphine.
 Oils.
 Opium.
 Sodium Paracresotate.
 Warm Water, internally, or Stomach Pump: to unload stomach at onset.
- Gastritis, Chronic.**—
See also, Dyspepsia, Gastralgia.
 Alkalis.
 Bismuth Salicylate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.
 Caffeine.
 Calcium Salicylate.
 Cinchona.
 Ichthalbum: internally, as regulator and tonic.
 Mercury.
 Morphine.
 Orexine Tannate.
 Papain.
 Pepsin.
- Podophyllum.
 Pulsatilla.
 Resorcin.
 Silver Nitrate: by irrigation.
 Sodium Paracresotate.
 Strontium Bromide.
 Thymol.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Gastrodynia.** — *See Gastralgia.*
- Gastrorrhœa.** — *See Pyrosis.*
- Gingivitis.**
 Albumine (solut), locally rinsing.
 Alum.
 Aseptol.
 Borax.
 Myrrh.
 Opium internally.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Pyoktaniu.
 Ratanha.
 Sozoiodole-Potassium.
- Glanders and Farcy.**
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Ammonium Carbonate
 Arsenic.
 Creosote.
 Escharotics.
 Iodine.
 Iron.
 Mallein.
 Potassium Bichromate
 Potassium Iodide.
 Quinine.
 Strychnine.
 Sulphur Iodide.
 Sulphites.
- Glandular Enlargement.** — *See also, Bubo, Wen, Goiter, Tabes Mesenterica, Parotitis, Tonsillitis, etc.*
 Acid, Carbolic: injections of a two per cent. solution.
 Ammoniacum Plaster: as counter-irritant on scrofulous glands.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Antimony Sulphide.
 Arsenic.
 Barium Chloride.

- Belladonna.
 Blisters: to scrofulous glands.
 Cadmium Chloride.
 Calcium Chloride: in enlarged and breaking-down scrofulous glands.
 Calcium Sulphide: for glands behind jaw with deep-seated suppuration.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Conium: in chronic enlargements.
 Creosote.
 Gaduol.
 Gold Chloride: in scrofula.
 Gnaaiacum.
 Hydrastis.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodides.
 Iodine: internally; and painted around, not over the gland.
 Iodoform: as a dressing to breaking-down glands.
 Iodole: internally.
 Lead Iodide: ointment.
 Mercury: internally; locally the oleate of mercury and morphine.
 Pilocarpine: in acute affections of parotid and submaxillary.
 Potassium Iodide: ointment over enlarged thyroid and chronically inflamed glands.
 Soft soap, long continued frictions.
 Soziodole-Mercury.
 Sulphides.
 Thiosinamine.
 Thyroidin.
 Valerian.
- Glaucoma.**
 Arecoline Hydrobromate.
 Atropine has caused this disease.
 Duboisine like atropine.
 Eserine: lowers intra-ocular tension.
 Extr. suprarenale.
 Ichthalbin,
 Iridectomy: the only cure.
 Mydriac.
 Quinine.
- Glottis, Spasm of.** —
See Laryngismus Stridulus.
- Gleet.** — *See also, Gonorrhoea.*
 Acid, Tannic.
 Acid, Trichloracetic.
 Airol.
 Aloes.
 Argentaminic.
 Argouin.
 Aristol.
 Betol.
 Bismuth Oxyiodide or Subnitrate: suspended in glycerine or mucilage.
 Blisters: to perineum useful in obstinate gleet.
 Cautharides: minium (0.06 cc) doses of tincture frequently repeated.
 Copaiba: internally, and locally smeared on a bougie and introduced; best used in chronic form.
 Copper Sulphate: as injection.
 Creosote.
 Eucalyptol: in very chronic gleet.
 Gallobromol.
 Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
 Iodoform.
 Iodoformogen.
 Iodole.
 Iron: either perchloride or sulphate as injection, along with opium.
 Juniper Oil: like copaiba.
 Kiuo.
 Largin.
 Lead Acetate: injection is sometimes used.
 Lime Water.
 Matico infusion with copper sulfate.
 Mercury: half a grn. (0.03 grm.) of bichloride in six ounces (180.0 cc) of water.
 Naphtol.
- Oil Juniper.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Peru, Balsam of.
 Piper Methysticum.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Protargol.
 Salol.
 Sandalwood Oil: useful both locally and generally.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Silver Citrate.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Tannin, Glycerite of: as injection.
 Terebene.
 Thalline Sulphate.
 Tolu, Balsam of.
 Turpentine Oil: in a condition of relaxation.
 Uva Ursi.
 Zinc Acetate.
 Zinc Sulphate: as injection.
 Zinc Sulphocarbolate.
- Glossitis.**
 Alum.
 Bismuth: locally.
 Electrolysis: in simple hypertrophy, and cystic.
 Iron.
 Leeches.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Purgatives.
 Quinine.
- Glottis, Oedema of.** —
See also, Croup, Laryngitis.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum.
 Ammonium Carbamate: as emetic.
 Conium.
 Emetics.
 Ethyl Iodide.
 Inhalations.
 Scarification.
 Tracheotomy.
- Glycosuria.** — *See Diabetes and Pankreatitis.*
- Goiter.** — (*Graves' Basedow's Disease*). *See also, Exophthalmos.*
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Ammonium Fluoride.

- Cadmium Oleate.
Electricity.
Ferric Chloride.
Iodides.
Iodine; internally, and locally as ointment or tincture, and as injection.
Jodipin.
Iodoform.
Iodoformogen.
Iodothyrene.
Mercuric Biniiodide: as ointment, to be used in front of hot fire, or in hot sun.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide.
Strophantus.
Strychnine.
Thyroidin sicc.
Thyroidin Notkin.
- Gonorrhœa.**—*See also, Chordee, Gleet, Orchitis; Rheumatism, Gonorrhœal; Urethritis, Urethral Stricture. Vaginitis.*
- Acid. Benzoic: internally.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Cubebic.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Picric.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid Trichloroacetic.
Aconite: in acute stage.
Aiolol.
Alcohol not to be touched.
Alkalines: salts, or waters, as citrates or bicarbonates, to make urine alkaline.
Alum: as an injection.
Aluminium Tannate.
Alumol.
Antimony: if acute stage is severe.
Aristol.
Argentamine.
Argonin.
Belladonna.
Bismuth Oxyiodide.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Buchu: more useful after acute stage.
Cadmium Sulphate: astringent injection.
- Cannabis Indica: to relieve pain and lessen discharge.
Cantharides: in small doses where there is pain along urethra and constant desire to micturate. The tincture in minim (0.06 cc) doses three times daily in chor-dee.
Chloral Hydrate.
Cinnamon Oil.
Cocaine: injection to relieve the pain.
Colchicum: in acute stage.
Collinsonia.
Copaiba: after acute stage.
Copper Acetate.
Copper Sulphate.
Creolin.
Cubeb: either alone or mixed with copaiba.
Diet and Hygiene.
Ergotin.
Erigeron, Oil of.
Eucalyptus, Oil of.
Europhen.
Ferropyrine.
Formaldehyde.
Gallobromol.
Gelsemium.
Glycerite of Tannin: injection in later stage.
Hamamelis.
Hot Sitz-bath.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Hydrastis: an injection.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Ichthyol.
Iodole.
Iron: astringent injection in later stage.
Kaolin.
Kava Kava.
Largin: very effective.
Lead Acetate.
Lead Nitrate.
Lead Subacetate, solution of.
Lead Water and Laudanum.
Matico.
Mercury Benzoate.
Mercury Bichloride: weak solution, locally.
- Mercury Salicylate.
Methylene Blue.
Methyl Salicylate.
Naphthol.
Opium.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Permanganate.
Protargol.
Pulsatilla.
Pyoktanin.
Pyridine.
Quinine: stimulant in later stage.
Quinoline Tartrate.
Resorcin.
Salol.
Sandalwood Oil: internally and locally.
Silver colloidal.
Silver Nitrate: as injection, said to cut short at commencement.
Silver Oxide.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Dithio-Salicylate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Soziodole-Sodium.
Soziodole-Zinc.
Terpin Hydrate.
Thalline Sulphate.
Turpentine Oil.
Urinating: with penis in hot water, to relieve ardor urinæ.
Veratrum Viride: in early stage of acute fever.
Warm Baths: lasting ½ to 2 hours, in early stage.
Zinc Permanganate.
Zinc salts in general.
- Gout.**—*See also, Arthritis, Lithemia,*
- Acid, Arsenous.
Acid, Carbonic.
Acid, Di-iodo-salicylic.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite.
Alkalies.
Alkaline Mineral Waters.
Alkaline Pontice.
Ammonia Water.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Ammonium Phosphate.
Ammonium Tartrate.
Antipyrine.

- Argentic Nitrate. Sodium Carbonate. Potassium Iodide.
 Arnica. Sodium Chloride. Potassium Permanganate.
 Arsenic. Sodium Salicylate. Ratanha.
 Asaprol. Stimulants. Salol.
 Asparagin. Strawberries. Silver Nitrate.
 Belladonna. Strontium Bromide. Tannin.
 Blisters. Strontium Lactate.
 Calcium Sulphate. Strontium Salicylate.
 Chicory. Strychnine.
 Chloral Hydrate. Sulphides: in chronic cases.
 Chloroform. Sulphur.
 Cod-Liver-Oil. Sulphur Baths.
 Colchicine. Sulphurated Potassa.
 Colchicum. Tetraethyl-ammonium Hydroxide.
 Colchisal. Cold Water. Trimethylamine.
 Collodion. Colocynth with Hyoscyamus: to unload bowels. Turkish Baths.
 Diet. Urea in large doses.
 Diuretics and Alkaline drinks. Veratrine: as ointment.
 Ether: hypodermically. Vichy Water.
 Formin. Water: distilled.
 Fraxinus. Wiesbaden Water.
 Gaduol. **Granulations, Exuberant.**—*See Condy-lomata.*
 Gentian. Acid, Chromic.
 Glycerinophosphates. Alum, Dried.
 Guaco. Cadmium Oleate.
 Horse Chestnut Extr. Copper Sulphate.
 Hydrogen Sulphide. Potassium Chlorate.
 Ichthalbin: internally, as resolvent and alterative. Silver Nitrate.
 Ichthyol: topically. Zinc Chloride.
 Iodide of Potassium. **Graves' Disease.** — *See Exophthalmos and Goiter.*
 Iodine. **Gripping.** — *See Colic.*
 Iodoform. **Growths, Morbid.** — *See Tumors.*
 Iron Iodide. **Gums, Diseases of.** — *See also, Mouth, Sore; Scurvy, Teeth.*
 Lithium Salts. Acid, Boric.
 Lycetol. Acid, Carbolic.
 Lysidine. Acid, Salicylic.
 Magnesia. Alum.
 Manganese. Areca.
 Morphine. Catechu: as a mouth wash.
 Oil of Peppermint. Cocaine: locally.
 Piperazine. Ferric Chloride.
 Piper Methysticum. Ferropyrine.
 Piperidine Bitartrate. Formaldehyde.
 Potassæ Liquor. Hamamelis.
 Potassium Acetate. Iodine Tincture: locally.
 Potassium Bromide. Krameria.
 Potassium Permanganate. Myrrh.
 Potassium Silicate. Pomegranate Bark.
 Prunus Virginiana. Potassium Chlorate.
 Quinine. **Headache.**—*See also, Hemicrania.*
 Rubefacients. Acetanilid.
 Salicylates: large doses. Acid, Acetic.
 Saliformin.

Hay Fever.—*See also, Asthma, Catarrh, Conjunctivitis, Influenza.*

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Aconite.
 Ammonia.
 Argentic Nitrate.
 Arsenic: as cigarette.
 Atropine.
 Brandy Vapor.
 Bromine.
 Camphor.
 Cantharides: tincture.
 Chlorate of Potassium
 Cocaine.
 Coffee, strong.
 Formaldehyde.
 Grindelia.
 Hamamelis.
 Ichthyol: as spray.
 Iodides.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Lobelia.
 Menthol.
 Morphine.
 Muscarine.
 Menthol.
 Orthoform, Insufflations.
 Opium.
 Pilocarpine.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Iodide: internally and locally.
 Quinine: locally injection or douche.
 Resorcin.
 Sozoiodole salts.
 Stearates.
 Strychnine.
 Suprarenal capsules.
 Terpin Hydrate.
 Tobacco.
 Tropacocaine.
 Turkish Baths.
 Veratrum Viride.

- Acid, Hydrobromic.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: for pain just above eyeballs without constipation, also for pain at back of neck.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite: when circulation excited.
 Actæa Racemosa.
 Acrated Waters.
 Aloin
 Ammonia: aromatic spirits, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drams (2—4.00 ec.)
 Ammonium Carbonate
 Ammonium Chloride: 10 to 15 grn. doses (0.6—1.0 grn.) in hemis-
 crania.
 Ammonium Valerianate.
 Antacids.
 Antipyrine.
 Arsenic: in brow auge.
 Atropine: locally to eye in migraine.
 Belladonna: frequently given in frontal headache, especially at menstrual period, or if from fatigue.
 Berberine.
 Bismuth Valerianate.
 Bleeding.
 Bromides: in large doses.
 Bromalin.
 Bromipin.
 Bryonia: in bilious headache.
 Butyl-chloral Hydrate.
 Caffeine, with antipyrine or sodium bromide.
 Cajeput Oil: locally.
 Camphor: internally, and saturated solution externally.
 Camphor with acetanilid or antipyrine, in nervous headache.
 Cannabis Indica: in neuralgic headache.
 Capsicum: plaster to nape of neck.
 Carbon Disulphide.
 Carbon Tetrachloride.
 Chamomile.
 Chloralamide.
 Chloroform, Spirit of: in nervous headache.
 Cimicifuga: in nervous and rheumatic headache, especially at menstrual period.
 Coffee and Morphine.
 Colchicum.
 Cold Affusion.
 Croton Oil.
 Cup, to nape of neck, in congestion.
 Digitalin: (German) $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.004 grm.) twice a day for congestive hemis-
 crania.
 Electricity.
 Ergot.
 Ergotin.
 Erythlene Bromide.
 Erythrol Tetranitrate.
 Ether Spray: locally, for frontal headache after illness or fatigue.
 Eucalyptol.
 Ferropyrine.
 Friedrichshall Water.
 Foot-Bath hot.
 Galvanism.
 Gelseminm.
 Gnarana.
 Heat: as hot water-bag or poultice to nape of neck.
 Hot Sponging.
 Hot Water.
 Hydrastis: in congestive headache with constipation.
 Ilyoscyamus.
 Ice-bag: applied to head, or leeches back of ears, in severe cases.
 Ichthalbin: to improve digestion and nutrition.
 Ignatia: in hysterical headache.
 Iodide of Potassium: in rheumatic headache with tenderness of scalp or in osteo-
 copic pains.
 Iris: in supra-orbital headache with nausea.
 Kola.
 Lithium Bromide.
 Magnesium Carbonate.
 Magnesium Citrate.
 Magnesium Oxide.
 Magnesium Sulphate: for frontal headache with constipation.
 Menthol: as local application.
 Mercury: in bilious headache.
 Methylene Blue
 Morphine.
 Mustard: as foot-bath, or poultice to nape of neck or abdomen.
 Neurodin.
 Nitrite of Amyl: as inhalation when face pale.
 Nitroglycerine.
 Nux Vomica: frequently repeated in nervous or bilious headache.
 Oxygen Water.
 Paraldehyde.
 Phenacetin.
 Phosphorus.
 Picrotoxine: in periodical headache.
 Podophyllum: when constipation.
 Potassium Cyanide: as local application.
 Pulsatilla.
 Quinine
 Salicylate of Sodium: three grn. (0.2 grm.) dose every half hour exceedingly useful.
 Sanguinaria: in gastric derangement.
 Seidlitz Powder.
 Sitz-bath.
 Skull-cap: as prophylactic.
 Sodium Bicarbonate: with bitters before meals in frontal headache at the junction of hairy scalp and forehead, or pain in upper part of forehead without constipation. As wash to the month when headache depends on decayed teeth.
 Sodium Bromide.
 Sodium Chloride.
 Sodium Phosphate: as laxative in bilious headache.
 Spectacles: where the headache depends on inequality of focal length or astigmatism.

- Strontium Bromide.
Strychnine.
Tea: strong black or green, often relieves nervous headache.
Thermodin.
Triphenin.
Valerian: in nervous and hysterical cases.
Veratrum Viride.
Zinc Oxide.
- Headache, Biliou.** —
See Biliouness.
- Heart Affections.** —
See also, Angina Pectoris, Dropsy, Endocarditis, Pericarditis, Syncope.
- Acouite.
Adonidin.
Adonis Aestivalis.
Ammonia and Ether, followed by Digitalis and Alcohol: in heart failure.
Ammonium Carbonate: in heart failure.
Amyl Nitrite.
Apocynum cannabinum.
Arsenic.
Barium Chloride: in heart failure.
Butyl-Chloral Hydrate.
Cactus Grandiflorus.
Caffeine.
Camphor.
Chloral Hydrate: in neurotic palpitation and pseudo-angina pectoris.
Cimicifuga.
Convallaria.
Convallamarin.
Coronilla Tincture.
Coronillin.
Diet and Exercise.
Digestives.
Digitalis.
Digitoxin.
ErythrolTetranitrate.
Hoffmann's Anodyne.
Hydragogue Cathartics.
Hyoscyamus.
Iron.
Iron with Arsenic and simple Bitters.
Kola.
Morphine.
Nicotine: for functional disturbance.
- Nitroglycerine.
Nux Vomica.
Oleander.
Opium.
Potassium Iodide.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Strontium Bromide.
Strontium Iodide.
Strophanthus.
Strychnine.
Suprarenal Gland.
Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.
Uropherin.
Venesection.
Veratrine Ointment.
Veratrum Viride.
- Heartburn.** — *See Pyrosis.*
- Heart, Dilated.**
- Amyl Nitrite.
Cocaine.
Digitalis.
Ergot.
Iron.
Mercury.
Morphine.
Nitroglycerine.
Purgatives.
Sodium Nitrite.
Sparteine.
- Heart, Fatty.**
- Adonis aestivalis.
Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Cimicifuga.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Digitoxin
Ergot.
Iron.
Nitrite of Amyl.
Strychnine.
- Heart, Hypertrophied.**
- Aconite: to be used with care when valvular disease is present.
Bromides.
Camphor: in palpitation and dyspnea.
Cimicifuga.
Digitalis: in small doses.
Ergot.
Galvanism.
Iron.
- Lead Acetate: in palpitation.
Nitrite of Amyl.
Potassium Iodide.
Veratrum Viride.
- Heart, Palpitation of.**
- Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite: internally.
Amyl Nitrite.
Belladonna: internally useful in cardiac strain.
Bromides: in fluttering heart.
Camphor.
Cactus grandiflorus.
Cimicifuga.
Cocaine.
Coronilla.
Digitalis.
Eucalyptus.
Hot Bath.
Hyoscyamus: in nervous palpitation.
Lead.
Milk Cure: in gouty persons.
Nux Vomica.
Posture: head hung forward, body bent, arms by the sides, and breath held for a few seconds.
Potassium Bromide
Potassium Iodide.
Senega.
Spirit Ether.
Valerian: in nervous cases with dyspnea.
Veratrine: as ointment to chest.
- Heart, Valvular Disease of.** — *See also, Endocarditis.*
- Aconite: to quiet action: to be used with caution.
Adonidin.
Arsenic.
Barium Chloride.
Cactus Grandiflorus.
Caffeine.
Cimicifuga.
Comp. Sp. of Ether.
Digitalis: in mitral disease; to be avoided in purely aortic disease, but useful when this is complicated with mitral.

Digitoxin.
 Iron.
 Jalap Resin.
 Morphine: to relieve pain and dyspnea.
 Nitrites: to lessen vascular tension.
 Nitroglycerine.
 Nux Vomica.
 Purgatives: to lessen tension and remove fluid.
 Salicin.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Strophanthus.
 Strychnine: as cardiac tonic
 Veratrum Viride.

Hectic Fever. — *See Perspiration, Night-Sweats, Phthisis.*

Hematemesis.

Acid, Acetic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Sulphuric.
 Alum.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Ergot: hypodermically.
 Hamamelis.
 Ice: exceedingly useful.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Iron Perchloride, or Subsulphate.
 Krameria.
 Lead Acetate.
 Logwood.
 Magnesium Sulphate.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Stypticine.
 Tannin.
 Turpentine Oil.

Hematocele, Pelvic.

Acid, Carbolic.
 Bromides.
 Hemostatics.
 Iodides.
 Iron.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Opium.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Tonics.

Hematuria.

Acid, Acetic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Tannic.

Alum: internally, or as injection into the bladder.
 Ammonia.
 Ammonium Benzoate.
 Bursa Pastoris.
 Camphor.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chimaphila.
 Copaiba.
 Creosote
 Digitalis.
 Ergot.
 Erigeron.
 Hamamelis.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Iron Perchloride.
 Krameria: extract in large dose.
 Lead Acetate.
 Matico.
 Myrtol.
 Potassium Bitartrate.
 Quinine.
 Rhus Aromatica.
 Sodium Hyposulphite.
 Tannoform.
 Turpentine Oil.

Hemeralopia and Nyctalopia.

Acetanilid.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Blisters: small, to external canthus of the eye.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Calcium Phosphate.
 Electricity.
 Mercury: locally.
 Quinine: in large doses internally.
 Strychnine.

Hemierania. — *See also, Migraine.*

Acetaulid
 Aconite.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Antipyrine.
 Arsenic.
 Belladonna.
 Bromides
 Bromalin.
 Bromipin.
 Caffeine.
 Camphor.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Cimicifuga.
 Digitalis.
 Euphorin.

Exalgin.
 Menthol.
 Mercury.
 Neurodin.
 Nux Vomica
 Podophyllum.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Nitrite.
 Quinine Valerianate.
 Sanguinaria.
 Sodium Chloride.
 Thermodin.
 Triphenin
 Valerian.

Hemipopia

Glycerinophosphates.
 Iodides.
 Iodipin.
 Iron.
 Phosphates.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Quinine.
 Strychnine

Hemiplegia. — *See also, Paralysis, Facial.*

Glycerinophosphates.
 Physostigma.
 Picrotoxin.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Spermine.
 Strychnine.

Hemoptysis. — *See also, Hematemesis.*

Acetanilid.
 Acid, Acetic.
 Acid, Gallic: very useful.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Acid, Pyrogallic.
 Acid, Sulphuric.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Acouite.
 Alum.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Apocodeine.
 Arnica.
 Astringent Inhalations.
 Atropine.
 Barium Chloride.
 Bromides.
 Bursa Pastoris.
 Cactus Grandiflorus.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chlorodyne.
 Chloroform: to ont-

- side of chest.
 Copaiba.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Digitalis.
 Dry Cups: to chest.
 Ergot or Ergotin. *in.*
 Ferric Acetate: very weak solution, constantly sipped.
 Ferri Persulphas.
 Hamamelis: very useful.
 Hot Water Bag: to spine.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
 Ice.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Iron: and absolute rest.
 Larix: tincture.
 Lead Acetate: very useful.
 Matico.
 Morphine.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Opium.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Nitrate: when fever is present, along with digitalis or antimony.
 Silver Oxide.
 Sodium Chloride: in dram (4.0 cc.) doses.
 Stypticin.
 Subsulphate of Iron.
 Tannin.
 Veratrum Viride.
- Hemorrhage and Hemorrhagic Diathesis.** — *See also, Dysentery, Echinosis, Epistaxis, Hematemesis, Hemoptysis, Hemorrhage Post-Partum, Intestinal, Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia, Purpura, Wounds, etc.*
- Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Citric.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Aconite.
 Alm.
 Antipyrine.
 Belladonna.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Creolin.
 Creosote.
- Digitalis.
 Gaduol.
 Geranium.
 Hamamelis.
 Iron.
 Iron Subsulphate.
 Iron Sulphate.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
 Hydrastis Tincture.
 Iodoform or Iodoformogen.
 Lead Acetate.
 Manganese Sulphate.
 Nux Vomica.
 Stypticin.
 Tannoform.
 Turpentine Oil.
- Hemorrhage, Intestinal.** — *See also, Hemorrhoids, Dysentery, Typhoid.*
- Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Sulphuric.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Belladonna: for rectal ulcers.
 Camphor.
 Castor Oil.
 Ergotin.
 Enemas, Styptic.
 Ferric Chloride.
 Hamamelis: very useful.
 Ice.
 Iodine.
 Iron.
 Lead Acetate.
 Opium.
 Potassium Bitartrate.
 Stypticin.
 Tannoform.
 Turpentine Oil.
- Hemorrhage, Post-partum.**
- Acid, Acetic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Achillea.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Atropine.
 Capsicum.
 Cimicifuga.
 Compression of Aorta.
 Digitalis.
 Enemata, Hot.
 Ergot: most efficient.
 Ether Spray.
 Hamamelis: for persistent oozing.
 Hot Water: injection
- into uterus.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
 Ice: to abdomen, uterus, or rectum.
 Iodine.
 Ipecacuanha: as emetic dose: good.
 Iron Perchloride Solution: 1 in 4, injected into the uterus.
 Mechanical Excitation of Vomiting.
 Nux Vomica: along with ergot.
 Opium: one-dram (4.0 cc.) dose of tincture, with brandy, in profuse bleeding.
 Pressure over uterus.
 Quinine.
 Stypticin.
- Hemorrhage, Uterine and Vesical.**
- Cornutine.
 Creosote.
 Hydrastis.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
 Stypticin.
- Hemorrhoids.**
- Acid, Carbolic: injection into piles.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Nitric: as caustic; dilute as lotion.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alkaline Mineral Waters: useful.
 Aloes: as purgative.
 Alum: in bleeding piles; powder, crystal or ointment.
 Anal-Douche.
 Argentic Nitrate.
 Belladonna.
 Bismuth.
 Bromide of Potassium.
 Calomel.
 Castor Oil.
 Chalybeate Waters.
 Chlorate of Potassium.
 Cocaine.
 Chrysarobin.
 Cold Water Injection in the morning.

Cubebæ.
 Ergot.
 Ferri Perchloridum.
 Ferri Protosulphas:
 as lotion.
 Ferropyrene.
 Galls Ointment with
 Opium: very useful.
 Grapes.
 Glycerine.
 Hamamelis: intern-
 ally; and locally as
 lotion, injection,
 enema, or supposi-
 tory.
 Horsechestnut Extr.
 Hydrastine.
 Hydrastis: as lotion
 and internally.
 Hyoscyamus: bruised
 leaves or ointment
 locally.
 Ice.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Iodoform or Iodo-
 formogen: as oint-
 ment or suppository.
 Iodole.
 Iron.
 Leeches.
 Lead.
 Liquor Potassæ.
 Magnesia.
 Malt Extract, Dry:
 as nutrient.
 Menthol for itching
 piles.
 Nux Vomica: very
 useful.
 Ol. Lini.
 Ol. Terebinthinæ.
 Opium.
 Pitch Ointment.
 Podophyllum.
 Potassium Bitartrate.
 Potassium Chlorate,
 with Laudanum: as
 injection.
 Potassium and Sodi-
 um Tartrate.
 Poultices: to effect
 reduction.
 Rheum.
 Saline Purgatives.
 Senna: as confection;
 or better, compound
 liquorice powder.
 Sodium Chlorate.
 Soziodole-Potassi-
 um.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Stillingia: in consti-
 pation and hepatic

disease.
 Stramonium.
 Sulphides.
 Sulphur: as confection,
 to produce soft pas-
 sages.
 Sulphurous Waters.
 Tannoform.
 Tobacco.
 Turpentine Oil.

Hepatalgia.

Ammonium Chloride.
 Carlsbad Water.
 Jridin.
 Nux Vomica.
 Quinine.

Hepatic Cirrhosis. —
See also, Ascites.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Arsenic.
 Dinretin.
 Gold and Sodium
 Chloride.
 Iodides.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Mercurials.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Urea.

Hepatic Diseases. —
See also, Biliousness, Calculi, Jaundice, Cancer, Hepatalgia, Hepatic Congestion, Hepatic Cirrhosis, Hepatitis, Jaundice.

Acids, Mineral.
 Ammonium Chloride:
 for congestion, torpor
 and enlargement.
 Calomel.
 Carlsbad-Salt.
 Carlsbad Water.
 Cholagogues.
 Euonymin.
 Glycerinophosphates:
 for hypersecretion.
 Iodine or Iodides.
 Iron.
 Jridin.
 Mercurials: as chola-
 gogues.
 Nux Vomica.
 Ox-gall.
 Phosphorus.

Podophyllum
 Potassium salts.
 Quinine: for conges-
 tion.
 Sanguinaria.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Sulphur.
 Taraxacum.
 Turpentine Oil.

Hepatitis.

Acid, Nitro-Hydro-
 chloric.
 Aconite.
 Alkaline Mineral Wa-
 ters.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Bryonia.
 Chelidonium
 Colchicum.
 Iodine: as enema.
 Leeches.
 Mercury.
 Nitre and Antimony.
 Rhubarb.
 Sulphurous Waters.
 Tartar Emetic.

Hepatitis and Hepatic Abscess. —
See also, Jaundice.

Acid, Nitric.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.
 Aconite: in early
 stages.
 Active treatment for
 dysentery if present.
 Alkalies and Colchi-
 cine.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Antimony with Nitre.
 Aspiration when pus
 forms.
 Blister or Mustard-
 plaster.
 Calomel.
 Colchicine.
 Diet.
 Hot clothes or con-
 necting irritation.
 Iodine.
 Mercury.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Quinine and Iron: after
 abscess develops.
 Saline Purgatives: pre-
 ceded by calomel.
 Sweet Spirit of Niter:
 with potassium ci-
 trate, or diuretics, to
 regulate kidneys.

- Tartar Emetic.
Veratrum Viride.
- Hernia.**
Chloral Hydrate: as enema.
Chloroform.
Ether and Belladonna.
Ether Spray.
Forced Enemata.
Iodine.
Morphine.
Oil.
Opium.
Sternutatories.
Thyroid preparations.
- Herpes.**
Acetanilid.
Acid, Tannic.
Alum.
Ammoniated Mercury.
Anthraxobin.
Arsenic.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Calomel.
Europhen.
Glycerine.
Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol: locally.
Iodole.
Iron Arseniate.
Lenirobin.
Magnesium Citrate.
Myrtol.
Naphtol.
Potassium Carbonate.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Silver Nitrate.
Soziodole salts.
Zinc Sulphate.
- Herpes Circinatus.** —
See Tinea Circinata.
- Herpes Tonsurans**
(*Pityriasis Rosea*).—
See also, Seborrhea.
- Acid, Carbolic: 2 parts with 3 parts each glycerine and water, applied twice daily.
Alkalies: internally, often control mild cases.
Baths: followed by shampooing and brisk friction.
- Borax: saturated solution, to cleanse scalp; or glycerite, as paint.
Chrysarobin.
Cod-Liver Oil or Linseed Oil: as lotion.
Epilation.
Gaduol: as tonic.
Ichthalbin: internally, as alterative tonic and regulator of digestive functions.
Lead-Subacetate Solution: with equal part glycerine and 2 parts water, as lotion when inflammation high.
Mercury: internally in obstinate cases; Donovan's solution highly successful.
Mercury-Ammonium Chloride: as 1 per cent. ointment.
Mercury Oleate, 5 per cent.: as paint.
Mercury Iodide: as 2 per cent. ointment.
Naphtalin soap.
Naphtol ointment.
Pyrogallol.
Soziodole-Mercury.
Soziodole-Potassium Sulphur: as 1 to 8 ointment every morning; with almond-oil inunction at night.
Sulphurated Potassa: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to pint (15.0 gm: 500.0 cc.) lime water, as lotion.
Thyroidin: as stimulant of cutaneous circulation.
- Herpes Zoster.**
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid picric.
Aconite and Opium: locally.
Alcohol: locally.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Calomel.
Celandine.
Chloroform.
Collodion.
Cocain.
Copper Acetate.
Dulcamara.
Europhen.
Ferri Perchloridum.
Galvanism.
Ichthalbin: internally.
- Ichthyol: locally.
Iodole.
Menthol.
Mercury.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine.
Myrtol.
Nirvanin.
Orthoform.
Phosphorus.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Silver Nitrate: strong solution locally.
Spirits of Wine.
Tar.
Traumaticin.
Veratrine: as ointment
Zinc Ointment.
Zinc Oxide.
Zinc Phosphide.
- Hiccough.**
Amber, Oil of.
Amyl Nitrite.
Antispasmin.
Apomorphine.
Belladonna.
Bismuth
Camphor.
Cannabis indica.
Capsicum.
Chloral.
Chloroform.
Cocaine.
Dionin.
Ether.
Iodoform.
Jaborandi.
Laurel Water.
Morphine: hypodermically.
Musk.
Mustard and Hot Water.
Nitroglycerine.
Nux Vomica.
Peronin.
Pepper.
Potassium Bromide.
Pressure over phrenic nerve, hyoid bone, or epigastrium.
Quinine: in full doses.
Spirit Ether.
Sugar and Vinegar.
Sulfonal.
Tobacco-smoking.
Valerian.
Zinc Valerianate.
- Hordeolum (Stye).** —
See also, Eyelids.
Iodine Tincture.
Mercury Oleate with

- Morphine.
Pulsatilla: internally,
and externally as
wash, often aborts.
Silver Nitrate.
- Hydrocele.** — *See also,*
Dropsy, Orchitis.
- Acid, Carbolic.
Ammonium Chloride.
Chloroform.
Iodine.
Silver Nitrate.
- Hydrocephalus,**
Acute. — *See also,*
Dropsy.
- Blisters: to the nape of
neck useful.
Bromide of Potassium
Croton Oil: liniment.
Elaterium.
Ergot.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodoform: dissolved in
collodion, or as oint-
ment to neck and
head; along with
small doses of calo-
mel as enemata.
Leeches.
Mercuric Chloride:
small doses intern-
ally.
Tartar Emetic: oint-
ment.
Turpentine Oil: by
mouth or as enema
at commencement.
- Hydrocephalus,**
Chronic. — *See also,*
*Meningitis. Tubercu-
lar; Dropsy.*
- Blisters
Cod-Liver Oil.
Iodide of Iron.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodine.
Mercury.
Potassium Bromide.
- Hydropericardium.**
— *See Dropsy.*
- Hydrophobia.**
- Acid, Acetic or Hy-
drochloric.
Acid, Carbolic.
Actual Caustery.
Acupuncture.
- Amyl Nitrite.
Arsenic.
Asparagus.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Bromide of Potassium
Calabar Bean.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloride of Potassium
Chloroform: to con-
trol spasms.
Coniine.
Cnrare.
Dionin.
Escharotics.
Ether.
Euphorbia.
Excision of Bitten
Part.
Gelsemium.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom-
ate.
Hyoscyamine.
Iodine.
Jaborandi.
Mercury.
Morphine.
Nicotine.
Nitroglycerine.
Pilocarpine.
Pasteur's treatment.
Potassium Chlorate.
Potassium Permanga-
nate: as lotion to
wound.
Potassium Iodide.
Quinine.
Sabadilla.
Silver Nitrate to wo-
und, is of no use,
even though applied
immediately.
[Stramonium.]
- Hydrothorax.** — *See*
also, Dropsy.
- Birch leaves extract.
Blisters.
Broom.
Diuretin.
Dry Diet.
Elaterium.
Iodine: injections af-
ter tapping.
Iron Chloride: tincture
Jaborandi.
Mercury.
Morphine.
Pilocarpine.
Resin of Copaiba.
Sanguinaria.
Veratrum Viride.
- Hyperidrosis.** — *See*
Perspiration.
- Hypochondriasis.**
*See also, Melan-
cholia.*
- Alcohol: as temporary
stimulant.
Arsenic: in the aged.
Asafetida.
Bromo-hemol.
Bromide of Potassium
Caffeine.
Cimicifuga: in puer-
peral, and spermator-
rhea.
Cocaine Hydrochlo-
rate.
Codeine.
Colchicum.
Creosote.
Dionin.
Electricity.
Gold Chloride: when
giddiness and cere-
bral anemia
Hyoscyanns: in syphi-
liphobia.
Ignatia
Musk.
Opium: in small do-
ses.
Ox-Gall.
Peronin.
Speruine.
Sumbul.
Valerian.
- Hysteria.**
- Acetanilid.
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Valerianic.
Aconite.
Acetæa Racemosa.
Alcohol.
Aloes: in constipation.
Allyl Tribromide.
Ammonia, Aromatic
Spirits of.
Ammoniated Copper.
Ammonium Carbonate
Ammonium Valerian-
ate.
Amyl Nitrite.
Amyl Valerianate.
Anesthetics.
Antipyrin.
Antispasmin.
Antispasmodics.
Apomorphine.
Arsenic.
Asafetida.
Atropine: in hysteri-

- cal aphonia
 Belladonna.
 Bromalin.
 Bromide of Calcium.
 Bromide of Potassium.
 Bromide of Sodium.
 Bromide of Strontium.
 Bromopin.
 Bromo-hemol: as uervine and hematinic.
 Camphor: in hysterical excitement.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Caunabine Taunate.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Cerium Oxalate.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloralamide.
 Chloroform.
 Cimicifuga: in hysterical chorea.
 Cimicifugin.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Codeine.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Cold Water: poured over mouth to cut short attack.
 Coninm.
 Creosote.
 Electricity: to cut short attack.
 Ether.
 Ethyl Bromide.
 Encalyptus.
 Faradism.
 Ferro-Hemol.
 Gadnol
 Galbanum: internally, and as plaster to sacrum.
 Galvanism.
 Garlic: to smell during the paroxysm.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold and Sodium Chloride.
 Hyoscyamns.
 Ignatia.
 Ipecacuanha: as emetic.
 Iron Bromide.
 Iron Valerianate.
 Lupulin: when sleepless.
 Massage.
 Morphine Valerianate.
 Musk.
 Neurodin.
 Nux Vomica.
 Oil Amber.
 Oil Wormseed.
- Opium: in small doses.
 Orexine: as appetizer and digestant.
 Paraldehyde.
 Pellitory: for "globus."
 Phosphates.
 Phosphorus: in hysterical paralysis.
 Pseudohyoscyamine.
 Pulsatilla.
 Santonin: if worms present.
 Simulo.
 Spirit Nitrous Ether: to relieve spasm.
 Sumbul.
 Sulfonal.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Trional.
 Triphenin.
 Valerian.
 Volatile Oils.
 Zinc Iodide.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate.
 Zinc Valerianate.
- Hystero-Epilepsy.**
 Electricity.
 Nitroglycerine.
 Picrotoxin.
 Spermine.
- Ichthyosis.**
 Baths.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Elm Bark: decoction useful.
 Glycerine.
 Ichthyol.
 Naphtol.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Thyroid preparations.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Impetigo.** — *See also, Eczema.*
 Acetate of Lead.
 Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Chrysophanic: locally.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: to relieve itching.
 Acids, Mineral: internally.
 Acid, Nitric.
 Adeps Lanae.
 Arsenic.
 Benzonaphtol.
 Calcium Chloride.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
 Gaduol: internally as alterative tonic.
 Glycerite of Tannin.
 Grape Cure.
 Gutta-Percha.
 Ichthalbin: internally, as a regulator of digestive functions and as alterative.
 Ichthyol: locally.
 Iron Arseniate.
 Laurel Water: to relieve itching.
 Lead Nitrate.
 Menthol.
 Mercuric Nitrate.
 Mercury: locally.
 Oil Cade.
 Potassium Chloride.
 Poultices.
 Quinine.
 Salol.
 Solution Arsenic and Mercury Iodide.
 Sozoiodole-Potassium
 Sozoiodole-Zinc.
 Sulphate of Copper.
 Sulphur: internally.
 Tanuin: locally.
 Tannoform.
 Tar.
 Zinc Ointment
 Zinc Oxide.
- Impetigo Syphilitica.**
 Iodipin
 Mercurio-iodo-hemol.
 Sozoiodole-Mercury.
- Impotence.** — *See also, Emissions, Spermatorrhœa.*
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Arseniate of Iron.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Cantharides.
 Cimicifuga.
 Cold Douche: to perineum and testicles, in atonic types.
 Cubebs.
 Damiaua.
 Ergotin: hypodermically about dorsal vein of penis, when it empties too rapidly.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold Chloride: to prevent decline of sexual power.
 Muira Puama.

- Nux Vomica: very useful.
 Phosphorus.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Sanguinaria
 Serpentaria.
 Spermine.
 Strychnine.
 Testicles dried.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Zinc Phosphate: very usefnl.
- Indolent Swellings.**
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Potassium Iodide.
- Induration.**
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: locally.
 Iodipin.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Thiosinamin.
- Infantile Diarrhea.** —
See Diarrhea.
- Inflammation.** — *See also, Bronchitis, Pleuritis, etc. Also list of Antiphlogistics.*
 Acetanilid.
 Acid, Salicylic: most valuable.
 Aconite: as the commencement of all inflammations, superficial or deep-seated; best given in small doses frequently repeated until pulse and temperature are reduced.
 Alcohol: as antipyretic and stimulant, especially useful in blood-poisoning.
 Alkalies.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Ammonium Tartrate.
 Antimony: 10 to 15 min. (0.6—1.0 cc.) of vinum antimonii frequently repeated at commencement.
 Antipyrin
 Arnica.
 Arsenic.
 Astringents.
- Atropine.
 Barium Chloride
 Belladonna: in gonty and rheumatic inflammation and cystitis
 Blisters.
 Borax.
 Bryonia: in serous inflammations, after heart or pulse lowered by aconite.
 Cannabis Indica: in chronic types.
 Chloral Hydrate: when temperature is high and much delirium.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate: in acute types.
 Cod-Liver-Oil: in chronic inflammation.
 Colchicine.
 Cold.
 Copaiba.
 Digitalis.
 Electricity.
 Ergot.
 Exalgin.
 Flaxseed: for inflamed mucous membranes.
 Fomentations.
 Gelsemium.
 Guaiacol.
 Hop Poultice
 Ice: locally applied.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: locally.
 Iodine: locally
 Lead.
 Leeches.
 Magnesium Sulphate
 Mercury: in deep-seated inflammations, especially those of serous membranes, and iritis, and syphilitic cases.
 Mercuricunctions.
 Neurodin.
 Nitrates.
 Opium: exceedingly useful to check it at commencement, and relieve pain afterwards.
 Phenacetin.
 Phosphorus.
 Pilocarpine.
 Poultices.
 Pulsatilla: when purulent discharge from eyes, ears or nose; and in epididymitis.
 Pyramidon.
 Pyrantin.
 Purgatives.
 Pyoktaniin.
 Quinine: in peritonitis and in acute inflammations, along with morphine.
 Salicin.
 Sodium Salicylate: most usefnl, especially in rheumatic affections.
 Saline Cathartics.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
 Stramonium.
 Sulphides: to abort or to hasten maturation.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Triphenin.
 Turpentine Oil: as stupe
 Veratrum Viride.
 Water: cold, as compresses.
- Inflammation, Intestinal.** — *See Enteritis.*
- Influenza.**
 Acetanilid.
 Acid. Agaric.
 Acid. Boric.
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Carbolic: as spray and gargle.
 Acid, Sulphurous: by fumigation or inhalation.
 Aconite, Sweet Spirit of Nitre, and Citrate of Potassium, in combination: valuable in early stage.
 Actæa Racemosa.
 Alcohol.
 Ammonium Acetate, with Nitrons or Chloric Ether.
 Ammonium Salicylate.
 Antispasmin.
 Antipyrin.
 Belladonna.
 Benzene.
 Bismuth Salicylate.
 Bromides.
 Calx sulphurata.

- Camphor.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chloralamide.
 Chloralhydrate.
 Cimicifuga
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Cold Baths as Antipyretic.
 Cubebs.
 Digitalin.
 Ergot, Cannabis Indica, with Bromides: often relieve vertigo.
 Eucalyptus.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hot Sponging.
 Ichthyol.
 Menthol.
 Naphthol.
 Neurodin.
 Opium with Ipecacuanha: useful for cough.
 Peronin for cough.
 Phenacetin.
 Potassium Bicarbonate.
 Potassium Nitrate: freely diluted, as lemonade.
 Pyramidon.
 Pyrantin.
 Quinine: useful, especially in later stages.
 Salipyrine.
 Salol.
 Salol with Phenacetin.
 Sandalwood Oil.
 Sanguinaria: sometimes very useful.
 Sodium Benzoate.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Spirit Nitrous Ether.
 Steam, Medicated: inhalations.
 Strychnine.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Thermodin.
 Thymol.
 Triphenin.
 Turkish Baths: useful.
- Colchicine.
 Couine.
 Dionin.
 Duboisine.
 Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
 Hyoseyamine.
 Opium.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Scopolamine Hydrobromate.
 Spermine.
 Sulphonal.
 Zinc Phosphate.
- Insomnia.** — *See also, Nervousness; also, list of Hypnotics.*
- Acetanilid.
 Aconite: one min. (0.06 cc.) of tinct. every quarter hour when skin is dry and harsh.
 Alcohol: sometimes very useful.
 Ammonium Valerianate.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Bath: cold in cerebral anemia, not in nervous irritability.
 Belladonna.
 Bleeding.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Bromipin.
 Butyl-Chloralhydrate: if heart is weak.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Cannabis Indica: alone or with hyoseyamins.
 Cannabine Tannate.
 Chloralamide.
 Chloral-Ammonia.
 Chloralhydrate: very useful, alone or with bromide of potassium; the addition of a small quantity of opium to the combination assists its action.
 Chloralimide.
 Chloralose
 Chlorobrom.
 Chloroform.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Codeine.
 Coffee: causes insomnia, but has been recommended in insomnia from deficient nervous power, or chronic alcoholism.
 Cold Douche.
 Digitalis: when deficient tone of vasomotor system.
 Dionin.
 Duboisine.
 Ether: in full dose.
 Ethylene Bromide.
 Galvanisation.
 Gelsenium: in simple wakefulness.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hot-water bags to feet and cold to head if due to cerebral hyperemia.
 Humulus: a hop-pillow sometimes useful in the aged.
 Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
 Hyoseyamus: alone or with cannabis indica; useful to combine with quinine.
 Hypnone.
 Ignatia: in nervous irritability
 Methylene Blue.
 Morphine.
 Musk: in irritable and nervous cases.
 Narceine.
 Narcotine.
 Opium: most powerful hypnotic: given alone or in combination.
 Paraldehyde.
 Pellotine Hydrochlorate.
 Peronin.
 Phosphorus: in the aged.
 Potassium Bromide: in full doses, alone or with other hypnotics.
 Removal Inland.
 Scopolamine Hydrobromate.
 Sitz Bath.
 Sodium Bromide.
 Sodium Lactate.
 Spermine.
 Strychnine.
 Sulfonal.
 Sumbul: in nervous irritability and chronic alcoholism.
 Tannate of Cannabin.
- Insanity and Dementia.** — *See also, Delirium, Hypochondriasis, Mania, Melancholia.*
- Chloral Hydrate.
 Codeine.

Tartar Emetic along with opium when there is a tendency to congestion of the brain, which opium alone would increase.

Tetronal.

Trional.

Urethæa.

Valerian.

Warm Bath

Warmth: internally and externally.

Water.

Wet Compress.

Wet Pack.

Intercostal Neuralgia. — *See Neuralgia.*

Intermittent Fever. — *See also, Malaria; also list of Antiperiodics.*

Acetanilid.

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Nitric: in obstinate cases.

Acid, Salicylic.

Aconite.

Alcohol.

Alum.

Ammonium Carbazotate: one-half to one grn. (0.03—0.06 grm.) in pill.

Ammonium Chloride.

Ammonium Picrate.

Amyl Nitrite.

Antipyrine.

Anarcotine.

Apiol in mild cases, 15 grns. (1 cc.) during an hour, in divided doses, four hours before the paroxysm.

Arsenic: exceedingly useful, especially in irregular malaria.

Atropine: subcutaneously, to arrest or cut short cold stage.

Berberine: in chronic cases.

Bleeding.

Brucine.

Calomel.

Camphor: taken before the fit to prevent it.

Capsicum: along with quinine as adjuvant.

Chamomile.

Chloralhydrate: as antipyretic when fever is high; and to check vomiting or convulsions in adults and children during malarious fever.

Chloroform: to prevent or cut short cold stage.

Cimicifuga: in brow-ache.

Cinchonidine or Cinchonine: useful and cheap.

Coffee.

Cold Compress.

Cool drinks and sponging.

Digitalis.

Elaterium.

Emetics: it is better to follow full meal.

Eucalyptus Globulus: during convalescence.

Eupatorium.

Euquinine.

Ferric Sulphate.

Ferrous Iodide.

Gelsemium: pushed until it produces dilated pupils or double vision.

Grindelia Squarrosa: in hypertrophied spleen.

Guaiacol.

Hot Bath

Hydrargyri Bichloridum.

Hydrastis: in obstinate cases.

Hydroquinone.

Hyoscyamine.

Ice Pack: if fever is long continued and excessive.

Iodine Tincture: to prevent recurrence of ague.

Ipeacuanha: most useful as emetic.

Iron.

Leptandra Virginica: after disease is lessened by quinine.

Mercury.

Methylene Blue.

Morphine: along with quinine as an adjuvant.

Mustard: to soles of

feet.

Narcotine: two to five grn. (0.1—0.3 grm.) three times a day sometimes very useful.

Nitrite of Amyl: by inhalation to relieve or shorten cold stage.

Nitrite of Sodium.

Nitroglycerine.

Nux Vomica.

Ol. Terebinthium.

Opium: in full doses to prevent chill.

Pepper along with quinine.

Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.

Phosphates

Phosphorus

Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.

Piperine

Podophyllin.

Potassium Bromide.

Potassium Chloride.

Potassium Nitrate: ten grn. (0.6 grm.) in brandy and water, or dry on tongue, to prevent fit.

Purgatives.

Quassia.

Quinatum

Quinine: as prophylactic to abort fit and to prevent recurrence: its action is aided by purgatives, emetics and aromatics.

Quinine Hydrobromate: like quinine, and less liable to produce cinchouism.

Quinoidine.

Quinoline.

Quinoline Tartrate.

Resorcin.

Saccharated Lime.

Salicin.

Salipyrine.

Sodium Chloride: table-spoonful in glass of hot water at a draught on empty stomach.

Stramonium.

Strychnine.

Zinc Sulphate.

Intertrigo. — *See also, Excoriations.*

Acetanilid: locally.

Acid, Boric.

- Acid, Carbolic.
 Aluminium Oleate.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Calomel.
 Camphor: added to dusting-powders to allay heat and itching.
 Carbonate of Calcium.
 Emol.
 Fillers' Earth.
 Glycerite of Tannin.
 Ichthyol.
 Lead Lotion.
 Lead Tannate.
 Lime Water.
 Lycopodium.
 Soap.
 Tannin.
 Tannoforn.
 Zinc Carbonate.
 Zinc Ointment.
 Zinc Oxide.
- Intestinal Catarrh.**—
See Catarrh, Enteritis, etc.
- Intestinal Inflammation.**—*See Enteritis.*
- Intestinal Irritation.**
See Enteritis, etc.
- Intestinal Obstruction.**—*See also, Constipation, Intussusception, Hernia.*
- Belladonna.
 Caffeine.
 Mercury.
 Morphine.
 Opium.
 Strychnine.
- Iritis.**—*See also, Syphilis.*
- Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic.
 Aconite.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna: internally and locally.
 Bleeding.
 Cantharides.
 Copaiba.
 Counter-irritation.
 Daturine.
 Dry Heat.
- Duboisine: substitute for atropine.
 Eserine.
 Gold.
 Grindelia.
 Homatropine.
 Hot fomentations.
 Iced compresses in early stages of traumatic iritis.
 Iodide of Potassium.
 Iron.
 Leeches.
 Mercury: most serviceable.
 Morphine.
 Mydrine.
 Nicotine.
 Opium: to lessen pain.
 Paracentesis.
 Pilocarpine.
 Pyoktanin.
 Quinine.
 Saline Laxatives.
 Santonin.
 Scopolamine.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Tropacocaine.
 Turpentine Oil: in rheumatic iritis.
- Irritability.**—*See also, Insomnia, Nervousness.*
- Acid, Hydrocyanic: in irritability of the stomach.
 Alkaline Waters.
 Almonds: as a drink in irritability of intestines and air passages.
 Bromalin.
 Bromide of Potassium.
 Bromopin.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Cantharides: in irritable bladder of women and children.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Cimicifuga: in uterine irritability.
 Colchicine.
 Colchicum: with potash in large quantity of water when gontry.
 Cnpro-hemol.
 Hops: in vesical irritability.
 Hyoscyamus: for vesical irritability with incontinence.
 Ignatia: in small doses.
- Laxatives: in constipation.
 Opium
 Petrolatum: as a soothing agent in gastrointestinal types.
 Picrazine: in bladder irritation due to excess of uric acid.
 Potassium Bromide: in irritability of pharynx.
 Sitz Bath.
 Strychnine: in small doses.
- Itch.**—*See Scabies.*
- Jaundice.**—*See also, Hepatic Cirrhosis, Hepatic Diseases, Calculi.*
- Acid, Benzoic.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Citric.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: internally, and as local application over liver, or as bath in catarrhal cases.
 Acids, Mineral.
 Alkaline mineral waters in catarrh of duodenum or bile-ducts.
 Aloes.
 Ammonium Chloride: in scruple (1.25 gm.) doses in jaundice from mentalemotion.
 Ammonium Iodide: when catarrh of bile-ducts.
 Arsenic: in malaria.
 Berberine Carbonate: in chronic intestinal catarrh.
 Calcium Phosphate.
 Calomel Purgative: followed by saline, often very useful.
 Carlsbad Salts.
 Carlsbad Waters.
 Celandine.
 Chloroform.
 Colchicum.
 Diet.
 Dulcamara.
 Emetics.
 Enemata: cold water (2—4 pints) once or two liters once a day.

- Ether: when due to gall-stones.
 Enonymin.
 Hydrastine.
 Hydrastis: in cases of catarrh of ducts.
 Iodoform.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Iridin.
 Iris.
 Iron Succinate.
 Lemon Juice.
 Magnesia.
 Magnesium Sulphate.
 Manganese: in malarial or catarrhal cases.
 Mercurials.
 Ox-gall.
 Pichi.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
 Podophyllum: in catarrhal conditions very useful.
 Potassium Bicarbonate.
 Potassium Carbonate.
 Potassium Chloride.
 Potassium Sulphate: as laxative.
 Quinine: in malarial cases.
 Rhubarb: in children.
 Saline Purgatives.
 Salol.
 Sanguinaria.
 Sodium Phosphate: very useful in catarrh of bile-ducts.
 Sodium Oleate.
 Stillingia: after ague.
 Taraxacum.
 Turpentine Oil.
- Joint Affections.** —
See also, Arthritis, Bursitis, Coxalgia, Gout, Rheumatism, Synovitis.
- Acetanilid.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite.
 Ammoniac Plaster.
 Aristol.
 Arsenic.
 Cadmium Iodide.
 Digitalis.
 Europhen.
 Guaiacol.
 Gaduol.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
- Iodine
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Iron Iodide.
 Mercury Oleate.
 Methylene Blue.
 Nirvanin.
 Orthoform.
 Rhus Toxicodendron.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sozoiodole-Mercury.
 Tartar Emetic Ointment.
 Triphenin.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Veratrine.
- Joints, Tuberculosis of.**
- Cinnamic acid.
 Formaldehyde.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Orthoform.
 Sodium Cinnamate.
- Keratitis.** — *See also, Corneal Opacities.*
- Aniline.
 Antisymphilitic treatment.
 Aristol.
 Arsenic.
 Atropine.
 Calcium Sulphide.
 Curetting.
 Eserine.
 Europhen.
 Gallicin.
 Hot Compresses.
 Iron
 Iodipin.
 Largin.
 Leeches.
 Massage of Cornea: and introduction of yellow-oxide ointment.
 Mercurial Ointment.
 Mydrin
 Physostigma.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Pressure: bandages if perforation threatens.
 Pyoktanin.
 Quinine.
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
 Suprarenal Extract
 Thiosinamin.
- Kidney Disease.** — *See also, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease, Calculi, Colic, Renal; Diabetes, Dropsy, Gout, Hematuria.*
- Ammonium Benzoate: for atony of kidney.
 Digitoxin.
 Fuchsin.
 Ichthalbin.
 Methylene Blue.
 Pilocarpine.
 Saliformin.
 Strontium Bromide or Lactate.
 Tannalbin.
 Theobromin.
 Uroperin.
- Labor.** — *See also Abortion, After-Pains, False Pains, Postpartum Hemorrhage, Lactation, Puerperal Convulsions Fever.*
- Acetanilid.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Anesthetics.
 Antipyrin.
 Belladonna.
 Borax.
 Canuabis Indica!
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloroform.
 Cimicifuga
 Creolin.
 Ergot.
 Ethyl Bromide.
 Eucalyptus Oil.
 Gelseminine.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Morphine.
 Opium.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
 Quinine.
 Sugar of milk.
- La Grippe.** — *See Influenza.*
- Lactation, Defective.** — *See also. Abscess, Agalactia, Mastitis, Nipples; also the list of Galactagoques.*
- Ammonium Chloride.
 Calabar Bean.
 Caffein.
 Castor-Oil: topically.

- Gadnol.
 Galega Extract see page 98.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hypophosphites.
 Jaborandi.
 Malt Extract, Dry.
 Mustard Poultice.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
 Strychnine.
 Thyroidin.
 Vanilla.
- Lactation, Excessive.**
 Agaricin.
 Alcohol.
 Atropin.
 Belladonna: internally and locally.
 Camphor and Glycerine.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Conium: internally.
 Electricity.
 Ergot.
 Hempseed Oil.
 Iodides.
 Iodine.
 Mercury.
 Parsley.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Bisulphate.
 Quinine.
 Salvia.
 Tobacco: as poultice.
- Laryngeal Tuberculosis.** — *See also, Phtthisis.*
 Acid lactic.
 Formaldehyde.
 Eucaïn.
 Diodoform.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Iodole.
 Orthoform.
 Sodium Phenol Sulphoricinate see p. 98.
 Sozoiodole salts.
- Laryngismns Stridulus.** — *See also, Croup, Laryngitis.*
 Acetanilide.
 Aconite.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Antipyrine.
 Antispasmin.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Bromides: very usefnl in large doses.
 Bromoform.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloroform: as inhalation to stop spasms.
 Codeine.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Cold Sponging
 Cold Water: dashed in the face.
 Coniine: pushed until physiological action observed.
 Creosote.
 Emetics.
 Ether.
 Gadnol.
 Gelsemium.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold and Sodium Chloride.
 Guaiacol.
 Ipecacuanha: as emetic.
 Lancing Gums.
 Lobelia.
 Mercury Sub-sulphate
 Morphine: hypodermically.
 Musk.
 Nitroglycerine.
 Peronin.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Quinine.
 Spinal Ice-Bag.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Worms, Removal of.
- Laryngitis.**
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Sulpho-anilic.
 Aristol.
 Aseptol.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Chlorophenol.
 Cocaine.
 Eucaïn.
 Ethyl Iodide.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodole.
 Naphthol, Camphorated.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Phenol Sulphoricinate.
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
 Sozoiodole-Zinc.
 Thymol.
- Laryngitis, Acute.** — *See also, Croup, Catarrhal; Laryngismus Stridulus, Pharyngitis.*
 Abstinence from talking, with bland and unirritating, but nutritious diet during attack.
 Acid, Acetic: as inhalation.
 Acid, Sulphurous: as inhalation or spray.
 Aconite.
 Antimon. Pot. Tart.
 Antipyrine: as a spray.
 Benzoin: as inhalation
 Bromides: in full doses.
 Calomel: in small and repeated doses followed by saline purges, also hot mustard foot-bath and demulcent drinks.
 Cocaine
 Copper Sulphate.
 Creosote Spray: in subacute laryngitis.
 Cubeb Cigarettes for hoarseness.
 Dover's Powder.
 Eucaïn.
 Gelsemium.
 Glycerine.
 Inhalations.
 Iodine: as inhalation and counter-irritant over neck.
 Leeches: to larynx or nape of neck.
 Mercury.
 Morphine.
 Oil of Amber.
 Purgatives.
 Quiuine.
 Scarification of Larynx.
 Steam Inhalations.
 Silver Nitrate: as spray.
 Tropicocaine.
 Tracheotomy.
 Veratrum Viride.
 Zinc Chloride.
 Zinc Sulphate: as emetic.
- Laryngitis, Chronic.** — *See also, Cough, Dysphagia, Laryngitis Tuberculosa, Syphilis.*
 Acid, Carbolic: as spray.
 Acid, Sulphurous: as fumigation, inhalation or spray.

- Alum: as gargle.
 Ammonium Chloride: as spray.
 Bismuth: locally by insufflation.
 Ferric Chloride: as spray, or brushed on interior of larynx.
 Gelsemium.
 Glycerine.
 Guaiacum: as lozenges or mixture.
 Inhalation.
 Iodine: as counter-irritant.
 Mercury.
 Morphine: mixed with bismuth or starch as insufflation; most useful when much irritation, as in laryngeal phthisis.
 Silver Nitrate: as solution to interior of larynx.
 Sozoiodole-Zinc.
 Tannin: as gargle or spray.
 Uranium Nitrate: as spray.
- Laryngitis Tuberculosa.**
 Acid, Lactic.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Dijodoform.
 Euphorin.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Maragliano's Serum.
 Menthol.
 Orthoform.
 Resorcin.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
 Sozoiodole-Zinc.
 Sodium Phenolsulphoricinate.
 Tropicocain.
 Xeroform.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Leprosy.**
 Acid, Arsenous.
 Acid, Gynocardic.
 Ammonium Iodide.
 Arsenic Iodide.
 Gaduol.
- Gold.**
 Glycerine.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iron Arsenate.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Oil Chaulmoogra.
 Oil Gnrjun.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Serotherapeutic treatment.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Solution Arsenic and Mercury Iodide.
 Solution Potassa.
 Sulphur Iodide.
- Leucemia.** — See *Leucocythemia*.
- Leucocythemia.**
 Arsenic.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Glycerophosphates.
 Hypophosphites.
 Iron.
 Phosphorus.
- Leucoplakia Buccalis.**
 Balsam Pern.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Pyoktanin.
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
 Tannoform.
- Leucorrhœa.** — See also, *Endometritis*, *Uterine Ulceration*, *Vaginitis*.
 Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic: as injection.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Nitric, and Citrona.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Alkalies.
 Aloes.
 Alum: as injection.
 Aluminum Sulphate.
 Ammonio-Ferric Alum.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Arsenic.
 Bael Fruit.
 Balsam of Peru: internally.
 Balsam of Tolu: internally.
 Belladonna; as pessary, for over-secretion and pain.
 Bismuth: as injection or pessary.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Blister.
 Borax: as injection.
 Calcium Phosphate.
 Cimicifuga.
 Cocculus Indicus.
 Cold Sponging.
 Copaiba.
 Copper Sulphate: as injection.
 Creosote.
 Dry Red Wine.
 Ergot.
 Formaldehyde.
 Glycerine.
 Hamamelis.
 Helenin.
 Hematoxylin.
 Hot Sitz Bath or Vaginal Injections of hot water: if due to uterine congestion.
 Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
 Hydrastis: locally.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform: as local application, alone or mixed with tannic acid.
 Iron Chloride.
 Iron Iodide.
 Iron Sulphate.
 Lead salts.
 Lime Water.
 Monsel's Solution.
 Myrrh: internally.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Pulsatilla.
 Pyoktanin.
 Quercus.
 Phosphate of Calcium: internally.
 Potassium Bicarbonate dilute solution as injection.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Chloride.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Resorcin.
 Saffron.
 Silver Oxide.
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
 Spinal Ice-Bag.
 Sumbul.
 Tannin; as injection or suppository.
 Tannoform.

- Thymol.
Zinc Sulphate.
- Lichen.**
Aconite.
Alkalies.
Arsenic.
Calomel.
Cantharides.
Chloroform.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Glycerine.
Glycerite of Aloes.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Liquor Carbonis detergens.
Mercury: locally.
Naftalan
Potassium Cyanide.
Silver Nitrate: solution locally.
Strontium Iodide.
Sulphides.
Sulphur.
Tar Ointment.
Thymol.
Warm Baths.
- Lipoma.**—*See Tumors.*
- Lips, Cracked.**—*See also. Fissures.*
Adeps Lanae.
Ichthyol.
Lead Nitrate.
Orthoform.
- Lithemia.**—*See also. Lithiasis, Calculus, Dyspepsia, Gout.*
Acid, Benzoic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Salicylic.
Alkalies.
Arsenic.
Calcium Benzoate.
Colchicum.
Formin
Hippurates.
Ichthalbin.
Lithium Carbonate.
Lycetol.
Lysidine.
Magnesium Carbonate.
Methyl Salicylate.
Oil Wintergreen.
Piperazine.
Piperidine Bitartrate.
Potassium Acetate.
Potassium Carbonate.
- Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Permanganate.
Saliformin.
Sodium Benzoate.
Sodium Borate.
Sodium Carbonate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Solution Potassa.
Strontium Lactate.
Strontium Salicylate.
- Liver: Cirrhosis, Congestion, Diseases of.**—*See Hepatic Cirrhosis, Congestion, Diseases.*
- Locomotor Ataxia.**
Acetanilid.
Acid, Nitro-hydrochloric.
Amyl Nitrite.
Antipyrine.
Belladonna,
Calabar Bean.
Cannabis Indica.
Chloride of Gold.
Damiana.
Dionin.
Electricity.
Ergot.
Exalgine.
Gaduol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hyoscyamus.
Mercurio-iodo-hemol.
Mercury Bichloride.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine.
Neurodin.
Phenacetin.
Phosphorus.
Physostigma.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Bichromate.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide: for syphilitic taint
Silver Nitrate.
Silver Oxide.
Silver Phosphate.
Sodium Hypophosphite.
Sodium Salicylate.
Solamin.
Spermine.
Strychnine.
Suspension.
Triphenin.
- Lumbago.**—*See also, Myalgia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia.*
Acetanilid.
Acid, Carbolic: hypodermically.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite: small doses internally, and liniment locally.
Actæa racemosa.
Acupuncture.
Ammonium Chloride.
Antipyrine.
Aquapuncture: sometimes very useful.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Camphor Monohromated.
Capsicum: locally.
Cautery.
Chloroform: liniment.
Cimicifuga: sometimes very useful internally.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Electricity.
Emplastra.
Ether Spray.
Eucalyptus Oil: as liniment.
Faradization.
Foot-bath and Dover's Powder
Galvanism.
Guaco.
Gaduol.
Gnarana: in large doses.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hot Douche or Hot Poultice.
Ice: rubbed over back.
Ice-bag or Ether Spray to loins: if hot applications fail.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodides.
Ironing Back with laundry iron, skin being protected by cloth or paper.
Lead Plaster.
Massage.
Meuthol.
Morphine: hypodermically.
Mustard or Capsicum: plaster or blister over painful spot.
Neurodin.
Nitrate of Potassium.
Oil Turpentine.

- Oleoresin Capsicum.
 Phenacetin and Salol:
 of each 5 grn.(0.3grm.)
 Pitch: plaster.
 Potassium Salicylate.
 Poultrices.
 Quinine.
 Quinine Salicylate.
 Rhus Toxicodendron.
 Sodium Glycerophosphate,
 subeutaneously.
 Sulphur.
 Thermodin.
 Triphenin.
 Turkish Bath.
 Turpentine Oil: internally
 and locally.
 Veratrum Viride.
- Lupus.**
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Cinnamic.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Pyrogallic.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Alumnaol.
 Aristol.
 Arsenic.
 Arsenic Iodide.
 Blisters.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Calcium Lithio-Carbonate.
 Calomel.
 Cantharidin.
 Caustery.
 Chaulmoogra Oil.
 Chrysarobin.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Creosote.
 Europhen.
 Formaldehyde.
 Gaduol.
 Galvano-Cantery.
 Glycerine.
 Gold Chloride.
 Guaiacol.
 Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate.
 Ichthabin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine: in glycerine.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Iron Arsenate.
 Lead Lotion.
 Mercuric Nitrate.
 Mercury Binioidide.
 Mercury: internally
 and locally.
 Mercurio-Iodo-Hemol.
 Naftalan.
- Naphtol.
 Phosphorus.
 Plumbic Nitrate.
 Potassium Cantharidate.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Resorcin.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Acetate.
 Sodium Ethylate.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Solution Arsenic and
 Mercury Iodide.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Starch. Iodized.
 Sulphur Iodide: externally.
 Thiosinamine.
 Thyroidin.
 Zinc Chloride.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Lymphangitis.** — *See*
also, Bubo.
 Acid, Picric.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Belladonna.
 Gaduol.
 Ichthabin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Lead.
 Lime, Sulphurated
 Quinine
 Salicin.
- Malaria** — *See also,*
Intermittent Fever.
Remittent Fever.
 Acid. Arsenous, and
 Arsenites.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Hydrofluoric.
 Acid, Picric.
 Ammonium Fluoride.
 Ammonium Picrate.
 Anarcotine.
 Antipyrine.
 Apol.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Bebeerine.
 Benzanilide.
 Berberine.
 Berberine Carbouate.
 Calomel.
 Cinchona alkaloids
 and salts.
 Eucalyptol.
 Enquinine.
 Gentian.
 Guaiacol.
 Hydrastis.
 Iodine.
 Iron.
 Iron Arseniate and
- Ammonium Citrate,
 subeutaneously.
 Iron and Quinine Citrate.
 Manganese.
 Manganese Sulphate.
 Methylene Blue.
 Mercury
 Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate,
 Piperine.
 Potassium Citrate.
 Quinine.
 Quinoidine.
 Salicin.
 Salicylates.
 Sodium Chloride.
 Sodium Fluoride.
 Solution Potassium
 Arsenite.
 Warburg's Tincture.
- Mania** — *See also, De-*
lirium. Insanity,
Puerperal Mania.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic.
 Acid, Valerianic.
 Actæa Racemosa.
 Alcohol.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Anesthetics.
 Apomorphine: in
 emetic dose.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna: useful.
 Blisters.
 Bromides.
 Camphor.
 Cannabis Indiaea.
 Chloral: in full dose if
 kidneys are healthy.
 Chloral and Camphor.
 Chloroform: for in-
 somnia.
 Cimicifuga: in cases
 occurring after con-
 finement, not due to
 permanent causes.
 Cold Douche: to head
 while body is im-
 mersed in hot water.
 Coniine: alone or with
 morphine.
 Croton Oil: as purga-
 tive.
 Daturine.
 Digitalis: in acute and
 chronic mania, es-
 pecially when com-
 plicated with gene-
 ral paralysis and
 epilepsy.

- Dionine
 Duboisine: as calmative.
 Ergot: in recurrent mania.
 Ether: in maniacal paroxysms.
 Galvanism: to head and to cervical sympathetic.
 Gamboge.
 Gelsemium: when much motor excitement and wakefulness.
 Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
 Hyoseyamine or Hyoscyamus: in hallucinations and hypochondriasis.
 Irou
 Morphine.
 Opium: alone or with tartar emetic.
 Paraldehyde.
 Physostigma
 Potassium Bromide.
 Scopolamine: as a soporific.
 Stramonium.
 Sulfonal: as a hypnotic.
 Veratrum Viride.
 Wet Pack
 Zinc Phosphide
- Marasmus.— *See Adynamia, Cachexia, Emaciation, etc.*
- Mastitis. — *See also, Abscess, Lactation.*
- Aconite.
 Ammonium Chloride: as lotion locally.
 Arnica.
 Belladonna: locally as liniment or ointment.
 Breast-pump.
 Calcium Sulphide: internally if abscess is forming.
 Camphor.
 Chloral Hydrate: Poul-tice.
 Conium
 Digitalis Infusion: locally as fomentation.
 Friction: with oil.
 Galvanism.
 Hyoseyamus as plas-
 ter to relieve pain-
 ful distention from
 milk.
 Ice.
 Ichthyol topically:
 one of the best re-
 medies.
 Iodine.
 Jaborandi.
 Mercury and Mor-
 phine Oleate: locally
 in mammary abscess.
 Phytolacca: to arrest
 inflammation, local
 application.
 Plaster: to support
 and compress mam-
 ma.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Salines.
 Stramonium: fresh
 leaves as poultice.
 Tartar Emetic: in
 small doses frequently
 repeated at com-
 mencement.
 Tobacco Leaves: as
 poultice.
- Measles. — *For Se-
 quele, see Bronchi-
 tis, Cough, Ophthal-
 mia, Otorrhea, Pneu-
 monia, etc.*
- Acid, Carbolic: inter-
 nally at commence-
 ment.
 Aconite.
 Adeps Lanæ.
 Ammonium Acetate.
 Ammonium Carbo-
 nate.
 Antimony.
 Calcium Sulphide.
 Camphor.
 Cold Affusion.
 Digitalis.
 Equinine.
 Fat.
 Iodine.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Jaborandi.
 Mustard Bath: when
 retrocession of rash.
 Packing.
 Potassium Bromide:
 when sleeplessness.
 Potassium Chlorate:
 in adynamic cases.
 Pulsatilla.
 Purgatives.
 Quinine.
 Triphenin.
- Veratrum Viride.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Melancholia. — *See
 also, Hypochondri-
 asis, Hysteria, In-
 sanity.*
- Acid, Hydrocyanic.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochlo-
 ric after meals: if
 associated with ox-
 aluria.
 Alcohol.
 Arsenic: in aged per-
 sons along with opi-
 um.
 Belladonna.
 Bromides.
 Caffeine.
 Camphor
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chloral Hydrate: as
 hypnotic.
 Chloroform: for in-
 somnia.
 Cimicifuga: in puerp-
 eral or uterine de-
 spondency.
 Cocaine
 Colchicum.
 Colocynth.
 Dionine.
 Galvanism.
 Gold.
 Ignatia.
 Iron.
 Morphine.
 Musk.
 Nitrous Oxide.
 Opium: in small do-
 ses especially useful.
 Paraldehyde.
 Phosphorus.
 Thyroïdin.
 Turkish Bath.
 Valerian: in hysteri-
 cal and suicidal cases.
 Zinc Phosphide.
- Menière's Disease.
- Bromalin.
 Bromides.
 Bromipin.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Gelsemium.
 Quinine
 Sodium Salicylate.
- Meningitis, Cere-
 bral, Spinal and
 Cerebro-Spinal. —

See also, Meningitis, Tubercular.

Aconite.
 Alcohol.
 Ammonium Carb-
 onate.
 Antimony: in cerebro-
 spinal meningitis.
 Belladonna.
 Blister to nape of neck
 in early stage, to
 prevent effusion; al-
 so in comatose state.
 Bromides and Chloral:
 to allay nervous
 symptoms
 Bryonia: when effu-
 sion.
 Calomel with Opium:
 in early stages.
 Cold Baths.
 Digitalis.
 Ergot.
 Gelsemium.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Ice-bag to head.
 Iodide of Potassium.
 Jalap.
 Leeches: to nape of
 neck.
 Mercury: as ointment
 or internally.
 Milk Diet: in second
 stage.
 Opium: in small do-
 ses. alone or with
 tartar emetic.
 Phosphorus: in chro-
 nic meningitis.
 Pilocarpine.
 Pulsatilla: in acute
 cases.
 Purgatives: at com-
 mencement; calomel
 and jalap most use-
 ful.
 Spermine.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Quinine: contraindi-
 cated in acute stage.
 Veratrum Viride.
 Venesection: in early
 stage of sthenic cas-
 es. if aconite or
 veratrum viride is
 not at hand; also
 when much excite-
 ment.

**Meningitis, Tubercu-
 lar.**

Croton Oil.
 Iodine.

Magnesium Carbo-
 nate.

Mercury.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Purgatives.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Turpentine Oil.

**Menorrhagia and
 Metrorrhagia.**
 — *See also, Amenor-
 rhea, Hemorrhage,
 Uterine Tumors.*

Acid, Gallic: very use-
 ful.
 Acid, Pyrogallic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Acid, Sulphuric: when
 due to fibroid or po-
 lypus.
 Actæa Racemosa.
 Aloes: as adjuvant to
 iron.

Ammonium Acetate.
 Ammonium Chloride:
 for headache.

Arsenic: with iron.
 Atropine.
 Berberine.

Bromides.
 Calcium Phosphate:
 in anemia.
 Cannabis Indica: so-
 metimes very useful.
 Cimicifuga.

Cinnamon Oil: when
 erigeron is not at
 hand, in oozing flow.

Coniine.
 Creosote.
 Digitalis: sometimes
 useful

Dry Cups over Sac-
 rum: if due to con-
 gestion

Ergot: most useful.
 Ferri Perchloridum.
 Guaiacum.

Hamamelis: useful.
 Hot Water Bag: to
 dorsal and lumbar
 vertebrae.

Hydrargyri Perchlo-
 ridum.

Hydrastine Hydro-
 chlorate.

Hydrastinine Hydro-
 chlorate.
 Hydrastis.

Ice: to spine.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform.
 Ipecacuanha: in eme-

tic doses in evening,
 followed by acidu-
 lated draught in
 morning.

Lemons.
 Magnesium Sulphate:
 sometimes useful.

Mercury Bichloride.
 Monsel's Solution.
 Oil Erigeron.

Opium.
 Phosphates.
 Potassium Chlorate.

Quinine
 Rhus Aromatica.
 Rne.

Savin.
 Senega.
 Stypticin

Silver Oxide.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Tannin

Urtica Urens.
 Vinca Major.

Menstrual Disorders.
 — *See also, Amenor-
 rhea, Dysmenor-
 rhea, Climacteric
 Disorders.*

Aconite.
 Aloes.
 Cimicifuga.

Cocculus Indicus.
 Ergot.
 Eumenol see page 98.

Hydrastis.
 Opium.
 Ovaria.

Pulsatilla.

Mentagra.

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Sulphuric: with
 glycerine.

Arsenic.
 Canada Balsam.
 Cod-Liver Oil.

Copper: locally. as
 lotion.

Epilation.
 Goa Powder.
 Iodide of Sulphur.

Iodine.
 Mercury.
 Oil of Turpentine.

Oleate, Bichloride, or
 Nitrate of Mercury:
 as ointment or loti-
 on.

Petroleum.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Tr. Iodine, Compound.

Zinc and Copper Sul-

- phate.
Zinc Chloride.
- Mercurial Cachexia.**
Gadnol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hemogallol.
Iodine and Iodides.
Iodipin.
Iodo-hemol.
- Meteorism.** — *See Tympanites.*
- Metritis (Para- and Peri-).** — *See also, Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Metritis.*
- Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Nitric.
Aconite.
Aloes: enema.
Creosote.
Ergotin.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Hydrargyri Bichloridum.
Ichthyol.
Iodine.
Iodipin.
Iodoform.
Mercury Bichloride.
Nitrate of Silver.
Opium: as suppository or enema.
Potassa Fusa.
Potassium Iodide.
Poultices.
Saline Laxatives.
Saline Mineral Waters.
Silver Nitrate.
Soziodole salts.
Turpentine Oil.
Turpentine Stnipes.
- Migraine.** — *See also, Hemicrania.*
Acetanilid.
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconitine.
Antipyrin.
Amyl Nitrite.
Caffeine.
Cannabis Indica.
Camphor, Monobromated.
Croton Chloral.
Eucalyptol.
Exalgin.
- Ferropyrine.
Gelseminine.
Gold Bromide.
Guarana.
Ichthyol.
Methylene Blne.
Neurodin.
Phenacetin.
Picrotoxin.
Potassium Bromide with Caffeine.
Sodium Salicylate.
Triphenin.
- Miliary Fever.**
Aconite.
Zinc Oxide.
- Mitral Disease.** — *See Heart Affections.*
- Mollities Ossium.** — *See Bone Diseases, Rachitis.*
- Morphine Habit.** — *See Opium Habit.*
- Mouth, Sore.** — *See also, Aphthæ, Cancerum Oris, Gums, Parotitis, Ptyalism, Stomatitis, Toothache, Tongue.*
Acetanilid.
Acid, Boric.
Acid, Citric.
Potassium Permanganate.
Pyoktanin.
Salvia.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Bisulphate.
Sodium Borate.
Sodium Thiosulphate.
Soziodole-Sodium.
Zinc Acetate.
- Mumps.** — *See Parotitis.*
- Musæ Volitantes.**
Alteratives, and Correction of anomalies of refraction.
Mercury.
Blue Pill: in biliousness.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iron Perchloride: in
- anemia and climacteric.
Valerian.
- Myalgia.** — *See also, Pleurodynia, Lumbago.*
Acupuncture.
Aquapuncture.
Ammonium Chloride.
Arnica: internally and locally.
Belladonna Liniment: locally.
Belladonna Plaster.
Camphor-Chloral.
Camphor Liniment.
Camphor, Monobromated.
Chloroform Liniment: with friction.
Cimicifuga.
Clove Oil: added to liniment, as a counterirritant.
Diaphoretics.
Electricity.
Ether.
Exalgin.
Friction.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gelseminine.
Gelsemium: large doses.
Ichthyol.
Iodides.
Iodine.
Massage, or good rubbing, very necessary.
Oil Cajuput.
Opium.
Packing.
Potassium Acetate or Citrate.
Poultices: hot as can be borne.
Salicylates.
Salol.
Triphenin.
Veratrine: externally.
Xanthoxylum: Internally and externally.
- Myelitis.** — *See also, Meningitis, Spinal; Paralysis.*
Barium Chloride.
Belladonna.
Electricity: in chronic cases.
Ergot.
Gaduol.

Galvanism.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hydrotherapy.
Iodides.
Iodole.
Iodopin.
Massage.
Mercury.
Phosphorus: in paraplegia from excessive venery.
Pierotoxin.
Silver Nitrate: useful.
Spermine.
Strychnine.

Myocarditis. — *See Heart Affections.*

Myopia.

Atropine.
Extraction of lens.
Glasses.

Myringitis. — *See Ear Affections.*

Myxedema. — *See also, Goiter.*

Arsenic.
Iodothyrene.
Iron Salts.
Jaborandi
Nitroglycerine.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Stryehnine Salts.
Thyroidin (dried).
Thyroidin Notkin.

Nails, Ingrowing.

Alum.
Dijodoform.
Ferri Perchloridum.
Ferri Persulphas.
Glycerine.
Iodoform
Iodole.
Lead Carbonate
Liquor Potassa.
Plumbi Nitras.
Pyoktanin.
Silver Nitrate.
Soziodole-Sodium.
Tanuin.

Narcotism.

Apomorphine Hydrochlorate.
Atropine.

Caffeine.
Emetics.
Exercise.
Galvanism.
Stryehnine.

Nasal Diseases. — *See also, Acne, Catarrh, Epistaxis, Hay Fever, Influenza, Ozena Polypus, Sneezing.* ;

Acid. Tannic: with glycerine.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid. Trichloroacetic.
Alum.
Aluminium Aceto-tartrate.
Aluminium Tanno-tartrate.
Arsenic.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Camphor.
Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
Cocaine Carbolate.
Diaphtheriu.
Eucaine Hydrochlorate.
Gaduol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Holocaine Hydrochlorate.
Hydrogen Dioxide.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate
Ichthyol.
Iodopin.
Iodoform.
Iodole.
Menthol.
Naphthol.
Orthoform.
Potassium Iodide.
Pulsatilla.
Pyoktanin.
Resorein.
Sanguinarine.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Borate, Neutral.
Soziodole salts.
Suprarcnal gland.
Tropacocaine.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Oxide.

Nasal Polypus. — *See also, Polypus.*

Ichthyol.

Nausea. — *See also, Dyspepsia, Headache, Biliousness, Sea-Sickness, Vomiting, Vomiting of Pregnancy.*

Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Sulphuric.
Acid, Tartaric.
Aconite.
Ammonio-Citrate of Iron.
Belladonna.
Bismuth.
Calomel.
Calumba.
Cerium Oxalate.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Cocaine
Coeculus Indicus: in violent retching without vomiting.
Codeine.
Coffee.
Creosote.
Electricity.
Ether.
Hoffmann's Anodyne: when due to excessive use of tobacco.
Ice.
Ingluvia.
Iodine.
Ipecacuanha: in sickness of pregnancy and chronic alcoholism; very small dose, 1 minim (0.06 cc) of wine.
Kumyss.
Lead Acetate.
Leeches.
Lime Water.
Liquor Potassa.
Magnesium Carbonate
Mentha Oil.
Menthol.
Mercury.
Morphine.
Nux Vomica.
Nutmeg.
Orexine: when with lack of appetite.
Papain.
Pepper.
Peppermint.
Pepsin.
Pimento.
Pulsatilla; in gastric catarrh.

- Salicin.
Spt Nucis Juglandis.
Strychnine.
- Necrosis.**—*See Caries, Bone Disease, Syphilis, Scrophulosis.*
- Neoplasms.**—*See Tumors.*
- Nephritis, Acute.**—*See also, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease.*
- Acid. Gallic.
Aconite: at commencement.
Alkalies.
Ammonium Acetate.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Aqua Calcis.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic.
Belladonna.
Caffeine.
Camphor.
CannabisIndica: as diuretic, especially in hematuria.
Cantharides: one minim (0.06 cc) of tincture every three hours, to stop hematuria after acute symptoms have subsided.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Copaiba.
Croton Liniment.
Cytisus Scoparius.
Digitalis: as diuretic.
Elaterium.
Eucalyptus: given cautiously.
Fuchsine.
Hyoscyamus.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthylol: externally.
Incisions.
Iron.
Jaborandi.
Juniper.
Lead.
Liquor Ammonii Acetatis.
Liquor Potassæ.
Methylene Blue.
Nitroglycerine.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Bitartrate.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide.
Potassium Sulphate.
Poultices: over loins,
- very useful.
Senega.
Strontium Bromide.
Strontium Lactate.
Tannalbin.
Tannin.
Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.
Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi.
Turkish Baths.
Turpentine Oil: one minim every two to four hours.
Urea.
Urophcrin.
Warm Baths.
- Nervous Affections.**
—*See also, Diabetes, Hemicrania; Headache, Nervous; Hemiplegia, Hysteria, Insomnia, Locomotor Ataxia, Mania, Melancholia, Myelitis, Neuralgia, Neurasthenia, Neuritis, Nervousness, Paralysis, Paralysis Agitans, Spinal Paralysis, etc.*
- Acid, Hypophosphorous.
Acid, Valerianic.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic.
Bromalin.
Bromipin.
Bromo-hemol.
Caffeine
Cæsium and Rubidium and Ammonium Bromide.
Cocaine.
Cupro-hemol.
Exalgin.
Ferropyrine.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hyoscine.
Hyoscyamine.
Iodipin.
Neurodin.
Nux Vomica.
Opium.
Picrotoxin.
Phosphorus.
Physostigma.
Potassium Bromide.
Santonin.
Silver Chloride.
Silver colloidal.
- Silver Phosphate.
Sodium Arsenate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Solanine.
Spermine.
Triphenin.
Valerianates.
Zinc Sulphate.
Zinc Valerianate.
- Nervous Exhaustion.**
— *See Adynamia, Neurasthenia.*
- Nervousness.**— *See also, Insomnia, Irritability.*
- Aconite: one minim of tincture at bedtime for restlessness and fidgets.
Ammonium Chloride.
Argenti Phosphas.
Bromalin.
Bromide of Potassium: over-work and worry.
Bromo-hemol.
Caffeine: where much debility.
Camphor.
Chamomile.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Cold Sponging.
Conium.
Cupro-hemol.
Electricity.
Ergot.
Ether.
Hops: internally, and as pillow.
Hydrargyri Perchlorid.
Ignatia.
Lime salts.
Massage.
Morphine Valerianate.
Musk: in uterine derangements.
Opium.
Phosphorus.
Pulsatilla: tincture.
Resorcine.
Rest-Cure.
Simulo: tincture.
Sodium-Bromide.
Spermine.
Strontium Bromide.
Strychnine.
Sumbul: in pregnancy, and after acute illness.

- Suprarenal Gland.
Sweet Spirit of Nitro.
Valerian.
Zinc Phosphate.
- Neuralgia.**— *See also, Gastralgia, Hemis-
crania, Hepatalgia, Otalgia, Ovarian
Neuralgia, Sciatica, Tic Douloureux, etc.*
- Acetanilid.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Perosmic
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Valerianic.
Aconite: locally.
Aconitine as ointment
Acupuncture.
Adeps Lauæ.
Agathin
Alcohol.
Ammonium Chloride:
one-half dram (2.0
gm.) doses.
Ammonium Picrate.
Ammonium Valeria-
nate.
Amyl Nitrite.
Anesthetics.
Aniline.
Antipyrine.
Antiseptic Oils.
Aquapuncture.
Arsenic.
Atropine: as liniment,
or hypodermically
near the nerve.
Auro-Terchlor.
Belladonna.
Bebecra Bark or Be-
beerine.
Berberine.
Bismuth Valerianate.
Blisters
Bromides.
Butyl-Chloral Hy-
drate: for neuralgia
of fifth nerve.
Cactus Graudiflorus:
tincture.
Caffeine.
Camphor, Carbolated.
Camphor, Monobro-
mated
Cannabis Indica.
Capsicum: locally.
Carbon, Disulphide.
Cautery.
Chamomile.
Chaulmoogra Oil.
Chelidonium.
Chloralamide.
Chloral-Ammonia.
- Chlorethyl Spray.
Chloral and Camphor:
eqn 1 parts, locally
applied.
Chloral and Morphine.
Chloral-Menthol.
Chlorate of Potassi-
um: in facial neural-
gia.
Chloroform: locally,
and by inhalation,
when pain is very
severe.
Cimicifuga: in neural-
gia or fifth nerve, and
ovarian neuralgia.
Cocaine.
Codeine.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Colchicine.
Colchicum.
Coniine Hydrobro-
mate.
Conium.
Counter-Irritation.
Creosote.
Cupri-Ammonii Sul-
phas.
Digitalis.
Dioniu.
Dogwood, Jamaica.
Electricity.
Epispastics.
Ergot in visceral neu-
ralgia.
Ether.
Ethyl Chloride.
Eserine.
Eucalyptol.
Euquinine.
Euphorin.
Exalgin.
Ferric Perchloride.
Ferro-Manganates.
Ferropyrine.
Freezing Parts: with
ether or rhigolene
spray.
Gaduol: as nerve-tonic
and alterative.
Galvanism.
Gelsemium.
Gelseminine.
Gold and Sodium Chlo-
ride.
Glycerinophosphates.
Guaiacol: locally.
Gnethol.
Hyoscyamus.
Ichthyol: as alterative
and hematinic.
Ignatia: in hysterical
and in intercostal
neuralgia.
- Iodides: especially
when nocturnal.
Iodoform.
Kataphoresis.
Massage.
Menthol.
Methacetin.
Methyl Chloride.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine: hypodermi-
cally.
Mustard: poultice.
Narceine.
Neurodin.
Nickel.
Nitroglycerine.
Nux Vomica: in visce-
ral neuralgia.
Oil, Croton
Oil, Mustard.
Oil of Cloves: locally.
Oil, Peppermint.
Oleoresin Capsicum.
Opium.
Peppermint: locally.
Peronin.
Phenacetin.
Phenocoll Hydrochlo-
rate.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Arsenite
Solution.
Potassium Bichrom-
ate.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Cyanide.
Potassium Salicylate.
Pulsatilla
Pyoktanin.
Pyramidon.
Pyranthin.
Pyrethrum: as masti-
catory.
Quinine Salicylate.
Rubefacients.
Salicin.
Salophen.
Salol.
Sodium Dithio-salicy-
late. Bcta.
Sodium Salicylate.
Sodium Sulphosalicy-
late.
Specific Remedies: if
due to scrofula or
syphilis.
Spinal Ice-bag.
Stavesacre.
Stramonium.
Strychnine.
Sumbul: sometimes
very useful.
Thermo-cautery.
Thermodin.

- Triphenin.
Tonga.
Turkish Bath.
Turpentine Oil.
Valerian.
Veratrine.
Vibration.
Wet Pack.
Zinc Cyanide.
Zinc Valerianate.
- Neurasthenia.** — *See also, Adynamia, Exhaustion, Gout, Hysteria, Spinal Irritation.*
- Arsenic.
Bromalin.
Bromipin.
Bromo-hemol.
Codeine.
Cocaine.
Gaduol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Gold.
Hypophosphites.
Methylene Bine.
Orexine: as appetizer, etc.
Phosphorus.
Potassium Bromide.
Spermine.
Strychnine.
Sambal.
Zinc Oxide.
- Neuritis.** — *See also, Alcoholism, Neuralgia, Spinal Irritation.*
- Acetanilid.
Arsenic
Benzanilid.
Gold.
Mercury
Potassium Iodide.
Salicylates.
Strychnine.
- Naevus.** — *See also, Tumors, Warts.*
- Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Trichloroacetic.
Aluminium Sulphate.
Antimony Tartaratum.
Chloral Hydrate.
Collodion.
Creosote.
Croton Oil.
Electrolysis.
- Galvano-Cautery.
Hydrargyri Bichloridum
Ichthyol: topically.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Iodine: paint.
Iron Chloride.
Liquor Plumbi.
Nitrate of Mercury.
Acid.
Potassium Nitrate.
Scarification
Sodium Ethylate.
Tannin.
Trioxymethylene.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Iodide
Zinc Nitrate.
- Nightmare.**
- Bromide of Potassium
Bromalin.
Camphor Water.
- Night-Sweats.** — *See also, Perspiration, Phthisis, etc.*
- Acid, Acetic: as a lotion.
Acid, Agaric.
Acid, Camphoric.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Sulphuric, diluted.
Agariciu.
Alum.
Atropine.
Chloral Hydrate.
Ergotin.
Homatropine Hydrobromate.
Iron Sulphate.
Lead Acetate.
Picrotoxin.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Potassium Ferrocyanide.
Potassium Tellurate.
Salvia Tincture.
Silver Oxide.
Sodium Tellurate.
Sulfonal.
Thallium Acetate.
Zinc Oleate.
Zinc Sulphate.
- Nipples, Sore.** — *See also, Lactation, Mastitis.*
- Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carbolic,
- Acid, Picric: fissures.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Acid, Tannic.
Alcohol: locally.
Arnica.
Balsam of Pern.
Balsam of Tolu.
Benzoin.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Borax: saturated solution locally.
Brandy and Water.
Breast-pump.
Catechu.
Chloral Hydrate Poultice.
Cocaine Solution (4 grn to the ounce (0.25:30 cc.): applied and washed off before nursing, if breast is very painful.
Collodion.
Ferrous Subsulphate: locally.
Ichthyol: when indurated.
India Rubber.
Lead Nitrate.
Lead Tannate.
Lime Water.
Nirvanine.
Orthoforme.
Potassium Chlorate.
Rhatany: one part extract to 15 of cacao butter.
Silver Nitrate.
Sozoiodole salts.
Tannin, Glycerite of.
Yolk of Egg.
Zinc Oxide.
Zinc Shield.
- Nodes.** — *See also, Exostosis, Periostitis.*
- Acid, Arsenious.
Arsen-hemol.
Cadmium Iodide.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Iodipin.
Mercury Oleate: with morphine, locally.
Potassium Iodide: internally and externally.
Stramonium Leaves: as poultice.
- Nose-bleed.** — *See Epistaxis.*

Nutrition, Defective.
— See *list of Tonics, Gastric Tonics, etc.*

Nyctalopia.

Amyl Nitrite.
Blisters: small to external canthus.
Quinine.
Strychnine.

Nymphomania.

Acid, Sulphuric.
Anaphrodisiacs.
Bromipin
Bromalin.
Bromide of Potassium: in large doses.
Camphor: in large doses.
Camphor, Monobromated.
Digitalis.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
Lupuline.
Opium.
Sodium Bromide,
Stramonium.
Sulphur: when due to hemorrhoids.
Tobacco: so as to cause nausea; effectual but depressing.

Obesity.

Acid, Hydriodic.
Acids, Vegetable.
Adonis-Estivalis: tincture.
Alkalies.
Alkaline Waters: especially those of Marienbad.
Ammonium Bromide.
Banting's System: living on meat and green vegetables, and avoiding starch, sugars and fats.
Cold Bath.
Diet.
Fucus Vesiculosus.
Iodides.
Iodoform.
Iodole
Laxative Fruits and Purges.
Lemon Juice.
Liq. Potassæ.
Phytolacca.
Pilocarpine Hydro-

chlorate.
Potassium Permanganate.
Saccharin: to replace sugar in diet.
Salines.
Sodium Chloride.
Sulphurous Waters.
Thyroidin.
Turkish Baths.
Vinegar very injurious.

Odontalgia. — See also, Neuralgia.

Acid, Carbolic: a single drop of strong, on cotton wool placed in cavity of tooth.
Acid, Nitric: to destroy exposed nerve.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite: liniment or ointment in facial neuralgia if due to decayed teeth.
Aconitine.
Alum: a solution in nitrous ether locally applied.
Argenti Nitras: the solid applied to the clean cavity and the mouth then gargled.
Arsenic: as caustic to destroy dental nerve.
Belladonna.
Butyl-Chloral: in neuralgic toothache.
Calcium salts.
Camphor: rubbed on gum, or dropped on cotton wool and placed in tooth.
Camphor and Chloral Hydrate: liniment to relieve facial neuralgia
Camphor, Carbolated.
Capsicum: a strong infusion on lint.
Carbon Tetrachloride.
Chamomile.
Chloral: solution in glycerine one in four, or solid, in cotton wool to be applied to the hollow tooth.
Chloral-Camphor.
Chloroform: into ear or tooth on lint; a good liniment with creosote, or injected into

the gum.
Cocaine: the hydrochlorate into a painful cavity.

Colchicum: along with opium in rheumatic odontalgia.
Collodion: mixed with melted crystallized carbolic acid, and put into cavity on cotton wool; first increases, then diminishes, pain

Coniine: solution in alcohol on cotton wool and put into tooth.

Creosote: like carbolic acid.

Croton Oil.

Electricity.

Ethylchloride.

Gelsemium: to relieve the pain of a carious tooth unconnected with any local inflammation.

Ginger.

Ichthyol.

Iodine: painted on to remove tartar on teeth; and in exposure of fang due to atrophy of gum.

Menthol.

Mercury: as alterative and purgative.

Methyl Chloride.

Morphine: subcutaneously injected.

Nitroglycerine.

Nux Vomica.

Oil of Cloves: dropped into the cavity of a hollow tooth.

Opium: dropped into cavity.

Pellitory: chewed.

Potassium Bromide.

Pulsatilla: in rheumatic odontalgia.

Quinine: in full dose.

Resorcin: like creosote.

Sodium Bicarbonate: saturated solution to rinse mouth with.

Tannin: ethereal solution dropped in carious tooth.

Zinc Chloride: to destroy exposed pulp.

- Edema.**— *See Dropsy.*
- Esophageal Affections.**— *See also, Choking, Dysphagia.*
- Anesthetics.
Belladonna.
Conium.
Hyoscyamus.
Silver Nitrate.
- Onychia and Paronychia.**
- Cocaine.
Dijodoform.
Ichthyol.
Iodine.
Iodole.
Morphine.
Pyoktanin.
Sodium Chloride.
Soziodole salts.
Turpentine Oil.
- Onychia.**
- Acid, Carbolic: as local anesthetic.
Alum.
Aluminium Sulphate.
Arsenic.
Chloral Hydrate: locally.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Ferri Perchloridum.
Ferri Persulphas.
Iodoform: locally.
Lead Nitrate.
Mercury: as ointment, alternately with poultrices.
Silver Nitrate: at commencement.
Tannin.
Tar Ointment.
Tartar Emetic.
- Oophoritis.**— *See Ovaritis.*
- Ophthalmia.**— *See also, Blepharitis, Conjunctivitis, Keratitis.*
- Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carbolic: pure, for chronic granulation; excess removed with water.
Acid, Citric: ointment or lemon juice.
Acid, Tannic.
Alum.
Antimony.
- Aristol.
Arsenic.
Atropine.
Boroglyceride (20 to 50 per cent.): applied to chronic granulations.
Calcium Sulphide.
Calomel.
Colchicum.
Copper Sulphate.
Eserine.
Europhen.
Formaldehyde: for purulent ophthalmia.
Hot Compresses.
Ichthyol.
Iodine.
Iodoform.
Iodole.
Jequirity: infusion painted on inner side of eyelids.
Largin.
Lead Acetate.
Lecches: to temples.
Liquor Potassæ.
Mercury.
Mercury Bichloride: as lotion.
Mercury Oxide, Red: as ointment.
Mercury Oxycyanate.
Mydrin.
Naphthol.
Oil of Cade: 1 in 10.
Protargol.
Pulsatilla.
Pyoktanin.
Silver Nitrate.
Soziodole-Sodium.
Strontium Iodide.
Sulphur: insufflation for diphtheritic conjunctivitis.
Tartar Emetic: as counter-irritant.
Zinc Acetate.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Oxide.
Zinc Sulphate.
- Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**— *See Ophthalmia.*
- Opium Habit.**
- Ammonium Valerianate.
Atropine.
Bromo-hemol.
Bromalin.
Bromipin.
Bromides.
- Cannabis Indica.
Capsicum.
Chloral Hydrate.
Cocaine.
Codeine.
Conium.
Cupro-hemol.
Dionine very useful.
Duboisine.
Eserine
Gelsemium.
Gold and Sodium Chloride.
Hyoscyne Hydrobromate.
Iron.
Nitroglycerin.
Paraldehyde.
Spartine Sulphate.
Sodium Bromide.
Strychnine.
Zinc Oxide.
- Orchitis.**— *See also, Epididymitis.*
- Ammonium Chloride.
Anemonin.
Belladonna.
Calomel.
Guaiacol.
Ichthyol.
Iodine.
Iodole.
Iodoform.
Mercury Oleate.
Morphine.
Pulsatilla.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Strapping.
Tartar Emetic
- Osteomalacia.**— *See also, Bone Diseases.*
- Baths.
Cinchona Preparations
Cod-liver Oil.
Glycerinophosphates.
Iron Preparations.
Ovariin.
Phosphorus.
Phosphates, especially Calcium Phosphates.
- Osteomyelitis.**— *See also, Bone Diseases.*
- Europhen.
Soziodole-Mercury.
- Otalgia.**— *See also, Otitis.*
- Aconite.
Atropine.

Brucine.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cocaiue.
Glycerine.
Oil Almonds.
Opium.
Pulsatilla.
Tincture Opium.

Otitis. — *See also,*
Otalgia.

Acid, Carbolic.
Aconite
Alumuol.
Aristol.
Atropine
Creosote.
Cocaiue.
Creolin.
Diaphtheriu.
Europhen
Ichthyol: in otitis
media.
Iodole
Naphtol.
Potassium Permanga-
nate
Pulsatilla Tincture.
Pyoktanin.
Resorcin.
Retinol.
Salol
Soziodole salts.
Styrone.
Thyroidin.

Otorrhea. — *See also,*
Otitis.

Acid, Boric.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite.
Alcohol.
Alum: insuffiation.
Arsenic.
Cadmium: locally.
Cadmium Sulphate.
Caustic.
Chloral Hydrate.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Cotton Wool.
Creosote.
Diaphtherin.
Gaduol.
Hydrastie Hydro-
chlorate.
Hydrogen Peroxide
Iodide: two grn. to
the ounce (0.12--30.0
cc.) locally.
Iodipin.
Iodole.

Iodoform.
Lead Acetate.
Lead Lotions.
Lime Water.
Liquor Soda: locally
when discharge is
fetid.
Mercury, Brown, Ci-
trine Ointment.
Permanganate of Po-
tassium: as injection
or spray.
Pyoktanin.
Quinine.
Resorcin.
Silver Nitrate: locally.
Soziodole-Sodium.
Soziodole-Zinc.
Sulphocarbolates.
Tannin, Glycerite of:
very useful.
Zinc Sulphate.

Ovarian Diseases.

Atropine.
Bromo-hemol.
Bromipin.
Bromides.
Codeine.
Conium.
Glycerinophosphates.
Ichthyol.
Ovariin.

Ovarian Neuralgia.

— *See also, Dysmen-
orrhœa. Neuralgia,
Ovaritis.*

Ammonium Chloride.
Atropine.
Camphor, Monobro-
mated.
Cannabis Indica.
Codeine.
Conium.
Dionin.
Gelsemium.
Gold and Sodium
Chloride.
Nenrodin.
Opium.
Tripheniu.
Zinc Valerianate.

Ovaritis.

Anemonin.
Belladonna.
Camphor.
Caunabis Indica.
Conium.
Gold.

Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Mercury.
Opium.
Ovariin.
Tartar Emetic: as
ointment.
Turpentine Oil: as
counter-irritant.

Oxaluria.

Acid, Lactic
Acids, Mineral.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Nitrohydrochlo-
ric.
Calcium Carbonate.
Mineral Water.
Wildungen, Helmen-
quelle.
Zinc Sulphate.

Ozena. — *See also, Ca-
tarrh, Chronic, Na-
sal.*

Acetate of Ammoni-
um.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Alum: as powder or
wash.
Aluminium Acetotar-
trate.
Alummol.
Aristol.
Bichromate of Potas-
sium.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Bismuth Subnitrate.
Boroglyceride.
Bromine: as inhalation.
Calcium Chloride.
Calomel Snuff.
Carbolate of Iodine.
Chlorinated Lime or
Chlorinated Soda:
injectious of the so-
lutiou.
Chlorophenol.
Creolin.
Cubeb.
Diaphtherin.
Diphtheria Antitoxin.
Ethyl Iodide.
Gaduol.
Glycerine and Iodine.
Gold salts
Hydrastis: internally

- and locally.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Insufflation.
 Iodides.
 Iodine: as inhalation.
 Much benefit derived from washing out the nose with a solution of common salt, to which a few drops of the tincture of iodine have been added.
 Iodipin.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Iron.
 Medicated Cotton.
 Mercuric Oxide, or Ammoniated Mercury.
 Naphthol.
 Papain.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Salol.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Arseniate.
 Sodium Chloride.
 Sodium Ethylate.
 Soziodole salts.
 Stearates.
 Tannin, Glycerite of.
 Tannoform.
 Thujæ: tincture.
- Pain.** — *See also, After-Pains, Anesthesia, Boils, Chest Pains, Colic, Gastralgia, Headache, Hepatalgia, Inflammation, Lumbago, Myalgia, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Odontalgia, Otalgia, Ovarian Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc. Also lists of Analgesics, Anesthetics and Narcotics.*
- Acetanilid.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Aconite.
 Aconitine.
 Ammonium Iodide.
 Antipyrin.
- Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Camphor, Monobromated.
 Camphor-phenol.
 Canuabis Indica.
 Chloroform.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloral Camphor.
 Cocaine.
 Codcine.
 Conium.
 Dionin.
 Duboisine.
 Ethyl Chloride Spray.
 Eucain.
 Exalgine.
 Gelseminine.
 Guaiacol.
 Hyoscyamine.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform.
 Iron.
 Manganese Dioxide.
 Menthol.
 Methyl Chloride Spray.
 Morphine.
 Neurodin.
 Nirvanin.
 Opium.
 Orthoform.
 Peronin.
 Phenacetin.
 Potassium Cyanide.
 Solaniue: in gastric pain.
 Stramonium.
 Triphenin.
 Tropicocaine.
- Pain Muscular.** — *See Myalgia.*
- Palpitation.**
 Aconite.
 Belladonna.
 Cactus Grandiflorus: tincture.
 Convallaria.
 Coronilla.
 Spirit Ether.
 Sparteine Sulphate.
 Strophanthus: tincture.
- Papilloma.** — *See Tumors, Warts.*
- Paralysis Agitans.** — *See also, Chorea, Tremor.*
 Arsenic.
- Arsen-hemol.
 Borax.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Cocaiue.
 Conium.
 Duboisine.
 Gelseminine.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
 Hyoscyamine
 Hypophosphites.
 Opium.
 Picrotoxin.
 Phosphorus
 Potassium Iodide.
 Sodium Phosphates.
 Sparteine.
 Spermine.
- Paralysis, Lead.** — *See Lead Poisoning.*
- Paralysis and Paresis.** — *See also, Hemiplegia, Locomotor Ataxia, Paralysis Agitans.*
 Ammonium Carbonate
 Ammonium Iodide.
 Arnica.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Belladonna.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Calcium Lactophosphate.
 Capsicum.
 Colocynth.
 Eserine.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Nnx Vomica.
 Phosphorus.
 Picrotoxin.
 Rhus Toxicodendron.
 Spermine.
 Strychnine,
- Parametritis and Perimetritis.** — *See Metritis.*
- Parasites.**
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Anisc.
 Bake Clothes: to destroy ova of parasites.
 Benzin.
 Chloral.
 Chloroform.
 Chrysarobin.
 Cocculus Indicus.

- Creolin.
 Delphinium.
 Essential Oils.
 Ether.
 Ichthyol: pure.
 Insect Powder.
 Laurel Leaves: decoction.
 Losophan.
 Mercury Bichloride: in parasitic skindiseases.
 Mercury Oleate.
 Mercury Oxide, red.
 Naftalan.
 Naphtol.
 Nicotin Salicylate.
 Oil Cajuput will destroy pediculi.
 Oil of Cloves.
 Petroleum.
 Pierotoxin: against pediculi.
 Pyrogallol.
 Quassia.
 Sabadilla.
 Sodium Hyposulphite.
 Soziodole salts.
 Stavesacre.
 Sulphaminol.
 Sulphurated Potassa.
 Veratrine.
- Parotitis.**
 Aconite.
 Ammonium Acetate.
 Emetics.
 Gaduol: internally, as alterative.
 Guaiacoeol.
 Ichthalbin: internally, as tonic and alterative.
 Ichthyol.
 Jaborandi.
 Leeches.
 Mercury: one-half grn. (0.03 grm.) of gray powder three or four times a day.
 Poultice.
- Parturition.**
 Antipyrine.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Castor Oil: to relieve constipation.
 Chloroform as Anaesthetic.
 Creolin: as irrigation.
 Cimicifuga.
 Diaphtherin.
- Ergotin.
 Ergot.
 Mercuric Chloride.
 Quinine: as a stimulant to uterus.
- Pediculi.** — *See Parasites.*
- Pelvic Cellulitis.** — *See Metritis.*
- Pemphigus.**
 Arsen-hemol.
 Arsenic.
 Belladonna.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Chlorate of Potassium.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Hot Bath.
 Iodide of Potassium.
 Liquor Carbonic detergens.
 Mercury.
 Naftalan.
 Naphtol.
 Phosphorus.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sulphides.
 Tar.
 Zinc Oxide.
- Pericarditis.** — *See also, Endocarditis.*
 Aconite.
 Alcohol: sometimes very useful.
 Aspiration, gradual, if exudation threatens life.
 Bleeding.
 Blisters: near heart.
 Bryonia: useful in exudation.
 Calomel and Opium: formerly much used.
 Digitalis: when heart is rapid and feeble with cyanosis and dropsy.
 Digitoxin.
 Elaterium.
 Ice: bag over the pericordium.
 Iodides.
 Iodine.
 Iron.
 Jalap.
 Leeches.
 Mercury.
 Oil Gaultheria.
 Opium: in grain (0.06 grm.) doses every
- three to six hours, very useful.
 Poultice.
 Quinine.
 Saliformin.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Squill.
 Veratrum Viride.
- Perniones.** — *See Chilblains.*
- Periostitis.** — *See also, Nodes, Onychia.*
 Calcium Phosphate.
 Dionin.
 Formaldehyde.
 Ichthalbin internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodide of Potassium, or Ammonium.
 Iodine: locally.
 Mercury: internally.
 Mercury and Morphine Oleate: externally.
 Mezereon: in rheumatic and scrofulous cases.
 Morphine.
 Phosphates.
 Poultices.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Soziodole-Zinc.
 Stavesacre: when long bones affected.
 Tonics and Stimulants.
- Peritonitis.** — *See also, Puerperal Peritonitis.*
 Acetanilid.
 Aconite: at commencement.
 Ammonia.
 Antimony.
 Blisters.
 Bryonia: when exudation.
 Calomel.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chlorine Solution.
 Cocculus Indicus: for tympanites.
 Codeine.
 Cold.
 Dionin.
 Hyoseyamus.
 Ice.
 Ichthyol: in pelvic peritonitis.
 Iodine.

- Ipecacuanha.
 Leeches.
 Mercury: when there is a tendency to fibrous exudation.
 Opium: freely, most useful.
 Plumbic Acetate.
 Potassium salts.
 Poultices.
 Quinine.
 Rectal Tube: milk or asafetida or turpentine injections, in tympanites.
 Rubefacients.
 Salines.
 Steam: applied to the abdomen under a cloth when poultices cannot be borne.
 Turpentine Oil: for tympanites.
 Veratrum Viride.
- Peritonitis Tubercular.**
 Arsenic.
 Creosote.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Guaiacol.
 Guaiacol Carbonate.
 Ichthyol: locally.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Maraglio's Serum.
 Opium.
 Quinine.
 Spermine.
- Perspiration, Excessive — See also, Night-Sweats, Feet.**
 Acid, Agaricic.
 Acid, Aromatic Sulphuric: in phthisis.
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Carbolic: with glycerine locally for fetid sweat.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Gallic: in phthisis.
 Acid, Salicylic: with borax in fetid perspiration.
 Acid tartaric.
 Agaricin: in phthisis.
 Atropine: in sweating of phthisis, internally.
 Belladonna: as liniment for local sweats.
- Betula.
 Copper salts.
 Duboisine.
 Ergot.
 Formaldehyde.
 Glycerine.
 Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
 Iodoform.
 Jaborandi.
 Lead.
 Mercury.
 Muscarine.
 Naphtol.
 Neatsfoot Oil: rubbed over the surface.
 Oils.
 Opium: as Dover's powder in phthisis.
 Permanganate of Potassium: locally for fetid perspiration.
 Picrotoxine.
 Pilocarpine.
 Quinine.
 Salicin: in phthisis.
 Salvia Tincture.
 Spinal Ice Bag.
 Sponging: very hot.
 Strychnine: in phthisis.
 Tannin.
 Tannoforn.
 Thallium.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Vinegar: locally.
 Zinc Oxide: in phthisis.
- Pertussis (Whooping-Cough). — See also, Cough.**
 Aectanilid.
 Acid, Carbolic: as spray.
 Acid, Hydrobromic.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: in habitual cough when the true whooping cough has ceased.
 Acid, Nitric.
 Acid, Salicylic: as spray.
 Aconite.
 Allyl Tribromide.
 Alum.
 Ammonium Bromide.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Ammonium Valerianate.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Anemonin.
 Antipyrine.
 Antispasmin.
- Argenti Oxidum.
 Arnica.
 Arsenic.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Benzin: sprinkled about the room.
 Bitter Almond Water.
 Blister: to nape of neck.
 Bromalin.
 Bromides.
 Bromipin.
 Bromoform.
 Butyl-Chloral.
 Cantharides.
 Castanea Vesca.
 Cerium Oxalate.
 Cheken.
 Cherry-Laurel Water.
 Chloral Hydrate: in spasmodic stage.
 Chloroform: as inhalation during paroxysm.
 Clover Tea.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Cochincal.
 Cionin.
 Codeine.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Coffee.
 Coniine.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Decoction of Chestnut leaves, *ad lib.* Sometimes useful.
 Drosera.
 Ergot.
 Ether, Hydroiodic.
 Ether Spray.
 Euquinine.
 Formaldehyde.
 Gaduol.
 Gelsemium: in spasmodic stage.
 Grindelia.
 Gold and Sodium Chloride.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Hyoseyamus.
 Inhalation of atomized fluids.
 Ipecacuanha: sometimes very useful alone, or combined with bromide of ammonium.
 Lactucarium.
 Leeches: to nape of neck.
 Lobelia: in spasmodic stage.

- Milk Diet.
 Monobromate of Camphor.
 Morphine.
 Myrtol.
 Naphtalin.
 Oil Amber.
 Opium: in convulsive conditions.
 Peronin.
 Phenacotin.
 Potassa Sulphurata.
 Potassium Cyanide.
 Quinine.
 Quinoline Salicylate.
 Resorcin.
 Silver Chloride.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Benzoate.
 Sodium Carbolate.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Tannin.
 Tar: for inhalation.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Terpene Hydrate.
 Thymol.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Urtica.
 Vaccination.
 Valerian.
 Valerianate of Atropine.
 Veratrum Viride.
 Wild Thyme.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Phagedena.**
 Acid, Nitric.
 Iodoform.
 Dijodoform.
 Iodole.
 Soziodole-Zinc.
 Opium.
 Potassa.
- Pharyngitis.**—*See also.* *Throat, Sore; Tonsillitis.*
 Acetanilid.
 Acid, Nitric.
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Actæa Racemosa.
 Aconite.
 Alcohol: dilute as gargle.
 Alum: as gargle.
 Alummol.
 Ammonii Acetatis, Liq.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Antipyrine: in 4 per cent. spray.
- Asaprol.
 Belladonna.
 Boroglyceride.
 Capsicum: as gargle.
 Catechu.
 Cimicifuga: internally when pharynx is dry.
 Cocaine: gives temporary relief; after-effects bad.
 Copper Sulphate: locally.
 Creolin.
 Cubeb Powder.
 Electric Cautery.
 Ergot.
 Ferric Chloride: locally as astringent, internally as tonic.
 Glycerine: locally, alone or as glycerine and tannin.
 Guaiacum.
 Hamamelis.
 Hydrastine Hydrochlorate
 Hydrastis: internally and locally.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ice.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform.
 Ipecacuanha: as spray.
 Myrrh.
 Monsel's Solution: pure, or diluted with glycerine one half, applied on pledgets of cotton or camel's hair brush.
 Naphtol.
 Opium.
 Pomegranate Bark: as gargle.
 Potassium Chlorate: locally.
 Pyoktanin.
 Quinine: as tonic.
 Resorcin.
 Salol.
 Silver Nitrate: in solution locally.
 Sodium Borate.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Soziodole-Zinc.
 Strychnine: as tonic.
 Tannin: as powder or glyceride locally.
 Tropacocaine.
 Zinc Sulphate: as gargle.
- Phimosis.**
 Belladonna: locally.
 Chloroform.
 Cocaine.
 Elastic Ligament.
 Lnpulin: after operation.
 Soziodole-Potassium.
 Warm Baths.
- Phlebitis.**—*See also,* *Phlegmasia. Varicocele.*
 Blisters.
 Calomel.
 Hamamelis.
 Hot Fomentations.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Lead and Opium Wash.
 Mercury.
 Opium: to allay pain.
 Rest, absolute.
- Phlegmasia Alba Dolens.**
 Acid, Hydrochloric: with potassium chlorate, in barley water.
 Ammonium Carbonate: in full doses when much prostration.
 Belladonna Extract: with mercurial ointment locally.
 Blisters: in early stage.
 Creosote as enemata.
 Hamamelis.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Leeches: during active inflammation.
 Opium: internally and locally to allay pain.
 Pyoktanin.
- Plegmon.**—*See also,* *Erysipelas.*
 Acid, Carbolic: injections.
 Aconite.
 Belladonna.
 Creolin.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine.
 Iodole.
 Pyoktanin.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Soziodole-Sodium.

- Phosphaturia.**
 Acid, Benzoic.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Benzoates.
 Hippurates.
 Glycerinophosphates.
- Photophobia.**
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna: to eye.
 Bromide of Potassium.
 Butyl-Chloral.
 Calabar Bean.
 Calomel: insufflation.
 Chloroform Vapor.
 Cocaine.
 Cold.
 Coniine: in serofulous photophobia locally.
 Galvanism.
 Iodine Tincture.
 Mercuric Chloride: by insufflation.
 Nitrate of Silver.
 Opium.
 Potassium Chlorate in large doses.
 Seton.
 Tonga
- Phthisis.** — *See also, Cough, Hemoptysis, Hectic Fever, Perspiration, Night, Sweats, Laryngitis, Tubercular; Meningitis, Tubercular; Peritonitis, Tubercular; Tuberculosis, Acute: Tuberculous affections.*
- Acetanilid.
 Acid, Agaric.
 Acid, Benzoic.
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Cinnamic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Gynocardic.
 Acid, Hydrochloric.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic, Dil.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Oxalic.
 Acid, Phenylacetic.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Acid, Salicylic: when breath foul and expectoration offensive.
 Acid, Sulphuric.
- Acid, Sulphurous: as fumigation.
 Aconite.
 Actæa Racemosa.
 Agaricin.
 Alantol.
 Alcohol: along with food or cod-liver oil.
 Alum.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Ammonium Borate.
 Ammonium Carbonate.
 Ammonium Iodide.
 Ammonium Urate.
 Antimony Tartrate.
 Antipyrine: to reduce temperature.
 Antituberculous Serum Maragliano's.
 Apomorphine Hydrochlorate.
 Aristol.
 Arsenic: to remove commencing consolidation, and also when tongue is red and irritable.
 Asaprol.
 Atropine: to check perspiration.
 Balsam Pern.
 Belladonna: locally for pain in muscles.
 Benzoin: as inhalation to lessen cough and expectoration.
 Benzosol.
 Bismuth Citrate.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bitter Almond Oil.
 Blisters.
 Bromides.
 Butyl-Chloral: to check cough.
 Cantharidin.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Calcium Hippurate.
 Camphor.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Carbo Ligni.
 Cerium Oxalate.
 Cetrarin
 Chaulmoogra Oil.
 Chloralamide.
 Chloral: as hypnotic.
 Chlorine.
 Chlorodyne.
 Chloroform: as linctus to check cough.
 Chlorophenol.
 Cimicifugin.
 Climate Treatment.
 Clove Oil.
- Cocaine: a solution locally to throat and mouth tends to relieve irritable condition and aphthæ, especially in later stages.
 Codeine.
 Cod-Liver Oil: most useful a nutrient.
 Conium.
 Coto Bark.
 Counter-irritation.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Creolin.
 Creosote (Beech-Wood): as inhalation, and internally.
 Croton Oil: to chest as counter-irritant.
 Cupro-hemol.
 Digitalis.
 Dionin.
 Enemata: of starch and opium, to control diarrhea.
 Ether.
 Ethyl Iodide.
 Eucalyptus Oil.
 Eudoxin.
 Eugenol.
 Euphorbia Pilulifera.
 Enquinine.
 Euprophen.
 Formaldehyd.
 Gaduol.
 Gelsemium.
 Glycerine: as nutrient in place of cod-liver oil, locally to mouth in the last stages to relieve dryness and pain
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold Iodide.
 Guethol.
 Guaiacol and salts.
 Guaiacum.
 Homatropine Hydrobromate.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
 Hydrogen Dioxide.
 Hypnal.
 Hypophosphites: very useful in early stage.
 Ichthalbin: internally, to regulate digestive functions, increase food-assimilation and act as reconstructive.
 Ichthyol: by inhalation

- Inulin: possibly useful.
- Iodine: liniment as a counter-irritant to remove the consolidation in early stage, and to remove pain and cough later; as inhalation to lessen cough and expectoration.
- Iodine Tincture.
- Iodipin.
- Iodoform: inhalation.
- Iodole.
- Iron Iodide.
- Iron Sulphate.
- Kumyss.
- Lactophosphates
- Lead Acetate.
- Lead Carbonate.
- Magnesium Hypophosphate.
- Manganese Iodide.
- Menthol.
- Mercury Bichloride: in minute doses for diarrhea.
- Mercury Bichloride Solution (1:10,000): heat, and inhale steam, stopping at first sign of mercurial effect. In laryngeal phthisis: precede inhalation with cocaine spray (4 per cent. sol.).
- Methacetin.
- Methylene Blue.
- Mineral Waters.
- Morphine, with Starch or Bismuth: locally to larynx, and in laryngeal phthisis most useful.
- Mustard Leaves: most useful to lessen pain and prevent spread of subacute intercurrent inflammation.
- Myrtol.
- Naphtol.
- Nuclein.
- Ol. Pini Sylvestris.
- Ol. Pini and Whisky.
- Opium: to relieve cough, and, with ipecacuanha and Dover's powder, to check sweating.
- Orexine Tannate: as appetizer and indirect reconstituent.
- Oxygen.
- Ozone.
- Pancreatin.
- Peronin.
- Phellandrium.
- Phenacetin.
- Phenocoll Hydrochlorate.
- Phosphate of Calcium: as nutrient, and to check diarrhea.
- Picrotoxin: to check perspiration.
- Pilocarpine: to check sweats.
- Podophyllum.
- Potassa Liquor.
- Potassium Cantharidate.
- Potassium Chloride.
- Potassium Cyanide.
- Potassium Hypophosphate.
- Potassium Iodide.
- Potassium Phosphate.
- Potassium Tellurate.
- Prunus Virginiana: tincture.
- Pyridine.
- Quinine: as tonic to lessen temperature, to check sweat.
- Raw Meat and Phosphates.
- Salicin.
- Salophen.
- Sanguinaria.
- Sea Bathing.
- Sea Voyage.
- Silver Nitrate.
- Snuff.
- Sodium Arsenate.
- Sodium Benzoate.
- Sodium Chloride.
- Sodium Cinnamate.
- Sodium Hypophosphate.
- Sodium Hyposulphite.
- Sodium Phosphate.
- Sodium Tellurate.
- Spermine.
- Sponging: very hot.
- Strycol.
- Strychnine.
- Sulphaminol.
- Sulphur.
- Sumbul.
- Taunalbin: as anti-diarrheal and indirect reconstitutive.
- Tannoform.
- Tar.
- Terebene.
- Terpene Hydrate.
- Thallium Acetate.
- Thermopin.
- Thiocoll.
- Thymol.
- Transfusion.
- Triphenin.
- Tropacocaine.
- Tuberculin.
- Turpentine Oil.
- Vinegar.
- Xeroform.
- Zinc Sulphate.
- Piles. — *See Hemorrhoids.*
- Pityriasis. — *See also, Scborrhea; and for Pityriasis Versicolor, see Tinea Versicolor.*
- Acid, Acetic.
- Acid. Carbolic: with glycerine and water locally.
- Acid. Sulphurous: locally.
- Alkalies and Tonics.
- Anthraxobin.
- Arsen-hemol.
- Arsenic.
- Arsenic and Mercury: interually.
- Bichloride of Mercury.
- Borax: saturated solution or glycerite locally.
- Cajeput Oil.
- Chrysarobin.
- Citric Ointment.
- Gaduol.
- Glycerine.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Ichthalbin: internally.
- Ichthyol: topically.
- Lead: locally.
- Mercury Ointment.
- Myrtol.
- Naftalan.
- Olcate of Mercury.
- Resorcin.
- Sapo Laricis.
- Solution Arsenic and Mercury Iodide.
- Sulphides: locally.
- Sulphites.
- Sulphur.
- Thyroidin.

Pityriasis Capitis. —
See *Seborrhea*.

Plague (bubonic).

Bromides and Morphine to control the delirium.

Icebags to the buboes.

Serum treatment:

Serum Haffkines' as prophylactic. Yersins' as curative.

Sponging to reduce the temperature.

Suprarenal extract, Alcohol, Ether, Ammonia, Strychnine, Digitalis, Sparteine, Strophanthus to sustain and support the action of the heart, Glycerine and Belladonna liniment to the buboes. Incision of buboes, when fluctuation well marked.

Pleurisy. — For *Chronic Pleurisy*, see *Empyema*. See also, *Hydrothorax*, *Pleuro-Pneumonia*.

Acid, Hydriodic.

Aconite: in early stage.

Antimony.

Antipyrine.

Aspiration.

Belladonna Plaster: most useful to relieve pain in old adhesions.

Blisters.

Blood-letting.

Bryonia: after aconite.

Calomel.

Cantharides.

Chloral Hydrate.

Cod-Liver Oil.

Coniine.

Cotton Jacket.

Digitalis: when much effusion.

Digitoxin.

Diuretin.

Elaterinm.

Enquinine.

Gadnol.

Gelsemium.

Glycerinophosphates.

Guaiaacal.

Ice Pontice or Jacket: in sthenic cases.

Iodide of Potassium: to aid absorption.

Iodides.

Iodine: as a liniment to assist absorption, or as a wash or injection to cavity after tapping

Jaborandi.

Jalap.

Leeches.

Local Wet Pack

Mercury Salicylate.

Morphine.

Neurodin.

Oil Ganththeria.

Oil Mustard.

Orexine: for anorexia.

Paraldehyde.

Pilocarpine.

Poultices.

Purgative salts.

Quinine.

Sinapisms.

Sodium Chloride

Sodium Salicylate.

Sodium Sulphosalicylate.

Strapping Chest: if respiratory movements are very painful.

Strontium Salicylate.

Thermodin.

Triphenin.

Veratrum Viride.

Pleuritic Effusions.

Iodine.

Pleurodynia. — See also, *Neuralgia*.

Acid, Carbolic.

Actæa Racemosa.

Acupuncture.

Belladonna: plaster or liniment very useful.

Blistering.

Chloral Hydrate: with camphor locally.

Croton Oil: locally in obstinate cases.

Dionin.

Ether: as spray locally

Gelsemium.

Iodine: locally.

Iron: when associated with leucorrhæa.

Morphine.

Mustard Leaves.

Nerve-stretching.

Neurodin.

Opium: liniment rubbed in, after warm fomentations or hypodermic injections. Internally, most useful to cut short attack and relieve pain.

Pilocarpine.

Plasters: to relieve pain and give support.

Poultices.

Quinine.

Sanguinaria.

Strapping.

Turpentine Oil.

Veratrum Viride.

Wet-cupping: when pain severe and fever high.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Acid, Carbolic: two per cent. solution injected locally.

Bryonia.

Sanguinaria.

Turpentine Oil: locally.

Pneumonia. — See also, *Pleuro-Pneumonia*.

Acid, Hydriodic.

Acid, Phosphoric.

Acid, Salicylic.

Aconite: very useful, especially at commencement.

Alantol.

Alcohol.

Ammonia.

Ammonium Carbamate: as stimulant

Ammonium Chloride.

Antimony.

Antipyrine.

Apomorphine Hydrochlorate.

Arnica.

Belladonna: at commencement.

Benzanilide.

Bleeding.

Blisters: at beginning to lessen pain.

Bryonia: when pleurisy present.

Caffeine.

Calomel.

Camphor.

Carbonate of Sodinm.

Chloral Hydrate.

Chloroform.

- Codeine.
 Cold Bath.
 Cold Compress to Chest.
 Cold Sponging.
 Coniine
 Copper Acetate.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Cups, dry and wet: in first stage.
 Digitalis: to reduce temperature.
 Dover's Powder: for pain at onset.
 Ergot.
 Ether.
 Eucalyptus.
 Euquinine.
 Expectorants.
 Gelsemium
 Gin.
 Gnaiaicol.
 Hoffmann's Anodyne.
 Ice-bag: to heart, if fever be high and pulse tumultuous.
 Ice Poultice or Jacket: in first stage of sthenic cases.
 Iodides.
 Mercury.
 Morphine.
 Muscarine.
 Naphtol.
 Neurodin.
 Nitroglycerine
 Nux Vomica: tincture.
 Opium.
 Oxygen Inhalations.
 Phosphorus.
 Pilocarpine.
 Plumbi Acetas.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Citrate.
 Potassium Nitrate.
 Poultices: to lessen pain.
 Quinine: to lower temperature.
 Salicylate of Sodium: as antipyretic.
 Senega: as expectorant.
 Sanguinaria.
 Serpentaria: with carbonate of ammonium as stimulant.
 Sinapisms.
 Stimulants.
 Strychnine.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Sodium Carbonate.
 Sodium Paracresotinate.
- Sweet Spirit of Nitre.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Thermodin.
 Triphenin.
 Turpentine Oil: as stimulant at crisis.
 Veratrine.
 Veratrum Viride.
 Wet Pack.
- Podagra, Acute and Chronic. — *See Arthritis.*
 Ichthyol.
- Polypus.**
 Acid, Acetic.
 Acid, Carbolic, and Glycerine.
 Alcoholic Spray.
 Alum: as insufflation.
 Aluminium Sulphate.
 Iodole.
 Iron.
 Sanguinaria.
 Sesquichloride of Iron.
 Sodium, Ethylate.
 Soziodole salts.
 Tannin: as insufflation.
 Tr. Opii Crocata.
 Zinc Chloride.
 Zinc Sulphate.
- Porrigo.** — *See also, Impetigo, Alopecia Areata, Tinea, etc.*
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Ammoniated Mercury.
 Ammonium Acetate.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Creolin.
 Liquor Carbonis detergens.
 Losophan.
 Manganese Dioxide.
 Mercuric Nitrate Ointment.
 Naftalan.
 Picrotoxin.
 Red Mercuric Oxide Ointment.
 Solution Arsenic and Mercuric Iodide.
 Sulphites.
- Pregnancy, Disorders of.** — *See also, Albuminuria, Nephritis, Nervousness, Ptyalism, Vomiting of Pregnancy.*
 Acid, Tannic.
 Aloes.
 Ann.
 Antispasmodics.
 Berberin.
 Bismuth.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Calcium Bromide.
 Calcium Phosphate.
 Camphor.
 Cerium Oxalate.
 Chloroform Water.
 Cocculus Indicus.
 Digitalis.
 Iodine.
 Mercnry.
 Opium.
 Orexine: for the vomiting; most efficacious.
 Potassium Acetate.
 Potassium Bromide,
 Sumbul.
- Proctitis.** — *See Rectum.*
- Prolapsus Ani.**
 Acid, Nitric.
 Aloes.
 Alum: in solution locally.
 Bismuth.
 Electricity.
 Ergotin.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hydrastis: as enema or lotion.
 Ice: when prolapsed parts inflamed.
 Ichthyol.
 Injections of hot or cold water.
 Iron Sulphate.
 Nutgall.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium.
 Pepper: confection.
 P o d o p h y l l i n m : in small doses.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Stearates.
 Strychnine: as adjunct to laxatives.
 Sulphur.
 Tannin: as enema.
- Prolapsus Uteri.**
 Alum: as hip-bath and vaginal donche.

- Astringents.
 Bromide of Potassium.
 Cimicifuga: to prevent miscarriage and pro-lapsus.
 Electricity.
 Galls: decoction of, as injection.
 Glycerine Tampon.
 Ice: locally when part inflamed, and to spine.
 Oak Bark: as injection.
 Secale.
 Tannin.
- Prostate, Enlarged.**
 — *See also, Cystitis.*
- Alkalies: when irritation of the bladder, with acid urine.
 Ammonium Benzoate: for cystitis with alkaline urine.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Colchicum.
 Conium.
 Ergot.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine: to rectum.
 Iodoform: as suppository very useful.
 Iodole.
 Prostata dried.
 Sulphides.
 Testicles dried.
- Prostatitis.**—*See also, Prostatorrhæa; and Prostate, Enlarged.*
- Blisters to Perineum: in chronic cases.
 Buchu.
 Cantharides: small doses of tincture.
 Cold Water: injections and perineal douches
 Cubeba.
 Hot Injections.
 Hydrastis: internally and locally.
 Ichthalbiu: internally, as vaso-constrictor or tonic.
 Ichthyol.
 Iron.
 Juniper Oil.
 Local treatment to prostatic urethra, and use of cold steel
- sounds, in chronic types.
 Perineal incision to evacuate pus if abscess forms.
 Rest in bed, regulation of bowels, leeches to perineum, medication to render urine alkaline, and morphine hypodermically or in suppository.
 Silver Nitrate: locally.
 Soft Catheter: allowed to remain in bladder if retention of urine.
 Turpentine Oil.
- Prostatorrhæa.**—*See also, Prostatitis.*
- Atropine.
 Cantharides.
 Hydrastis.
 Iron.
 Lead.
 Potassium Bromide.
- Prurigo.**—*See also, Pruritus.*
- Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Carbolic: internally and locally, especially in prurigo senilis.
 Acid, Citric.
 Acid, Hydrocyanic: locally.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite: externally.
 Adeps Lanæ, Benzoylated.
 Alkaline Lotions.
 Alkaline Warm Baths.
 Alum: a strong solution for pruritus vulvæ.
 Aluminium Nitrate.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Arsenic: internally.
 Atropine.
 Balsam of Peru.
 Belladonna.
 Borax: saturated solution.
 Bromide of Potassium
 Brucine.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Calomel: ointment very useful in pruritus ani.
 Camphor, Carbolyated.
- Cantharides.
 Chloral and Camphor.
 Chloroform Ointment.
 Cocaine.
 Cod-Liver Oil: as inunction.
 Cold Douche.
 Corrosive Sublimate: for pruritus vulvæ.
 Creolin-Ointment.
 Cyanide of Potassium: as lotion or ointment, to be used with care
 Electricity.
 Gaduol.
 Gallanol.
 Gelsemium.
 Glycerine.
 Glycerite of Tar.
 Goulard's Extract.
 Hot Water.
 Ice.
 Ichthalbiu: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodide of Sulphur, Ointment of.
 Iodoform: as ointment.
 Losophan.
 Menthol.
 Mercury Oleate with Morphine.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Naftalan.
 Naphtol.
 Opium.
 Oil of Cade.
 Petroleum.
 Phosphorus.
 Pilocarpine.
 Potassium Carbonate.
 Quinine.
 Resorcin.
 Sapo Viridis.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Carbonate.
 Sodium Iodide.
 Stavesacre.
 Strychnine.
 Sulphate of Zinc.
 Sulphides.
 Sulphites.
 Sulphur and compounds.
 Tar Ointment.
 Tobacco: useful but dangerous.
 Tonics.
 Turkish Baths.
 Warm Baths.
- Pruritus.**—*See also, Eczema, Erythema.*

*Parasites. Prurigo,
Scabies, Urticaria.*

Lead Water.
Menthol.
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury Oleate with
Morphine.
Oil Almond, Bitter.
Ovariin in climacteric
pruritus.
Potassium Cyanide.
Resorcin.
Sodium Salicylate.
Strychnine.
Soziodole-Zinc.
Zinc Sulphate.

Psoriasis.

Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Chromic: ten grn.
to the ounce (0.6 grm.
30.0 cc) in psoriasis
of tongue.
Acid, Chrysophanic.
Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Hydriodic.
Acid, Hydrochloric.
Acid, Pyrogallic.
Acids, Mineral.
Acids, Nitric and
Nitrohydrochloric:
when irruption is
symptomatic of indi-
gestion.
Aconite.
Adeps Lanæ.
Alkaline Baths.
Alumol.
Ammonium Carbon-
ate.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Iodide.
Anthraxobin.
Aristol.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic.
Arsenic and Mercuric
Iodides, Solution of.
Baths: alkaline, to re-
move scales.
Berberine.
Bleeding.
Cajeput Oil.
Calcium Lithio-car-
bonate.
Calomel: locally as
ointment.
Cantharides.
Chlorinated Lime or
Chlorinated, Soda,
Solution of.
Chrysarobin.

Cod-Liver Oil.
Copaiba.
Copper Sulphate.
Corrosive Sublimate
-Bath.
Creosote Baths.
Electricity: constant
current.
Eugallol.
Europhen.
Fats and Oils.
Formaldehyde.
Galium.
Gallanol.
Glycerine.
Glycerite of Lead.
Gold.
Hepar Sulphuris.
Hydroxylamine Hy-
drochlorate.
Ichthalbin: internally
Ichthyol: topically.
India-Rubber Solntion
Iodine.
Iodole.
Iris.
Iron Arseniate.
Lead.
Lead Iodide: locally.
Liq. Potassæ.
Mercury: locally as
ointment.
Mercury Ammoniated.
Mezereon.
Myrrhol.
Naftalan.
Naphtalene.
Naphtol.
Oil Cade.
Oil Chanmoogra.
Oleate of Mercury.
Phosphorus.
Pitch.
Potassa, Solution of.
Potassium Acetate.
Potassium Iodide.
Resorcin.
Sapo Laricis.
Silver Nitrate: in psor-
iasis of tongue.
Soap.
Sodium Arseniate.
Sodium Ethylate.
Sodium Iodide.
Soziodole-Mercnry.
Stearates.
Sulphides.
Sulphur: internally.
Sulphur Baths.
Sulphur Iodide: inter-
nally and externally
(ointment).
Sulphurated Potassa.
Tar: as ointment.

Terebinthine Ol.
Thymol.
Thyroïdeæ.
Traumaticin.
Turkish Batbs.
Ulmus.
Vaselin.
Warm Baths.

Pterygium.

Cocaine.
Eucaine, Beta-
Holocaine.
Silver Nitrate.
Tropacocaine.

Ptosis.

Acid, Salicylic.
Arseniate of Sodium.
Ergot.
Tr. Iodi.
Veratrine: to the eye-
lids and temples.
Zinc Chloride.

Ptyalism. — See also, Mouth Sores; also list of Sialagogues and Antisialagogues.

Acids: in small doses
internally and as
gargles.
Alcohol: dilute as
gargle.
Alum.
Atropine: hypodermi-
cally.
Belladonna: very use-
ful.
Borax.
Brandy.
Calabar Bean.
Chlorate of Potassi-
um: as gargle.
Chloride of Zinc.
Ferropyrine.
Hyoscine Hydrobro-
mate.
Iodide of Potassium.
Iodine: as gargle, one
part of tincture to 30
parts of water.
Myrrh.
Naphtol.
Opium.
Potassium Bromide.
Purgatives.
Sodinm Chlorate.
Soziodole-Sodium.
Sulphur.
Tannin.
Vegetable Astringents

Puerperal Convulsions. — *See also, After-Pains, Hemorrhage, Labor, Lactation, Mastitis, Nipples, Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, etc.*

Acid, Benzoic.
 Aconite: in small doses frequently.
 Anesthetics.
 Belladonna: useful.
 Bleeding.
 Bromides.
 Camphor.
 Chloral: in full doses.
 Chloroform: by inhalation
 Cold: to abdomen.
 Dry Cupping: over loins.
 Ether.
 Ice: to head.
 Morphine: hypodermically, very useful.
 Mustard: to feet.
 Nitrate of Amyl: of doubtful utility.
 Nitroglycerine.
 Ol. Crotonis.
 Opium.
 Potassium Bitartrate.
 Pilocarpine.
 Saline Purgatives.
 Urethane.
 Veratrum Viride: pushed to nausea, very useful.

Puerperal Fever. — *See also, Puerperal Peritonitis.*

Acid, Boric, or Creolin (2 per cent) or Bichloride (1:8000) Solutions: as injections into bladder, to prevent septic cystitis.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite: useful at commencement.
 Alkaline Sulphates: in early stages.
 Aluminium Acetate Solut.
 Ammonia Liq.
 Antistreptococcic Serum.
 Blisters.
 Borax.

Calumba: as tincture.
 Camphor.
 Chloroform.
 Creolin see under "Acid, Boric," above.
 Creosoted Oil.
 Curette or Placental forceps: to remove membranes if fever continues after antiseptic injections.
 Digitalis.
 Emetics.
 Epsom Salts: if peritonitis develops.
 Ergot.
 Euquinine.
 Ice.
 Iodine.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Laparotomy.
 Mercury Bichloride: see under "Acid, Boric," above.
 Nutriment and Stimulants.
 Opium: for wakefulness and delirium, very useful.
 Permanganate of Potassium.
 Plimhi Acetas.
 Potassium Oxalate.
 Purgatives.
 Quinine: in large doses
 Resorcin.
 Silver Nitrate or Zinc Chloride: to unhealed wounds.
 Sodium Benzoate.
 Sodium Sulphite.
 Stimulants.
 Stramonium: when cerebral excitement.
 Sulphocarbolates.
 Terebene.
 Tr. Ferri Perchloridi.
 Turpentine Oil: when much vascular depression and tympanites.
 Venesection.
 Veratrum Viride.
 Warburg's Tincture.

Puerperal Mania.

Aconite: when much fever.
 Anesthetics: during paroxysm.
 Bromides.
 Camphor
 Chalybeates.

Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloroform.
 Cimicifuga: useful in hypochondriasis.
 Duboisine.
 Hyoscyamus: in mild cases.
 Iron: in anemia.
 Morphine.
 Opium.
 Pontices.
 Quinine: when much sickness.
 Stramonium: when delirium furious but intermittent, or suicidal, or when impulse to destroy child.
 Tartar Emetic: frequently repeated.

Puerperal Peritonitis. — *See also, Puerperal Fever.*

Aconite: at commencement.
 Antimony.
 Cathartics: recommended by many; evidence in favor of mild aperients combined with Dover's powder or hyoscyamus.
 Chlorine Water.
 Cimicifuga: in rheumatic cases.
 Heat to Abdomen.
 Ice to Abdomen.
 Mercury.
 Opium: very useful.
 Quinine: in large doses
 Turpentine Oil: as stimulant, 10 m. (0.6 cc.) frequently repeated.

Pulmonary Affections. — *See Lung Diseases.*

Palpitis. — *See also, Inflammation,*

Arsenious acid Creosote.
 Formaldehyde.
 Morphine.
 Ol. Cajeput.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Thymol.
 Zinc Chloride.

Purpura.—*See also, Hemorrhage, Scurvy.*

Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Sulphuric.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum: locally with brandy.
 Arsenic.
 Digitalis.
 Electricity.
 Ergot: very useful.
 Euquinine.
 Hamamelis.
 Iron: internally.
 Lead Acetate.
 Lime Juice.
 Malt Extract, Dry.
 Milk.
 Molasses.
 Nitrate of Potassinm.
 Nux Vomica.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Phosphates.
 PotassiumBinoxalate.
 Potassinm Chlorate.
 Potassium Citrate.
 Quinine.
 Strontium Iodide.
 Styptics
 Suprarenal Gland.
 Tr. Laricis.

Pyelitis.—*See also, Bright's Disease, etc.*

Acid, Camphoric.
 Arbutin.
 Buchu.
 Cantharides.
 Copaiha.
 Juniper
 Methylene Blue.
 Myrtol.
 Oil Santal.
 Pareira.
 Pichi.
 Saliformin.
 Salol.
 Uva Ursi.

Pyelonephritis.

Acid, Gallic
 Cantharides.
 Erigeron.
 Eucalyptus.
 Hydrastis.
 Potassa Solution.
 Turpentine Oil.

Pyemia.

Acid, Boric.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Alcohol.
 Alkalies.
 AmmoniumCarbonate.
 Bleeding.
 Ergotin.
 Ferri Chloridum.
 Iodine.
 Jahorandi.
 Malt Liquor.
 Oil of Cloves: locally.
 Oil Turpentine: as stimulant.
 PotassiumPermanganate: internally.
 Quinine: in large doses.
 Resorcin.
 Salicin.
 Tannin.

Pyemia and Septicemia.

AntistreptococicSerum
 Manganese Dioxide.
 Sodium Thiosulphate.
 Silver colloidal.
 Sulphites.

Pyrosis.—*See also Pyrosis and Cardialgia (below).*

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Nitric.
 Acid, Sulphuric.
 Antacida.
 Bismuth.
 Camphor.
 Creosote.
 Glycerine.
 Lead.
 Manganese Oxide.
 Nitrate of Silver.
 Nux Vomica.
 Oxide of Silver.
 Pulvis Kino Compositus
 Strychnine.

Pyrosis and Cardialgia.—*See also, Acidity, Dyspepsia.*

Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Bismuth Valerianate.
 Calcium Carbonate.
 Precipitated.
 Capsicum.
 Cerium Oxalate.

Kino.

Magnesia usta.
 MagnesiumCarbonate.
 Melissa Spirit.
 Opium.
 Podophyllin.
 Pulsatilla.
 Silver Oxide.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.

Quinsy.—*See Tonsillitis.*

Rachitis.

Acid, Gallic.
 Acids, Mineral.
 CalciumBromo-iodide.
 Calcium Lactophosphate
 Calcium Phosphate.
 Cinchona.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Cool Sponging or Rubbing with salt and whisky.
 Copper Arsenite.
 Digestive Tonics.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hypophosphites.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Iron Iodide.
 Lactophosphates.
 Lime Salt.
 Massage and Passive Movements.
 Nux Vomica.
 Phosphates.
 Phosphorus.
 Physostigma.
 Quinine.
 Simple Bitters.
 Sodium salts.
 Strychnine.
 Thyroidin.

Rectum, Diseases of.
 — *See also, Anus, Diarrhea, Dysentery; Rectum, Ulceration of; Hemorrhage, Intestinal; Hemorrhoids, Pro-lapsus.*

Acetanilid.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Belladonna.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.

Conium.
Hamamelis.
Ice.
Ichthyol.
Iodoform.
Naphthol.
Phosphorus.
Podophyllin.
Potassium Bromide.
Purgatives.
Stramonium.
Sulphur.

Rectum, Ulceration of.

Belladonna.
Chloroform.
Copper Sulphate.
Iodoform.
Iodole.
Mercury Oxide, Red.
Nirvanin.
Orthoform.
Opinm.
Phosphorus.
Quinine.
Silver Nitrate.

Relapsing Fever.— *See also, Typhus Fever.*

Acid, Salicylic.
Calomel.
Carthartics.
Enquinine.
Potassium Citrate.
Laxatives.
Leeches: as cupping
for headache.
Quinine.

Remittent Fever.

Acid, Gallic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Salicylic.
Acid, Tannic.
Aconite.
Antipyrin: or cold pack
if fever is excessive.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic.
Benzoates.
Chloroform.
Cinchonidine.
Cinchonine.
Cold Affusion.
Diaphoretics.
Emetics.
Eupatorinm.
Enquinine.
Gelsemium: in bilious
remittents.

Hyposulphites.
Ipecacuanha.
Methylene Blue.
Monsel's Salt.
Morphine: hypoder-
mically.
Myrrh.
Oil Eucalyptus.
Packing: useful.
Phenocoll.
Potassium Salts
Purgatives.
Quinidine.
Quinine: twenty to
thirty grn. (1.2—2.0
grm.) for a dose, on-
ce or twice daily.
Quinoidine.
Resorcin.
Resin Jalap.
Silver Nitrate.
Sodium Chloride.
Tonics.
Turpentine Oil.
Warburg's Tincture.

Renal Calculi — *See Calculi.*

Retina, Affections of. — *See also Amau- rosis.*

Atropine: dark glas-
ses, and later suitab-
le lenses, in retinitis
due to eye strain.
Eserine.
Ichthalbin: internally,
as alterant and hema-
tinic.
Ichthyol.
Iron.
Mercury.
Pilocarpine.
Potassium Bromide.
Potassium Iodide.
Pyoktanin.
Soziodole-Sodium.

Rheumatic Arthritis. — *See also, Rheuma- tism.*

Aconite: locally.
Actæa Racemosa.
Arnica: internally and
externally.
Arsenic.
Buckeye Bark.
Chaulmoogra Oil.
Cimicifuga: when
pains are nocturnal.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Colchicine.

Colchicum.
Cold Douche.
Electricity.
Formin.
Guaiacum.
Ichthyol.
Iodides.
Iodine: internally as
tonic.
Iodoform.
Lithium Salts
Massage.
Methylene Blue
Morphine.
Potassium Bromide:
sometimes relieves
pain.
Quinine Salicylate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Stimulants.
Strychnine.
Sulphides.
Sulphur.
Turkish Bath

Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic. — *See also, Arthritis, Lumbago, Myalgia, Pleurodynia, Sci- atica.*

Absinthin
Acetanilide.
Acid, Benzoic.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Citric.
Acid, Diiodo-Salicylic.
Acid, Gynocardic
Acid, Hydriodic.
Acid, Perosmic
Acid, Salicylic.
Aconite.
Actæa Racemosa.
Acupuncture.
Agathin.
Alcohol.
Alkaline Baths.
Alkaline Mineral
Waters.
Alkalies.
Amber, Oil of.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Ammonium Bromide.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Iodide.
Ammonium Phos-
phate.
Ammonium Salicy-
late.
Antimony Sulphide.
Antipyrine.
Acupuncture.

- Arnica.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Arsenic.
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides. Solution.
 Asaprol.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Benzanihde.
 Benzoates.
 Betol.
 Blisters: very efficient.
 Bryonia.
 Burgundy Pitch.
 Cactus Grandiflorus: tincture.
 Caffeine and Sodium Salicylate.
 Cajeput Oil.
 Capsicum.
 Chaulmoogra Oil.
 Chimaphila.
 Chloral.
 Chloroform.
 Cimicifuga.
 Cimicifugin.
 Cocaine Carbolate.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Colchicine.
 Colchicum.
 Cold Baths
 Cold Douche
 Conium.
 Creosote.
 Digitalis.
 Dionin.
 Dover's Powder.
 Dulcamara: in persons liable to catarrh.
 Eserine.
 Ethyl Iodide.
 Eucalyptus.
 Euphorin.
 Europhen.
 Euquinine.
 Faradization.
 Gaduol.
 Galvanism.
 Gelseminine.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold and Sodium Chloride.
 Guaiacol.
 Guaiacum.
 Guarana.
 Horse-Chestnut Oil.
 Hot Pack.
 Ice: cold compresses. may relieve inflamed joints.
 Ice and Salt.
 Iodide of Potassium: especially when pain
- worst at night.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodides.
 Iodine: locally.
 Iodoform.
 Iron.
 Jaborandi.
 Lactophenin.
 Leeches.
 Lemon Juice.
 Lime Juice.
 Lithium Bromide: especially when insomnia and delirium present.
 Lithium Carbonate.
 Lithium Iodide.
 Lithium Salicylate.
 Lupulin.
 Magnesia.
 Magnesium Salicylate
 Manaca
 Manganese Sulphate.
 Massage.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Mercury and Morphine Oleate: locally.
 Menthol Ointment.
 Mezerion.
 Mineral Baths.
 Morphine.
 Mustard Plasters.
 Neurodin.
 Oil Croton.
 Oil Ganththeria.
 Oil Mustard.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Oleoresin Capsicum.
 Opium: one grn. (0.06 grm.) every two or three hours, especially when cardiac inflammation.
 Orexine: for anorexia.
 Packing.
 Pellitory.
 Permanganate of Potassium.
 Phenacetin: alone or with salol.
 Phytolacca.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
 Pine-Leaf Baths.
 Potassa, Sulphurated.
 Potassio-Tartrate of Iron.
 Potassium Acetate.
 Potassium Arsenite: solution.
 Potassium Bicarbonate.
 Potassium Iodide and
- Opium.
 Potassium Nitrate
 Potassium Oxalate.
 Potassium Phosphate.
 Potassium Salicylate.
 Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.
 Poultices.
 Propylamine (see Trimethylamine).
 Pyoktanin.
 Quinine Salicylate.
 Quinoline Salicylate.
 Rhus Toxicodendron: exceedingly useful in after-stage and sub-acute forms.
 Saccharin: to replace sugar in diet.
 Salicin
 Salicylamide.
 Salicylates.
 Salipyrin
 Salol.
 Salophen.
 Sodium Dithio-salicylate.
 SodiumParacresotate
 Spiræa Ulmaria
 Splints for fixation of limb may relieve.
 Steam Bath.
 Stimulants.
 Stramonium.
 Strontinum Iodide.
 Strontium Lactate.
 Strontium Salicylate.
 Sulphur.
 Tetra-ethyl-ammonium Hydroxide: solution.
 Thuja Occidentalis.
 Thymol.
 Trimethylamine Solution.
 Triphenin.
 Turkish Bath.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Veratrine.
 Veratrum Viride.
 Xanthoxylum.
 Zinc Cyanide.
 Zinc Oxide.
- Rheumatism, Gonorrhæal.**
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Ichthalbin
 Opium.
 Phenacetin.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Rubidium Iodide.

- Rheumatism, Muscular. — *See also, Lumbago, Myalgia, Neuritis, Pleurodynia: Rheumatism, Acute and Chronic: Torticollis.*
- Ammonium Chloride.
Atropine.
Capsicum.
Chloral Hydrate.
Cimicifuga.
Colchicine.
Croton-Oil Liniment.
Diaphoretics.
Dover's Powder: with hot drinks and hot foot bath.
Euphorin.
Gold.
Jaborandi.
Lithium Bromide.
Metbylene Blue.
Morphine.
Mustard.
Neurodin.
Phenacetin.
Potassium Iodide.
Potassium Nitrate.
Salol
Salipyrine.
Triphenin.
Veratrine Ointment.
- Rhinitis. — *See also, Catarrh, Acute Nasal; Influenza, Nasal Affections.*
- Alumzol.
Aristol.
Bismuth Subgallate.
Cocaine Phenate.
Camphor.
Creolin: (1:1000) as a nasal douche.
Diaphtherin.
Europheu.
Menthol.
Potassium Permanganate.
Retinol.
Soziodole-Sodium and Soziodole-Zinc in atrophic rhinitis.
Sulphoanilic acid.
Stearates.
- Rickets. — *See Rachitis.*
- Ring-Worm. — *See also, Tinea, etc.*
- Acid, Boric.
Chrysarobin.
Formaldehyde
Ichthyol.
Iron Tannate.
Mercury, Ammoniated
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury Oxide, Red.
Naftalan.
Picrotoxin.
Sulphites.
Tincture Iodine: topically.
- Rosacea. — *See Acne Rosacea.*
- Roseola. — *See also, Measles.*
- Aconite.
Ammonium Acetate.
Ammonium Carbonate.
Belladonna
- Rubeola. — *See Measles*
- Salivation. — *See Ptyalism.*
- Sarcinae. — *See also, Dyspepsia, Cancer, Gastric Dilatation.*
- Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Sulphuric.
Calcium Chloride.
Creosote.
Formaldehyde.
Gastric Siphon: to wash out stomach.
Hyposulphites.
Naftalan.
Sodium Thiosulphate.
Sulphites.
Wood Spirit.
- Satyriasis. — *See also, Nymphomania, and list of Anaphrodisiacs.*
- Bromipin.
Bromo-hemol.
Ichthalbin.
Potassium Bromide.
Sodium Bromide.
- Scabies.
- Acid, Benzoic: as ointment or lotion.
- Acid, Carbolic: dangerous.
Acid, Sulphuric: internally as adjuvant.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Alkalies.
Ammoniated Mercury.
Anise: as ointment.
Arsenic.
Baking of clothes to destroy ova.
Balsam of Pern: locally; agreeable and effective.
Calcium Sulphide.
Chloroform.
Coal-Tar Naphta.
Cocculus Indicus: as ointment.
Copaiba.
Copper Sulphate.
Corrosive Sublimate.
Creolin.
Glycerine.
Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate.
Ichthyol.
Iodine.
Kamala: as ointment.
Liq. Potassæ.
Losophan.
Manganese Dioxide.
Mercury Bichloride.
Mercury: white precipitate ointment.
Naftalan.
Naphthol.
Nicotine Salicylate.
Oil Cade.
Oil Cajuput.
Oily Inunction
Petroleum.
Phosphorated Oil
Potassium Iodide.
Soft Soap.
Soziodole-Potassium
Stavesacre: as ointment.
Storax: with almond oil, when skin cannot bear sulphur.
Sulphides.
Sulphites.
Sulphur: as ointment.
Sulphur and Lina.
Sulphurated Potassa.
Sulphur Baths.
Tar: ointment.
Vasclin.
- Scalds. — *See Burns and Scalds.*

- Scarlet Fever. — *See also, Albuminuria, Bright's Disease, Uremia.*
- Acetanilid.
- Acid, Acetic.
- Acid, Carbolic: as gargle
- Acid, Gallic.
- Acid, Salicylic.
- Acids, Mineral: internally, and as gargle.
- Acid, Sulphurous: inhalation when throat much affected.
- Aconite: harmful if constantly employed
- Adeps Lanæ.
- Alcohol: indicated in collapse.
- Ammonium Acetate: solution.
- Ammonium Benzoate.
- Amyl Hydride.
- Antipyrine.
- Arsenic: if tongue remains red and irritable during convalescence.
- Baptisin.
- Belladonna.
- Benzoate of Sodium.
- Bromine.
- Calcium Sulphide.
- Carbonate of Ammonium: greatly recommended in frequent doses given in milk or cinnamon water.
- Chloral
- Chlorine Water: as gargle.
- Chloroform.
- Cold Compress: to throat.
- Cold Affusion.
- Copaiba.
- Digitalis.
- Euquinine.
- Fat: as unguent to hands and feet during the rash, and over the whole body during desquamation
- Ferric Perchloride: in advanced stage with albuminuria and hematuria; very useful.
- Hot Bath.
- Hydrogen Peroxide.
- Ice: applied externally to throat, and held in mouth, to prevent swelling of throat.
- Ice Bag: or rubber headcoil: to head, if very hot.
- Ice: to suck, especially at commencement
- Iodine.
- Jalap: compound powder, with potassium bitartrate, or hot dry applications, to produce sweat in nephritis
- Juniper Oil: as diuretic when dropsy occurs.
- Lactophenin.
- Mercury: one-third of a grm. (0.02 grm.) of gray powder every hour to lessen inflammation of tonsils.
- Mustard Bath: when rash recedes.
- Naphtol.
- Neurodin.
- Oil Gaultheria.
- Packing: useful and comforting.
- Philocarpine Hydrochlorate.
- Potassium Chlorate.
- Potassium Iodide.
- Potassium Permanganate: as gargle to throat.
- Purgatives: most useful to prevent albuminuria.
- Quinine.
- Resorcin.
- Rhus Toxicodendron.
- Salicylate of Sodium: as antipyretic.
- Salol.
- Sodium Bromide: with chloral, when convulsions usher in attack.
- Sodium Sulphocarbonate.
- Strychnine: hypodermically in paralysis.
- Sulphate of Magnesium.
- Sulphur.
- Thermodin.
- Tr. Ferri Chloridi.
- Triphenin.
- Veratrum Viride.
- Warm Wet Pack.
- Water.
- Zinc Sulphate.
- Scars, to Remove.
- Thiosinamine.
- Sciatica — *See also, Neuralgia, Rheumatism.*
- Acetanilid: absolute rest of limb in splints very needful.
- Acid, Perosmic.
- Acid, Salicylic.
- Acid, Sulphuric.
- Aconite: as ointment or liniment.
- Actæa Racemosa.
- Acupuncture.
- Antipyrine.
- Aquapuncture
- Apomorphine.
- Asaprol.
- Atropine.
- Belladonna.
- Benzanilide
- Blisters.
- Cautery: exceedingly useful, slight application of Paquelin's thermo-cautery.
- Chloride of Ammonium.
- Chloral.
- Chloroform: locally as liniment, inhalation when pain excessive.
- Cimicifuga.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Colchicine.
- Coniine Hydrobromate.
- Conium.
- Copaiba Resin.
- Counter-Irritation.
- Croton Oil: internally as purgative.
- Duhoisine.
- Electricity.
- Ether: as spray.
- Ethylchloride.
- Euphorin.
- Galvanism
- Gelseminm.
- Gold
- Guaiaicol.
- Guaiaicum.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Iodides.
- Iodipin.
- Massage of Nerve with Glass Rod.
- Menthol.
- Methylene Blue.
- Morphine: hypodermically, most useful.

- Nerve Stretching.
 Neurodin.
 Nitroglycerine.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium.
 Phosphorus.
 Plasters.
 Potassium Bitartrate
 or Citrate: 40 grs.
 (2.5 grm.) thrice daily,
 in plenty of water,
 to regulate kidneys.
 Poultices.
 Rhus Toxicodendron.
 Salicylate of Sodium.
 Salol.
 Salophen.
 Sand Bath.
 Secale.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Dithiosalicy-
 late.
 Stramonium: interu-
 ally, pushed until
 physiological action
 appears.
 Sulphur: tied on with
 flannel over painful
 spot.
 Triphenin.
 Tropacocaine.
 Turkish Bath.
 Turpentine Oil: in $\frac{1}{2}$
 oz (15 cc.) doses in-
 ternally, for three
 or four nights succes-
 sively.
 Veratrine: as oint-
 ment
 Wet or Dry Cups over
 course of nerve.
- Sclerosis.**— *See also,*
Locomotor Ataxia,
Atheroma, Paraly-
sis Agitans.
- Acetaminid.
 Antipyrine.
 Arsenic.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold and Sodium
 Chloride
 Hyoscyamine.
 Ichthalbin.
 Mercurio-iodo-hemol.
 Neurodin
 Phenacetin.
 Physostigma.
 Silver Oxide.
 Soziodole-Mercury.
 Spermine.
- Sclerosis, Arterial.**
 Barium Chloride.
 Digitoxin.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Iodo-hemol
 Iodine Vasogene.
- Scorbutus.**— *See*
Scurvy.
- Scrofula.**— *See also,*
Cachexia, Coxalgia,
Glands, Ophthal-
mia.
- Acacia Charcoal.
 Acid, Hydriodic.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Alcohol.
 Antimony Sulphide.
 Arsenic.
 Barium Chloride.
 Barium Sulphide.
 Blisters: to enlarged
 glands.
 Bromine.
 Cadmium Iodide.
 Calcium Benzoate.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Calcium Sulphide.
 Calomel.
 Chalybeate Waters.
 Cod-Liver Oil: ex-
 ceedingly service-
 able.
 Copper Acetate.
 Cupro-hemol.
 Ethyl-Iodide.
 Excision, or scraping
 gland, and packing
 with iodoform gauze.
 Extract Malt, Dry.
 Fats: inunction.
 Gaduol.
 Galium Aparine.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold salts.
 Hyoscyamus: tincture.
 Hypophosphites.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: ointment.
 Iodides.
 Iodine: locally to
 glands, and intern-
 ally.
 Iodipin.
 Iodoform.
 Iodo-hemol.
 Iodole.
 Iron.
 Lactophosphates.
 Manganese Iodide.
 Mercury Bichloride.
- Milk and Lime Water.
 Peroxide of Hydrogen.
 Phosphates.
 Phosphorus.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Sanguinaria.
 Sanguinarine.
 Sarsaparilla.
 Sodium Bromide.
 Sodium Hyposulphite.
 Soft Soap.
 Solution Potassa.
 Stillingia.
 Sulphides.
 Thyroidin.
 Walnut Leaves.
 Zinc Chloride.
- Scurvy.**— *See also,*
Cancrum Oris, Pur-
pura.
- Acid, Citric or Tar-
 taric: as preventive
 in the absence of
 lime-juice.
 Acouite: in acute
 stomatitis with sali-
 vation in scorbutic
 conditions.
 Agrimonia: useful in
 the absence of other
 remedies.
 Alcohol: diluted, as
 gargle.
 Alum: locally with
 myrrh for ulcerated
 gums.
 Ammonium Carbo-
 nate: in scorbutic
 diathesis.
 Arsenic-hemol
 Arsenic: in some scor-
 butic symptoms.
 Atropine: hypodermi-
 cally when salivation.
 Cinchona: as decoction,
 alone or diluted
 with myrrh, as
 gargle.
 Cochlearia.
 Ergot
 Ergotin Hypodermic
 or Ergot by Mouth:
 to restrain the he-
 morrhage.
 Eucalyptus.
 Ferri Arsenias: as a
 tonic where other
 remedies have failed.
 Ferri Perchloridi,
 Tinctura: to restrain
 hemorrhage.

- Laricis, Tinctura: like Ferri Perchl., Tinct. Lemon Juice: exceedingly useful as preventive and curative. Liberal Diet often sufficient.
- Liquor Sodæ Chlorinatæ: locally to gums.
- Manganese Dioxide.
- Malt.
- Oil Turpentine.
- Oranges: useful.
- Phosphates: when nonassimilation a cause.
- Potassium Binoxalate: in doses of four gr. (0.25 grm.) three times a day, if not obtainable, sorrel is useful instead.
- Potassium Chlorate.
- Potassium Citrate: substitute for lime-juice.
- Pyrethrum.
- Quinine: with mineral acids internally.
- Salvia
- Silver Nitrate.
- Tartar Emetic.
- Vegetable Charcoal: as tooth-powder to remove fetid odor.
- Vinegar: very inferior substitute for lime-juice.
- Sea-Sickness. — See *also, Nausea, Vomiting.*
- Acetanilid.
- Acid, Hydrocyanic.
- Acid, Nitro-Hydrochloric: formula: Acidi nitro-hydrochlorici, dil. 3 fl. drams (12.0 cc.); Acidi hydrocyanici dil. half fl dram (2.0 cc.); Magnesii Sulphatis, 2 drams (8 cc.); Aq. 8 fl. oz (240.0 cc.); 1 fl. oz (30.0 cc.) 3 times a day.
- Amyl Nitrite: a few drops on handkerchief inhaled; the handkerchief must be held close to the mouth.
- Atropine: one hundredth grn. (0.0006 grm.) hypodermically.
- Bitters: calumba, etc.
- Bromalin.
- Bromides.
- Caffeine Citrate: for the headache.
- Cannabis Indica: one-third to one-half grn. (0.02—0.03 grm.) of the extract to relieve headache.
- Capsicum.
- Cerium Oxalate.
- Champagne, Iced: small doses frequently repeated.
- Chloralamide and Potassium Bromide.
- Chloral hydrate: fifteen to thirty grn. (1.0—2.0 grm.) every four hours most useful; should be given before nausea sets in; the combination with potassium bromide, taken with effervescing citrate of magnesia, is very good.
- Chloroform: pure, two to five minims (0.1—0.3 cc.) on sugar.
- Coca: infusion quickly relieves.
- Cocaine.
- Counter-irritation: mustard plaster or leaf to epigastrium.
- Creosote.
- Hyoscyamine: one-sixtieth grain (0.001 grm.) with the same quantity of strychnine.
- Hyoscyamus.
- Ice: to spine.
- Kola.
- Morphine: hypodermically.
- Neurodin.
- Nitroglycerine.
- Nux Vomica: when indigestion with constipation.
- Orexine Tannate.
- Potassium Bromide: should be given several days before voyage is begun.
- Resorcin.
- Salt and Warm Water.
- Sodium Bromide: like potassium salt.
- Strychnine.
- Triphenin.
- Seborrhea.—See also, *Acne, Pityriasis.*
- Acid, Boric.
- Acid, Salicylic.
- Alumnol.
- Borax: with glycerine and lead acetate, as a local application.
- Euresol.
- Glycerine.
- Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
- Ichtholbin: internally.
- Ichthylol: topically.
- Iodine.
- Lead Acetate: with borax and glycerine as above.
- Liquor Potassæ: locally to hardened secretion.
- Mercury.
- Naphtol.
- Resorcin.
- Sodium Chloride.
- Zinc Oxide: in inflammation; the following formula is useful: Take Zinci oxidi, 1 dram (4.0 grm.); Plumbi carbonat. 1 dram (4.0 grm.); Cetacei, 1 oz (30.0 grm.); Ol. olivæ q. s.; ft. uug.
- Septicemia.—See *Pyemia etc.*
- Sexual Excitement.—See *Nymphomania, Satyriasis.*
- Shock.
- Alcohol.
- Ammonia.
- Amyl Nitrite.
- Atropine.
- Blisters.
- Codeine.
- Digitalis.
- Digitalis.
- Digitoxin.
- Ergotin.
- Erythrol Tetrani-trate.
- Heat.
- Hypodermoclysis.
- Nitroglycerine.
- Oxygen.

- Sparteine Sulphate.
Strychnine.
Suprarenal Extract.
- Skin Diseases.— *See the titles of the various diseases in their alphabetic order.*
- Small Pox.— *See Variola.*
- Sleeplessness.— *See Insomnia, Nervousness.*
- Sneezing.— *See also, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Influenza.*
- Arsen-Hemol.
Arsenic: in paroxysmal sneezing as usually nshers- in hay-fever.
Belladonna.
Camphor: as powder, or strong tincture inhaled in commencing catarrh.
Chamomile Flowers: in nares.
Cocaine.
Cotton Plug: in nares.
Gelsemium: in excessive morning sneezings with discharge.
Iodine: inhalation.
Iodipin.
Menthol.
Mercury: when heaviness of head and pain in limbs.
Orthoform.
Potassium Iodide ten grn. (0.6 grm.) doses frequently repeated.
Pressure beneath Nose, over the termination of the nasal branch of the ophthalmic division of the fifth.
Snprarenal Tablets.
- Somnambulism.— *See also, Nightmare.*
- Bromides.
Bromipin.
Bromalin.
Bromo-hemol.
Glycerinophosphates.
Opium.
- Somnolence.
Arsen-hemol.
Caffeine.
Coca.
Glycerinophosphates.
Kola.
Spermine.
- Spasmodic Affections.— *See list of Antispasmodics; also Angina Pectoris, Asthma, Chorea. Colic, Cough, Convulsions, Croup, Dysuria, Epilepsy, Gastrodynia. Hydrophobia, Hysteria, Laryngismus, Pertussis, Stammering, Tetanus, Torticollis, Trismus, etc.*
- Spermatorrhea. — *See also, Emissions, Hypochondriasis, Impotence; also list of Anaphrodisiacs.*
- Acetanilid.
Acid, Camphoric.
Antispasmin.
Arsenic: in functional impotence; best combine with iron as the arseniate, and with ergot.
Atropine.
Belladonna: in relaxation of the genital organs where there is no dream nor orgasm; one-fourth grain (0.015 grm.) of extract, and a grain and a half (0.1 grm.) of zinc sulphate.
Bladder to be emptied as soon as patient awakes.
Bromalin.
Bromides: when it is physiological in a plethoric patient; not when geutilia are relaxed.
Bromipin.
Bromo-hemol.
Calomel: ointment ap-
- plied to urethra.
Camphor Bromide: or camphor alone; diminishes venereal excitement.
Cantharides: in cases of deficient tone, either from old age, excess, or abuse: should be combined with iron.
Chloral Hydrate: to arrest nocturnal emissions.
Cimicifuga: where emission takes place on the least excitement.
Cold Douching and Sponging.
Cornutine.
Digitalis: in frequent emissious with languid circulation; with bromide in plethoric subjects.
Electricity.
Ergot: deficient tone in the genital organs.
Gold Chloride.
Hydrastis: local application to urethra.
Hygienic Measures.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
Hypophosphites: nerve tonic.
Iron: where there is anemia only.
Lupulin: oleoresin, to diminish nocturnal emissions.
Nitrate of Silver: vesication by it of the perineum; and local application to the prostatic portion of the urethra.
Nux Vomica: nerve tonic and stimulant.
Phosphorus: in physical and mental debility.
Potassium Citrate.
Quinine: as a general tonic.
Solanine.
Spermine.
Spinal Ice-Bag.
Strychnine.
Sulfonal.
Sulphur: as a laxative, especially if sequent to rectal or anal

trouble.
Tetronal.
Turpentine Oil: in spermatorrhea with impotence.
Warm bath before retiring.
Zinc Oxide.

Spina Bifida.

Calcium Phosphate.
Collodion: as means of compression.
Cotton Wool over tumor.
Glycerine: injection after tapping.
Iodine: injection. Formula: Iodine, 10 grn. (0.6 grm.); Potassium Iodide, 30 grn. (2.0 grm.); Glycerin, 1 fl. oz (30.0 cc.).
Potassium Iodide.
Tapping: followed by compression.

Spinal Concussion. —
See also, Myelitis.

Arnica.
Bleeding: to relieve heart.
Lead Water and Opium: as lotion.
Leeches.
Vinegar: to restore consciousness.

Spinal Congestion. —
See also, Meningitis, Myelitis.

Aconite.
Antiphlogistic Treatment.
Cold Affusions: to spine.
Ergot: in large doses.
Gelseminm.
Nux Vomica.
Turpentine Oil.
Wet Cupping.

Spinal Irritation. —
See also, Meningitis, Myelitis, Neuritis, Neurasthenia.

Aconite Ointment: locally.
Acid, Phosphoric.
Arsen-Hemol.

Arsenic.
Atropine.
Belladonna: gives way to this more readily than to aconite.
Blisters: to spine.
Bromalin.
Bromides: to lessen activity.
Bromo-hemol.
Cimicifuga
Cocculus Indicus: like strychnine.
Codcine.
Conium.
Counter-irritation.
Digitalis.
Electricity: combined with massage and rest.
Ergot: when spinal congestion.
Glycerinophosphates.
Ignatia.
Leeches.
Nux Vomica.
Opium: in small doses.
Phosphorus.
Picrotoxin.
Sinapis Liniment: counter-irritant.
Sodium Hypophosphite.
Spermine.
Strychnine: to stimulate the depressed nerve centres.
Veratrum Viride.

Spinal Paralysis and Softening. — *See also, Locomotor Ataxia, Myelitis.*

Argentio Nitrate: in chronic inflammation of the cord or meninges.
Belladonna: in chronic inflammatory conditions.
Cod-Liver Oil: as a general nutrient.
Electricity: combined with massage and rest.
Ergot: in hyperemia of the cord.
Hyoscyamns: in paralysis agitans to control tremors.
Iodide of Potassium: in syphilitic history.
Mercury: temporarily

cures in chronic inflammation of the cord and meninges.
Phosphorus: as a nerve tonic.
Physostigma: in a few cases of progressive paralysis of the insane, in old-standing hemiplegia, in paraplegia due to myelitis, and in progressive muscular atrophy it has done good service.
Picrotoxin: spinal stimulant after febrile symptoms have passed off.
Spermine.
Strychnine: like picrotoxin.

Spleen, Hypertrophied. — *See also, Malaria, Leucocythemia.*

Ammonium Fluoride,
Arsenic.
Arsen-hemol.
Bromides.
Ergot.
Equinane.
Methylene Blue.
Sodium Iodide.
Quinine.
Salicin.

Sprains.

Aconite Liniment: well rubbed in.
Ammonia.
Ammonium Chloride: prolonged application of cold saturated lotion.
Arnica: much vaunted, little use.
Bandaging: to give rest to the injured ligaments.
Calendula: as a lotion.
Camphor: a stimulating liniment.
Cold Applications.
Cold Douche
Collodion: a thick coating to exert a firm even pressure as it dries.
Croton-Oil Liniment.
Hamamelis.

- Hot Foot-bath: prolonged for hours for sprained ankle.
- Hot Fomentations: early applied.
- Ichthyol: ointment.
- Inunction of Olive Oil: with free rubbing.
- Iodine: to a chronic inflammation after a sprain.
- Lead Lotion: applied at once to a sprained joint.
- Lead Water and Ladanum.
- Oil of Bay.
- Rest.
- Rhus Toxicodendron: as lotion.
- Shampooing: after the inflammation has ceased, to break down adhesions.
- Soap Liniment.
- Soap Plaster: used as a support to sprained joints.
- Sodium Chloride.
- Soluble Glass.
- Strapping: to give rest.
- Turpentine Liniment: a stimulant application to be well rubbed in.
- Vinegar: cooling lotion.
- Warming Plaster.
- Stammering.**
- Hyoscyamus.
- Stramonium.
- Vocal Training: the rythmical method most useful.
- Sterility.**
- Alkaline Injections: in excessively acid secretions from the vagina.
- Annum: where due to chronic metritis, ovarian torpor or coldness; also in decline in the sexual power of the male.
- Borax: vaginal injection in acid secretion.
- Cantharides: as a stimulant where there is impotence in either sex.
- Cimicifuga in congestive dysmenorrhœa.
- Dilatation of cervix: in dysmenorrhœa: in pinhole os uteri: and in plugging of the cervix with mucus.
- Electrical Stimulation of Uterus: in torpor.
- Gossypii Radix: in dysmenorrhœa with sterility.
- Guaiaacum: in dysmenorrhœa with sterility.
- Intra-uterine Stems: to stimulate the lining membrane of the uterus.
- Phosphorus: functional debility in the male.
- Potassium Iodide: as emmenagogue.
- Spermine.
- Stings and Bites. —**
See also, Wounds.
- Acid, Carbolic: mosquito-bites and scorpion stings.
- Acid, Salicylic.
- Aconite.
- Alum: for scorpion-sting.
- Ammonia or other Alkalies: in stings of insects to neutralize the formic acid; and in snake-bite.
- Ammonium Carbonate.
- Aqua Calcis: in stings of bees and wasps.
- Calmettes' Anti-Venomous Serum in snake bite.
- Campbor.
- Chloroform on lint.
- Chlorinated lime solution in snake bite.
- Creolin.
- Essence of Pennyroyal: to ward off mosquitoes.
- Eucalyptus: plant in room to keep away mosquitoes.
- Gold Chloride in snake-bite.
- Hydrogen Dioxide.
- Ichthyol.
- Ipecacuanba: leaves as poultice for mosquito and scorpion-bites.
- Ligature, or cleansing of wound, at once, to prevent absorption, in snake-bites.
- Menthol.
- Mercury Bichloride.
- Mint Leaves.
- Oil of Cinnamon: 1 dram (4.0 cc.) with 1 oz (30.0 cc.) of spermaceti ointment, spread over hands and face, to ward off mosquitoes.
- Oil of Cloves: the same.
- Petroleum to destroy the larvae of mosquitoes in the tanks.
- Potassa Fusa: in dog-bites a most efficient caustic.
- Potassium Permanganate: applied and injected around snake-bite, followed by alcohol in full doses.
- Removal of Sting:‡
- Rosemary.
- Sage:‡
- Silver Nitrate: a caustic, but not sufficiently strong in dog-bites.
- Soap: to relieve itching of mosquito-bites.
- Stimulants.
- Sugar: pounded, in wasp-stings.
- Vinegar.
- Stomach, Catarrh of.**
— *See, Catarrh-Gastric.*
- Stomach, Debility of.**
— *See List of Gastric Tonics and Stomachics.*
- Stomach, Dilatation of.** — *See Gastric Dilatation.*
- Stomach Sour.** — *See Acidity and Pyrosis.*
- Stomach, Ulcer of.** — *See Gastric Ulcer.*

Stomatitis.—*See also, Aphthæ. Cancrum Oris; Mouth, Sore.*

Acid, Boric: lotion of 1 in 50.

Acid, Carbolic: strong solution locally to aphthæ.

Acid, Hydrochloric: concentrated in gangrenous stomatitis: dilute in mercurial, aphthous, etc.

Acid, Nitric.

Acid, Nitrohydrochloric: as gargle or internally in ulcerative stomatitis.

Acid, Salicylic: one part in sufficient alcohol to dissolve; to 50 of water, in catarrhal inflammation to ease the pain.

Acid, Sulphurous.

Acid, Tannic.

Alcohol: brandy and water, a gargle in mercurial and ulcerative stomatitis.

Alum. or Burnt Alum: locally in ulcerative stomatitis.

Argent Nitrate: in thrush locally.

Bismuth: in aphthæ of nursing children sore mouth, dyspeptic ulcers, mercurial salivation; locally applied.

Borax: in trush and chronic stomatitis.

Cleansing Nipples: in breast-fed babies.

Cocaine: before cauterization.

Copper Sulphate: locally in ulcerative stomatitis, and to indolent ulcers and sores.

Cornus: astringent.

Eucalyptus: tincture, internally.

Glycerite of Tannin: in ulcerative stomatitis.

Hydrastis: fluid extract locally.

Hydrogen Dioxide.

Iris: in dyspeptic ulcer.

Krameria: local astringent.

gent.

Lime Water: in ulcerative stomatitis.

Mercury: in dyspeptic ulcers, gray powder. Myrrh: tincture, with borax, topically.

Papain.

Potassium Bromide: for nervous irritability.

Potassium Chlorate. the chief remedy, locally and internally.

Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic ulceration.

Potassium Permanganate.

Ratanhia Tincture.

Rubus: astringent.

Sodium Bromide.

Sodium Chlorate.

Sozoiodole-Zinc.

Sozoiodole-Sodium.

Sweet Spirit of Niter.

Thymol

Tonics.

Strabismus.

Atropine: to lessen converging squint when periodic in hypermetropia.

Cocaine.

Eserine: to stimulate the ciliary muscles in deficient contraction.

Electricity

Eucaïne.

Holocaine.

Hyoscyamus.

Mercury: like Iodide of Potassium.

Operation.

Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic history if one nerve only is paralyzed.

Shade over one Eye: in children to maintain acuity of vision.

Suitable Glasses: to remedy defective vision.

Tropacocaine.

Stricture, Urethral.—*See Urethral Stricture.*

Strophulus.—*See also, Lichen.*

Antimonium Crudum.

Adeps Lanae.

Borax and Bran Bath: if skin is irritable.

Carbonate of Calcium.

Chamomile

Glycerine.

Ichthyol.

Lancing the Gums.

Lead Lotion: to act as astringent.

Magnesia

Mercury: gray powder if stools are pale.

Milk Diet.

Pulsatilla.

Spiritus Ætheris Nitrosi: where there is deficient secretion of urine.

Zinc Oxide.

Struma. *See Scrofula.*

Stye.—*See Hordeolum.*

Summer Complaint.—*See Cholera Infantum, Diarrhea, etc.*

Sunstroke.

Aconite: not to be used with a weak heart.

Alcohol: is afterwards always a poison.

Ammonia: for its diaphoretic action.

Amyl Nitrite.

Apomorphine: one-sixteenth grn (0.004 gm.) at once counteracts symptoms.

Artificial Respiration.

Belladonna

Bleeding: in extreme venous congestion.

Brandy: in small doses in collapse.

Camphor.

Chloroform in convulsions.

Digitalis: to stimulate heart.

Ergot: by the mouth or subcutaneously.

Gelsemium.

Hot baths (105°—110° F.) (43—40° C), or hot bottles or bricks, in heat exhaustion, and in collapse.

Ice: application to chest, back, and abdomen, as quickly as

possible, in thermic fever, and to reduce temperature; ice drinks as well.

Leeches.

Nitroglycerine.

Potassium Bromide: to relieve the delirium.

Quinine: in thermic fever.

Scutellaria.

Tea: cold, as beverage instead of alcoholic drinks.

Tonics: during convalescence.

Venesection: best treatment if face be cyanosed and heart laboring, and if meningitis threaten after thermic fever (Hare).

Veratrum Viride.

Water: cold affusion.

Wet Sheet: where the breathing is steady; otherwise cold douche.

Suppuration -- See also, *Abscess, Boils, Carbuncle, Pyemia.*

Acid, Carbolic: lotion and dressing.

Acid, Gallic.

Alcohol: to be watched.

Ammonium Carbonate: in combination with Cinchona.

Bismuth Oxyiodide

Calcium Salts: to repair waste.

Calcium Sulphide.

Cinchona: as tonic, fresh infusion is best.

Creolin.

Gaduol.

Glycerinophosphates.

Hypophosphites: tonic.

Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol.

Iodole.

Iodipin.

Iron Iodide: tonic.

Manganese Iodide: tonic.

Mercury.

Phosphates: like the hypophosphites.

Pyoktanin.

Quinine: tonic.

Sarsaparilla: tonic.

Silver colloidal.

Sulphides: when a thin watery pus is secreted, to abort, or hasten suppuration.

Surgical Fever.

Acid, Salicylic.

Aconite.

Chloral.

Equinine.

Quinine.

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi: as a prophylactic.

Veratrum Viride: to reduce the circulation and fever.

Surgical Operations.

— See also, *List of Antiseptics.*

Acid, Carbolic.

Acid, Salicylic.

Acid, Oxalic.

Actol.

Aristol.

Boric acid.

Chloroform.

Creolin.

Dermatol.

Diaphtherin.

Dijodoform

Europhen.

Iodoform.

Iodole

Itrol

Lysol.

Mercuric Chloride.

Mercury Oxycyanide.

Mercury and Zinc Cyanide.

Naphtol Camphor.

Pyoktanin.

Salol.

Thymol.

Tribromphenol.

Trikresol.

Sweating. — See *Perpiration, Night-Sweats, Bromidrosis, etc.*

Sweating, Colliquative. — See *Night-Sweats.*

Sycosis. — See also, *Condylomata, Mentagra.*

Acid, Boric.

Acid, Sulphurous: in parasitic sycosis.

Arsen-hemol.

Arsenici et Hydrargyri Iodidi Liquor: when much thickening.

Arsenic.

Alumol.

Canada Balsam and Carbolic Acid: in equal parts, to be applied after epilation in tinea sycosis.

Chloride of Zinc: solution in tinea sycosis.

Chrysarobini Ung.: in parasitic sycosis

Cod-Liver Oil: in chronic non-parasitic.

Copper Sulphate.

Europhen.

Euresol.

Hydrargyri Acidi Nitratris: as ointment.

Hydrargyri Ammoniatum Ung.: in parasitic.

Hydrargyri Oxid-Rubri Ung.

Hydroxylamine Hydrochlorate.

Ichthalbin: internally.

Ichthyol.

Iodide of Sulphur Ointment: in non-parasitic.

Losophan.

Naftalan.

Naphtol.

Oleate of Mercury: in parasitic.

Oleum Terebinthine: in parasitic.

Phytolacca.

Salol.

Shaving.

Sodium Sulphite.

Soziodole-Sodium.

Thuja.

Zinc Sulphate.

Syncope. — See also, *Heart Affections.*

Acid, Acetic.

Aconite.

Alcohol: sudden, from

- fright or weak heart.
 Ammonia: inhaled cautiously.
 Ammonium Carbonate.
 Arsenic; nervine tonic; prophylactic.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna: in cardiac syncope.
 Camphor: cardiac stimulant.
 Chloroform: transient cardiac stimulant; mostly in hysteria.
 Cold Douche.
 Counter-irritation to Epigastrium: in collapse.
 Digitalis: in sudden collapse after hemorrhage; the tincture by the mouth. digitalin hypodermically.
 Duboisine.
 Ether: in collapse from intestinal colic.
 Galvanism.
 Heat to Epigastrium.
 Lavandula.
 Musk.
 Nitrite of Amyl: in sudden emergency, in fatty heart, in syncope during anesthesia, and in hemorrhage.
 Nux Vomica.
 Position: head lowest and feet raised.
 Sparteine Sulphate.
 Stimulants: undiluted.
 Suprarenal Extract.
 Veratrum Album: an errhine.
 Veratrum Viride.
- Synovitis.** — *See also, Coxalgia, Joint Affections.*
 Acid, Carbolic: injections of one dram (4.0 cc.) of a two per cent. solution into the joint.
 Aconite. †
 Alcohol and Water: equal parts. †
 Antimony: combined with saline purgatives.
 Arnica.
- Bandage or Strapping: Martin's elastic bandage in chronic.
 Blisters: fly blisters at night in chronic synovitis; if not useful, strong counter-irritation.
 Calcium Sulphide: as an antisuppurative.
 Carbonate of Calcium.
 Cod-Liver Oil: tonic.
 Conium: in serofulous joints.
 Counter-irritation.
 Gadrol: as alterative and reconstitutive.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Heat.
 Ichthalbin: as tonic and alterative.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodine: injection in hydrarthrosis after tapping: or painted over.
 Iodoform: solution in ether, 1 in 5, injected into tuberculous joints: also as a dressing after opening.
 Iodole.
 Mercury: Scott's dressing in chronic strumous disease; internally in syphilitic origin.
 Morphine.
 Oleate of Mercury: to remove induration left behind.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Pressure: combined with rest.
 Quinine.
 Shampooing and Aspiration.
 Silver Nitrate: ether-al solution, painted over.
 Sodium Cinnamate in tuberculous joints.
 Splints.
 Sulphur.
- Syphilis.** — *See also, Chancre, Condylomata, Pityalism, Ulcers.*
 Acid, Acetic: caustic to sore.
 Acid, Arsenous.
 Acid, Boric: like benzoin.
- Acid, Carbolic: to destroy sore, mucous patches, condylomata, etc.; as bath in second stage.
 Acid, Chronic.
 Acid, Dichlor-acetic.
 Acid, Gynocardic.
 Acid, Hydriodic.
 Acid, Nitric: in primary syphilis, to destroy the chancre, especially when phagedenic.
 Acid, Salicylic: antiseptic application.
 Antimony Sulphide, Golden.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Arsenic and Mercury Iodides: solution of.
 Aristol.
 Aurnm: in recurring syphilitic affections where mercury and iodide of potassium fail.
 Barium Chloride.
 Barium Sulphide.
 Benzoin: antiseptic dressing for ulcers.
 Bieyanide of Mercury: to destroy mucous tubercles, condylomata, and to apply to syphilitic ulceration of the tonsils and tongue.
 Bismuth and Calomel: as a dusting powder
 Bromine.
 Cadmium Sulphate.
 Calcium Sulphide.
 Calomel: for vapor bath in secondary; dusted in a mixture with starch or oxide of zinc over condylomata will quickly remove them.
 Camphor: dressing in phagedenic chancres.
 Cauterization.
 Cod-Liver Oil: tonic in all stages.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Creosote: internally in strumous subjects, and where mercury is not borne.
 Denutrition: hunger-cure of Arabia.

- Ethyl Iodide.
 Europhen.
 Expectant plan of treatment.
 Formaldehyde Solution: nseful for cauterizing sores.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerine.
 Guaiacum: alterative in constitutional syphilis.
 Hot Applications.
 Hydriodic Ether.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodides: followed by mercury.
 Iodipin.
 Iodoform: dressing for chancres and ulcers.
 Iodole.
 Iron: in anemia, the stearate, perchloride, and iodide are nseful.
 Lotio Flava: dressing for syphilitic ulcers, and gargle in sore throat and stomatitis.
 Manganese: in cachexia.
 Manganese Dioxide.
 Mercurio-iodo-hemol: anti-syphilitic and hematinic at the same time.
 Mercury: the specific remedy in one or other of its forms in congenital and acquired syphilis in primary or secondary stage.
 Mixed Treatment.
 Oil of Mezereon: in constitutional syphilis.
 Oil of Sassafras: in constitutional syphilis.
 Ointments and Washes of Mercury.
 Phosphates: in syphilitic periostitis, etc.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
 Podophyllum: has been tried in secondary, with success after a mercurial course.
- Potassium Bichromate.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Potassium Chlorate: local application of powder to all kinds of syphilitic ulcers; gargle in mercurial and specific stomatitis
 Pressure bandage and mercurial inunctions for periostitis.
 Pulsatilla: tincture.
 Pyoktanin.
 Retinol.
 Rubidium Iodide.
 Shampooing and local applications of croton oil or cantharides as a lotion, to combat alopecia.
 Sarsaparilla: alterative in tertiary.
 Silver Chloride.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Silver Oxide.
 Soft Soap: to syphilitic glandular swellings.
 Stillingia: most successful in cases broken down by a long mercurial and iodide course which has failed to cure; improves sloughing phagedenic ulcers.
 Stramonium: tincture.
 Sulphaminol.
 Suppositories of Mercury.
 Thiol.
 Thyroidin.
 Tonic and general treatment.
 Turkish and Vapor Baths: to maintain a free action of the skin.
 Wet Pack.
 Zinc Chloride: locally to ulcers as caustic.
- Tabes Dorsalis.**— *See Locomotor Ataxia.*
- Tabes Mesenterica.**— *See also, Scrophulosis.*
- Acid, Gallic: astringent in the diarrhea.
 Acid, Phosphoric.
 Alcohol.
 Arsenic: in commencing consolidation of the lung.
 Barium Chloride: in scrofula.
 Calcium Chloride: in enlarged scrofulous glands.
 Calcium Phosphate.
 Cod-Liver Oil.
 Diet, plain and; non-rishing.
 Fatty Inunction.
 Ferri Pernitratris Liquor: hematinic and astringent.
 Gaduol.
 Gelsemium: in the reflex cough.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gelseminine.
 Iodine.
 Iodo-hemol.
 Iodipin.
 Iron.
 Mercury.
 Oil Chanlmoogra.
 Olive Oil: inunction.
 Phosphates: as tonic.
 Sarsaparilla.
- Tape-Worm.**— *See also, Worms.*
- Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Filicic.
 Acid, Salicylic: followed by purgative.
 Acid, Sulphuric: the aromatic acid.
 Alum: as injection.
 Ammonium Embelate.
 Areca Nut.
 Balsam of Copaiba: in half-ounce doses.
 Chenopodium Oil: ten drops on sugar.
 Cocoa Nut: a native remedy.
 Cod-Liver Oil: tonic.
 Creosote.
 Ether: an ounce and a half (45.0 grm.) at a dose, followed by a dose of castor oil in two hours.
 Extract Male Feru: followed by purgative.
 Iron: tonic.
 Kamala.
 Konso.
 Konsensein.
 Mucnna: night and morning for three

- days, then brisk purgative.
- Naphtalin
- Pelletierine: the tannate preferably.
- Pumpkin Seeds: pounded into an electuary, 2 oz. (60.0 grm.) at dose.
- Punica Granatum: acts like its chief alkaloid, pelletierine.
- Quinine: as tonic.
- Resorcin: followed by purgative.
- Thymol.
- Turpentine Oil.
- Valerian: in convulsions due to the worms.
- Tenesmus. — *See Dysentery.*
- Testicle, Diseases of. — *See also, Epididymitis, Hydrocele, Orchitis, Varicocele.*
- Acid, Phosphoric, and Phosphates: in debility.
- Aconite: in small doses frequently repeated in acute epididymitis.
- Ammonium Chloride: solution in alcohol and water; topical remedy.
- Antimony: in gonorrhæal epididymitis.
- Belladonna: in neuralgia of the testis: as an ointment with glycerine in epididymitis or orchitis.
- Bismuth Subnitrate Paste.
- Collodion: by its contraction to exert pressure, in gonorrhæal epididymitis.
- Compression: at the end of an acute and beginning of a subacute attack, as well as in chronic inflammation.
- Conium: poultice of leaves in cancer.
- Copaiba: in orchitis.
- Digitalis: in epididymitis.
- Gold salts: in acute and chronic orchitis.
- Guaiaicol to apply with a brush.
- Hamamelis: in some patients gives rise to seminal emissions.
- Hot Lotions: in acute inflammation.
- Ice Bag: in acute orchitis.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodine: injection into an encysted hydrocele; local application in orchitis after the acute symptoms have passed off.
- Iodoform: dressing in ulceration.
- Magnesium Sulphate with Antimony: in epididymitis.
- Mercury Bichloride.
- Mercury and Morphine Oleate: in syphilitic enlargement and chronic inflammation.
- Nitrate of Silver; ethereal solution painted around and enlarged testis better than over.
- Nux Vomica: in debility.
- Potassium Bromide.
- Potassium Iodide: in syphilitic testicle.
- Pulsatilla: in very small doses along with aconite.
- Suspension: in orchitis and epididymitis.
- Traumaticin.
- Tetanus. — *See also, Spasmodic Affections.*
- Acetanilid.
- Aconite: in large doses to control muscular spasm.
- Acupuncture: on each side of the spines of the vertebræ.
- Alcohol: will relax muscular action, also support strength.
- Anæsthetics: to relax muscular spasm.
- Antimonium Tartaratum: in large doses, along with chlorate of potassium.
- Antipyrine.
- Tizzoni-Catani's Antitetanic Serum.
- Apomorphine: as a motor paralyzer.
- Arsenic.
- Atropine: local injection into the stiffened muscles to produce mild poisoning. Useful in both traumatic and hysterical tetanus.
- Belladonna.
- Bromides: in very large doses frequently repeated.
- Cannabis Indica: serviceable in many cases; best combined with chloral.
- Chloral Hydrate: in large doses, best combined with bromide or cannabis indica.
- Chloroform.
- Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
- Coniine Hydrobromate.
- Conium.
- Curare: an uncertain drug.
- Curarine.
- Duboisine: like atropine.
- Eserine.
- Freezing the Nerve: in traumatic tetanus has been proposed.
- Gelseminm: in a few cases it has done good.
- Heat to Spine: will arrest convulsions.
- Hyoscyamus: in traumatic.
- Ice-bag to Spine.
- Lobelia: a dangerous remedy.
- Morphine: injected into the muscles gives relief.
- Nerve-stretching where a nerve is implicated in the cicatrix, has done good.
- Neurotomy: in the same cases.
- Nicotine: cautiously administered relieves the spasm; best given by rectum or

- hypodermically; by the mouth it causes spasm which may suffocate.
- Nitrite of Amyl: in some cases it cures.
- Nitroglycerine like the preceding.
- Opium: alone or with chloral hydrate.
- Paraldehyde.
- Physostigma: the liquid extract pushed to the fnll. Given by the mouth, or rectum, or hypodermically.
- Physostigmine.
- Quinine: in both idiopathic and traumatic tetanus.
- Strychnine: the evidence, which is doubtful, seems to show that it is beneficial in chronic and idiopathic tetanus: should be given only in a full medicinal dose.
- Tetanus Antitoxin.
- Urethane.
- Vapor Baths.
- Warm Baths.
- Tetter.** — See *Herpes*.
- Throat, Sore.** — See also, *Diphtheria, Pharyngitis, Tonsillitis*.
- Acetanilid.
- Acid, Camphoric.
- Acid, Carbolic: as a spray in relaxed sore throat and in coryza.
- Acid, Gallic.
- Acid, Nitric: as alterative with infusion of cinchona.
- Acid, Sulphurous: spray.
- Acid, Tannic.
- Acid, Trichloroacetic.
- Aconite: in acute tonsillitis with high temperature: in the sore-throat of children before running on to capillary bronchitis; best given frequently in small doses.
- Alcohol: gargle in relaxed throat.
- Alum: gargle in chronic relaxed throat, simple scarlatinal and diphtheritic sorethroat.
- Aluminium Aceto-tartrate.
- Ammonium Acetate.
- Antipyrin.
- Arsenic: in coryza and sore throat simulating hay fever; in sloughing of the throat.
- Balsam of Peru.
- Balsam of Tolu.
- Belladonna: relieves spasm of the pharyngeal muscles; also when the tonsils are much inflamed and swollen.
- Calcium Bisulphite Solution.
- Capsicum: as gargle in relaxed sore throat.
- Catechu: astringent gargle.
- Chloral Hydrate.
- Chlorine Water: gargle in malignant sore throat.
- Cimicifuga: in combination with opium and syrup and of tolu in acute catarrh.
- Cocaine Carbolate.
- Cold Compresses: in tendency to catarrh.
- Creosote.
- Electric Cautery: in chronic sore throat to get rid of thickened patches.
- Ferri Perchloridum: gargle in relaxed sore throat.
- Ferropyrrine: as a styp-tic in throat operations.
- Gaduol.
- Glycerite of Tannin: to swab the throat in relaxed sore throat.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Guaiacol.
- Guaiacum: sucking the resin will abort or cut short the commencing quinsy.
- Hydrastis: gargle in follicular pharyngitis and chronic sore throat.
- Ice: sucked, gives relief.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodine: locally to sores and enlarged tonsil.
- Iodole.
- Liq. Ammonii Acetatis: in full doses.
- Magnesium Sulphate: to be given freely in acute tonsillitis.
- Mercury: in very acute tonsillitis, gray powder or calomel in small doses.
- Mercury and Morphine Oleate: in obstinate and painful sore throat.
- Myrrh gargle in ulcerated sore throat.
- Methylene Blue.
- Neurodin.
- Phenacetin.
- Phytolacca: internally, and as gargle.
- Podophyllum: cholagogue purgative.
- Potassium Chlorate: chief gargle.
- Potassium Nitrate: a ball of nire slowly sucked
- Plnsatilla: in acute coryza without gastric irritation.
- Pyoktanin.
- Resorcin.
- Sanguinaria: the tincture sprayed in extended chronic nasal catarrh.
- Silver Nitrate: solution in sloughing of the throat or chronic relaxation: saturated solution an anesthetic and cuts short inflammation.
- Sodii Benzoas.
- Sodium Borate: in clergyman's sore throat.
- Sodium Chlorate.
- Sodium Salicylate: in quinsy.
- Sozoiodole salts
- Steam. of boiling water; and vapor of hot vinegar.
- Snmach: the berries infused, with addition of potassium chlorate, a most efficient gargle.

- Terpin Hydrate.
Tracheotomy.
Triphenin.
Veratrum Viride: to control any febrile change.
Zinc Acetate.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Sulphate: a gargle.
- Thrush.**—*Aphthæ.*
- Tic Douloureux.**—
See also, Hemicrania, Neuralgia, Neuritis, Odontalgia.
- Acetanilide.
Aconite.
Aconitine: formula: Aconitine (Duquesnel's $\frac{1}{10}$ grn. (0.006 grm.); Glycerin, Alcoholis, aa, 1 fl. oz. (30.0 cc.); Aq. menth. pip., ad 2 fl. oz. (60.0 cc.); 1 dram (4.0 cc.); per dose, cautiously increased to 2 drams (8.0 cc.).
Ammonium Chloride: in large dose.
Amyl Nitrite: in pale anemic patients.
Anesthetics quickly relieve
Antipyrine.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenic: occasionally useful
Atropine: hypodermically, and ointment.
Bromipin.
Bromo-hemol.
Butyl-ChloralHydrate.
Caffeine.
Cannabis Indica.
Cautery in Dental Canal: where pain radiated from mental foramen.
Chamomile.
Chloroform: inhalation; also hypodermically.
Counter-irritation.
Cupric Ammonio-Sulphate: relieves the insomnia.
Delphinine: externally.
Electricity.
Equinine.
Exalgin;
- Gelseminæ.
Gelsemium: valuable.
Heat.
Hyoscyamus.
Ichthyol.
Irou: in combination with strychnia; the following formula is good: Ferri potassio-tartaratis, 4 scruples (5.0 grm.); Vin. opii, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drams (6.0 cc.); Aq. cinnam. ad 8 fl. oz. (240.0 cc.) 1 fl. oz. (30.0 cc.) ter in die.
Laurocerasi Aqua.
Ligature of the Carotids: in obstinate cases a last resort; has done good.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine: hypodermically.
Nitroglycerine: in obstinate cases.
Nurodin.
Ol. Crotonis: sometimes cures; will relieve.
Phosphorus: in obstinate cases.
Physostigma.
Physostigmine
Potassium Iodide: the following formula relieves: take Chloralis hydrati 5 grn. (0.3 grm.); Potassii iodidi, 3 grn. (0.2 grm); Sp. ammoniæ comp. 1 fl. dr. (4.0 cc.); infusum gentianæ, ad 1 fl. oz. (30.0 cc.). The salt alone in syphilitic history.
Pulsatilla: relieves.
Quinine.
Salicin: instead of quinine, where pain is periodic.
Salicylates.
Stramonium.
Triphenin.
Turpentine Oil.
Veratrine: ointment.
Zinc Valerianate: with extract hyoscyamus.
- Tinea Circinata** (*Ringworm of the Body*).—*See also, Ringworm.*
Acid, Acetic.
Acid, Boric in simple
of ethereal solution.
Acid, Carbolic: solution, or glycerite.
Acid, Chromic.
Adeps Lanæ.
Anthrabin.
Aristol.
Arsenic.
Borax.
Chrysarobin.
Cocculus Indicus.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Copper Acetate.
Copper Carbonate.
Creolin.
Gadnol.
Gallanol.
Goa Powder: as ointment, or moistened with vinegar.
Glycerinophosphates.
Iodine
Iodole.
Kamala
Losophan.
Mercury Bichloride.
Naftalan.
Naphtol.
Oil Cade.
Resorcin.
Sodium Chloride.
Sulphites: or sulphurous acid.
Sulphur.
Sulphur Baths: faithfully carried out.
Thymol.
Turpentine Oil.
- Tinea Decalvans** (*Alopecia Areata*)—
See also, Tinea Circinata.
Formaldehyde.
Lassar's Hair-cure.
Parasitocides.
Tonics.
- Tinea Favosa.**
Acid, Carbolic: lotion.
Acid, Nitric: caustic after the crust has been removed.
Acid, Sulphurous: 1 part to 2 parts glycerine assisted by epilation.
Calcium Sulphide.
Cleanliness.
Epilation: followed up by using a parasiticide.

Hyposulphites.

Iron.

Mercury: a lotion of the bichloride, 2 grn. to the oz (0.1 grm.: 30.0 cc.); or the oleate of mercury ointment.

Oil: to soften and remove scabs

Oleander.

Petrolenm: one part to two of lard after crusts are gone.

Sulphides.

Turkish Bath: followed by the use of carbolic soap, instead of ordinary.

Viola Tricolor.

Zinc Chloride: dilute watery solution.

Tinea Sycosis. — See *Mentagra*.

Tinea Tarsi.

Blisters to Temple,

Copper Sulphate.

Epilation, removal of scabs, and application of stick of lunar caustic.

Lead Acetate.

Mercury: after removal of scabs, Ung. hydrargyri nitratis diluted to half its strength. Also take Plumbi acetatis, 1 dram (4.0 grm.); Ung. hydrargyri oxidi rubri, 1 dram (4.0 grm.); Zinci oxidi, 1 dram, Calomelanos, half dram (2.0 grm.); Adipis, 2 drams (8.0 grm.); Olei palmat., 5 drams (20.0 grm.); ft. ung. Also Oleate.

Mercury Oxide, Red. Tinct. Iodi. after removal of scabs, followed by application of glycerine

Ung. Picis: touched along edge of tarsi. Silver Nitrate: Morded.

Tinea Tonsurans.

(Ringworm of the

Scalp), — See also, *Porrigo*, *Tinea Circinata*.

Acetum Cantharidis.

Acid, Acetic: strong, locally.

Acid, Boric: ethereal solution after head is thoroughly cleansed.

Acid, Carbolic: in early stages.

Acid, Chrysophanic: 30 grn. to the oz. (2.0 grm.: 30.0 grm.), as ointment.

Acid, Salicylic: strong solution in alcohol, 40 grn. to the oz (2.5 grm.: 30.0 grm.); or vaselin ointment of same strength.

Acid, Sulphurous.

Anthraxobin

Arsenic: tonic.

Borax.

Cocculus Indicus.

Cod-Liver Oil.

Coster's Paste: Iodine 2 drams (8.0 grm.), Oil cade, 3 drams (12.0 grm.).

Creosote.

Croton Oil: liniment followed by a poultice.

Epilation.

Formaldehyde.

Iodine: the tincture in children.

Lassar's Hair-Cure.

Lime Water.

Menthol: parasiticide and analgesic.

Mercury: white precipitate lightly smeared over; the oleate, pernitrate, and oxide, as ointments. The bichloride as a lotion 2 grn. to the dram (0.1 grm.: 4.0 cc.).

Naftalan.

Oil Cajeput.

Potassium Sulphocyanide.

Quinine.

Resorcin.

Sodium Chloride

Sodium Ethylate.

Thymol: like menthol.

Tongue, Diseases of.

Acid. Nitric: in dyspeptic ulcers the strong acid as caustic.

Bi-Cyanide of Mercury: in mucous tubercles.

Borax: in chronic superficial glossitis; and in fissured tongue.

Cloves: as gargle.

Cochlearia Armoracia (Nasturtium Armoracia): as gargle.

Conium

Frenulum: should be divided in tongue-tie.

Ginger: as masticatory.

Hydrastis: in stomatitis.

Iodine.

Iodoform: to ulcers.

Mercury: in syphilitic disease.

Mezereon, Oil of: si-alagogue.

Nux Vomica.

Pepper: condiment.

Phytolacca.

Potassium Bromide.

Potassium Chlorate: in aphthous ulceration. chronic superficial glossitis, stomatitis.

Potassium Iodide: in tertiary specific ulceration, and in macroglossia.

Potassium Permanganate.

Pyrethrum: masticatory.

Rhus Toxicodendron.

Silver Nitrate: caustic to ulcers.

Xanthoxylum: in lingual paralysis.

Zinc Chloride: caustic.

Tonsillitis.—See also, *Throat Sore*.

Acetanilid: internally.

Acid, Salicylic: internally.

Acid, Tannic.

Aconite: internally.

Alum.

- Alum. nol.
 Aluminium Acetotartrate.
 Belladonna: internally.
 Capsicum and Glycerine.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Creolin.
 Emetics.
 Equinine internally.
 Ferric Chloride.
 Guaiacum.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Ice-bag.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodole.
 Iron Chloride, Tincture: locally.
 Mercury.
 Monsel's Solution: locally.
 Myrtol.
 Neurodin internally.
 Opium.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Iodide: internally.
 Pyoktanin.
 Quinine: internally.
 Salicylates: internally.
 Salol: internally.
 Saline purgatives.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
- Iodine Tincture: to cause absorption.
 Iodo-hemol.
 Iodipin.
 Massage: of the tonsils.
 Silver Nitrate: caustic.
 Scarification.
 Tannin: saturated solution.
 Zinc Chloride.
- Tonsils, Ulcerated.**
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Sulphurous, mixed with equal quantity of glycerine and painted over.
 Cantharides: as vesicant.
 Cimicifuga.
 Coptis: gargle.
 Iodole.
 Iron: gargle.
 Lycopodium: to dust over.
 Magnesium Sulphate: free purgation with.
 Mercuric Iodide: in scrofulous and syphilitic ulceration.
 Potassium Chlorate: gargle.
 Potassium Iodide: in tertiary syphilis.
 Pyoktanin.
 Salvia.
 Soziodole-Sodium Silver Nitrate.
- their parenic antagonists.
 Gelseminine.
 Gelsemium.
 Glycerophosphate Sodium.
 Local Pressure.
 Massage.
 Nerve-stretching.
 Nux Vomica.
 Opium.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Strychnine.
 Water: hot douche.
- Tremor. — See also, Chorea, Delirium Tremens, Paralysis Agitans.**
 Arsenic.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Bromipin.
 Bromalin.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Calcium salts.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Coniine.
 Gelseminine.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Ilyoscine Ilyobromate.
 Ilyoscyamus.
 Phosphorus.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sparteine Sulphate.
 Zinc Phosphide.
- Tonsils, Enlarged.**
 Acid, Citric.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum. nol.
 Aluminium Acetotartrate.
 Aluminium Sulphate: locally applied.
 Ammonium Iodide.
 Barium Iodide.
 Catechu: astringent gargle.
 Excision.
 Fel Bovinum. Inspissated: rubbed up with conium and olive oil as an ointment to be painted over.
 Ferric Chloride: astringent in chronically enlarged tonsils.
 Gaduol.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine-Glycerine.
- Toothache. — See Odontalgia.**
- Torticollis.**
 Aconite: liniment externally; and tincture internally.
 Arsenic: controls and finally; abolishes spasm.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Capsicum: strong infusion applied on lint and covered with oiled silk.
 Cimicifuga.
 Conium: when due to spasmodic action of the muscles.
 Electricity: galvanic to the muscles in spasm; faradic to
- Trichinosis.**
 Acid, Arsenous.
 Acid, Picric.
 Benzene
 Ergot.
 Ergotin.
 Glycerine.
- Trismus.**
 Aconite.
 Anesthetics: to allay spasm.
 Atropine.
 Belladonna: extract in large doses.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Chloral Hydrate: in T. neonatorum, one grn. (0.06 grm.) dose by mouth, or two (0.12 grm.) by rectum when spasms prevent swallowing.

- Conium: the succus is the most reliable preparation.
- Ether.
- Gelseminine.
- Gelsemium.
- Opium.
- Physostigma.
- Physostigmine.
- Tuberculous Affections.** — *See Laryngitis; Tubercular; Lupus; Meningitis; Tubercular; Peritonitis Tubercular; Phthisis; Scrophulosis; Tabes Mesenterica.*
- Tumors.** — *See also, Cancer, Cysts, Glandular Enlargement, Goiter, Polypus, Uterine Tumors, Wen.*
- Acid, Perosmic.
- Ammoniacum and Mercury Plaster.
- Ammonium Chloride.
- Anesthetics: to detect the presence of phantoms; also to relax abdominal walls to permit deep palpation of abdomen.
- Arsenious Acid.
- Codeine: for pain.
- Dionin for pain.
- Electricity.
- Gaduol.
- Iodine.
- Iodipin.
- Iodo-hemol.
- Eseriac: in phantom.
- Hyoscyamus.
- Iodoform.
- Lead Iodide.
- Methylene Blue.
- Orthoform.
- Papain.
- Pyocetanin.
- Silver Oxide.
- Sodium Ethylate.
- Stypticin.
- Thiosinamine
- Zinc Chloride.
- Zinc Iodide.
- Tympanites.** — *See also, Flatulence, Typhoid Fever, Peritonitis.*
- Acid, Carbolic, or Creosote: in tympanites due to fermentation.
- Acids: after meals.
- Alkalies: before meals with a simple bitter.
- Arsenic.
- Asafetida: as an enema.
- Aspiration: to relieve an over-distended gut.
- Bismuth.
- Capsicm.
- Chamomile: enema.
- Chloral Hydrate: as an antiseptic to fermentation in the intestinal canal.
- Chloroform.
- Cocculus Indicus
- Colchicine.
- Colchicm.
- Cnheb: powdered, after strangulated hernia.
- Gaduol.
- Galvanism: in old cases, especially of lax fibre.
- Ginger.
- Glycerine: when associated with acidity.
- Glycerinophosphates.
- Hyoscyamus.
- Ice Poultice: prepared by mixing linseed meal and small pieces of ice, in tympanites of typhoid fever.
- Ichthalbin.
- Iris.
- Nux Vomica.
- Ol. Terebinthinæ: very efficient as enema, not for external application.
- Plumbi Acetas: when due to want of tone of intestinal muscular walls.
- Rue: very effective.
- Sumbul.
- Vegetable Charcoal in gruel: in flatulent distention of the colon associated with catarrh; dry, in flatulent distention of the stomach.
- Typhlitis.**
- Aristol.
- Arsen-hemol.
- Arsenic.
- Belladonna.
- Ice Bag: or poultice over the cecum.
- Leeches: at once as soon as tenderness is complained of, unless subject is too feeble.
- Magnesium Sulphate: only when disease is due to impaction of cecum.
- Metallic Mercury.
- Opium: better as morphine subcutaneously.
- Purgatives.
- Veratrum Viride.
- Typhoid Fever.** — *See also, Hemorrhage, Intestinal, Rectal Ulceration; Tympanites.*
- Acetanilid.
- Acid, Carbolic.
- Acid, Hydrochloric: to diminish fever and diarrhea.
- Acid, Phosphoric: cooling drink.
- Acid, Salicylic: some hold that it is good in the typhoid of children, many that it does great harm.
- Acid. Sulphuric, Diluted.
- Aconite: to reduce the pyrexia.
- Alcohol: valuable, especially in the later stages.
- Alum: to check the diarrhea.
- Antipyrine: to lower the temperature.
- Argenti Nitras: to check diarrhea; in obstinate cases along with opium; should not be given until the abdominal pain and diarrhea have begun.
- Aristol.
- Arnica: antipyretic.
- Arsenic: liquor arsenicalis with opium to

- restrain the diarrhoea.
- Asafetida.**
- Asaprol.**
- Bath:** agreeable to patient, and reduces hyperpyrexia.
- Belladonna:** during the pyrexial stage it lowers the temperature, cleans the tongue, and steadies the pulse; afterwards brings on irritability of heart
- Benzanilide:** antipyretic.
- Benzonaphtol.**
- Bismuth Subnitrate:** to check diarrhoea.
- Bismuth Subgallate.**
- Brand's method** of cold bathing.
- Calomel:** 10 grn. (0.6 grm.) first day, and eight (0.5 grm.) each day after, the German specific treatment. Or: in small continuous doses without producing stomatitis.
- Calx Saccharata:** in milk, when the tongue is black and parched.
- Camphor.**
- Carbolate of Iodine:** one drop of tincture of iodine and of liquefied carbolic acid, in infusion of digitalis, every two or three hours.
- Carbonate of Ammonium.**
- Cascara Sagrada.**
- Charcoal:** to prevent fetor of stools, accumulation of fetid gas, and to disinfect stools after passage.
- Chloral Hydrate.**
- Chlorine Water**
- Chloroform Water.**
- Copper Arsenite.**
- Copper Sulphate.**
- Creosote.**
- Creolin.**
- Digitalis:** to lower temperature and pulse-rate; death during its use has been known to occur suddenly.
- Enemas:** to be tried first, if constipation lasts over two days.
- Ergot:** for intestinal hemorrhage.
- Encalyptol**
- Eucalyptus:** thought to shorten disease.
- Euquinine.**
- Ferri Perchloridi Tinctura.**
- Glycerine and Water,** with lemon juice, as mouth wash.
- Guaiacol.**
- Guaiacol Carbonate.**
- Hydrastine.**
- Ilyoseyamus.**
- Iodine:** specific German treatment; use either liquor or tincture.
- Iron.**
- Lactophenin.**
- Lead Acetate:** to check diarrhoea.
- Lime Water.**
- Licorice Powder.**
- Magnesium Salicylate.**
- Mercury Bichloride:** 10 drops of solution $\frac{1}{2}$ grn. in 1 oz (0.03 grm.: 30.0 cc.) water, every two or three hours.
- Milk Diet.**
- Morphine:** in large doses, if perforation occurs.
- Naphtalene.**
- Naphtol.**
- Naphtol Benzoate.**
- Neurodin**
- Opium:** to check delirium and wakefulness at night, and to relieve the diarrhoea.
- Phosphorus:** if nervous system is affected.
- Potassium Iodide:** alone or with iodine.
- Quinidine:** equal to quinine.
- Quinine:** in large doses to reduce the temperature.
- Resorcin:** antipyretic.
- Rest and Diet.**
- Salol.**
- Sodium Benzoate:** antipyretic.
- Sodium Paraacresotatc.**
- Sodium Thiosulphate.**
- Starch. Iodized**
- Tannalbin:** with calomel.
- Tannopin**
- Tartar Emetic:** in pulmonary congestion.
- Thalline Sulphate.**
- Thermodin**
- Thymol.**
- Tribromphenol**
- Triphenin.**
- Turpentine Oil:** at end of the second week, 10 minims (0.6 cc.) every two hours, and every three hours in the night; specific if the diarrhoea continues during convalescence.
- Veratrum Viride.**
- Xeroform**
- Zinc Sulphocarbolate.**
- Typhus Fever.** — *See also, Delirium, Typhoid Fever.*
- Acid, Phosphoric:** agreeable drink.
- Acid, Salicylic:** antipyretic.
- Aconite.**
- Alcohol:** where failure of the vital powers threatens.
- Antimony with Opium:** in pulmonary congestion, wakefulness, and delirium.
- Antipyrine**
- Arnica:** antipyretic.
- Baptisia.**
- Baths:** to reduce temperature. Instead of baths, cold compresses may be used.
- Belladonna:** cleans the tongue, steadies and improves the pulse; too long usage makes the heart irritable.
- Calx Saccharata:** in milk, when the tongue is black and coated
- Camphor.**
- Chloral Hydrate:** in wild delirium in the

- early stages of the fever, but not in the later.
- Chlorine Water: not much used now.
- Coca: tentative.
- Cod-Liver Oil.
- Counter-irritation.
- Diet: nutritious.
- Digitalis; to increase the tension of the pulse and prevent delirium; if a sudden fall of pulse and temperature should occur during its administration it must be withheld.
- Enquinine.
- Expectant Treatment.
- Hyoscyamus.
- Mnsk.
- Oil Valerian.
- Opium.
- Podophyllnm.
- Potassium Chlorate: in moderate doses.
- Potassium Nitrate: mild diuretic and diaphoretic.
- Pyramidone.
- Quinine: in full doses to pull down temperature.
- Strychnine: where the circulatory system is deeply involved.
- Tartar Emetic.
- Turpentine Oil: in the stupor.
- Yeast: accelerates the course of the disease.
- Ulcers and Sores.** — See also, *Chancre, Chancroid, Bedsores, Throat; Gastric, Intestinal and Uterine Ulceration; Syphilis.*
- Acetanilid.
- Acid, Arsenious.
- Acid, Boric.
- Acid, Carbolic.
- Acid, Chromic.
- Acid, Gallic
- Acid, Nitric.
- Acid, Phenylboric.
- Acid, Pyrogallic.
- Acid, Salicylic.
- Acid, Sulphuric.
- Acid, Tannic.
- Acid, Trichloroacetic.
- Alcohol: a useful application.
- Alum: crystals, burnt, or dried.
- Aluminium Sulphate.
- Alumol.
- Ammonium Chloride.
- Aniline.
- Aristol.
- Arsenic.
- Balsam Peru.
- Belladonna.
- Benzoin Tincture.
- Bismuth Benzoate.
- Bismuth Oxyiodide.
- Bismuth Subgallate.
- Bismuth Subnitrate.
- Borax.
- Bromine.
- Calcium Bisulphite: solution.
- Calcium Carbonate. Precipitated.
- Camphor.
- Chimaphila.
- Chloral Hydrate.
- Chlorinated Lime.
- Cocaine.
- Conium.
- Copper Sulphate.
- Creoliu.
- Creosote.
- Diaphtherin
- Dijodoform.
- Ethyl Iodide.
- Europen.
- Formaldehyde.
- Gold Chloride.
- Hamamelis.
- Hot Pack.
- Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
- Hydrogen Peroxide.
- Ichthyol.
- Iodine.
- Iodoform.
- Iodole.
- Iron Arseniate.
- Iron Ferrocyanide.
- Lead Carbonate.
- Lead Iodide.
- Lead Nitrate.
- Lead Tanuate.
- Lime.
- Magnesia.
- Mercury Bichloride.
- Mercury Iodide, Red.
- Mercury Oxide, Red.
- Methylene Blue: in corneal ulcers.
- Morphine.
- Naphtol.
- Nirvanin.
- Opium.
- Orthoform.
- Papain.
- Potassium Chlorate.
- Potassium Permanganate
- Potassa Solution.
- Pyoktanin.
- Quinine.
- Resorcin.
- Silver colloidal.
- Silver Citrate.
- Silver Lactate.
- Silver Nitrate.
- Sozoiiodole Salts.
- Starch, Iodized.
- Stearates.
- Tannoform.
- Turpentine Oil.
- Zinc salts.
- Ulcus Durum.** — See *Chancre.*
- Ulcus Molle.** — †See *Chancroid.*‡
- Uremia.** — See also, *Coma, Convulsions, Bright's Disease, Scarlet Fever; and the lists of Diaphoretics and Diuretics.*
- Amyl Nitrite.
- Apocynum cannabinum.
- Bromides.
- Caffeine
- Chloroform.
- Chloral Hydrate.
- Colchicine.
- Digitalis.
- Elaterin.
- ErythrolTetranitrate.
- Hot Pack.
- Hypodermoclysis.
- Morphine.
- Naphtalenc
- Nitroglycerine.
- Oil Croton.
- Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
- Saline or Hydragogue Cathartics.
- Scoparii succus.
- Sodium Benzoate.
- Strychnine.
- Transfusion.
- Urethane.
- Venesection.
- Urethra, Stricture of.**
- Eletrolysis.¹
- Silver Nitrate.
- Thiosinamine.

Urethritis. — *See also, Gonorrhœa; and list of Astringents.*

Acetanilid.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Aconite.
 Alkalies: internally.
 Alummol.
 Arbutin.
 Argentamine.
 Argonin.
 Borax.
 Calomel.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Enrophen.
 Ichthyol.
 Largin.
 Methylene Blue.
 Myrtol.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Permanganate
 Protargol.
 Pyoktanin.
 Resorcin.
 Silver colloidal.
 Silver Citrate.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Chlorate.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Soziodole Sodium.
 Soziodole Zinc.
 Zinc Acetate.
 Zinc Permanganate.
 Zinc Sulphate.

Uric-Acid Diathesis.
 — *See Lithemia.*

Urinary Calculi. —
See Calculi.

Urinary Disorders. —
See lists of Diuretics and of other agents acting on the Urine. Also, see Bladder; Albuminuria; Bright's Disease; Chyluria; Cystitis; Diabetes; Dysuria; Dropsy; Enuresis; Hematuria; Lithiasis; Nephritis; Oxaluria; Uremia; Urethrae Stricture; Urine, Incontinence of; Urine, Phosphatic.

Urine, Incontinence of.

Acid, Benzoic.
 Antipyrine.
 Belladonna.
 Bromalin.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Buchu.
 Cantharides.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Collinsonia.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Ichthalbin.
 Rhus Toxicodendron.
 Rhus aromatica.
 Strychnine.

Urine, Phosphatic.

Acid, Benzoic.
 Acid, Hydrochloric, Dil.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Phosphoric, Dil.
 Acid, Sulphuric, Dil.
 Ammonium Benzoate.

Urticaria. — *See also, Prurigo.*

Acetanilid.
 Alkalies.
 Alummol.
 Antipyrine internally.
 Arsenic.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Benzoin.
 Calcium Chloride: to prevent.
 Cocaine.
 Chloroform.
 Colechicum.
 Gaduol
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol externally.
 Iodides.
 Iodipin.
 Iodo-hemol.
 Lead.
 Menthol.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Strychnine.

Uterine Affections. —
See Abortion, Amenorrhœa, Climacteric, Dysmenorrhœa, Endometritis, Hemorrhage

Post-Partum, Leucorrhœa, Menorrhagia, Menstrual Disorders, Metritis, Metorrhagia, Prolapsus Uteri, Uterine Cancer, etc.

Uterine Cancer.

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Arsenic.
 Cannabis Indica.
 Calandine Extract.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Conium.
 Dionin.
 Dijodoform.
 Glycerine.
 Glycerite of Tannin: mixed with iodine, to check discharge and remove smell.
 Gossypin.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform.
 Nirvanin.
 Morphine.
 Orthoform.
 Opium.
 Pyoktanin.
 Soziodole-Zinc.
 Stypticin.
 Thyroid preparations.

Uterine Congestion and Hypertrophy.

Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Chromic.
 Digitalis.
 Ergotin.
 Glycerine.
 Gold salts
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Iodine.
 Iodoform.
 Iron.
 Potassium Bromide.
 Quinine.
 Zinc Valerianate.

Uterine Dilatation.

Acid, Carbolic, Iodized.

- Uterine Tumors.** —
See also, Cysts, Tumors.
 Ammonium Chloride.
 Calcium Chloride.
 Iodine.
 Iron Sulphate.
 Mercury.
 Opium.
 Pyoktanin.
 Silver Oxide.
 Thiosinamine.
- Uterine Ulceration.**
—See also, Ulcers.
 Acid. Carbolic.
 Acid, Nitric.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Alum.
 Aluminium Sulphate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Crocote.
 Glycerine.
 Hydrastis.
 Iodoform.
 Iodole.
 Mercury Nitrate Solnt.
 Orthoform.
 Pyoktanin
 Silver Colloidal.
 Silver Nitrate.
- Uterine Hemorrhage.**
See also, Hemorrhage.
 Ergot.
 Ergotin.
 Ferropyrine.
 Ferri Perchloridum.
 Hydrastis Fluid-Extr.
 Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
 Ice.
 Stypticin.
- Uvula, Relaxed.**
 Acid. Tannic.
 Ammonium Bromide.
 Capsicum.
 Kino.
 Pyrethrum.
 Zinc salts.
- Vaginismus.**
 Belladonna.
 Bromides.
 Cocaine.
 Collinsonia.
 Conium.
 Dionin.
 Iodoform.
- Hyosciamine.
 Menthol.
 Morphine.
 Opium.
 Piperine.
 Sozoiodole-Zinc.
 Tropacocaine
- Vaginitis.** — *See also, Gonorrhœa, Leucorrhœa.*
 Acetanilid.
 Acid. Tannic.
 Calcium Bisulphite.
 Chlorine Water.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Eucalyptus.
 Formaldehyde.
 Grindelia.
 Hydrastis.
 Ichthyol.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Potassium Silicate.
 Resorcin.
 Retinol.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Sozoiodole-Potassium.
 Sozoiodole-Sodium.
- Varicella.** — *See Chick-en Pox.*
- Varicosis.** — *See also, Hemorrhoids. Ulcers.*
 Arsen-henol.
 Bandaging.
 Barium Chloride.
 Digitalis.
 Ergotin.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Hamamelis.
 Hemo-gallol.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol: topically.
 Phytolacca.
- Variola(Small-Pox).**
 Acid, Carbolic, and Sweet Oil.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Sulphurous.
 Aconite.
 Adeps Lanæ.
 Ammonium Carbonate.
 Antipyrine.
 Belladonna.
 Brandy and Whiskey.
 Bromides.
- Camphor.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Cocaine.
 Collodion
 Cimicifuga.
 Euquinine.
 Ether.
 Flexible Collodion.
 Glycerite of Starch, or Simple Cerate: locally applied.
 Ichthyol: to prevent pitting.
 Iodine.
 Iodole.
 Iron.
 Mercury: to prevent pitting.
 Opium.
 Oil Eucalyptus.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Quinine.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Benzoate.
 Sulphocarbonates.
 Traumaticin.
 Triphenin
 Turpentine Oil.
 Zinc Carbonate.
 Zinc Oxide
 Prophylactic: Vaccination with Pure animal Lymph.
- Vegetations.** — *See also, Tumors.*
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid trichloroacetic.
 Caustics: in general.
 Potassium Bichromate.
 Sozoiodole-Zinc.
- Veneral Diseases.** —
See Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, etc.
- Vertigo.**
 Alkalies.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Bromalin.
 Bromipin.
 Bromo-hemol.
 Digitalis.
 ErythrolTetrahydrate.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold.
 Hemo-gallol.
 Iron Citrate.
 Mercury Bichloride.

Nitroglycerine.
Potassium Bromide.
Quinine.
Strychnine.

Vomiting.— See list of *Anti-emetics*; also *Cholera*, *Hematemesis*, *Nausea*, *Sea-Sickness*, *Vomiting of Pregnancy*.

Acetanilid.

Acid, Carbolic: in irritable stomach along with bismuth; alone if due to sarcinæ or other ferments; in Asiatic cholera and cholera infantum.

Acid, Hydrochloric.

Acid, Hydrocyanic: in cerebral vomiting, vomiting of phthisis and of acute disease of the stomach.

Acid, Sulphurous: if due to sarcinæ.

Acids: in acid eructations: given immediately after food.

Aconite with Bismuth.

Alcohol: iced champagne, in sea-sickness, etc. Hot brandy is also useful.

Alkalies: especially effervescent drinks.

Alum: in doses of five to ten grn (0.3—0.6 grm.) in phthisis when vomiting is brought on by cough.

Ammonium Carbonate.

Ammonio-Citrate of Iron: in the vomiting of anemia, especially of young women.

Amyl Nitrite.

Apomorphine: to empty the stomach of its contents.

Arsenic: in the vomiting of cholera; in chronic gastric catarrh, especially of drunkards: chronic, not acute gastric ulcer; and chronic painless vomiting.

Atropine.

Bicarbonate of Sodium: in children half

to one dram (2.0—4.0 grm.) to the pint (500.0 grm.) of milk. If this fails, stop milk. Also, in acute indigestion with acid vomiting.

Bismuth Subnitrate: in acute and chronic catarrh of the stomach or intestine.

Bismuth Subgallate.

Blisters: in vomiting due to renal and hepatic colic.

Brandy.

Bromides: in cerebral vomiting and cholera infantum.

Calcium Phosphate.

Calomel: in minute doses in cholera infantum and similar intestinal troubles.

Calumba: a simple bitter and gastric sedative.

Carbonic Acid Waters: with milk.

Cerium Oxalate: in doses of 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) in sympathetic vomiting.

Chloral Hydrate: in seasickness and reflex vomiting.

Chloroform: drop doses in sea-sickness, and in reflex vomiting such as on passage of calculi.

Cocaine.

Cocculus Indicus.

Codeine.

Creosote (Beechwood).

Electricity: in nervous vomiting; the constant current positive pole on last cervical vertebra, and negative over stomach.

Emetics: if due to irritating substances.

Euema of Laudanum and Bromide of Sodium.

ErythrolTetrahydrate.

Ether: like chloroform.

Eucalyptus: in vomiting due to sarcinæ.

Faradization.

Gelatin: to the food of babies who suffer

from chronic vomiting of lump of curdled milk.

Horseradish.

Ice: sucked.

Ice Bag: to spine or epigastrium.

Iodine: compound solution in 3- to 5-minim (0.2-0.3 cc.) doses.

Iodine and Carbolic Acid.

Ipecacuanha; in sympathetic nervous vomiting in very small doses; in the vomiting of children from catarrh and the vomiting of drunkards.

Iris.

Kumys: in obstinate cases.

Leeches: to epigastrium if tender, especially in malarial vomiting.

Lime Water: with milk in chronic vomiting, especially in the case of children. Saccharated lime is laxative.

Magnesia: in sympathetic vomiting.

Magnesium Carbonate

Menthol.

Mercury: in vomiting with clayey stools; see Calomel.

Methyl Chloride: spray to spine.

Morphine: hypodermically injected in the epigastrium in persistent seasickness.

Mustard Plaster: over stomach.

Nitrite of Amyl: in concentrated form in sea-sickness.

Nitroglycerine: like nitrite of amyl.

Nutrient Enemata: in persistent vomiting.

Nux Vomica: in atonic dyspepsia.

Oil Cloves.

Opium: as a suppository in severe acute vomiting, especially associated with obstinate constipation, which is relieved at the same time.

Orexine Tannate: 2

- specific when simple, asthenic, or anemic anorexia the cause. Also, in incipient or chronic phthisis.
- Oxygen Water.
- Pepsin: in the vomiting of dyspepsia.
- Peptonized Milk.
- Podophyllin.
- Potassium Iodide: in very small doses.
- Potassium Nitrate.
- Plsntilla: in catarrh.
- Quinine: in sympathetic vomiting.
- Rectal Medication: if vomiting is uncontrollable.
- Resorcin.
- Scidlitz Powder.
- Silver Nitrate: in nervous derangement.
- Sodium Bicarbonate.
- Sodium Bisulphite.
- Sodium Sulphite.
- Strychnine.
- Tropococaine.
- Veratrum: in vomiting of summer diarrhea.
- Zinc Sulphate: emetic.
- Vomiting of Pregnancy.**
- Acid, Carbolic: an uncertain remedy.
- Acid, Hydrocyanic: sometimes useful; often fails.
- Aconite: in full doses, so long as physiological effect is maintained.
- Arsenic: where the vomit is blood, or streaked with blood, drop doses of Fowler's solution
- Atropine.
- Belladonna: either internally, or plaster over the hypogastrium.
- Berberine.
- Berberine Carbonate.
- Bismuth: along with pepsin.
- Bromalin.
- Bromide of Potassium: controls in some cases in large doses.
- Bromo-hemol.
- Calcinm Phosphate.
- Calomel: in small doses to salivate, or one large dose of 10 grn. (0.6 grm.)
- Calumba: occasionally successful.
- Caustics: to the cervix if abraded.
- Cerium Oxalate: the chief remedy besides orexine tannate.
- Champagne.
- Chloral.
- Chloroform Water.
- Cocaine: ten minims (0.6 cc) of a 3 per cent. solution will relieve in a few doses.
- Coffee: before rising.
- Copper Sulphate.
- Creosote.
- Dilatation of the Os Uteri.
- Electricity: same as in nervous vomiting.
- Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
- Ingluvin.
- Iodine: a drop of the tincture or liquor sometimes a last resort
- Ipecacuanha: in minim doses often relieves.
- Kumyss: as diet.
- Menthol.
- Methyl Chloride: spray to spine.
- Morphine: suppository introduced into the vagina: no abrasion should be present, or there may be symptoms of poisoning.
- Naphta: one or two drops.
- Nnx Vomica: one and one-half drop doses of tincture.
- Orexine Tannate: extremely efficacious and prompt, after few doses, except where actual gastric lesion.
- Pepsin: like ingluvin but not so successful.
- Plumbic Acetate: in extreme cases.
- Potassium Iodide: like iodine.
- Quinine: sometimes useful.
- Salicin.
- Spinal Ice-bag.
- Vulvitis. — *See also, Pruritus, Prurigo, Vaginitis.*
- Acid, Carbolic.
- Alum.
- Arsenic.
- Ichthyol.
- Lead Acetate.
- Naphtol.
- Sodium Thiosulphate.
- Soziodole-Sodium.
- Warts.**—*See also, Condylomata.*
- Acid, Acetic: touch with the glacial acid.
- Acid, Arsenious.
- Acid, Carbolic.
- Acid, Chromic.
- Acid, Nitric.
- Acid, Phosphoric.
- Acid, Salicylic: saturated solution in colloidion, with extract of Indian hemp.
- Acid, Tannic.
- Acid, Trichloroacetic.
- Alkalies.
- Alum: saturated solution in ether.
- Alum, Burnt.
- Antimonic Chloride.
- Chloral Hydrate.
- Copper Oleate.
- Corrosive Sublimate.
- Creosote.
- Fowler's Solution: locally applied.
- Ferric Chloride Tincture.
- Ichthyol.
- Mercuric Nitrate.
- Papain.
- Permanganate of Potassium.
- Potassæ Liquor.
- Potassium Bichromate.
- Poultice.
- Rue.
- Savin.
- Silver Nitrate: in venereal warts, along with savin.
- Sodium Ethylate.
- Stavesacre.
- Sulphur.
- Zinc Sulphate.
- Wasting Diseases.** — *See Emaciation.*

- Weakness, Senile. (0.1 grm. (30.0 cc.), in doses of 1 dram. (4.0 cc.); or as enema.
- See also, Adynamia, etc.*
- Glycerinophosphates. Aconite: in the fever produced.
- Muira Puama. Aloes: enema.
- Spermine. Alum: injections.
- Wen. Arcca.
- Extirpation. Asafetida with Aloes.
- Whites. — *See Leucorrhœa, Cervical Catarrh, Endometritis, etc.* Castor Oil
- Whooping-Cough. — *See Pertussis* Chloride of Ammonium: to prevent accumulation of intestinal mucus, which serves as nidus.
- Worms. — *See also, Chyluria, Tape Worm Anchylostomiasis Filariasis (supplement); and list of Anthelmintics.* Common Salt: along with antimony, to remove catarrhal state of intestine; or alone as enema.
- Acid, Filicie. Ether: injection of solution of 15 minims (1 cc.) in water.
- Acid, Picric. Eucalyptol: injection.
- Acid, Santoninic. Ferri Perchloridi.
- Acid, Tannic. Tinet.: enema.
- Aloes. Lime Water: enema.
- Alum. Mercurial Ointment: introduced into rectum relieves itching and is anthelmintic.
- Ammonium Chloride. Oleum Cajeputi.
- Ammonium Embelate. Ol. Terebinthinæ.
- Apocodeine. Quassia; enema: or infusion by mouth.
- Chloroform. Santonica.
- Creolin. Santonin
- Eucalyptus. Santoninoxim.
- Gaduol. Scamony: for thread-worms in rectum.
- Icithalbin: as tonic. Tannin: enema.
- Iron. Tonics.
- Koussou. Vinegar: enema, diluted with twice its bulk of water.
- Koussein. Male Fern. Wounds. — *See also, Bed Sores, Gangrene, Hemorrhage, Inflammation, Pyæmia, Surgical Fever, Ulcers; also, list of Antiseptics.*
- Myrthol. Naphtalin. Acetanilid.
- Naphtalin. Strontium Lactate. Acid, Boric.
- Oil Turpentine. Thymol. Acid, Carbolic.
- Papain. Valerian. Acid, Chromic.
- Pelletierine. Petroleum. Acid, Nitric.
- Potassium Iodide. Quinine. Acid, Salicylic.
- Quinine. Quassin: infusion enemas in thread worms. Acid, Sulphurous.
- Santonin. Strontium Lactate. Aconite.
- Thymol. Valerian. Airol.
- Worms, Thread, (*Ascaris Vermicularis*), Alcohol: in pyrexia,
- as an antiseptic and astringent dressing: and very useful in confused wounds.
- Aluminium Acetate.
- Aluminium Chloride.
- Ammonium Carbonate.
- Anhydrous Dressings.
- Aristol.
- Balsam of Peru.
- Benzoin.
- Bismuth Oxide.
- Bismuth Subgallate.
- Bismuth Subnitrate.
- Blotting Paper: as lint, saturated with an antiseptic
- Borax.
- Calamin.
- Calcium Bisulphite: solution.
- Calendula.
- Carbolated Camphor.
- Charcoal.
- Chaulmoogra Oil.
- Chloral Hydrate: antiseptic and analgesic.
- Cinnamon Oil.
- Collodion: to exclude air.
- Conium.
- Copper Sulphate
- Creolin.
- Creosote.
- Dijodoform.
- Diaphtherin.
- Eucalyptus
- Euphorin.
- Europhen.
- Formalbumin.
- Formaldehyde.
- Glycerine.
- Hamamelis: on lint to restrain oozing.
- Heat.
- Hydrogen Peroxide.
- Iodine.
- Iodoform.
- Iodoformogen.
- Iodole.
- Loretin.
- Lysol.
- Naftalan.
- Naphtol-Camphor.
- Nirvauin
- Nitrate of Silver: to destroy unhealthy granulations.
- Nosophen.
- Opium.
- Orthoform: as local anodyne.

- Petroleum.
 Permanganate of Potassium.
 Potassium Bichromate.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Poultices.
 Pyoktanin.
 Quinine.
 Salol.
 Silver colloidal.
 Silver Citrate.
 Silver Lactate.
 Sodium Chloride: one half per cent. solution.
 Sodium Fluoride.
 Soziodole-Potassium, -Sodium, and -Zinc.
 Sphagnum.
 Stearates.
 Styptic Collodion: to prevent bledsores, etc.
 Sugar.
 Sulphaminol.
 Tannin.
 Tannoform.
 Thymol.
 Tribromphenol.
 Trikresol.
 Turkish Baths.
 Turpentine Oil.
 Xeroform.
 Yeast: in hospital plagedena.
 Zinc Carbonate.
 Zinc Oxide.
 Zinc Sulphate.
Yellow Fever. — See also, *Remittent Fever*.
 Acetanilid.
 Acid, Carbolic: subcutaneously and by the stomach.
 Acid, Nitrohydrochloric.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Aconite.
 Antipyrine.
 Arsenic.
 Belladonna.
 Benzonaphtol.
 Calomel.
 Camphor.
 Cantharides.
 Capsicum.
 Champagne: iced.
 Chlorate of Potassium.
 Chloroform.
 Chlorodyne.
 Cimicifuga.
 Cocaine.
 Diaphoretics (see list of).
 Diuretics (see list of).
 Duboisine.
 Ergot: to restrain the hemorrhage.
 Euquinine.
 Gelsemium.
 Iodide of Potassium.
 Ipecacuanha.
 Jaborandi.
 Lead Acetate.
 Liquor Calcis.
 Mercury.
 Neurodin.
 Nitrate of Silver.
 Nux Vomica.
 Pilocarpine.
 Piperine.
 Potassium Acetate.
 Quinine: in some cases good, in others harmful.
 Salines.
 Sanarelli's Serum treatment.
 Sodium Benzoate: by subcutaneous injection.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Stimulants.
 Sulphur Baths.
 Sulphurous-Acid Baths.
 Tartar Emetic.
 Triphenin.
 Turpentine Oil: for vomiting.
 Vegetable Charcoal.
 Veratrum Viride.
Zona.
See Herpes Zoster page 165.

Supplement to Part II.

Ancylostomiasis.

Betel (the juice and crushed nut) to be swallowed to the extent of an oz (30.0 gm.) or more daily.
Extractum filicis liquid.

Thymol 2 t. 32 grn. (2.0 gm.) per day.
After the expulsion of the parasite: Iron, Arsenics, Tonics.

Beri-Beri (Kak-ké).

Galvanization.

Morphine internally (1% sol. in aq. laurocerasi) most useful to overcome the palpitations of the heart.

Pilocarpinae Murias subentaneously as diaphoretic and diuretic.

Puncture of the oedemata of the skin.

Remove the patients to mountain-ressorts.

Roborants and Tonics.

Cardiac stimulants in agony.

Bilharziosis,

Filtration of the drinking water as prophylactic.
See also Hematuria page 162.

Filariasis.

See Chyluria, page 128.

Hæmoglobinuric Fever.

(Black-water fever.)

Cool sponging.

Diaphoretics.

Hot water, Draughts for the vomiting.

Hydrochloric acid for vomiting.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi, internally.

Morphine hypodermically.

Oxygen inhalations.

Pilocarpine hypodermically.

Pig's bile.

Quinine and Euquine act sometimes

beneficial, sometimes not.

Salincs to free the primæ viæ.

Stimulants such as champagne or brandy.

Sulfonal.

Removal to healthy climate.

Kala-Azar.

See above Ancylostomiasis and Malaria page 176.

Psilosis.

(Sprue, tropical Diarrhea.)

Simaruba and Cinamon (Decoction).

Diet.

Dover's Powder.

Gregory's Powder.

Milk treatment with strawberries.

Papain.

Prolonged rest in bed.

Rhubarb and Sodium Carbonate.

Part III—Classification of Medicaments

According to their Physiologic Actions.

Alteratives.

Acid, Arsenious.
Acid, Hydriodic.
Acid, Perosmic.
Ammonium Benzoate.
Ammonium Chloride.
Antimony salts.
Arsenic and Mercury Iodide Solution.
Arsen-hemol.
Arsenites; and Arseniates.
Calcium Chloride.
Calcium Hippurate.
Chrysarobiu.
Colchicum or Colchicine.
Copper salts.
Cupro-hemol.
Ethyl Iodide.
Gaduol.
Glycerophosphates.
Gold salts.
Guaiac.
Ichthalbin.
Iodine.
Iodides
Iodipin.
Iodoform.
Iodo-hemol.
Iodole.
Mercurio-Iodo-Hemol.
Manganese Dioxide.
Mercanro.
Mercurials.
Ovaria.
Potassinm Bichromate.
Potassinm Chlorate.
Potassa, Sulphurated.
Pulsatilla.
Sanguinaria.
Sarsaparilla.
Silver Salts.
Sodium Choleate.
Sozoi-dole-Mercury.
Stillingia.
Sulphur.
Thiocol.
Thyroidea.
Uraninm Nitrate.
Xanthoxylm.
Zinc Salts.

Analgesics.—*See Anodynes, General.*

Anaphrodisiacs.

Belladonna.
Bromalin.
Bromides.

Bromipin.
Camphor monobrom.
Camphor.
Cocaiue.
Conium.
Coniine Hydrobrom.
Digitalis.
Gelseminino.
Gelsemium.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom.
Hyoscyamns.
Iodides.
Opium.
Purgatives.
Stramoninm.

Anesthetics, General.

— *See also, Anodynes, General.*

Chloroform.
Ether.
Ethyl Bromide.
Nitrons Oxide.

Anesthetics Local.

— *See also, Anodynes, Local.*

Camphor, Carbolated.
Camphor Naphtholated.
Cocaine.
Creosote.
Ether Spray.
Ethyl Chloride Spray.
Eucaine.
Eugenol.
Erythrophleine Hydrochlorate.
Ethyl Chloride.
Guaiacol.
Guethol.
Holocaine.
Menthol.
Methyl Chloride.
Morphine.
Orthoform.
Nirvanin.
Tropacocaine.

Anodynes, General.

Acetanilid.
Acid Di-iodo-salicylic.
Acid, Salicylic; and Salicylates.
Acid, Sulpho-anilic.
Aconitine.
Antipyrine.
Asaprol.
Atropine.

Bromides.
Butyl-chloral Hydrate.
Caffeine.
Camphor, Monobrom.
Chloroform.
Codeinc.
Colchicine.
Colchi-sal.
Dionino.
Euphoriu.
Gelscminine.
Heroine.
Kryofine.
Lactophenin.
Methylene Blue.
Morphine salts.
Narcinc.
Neurodin.
Oil Gaultheria.
Peroniu.
Phenacetin.
Solaniu.
Thermodin.
Tonga.
Triphenin.

Anodynes, Local.

— *See also, Anesthetics.*

Acid, Carbolic.
Aconite: tincture.
Aconitine.
Ammonia Water.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Chloroform.
Chloral Hydrate.
Ichthyol.
Naftalan.
Oil Hyoscyamus.
Pyoktanin.

Antacids or Alkalines.

Calcium Carbonate.
Calcium Saccharate.
Lime Water.
Lithium Carbonate.
Magnesia.
Magnesium Carbonate.
Potassium Bicarbonate.
Potassium Hydrate.
Potassium Carbonate.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Carbonate.
Sodium Hydrate.

Anthelmintics.

Acid, Filicic.
Acid, Tannic.

- Alum.
 Ammonium Embelate.
 Arecoline Hydrobromate.
 Aspidium.
 Betel.
 Chenopodium.
 Chloroform.
 Creolin.
 Creosote.
 Eucalyptol.
 Koussein.
 Naphtalin.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Oleoresin Male Fern.
 Pelletierine Tannate.
 Pumpkin Seed.
 Quassia Infusion.
 Resorcin.
 Santonin (with calomel).
 Santoninoxim.
 Sodium Santoninate.
 Spigelia.
 Thymol.
- Anti-emetics.**
- Acid, Hydrocyanic.
 Bismuth Subcarbonate.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Subnitrate.
 Bromalin.
 Bromides.
 Bromipin.
 Carbonated Water.
 Cerium Oxalate.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloroform.
 Codeine.
 Creosote.
 Ether.
 Ichthalbin.
 Menthol.
 Orexine Tannate.
 Strontium Bromide.
- Antigalactagogues.**
- Agaricin.
 Belladonna
 Champhor: topically.
 Conium.
 Ergot
 Iodides.
 Potassium Bisulphate.
 Saline Purgatives.
- Antigonorrhoids (or Antibleorrhagics).**
- Acid, Tannic.
 Aiol.
 Alum.
 Alumol.
- Argentinum
 Argonin.
 Aristol.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Bismuth Oxyiodide.
 Copaiba.
 Creolin.
 Cubebs.
 Euphen.
 Hydrastine Hydrochlor.
 Ichthyol.
 Largin.
 Matico.
 Mercury Oxycyanide.
 Potassium Permanganate.
 Protargol.
 Pyoktanin.
 Santal Oil.
 Salol.
 Silver colloidal.
 Silver Citrate.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Soziodole-Sodium
 Thalline Sulphate.
 Zinc salts.
- Antihidrotics.**
- Acid, Agaricic.
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Citric.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Acid, tartaric.
 Agaricin
 Atropine.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate.
 Duboisine Sulphate.
 Formaldehyde.
 Lead Acetate.
 Muscarine Nitrate.
 Picrotoxin.
 Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.
 Potassium Teliurate.
 Quinine.
 Salicin.
 Salvia Tincture.
 Sodium Tellurate.
 Tannoform.
 Thallium Acetate.
- Antilithics.**
- Acid, Benzoic; and Benzoates.
 Ammonium Benzoate.
 Calcium Hippurate.
 Colchi-sal.
 Formin.
 Lithium salts.
 Lysidine.
- Lyeetol.
 Magnesium Citrate.
 Magnesium Oxide.
 Piperazine.
 Piperidine Bitartrate.
 Potassium Bicarbonate.
 Potassium Carbonate.
 Potassium Citrate.
 Saliformin.
 Sodium Bicarbonate.
 Sodium Phosphate.
 Sodium Pyrophosphate.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Ureidin.
- Antiparasitics. — See Parasiticides.**
- Antiperiodics.**
- Acid, Arsenious; and Arsenites.
 Acid, Picric
 Acid, Salicylic; and Salicylates.
 Ammonium Fluoride.
 Ammonium Picrate.
 Anarcotine.
 Apiol.
 Arsen-hemol.
 Berberine Carbonate.
 Cinchona; and alkaloids of.
 Eucalyptol.
 Euquinine.
 Methylene Blue.
 Piperine.
 Quinidine.
 Quinine
 Quinoidine.
 Salicin.
- Antiphlogistics. — See also, Antipyretics.**
- Acid, Tannic.
 Aconite: tincture.
 Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
 Digitoxin
 Gelsemium.
 Ichthalbin: internally.
 Ichthyol.
 Lead salts.
 Mercury.
 Naftalan.
 Opium.
 Resinol.
- Antipyretics.**
- Acetanilid.
 Acetylphenylhydra-

- zinc.
 Acid, Benzoic.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Di-iodo-salicylic.
 Acid, Salicylic.
 Aconite: tincture.
 Ammonium Acetate: solution.
 Ammonium Benzoate.
 Ammonium Picrate.
 Asaprol.
 Benzanilide.
 Cinchonidine
 Cinchonine; and salts.
 Colchicine.
 Creosote.
 Euphorin.
 Euquinine.
 Guaiacol.
 Kryofine.
 Lactophenin.
 Methyl Salicylate.
 Neurodin.
 Phenacetin.
 Phenocoll Hydrochlor.
 Quinidine.
 Quinine and salts.
 Quinoline Tartrate.
 Pyramidone.
 Pyrantine.
 Resorecin.
 Salicin.
 Salicylates
 Salol.
 Sodium Paracresotate.
 Thalline
 Thalline Sulphate.
 Thermodin.
 Thymol.
 Tripheniu.
 Veratrum Viride: tr.
- Antiseptics.**—*See also, Disinfectants.*
 Acetanilid.
 Acid, Benzoic; and Benzoates.
 Acid, Boric; and Borates.
 Acid, Carbolic.
 Acid, Oxy-Naphtoic, Alpha.
 Acid, Paraeresotic.
 Acid, Picric.
 Airol.
 Ammonium Benzoate.
 Antinosin.
 Anthrarobin.
 Aristoi.
 Asaprol.
 Aseptol.
 Benzonaphtol.
 Betol.
 Bismal.
- Bismuth Benzoate.
 Bismuth Naphtolate.
 Bismuth Oxyiodide.
 Bismuth Salicylate.
 Bismuth Subgallate.
 Cadmium Iodide.
 Calcium Bisulphite.
 Calcium Permanganate.
 Chlorine Water.
 Creolin.
 Creosote.
 Diiodoform.
 Eucalyptol.
 Eudoxine.
 Eugenol.
 Euphorin.
 Enuphen.
 Formaldehyde.
 Fluorides.
 Gallanol.
 Gallobromol.
 Glycozone.
 Hetocresol.
 Hydrogen Peroxide.
 Hydrozone.
 Ichthyol.
 Iodoform.
 Iodoformogen.
 Iodole.
 Largin.
 Listerine.
 Loretin.
 Losophan
 Magnesium Salicylate.
 Magnesium Sulphite.
 Menthol.
 Mercury Benzoate.
 Mercury Bichloride.
 Mercury Chloride.
 Mercury Cyanide.
 Mercury Oxycyanide.
 Naftalan.
 Naphtalin.
 Naphtol.
 Naphtol Benzoate.
 Nosophen.
 Oil Cade.
 Oil Eucalyptus.
 Oil Gaultheria.
 Oil Pinus Pumilio
 Oil Pinus Sylvestris.
 Oil Turpentine.
 Paraformaldehyde.
 Potassium Chlorate
 Potassium Per-
 mangan.
 Potassium Sulphite.
 Pyoktanin.
 Pyridine
 Quinine.
 Resorcin.
 Retinol.
 Salol.
- Silver Colloidal.
 Silver Citrate.
 Silver Lactate.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Sodium Biborate.
 Sodium Bisulphite.
 Sodium Borate, Neutral.
 Sodium Carbolate.
 Sodium Cinnamate.
 Sodium Fluoride.
 Sodium Formate.
 Sodium Paracresotate.
 Sodium Phenolsulphuricinate.
 Sodium Salicylate.
 Sodium Sulphocarbolic.
 Sodium Thiosulphate.
 Soziodole salts
 Styrene.
 Sulphaminol
 Tannoform.
 Terebene.
 Terpinol.
 Thalline Sulphate.
 Thiosinamine.
 Thymol.
 Tribomphenol
 Xeroform.
 Zinc Carbolate.
 Zinc Permanganate.
 Zinc Sulphocarbolate.
- Antisialagogues.**
 Atropine.
 Belladonna.
 Cocaine Hydrochlorate
 Myrrh.
 Opium.
 Potassium Chlorate.
 Sodium Borate.
- Antispasmodics**
 Acid, Camphoric.
 Aconite, tincture.
 Ammoniac.
 Ammonium Valerian.
 Amylene Hydrate.
 Amyl Nitrite.
 Anemouin
 Antispasmin.
 Asafetida.
 Atropine.
 Benzene.
 Bromoform.
 Bismuth Valerianate.
 Bitter-Almond Water.
 Bromalin.
 Bromides.
 Bromoform
 Camphor.

- Camphor, Monobrom.
 Cherry-Laurel Water.
 Chloral Hydrate.
 Chloroform.
 Coniine Hydrobromate.
 Cnrare.
 Eserine.
 Ether.
 Ethyl Bromide.
 Ethyl Iodide.
 Hyoscine Hydrobrom.
 Hyoscyamus.
 Lactucarium.
 Lobelia.
 Lupulin.
 Morphine.
 Musk.
 Nitrites.
 Nitroglycerine.
 Opium.
 Paraldehyde.
 Potassium Iodide.
 Pulsatilla: tincture.
 Stramonium.
 Sulfonal.
 Urethane.
 Valerianates.
 Viburnum prunifol.
 Zinc Valerianate.
- Antituberculars.**
 Acid, Cinnamic.
 Acid, Gynocardi.
 Antituberculous Serum.
 Cantharidin.
 Creosote and salts.
 Diiodoform.
 Eugenol.
 Gaduol.
 Guaiacol and salts.
 Guaiacetin.
 Guaiaperol.
 Guethol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Ichthalbin.
 Hetol.
 Iodoform or Iodoform-
 oegu: topically.
 Iodole
 Methylene Blue.
 Oil Chaulmoogra.
 Oil Cod-Liver.
 Potassium Cantharidate
 subcutaneously.
 Sodium Ciunamate.
 Sodium Formate: sub-
 cutaneously.
 Sodium Phenolsul-
 phoricinate.
 Spermine
 Thiocol
- Antizymotics.** — *See*
Antiseptics and Dis-
infectants.
- Aperients** — *See Ca-*
thartics.
- Aphrodisiacs.**
 Cantharides.
 Damiana.
 Gaduol.
 Glycerinophosphates.
 Gold.
 Muira Puama: fl. ext.
 Nux Vomica.
 Phosphorus.
 Spermine.
 Stryehnine.
- Astringents**
 Acid, Chromic.
 Acid, Gallic.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Acid, Tannic.
 Acid, Trichloroacetic.
 Alum, Burnt.
 Aluminium Acetate:
 solution.
 Aluminium Acetotart.
 Aluminium Chloride.
 Aluminium Sulphate.
 Alumuol.
 Baptisin.
 Bismuth Subgallate,
 and other hismuth
 salts
 Cadmium Acetate.
 Cadmium Sulphate.
 Copper Acetate.
 Copper Sulphate.
 Eudoxine.
 Ferropyrine.
 Gallohromol.
 Hydrastine Hydro-
 chlorate.
 Hydrastis (Lloyd's).
 Ichthyol.
 Iron Perchloride.
 Iron Sulphate, and
 other iron salts.
 Potassium Biehro-
 mate.
 Lead Acetate, and
 other lead salts.
 Resinol.
 Silver Citrate.
 Silver Lactate.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Soziodole-Sodium.
 Soziodole-Ziuc.
 Tannoform.
 Xeroform.
 Ziuc Acetate.
 Ziuc Sulphate.
- Astringents, Intes-**
tinal.
 Acid, Agaricic.
 Acid, Lactic.
 Bismal.
 Bismuth Naphtolate.
 Bismuth Subgallate,
 and other bismuth
 salts.
 Blackberry.
 Bursa Pastoris.
 Catechu.
 Eudoxine.
 Geranium.
 Hematoxylon.
 Kino.
 Krameria
 Lead Acetate
 Monesia.
 Silver colloidal.
 Silver Nitrate.
 Tannalbin.
 Tannigen.
 Tannoform.
 Tannopine.
 Xeroform.
- Cardiac Sedatives.**
 Acid, Hydrocyanic.
 Aconite.
 Antimony prepara-
 tions.
 Chloroform.
 Digitalis.
 Gelsemium.
 Muscarine.
 Pilocarpine.
 Potassium salts.
 Veratrine.
 Veratrum Viride.
- Cardiac Stimulants.**
 Adonidin.
 Adonis Vernalis.
 Ammonia.
 Ammonium Carho-
 nate.
 Anhalonine Hydro-
 chlorate.
 Atropine.
 Cactus Grandiflorus.
 Caffeine.
 Convallaria.
 Convallarin.
 Coronilla.
 Digitalin.
 Digitalis.
 Digitoxin.
 ErythrolTetranitrate.
 Ether.
 Nerium Oleander: tr.

- Nitroglycerine.
Oxygen.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Strophanthin.
Strophanthus.
Strychnine.
- phate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Pyrophosphate.
Sodium Sulphate.
Sodium Tartrate.
- Coffee.
ErythrolTetranitrate.
Ether.
Kola
Nicotine.
Nitroglycerine.
Strychnine.
- Carminatives.**
- Anise.
Calumba.
Capsicum.
Cardamom.
Caraway.
Cascarella.
Chamomile.
Cinebona.
Chiraita.
Cinnamon.
Cloves.
Gentian.
Ginger.
Menthol.
Nutmeg.
Nux Vomica.
Oil Cajeput.
Oil Mustard.
Orange Peel
Pepper.
Pimenta.
Qnassia.
Sassafras.
Serpentaria.
Validol.
- Cathartics.**
- LAXATIVES:**
- Cascara Sagrada.
Figs.
Glycerine.
Magnesium Oxide.
Manna.
Mannit.
Oil Olive.
Rhamnus Frangula.
Sulphur.
Tamarind.
- SIMPLE PURGATIVES:**
- Aloes.
Calomel.
Oil Castor.
Rhuharh.
Senna.
- SALINE PURGATIVES:**
- Magnesium Citrate.
Magnesium Sulphate.
Potassinm Bitartrate.
Potassium Tartrate.
Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.
Sodium Ethylsul-
- DRASTIC CATHARTICS:**
- Acid, Cathartic.
Baptisin.
Colocynth.
Colocynthin.
Elaterin.
Elaterium.
Euonymin.
Gamboge.
Jalap.
Jalapin.
Oil, Croton.
Podophyllin.
Podophyllotoxin.
Podophyllum
Scammony.
- HYDRAGOGUES:**
- Drastic Cathartics in large doses.
Saline Purgatives.
- CHOLAGOGUES:**
- Aloin.
Euonymin.
Iridin.
Leptandra.
Mercurials.
Ox-Gall.
Podophyllum.
Sodium Choleate.
Sodium Olcate.
- Caustics.** — *See Escharotics.*
- Cerebral Depressants.** — *See also, Narcotics.*
- Anesthetics, general.
Antispasmodics: several.
Hypnotics.
Narcotics.
- Cerebral Stimulants.**
- Alcohol.
Amyl Nitrite.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Caffeine.
Cannabis.
Coca.
Cocaine.
- Cholagogues.** — *See Cathartics; also, Stimulants, Hepatic.*
- Cicatrizants.** — *See Antiseptics.*
- Constructives.** — *See Tonics.*
- Counter-Irritants.** — *See Irritants.*
- Demulcents.**
- Acacia.
Albumen.
Althæa.
Cetraria.
Chondrus.
Elm.
Flaxseed.
Gelatin.
Glycerine.
Oil Olive.
Salep.
Starch.
- Deodorants.** — *See also, Disinfectants,*
- Acid, Carbolic.
Ammonium Persulph.
Calcium Permanganate.
Chlorine Water.
Crocin.
Cumarin.
Formaldehyde.
Heliotropin.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Hydrozone.
Iron Sulphate.
Listerine.
Potassium Permanganate.
Mustard seed ground.
Tannoform.
Zinc Chloride.
- Deoxidizers (Reducing Agents or Reductives).**
- Acid, Pyrogallic.
Anthraxobin.
Chrysarobin.
Engallol.
Eurobin.

Euresol.
Icthyol.
Lenigallol.
Lenirobin.
Naftalan.
Resorein.
Saligallol.

Ptyalin.
Takadiastase.

Juniper.
Kava Kava.
Lithium salts.
Lycetol.
Lysidine.
Matico.
Nitrites.
Oil Juniper.
Oil Santal.
Oil Turpentine.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Piperazine.
Potassium Acetate.
Potassium Bitartrate.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Nitrate.
Saliformin.
Sandal Wood Oil.
Scoparin.
Sodium Acetate.
Sodium Nitrate.
Sparteine Sulphate.
Spirit Nitrous Ether.
Squill.
Strophanthus.
Theobromine.
Theobromine and Sodium Salicylate.
Urophenin.

Depilatories.

Barium Sulphide.
Calcium Oxide.
Calcium Sulphhydrate.
Cantery.
Iodine.
Sodium Ethylate
Sodium Sulphide.
Thallium Acetate.

Disinfectants. — See also, *Deodorants.*

Acid. Boric.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Sulphurous.
Aluminium Chloride.
Ammon. Persulphate.
Aseptol.
Benzonaphtol.
Borates.
Calcium Bisulphite.
Calcium Permangan.
Chlorine Water
Creolin.
Eucalyptol.
Fluorides.
Formaldehyde.
Glyeozone.
Hydrogen Peroxide.
Hydrozone.
Iron Sulphate.
Lime, Chlorinated.
Mercury Bichloride.
Naphtol
Oil Eucalyptus.
Potassium Permangan.
Pyoktanin.
Sodium Naphtolate.
Solution Chlorinated Soda
Sozoiiodole salts.
Thymol.
Zinc Chloride.

Ecbolics. — See *Oxytotics.*

Emetics.

Alum.
Antimony Sulphide, Golden.
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate
Copper Sulphate.
Emetine.
Ipecac.
Mercury Subsulphate.
Mustard, with tepid water.
Sanguinarine.
Saponin.
Zinc Sulphate.

Emmenagogues.

Acid, Oxalic.
Aloes.
Apiol.
Apioline
Cantharides.
Ergot.
Eumenol.
Guaiaec.

Depressants, various.

—See *Cerebral, Hepatic, Motor, Respiratory.*—Also, *Cardiac Sedatives.*

Diaphoretics and Sudorifics.

Acid, Salicylic; and Salicylates.
Aconite.
Alcohol.
Ammonium Acetate.
Camphor.
Cocaine.
Dover's Powder.
Ether.
Guaiaec.
Oil of Turpentine
Opium.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Nitrate.
Sodium Nitrate.
Spirit Nitrous Ether.
Veratrum Viride.

Diuretics.

Adonidiu.
Adonis, Vernalis.
Ammonium Acetate.
Apoeynum.
Arbutin.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Betula Extr.
Cactus Grandiflorus.
Caffeine.
Cantharides
Chian Turpentine.
Colchicine.
Convallamarin.
Copaiba.
Coronilla.
Cubebs.
Digitalis preparati-
ons.
Digitoxin.
Formin.

Digestives.

Acid. Hydrochloric.
Acid, Lactic.
Diastase of Malt.
Extract Malt.
Inglvin.
Lactopeptine
Orexine Tannate: indirectly by increasing peptic secretion and gastric peristalsis.
Pancreatin
Papain
Pepsin.

- Iron Chloride, and other salts of iron.
Manganese Dioxide.
Myrrh.
Pennyroyal.
Potassium Permanganate.
Pulsatilla: tincture.
Quinine.
Rue.
Savine.
Senecio.
Strychnine.
Tansy.
- Errhines** (*Sternutories*).
Cubeb.
Sanguinarine.
Saponin.
Veratrine.
White Hellebore.
- Escharotics** (*Caus-tics*).
Acid, Acetic, Glacial.
Acid, Arsenious.
Acid, Carbolic.
Acid, Carholic, Iodized.
Acid, Chromic.
Acid, Dichloroacetic.
Acid, Lactic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Trichloroacetic.
Alum, Brnt
Copper Sulphate.
Iodine.
Mercury Bichloride.
Potassa
Silver Nitrate.
Soda.
Sodium Ethylate.
Zinc Chloride.
Zinc Sulphate.
- Expectorants.**
Acid, Benzoic.
Ammoniac.
Ammonium Carbonate.
Ammonium Chloride.
Ammonium Salicylate.
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.
Antimony salts in general.
Apocodeine Hydrochlorate.
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate.
Balsam Peru.
Balsam Tolu.
- Benzoates.
Cetrarin.
Emetine, in small doses.
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated.
Grindelia.
Ipecac.
Lobelia.
Oil Pinus Sylvestris.
Oil Santal.
Oil Turpentine.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Potassium Iodide.
Pyridine.
Sanguinarine.
Saponin.
Senegin.
Squill.
Tar.
Terehenc.
Terpene Hydrate.
Terpinol.
- Galactagogues.**
Acid, Lactic.
Castor Oil: topically.
Extract Malt.
Galega.
Jahorandi.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.
Potassium Chlorate.
Thyroidin.
- Gastric Tonics** (*Stomachics*).
Alkalies: before meals.
Aromatics.
Berberine Carbonate.
Bismuth salts.
Bitters.
Carminatives.
Cetrarin.
Chamomilla Compound.
Hydrastis.
Ichthalbin.
Nux Vomica.
Orexine Tannate.
Quassin.
Strychnine.
- Germinicides.** — See *Antiseptics and Disinfectants*.
- Hematinics.** — See also, *Tonics*.
Acid, Arsenious; and arsenical compounds.
- Cetrarin.
Ferrohaemol
Gaduol.
Hemo-gallol.
Hemol.
Hemoglobin.
Ichthalbin.
Iron compounds.
Manganese compounds.
- Hemostatics.** — See *Styptics and Hemostatics*.
- Hepatic Depressants.**
LESSENING BILE:
Alcohol
Lead Acetate.
Purgatives: many of them.
Morphine.
Opium.
Quinine.
- LESSENING UREA:
Colchicum.
Morphine.
Opium.
Quinine.
- LESSENING GLYCOGEN:
Arsenic.
Antimony.
Codeine.
Morphine.
Opium.
Phosphorus.
- Hepatic Stimulants.**
Acid, Benzoic.
Acid, Nitric.
Acid, Nitrohydrochlor.
Aloes.
Ammonium Chloride.
Amyl Nitrite.
Antimony.
Arsenic.
Baptisin.
Benzoates.
Calomel.
Colocynth.
Euonymin.
Hydrastine Hydrochlorate.
Ipecac.
Iridin.
Iron.
Mercury Bichloride.
Podophyllin.

Potassium and Sodium Tartrate.
Resin Jalap.
Sanguinarine.
Sodium Bicarbonate.
Sodium Oleate.
Sodium Phosphate.
Sodium Pyrophosphate.
Sodium Salicylate.
Sodium Sulphate.

Hypnotics (*Soporifics*).

Amylene Hydrate.
Bromidia.
Cannabine Tannate.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloral-Ammonia.
Chloralose.
Chloralamide.
Chloralimide.
Codeine.
Dionine.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Heroine.
Hyoscine Hydrobrom.
Hyoscyamine.
Morphine.
Narceine.
Paraldehyde.
Peronin.
Sulfonal
Tetronal.
Trional.
Urethane.

Intestinal Astringents. — *See Astringents.***Irritants.****RUBEFACIENTS:**

Acetone.
Ammonia.
Arnica.
Burgundy Pitch.
Canada Pitch.
Capsicum.
Chloroform.
Iodine.
Melissa Spirit.
Menthol.
Mustard
Oil Turpentine.
Oleoresin Capsicum.
Spirit Ants.
Volatile Oils.

PUSTULANTS:

Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.

Oil Croton
Silver Nitrate.

VESICANTS:

Acid, Acetic, Glacial.
Cantharidin.
Chrysarobin.
Euphorbium.
Mezercon.
Oil Mustard.

Laxatives. — *See Cathartics.*

Motor Depressants.

Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite.
Amyl Nitrite.
Amyl Valerianate.
Apomorphine Hydrochlorate.
Bromalin.
Bromides.
Bromipin.
Bromoform.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform (large doses).
Coniine Hydrobromate.
Curare.
Gelsemium.
Gold Bromide.
Lobelia.
Muscarine.
Nitrites.
Nitroglycerine.
Physostigmine,
Quinine: large doses.
Spartcine Sulphate.
Veratrum Viride.

Motor Excitants

Alcohol.
Atropine.
Belladonna.
Brucine.
Camphor.
Chloroform.
Convallarin.
Ignatia.
Nnx Vomica.
Nicotine.
Picrotoxin.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Pyridine.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Strychnine.

Mydriatics.

Atropine.
Cocaine.

Daturine.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Euphthalmine.
Gelseminine.
Homatropine Hydrobromate.
Hyoscine Hydrobromate.
Hyoscyamine.
Muscarine.
Mydrine.
Scopolamine Hydrobromate.

Myotics.

Arecoline Hydrobromate.
Eserine (Physostigmine).
Morphine.
Opium.
Muscarine Nitrate: internally.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.

Narcotics. — *See also, Hypnotics.*

Chloroform.
Chloral Hydrate.
Conium.
Dionine.
Heroine.
Hyoscyamine.
Hypnotics.
Indian Hemp.
Morphine.
Narceine.
Narcotine.
Opim.
Peronin.
Rhus Toxicodendron.
Stramonium.

Nervines. — *See Antispasmodic, Anodynes, Sedatives, Anesthetics, Motor, Depressants, Motor Stimulants, Narcotics.*

Nutrients. — *See Heminics and Tonics.*

Oxytocics (*Ecboolics*.)

Acid, Salicylic.
Cimicifugin.
Cornutine.
Cotton-Root Bark.
Ergot.
Ergotin.

- Hydrastine.
Hydrastinine Hydrochlorate.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlorate.
Potassium Permanganate.
Quinine.
Ruc.
Savine.
Sodium Borate.
Stypticum.
Viburnum prnifol.
- Parasitocides.** — *See Antiseptics and Disinfectants.*
- Ptyalagogues.** — *See Sialogogues.*
- Purgatives.** — *See Cathartics.*
- Pustulants.** — *See Irritants.*
- Refrigerants.**
Acid, Citric.
Acid, Phosphoric, Dilute.
Acid, Tartaric.
Ammonium Acetate.
Magnesium Citrate.
Magnesium Sulphate.
Potassium Bitartrate.
Potassium Citrate.
Potassium Nitrate.
Potassium Tartrate.
Sodium Nitrate.
Sodium Tartrate.
- Resolvents** (*Discutients*).
Acid, Perosmic.
Arsenic.
Cadmium Iodide.
Gadul.
Ichthalbin: internally.
Ichthyol: topically.
Iodides.
Iodine.
Iodipin.
Iodole.
Iodo-hemol.
Mercurials.
Thiosinamine.
- Respiratory Depressants.**
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Aconite.
Chloral.
- Chloroform.
Conium.
Golsmium
Muscarine.
Nicotine.
Opium.
Oxaphor.
Physostigma.
Quinine.
Voratrum Viride.
- Respiratory Stimulants.**
Aspidosperma (Quebracho).
Aspidospermine.
Atropine.
Caffeine.
Cocaine.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Strychnine.
- Restoratives.** — *See Hematinic, Tonics.*
- Rubefacients.** — *See Irritants.*
- Sedatives, Cardiac** (or **Vascular**). — *See Cardiac Sedatives.*
- Sedatives (Nerve).** — *See also, Depressants.*
Acetanilid.
Acid, Hydrobromic.
Acid, Hydrocyanic.
Acid, Valerianic.
Allyl Tribromide.
Amylene Hydrate.
Amyl Nitrite.
Anemonin
Antipyrine
Antispasmin.
Bromalin.
Bromides
Bromidia.
Bromipin
Bromo-hemol.
Bromoform.
Butyl-Chloral.
Caesium and Ammonium Bromide.
Camphor.
Camphor, Monobrom.
Cannabine Tannate.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloroform.
Cocaine.
Codeinc.
- Conium.
Dionine.
Duboisine Sulphate.
Eserine.
Ethor.
Ethyl Bromide
Ethylene Bromide.
Gallobromol.
Heroine.
Hyoscino Hydrobrom.
Hyoscyamine.
Hyoscyamus.
Lactucarium.
Lobelia.
Morphine.
Narceine.
Nenrodine.
Paraldehyde.
Peronin.
Scopolamine Hydrobromate.
Solanin.
Stramonium: tincture.
Sulfonal.
Urethane.
Valerian. and Valerianates.
Validol.
- Sialogogues** (*Ptyalagogues*)
Acids and Alkalies.
Antimony compounds.
Capsicm.
Chloroform.
Eserine
Ginger.
Iodine compounds.
Mercurials.
Mezercou.
Muscarine
Mustard.
Pilocarpine Hydrochlor.
Pyrethrum.
- Soporifics.** — *See Hypnotics.*
- Spinal Stimulants.** — *See also, Motor Excitants.*
Alcohol.
Atropinc.
Camphor: small doses.
Ignatia.
Nux Vomica.
Picrotoxin.
Strychnine.
- Sternutatories.** — *See Errhines.*

Stimulants, Bron-
chial. *See Expect-*
orants.

Stimulants, Various.
—See Gastric, Hepa-
tie, Renal, Spinal,
Vascular, etc.

Stomachics. — *See*
Gastric Tonics.

Styptics and Hemo-
statics.

Acid, Gallie.
Acid, Tannic.
Acid, Trichloracetic.
Alum.
Antipyrine
Copper Sulphate.
Creolin.
Ferropyrine.
Hamamelis.
Hydrastinine Hydro-
chlorate.
Iron Perchloride.
Iron Subsulphate.
Iron Sulphate.
Lead Acetate.
Manganese Sulphate.
Oil Turpentine.
Silver Nitrate
Stypticin.
Suprarenal Extract.

Sudorifics. — *See Dia-*
phoretics.

Teniafuges. — *See An-*
thelmintics.

Tonics, Cardiac. —
See Cardiac Stimu-
lants.

Tonics, General. —
See also, Hematinics.

VEGETABLE TONICS:

Absinthin.
Baptisin.
Bitters.
Berberine Carbonate.
Bebecrine.
Cinchona alkaloids
and salts.
Cod-Liver Oil.
Columbin
Enealyptus.
Gaduol.
Hydrastis.
Quassin.
Salicin.

OTHER TONICS:

Acids, Mineral.
Acid, Arsenious; and
its salts.
Acid lactie.
Acid, Hypophospho-
rous.
Bismuth salts.
Cerium salts.
Copper salts, small
doses.
Gold salts.
Glycerinophosphates.
Hemo-gallol.
Hemol.
Hypophosphites.
Ichthalbin.
Iron compounds.
Manganese compounds.
Phosphorus.
Spermine.

Tonics, Nerve. — *See*
Nervousness, Neu-
rasthenia, Neuritis,
Opium Habit, in
Part II.

Vaso-Constrictors.

Ergot and its prepa-
rations.
Hydrastinine Hydro-
chlorate.

Hydrastine Hydro-
chlor.
Stypticin.
Suprarenal extract.

Vaso-Dilators.

Amyl Nitrite.
Ether.
Erythrol Tetranitrate.
Nitroglycerine.
Potassium Nitrite.
Sodium Nitrite.
Spirit Nitrons Ether.

Vascular Sedatives
and Vascular Stim-
ulants — *See Cardiac*
Sedatives, and Car-
diac Stimulants.

Vermicides. — *See An-*
thelmintics.

Vesicants. — *See Irri-*
tants.

Antitoxines and Sera
conferring immu-
nity:

Diphtheria-Antitoxin.
Lymph pure animal
for vaccination.
Mallein.
Serum Antileprons
acc. to Carrasquilla.
Serum Antistrepto-
coccie.
Serum Calmettes'
against snake-poison.
Serum Haffkines'
against plague.
Serum Maraglianos'
Antituberculous.
Serum Sanarellis'
against Yellow fever.
Serum Yersin's against
plague.
Tuberculin.

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SOME OF THE

Awards to the Merck Products:

1830. Gold Medal: "For the Relief of Mankind." } Pharmaceutical Society of PARIS (France).
1853. Medal and Special Approbation: "For Specimens of Alkaloids." } Exh'b'n of the Industry of all Nations, N. Y.
1861. Gold Medal and Diploma. } Industrial Exposition, DARMSTADT.
1862. Medal: "Honoris Causa." } World's Fair, LONDON (England).
1864. Award: "Beyond Competition." }
 "Numerous and varied collection of Alkaloids and very rare products; Physiological Preparations of high interest and very difficult to obtain in any appreciable quantity." } Pharmaceutical Congress of France, STRASSBOURG.
1867. Gold Medal: "Chemical Preparations; Quinine Salts; Alkaloids." } Universal Exposition, PARIS (France).
1873. Medal of Progress and Diploma. (The Highest Award.) } World's Exposition, VIENNA (Austria).
1876. The Great Prize Medal and Diploma. } Industrial Exposition, DARMSTADT.
1879. Highest Award. } International Exh'b'n, SYDNEY (Australia).
1880. Gold Medal and Diploma: "A Fine and Vast Collection of the Rarest Alkaloids and their Salts." } Medical Association of Italy, GENOA.
1880. Gold Medal: "Vitam excolere per Artes." } International Exh'b'n, MELBOURNE (Australia).
1883. The Diploma of Honor. } International Expo'n, AMSTERDAM (Holland).
1893. Highest Award; Medal and Diploma: "For a large variety of preparations of great purity;" and "For great service rendered to the medical and pharmaceutical professions." } Columbian Exposition, CHICAGO. ["On Medicinal Chemicals."]
1893. Highest Award; Medal and Diploma: "For excellence of chemicals for analytical and scientific uses." } Columbian Exposition, CHICAGO. ["On Guaranteed Reagents."]
1894. Highest Award Medal and Diploma. } Intern. med. Congress ROME.

Etc., Etc.



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MERCK'S MANUAL

OF THE

MATERIA MEDICA

SUPPLEMENT I.

EMBRACING THE PRINCIPAL CHANGES
IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA,
REVISED EDITION, 1898.

PUBLISHED BY E. MERCK, DARMSTADT (GERMANY)

1899.

The changes introduced by the revised edition of the British Pharmacopoeia of 1898 having taken place at a time when the greater portion of the first part of my Manual, that embracing the Materia Medica, had already passed into the printer's hands, it was not possible to take due cognizance of them. The Manual should therefore be consulted in conjunction with the present Supplement I, in which all those changes are specified as far as they concern practitioners. This supplement will be followed by others, if and when this is rendered advisable by important additions of new remedies or by other circumstances. The form of the supplements will be such that they may be gummed into the Manual until such time that a new edition of the latter can be issued.

Darmstadt, December 1899.

E. Merck.

Principal Changes in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Revised Edition 1898.

Acetum Cantharidis (see Cantharis p. 19) (strength 1 : 10).

Acetum Ipecacuanhae (Ipecac p. 41) (1 liquid Extract in 20 .
Dose: 10 to 30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.).

Aqua Chloroformi (Chloroform p. 21) strength now: $\frac{1}{4}\%$ instead of $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Beberinae Sulphas (p. 14) is omitted.

Bismuthi Citras (p. 15) is omitted.

Bismuthi et Ammonii Citras (p. 15) is omitted.

Caffeinae Citras effervescens.

Dose: 60 to 120 grn. (4.0—8.0 grm.).

Cataplasmata:

Carbonis	}	(p. 20) are omitted.
Conii		
Fermenti		
Lini		
Sinapis		
Sodae chlorinatae		

Cetraria (p. 20) is omitted.

Cinchonidinae Sulphas (p. 22) is omitted.

Cinchoninae Sulphas (p. 22) is omitted.

Confectiones:

Rosae caninae	}	(p. 23) are omitted.
Scammonii		
Terebinthinae		

Creasotum (p. 24).

Dose: 1 to 5 m (0.06—0.3 cc.) not 1 to 3 m.

Decocta:

Cetrariae
Cinchonae
Hordei
Papaveris
Pareirae
Quercus
Sarsae
Sarsae composit.
Scoparii
Taraxaci

} (p. 25) are omitted.

Decoctum Granati Corticis (p. 25) and **Pomegranate** (p. 60).
Strength: now 1:5, formerly 1:10.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. oz (15-60 cc.), instead of 2 to 4 f. oz.

Emplastra:

Ferri
Galbani
Saponis fusc.

} (p. 27) are omitted.

Emplastrum Belladonnae, see Belladonna (pp. 14 & 25)
now from Liquid Extract; is considerably weaker than the former
plaster (contains 0.5% of the alkaloids of Belladonna root).

Emplastrum Mentholi (p. 27), strength now about (1:7), formerly 1:5.

Enemata:

Aloës
Asafoetidae
Magnesii Sulphatis
Opii
Terebinthinae

} (p. 27) are omitted.

Ergotin (p. 27) (omit Boujean) = Extractum Ergotae.

Dose: 2-8 grn. (0.1-0.5 grm.).

Extracta:

Aconiti
Aloës Soccotrinae
Belae liquid.
Calumbae
Colchici acetic.
Conii
Gelsemii alcoholic.
Haematoxyli
Jaborandi
Lactucæ
Lupuli
Mezerei aether.
Papaveris
Pareirae
Quassiae
Rhamni Frangulac

} (p. 30) are omitted

» » liquid

Extract. Belladonnae alcohol. (pp. 14 & 30).

$\frac{1}{3}$ of former strength. Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grn. (0.015 to 0.06 grm.), not $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grn.

Extract. Belladonnae liquidum. (new).

Dose: $\frac{1}{3}$ to 1 m . (0.02—0.06 cc.).

Extractum Belladonnae (juice of the fresh herb), (p. 30) = **Extractum Belladonnae viride.**

Extractum Euonymi siccum (p. 30 and **Euonymus** (p. 29).

Dose: 1 to 2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.) instead of 1 to 4 grn.).

Extractum Ipecacuanhae liquidum. (new).

Dose: as an expectorant $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 m (0.03—0.12 cc.); as an emetic 15 to 20 m (1.0—1.25 cc.).

Extractum Jaborandi liquidum (Pilocarpus) (p. 58).

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.).

Extractum Nucis vomicae (pp. 30 & 58),

contained formerly 15% total alkaloids, now 5% Strychnine. Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grn. (0.015 to 0.06 grm.) as indicated on p. 30.

Extractum Nucis vomicae liquidum

contains 1.5% Strychnine. Dose: 1 to 3 m (0.06—0.18 cc.).

Extractum Opii liquidum, (see Opium powdered pp. 55 & 30).

Dose: 5 to 30 m (0.3—2.0 cc.) not 10 to 40 m .

Extractum Physostigmatis, (see Physostigma pp. 58 & 30)

$\frac{1}{4}$ of former strength; Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.) instead of $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.004—0.015 grm.).

Extractum Rhei (Rhubarb, pp. 67 & 30).

Dose: 2 to 8 grn. (0.1—0.5 grm.), formerly 5 to 15 grn. (0.3 to 1.0 grm.)

Extractum Strophanthi (new).

Dose: $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grn. (0.015—0.06 grm.).

Glycerinum Acidi gallici (p. 34) is omitted.

Glycerinum Acidi Borici (new)

contains 30% Boric Acid.

Glycerinum Pepsini (new).

Dose: 1 to 2 f. dr (4—8 cc.).

Hydrargyri Oleas (1 Mercuric Chloride, 2 Hard soap, $\frac{1}{25}$ Oleic acid).

Infusa:

Anthemidis

Catechu

Cusso

Jaborandi

Lini

Maticae

Valerianae (p. 40)

(p. 39) are omitted.

Infusum Cascariillae, p. 39, 1 : 20, formerly 1 : 10.

Dose : $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. oz. (15.0—30.0 cc.) instead of 1 to 2 f. oz.

Infusum Ergotae (Ergot. pp. 27 & 39), 1 : 20, formerly 1 : 40.

Infusum Quassiae (Quassia pp. 64 & 39), 1 : 100, formerly 1 : 80.

Infusum Rhei (Rhubarb pp. 67 & 40), 1 : 20, instead 1 : 40.

Dose : $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. oz. (15.0—30 cc.).

Infusum Scoparii 1 : 10 takes the place of Decoctum Scoparii 1 : 20 (p. 25 and Scoparius p. 60).

Dose : 1 to 2 f. oz. (30.0—60 cc.).

Infusum Serpentariae (Serpentaria pp. 70 & 40) 1 : 20, formerly 1 : 40.

Injectio Apomorphiae Hypoderm. (Apomorphine pp. 11 & 40).

1 : 100, formerly 2 grn. in 100 m (0.12 grm. : 6.25 cc.).

Dose : 5 to 10 m (0.3—0.6 cc.) instead of 2 to 8 m .

Injectio Cocainae Hypoderm., see Solution (Liquor) Cocainae Hydrochloratis (p. 76).

Dose : 2 to 5 m (0.1—0.3 cc.), instead of 2 to 10 m .

Kamala (p. 43) is omitted.

Lamellae Atropinae (new), Gelatine discs containing $\frac{1}{5000}$ grn. (0.013 mgrm.) of Atropine Sulphate each.

Linimentum Belladonnae (p. 45). 250 Liquid extract per 500, formerly 1 Root to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Liniment.

Liniment. Iodi (p. 45) replaced by Liquor Iodi fortis : 10% Iodine 6% Potassium Iodide.

Liniment. Sinapis (new) contains 4 Oil, 6 Camphor, 14 Castor Oil and 86 Spirit.

Liquores : (*Solutiones* p. 75, 76 and 77).

Antimonii Chloridi

Calcii Chloridi

Ferri Acetatis fort.

Ferri dialysat.

Gutta Pereha

Iodi

Lithiae effervese.

Magnesii Citratis

Morphinae Bimeeonatis

Morphinae Sulphatis

Potassae effervese.

Sodae

Sodae effervese.

} are omitted.

Liquor Calumbae concentratus (new) : 1 Root, 2 Liquor.

Dose : $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Liquor Caoutchouc 1 : 20 = Solution Gutta Pereha 1 : 8, (p. 76.)

Liquor Chiratae concentratus (new) (1 : 24).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Liquor Cuspariae concentratus (new) (1 : 2).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Liquor Epispasticus (1 : 2), formerly 1 : 4.

Liquor Ethyl Nitritis (new) contains 3—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of Ethyl nitrite.

Dose: 20 to 60 m (1.2—3.0 cc.).

Liquor Ferri Acetatis with 12,5% of Solution of Ferric sulphate now takes the place of Solutio (Liquor) Ferri Acetatis und Liquor Ferri Acetatis fortior p. 76.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.).

Liquor Hamamelidis (now), 2 Liquor distilled from 1 fresh leaves.

Liquor Hydrargyri Perchloridi (p. 77).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr.

Liquori Krameriae concentratus (new) (1 : 2).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Liquor Morphinae Tartratis (new) (1 : 100).

Dose: 10 to 60 m (0.6—1.8 cc.).

Liquor Pancreatis (new).

Dose: 1—2 f. dr. (4.0—8.0 cc.).

Liquor Picis Carbonis (new) (1 : 5) Used only externally.

Liquor Quassiae concentratis (new) (1 : 10).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Liquor Rhei concentratus (new) (1 : 2).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Liquor Sarsae Compositus concentratus (new). [10 Sarsaparillae, 10 Sassafras Root, 10 Guaiacum Wood, 10 Liquorice Root, 5 Mezereon Bark, 100 Liquor.]

Dose: 2 to 8 f. dr. (8.0—30.0 cc.).

Liquor Senegae concentratus (new) (1 : 2).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Liquor Sennae concentratus (new) (1 : 1).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Liquor Serpentariae concentratus (new) (1 : 2).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).

Liquor Strychninae Hydrochloridi (p. 78).

Dose: 2 to 8 m (0.12—0.5 cc.), formerly 4 to 10 m .

Liquor Thyreoidei (new).

100 m (6 cc.) represent one entire thyroid gland

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.).

Lithii Citras effervescens (new) 5%.

Dose: 60 to 120 grn. (4—8.0 grm.).

Manna (p. 47) is omitted.

Mastiche (p. 48) is omitted.

Mel (Honey p. 37) is omitted.

Misturæ:

Ferrie aromatic.

Scammonii

} (p. 50) are omitted.

Mistura Sennae compos. (p. 50) is slightly stronger.

Dose accordingly: 1 to 2 f. oz (30.0—60.0 cc.) instead of 1 to 2½ f. oz.

Morphinae Sulphas (p. 51) is omitted.

Oleatum Hydrargyri (Oleate, Mercury p. 53) is omitted.

Olea (p. 54 & 55):

Myristicae express.

Pini sylvestris

Rutae

Sabinae

} are omitted.

Oleum phosphoratum (p. 55).

Dose: 1 to 5 m (0.06—0.3 cc.), formerly 5 to 10 m.

Oleum Rosae (new).

Pilulae (p. 59):

Conii composit.

Ferri Carbonatis

Ferri Iodidi

} are omitted.

Pilula Aloes et Ferri (p. 58). [Aloes 2, Exsicc. Ferrous Sulphate 1,0 in 9.]

Dose: 4 to 8 grn. (0.25—0.5 grm.), formerly 5 to 10 grn.

Pilula Aloes & Myrrhae (p. 59).

Dose: 4 to 8 grn. (0.25—0.5 grm.), formerly 5 to 10 grn.

Pilula Galbani composita = Pilula Asa foetida comp. (p. 59).

Pilula Hydrargyri Subchloridi comp. (p. 59).

Dose: 4 to 8 grn., formerly 5 to 10 grn.

Pilula Phosphori (p. 59).

Dose: 1 to 2 grn. (0.06—0.12 grm.), formerly 2 to 4 grn.

Pilula Quininae Sulphatis (new).

Dose: 2 to 8 grn. (0.12—0.5 grm.).

Pilula Rhei composita (p. 59) (Rheum 1, Aloes 0,75 in 6).

Dose: 4 to 8 grn. (0.25—0.5 grm.).

Plumbi Nitras (Lead Nitrate p. 44) is omitted.

Potassii Cyanidum (p. 61) is omitted.

Rosae Centifoliae, Petala (p. 67) are omitted.

Sodii Nitras (p. 73) is omitted.

Sodii Valerianas (p. 75) is omitted.

Spiritus Aetheris, also **Spiritus Aetheris compositus & Spiritus Aetheris nitrosi** (p. 79).

Actual Dose: 20 to 40 m (1.2—2.5 cc.), for repeated administration; for a single administration 60 to 90 m (3.0—6 cc.).

Spiritus Anisi (new) (1 : 10).

Dose: 5 to 20 m (0.3—1.25 cc.).

Spiritus Cajuputi

„ **Cinnamomi**

„ **Lavendulae**

„ **Menthae Piperitae**

„ **Myristicae**

(p. 79 & 80) contain five times the proportion of oils present in the spirits of the P. B. of 1885, e. g. 1 : 10 instead 1 : 50. Dose: 5 to 20 m (0.3—1.25 cc.)

Spiritus Juniperi (1 : 20). formerly 1 : 50.

Spiritus Rectificatus = Alcohol 90%.

Spiritus Tenuior (p. 80) is omitted.

Spiritus vini gallici contains at least 43,5% by volume of ethyl hydroxide.

Succus Limonis (new) The freshly extracted juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus medica*, containing 7 to 9% citric acid.

Suppositoria:

Acidi carbolicus c. Sapone

„ tannicus c. Sapone

Hydrargyri

Morphinae c. Sapone

(p. 82 & 83) are omitted.

Suppositoria Acidi carbolic. (new) 1 grn. in each.

Suppositoria Belladonnae (new) $1\frac{1}{2}$ grn. (0,1 grn.) alc. Extr. in each = $\frac{1}{60}$ grn. (0,001 grn.) of Alkaloid in the aggregate.

Suppositoria Morphinae contain $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0,015 grm.) of Morphia Hydrochloride, formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ grn.

Syrupi (p. 83):

Ferri Subchloridi

Mori

Papaveris

are omitted.

Syrupus Aromaticus (new) (Tinct. of Orange 1, Cinnamon Water 1, Syrup 2).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Syrupus Calcii Lactophosphatis (new).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Syrupus Cascarae Aromaticus (new) (8 Liq. Extr. of Cascara sagrad. in 20 Syrup).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).

Syrupus Codeinae (new) 1 f. dr. (4 cc) contains $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0,015 grm.) of Codeine Phosphate.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.).

Syrupus Ferri Iodidi is stronger (p. 83), being now 10%, formerly 6% of ferrous iodide.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis cum Quinina & Strychnina = Syrup.

Ferri, Quininae et Strychninae Phosphatum U. S. P. (Eastons Syrup p. 83), contains at present 1 grn. (0,06 grm) anhydr. ferrous phosphate, $\frac{4}{5}$ grn. (0,05 grm) Quinine sulphate & $\frac{1}{32}$ grn. (0,002 grm.) of Strychnine per f. dr.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Syrupus Glucosi (new) (1 in 3). Excipient for pills.

Syrupus Pruni Virginianae (new) (15%).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Syrupus Scillae (p. 83).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ f. dr.

Syrupus Sennae (p. 83).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr. (2.0—8.0 cc.), formerly 1 f. dr.

Syrupus Zingiberis (p. 85) (2,5 in 100 Syrup).

Tabellae Trinitrini contain $\frac{1}{100}$ grn. (0,0006 grm.) Trinitro-glycerine.

Dose: 1 to 2 tablets.

Tincturae (p. 87—91):

Aurantii
Chloroformi composit.
Ergotae
Ferri Acetatis
Gallae
Laricis
Lobeliae
Sabinae
Valerianae
Veratri viridis
Zingiberis fort.

} are omitted.

Tinctura Aconiti (p. 86) 1 : 20, formerly 1 : 8.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.); if frequently repeated 2 to 5 m (0.1 to 0.3 cc.).

Tinctura Aurantii (p. 87) (1 fresh peel : 4).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0 to 4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Belladonnae (p. 87) is stronger than the former tincture.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.).

Tinctura Buchu (p. 87) 1 : 5, formerly 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0 to 4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Calumbae (p. 87) 1 : 10, formerly 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Camphora comp. (p. 87), contains in each f. dr. $\frac{1}{4}$ grn. (0.015 gm.) of Opium.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Cantharidis (p. 87).

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), formerly 5 to 20 m .

Tinctura Capsici (p. 87) (1 : 20, formerly 1 : 27).

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), instead of 5 to 20 m .

Tinctura Cardamomi comp. (p. 87).

Cascarillae (p. 87) 1 : 5, formerly 1 : 8.

 » **Catechu** (p. 88) 1 : 5, formerly 1 : 8.

 » **Chiratae** (p. 88) 1 : 10, formerly 1 : 8.

 » **Cimicifugae** (p. 88) 1 : 10, formerly 1 : 8.

 » **Cinchonae** (p. 88).

 » **Cinnamomi** 1 : 5, formerly 1 : 8.

Doses: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr.

Tinctura Cocci 1 : 10, formerly 1 : 8.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), instead of 30 m .

Tinctura Colchici Seminum 1 : 5, formerly 1 : 8.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), formerly 10 to 30 m .

Tinctura Conii (p. 88) 1 : 5, formerly 1 : 8.

Tinctura Croci (p. 88).

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ f. dr. (2.0 cc.).

Tinctura Cubebae (p. 88) 1 : 5, formerly 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Digitalis (p. 88).

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), instead of 10 to 30 m .

Tinctura Ergotae Ammoniata see *Tinct. Ergotae* (p. 88).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.) instead of 5 to 30 m .

Tinctura Ferri Perchloridi (p. 88).

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), instead of 10 to 30 m .

Tinctura Gelsemii (p. 89) 1 : 10, formerly 1 : 8.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), instead of 5 to 20 m .

Tinctura Gentianae comp. (p. 89) 1 : 10, instead of 1 : 13.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 dr.

Tinctura Hyoscyami (p. 89) 1 : 10, instead of 1 : 8.

Tinctura Jaborandi (p. 89) 1 : 5, instead of 1 : 4.

Tinctura Jalapae (p. 89) 1 : 5, instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr.

Tinctura Kino (p. 89).

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), instead of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr.

Tinctura Limonis (p. 89) 1 : 4, instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Aetherea (p. 89) 1 : 5, instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), formerly 10 to 30 m.

Tinctura Lupuli (p. 89) 1 : 5, instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Myrrhae (p. 89) 1 : 5, instead 1 : 8.

Tinctura Nucis Vomicae (p. 90).

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), instead of 10 to 20 m.

Tinctura Opii (p. 90) contains now 0,75% Morphine.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.) for repeated administration; for a single administration; 20 to 30 m (1.2—2.0 cc.), formerly 5 to 40 m.

Tinctura Podophylli (p. 90) contains twice the proportion of Podophyllum Resin as formerly.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), instead of 15 to 60 m.

Tinctura Pruni Virginiani (new) 1 : 5.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Quassiae 1 : 10 instead of 1 : 27.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr.

Tinctura Quillaiae (new) 1 : 20.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.).

Tinctura Quininae (p. 90) 1 : 50.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr.

Tinctura Quininae Ammoniata (p. 90) 1 : 50.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr.

Tinctura Rhei (p. 90) replaced by Tinctura Rhei comp.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.) for repeated administration; for a single administration 2 to 4 f. dr. (8.0—15.0 cc.).

Tinctura Scillae (p. 90) 1 : 5 instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.), formerly 10 to 30 m.

Tinctura Senegae (p. 90) 1 : 5 instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 f. dr.

Tinctura Sennae Compos. (new) 1 : 5.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), for repeated administration; for a single administration 2 to 4 f. dr. (8.0—16.0 cc.).

Tinctura Serpentariae. 1 : 5 instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), instead of 1 to 2 f. dr.

Tinctura Stramonii [Leaves] (new) 1 : 5.

Dose: 5 to 15 m (0.3—1.0 cc.).

Tinctura Sumbul (p. 91) 1 : 10 instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly 10 to 30 m .

Tinctura Tolutana (p. 91) 1 : 10 instead of 1 : 8.

Dose: $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 f. dr. (2.0—4.0 cc.), formerly 20 to 40 m .

Tinctura Valerianae Ammoniata (p. 91) 1 : 5 instead of 1 : 8.

Tinctura Zingiberis (p. 91) 1 : 10 instead of 1 : 8.

Trochiscus Acidi carbolici (new) cont. 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) each.

Dose: 1 to 3 Lozenges.

Trochiscus Eucalypti Gummi (new) contains 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) each.

Dose: 1 to 6 lozenges daily.

Trochiscus Guaiaci Resinae (new) cont. 3 grn. (0.18 grm.) each.

Dose: 1 to 3 lozenges daily.

Trochiscus Krameriae (new) cont. 1 grn. (0.06 grm.) Extract each.

Dose: 1 to 6 lozenges daily.

Trochiscus Krameriae et Cocaine (new) cont. 1 grn. (0.06 grm.).

Extract & Cocainae Hydrochloride $\frac{1}{20}$ grn. (0.003 grm.).

Dose: 1 to 10 lozenges per day.

Trochisci Opii (p. 92) are omitted.

Trochiscus Potassi Chloratis (p. 92). Each lozenge contains 3 grn. (0.18 grm.) Potassium Chlorate instead of 5 grn. (0.3).

Trochiscus Sodii Bicarbonatis (p. 92). Each lozenge contains 3 grn. (0.18 grm.) Sodium Bicarbonate instead 5 grn. (0.3 grm.).

Unguenta (p. 93):

Antimonii tartarati

Calaminae

Elemi

Potassae sulphuratae

Sabinae

Simpl.

Terebinthinae

} are omitted.

- Unguentum Acidi borici (p. 93) 1 : 10, formerly 1 : 7.
- Unguentum Acidi salicylici (p. 93) 2 : 100, formerly 3.7 : 100.
- Unguentum Aconitinae (p. 93) 1 : 50, formerly 1 : 60.
- Unguentum Aquae Rosae (new) = Cold Cream.
- Unguentum Atropinae (p. 93) 1 : 50, formerly 1 : 60.
- Unguentum Belladonnae prepared with Liq. Extr., contains 0.6% of the alkaloids of Belladonna root.
- Unguentum Cantharis (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 7.
- Unguentum Cocainae (new) 1 in 25.
- Unguentum Creosoti (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 9.
- Unguentum Eucalypti (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 5.
- Unguentum Gallae (p. 93) 1 in 5, formerly 1 in 6¹/₂.
- Unguentum Hydrargyri comp. (p. 93) 1 in 2.5, formerly 1 in 4¹/₂ (Met.).
- Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitratis dilutum (p. 93) 1 in 5, formerly 1 in 3 (Met.).
- Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi flavi (new) 1 in 50.
- " " " **rubri** (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 8.
- " " **Subchloridi** (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 6¹/₂.
- Unguentum Iodi (p. 93) 1 in 25, formerly 1 in 31.
- Unguentum Paraffini (new). (Hard Paraffin 3, Soft Paraffin 7.)
- Unguentum Plumbi Acetatis (p. 93), 1 in 25, formerly 1 in 37¹/₂.
- " " **Carbonatis** (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 8.
- " " **Jodidi** (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 8.
- Unguentum Potassi Jodidi (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 8³/₄.
- Unguentum Staphisagriae (p. 93) 1 in 6, formerly 1 in 2¹/₄.
- Unguentum Sulphuris (p. 93) 1 in 10, formerly 1 in 5.
- Unguentum Veratrinae (p. 93) 1 in 50, formerly 1 in 63.

Vina (p. 95):

Aloes	}	are omitted.
Opii		
Rhei		

Vinum Antimoniale (p. 95).

Dose: 10 to 30 m (0.6—2.0 cc.); as an emetic 2 to 4 f. dr. (8.0—16.0 cc.).

Vinum Ipecacuanhae.

Dose: 10 to 30 m (0.6 to 2.0 cc.) as an expectorant; as an emetic
4 to 6 f. dr. (15.0—22 cc.).

Corrigenda in Part I.

Pag: 82 (Suprarenal capsule), 14th and 20th line from
bottom *for* mutttons (mutons) *read* sheep.







